

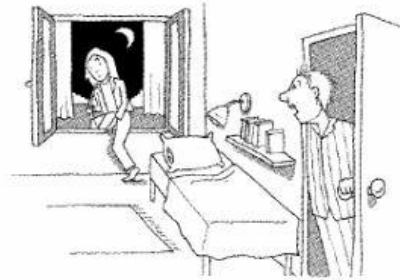
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Present Simple, Present Continuous, Stative Verbs

A Choose the correct sentence.



1. a. The baby eats a lot.
b. The baby is eating a lot.



4. a. Are you going out?
b. Do you go out?



2. a. The dog doesn't look dangerous.
b. The dog isn't looking dangerous.



5. a. He forever drops plates.
b. He is forever dropping plates.



3. a. I can't read this – I'm not wearing my glasses.
b. I can't read this – I don't wear my glasses.



6. a. This sauce doesn't taste very nice.
b. This sauce isn't tasting very nice.

B Choose the correct answer.

1. She takes / is taking violin lessons this year.
2. I love / am loving all kinds of water sports.
3. Do / Are your friends really going to the concert on Saturday?
4. How much does an iPod cost / is an iPod costing?
5. Susan hit her knee but it isn't / doesn't hurt much.
6. Which sport do you prefer / are you preferring, golf or tennis?

Present Simple

FORM	USE	EXAMPLES
I / You / We / They walk He / She / It walks I / You / We / They do not walk He / She / It does not walk Do I / you / we / they walk? Does he / she / it walk? Short forms: do not → don't does not → doesn't	1. habits and regular actions 2. general truths or facts 3. to tell stories and jokes 4. to describe sports events 5. timetables or scheduled events in the future 6. to describe permanent situations	I often play chess with Jack. Pandas spend most of the day eating. She opens the door and gets a surprise. He kicks the ball and scores ! The ferry leaves at 7.30 am. My grandparents live in a small village.

For spelling rules for adding -s to third person singular in Present Simple, see page 160.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

every day / week / month / year, on Mondays / Saturdays, in spring / winter

once / twice a day / week / month / year, at the weekend

They go on holiday **once a year**.

Time expressions come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

I get up late **on Sundays**.

On Sundays | get up late.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

usually, often, always, never, sometimes, frequently, seldom, rarely, hardly (ever)

He **rarely** tidies his bedroom.

Adverbs of frequency come before the main verb or after the verb *be*.

I hardly ever read magazines.

Mum and Dad **are sometimes** angry with me.

Present Continuous

FORM	USE	EXAMPLES
I am waiting He / She / It is waiting We / You / They are waiting I am not waiting He / She / It is not waiting We / You / They are not waiting Am I waiting? Is he / she / it waiting? Are we / you / they waiting? Short forms: is not → isn't are not → aren't	- actions that are happening at the time of speaking - temporary actions or actions that are still in progress - future plans and arrangements - with <i>always</i>, <i>forever</i> and <i>constantly</i> when actions are annoying, amusing or happen too often	Slow down! You are driving too fast. I am staying with my grandparents. He is taking an exam next week. They're forever breaking things. She's always buying me little presents.

²For spelling rules for adding *-ing* in Present Continuous, see page 160.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

at the moment, now, right now, soon, today, tonight, this week / month / year, next week / month / year

m looking for a new job **right now.**

Stative Verbs

Stative verbs describe states, not actions. Stative verbs are usually used in the Present Simple, not the Present Continuous. I **hate** this cold weather.

Some common stative verbs are:

appearance: appear, look, seem

emotions: dislike, feel like, hate, like, love, need

possession: belong to, have, own

measurements: cost, equal, measure, weigh

senses: feel, hear, see, smell, taste

thoughts / opinions / states: believe, forget, imagine, know, mean, prefer, remember, think, understand, want, wish

She **seems** unhappy today.

I **hate** this cold weather.

Who does this CD **belong to**?

Ten plus two **equals** twelve.

This cushion **feels** so soft.

What does this word **mean**?

There are some stative verbs that can be used in Present Continuous but with a change in meaning.

Tom **has** a new bike. (possession)

I **am having** dinner with Jane tonight. (eating)

They **think** the film is boring. (opinion)

We **are thinking** of getting a dog. (considering)

That cake **looks** delicious. (appearance)

He **is looking** at the pictures. (action)

I **see** my friend over there. (using the sense of sight)

Stella **is seeing** the dentist later today. (meeting)

This fish **doesn't taste** fresh. (has a certain flavour)

He **is tasting** the soup. (trying it)

Dinner **smells** good. (has a certain aroma)

They **are smelling** the roses. (action)

Claire **weighs** about sixty kilos. (measurement)

The greengrocer **is weighing** the oranges. (action)

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

A Choose the correct answer.

