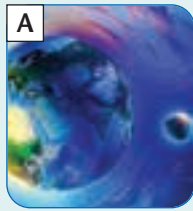


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# 1

## Present simple vs Present continuous



The Moon moves around the Earth.



I work as a teacher, but this summer I am also helping out at my mother's bookshop.



What time does the train arrive?

At 5:30, but it's always running late.



Lately, it is becoming difficult for people to get to work on time due to heavy traffic.



The band sings brilliantly in this album. When is their next single coming out?

They aren't releasing it until the end of the month.

### Present simple

Form: main verb (+ -s in the third person singular)

AFFIRMATIVE	I eat, He/She/It eats, We/You/They eat
NEGATIVE	I don't eat, He/She/It doesn't eat, We/You/They don't eat
INTERROGATIVE	Do I eat? Does he/she/it eat? Do we/you/they eat?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/we/you/they do./ No, I/we/you/they don't. Yes, he/she/it does./ No, he/she/it doesn't.

### Present continuous

Form: to be + main verb + -ing

AFFIRMATIVE	I'm running, He/She/It's running, We/You/They're running
NEGATIVE	I'm not running, He/She/It isn't running, We/You/They aren't running
INTERROGATIVE	Am I running? Is he/she/it running? Are we/you/they running?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I am./No, I'm not. Yes, he/she/it is./No, he/she/it isn't. Yes, we/you/they are./ No, we/you/they aren't.

### Spelling

#### Spelling: 3rd person singular

- Most verbs take -s in the third person singular.  
*I walk – he walks*
- Verbs ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x and -o, take -es.  
*I kiss – he kisses, I fish – he fishes, I catch – he catches, I mix – he mixes, I go – he goes*
- Verbs ending in a consonant + y, drop the -y and take -ies. *I try – he tries*
- Verbs ending in a vowel + y take -s only.  
*I buy – he buys*

#### Spelling: -ing

- Most verbs add -ing to the base form of the main verb.  
*work – working, drink – drinking, send – sending*
- Verbs ending in -e, drop the -e and add -ing.  
*dance – dancing, type – typing*
- Verbs ending in a vowel and a consonant, double the consonant and add -ing.  
*sit – sitting, admit – admitting*
- Verbs ending in -ie change the -ie to -y and add -ing.  
*lie – lying*

### Use

We use the present simple for:

- permanent states.  
*Ian lives in a two-bedroom cottage in the countryside.*
- habits and routines (with always, usually, etc).  
*Molly always brushes her teeth after every meal.*
- timetables and programmes (future reference).  
*The charity shop opens at 9 o'clock.*
- general truths and laws of nature.  
*Water boils at 100°C.*
- sporting commentaries, reviews and narrations.  
*Leonardo Di Caprio successfully plays the role of Frank Abagnale in "Catch me if you can".*

We use the present continuous:

- for temporary actions and situations.  
*John is working overtime these days.*
- for actions taking place at or around the moment of speaking. *He's listening to music right now.*
- for fixed arrangements in the near future.  
*We are going on safari next month.*
- for currently changing and developing situations.  
*Computers are becoming faster every day.*
- with adverbs such as always to express anger or irritation at a repeated action  
*You are always calling me late at night!*

**1** Look at the pictures (A-E) on p. 16 and underline all the verbs. a) Identify in which tense each verb is. b) How do we form the affirmative, negative and interrogative of these tenses? c) Which uses of these tenses does each verb show?

**2** Fill in the third person singular form of the verbs below.

- 1 walk – *walks*
- 2 cry – .....
- 3 fix – .....
- 4 say – .....
- 5 kiss – .....
- 6 match – .....
- 7 listen – .....
- 8 wish – .....
- 9 do – .....
- 10 take – .....

**Pronunciation**

-s/-es in the **third person singular** is pronounced:

- /s/ in verbs ending in /f/, /k/, /p/ or /t/ sounds.
- /iz/ in verbs ending in /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ or /z/ sounds.
- /z/ in verbs ending in all other sounds.

**3** Write the third person singular of the verbs in the correct box, as in the example. Then, read the verbs aloud.

- talk • finish • go • teach • drink • enjoy
- give • brush • miss • stop • chat • run
- catch • begin • sit • change

/s/	<i>talks,</i> .....
/iz/	<i>finishes,</i> .....
/z/	<i>goes,</i> .....

**4** Complete the exchanges with the **present simple** of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A: *Do you leave* (you/leave) home at seven o'clock every day?  
B: Yes, but the bus ..... (not/arrive) until 7.20.
- 2 A: ..... (Jo/work) in London?  
B: Yes, but she ..... (live) in Reading.
- 3 A: ..... (Ben and Ashley/play) football on Tuesdays?  
B: No, they ..... (go) swimming.
- 4 A: What ..... (Alex/do) after class every day?  
B: He ..... (hang out) with his friends.

