

Present simple: do, does, don't, doesn't and frequency

I walk to school. She walks to school. The present simple describes routines and repeated actions. Use do or does to ask questions and don't or doesn't to make negatives with ordinary action verbs.

Anglais 1AC - Supplementary practice - Updated 27/10/2026

Learning goals

- Describe a routine with the present simple
- Compare positive, negative and question forms
- Place frequency words where they belong

1. How do do and does work in the present simple?

Use do with I, you, we and they, and does with he, she and it. The verb after do, does, don't or doesn't stays in its base form: Does she play? She doesn't play. Only the positive statement needs the third-person ending: She plays.



Add s in He plays, but use play after does.

2. Describe a routine with the present simple

Add s to the verb in positive statements with he, she or it: He plays. Some verbs take es: She watches. A consonant followed by y becomes ies: study becomes studies. After does or doesn't, use the base form: Does she study? She doesn't study on Sunday.

Use Do with I, you, we and they, and Does with he, she and it. Frequency adverbs normally go before an ordinary verb: I usually read. They go after be: She is often tired. Always means every time; never means at no time. Never already has a negative meaning.

3. Compare positive, negative and question forms

Statement	Negative or position	Question or example
I play chess.	I don't play chess.	Do you play chess?
She studies English.	She doesn't study on Sunday.	Does she study English?
I always read.	She is often happy.	We never arrive late.

4. Follow a pupil's daily habits



Do/does form questions; don't/doesn't form negatives.

Read and explain this example

Yassine usually walks to school. He studies English on Monday. He doesn't watch TV before school. Does he read after dinner? Yes, he does. He is sometimes tired, but he never forgets his bag.

5. Place frequency words where they belong

Start with a meaning, not just an ending. She walks to school every day describes a repeated action. To ask about that routine, use Does she walk to school? The s has not disappeared without a reason: does marks the third person, so walk returns to its base form. Usually normally goes before walk, while often goes after be in She is often tired. Never already makes the meaning negative.

Word Order in English

I usually read.

Subject	Adverb	Verb
I	usually	read.



She is often tired.

Subject	Verb (be)	Adverb	Adjective
She	is	often	tired.



We never arrive late.

Subject	Adverb	Verb	Adverb
We	never	arrive	late.



Put usually before an action verb and often after be.

Check this

Does already carries the third-person marker: Does she play?, not Does she plays? Avoid don't never: write I never play on Sunday.

Put the idea into practice

1. Find the subject and decide whether you are making a statement, negative or question.
2. Use the third-person ending only where the structure requires it.
3. Place a frequency adverb, then check that you have not added a second negative to never.

Remember

- Add s in He plays, but use play after does.
- Do/does form questions; don't/doesn't form negatives.
- Put usually before an action verb and often after be.

Practice - Try before checking

Answer in your notebook. Use evidence from the examples and check your sentences.

Exercise 1. Choose the form

Complete: She (play / plays) chess. Does he (walk / walks)?

Exercise 2. Place the adverb

Put often into She reads and He is tired.

Exercise 3. Write a routine

Write four sentences with an affirmative, a negative, a question and never.

Exercise 4. Ask about a new routine

Amal reads at six. Write a yes/no question, a negative and a sentence with usually.

Explained answers

Exercise 1. Choose the form

Plays; walk. Only the positive statement takes s here.

Exercise 2. Place the adverb

She often reads. He is often tired. The adverb comes before reads but after is.

Exercise 3. Write a routine

Example: I study at home. I don't play before homework. Do you read? I never arrive late. Check the subject and the base verb after do.

Exercise 4. Ask about a new routine

Does Amal read at six? Amal doesn't read at six. Amal usually reads at six. After does or doesn't, use read; the positive statement takes reads.

Frequently asked questions

How do do and does work in the present simple?

Use do with I, you, we and they, and does with he, she and it. The verb after do, does, don't or doesn't stays in its base form: Does she play? She doesn't play. Only the positive statement needs the third-person ending: She plays.

Where do I put usually in a present-simple sentence?

Put usually before an ordinary action verb: I usually read. With be, place it after the verb: She is usually calm.

Do I use do to ask questions with be?

No. Ask Are you tired? Move be before the subject. Use Do you play? with an ordinary action verb.



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