

UNIT 6

Present Continuous



Is the sun shining?
Yes, it is.
Are the people swimming?
No, they aren't.
What are they doing?
They're walking along the beach.



What are they doing now?
They're sunbathing.

We form the present continuous with the auxiliary verb **to be** and the main verb with the **-ing** suffix.

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I am working	I'm working	I am not working	I'm not working	Am I working?
You are working	You're working	You are not working	You aren't working	Are you working?
He is working	He's working	He is not working	He isn't working	Is he working?
She is working	She's working	She is not working	She isn't working	Is she working?
It is working	It's working	It is not working	It isn't working	Is it working?
We are working	We're working	We are not working	We aren't working	Are we working?
You are working	You're working	You are not working	You aren't working	Are you working?
They are working	They're working	They are not working	They aren't working	Are they working?

Spelling Rules

- ◆ Verbs ending in **-e** drop the **-e** and take the **-ing** suffix. *write* ⇒ *writing* but *see* - *seeing*
- ◆ Verbs ending in **one stressed vowel** between **two consonants**, double the last consonant and take the **-ing** suffix. *sit* ⇒ *sitting*, *swim* ⇒ *swimming* but *open* - *opening*
- ◆ Verbs ending in **-l**, double the **l** and take the **-ing** suffix. *travel* ⇒ *travelling*
- ◆ Verbs ending in **-ie**, drop the **-ie** and take **-y + ing**. *lie* ⇒ *lying*, *die* ⇒ *dying*

1

Add **-ing** to the verbs and put them in the correct box.

walk, dance, swim, shop, lie, study, laugh, write, play, smoke, look, stop, sleep, die, run

+ ing

walking

-ie ⇒ y + ing

-e ⇒ ing

double consonant + ing

Use

We use the present continuous for:

- actions happening now, at the moment of speaking.



They are walking in the park now.

- temporary actions happening around now but not at the actual moment of speaking.



She is working hard these days. (Right now she is not working. She is yawning.)

Time Expressions

Time expressions used with the present continuous are:

now, at the moment, at present, these days, etc.

2 Fill in with present continuous.

- He *is sitting* (sit) at the desk.
- They (play) football.
- She (eat) dinner.
- You (read) a book.
- The dog (sleep).
- Ann (swim).
- I (watch) TV.
- Tony (write) a letter.
- The birds (sing).
- Mum (make) a cake.

3 Write questions and negations as in the examples.

- He is riding a bicycle.
...Is he riding a bicycle?...
...He isn't riding a bicycle....
- They are listening to the radio.

- She is drinking Coke.

- You are dancing.

- We are playing basketball.

- I am running.

4 Look at the pictures. Then, fill in the gaps with the correct verb in the present continuous.



- Look at that kangaroo! It *...is carrying..* its baby.
- Henry the car at the moment.
- Look at Helen! She her dog for a walk.
- John is late for work. He to catch the bus.
- Be quiet! Dad
- Susan is in her bedroom. She her suitcase.
- Mary is in the kitchen. She a cake.
- The children aren't in the house. They in the garden.
- She is busy. She a letter.

Short Answers

In short answers we use only Yes or No, the subject pronoun and the auxiliary verb to be. We do not repeat the main verb with the -ing suffix.

e.g. Are you studying? Yes, I am.

Are you ...?	Yes, I am/we are.	No, I'm not/we aren't.
Is he/she/it ...?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are they ...?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

5 Look at the picture, then, in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the examples.



- (Jim / wash his car)
SA: *Is Jim washing his car?* SB: *Yes, he is.*
- (Tom / read a newspaper)
SA: *Is Tom reading a newspaper?*
SB: *No, he isn't. He's painting the gate.*
- (Ann / cut the grass)
- (the children / knit)
- (dogs / chase a cat)
- (postman / deliver letters)
- (Grandmother / stand by the gate)
- (Grandfather / write a letter)

6 Look at the picture and put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous.



The people 1) *...are walking...* (walk) along the road. They 2) (wear) trousers and jackets. The boy 3) (push) his bicycle. He 4) (walk) away from the other people. He 5) (wear) trousers and a sweater. He 6) (wear) a helmet on his head.

NOTE: When the verb **have** is used in the present continuous it does not express possession but action.

- e.g. I'm having a bath. (= I'm in the bath.)
I'm having a shower. (= I'm in the shower.)
I'm having a lesson. (= I'm doing a lesson.)
I'm having breakfast/lunch/dinner. (= I'm eating breakfast/lunch/dinner.)

7 In pairs, ask and answer questions as in the example.

- answer the phone / have a bath
SA: *...Can you answer the phone?...*
SB: *...No, I'm sorry. I'm having a bath....*
- open the door / wash the dishes
.....
- help in the garden / do my homework
.....
- come to the phone / have a lesson
.....
- tidy your room / write a letter
.....
- help me with these bags / have a shower
.....

8 In pairs, act out similar dialogues using the prompts below, as in the example.

e.g. Grandpa / kitchen / cook

e.g. Mum / Grandpa / kitchen / feed the dog

A

A: Grandpa, where are you?
B: I'm in the kitchen.
A: What are you doing?
B: I'm cooking.

B

A: Mum, where is Grandpa?
B: He's in the kitchen.
A: What's he doing?
B: He's feeding the dog.

Dad / Mum / living room / watch TV
Grandma / garden / water the flowers
Helen / Tom / dining room / have dinner
Helen / bathroom / wash my hair
Dad / uncle Phil / garage / clean his bike

9 Look at the picture and put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous.



There are three people in the kitchen. The man with the white hair 1) *...is sitting...* (sit) at the table. He 2) *.....* (wear) a white shirt and a green apron. He 3) *.....* (put) the food on the plates. The other man and the woman 4) *.....* (stand) next to the cupboards. They 5) *.....* (prepare) food.