- In the evening, I **usually listen** / **am usually listening** to music in my room. But today I **help** / **am helping** my sister with her homework.
- William **watches** / **is watching** a film about a bank robbery. He **thinks** / **is thinking** it's one of the best films he's ever seen.
- People in Japan **eat** / **are eating** a lot of fish. Sometimes they **don't cook** / **aren't cooking** it first.
- Tomorrow we **spend** / **are spending** the day in London. We **go** / **are going** by train. It **leaves** / **is leaving** at 9.30 in the morning.
- My aunt and uncle **live** / **are living** in Australia so I **hardly ever see** / **am hardly ever seeing** my cousins.
- Our dog **usually barks** / **is usually barking** when he **sees** / **is seeing** a cat.

B Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use Present Simple in one of the sentences and Present Continuous in the other.

- a. **Do** you **see** (see) that café at the end of the road?
Let's meet there for lunch.
- b. What time **is** John **seeing** (see) the doctor tomorrow?
- a. Robbie **tastes** (taste) the coffee to see if it needs more sugar.
- b. The ham in this sandwich **isn't taste** (not taste) very nice.
- a. Are you okay? You **look** (not look) well.
- b. Tina is in the kitchen. She **is looking** (look) for her mobile phone.
- a. I **think** (think) computers are very useful.
- b. I **am thinking** (think) about my grandmother. She is in hospital at the moment.
- a. Dinner **smells** (smell) delicious. I think it's nearly ready.
- b. Julie **is smelling** (smell) the flowers in the vase.

Some stative verbs can be used in Present Continuous when they refer to an action, not a state.
The house **has** three bedrooms.
Sue **is having** a party tomorrow.



C Complete the dialogues using the correct form of the verbs given.

- 1  Do you know Frank Smith? (know)
Yes, and I am seeing him tonight. (see)
- 2  Why the nurse the baby? (weigh)
She to find out how much he's grown. (need)
- 3  I shopping on Saturday morning. Do you want to come? (go)
Not really. I to do my shopping on Thursday, when the shops are quieter. (prefer)

- 4  My uncle a diving school. (own)
I know. I diving lessons there this summer. (take)
- 5  your brother a gym? (belong to)
No, but he of joining that new one next to the library. (think)

D Complete the emails using the words and phrases below.

seldom • soon • usually • often • right now • twice a week • this year

new message

From: _____
To: Elizabeth
Subject: _____

Hi Elizabeth!

How are you? I'm on holiday with my family on Patmos. We (1) usually stay with my grandparents but (2) we're staying at a big hotel with an Internet corner in the reception area. I'm using it to write this email. As you know, it (3) rains in Greece in July but (4) it is pouring with rain. That's why I'm not at the beach and am writing this to you instead!

Hope to hear from you soon.

Love,
Olga

new message

From: _____
To: Olga
Subject: _____

Hi Olga,

Thanks for your email. Is it still raining? I hope not! Guess what! I'm taking windsurfing lessons this summer. I meet my instructor at the lake (5) . It's quite difficult and I (6) fall in the water, but I'm getting better! Anyway, I don't mind getting wet!

It's my brother's birthday today and we're all going out for dinner. We're leaving (7) so I must finish this and get ready.

Have a great summer!

Elizabeth

E Put the adverb in the correct place in the sentence.

- John ^{always} goes to bed late. **always**
- Thomas is sending text messages to Angela! **constantly**
- I'm afraid of flying so I travel by plane. **hardly** ever
- Alex loves that TV programme so much that he misses it. **seldom**
- Paul is allergic to strawberries so he eats them. **never**
- Does Mary argue with her parents? **often**

Adverbs of frequency
come before the main
verb or after the verb **be**.



F Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs below. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous.

notice ○ start ○ look ○ hear ○ ~~stay~~ ○ go ○ not watch ○ not return

Anna: Are you going out tonight?

Helen: No, I (1) am staying at home. Is there anything good on TV?

Anna: Well, there's a film. Listen to what it says about it in the TV guide.

One weekend two friends – Matt and Phil – go camping in the forest. On the first night, they (2) a strange sound. Matt (3) to find out what it is. But he (4) and Phil is left all alone. After several minutes, he (5) outside and (6) a strange object. What has happened to Matt ... ?

Helen: Sounds great! What time (7) it ?

Anna: At eleven. But I (8) it with you. It sounds much too frightening for me!

G Complete the article with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous.

Teen TALK



Every week in *Teen Talk* we (1) discuss (discuss) a problem which worries teenagers. This week, we (2) (look) at bullying.

Unfortunately, bullying is a problem for a lot of young people today.

Sometimes bullies (3) (think) it is clever or funny to call other people names. This is bad, of course. But it is even worse when a bully actually (4) (hurt) another student. Young people who are having problems with bullies usually (5) (feel) very lonely.

Read what 15-year-old Daniel has to say:

"I used to like school but now I (6) (hate) it. You see, an older boy at school (7) (try) to make my life difficult. Every morning he (8) (take) my school bag and (9) (throw) it down the stairs. To make things worse, my best friend (10) (not want) to spend time with me any more. He is worried that the bully might do the same thing to him."