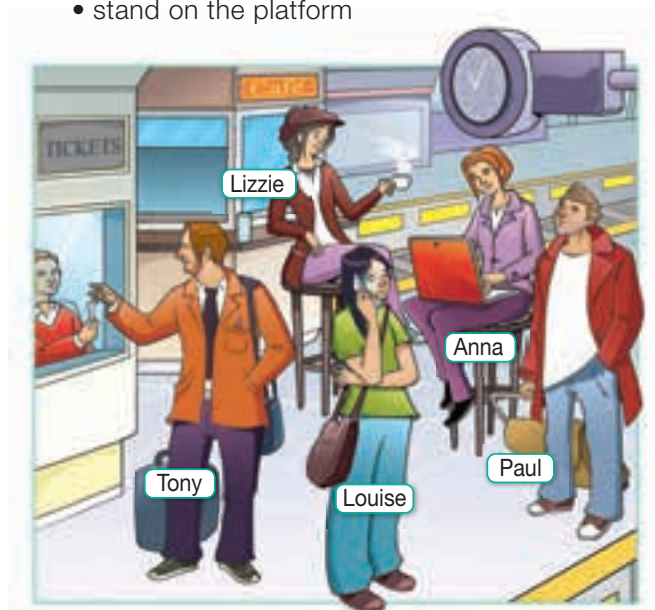
**5** Put the verbs in the correct box adding **-ing**.

- open • move • tie • run • talk • stop
- give • die • write • buy • begin • make

<b>+ -ing</b>	<i>opening,</i> .....
<b>-e → -ing</b>	<i>moving,</i> .....
<b>-ie → y + -ing</b>	<i>tying,</i> .....
<b>double consonant + -ing</b>	<i>running,</i> .....

**6** Look at the picture and correct the sentences, as in the example. Use the phrases below.

- use a laptop • talk on the phone
- buy a ticket • drink a cup of coffee
- stand on the platform



- 1 Anna is reading the newspaper.  
*No, she isn't. She's using a laptop.*
- 2 Lizzie is eating a sandwich.  
.....
- 3 Paul is sitting on a bench.  
.....
- 4 Louise is sending a text message.  
.....
- 5 Tony is ordering some food.  
.....

# 1

## Adverbs of frequency

### Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency show us how often something happens. They answer the question: 'How often ...?'. We often use adverbs of frequency with the present simple.

*"How often does Stella go abroad on holiday?"*  
*"Never. She **never** goes abroad."*

We use adverbs of frequency:

a) before the main verb.

*Bob **always** has breakfast with his children.*

b) after the auxiliary verbs be, have, do and modal verbs such as can, will, must, etc.

*Our new neighbour **is always** so friendly to everyone.*  
*Bob **doesn't usually** drink coffee in the morning.*

**Note:** The adverbs rarely/seldom/hardly ever and never have a negative meaning, and they are never used with the word not.

*Tom **rarely** watches TV in the evenings.*

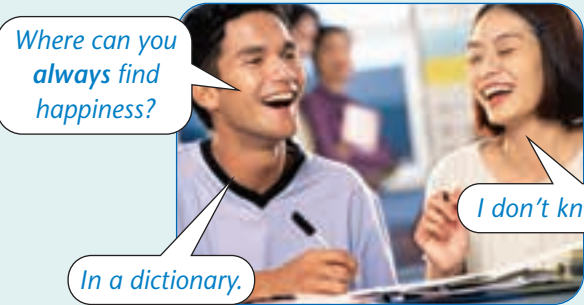
(NOT: Tom ~~doesn't rarely~~ watch TV in the evenings.)

*Anna **is a vegetarian**. She **never** eats meat.*

(NOT: ... she ~~doesn't never~~ eat meat.)



*Who said anything about names?*



*Where can you always find happiness?*

*I don't know.*

*In a dictionary.*

### Adverbs of frequency

always (100%)	sometimes (20%)
usually (75%)	rarely/seldom/hardly ever (10%)
often (50%)	never (0%)

**7** Look at the pictures and the adverbs of frequency.

- What do they show?
- How are they used in a sentence?

**8** Tick the appropriate gap in the sentences below to indicate the correct position of the adverb of frequency.

- Terry  works .... outdoors .... in the summer. (**usually**)
- Kelly .... is .... late .... for college. (**never**)
- My flatmate .... asks .... me .... to cook dinner. (**often**)
- Laura .... can .... be .... careless. (**sometimes**)
- Annie .... is .... at home .... these days. (**rarely**)
- Peter .... plays .... hockey .... at the weekends. (**seldom**)
- Juliette .... has .... wanted .... to go scuba diving. (**always**)
- Joseph .... eats .... seafood .... – he can't stand it! (**never**)
- Tracey .... doesn't .... go to the gym on weekdays. (**usually**)
- Kim .... hangs out .... with her friends at the mall. (**often**)

**9** Make sentences, as in the example. Use the adverbs of frequency from the key.

### KEY

always	*****	sometimes	**
usually	****	rarely/seldom	*
often	***	never	0

- we/watch/TV (\*\*)  
*We **sometimes** watch TV.*
- Lucinda/wear/casual clothes (\*)  
 .....
- Joe and Anna/be/lazy (0)  
 .....
- you/buy/clothes/at Topshop? (\*\*\*)  
 .....
- Trevor/be/polite (\*\*\*\*)  
 .....
- Andy/start/work/at 8.30 (\*\*\*\*)  
 .....
- Michelle/drive/to college? (\*\*\*)  
 .....
- I/can/understand/TV programmes/in French. (\*\*\*\*)  
 .....