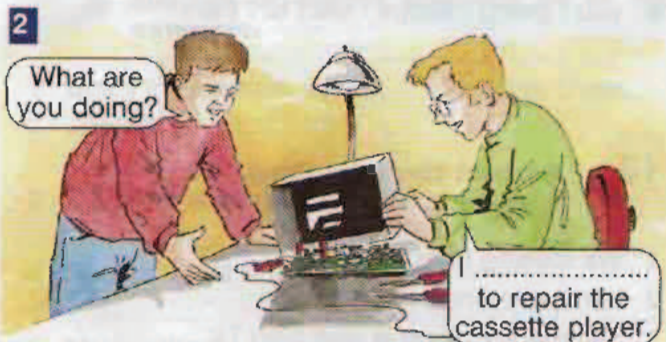
10 Describe this picture using the present continuous of the verbs in the list.

sit, smile, wear, hold, eat



11 Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with the correct verb from the list in the present continuous.

shine, try, drink, use



UNIT 6

Present Continuous

12 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 coming / the train / is?
Is the train coming?
- 2 why / is / barking / the dog?
.....
- 3 talking / phone / not / is / he / the / on.
.....
- 4 suitcases / are / packing / they / their.
.....
- 5 not / watching / she / is / TV.
.....
- 6 where / your / staying / are / friends?
.....
- 7 learning / am / at the moment / play / I / to / golf.
.....
- 8 you / going / shops / are / to / the?
.....

13 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 We looking for a new flat.
- 2 I am play tennis now.
- 3 George and Mary is watching TV.
- 4 What are you do?
- 5 You isn't listening to the teacher.
- 6 He reading a magazine.

14 Match the questions with the answers.

- 1 Why is she singing? ...C...
- 2 What are you writing?
- 3 Where is he staying?
- 4 What are they watching?
- 5 Who is he talking to?
- 6 Are you leaving now?

- A At the Windsor Hotel.
 B Yes, I am.
 C Because she's happy.
 D A horror film.
 E Mr Brown.
 F A letter.

ORAL Activity

Students look at the picture in exercise 5. Each student chooses to be a person. The teacher invites one student to the front of the class. The other students ask "the leader" questions to find out who he/she is. The student who guesses correctly becomes the next leader.

- e.g. S1: Are you washing the car?
 Leader: No, I'm not.
 S2: Are you reading a newspaper?
 Leader: No, I'm not.
 S3: Are you painting the gate?
 Leader: Yes, I am.
 S4: Are you Tom?
 Leader: Yes, I am.

WRITING Activity

Look at the picture and put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous.



This is a photo of my mother and our dog, Flash. Mum 1)
 (work) on our boat. She 2)
 (clean) the

deck. She 3) (use) a mop and a bucket of water. She 4) (wear) trousers and a sweater. Flash 5) (lie) on the floor. He 6) (look) at my mother.

Now, describe one of your photographs as in the example.



This is a photo of

Object Pronouns/The Imperative

Object Pronouns



This is a picture of **me** and my dog, Rex. I love **him** very much. I look after **him**. I think he loves **me** too.

Object pronouns are personal pronouns which go after a verb or a preposition as objects.

e.g. I love **them**. Listen to **her**.

Subject Pronouns		Object Pronouns
I	→	me
you	→	you
he	→	him
she	→	her
it	→	it
we	→	us
you	→	you
they	→	them

Note: object pronouns go after verbs as objects, but subject pronouns go before verbs as subjects.
e.g. Look at **them**! **They** are acrobats.

1

Look at the pictures and make sentences using **Look at ...** and the correct **object pronoun**. e.g. *Look at them.*



2



4



5



2

Underline the correct pronoun.

- Look at **they/them**.
- I/Me** am swimming.
- Her/She** has got a blue dress.
- Give that ball to **me/it**.
- Where is **her/she**?
- Do you want to play with **we/us**?
- He/Him** isn't coming to the party.
- I/Me** have got a motorbike.
- Listen to **he/him**.
- Do you know **she/her**?

3

Replace each word in bold with a **subject or object pronoun** as in the example.

- Emily likes cream cakes. ...*She likes them*....
- John is afraid of mice.
.....
- Caroline is coming with **Bill and me**.
.....
- This present** is for my father.
.....
- My brother** is talking to those people.
.....
- My sister and I** live near **you and Tom**.
.....
- Those flowers** belong to **Helen**.
.....
- Is **this book** for **you and Matthew**?
.....

4

Fill in the correct **subject or object pronoun**.

- "Do you know that girl?" "Yes, I live next door to **her**."
- I can't find my shoes. Where are
- Come here, John! I need to talk to
- We're playing cards. Do you want to join
- I think we're lost. Where are
- I can't find my glasses. I don't remember where I put
- I like Mrs Baker. is very kind.
- My uncle has a new house. built it himself.

The Imperative



Write your name on the paper.
Don't talk, please!
Give that piece of paper to me, Ann.

◆ The imperative is formed with the verb without a subject. e.g. *Sit down*. The negative imperative is formed with *Do not / Don't* and the verb. e.g. *Do not / Don't talk to him*. The imperative refers to the second person singular and plural. e.g. *Take your books*.

◆ We use the imperative to:

- a) give orders, e.g. *Stop that noise!*
- b) give instructions, e.g. *Cut the paper in two pieces.*
- c) offer something, e.g. *Have some cake.*
- d) make a request. We usually add the word *please* at the beginning or at the end of the sentence. e.g. *Be quiet, please.* or *Please, be quiet.*

◆ We use **let's + verb** to make suggestions. e.g. *Let's help her.*

5 Match the sentences with the pictures. What does the imperative show in each picture: order, instruction, request, suggestion or offer?

Let's read the map. / Stick the red paper here. / Read this, please. / Try some of this. / Don't go into the sea again! / Don't move, please.



1 ...*Stick the red paper here.*...
(Instruction)

2



3



4



5



6

6 Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs from the list. Use each verb only once. Which sentences need *Don't*? Which need *Let's*? Which only need the verb?

wake, break, wash, turn on, play, move, open, close, be, have

- 1 I'm bored. ...*Let's play*... a game.
- 2 Always your hands before you sit at the table.
- 3 The baby is sleeping. her.
- 4 It's our anniversary next week. a party.
- 5 late! Your father will be angry.
- 6 ! There's a spider on your head.
- 7 That vase is expensive. it.
- 8 the oven door and put the meat inside.
- 9 It's getting dark. the light, please.
- 10 I'm cold. the windows, please.

