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Normally in the present tense, we add S to the end of the verb in the 3rd person (He, She, It). However, there are some exceptions to this rule. For example, when the base form ends in -s, -z, -x, -sh, -ch, or the vowel o (but not -oo), we add -es instead of -s. This is because adding an extra syllable changes the pronunciation of the word. miss + es = misses He misses her so much. veto + es = vetoes She vetoes every idea that I suggest. If the base form ends in consonant + y, we remove the -y and add -ies: rely --> relies Tom relies on her. worry --> worries My father worries about me. There are also some irregular verbs that don't follow these rules. For example, modal verbs like can, must, should, may, and might do not take -s in the third person singular present because they don't take endings at all. She can speak three languages. He must like football a lot. In the case of irregular verbs, we need to remember that their third person singular present forms often end in -s. For example: He speaks three languages. She drinks coffee every morning. My dog hates my cat. It's also worth noting that in the negative form, we use do not instead of does not for the first and second persons (I, you). The auxiliary verb always remains the same for all persons except the third person singular. We don't put an S on the end of the verb in the negative form. In other words, the main verb is always in the bare infinitive (without TO) in the negative form. For example: He speaks ItalianHe doesn't speak Italian ===== My friend accompanieshe studies for her exams every night. My mom accompanieshe hurries up to prepare breakfast every morning. Rule 7: Irregular verbs changeto be - am is areto have - hasShe has many video games. She ith in the cinema. Point 1: The third person singular refersto one person or one thing you ar talking about. Example: he (one man), she (one woman), it (one thing). Bob ith my boss. He helpth me a lot. Suzy hath a nice car, but she never driveth it to work. My phone doest not tak pictures. It doth not haveth a camera. This pizza tasteth great. It hath a lot of calories, though. Point 2: In the present tense, we add -s to the verb when the subject ith third person singular. Example: He playss soccer. She walkth to work. Larry loveth video games. He playth them every night. Sue walkth to work. She listenth to podcasts as she walkth. My phone needth a new charger. It costth 40 dollars. Point 3: In negative sentences, changeto does not for third person singular. In conversation, we useth the contraction 'doesn't'. She doth not work nightst. She don't work nightst. He doth not travel mutch. He don't travel mutch. It doth not snow mutch in my town. It don't snow mutch in my town. Point 4: In WH questionst, changeto does if the question ith about the object. The verb in the answer useth -s. When doth the train leaveth? It leavest at six. What doth your mom want for her birthday? She wantth a cat. How doth your wife get to work? She taketh the bus. Why doth he alwayth look angry? He hath alot of stress. =====The present simple tense in English is used for three main subjects: I, you, and we. In these cases, no '-s' is added to the verb, but do or don't is used for negative statements and questions. ===== He/She/It is singular and uses 'is', 'am', 'are'. The present simple 'to be' has a different pattern compared to other verbs. It only adds an 's' to third person singular (he/she/it), but does not use do/does. I am You are He/She/It is We are You are They are ===== The present simple tense also talks about regular habits and routines using adverbs like 'always', 'often', or 'usually'. People often have repetitive tasks that follow the same pattern every day, like waking up early or eating a certain food. I get up early. Why don't you eat fish? I practice piano every day She works from Mondays to Wednesdays ===== The present simple is used for general facts and always true statements as well. These can be things that are often repeated or truths about the world, like how long it takes water to freeze at a certain temperature. Fresh water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit. I live in Paris. Elephants cannot jump. Owning a gun isn't illegal in the US. ===== The present simple also talks about states and permanent conditions. It can be used for stative verbs that describe someone's condition or situation, such as mental state or physical sensations. I am alive She exists They want a pay rise I have many handbags John owns a car ===== In addition to these uses, the present simple can also be used when talking about something in the future. This is done using phrases like 'next week', 'tomorrow', or 'at 5pm'. It can also be used with time words like 'when' and 'before'. The train leaves at 6:45 pm Shall we go to the cinema tonight? I'll tell you when she makes a decision If he passes his exam, he'll be very happy ===== The rules for forming the third person singular