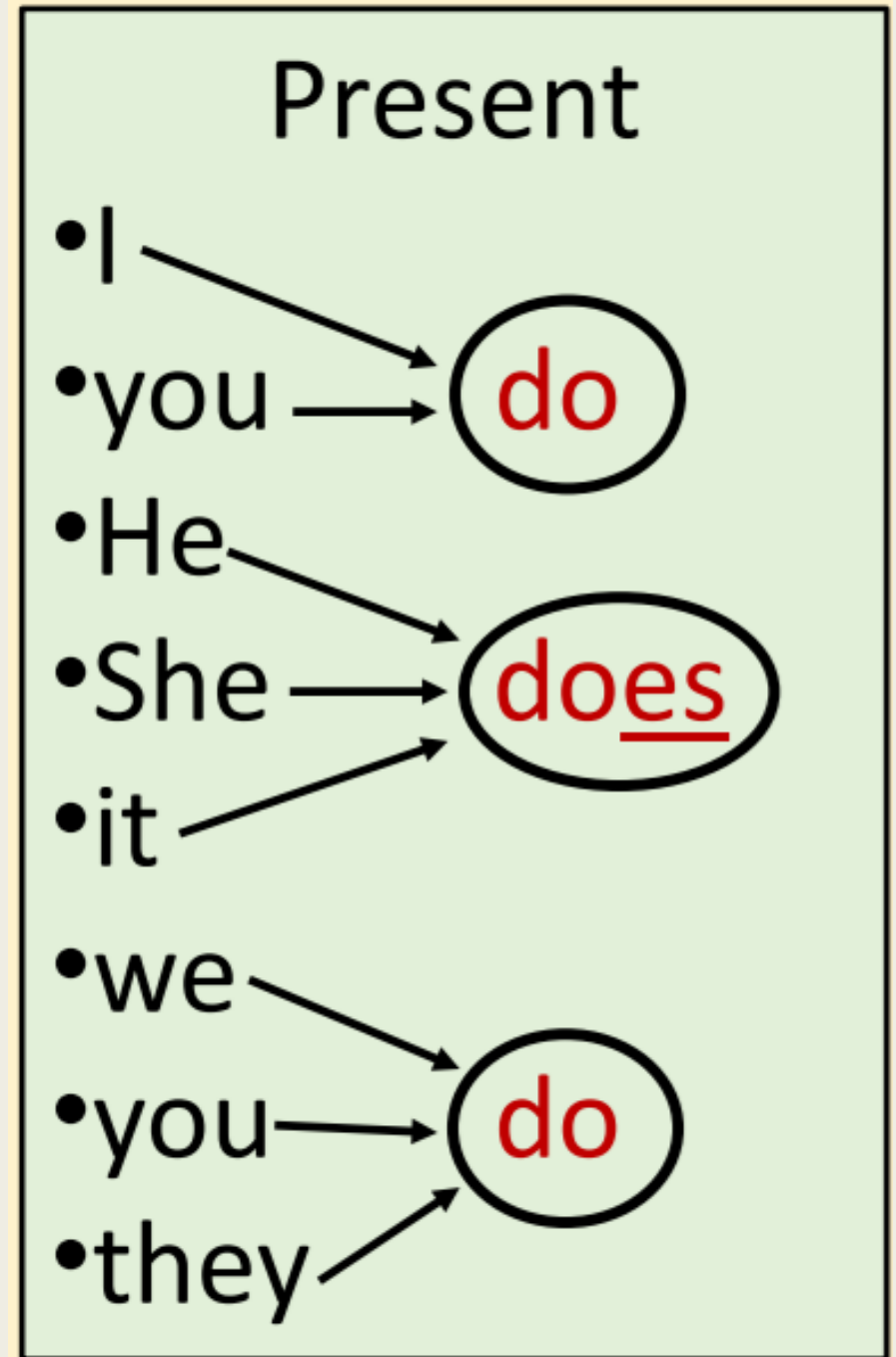


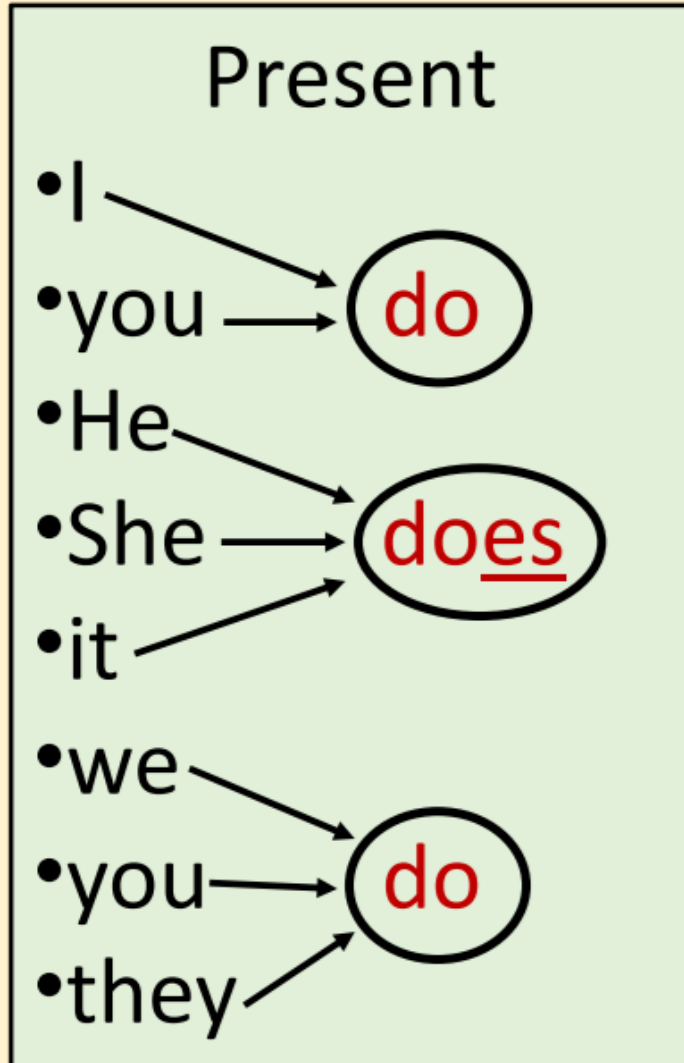
The image features two large, thick black L-shaped brackets. One is positioned on the left side, with its vertical bar extending downwards and its horizontal bar extending to the right. The other is on the right side, with its vertical bar extending upwards and its horizontal bar extending to the left. These brackets frame the central text.

DO, DOES,

The verb to do can be used as an action verb
and also as an auxiliary verb



In some cases, to do is used as a verb that expresses an action (just like the verb to walk).



Pete always does his taxes

Pete siempre hace sus impuestos