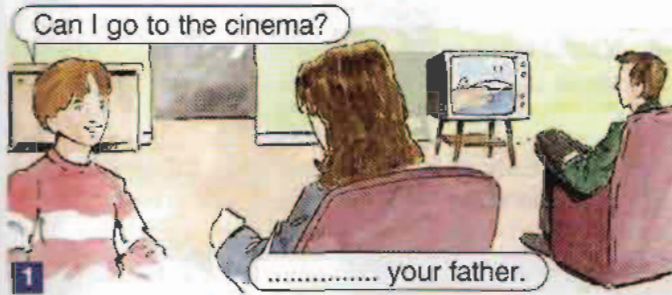
7 Rewrite the sentences in the negative, replacing the words in bold with object pronouns, as in the example.

- 1 Give **John** the ball! ...*Don't give him the ball!*...
- 2 Look at **Julie**!
- 3 Eat **the ice-cream**!
- 4 Tell **Susan** the news!
- 5 Look at **the cat**!
- 6 Listen to **Anna and Mark**!
- 7 Give the money to **Helen and me**!
- 8 Open **the window**!
- 9 Look at **the children**!
- 10 Make a sandwich for **Sam**!

Object Pronouns/The Imperative

8 Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs from the list in the correct form.

have - ask - make - touch



9 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 Tim and Ann are my cousins. Them live in Germany.
- 2 You look at that dog! It is eating a bone.
- 3 That is my jacket. Give it to I, please.
- 4 Pass me those photographs. I want to look at it.
- 5 It's Mike on the phone. Him wants to talk to you.
- 6 "Are you going to the park?" "Yes. Please come with I."
- 7 Don't opens the window! It's cold.

ORAL Activity

Look at the pictures. What does each person say? Use the verbs in the list to make sentences in the imperative.

smile - take off/clothes - open/mouth - move - lie down - look at/camera - take/deep breath



WRITING Activity

Complete the sentences with the correct verb from the list. You can use one verb twice.

take, light, put, cut, make, don't throw

HOW TO MAKE A HALLOWE'EN PUMPKIN LAMP



- 1 a piece from the top of the pumpkin.
- 2 the piece away.
- 3 out the inside with a spoon.
- 4 eyes, a nose and a mouth with a knife.
- 5 a candle inside the pumpkin.
- 6 the candle.
- 7 the top back on.

Now you've got a beautiful pumpkin lamp. Happy Hallowe'en!!!

UNIT 8

There Is-Are / Some-Any-No

There is / There are



There is a sofa in the room. **There are** two pictures on the wall. **There isn't** a TV in the room. What else is there in the room?

- ◆ We use **there is/there are** to say that something/someone exists. The short form of **there is** is **there's**. There are hasn't got a short form. e.g. **There is (There's) a sofa in the room.**
There are four children in the garden.
- ◆ The question form is: **Is there? / Are there?** e.g. **Is there a restaurant in the town?**
Are there any apples in the basket?
- ◆ The negative form is: **There isn't.../There aren't...** e.g. **There is not/isn't a man in the room.**
There are not/aren't any cars in the street.

Short Answers

In short answers we use **Yes** or **No**, **there is/isn't** or **there are/aren't**. We do not repeat the whole question.

Is there ...?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Are there ...?	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

1 Fill in the gaps with **there is** or **there are** in the correct form.

- 1 ...**There are**... lots of rooms in the Royal Hotel. It is very big.
- 2 twenty-five children in my class.
- 3 "..... any biscuits left?" "No, I'm sorry, I ate them all."

- 4 It is winter now. any leaves on the trees.
- 5 "Can we listen to some music?" "No, a radio in this room."
- 6 "Can I have some sugar in my coffee?" "No, I'm afraid any left."

2

Look at the picture and fill in **there is/there isn't** or **there are/there aren't**.



- 1 ...**There is**... a park in the picture.
- 2 some people in the park.
- 3 a supermarket in the picture.
- 4 any cars in the street.

Now, in pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts, as in the example.

a bus / a restaurant / trees / a lamppost / office blocks

SA: **Is there a bus?** SB: **No, there isn't.**

We use **there is/there are** to say what exists and **it is/they are** to talk about what we have already mentioned.

- e.g. **There is a house in the picture.**
It is a big house.
(NOT: ~~It's a house in the picture.~~)
There are three books on the desk.
They are history books.
(NOT: ~~They are three books on the desk.~~)

3

Fill in **there is/are**, **it is** or **they are**.

- 1 ...**There is**... a letter on your desk. ...**It is**...from your uncle.
- 2 some people in the office.
- 3 "Where's my football?" "..... in the garden."
- 4 Look! a beautiful rainbow in the sky.
- 5 two parks in this town. quite big.
- 6 a box on the desk. Laura's.

Some/Any/No



A
 There is **some** cake.
 There is **some** sugar in the bowl.
 Is there **any** bread?
 No, there **isn't**.



B
 There are **some** eggs.
 There is **no** coffee.
 Are there **any** carrots?
 Yes, there are.

- ◆ We use **some**, **any** and **no** with uncountable nouns (e.g. sugar, bread, etc.) and plural countable nouns (e.g. pens, cars, etc.).



some bread
(a little bread)



some cherries
(a few cherries)

- ◆ **Some** means a little or a few. We use **some** in positive statements.

e.g. I've got **some** money. (= I've got a little money.)

- ◆ We use **any** in questions and **not any** in negations.

e.g. Have you got **any** money?
 No, I haven't got **any** money.

- ◆ We can use **no** instead of **not any** in negations.

e.g. I haven't got **any** money. / I have got **no** money.

Note: We use **some** in questions when we are making an offer or when we are asking for something.

e.g. Would you like **some** coffee? (offer)
 Can I have **some** coffee, please? (request)

4

Look at pictures A and B again. In pairs, ask and answer questions about each picture as in the example.

(Picture A) SA: Is there any coffee?
 SB: Yes, there is some.
 SA: Are there any carrots?
 SB: No, there aren't any.

5

Fill in the gaps with some, any or no.

- 1 "Would you like ...**some**... cake?" "No, thank you."
- 2 I'm going to the baker's. I need bread.
- 3 I haven't got pets.
- 4 Have you got fresh eggs?
- 5 Don't buy butter. We have in the fridge.
- 6 I'm hungry. Can I have sandwiches, please?
- 7 He's got money, so he can't buy a hamburger.

