

1

have got, possessive adjectives and pronouns, whose

What are you doing?

Peter: Hi, Harry! Where are you?

Harry: I'm... er... in a shop.

Peter: What are you doing?

Harry: I'm buying something.

Peter: But it's Friday. We usually go to the cinema on Friday.

Harry: Well, I'm doing my shopping today. What are you doing?

Peter: I'm standing right behind you!

This is a surprise for you, you know! I'm buying your birthday present!

I'm buying something.

Good. I want the black T-shirt, then. I don't like the brown one!

1 Complete the tables.

▶ Look at the spelling rules on page 139.

Present simple

Positive	I / You / We / They	go
	He / She / It	goes
Negative	I / You / We / They	not (don't) go
	He / She / It	not (doesn't)

Questions

Do	I / you / we / they	go?
Does	he / she / it	

Present continuous

Positive	I	 ('m)	going
	He / She / It	is (.....)	
	We / You / They	 ('re)	
Negative	I	am not (.....)	going
	He / She / It	 (isn't)	
	We / You / They	 (aren't)	

Questions

Am	I	
Is	he / she / it	?
Are	you / we / they	

2 Read the information.

Present simple**Use**

We use the present simple to talk about:

- habits, things that we do regularly.
We usually go to the park after school.
- facts, things that are always or usually true:

My sister works in a bookshop.

The Earth goes round the sun.

Time expressions

- We often use these time expressions with the present simple:
in September, in the morning/afternoon/evening on Mondays/Tuesdays every day/week/month, once/twice/three times a week/month/year
- These time expressions come at the beginning or end of the sentence.
Every weekend we visit our cousins.
My dad starts work at eight every day.
- We also use adverbs of frequency (*always, usually, often, sometimes, never*) with the present simple. They come **before** the main verb.
Peter never tidies his room.
Do you always get up at seven?

And **after** the verb *be*.

I'm never late for school.

He isn't usually busy on Sundays.

Present continuous**Use**

We use the present continuous to talk about:

- something that is happening now:
Sam and Alex are watching TV.
- temporary situations:
Fred's staying with his aunt this weekend.

Time expressions

We often use these time expressions with the present continuous:

now, right now, at the moment, today this week/month/year, these days.
She's doing her homework at the moment.

Present simple and present continuous

Compare these examples:

He usually does his homework in the evening.
(A habit. Use the present simple.)

He's doing his homework. (This is happening now. Use the present continuous.)

3 Complete with the present simple.

- 1 Harry often goes to the park after school. (go)
- 2 My brother meat. (not eat)
- 3 Where? (your cousins / live)
- 4 Beth articles for TeenLink. (write)
- 5 on Saturdays? (your parents / work)
- 6 What time in the morning? (you / get up)
- 7 I to the theatre very often. (not go)

4 Complete with the present continuous.

- 1 Stop that noise! I 'm trying to do my homework! (try)
- 2 Dave and Brian want to go home. They a good time. (not have)
- 3 Why? (you / laugh)
- 4 to us? (that girl / talk)
- 5 Vicky for her test. She's at the sports centre. (not study)
- 6 Harry's in his room. He a report for TeenLink. (write)

5 Complete with *every day* or *at the moment*.

- 1 Beth's tidying her room *at the moment*
- 2 Harry gets up early
- 3 Mr and Mrs Davis are watching TV
- 4 Peter goes to the park
- 5 Beth drinks a glass of milk
- 6 Lucy's playing the violin

6 Read and write.

On Monday afternoon
 Harry – edit 'TeenLink'
 Lucy – do homework
 Mrs Hardy – go to the gym
 Peter – play football
 Beth – study Spanish
 Mr Davis – run in the park

Today
 Harry – listen to new CD
 Lucy – watch film on TV
 Mrs Hardy – visit friend
 Peter – read book
 Beth – write story
 Mr Davis – cook dinner

- 1 On Monday afternoon, Harry *usually edits 'TeenLink'* but today *he is listening to his new CD*.
- 2 On Monday afternoon, Lucy but today
- 3 On Monday afternoon, Mrs Hardy but today
- 4 On Monday afternoon, Peter but today
- 5 On Monday afternoon, Beth but today
- 3 On Monday afternoon, Mr Davis but today

7 Read the information.

State verbs

We usually use the present simple, not the present continuous with state verbs.

Here are some common state verbs:

believe, belong, cost, feel, hate, have (= possess), hear, know, like, love, need, prefer, remember, see, smell, taste, think, understand, want

I don't believe you! ✓

~~*I'm not believing you.*~~

What do you want? ✓

~~*What are you wanting?*~~

Does he have a bike? ✓

~~*Is he having a bike?*~~

8 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Bella loves / is loving milk.
- 2 Why do you look / are you looking at me?
- 3 Do you remember / Are you remembering my friend Nikki?
- 4 Be quiet! I watch / I'm watching the news!
- 5 Cosmo hates / is hating dogs.
- 6 Listen to me! I talk / I'm talking to you!
- 7 What's this? What do you do / are you doing?
- 8 I'm sorry, I don't understand / I'm not understanding.

Spelling rules

Plural nouns

- To make the plural of most nouns, we add -s at the end of the word:
book → four books *table → two tables*
banana → three bananas
- To make the plural of nouns that end in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch or -x, we add -es at the end of the word:
bus → three buses *glass → four glasses*
brush → six brushes *beach → two beaches*
box → five boxes
- To make the plural of nouns that end in -o, we add -s or -es at the end of the word:
tomato → six tomatoes *potato → five potatoes*
piano → two pianos *photo → twelve photos*
kilo → twenty kilos
- To make the plural of nouns that end in consonant + -y, we change -y to -i and add -es:
story → two stories *baby → three babies*
but
- To make the plural of nouns that end in vowel + -y, we just add -s:
eye → two eyes *day → eight days*
- To make the plural of nouns that end in -f or -fe, we change -f to -v and add -es:
loaf → three loaves *knife → six knives*
shelf → five shelves *wife → two wives*

Present simple

- To form the third person singular (*he, she, it*) of most verbs in the present simple, we add -s:
listen → listens *help → helps*
work → works
- We add -es to verbs that end in -o, -s, -ss, -ch, -sh or -x:
go → goes *finish → finishes*
kiss → kisses *fix → fixes*
catch → catches
- For verbs that end in consonant + -y, we change -y to -i and add -es:
carry → carries *fly → flies*
but
- For verbs that end in vowel + -y, we just add -s:
say → says *buy → buys*