

Simple Present / Adjectives

Adjectives help to provide more information about the subject of a sentence, making it more detailed.

Structure:

Subject + verb + adjective + noun

"I don't like eating guinea pig."

"He doesn't like rainy days."

Examples:

- Quito is an ancient city with historical architecture.
- Baños is a charming town surrounded by mountains and waterfalls.
- The Amazon rainforest is an outstanding region.



Simple Present

Structure:

Subject + verb in the base form (+s/es for third person singular) + object

Present Continuous

Structure:

Subject + (am / is / are) + verb in the base form + (-ing) + object

Main Differences:**Time:**

- Simple Present: Describes general habits or routines.
- Present Continuous: Describes actions happening at the moment of speaking or around the present time.

Verb Forms:

- Simple Present: Uses the base form of the verb (with -s or -es for third person singular).
- Present Continuous: Uses a form of "to be" (am/is/are) + present participle of the main verb.

Duration:

- Simple Present: Implies regular or habitual actions.
- Present Continuous: Implies temporary or ongoing actions.

Examples:

- People in Ecuador wear traditional clothing during festivals. (Simple Present)
- At the cultural event, people are showing beautiful Ecuadorian traditional outfits. (Present Continuous)



Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is like a superhero for giving clear and easy-to-follow instructions, especially in science or when explaining how to do something. It helps to make instructions simple and direct.

Structure:

Subject + verb in the base form (+s/es for third person singular) + object

Examples:

Rainbow in a Jar:

First, collect different liquids with different densities, like: honey, dish soap, water and oil.

Next, fill a clear jar with each liquid, starting with the densest at the bottom.

Then, observe how the liquids layer on top of each other.

Last, you've created a colorful rainbow in a jar!



Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is like a time machine that helps us talk about things that are happening in the present time, things that happen regularly, or things that are always true.

Structure:

Subject + verb in the base form (+s/es for third person singular) + object

Examples:

Imagine you're reading a book about adventures in the Amazon jungle in Ecuador:

Today, the brave explorer **travels** deep into the jungle.

- The simple present tense helps us imagine the explorer's current adventure.

The explorer **meets** new friends in the rainforest every day.

- This shows that meeting new friends is something that happens very often.

The Amazon rainforest is home to many unique animals.

- This tells us that the fact that the rainforest is the home to unique animals is always true.



Future “be going to”

The "future be going to" structure is like planning for something you want to do in the future. It's like making a list of things you're going to do or places you want to visit.

Structure:

Subject + am/is/are + going to + verb in the base form

Examples:

We are going to visit the Galápagos Islands next month.

- This means we have a plan to visit the Galápagos Islands in the future.

She is going to explore the Amazon jungle tomorrow.

- She has a plan to explore the Amazon jungle tomorrow.

They are going to hike in the mountain.

- This shows a plan to go hiking in the mountains the next day.