- 8 I haven't got homework to do tonight.
- 9 I'm looking for paper, but I can't find
- 10 We can't make a cake because we've got sugar.

6

Fill in some or any. Then, in pairs, act out the dialogue.

Peter: Hello Julia, are you ready for the party?
 Julia: I've got 1) **some** lemonade, 2) orange juice and lots of food.
 Peter: Have you got 3) cakes?
 Julia: No, I must buy 4) I must also buy 5) biscuits.
 Peter: Have you got 6) party hats or decorations?
 Julia: No, I haven't, but I'm going to buy 7) of those, too.

Somebody / Something / Somewhere



There is **somebody** in the picture. It's a baby.
Is **anybody** with the baby?
No. There is **nobody** with her.
Has the baby got **anything** in her hands?
Yes, she's got **something**, but I don't know what it is.
Where is she?
She's **somewhere** in the countryside.

- ◆ **Somebody/someone** (a person), **something** (a thing) and **somewhere** (in/to/at a place) are used in positive statements.

e.g. There is **somebody** at the door.
I want to go **somewhere** tonight.

- ◆ **Anybody/anyone**, **anything** and **anywhere** are used in questions and negations.

e.g. Is there **anything** on the table?
There **isn't anything** on the table.

- ◆ **Nobody/no one**, **nothing** and **nowhere** can be used in negations instead of not anybody/not anything/not anywhere.

Compare: There **isn't anything** on the table.
= There **is nothing** on the table.
I **can't see anybody** in the garden.
= I **can see nobody** in the garden.

Who?	somebody/anybody/nobody
What?	something/anything/nothing
Where?	somewhere/anywhere/nowhere

7 Answer the following questions with **nobody (no one), nothing or nowhere.**

- 1 "What did you buy?" "...**Nothing**..."
- 2 "Who phoned?" "....."
- 3 "Where are you going?" "....."
- 4 "Who told you that?" "....."

8 Fill in the gaps with **something, somebody (someone), anything or anybody (anyone).**

- 1 I'm looking for ...**something**... in this box, but I can't find it.
- 2 Hello? Is there at home?
- 3 is calling me. I don't know who it is.
- 4 "Is there in your suitcase?"
"No, it's empty."
- 5 My foot hurts. There's in my shoe.
- 6 The shop is closed. I can't see inside.
- 7 I want to buy for my sister.
- 8 "..... is talking to Jim." "Yes, it's my mum."

9 Fill in the gaps with **nobody (no one), nothing, anyone (anybody) or anything.**

- 1 It's a secret, don't tell ...**anyone**...
- 2 I can't find my glasses. Does know where they are?
- 3 I'm going to the shop. Do you want ?
- 4 I live alone. lives with me.
- 5 "What did you say?" "....."
- 6 I don't know about French history.

10 Fill in the gaps with **somewhere, anywhere or nowhere.**

- 1 I don't like this café. I want to go ...**somewhere**... else.
- 2 I put my umbrella, but I can't remember where.
- 3 We aren't going this summer.
- 4 You can't go tonight. You must study.
- 5 I can't find Tom. He is
- 6 "Where is the pen?" "It's in this drawer."

	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
People	someone somebody	anyone anybody	no one / not anyone nobody / not anybody
Things	something	anything	nothing / not anything
Places	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere/not anywhere

There Is-Are/Some-Any-No

11 Fill in the gaps with *anything, something, somewhere, somebody (someone) or anywhere*. Then, in pairs, act out the dialogue.

- A: What are you reading?
 B: I'm reading 1) *something* about John Harris.
 A: What does it say?
 B: Well, he doesn't go 2) alone. There's always a bodyguard with him.
 A: What else does it say?
 B: Let me see. Oh, he's looking for a new house 3) in Europe. He wants to buy 4) old, like a castle.
 A: Imagine that!
 B: That's not all. It says here that he wants to marry 5) with a lot of money.
 A: Come on, Bessy. I don't believe 6) in that magazine.

12 Fill in the gaps with one of the words from the list.

anybody - some - somewhere



13 Choose the correct answer.



Melissa is shopping. She wants to buy (1) ...B... new clothes.

She is going to a party tonight, but she has got (2) to wear. She wants to buy (3) nice and (4) new shoes but she can't find (5) that she likes. She is also looking for a present. She wants to buy (6) special for her friend, but there isn't (7) nice in this department store, so she's thinking of going (8) else.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 A anything | B some | C any |
| 2 A anything | B something | C nothing |
| 3 A some | B any | C something |
| 4 A no | B some | C any |
| 5 A some | B anything | C any |
| 6 A nothing | B anything | C something |
| 7 A nothing | B anything | C something |
| 8 A anywhere | B somewhere | C nowhere |

14 Write questions and negations as in the example.

- 1 There are some pens in the bag.
 ...Are there any pens in the bag?...
 ...There aren't any pens in the bag...
 ...There are no pens in the bag...

UNIT 8

There Is-Are / Some-Any-No

- 2 He's got something in his hand.
.....
.....
- 3 There is somebody in the garden.
.....
.....
- 4 There is some meat in the fridge.
.....
.....
- 5 The dog is somewhere in the house.
.....
.....

15

Match Column A with Column B to make short dialogues.

COLUMN A

- 1 I haven't got any money. *d*
- 2 There's no coffee left.
- 3 I hate this place.
- 4 I'm hungry.
- 5 I've got nothing to wear.
- 6 Do you want anything else?

COLUMN B

- a Let's go somewhere else.
- b Let's cook some spaghetti.
- c Go and buy some new clothes.
- d I can lend you some.
- e No thank you.
- f I'm making another pot.

16

Correct the mistakes.

- 1 Have you got some sugar?
- 2 There is any bread.
- 3 There are some pie.
- 4 Is there nobody in the room?
- 5 We haven't got some ham.
- 6 There isn't nobody in the garden.
- 7 There isn't no bacon.
- 8 Have you got nothing in your bag?

ORAL Activity

Look at the table below. What is there at the Paradise Hotel? In pairs, ask and answer as in the example.

SA: Is there a swimming pool at the hotel?
SB: Yes, there is.