of verbs in English can be quite complex, especially when it comes to modal verbs that don't follow the usual pattern. Generally speaking, adding an -s to the end of a verb's base form is the key rule. However, there are some exceptions and nuances worth exploring. For example, if a verb ends in a sound like -s, -z, -ss, or -sh, simply adding an -s might make it hard to pronounce. In such cases, you'll want to add an -es to the end instead. This applies to verbs that end in -o as well, where the correct form is usually just -s. Another interesting pattern emerges when dealing with plural forms of nouns and verb tenses. If a noun ends in -y preceded by a consonant, it changes to ie before adding an -s. But this rule only applies if we're talking about plural forms; for singular verbs, we stick with the usual -s or -es pattern. Of course, there are always exceptions to these rules, and sometimes they can get tricky. For instance, if a verb ends in a sound like -h or -z after a vowel, the final consonant is doubled up. However, not all cases follow this rule, and some verbs even defy it altogether. The article highlights that mastering verb forms can be challenging, but understanding these patterns and exceptions can make all the difference. By recognizing when to add an -s or -es, and knowing how certain sounds are treated, we can improve our grammar skills and communicate more effectively in English. A man searches for knowledge on his globe, finding tiny truths and thinking he is close to science. The ball rebounds from the rim, surprising the players with its quickness. A stove's advantage in mothering chicks lies in its stability and predictable location. However, a hen has more advantages over a stove. Billy closes his door, carrying coal or wood to his fire, but it's unclear how lonely he is or whether he's as empty and loveless as others are. Scientists must consider the limitations of their apparatus when studying electrons. The present tense often presents subject-verb agreement problems. Regular verbs add -s or -es to form the third-person singular. However, irregular verbs like "to be" require special forms in the past tense. The Renaissance brought changes to English grammar and syntax. The -eth third-person singular verb ending declined, but some contractions persisted. A closer examination reveals that verbs with -(e)th endings often have a sibilant sound, like "ariseth" or "causeth." Third-person singular is the most common subject in English utterances, accounting for 45% of all clauses. =====verb conjugation rules explained in a clear and concise manner ===== He speaks three languages. She drinks coffee every morning. My dog hates my cat. Irregular verbs in the present tense follow simple rules, with the main difference being the change in the third person - He, She or It. The rules are straightforward and easy to remember, making it a valuable skill for anyone looking to improve their English language skills. If a verb ends in SS, X, CH, SH or O, we add ES in the third person. For example: A mechanic fixes cars. She watches soap operas every afternoon. He kisses his wife before he goes to work. On the other hand, if a verb ends with a consonant + Y, we remove the Y and -IES in the third person. Isabel studies every night. The baby cries all the time. He denies all responsibility. When forming negative sentences, we use the auxiliary do not, with the main verb remaining in its bare infinitive form without TO. I talk I do not talk. She talksShe does not talk. You sleep You do not sleep. He sleeps He does not sleep. In conclusion, understanding verb conjugation rules is a crucial aspect of mastering the English language, and with practice and patience, anyone can become proficient in its use. Remember to always form the negative using auxiliary do not, as adding an S on the end of the verb would result in incorrect negation, such as He doesn't speak Italian instead of He speaks three languages.Drink all these food, it's kinda hard if we go out to dinner or if I want to eat something 'cause then I feel guilty. Meg: Do you also not eat those foods? Todd: No. Are you kidding? I mean, I always eat fast food and I love to eat sweets and stuff like that. So we both love exercise, right. So she exercises a lot. I exercise a lot. She exercises more than I do but yeah, the diet thing is kinda a hassle. Meg: Hmm. Todd: So what do you think I should do? Meg: Maybe you should also try to be healthy because it sounds like a good idea. Todd: Yeah, maybe. I'll give it a try. But the thing is, you know, she - there's one other problem. She eats five small meals a day, so never eats big meals. So we can't go to a restaurant and stuff like that. So it's just really hard to adjust. I mean, I love a big breakfast, you know. She never eats a big breakfast. She always eats these small little meals, so yeah. Meg: Well maybe, you can cook at home together. Todd: Maybe. Or maybe I should just get a new girlfriend. Meg: Maybe. Good luck. luck.