Teens like Daniel sometimes (11) (believe) that the bullying is their own fault. This is one reason why they (12) (keep) quiet about what is happening to them. Often they (13) (worry) that the situation will get worse if they tell a teacher or a friend. But it is important to tell someone when a bully (14) (cause) problems for you. Daniel has told his parents and they (15) (see) his teacher tomorrow. Together they (16) (hope) they will be able to find a solution.

SPEAKING PRACTICE



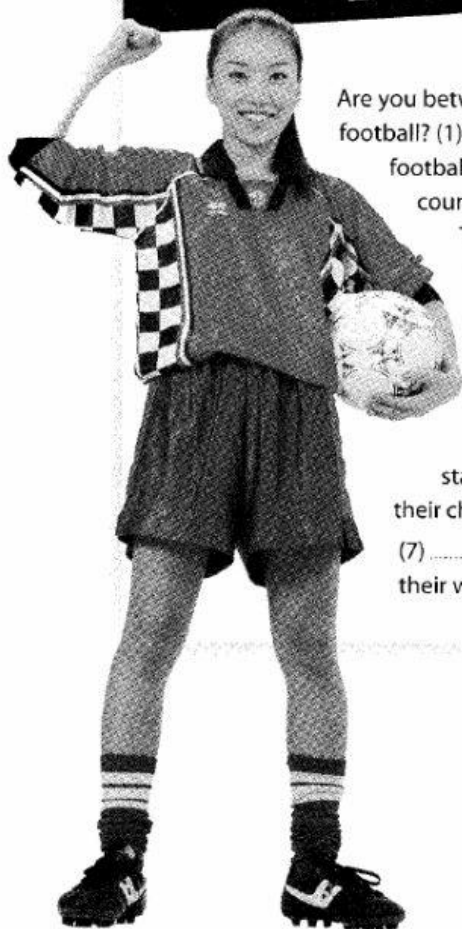
With a partner, ask and answer the questions below. In your answers, use the same tense as the words in colour.

1. What kind of films do you prefer?
2. What are you thinking of doing this weekend?
3. What things do you and your friends enjoy doing together?
4. Are you learning any other foreign languages this year?
5. What things do teenagers sometimes worry about?
6. How often do you get really angry? What makes you angry?

B2 EXAM PRACTICE

A Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each blank. Use only one word in each blank.

The DAVID BECKHAM Academy



Are you between the ages of 8 and 15? Are you keen on football? (1) you want to improve your football skills? Then why not take a football training course at the David Beckham Academy in London?

The Academy runs various programmes during the week and (2) the weekend.

The one-day course is very popular. This usually (3) at 9 am and finishes between 3.30 and 4 pm. The boys and girls on the course have two training sessions (4) the morning, which include

warm-up exercises and shooting practice. Parents do (5) stay to watch these sessions but they (6) return at 2 pm to see their children compete in a mini-football tournament.

(7) you thinking about taking a course at the Academy? If so, check out their website for details of activities, times and how (8) the courses cost.

B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- My younger sister borrows my clothes all the time. **FOREVER**
My younger sister my clothes.
- Mum always reads the newspaper at breakfast time. **HAVING**
Mum always reads the newspaper while breakfast.
- Joe seldom listens to the radio. **OFTEN**
Joe the radio.
- We play basketball every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. **THREE**
We play basketball week.
- Helen stays at home nearly all weekend. **EVER**
Helen out at the weekend.
- These suitcases are very light. **NOT**
These suitcases much.
- Would you like to go for a walk this afternoon? **LIKE**
Do going for a walk this afternoon?
- I have a dentist's appointment tomorrow afternoon. **AM**
I tomorrow afternoon.

C Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- "Why do you have my dictionary?"
"I to find out what a word means."
a. try
b. trying
c. do try
d. am trying
- How long ?
a. lasts the movie
b. does the movie last
c. is lasting the movie
d. is the movie lasting
- Simon and his friends at the youth club on Thursday evenings.
a. usually meet
b. are usually meeting
c. usually meets
d. meeting usually
- Tim breakfast before he leaves for school.
a. not hardly ever has
b. hardly ever has
c. hardly has ever
d. is hardly ever having
- In the mountains the snow starts to melt the early spring.
a. at
b. to
c. in
d. on
- My uncle jokes on me and my brother. He is so funny!
a. always is playing
b. does always play
c. plays always
d. is always playing
- I know how to drive but I a car.
a. not own
b. am not owning
c. don't own
d. own never
- Jane goes to the hairdresser's – that's why her hair is so long.
a. rarely
b. frequently
c. always
d. often
- "Those jeans much."
"You're right. I think I'll try them on."
a. cost not
b. not costing
c. don't cost
d. aren't costing
- "I just saw Rose at the café on the corner."
"Yes, she there this summer."
a. work
b. does work
c. working
d. is working