PARADISE HOTEL	
	swimming pool  ✓
	tennis courts  ✓
	golf course  X
	disco  X
restaurant  ✓	shops  X
café  ✓	bar  ✓

WRITING Activity

You're staying at the Paradise Hotel and you're writing a letter to a friend. Complete the letter saying what *there is/isn't* or *there are/aren't* at the hotel.

Dear (your friend's name),

I'm staying at the Paradise Hotel. It is great!
There is a swimming pool, a
a and a There are
some too, but there isn't a
..... or a
There aren't shops either, but
I'm having lots of fun.
See you soon.

Best wishes,
.....
(your name)



Polar bears **don't live** in hot places. They **live** in the North Pole. **Do they eat** fruit and vegetables? No, they **don't**. They **eat** fish.



Olivia **likes** red roses. She **spends** a lot of time in her garden. **Does she work** in the garden every day? Yes, she **does**.

We form the present simple with the subject (i.e. the subject pronoun or noun) and the main verb. We usually add an **-s** to the third person singular in the affirmative. In the interrogative and negative forms we use the auxiliary verb **do/don't** with *I, you, we* and *they* and **does/doesn't** with *he, she* and *it*. We do not add an **-s** to the main verb when it appears with *does/doesn't*.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
	Long form	Short form
I work You work He works She works It works We work You work They work	I do not work You do not work He does not work She does not work It does not work We do not work You do not work They do not work	I don't work You don't work He doesn't work She doesn't work It doesn't work We don't work You don't work They don't work
		Do I work? Do you work? Does he work? Does she work? Does it work? Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?

Spelling Rules

- Most verbs take **-s** in the third person singular.
- Verbs ending in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** and **-o** take **-es**.
*I miss - he **misses**, I finish - he **finishes**, I watch - he **watches**, I mix - he **mixes**, I go - he **goes***
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y**, drop the **y** and take **-ies**.
*I study - he **studies**, I cry - he **cries***
- Verbs ending in a **vowel + y**, take **-s**.
*I play - he **plays***

1 Write the **third person singular** of the verbs in the list in the correct box.

dance, brush, open, try, fix, buy, put, kiss, like, dry, go, catch, wash, sit, fly, copy, teach, play, pass, begin, say

-s	-es	-ies
dances	brushes	tries
.....
.....
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.....

Pronunciation

The suffix of the third person singular is pronounced:

- ◆ /s/ when the verb ends in /f/, /k/, /p/ or /t/ sounds.
laughs, kicks, stops, sits
- ◆ /ɪz/ when the verb ends in /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ or /z/ sounds.
kisses, washes, watches, changes, closes
- ◆ /z/ when the verb ends in any other sound.
swims, plays, runs, reads, studies

Use

The present simple is used for:

- ◆ repeated actions or daily routines (usually with time expressions such as: every day, every week, every Monday, etc),

She usually plays tennis at the weekend.



- ◆ permanent states,
He works in an office.



- ◆ general truths or laws of nature.
The sun sets in the west.



Time Expressions

Time expressions used with present simple are:

every day/week/month/year, usually, always, etc.
every morning/afternoon/evening/night,
in the morning/afternoon/evening, at night,
on Mondays/Tuesdays, etc.

2

Write the third person singular of the verbs in the correct box, then read them out.

laugh, look, miss, stand, speak, drink, put, catch, drive, brush, ride, walk, open, jump, stay, know, cough, see, dance, rise, help, listen, match, wish, travel, write, lose, eat, rain, arrange

/s/ *laughs,*

/ɪz/ *misses,*

/z/ *stands,*

3

Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

- 1 I*play*.... (play) football with my friends on Sundays.
- 2 Tina (walk) to school every day.
- 3 We (go) to bed at 10 o'clock every night.
- 4 Penguins (live) in the Antarctic.
- 5 Tony (study) maths at university.
- 6 Jo and Peter (visit) their grandparents every week.
- 7 Sally (speak) Spanish.
- 8 Mike (do) his homework every evening.
- 9 Susan (wash) her hair every day.
- 10 Water (boil) at 100° centigrade.

4

Form questions using the prompts below, as in the example.

- 1 John's father drives fast. (your brother)
Does your brother drive fast, too?
- 2 Tom plays the guitar every day. (Peter)
- 3 Sarah goes shopping on Mondays. (Anna and Mary)
- 4 Fiona likes video games. (Lucy)
- 5 Mother watches TV in the afternoon. (the children)

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.



This restaurant is called "Vienna". Ten people **1) ...work...** (work) here. Julia Thomas is the owner. She **2)** (go) to the restaurant at four o'clock in the afternoon. The waiters **3)** (arrive) at half past four. They **4)** (set) the tables and **5)** (tidy) the kitchen. The chef, Pierre Rousseau, **6)** (come) at five o'clock. He **7)** (prepare) the food for the evening. The restaurant **8)** (open) at six o'clock. Many people **9)** (eat) here because the food is very good. The restaurant **10)** (close) at one o'clock in the morning, and at half past one Julia, the chef and the waiters **11)** (go) home.

- 2 the waiters / arrive / at four o'clock?
SA: *Do the waiters arrive at four o'clock?*
SB: *No, they don't. They arrive at half past four.*
- 3 you / set the tables?
- 4 the waiters / tidy the kitchen?
- 5 the chef / come / at half past four?
- 6 he / prepare the food?
- 7 the restaurant / open / at seven o'clock?
- 8 many people / eat here?
- 9 the restaurant / close / at one o'clock?

Adverbs of Frequency

We use adverbs of frequency with the present simple. They show us how often something happens and include the following:

never	often
seldom/rarely	usually
sometimes	always

Adverbs of frequency go before the main verbs in simple tenses (work, drink, etc.).

e.g. *I usually work on Saturdays.*
They never drink coffee.

But they go after the verb to be in simple tenses.

e.g. *It is often cold in winter.*
He is always late for work.

Adverbs of frequency go after auxiliary verbs (can, do, etc.).

e.g. *He can never wake up before 10 o'clock.*

Short Answers

In short answers we only use Yes or No, the subject pronoun (I, you, he, etc.) and the auxiliary verb *do/don't* or *does/doesn't*. We do not repeat the main verb.

