

Simple Present Tense

Affirmative Form:

Subject + Base Form of the Verb (+s/es for third person singular)

Examples:

- Ecuadorians celebrate festivals with vibrant colors.
- Traditional clothing often reflects indigenous heritage.
- The museum displays ancient artifacts from Ecuador's history.

Negative Form:

Subject + Do not/Does not + Base Form of the Verb

Examples:

- Ecuadorians do not (don't) forget their cultural roots.
- She does not (doesn't) wear traditional clothing every day.
- The museum does not (doesn't) allow to take photos of the artifacts.

Interrogative Form:

(Wh-Word) + Do/Does + Subject + Base Form of the Verb?

Examples:

- Do Ecuadorians celebrate Carnival with parades?
- Does she wear traditional clothing during special occasions?
- What artifacts does the museum exhibit?

Useful ideas:

- Use "do" for subjects like I, you, we, and they.
- Use "does" for the third person singular like he, she, it.
- The base form of the verb is used for most subjects, and for the third person singular, add -s or -es to the base form (celebrates, visits).



Modal “can – can’t”

Structure:

Subject + can/can’t + base form of the verb

Examples:

1. Responsible Behavior at Home:

- She can cook healthy meals for the family.
- Meaning: She has the ability to cook healthy food, which is a responsible behavior at home.

2. Irresponsible Behavior at School:

- Students can't throw garbage on the floor.
- Meaning: It is not allowed for students to throw garbage on the floor.

3. Responsible Behavior Towards the Environment:

- We can recycle plastic and paper.
- Meaning: We have the ability to recycle plastic and paper.



The modal verb "should" is commonly used to express advice, recommendations or suggestions.

Affirmative Form:

Subject + should + base form of the verb

Examples:

- Families should celebrate festivals together.

Negative Form:

Subject + should not (shouldn't) + base form of the verb

Examples:

- They shouldn't travel by bus at night.

Question Form:

Should + subject + base form of the verb?

Examples:

- Should we start the survey today?



Expressing likes:

Subject + like/likes + (noun/verb-ing):

"I really like playing soccer."

"They like reading adventure books."

Expressing dislikes:

Subject + don't/doesn't + like/likes + (noun/verb-ing):

"I don't like eating guinea pig."

"He doesn't like rainy days."

Making recommendations:

Subject + should + (base form of the verb):

"You should visit the 'Inti-Nan Solar Museum.'"

"I recommend trying 'llapingachos'."



Simple Present VS Simple Past

Main differences:

1. Time reference:

- Simple Present: Shows actions that happen regularly, general truths, or ongoing situations.
- Simple Past: Shows actions completed in the past.

2. Verb Forms:

- Simple Present: Uses the base form of the verb (with -s or -es for third person singular).
- Simple Past: Uses the past tense of the verb.

3. Time Expression:

- Simple Present: Often used with adverbs of frequency (always, usually, sometimes).
- Simple Past: Often used with specific time expressions (yesterday, last week, in 1990).

4. Routines vs. Completed Actions:

- Simple Present: Used for habitual actions or general truths.

Simple Past: Used for actions completed in the past.

