

GRAMMAR

PRESENT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

3 Underline the correct alternatives.

- Gerald:** Hi, Bruno. It's me, Gerald. What ¹*do you do/are you doing?*
- Bruno:** I ²*have/'m having* a coffee with Carla. What about you?
- Gerald:** I ³*sit/'m sitting* at my desk as usual. So you ⁴*don't work/aren't working* today.
- Bruno:** I am, but I ⁵*don't usually start/'m not usually starting* work before ten o'clock.
- Gerald:** How's Carla?
- Bruno:** OK, but she ⁶*doesn't like/isn't liking* her job at the hospital.
- Gerald:** Oh, why not?
- Bruno:** Well, she ⁷*works/'s working* from 11a.m. till midnight every day.
- Gerald:** That sounds hard. ⁸*Does she look/Is she looking* for a new job?
- Bruno:** Yes, I think so. She ⁹*looks/is looking* in the newspaper and on the internet every day.
- Gerald:** Really? Because ¹⁰*I phone/I'm phoning* about a job opening here. Office work, not very interesting, but the money isn't bad. Perfect for Carla.
- Bruno:** Hey, Carla – good news, it's Gerald ...

4 Complete the conversations with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Conversation 1

- A:** So who does the housework in your family?
- B:** We all ¹ do (do) it. In fact my wife ² cooks (cook) dinner right now, and my daughter ³ helps (help) her.
- A:** And what ⁴ are you doing (do) to help at the moment?
- B:** I ⁵ am watching (watch) TV! There are too many people in the kitchen.

Conversation 2

- A:** Why ⁶ are you wearing (wear) black today? You ⁷ usually don't wear (usually/not wear) black.
- B:** What do you mean? I always ⁸ wear (wear) it!

Conversation 3

- A:** Hi, Geoff. It's me. Where are you?
- B:** I ⁹ am standing (stand) on the train.
- A:** Why? You ¹⁰ usually don't stand (usually/not stand).
- B:** No, I usually ¹¹ get (get) a seat, but this is a later train. Where are you?
- A:** I ¹² am waiting (wait) at the station.
- B:** Oh, sorry. I forgot to tell you I'm late!

READING

5 A Read the article. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 T-shirts are 200 years old. F
- 2 American soldiers were the first to wear T-shirts. _____
- 3 The most expensive T-shirts cost hundreds of pounds. _____
- 4 There are four different types of T-shirt. _____
- 5 T-shirts are popular because they are cheap. _____
- 6 You can change the message on an electronic T-shirt. _____

THE CHANGING T-SHIRT



It's an item of clothing many of us wear every day and it's often the only thing we wear on the top half of our body. After its introduction over 100 years ago as underwear for American soldiers, the T-shirt is now one of the most common items of clothing.

You can find T-shirts in any clothes shop and they cost between a few pounds to a few hundred pounds. There are even 'special' T-shirts that sell for thousands and thousands of pounds. And there are lots of different kinds of T-shirts: V-necks, U-necks, short-sleeved, long-sleeved, cropped T-shirts – you name it!

T-shirts are popular because they are more than just clothes: people can express themselves wearing T-shirts. A slogan on the front of your T-shirt can show people what you believe in; a T-shirt with your favourite band's logo can show people what kind of music you like; you can even wear your favourite photos by printing them on a T-shirt.

And the latest step in the development of the most popular item of clothing in the world? Electronic T-shirts. They light up when you wear them and they can even carry electronic messages that change when you programme them. What's next? Texting friends through T-shirts? It might be common very soon!

B Match words from the article 1–6 with definitions a)–f).

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|-------------|---|
| 1 underwear | a) show your feelings, ideas or personality |
| 2 common | b) give instructions to a computer, machine, etc. |
| 3 express | c) a short, clever phrase that is easy to remember |
| 4 slogan | d) clothes that you wear under your other clothes |
| 5 logo | e) a symbol for a group, organisation, etc. |
| 6 programme | f) happening often; that you see, hear, etc. very often |