Do you ...?	Yes, I/we do.
	No, I/we don't.
Does he/she/it ...?	Yes, he/she/it does.
	No, he/she/it doesn't.
Do they ...?	Yes, they do.
	No, they don't.

6 Imagine you are interviewing Julia Thomas. In pairs, ask and answer questions as in the examples.

- 1 you / go to the restaurant / at four o'clock?
SA: *Do you go to the restaurant at four o'clock?*
SB: *Yes, I do.*

7 Put the adverbs in the correct place as in the example.

- 1 I drink a glass of milk in the morning. (always)
...I always drink a glass of milk in the morning...
- 2 Kate goes to bed late at night. (never)
- 3 My mother watches TV. (rarely)
- 4 You can see clouds in the sky. (sometimes)
- 5 Ben eats in a restaurant. (seldom)
- 6 Joanne doesn't get up early. (usually)
- 7 They are late for school. (often)

UNIT 9

Present Simple

8

In pairs, ask questions to find out how often your partner does these things. Then, use his/her answers to report to the rest of the class.

e.g. SA: *How often do you help with the housework?*
 SB: *I seldom help with the housework.*

How often do you...	Never	Seldom	Often	Always
a) help with the housework?				
b) watch TV in the evenings?				
c) play computer games in your free time?				
d) go to the cinema at the weekends?				
e) wake up at 6.30?				
f) go to parties?				
g) eat Chinese food?				

e.g. *Anna seldom helps with the housework but she often watches TV in the evenings...*

Note: When there is an adverb of frequency in a question or a negation, we follow the same rules as on page 49.

e.g. *They often go to the cinema. (before the main verb)*

Do they often go to the cinema?

(NOT: ~~Do often they go ...~~)

They don't often go to the cinema.

(NOT: ~~They do often not go ...~~)

9

Write questions and negations as in the example.

- Simon likes tea.
 ...*Does Simon like tea?*...
 ...*Simon doesn't like tea.*...
- We often play basketball on Saturdays.

- Bill drives to work every day.

- Our dog likes biscuits.

- They live in France.

- Samantha works in a supermarket.

- Paul and Mary often go to the gym.

- David always gets up at 8 o'clock.

- Miss Jones teaches maths.

- Sue and Jill usually wear jeans.

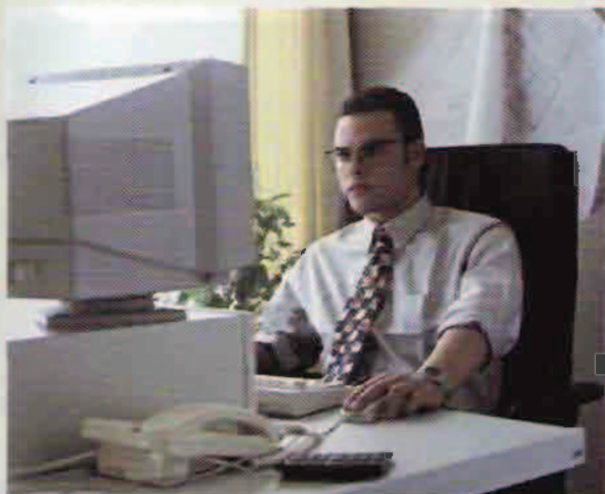
10

Match the questions with the answers.

- What's your job?
 - Do you take the bus to work every day?
 - What time do you start work?
 - Do you enjoy your job?
 - What do you do in the evening?
 - How often do you go to the cinema?
 - Do you like comedies and romantic films?
 - Do you live in a house or a flat?
 - Do your parents live near you?
 - Where do you keep your clothes?
- I usually go out.
 - I am a nurse.1....
 - No, they don't.
 - Some of them.
 - At half past seven.
 - In my wardrobe.
 - About once a month.
 - In a flat.
 - No, I usually walk to work.
 - Yes, I do.

Present Simple versus Present Continuous

- The present simple expresses a permanent state or an action which is repeated.



David **works** for a big company.
He **works** from 9 to 5 every day.

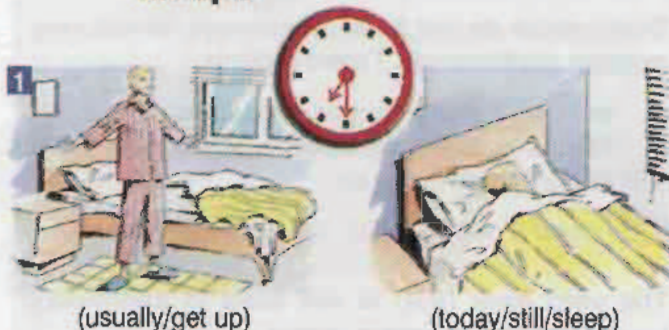
- The present continuous expresses a temporary situation, that is, an action happening at or around the moment of speaking.



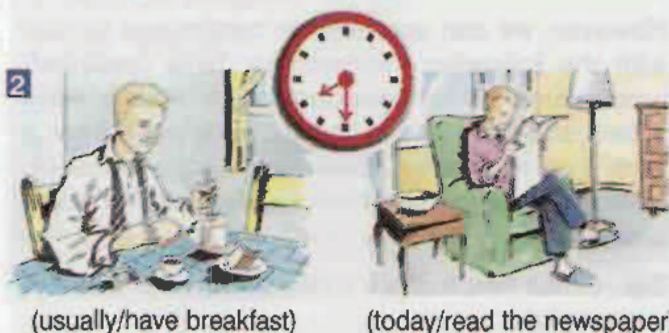
David **isn't working** at the moment.
He **is** at a restaurant.
He **is having** dinner with his wife.

11

Today is a holiday. Look at the pictures and write what George does every day and what he is doing today, as in the example.



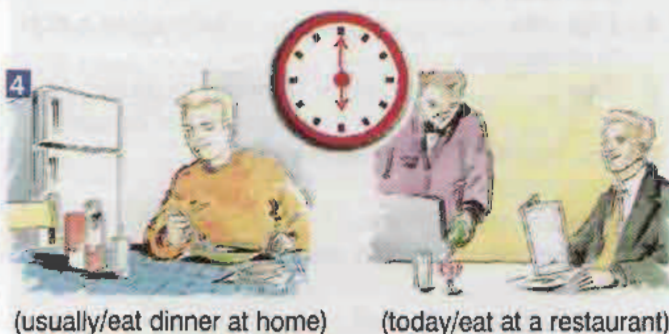
...He usually gets up at 7.30 every day, but today he is still sleeping....