Volunteers always do a lot of work.

Los voluntaries siempre hacen mucho trabajo

Ana never does her chores.

Ana nunca hace sus quehaceres.

I do my homework.

(Yo) hago mi tarea.

The verb to do can be used as an action verb and also as an auxiliary verb.

DO vs DOES in Questions

To make a question in the Simple Present Tense in English we normally put the auxiliary Do or Does at the beginning of the question before the subject.

Affirmative: You speak Spanish.

Question: Do you speak Spanish?

Question: Does he speak Arabic?

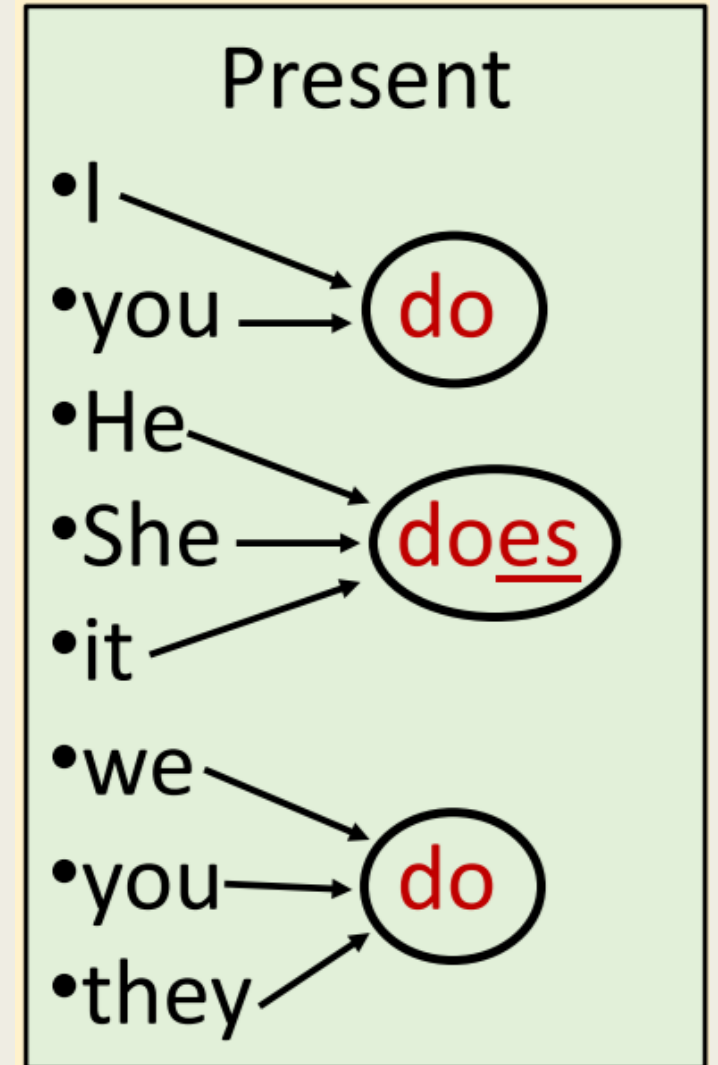
Notice that the letter **S** at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the question.

