

### Simple Present Tense (ενεστώτας απλός)

Ο απλός ενεστώτας σχηματίζεται με το απαρέμφατο του ρήματος και την κατάληξη **-s** στο τρίτο πρόσωπο του ενικού.

e.g. I work-he works, I look-she looks I move-it moves

- Τα ρήματα που τελειώνουν σε **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** παίρνουν κατάληξη **-es** στο τρίτο ενικό πρόσωπο.

e.g. I kiss-he kisses, I wish-he wishes, I watch-he watches  
I mix-he mixes

- Τα ρήματα που τελειώνουν σε **-y** και πριν το **-y** υπάρχει **σύμφωνο** μετατρέπουν το **-y** σε **-i** και μετά παίρνουν κατάληξη **-es**.

e.g. I carry-he carries but I buy-he buys.

- Exceptions: I go-he goes, I do-she does, I have-it has

Στην ερώτηση και στην άρνηση χρησιμοποιούμε το βοηθητικό ρήμα **"do/does"** ενώ το **-s** της κατάφασης φεύγει.

Affirmative (Κατάφαση)	Negative (Άρνηση)		Interrogative (Ερώτηση)	Short answers (Σύντομες απαντήσεις)	
	Long Form	Short form			
I work	I <b>do not</b> work	I <b>don't</b> work	<b>Do</b> I work?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
You work	You <b>do not</b> work	You <b>don't</b> work	<b>Do</b> you work?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
He works	He <b>does not</b> work	He <b>doesn't</b> work	<b>Does</b> he work?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
She works	She <b>does not</b> work	She <b>doesn't</b> work	<b>Does</b> she work?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
It works	It <b>does not</b> work	It <b>doesn't</b> work	<b>Does</b> it work?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
We work	We <b>do not</b> work	We <b>don't</b> work	<b>Do</b> we work?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
You work	You <b>do not</b> work	You <b>don't</b> work	<b>Do</b> you work?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
They work	They <b>do not</b> work	They <b>don't</b> work	<b>Do</b> they work?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

## Χρήση του απλού ενεστώτα

Χρησιμοποιούμε **Present Simple** για:

- α. πράξεις που γίνονται από συνήθεια ή επαναλαμβάνονται συχνά.  
e.g. Sue **doesn't drink** coffee.  
John **goes** to the cinema every week
- β. μόνιμες καταστάσεις  
e.g. My brother **works** in a factory. He **lives** in London.
- γ. γενικές αλήθειες και επιστημονικά δεδομένα  
e.g. Dolphins **eat** fish.  
Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius.
- δ. δρομολόγια (τρένων, λεωφορείων κ.λπ)  
e.g. Our plane **arrives** at 12 o'clock.
- ε. Στη θέση των ρημάτων που δεν έχουν ενεστώτα διάρκειας (stative verbs)  
e.g. I **don't understand** you.  
**Do you know** him?  
This cake **tastes** fantastic!

Ο απλός ενεστώτας χρησιμοποιείται με τα επιρρήματα συχνότητας (Adverbs of Frequency) και τις χρονικές εκφράσεις (Time expressions):

ENGLISH GRAMMAR <b>ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY</b> Woodward ENGLISH		
ADVERBS OF INDEFINITE FREQUENCY		
%	ADVERB OF FREQUENCY	EXAMPLES
100%	<b>Always</b>	I <b>always</b> brush my teeth at night.
90%	<b>Usually</b>	I <b>usually</b> walk to work.
80%	<b>Normally / Generally</b>	I <b>normally</b> get good marks.
70%	<b>Often / Frequently</b>	I <b>often</b> read in bed at night.
50%	<b>Sometimes</b>	I <b>sometimes</b> sing in the shower.
30%	<b>Occasionally</b>	I <b>occasionally</b> go to bed late.
10%	<b>Seldom</b>	I <b>seldom</b> add salt to my food.
5%	<b>Hardly ever / Rarely</b>	I <b>hardly ever</b> get angry.
0%	<b>Never</b>	Vegetarians <b>never</b> eat meat.

ONLY APPROXIMATE NUMBERS

<b>Subject + Adverb + Main Verb</b> Daniel <b>always</b> <b>passes</b> his exams.	<b>Subject + BE + Adverb</b> He <b>is</b> <b>always</b> happy.
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### TIME EXPRESSIONS: SIMPLE PRESENT

EVERY:	IN	ON	AT
Every day Every week Every month Every night Every Christmas	In the morning In the evening In the afternoon In October In Summer	On October 13 On Christmas Day On vacations On Monday	At night At midnight At noon At 2:30 At breakfast
			
<b>ONCE A TWICE A # TIMES A</b> Day Week Month Year	I do exercise <b>every day</b> . My sister always walks the dog <b>in the morning</b> . My family and I travel abroad <b>on vacations</b> . I like to watch T.V. <b>at night</b> . My dad drinks coffee <b>twice a day</b> .		