.....



.....



.....

UNIT 9

Present Simple

Non Continuous Verbs

Some verbs do not have continuous tenses (e.g. present continuous). These include:

believe, belong, forget, hate, hear, know, like, love, need, remember, smell, see, think, understand, want, etc.

e.g. I **need** a pencil. (NOT: ~~I'm needing a pencil.~~)

The verb *have (got)* is not used in continuous tenses when it means *possess*.

e.g. I've got a pet. (NOT: ~~I'm having a pet.~~)

However, we can use *have* in continuous tenses with the following expressions: *have breakfast/lunch/dinner* (=eat breakfast/lunch/dinner), *have a bath/shower* (=be in the bath/shower), *have a party* (=give a party), *have fun* (=enjoy oneself), *have a good/nice/bad time* (=enjoy or not enjoy oneself), etc.

e.g. He **has lunch** at two o'clock every day. (present simple)

He's **having lunch** now. (present continuous)

She **has a bath** every morning. (present simple)

She's **having a bath** at the moment. (present continuous)

12 Put the verbs into the present continuous or the present simple.

- 1 "Where's Sally?" "She **is speaking**... (speak) to Paul."
- 2 What time (you/go) to school?
- 3 "Steve is in the bathroom." " (he/have) a shower?"
- 4 That villa (belong) to a rich businessman.
- 5 She (like) listening to music. She (have) a lot of cassettes.
- 6 You can turn off the television. I (not/watch) it.
- 7 I have a motorbike but I (not/usually/ride) it to work.
- 8 (you/want) to come to Julie's party with me?
- 9 Please be quiet. I (try) to do my homework.

- 10 Drive carefully. It (rain).
- 11 He (need) to buy a new pair of shoes.
- 12 Sarah never (forget) people's names.

13 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or continuous.



Dear Donna,

I 1) **'m writing**... (write) to you from the Golden Beach Hotel. I am here with Sandy and Pat. The hotel 2) (belong) to Pat's uncle and she 3) (spend) every summer here.

The place is very nice and I 4) (think) all the people at the hotel 5) (have) a nice time. We 6) (swim) and 7) (go) windsurfing every morning. At noon we 8) (have) lunch and in the evening we 9) (go) for walks.

Today it 10) (rain) so we can't go out. I 11) (hate) this weather! At the moment Sandy and Pat 12) (have) lunch. They 13) (eat) fish today and it 14) (smell) very good.

15) (you/have) a good time at home? Write soon and tell me all your news.

Love,
Jessy

14 Underline the correct time expression.

- 1 Karen usually cooks dinner in the evening/now.
- 2 It isn't snowing at the moment/at the weekend.
- 3 Are they having a piano lesson every Monday/
now?
- 4 Do you go out at present/at the weekend?
- 5 She seldom/at the moment visits her grandpar-
ents.
- 6 Paul is repairing his bike on Mondays/at the
moment.
- 7 They're running to catch the bus now/at night.
- 8 Kim and John go to the cinema on Fridays/
today.

15 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Alice ...C... like French films.
A isn't B don't C doesn't
- 2 you doing your homework?
A Do B Are C Is
- 3 My friend and I TV on Saturday after-
noons.
A watch B watches C watching
- 4 they having a lesson at the moment?
A Are B Is C Do
- 5 We usually out on Sundays.
A eating B eat C eats
- 6 tigers live in the jungle?
A Are B Do C Is
- 7 She everybody in her school.
A know B is knowing C knows

16 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 He don't speak English.
- 2 He is swimming every morning.
- 3 Does you work in a bank?
- 4 I have dinner now.
- 5 Mark walk to school every day.
- 6 Kate is liking pizza.
- 7 The sun is rising in the east.
- 8 Susan and Jo lives in New York.
- 9 We are needing some sugar.

**ORAL
Activity**

Work in pairs. Student A asks questions and Student B answers them as in the example. Then change roles.

	Yes	No	Notes
1 live / in London?		✓	Rome
2 go / to school?	✓		
3 like / maths?			
4 speak / French?			
5 play / the piano?			
6 play / football?			
7 read / books?			
8 watch TV / in the afternoon?			
9 listen / to pop music?			
10 often/ go / to the park?			
11 swim / in summer?			

e.g. SA: Do you live in London?
SB: No, I don't. I live in Rome.
SA: Do you go to school?
SB: Yes, I do.

**WRITING
Activity**

Now, using your notes from the Oral Activity write about your partner.

How well do you know your partner?

I know my partner really well. He lives in Rome and he goes to school. He doesn't like maths but he likes history.

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A lot of - Much - Many / (A) little - (A) few

A Lot of - Much - Many



Is there **much** ham on the plate?
No, there isn't **much**. There are only three slices.



Has she got **many** friends?
Yes, she's got a **lot of** friends.



Are there **many** people in the swimming pool?
No, there aren't **many**. There are only two.

- ◆ We use **a lot of/lots of** with plural countable nouns (e.g. books, cars, etc.) and uncountable nouns (e.g. sugar, milk, etc.) in positive statements.

e.g. She's got a **lot of/lots of** books.
There's a **lot of** milk in the fridge.

Note: We omit **of** when **a lot** is not followed by a noun.

e.g. Are there **many** people in the room? Yes, there are **a lot**.

- ◆ We normally use **much** with uncountable nouns in questions and negations.

e.g. How **much** money have you got?
There isn't **much** sugar in the bowl.

- ◆ We normally use **many** with plural countable nouns in questions and negations.

e.g. Are there **many** books on the shelf? There aren't **many** books on the shelf.

- ◆ In questions we use **how much** to ask about the amount of something and **how many** to ask about the number of things.

How much + uncountable noun How many + countable noun

e.g. **How much sugar** do we need? A kilo. (We want to know the amount.)
How many boys are there in your class? Twenty. (We want to know the number.)