Do you like my shirt?

Does he drive to work?

Does she like hamburgers?

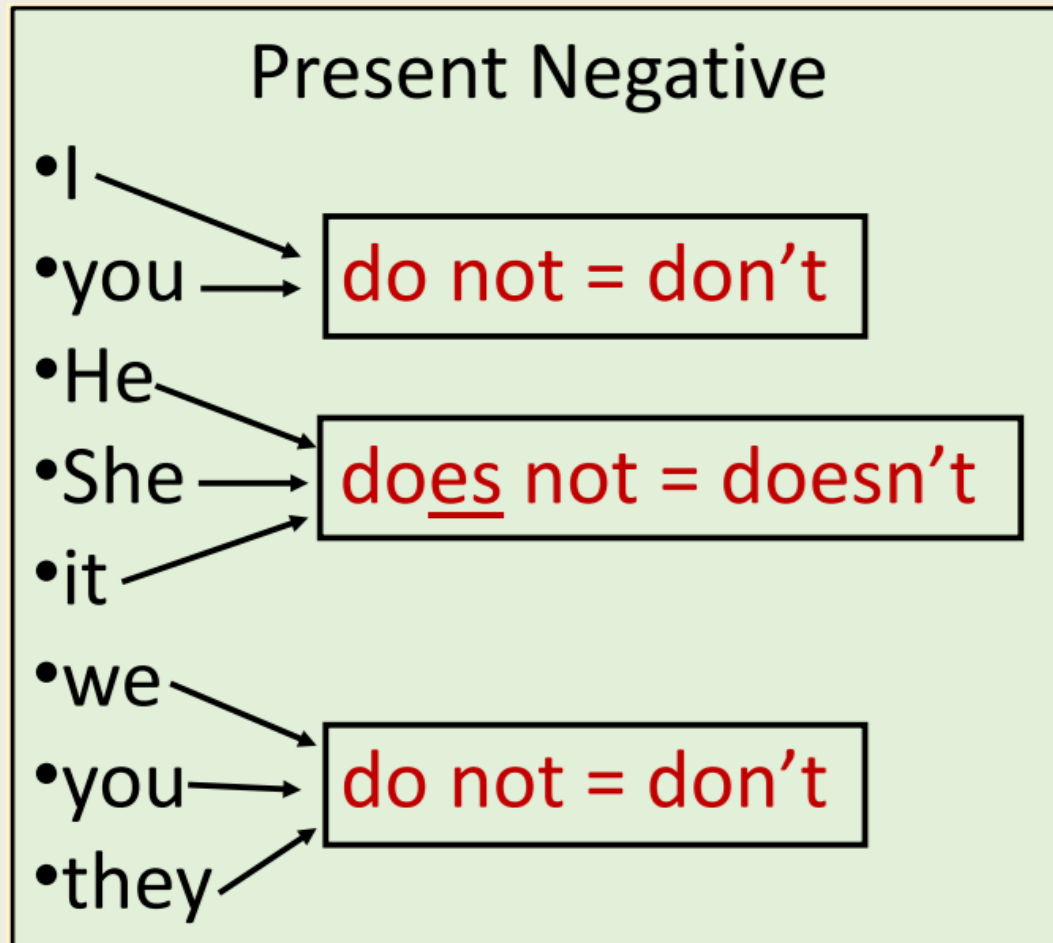
Where do you live?



to do as a **Negative Sentences**

Do Not = DON'T – Does Not = DOESN'T - Negative

Sentences To make a negative sentence in English we normally use Don't or Doesn't in the present sentence.



Affirmative: You speak Spanish.

Negative: You don't speak Spanish.

Affirmative: He speaks Spanish.

Negative: He doesn't speak Spanish.

When the subject is he, she or it, we add doesn't between the subject and the verb to make a negative sentence.

Notice that the letter **S** at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the negative sentence.

I don't like junk food.

- We don't need a dictionary.
- He doesn't want to get out of bed. (He wants to ...)
- It doesn't rain in the desert. (It rains in the desert)
- She doesn't cook anymore. (She cooks every day)

DO - For Emphasis Sometimes

Do / Does / are used in positive sentences to give special emphasis.

Note that when speaking, the word (**do/does/**) is stressed.

- I **do** want to go. (We put stress on the word DO to emphasize that we want to go)
- You **do** need to take an umbrella.
- He **does** like spinach. (You may be surprised but yes, he likes spinach)

Do can also appear at the beginning of an imperative sentence to emphasize the importance of that imperative verb.

- **Do** call when you arrive.
- **Do** tell him that I will be waiting for him.