	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
Countable nouns	a lot (of) lots of	(how) many	many
Uncountable nouns	a lot (of)	(how) much	much

1

In pairs, ask and answer questions as in the example.

e.g. SA: **How much honey** is there? SB: **Not much.**
SA: **How many cassettes** are there? SB: **Not many.**

honey, cassettes, teachers, eggs, water, students, tea, meat, boys, milk, apples, sheep, women, salt, paper, money, letters, books, records, pepper, wine, pens

A lot of - Much - Many / (A) little - (A) few

2 Fill in many, much or a lot of.

- There is *a lot of* milk in the carton.
- Are there people at the cinema today?
- He has got money.
- There isn't sugar in this coffee.
- Is there orange juice in the jug?
- She has got books in her bag.
- Have you got friends?
- There aren't biscuits in the packet.
- We haven't got bread.
- There are animals in the zoo.
- Are there shops in this street?
- There isn't pepper in the soup.
- The children have got toys.
- Is there tea in the cup?
- She has got rings.

3 Write questions and answers as in the examples.



- Are there many strawberries?
Yes, there are a lot.
- Are there many carrots?
No, there aren't many.
-
-

-
-
-
-
-
-

4 Fill in the gaps with much, many or a lot of and one of the words from the list.

shops, friends, giraffes, money, snow, time, suitcases, rice

- This sweater doesn't cost *much money*.
- Maria is very popular. She has
- Do you spend studying for exams?
- How are there in the zoo?
- I haven't got with me.
- There isn't in the cupboard.
- This shopping centre is very big. There are
- There is outside. Let's build a snowman.

5 Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1 Do you eat many hamburgers? | ...b... |
| 2 Have you got many computer games? | |
| 3 How many pets have you got? | |
| 4 How much is this T-shirt? | |
| 5 How much time do you spend doing your homework? | |
- a Two; a dog and a cat.
b No, not many.
c Not much, about two hours every day.
d No, I haven't got any.
e £15.

6 Answer the questions with a lot, much or many.

- Have you got any stamps?
Yes, *a lot* .
- Is there any bread in the cupboard?
No, not
- Have you got any biscuits?
No, not
- Have you got any video tapes?
Yes,
- How many apples do we need for the cake?
Not
- How much money do you need for the weekend?
Not

A Little/Little - A Few/Few



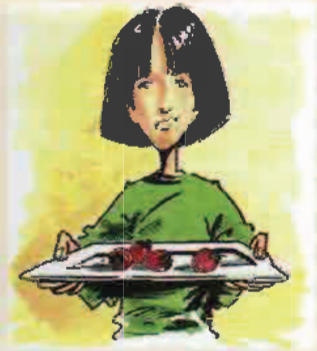
Carol has got **a little** flour. She can make a cake.



Jill has got **(very) little** flour. She can't make a cake.



Carol has got **a few** strawberries. She can make some jam.



Jill has got **(very) few** strawberries. She can't make any jam.

◆ We use **a little/little** with uncountable nouns (e.g. water, money, rice, etc.).

A little means "not much but enough". e.g. I've got **a little** money. I can buy some bread.

Little means "hardly any, almost nothing" and can go with **very** for emphasis.

e.g. They've got **(very) little** money. They can't buy any bread.

◆ We use **a few/few** with plural countable nouns. (e.g. tomatoes, books, cups, etc.).

A few means "not many but enough". e.g. There are **a few** tomatoes. We can make a salad.

Few means "hardly any, almost none" and can go with **very** for emphasis.

e.g. There are **(very) few** people in the cinema. It is almost empty.

7 Use **a few** or **a little** for each of the nouns in the list.

e.g. **a few** chairs **a little** water

chairs, water, tea, books, chocolate, bread, men, deer, jam, glasses, honey, knives, children, Coke, butter, lemonade, salt, desks, hats, pepper

8 Fill in **very few**, **a few**, **very little** or **a little**.

- We've got **very few** eggs. We can't make an omelette.
- Sue's got money. She can buy a new dress.
- I've got apples. I can make an apple pie.
- There are people in the park today because it's raining.

- There's milk in the fridge. Go to the supermarket and buy some, please.
- There's lemonade in the jug. Would you like some?

9 Answer the questions with **a little** or **a few** as in the example.

- "Do you want some biscuits?"
"Yes, **a few**..."
- "Have you got any toothpaste?"
"Yes,"
- "Were there any people at the meeting?"
"Yes,"
- "Do you want some cake?"
"Yes,"
- "Are there any car parks near here?"
"Yes,"
- "Have you got any bread?"
"Yes,"

A lot of - Much - Many / (A) little - (A) few

10 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I eat ...C... meat. I prefer fish.
A very few B a few C very little
- 2 "Has he got many friends?" "Yes,"
A a little B a lot C much
- 3 I've got free time now!
A very little B very few C few
- 4 Very people can speak Welsh.
A few B little C a lot
- 5 She doesn't eat sweets because she is on a diet.
A a lot B many C much
- 6 There are pencils in the drawer. Take one.
A a lot B a few C a little
- 7 You haven't got flowers in your garden this year.
A much B a lot C many
- 8 Put chocolate in the cake.
A a little B a few C few
- 9 Jack has got comics. He buys one every week.
A a lot of B a lot C few
- 10 There is shampoo. Can you buy some at the supermarket?
A very few B a lot of C very little
- 11 He hasn't got money.
A many B much C a lot
- 12 He's got sweets in his pocket.
A little B a few C a little

11 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 There is very few soup in the bowl.
- 2 How much carrots are there in the fridge?
- 3 Rita has got many money.
- 4 There are a little people in the shop.
- 5 Mike hasn't got much friends.
- 6 There is few snow on the mountains.
- 7 How much deer can you see in the picture?
- 8 I have got little CDs but a lot of cassettes.
- 9 There are much animals in the zoo.
- 10 How many sugar is there in the bowl?

ORAL
Activity

Look at the table. In pairs, ask and answer questions as in the examples. Use *how much*, *how many*, *a little/very little*, *a lot* and *a few/very few*.

SA: *How much butter is there?*
SB: *There is a lot.*



Now say what there is on the table.

e.g. There is a lot of butter but there is very little bread.

WRITING
Activity

Now, write about what there is on the table.

e.g. There is a lot of butter on the table. There is ..

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