

21, April

Tuesday

1. Choose the picture and describe it.



2. New phrasal verb:

Go after – преследовать, гнаться

Go against – противоречить

Go back – возвращаться, знать кого-то какое-либо время

Go beyond – превзойти кого-либо или что-либо

Go down – упасть, опуститься

Go for – касаться, относиться

Go in – войти в помещение

Go off – уйти, пойти прочь

Go on – продолжать делать что-то, происходить

Go out with – ходить на свидания

Go over – перечитать, повторить

Go through – перебрать, пройти через что-либо

Go up – подняться, расти

Go around the bend – сойти с ума, чокнуться

3. Complete the sentences

1. If the sea level goes _____, this territory will be flooded.
2. You don't know what he's going _____ right now!
3. I went _____ my pockets, but there was no money...
4. I need to go _____ my speech for tomorrow.
5. So, how long has she been going _____ with Tim?
6. Go _____, I know you can do it!
7. She told us, what had been going _____.
8. I need to go _____ making my presentation.

9. They went _____ to play tennis in the park.
10. You need to show your passport before going _____.
11. Actually, what I said about Tom, goes _____ you as well.
12. If the temperature goes _____, we'll need to turn on the generator.
13. His ambitious go far _____ the initial plan.
14. I know John, we go _____ almost 25 years.
15. He went _____ home by taxi.
16. It goes _____ the rules to smoke in the office.
- I went _____ my hamster as soon as it jumped out from his cage!

Present continuous and present simple 2 (I am doing and I do)

A We use continuous forms (I'm waiting, it's raining etc.) for actions and happenings that have started but not finished.

Some verbs (for example, **know** and **like**) are not normally used in this way. We don't say 'I am knowing', 'they are liking'. We say 'I **know**', 'they **like**'.

The following verbs are not normally used in the present continuous:

like	want	need	prefer	
know	realise	understand	recognise	
believe	suppose	remember	mean	
belong	fit	contain	consist	seem

- ☐ I'm hungry. I **want** something to eat. (*not* I'm wanting)
- ☐ Do you **understand** what I **mean**?
- ☐ Anna **doesn't seem** very happy right now.

B think

When **think** means 'believe' or 'have an opinion', we do not use the continuous:

- ☐ I **think** Mary is Canadian, but I'm not sure. (*not* I'm thinking)
- ☐ What **do** you **think** of my idea? (= what is your opinion?)

When **think** means 'consider', the continuous is possible:

- ☐ I'm **thinking** about what happened. I often **think** about it.
- ☐ Nicky **is thinking** of giving up her job. (= she is considering it)

C see hear smell taste look feel

We normally use the present simple (not continuous) with **see/hear/smell/taste**:

- ☐ Do you **see** that man over there? (*not* are you seeing)
- ☐ The room **smells**. Let's open a window.
- ☐ This soup **doesn't taste** very good.

You can use the present simple or continuous to say how somebody **looks** or **feels** now:

- ☐ You **look** well today. *or* You're **looking** well today.
- ☐ How **do** you **feel** now? *or* How **are** you **feeling** now?

but

- ☐ I usually **feel** tired in the morning. (*not* I'm usually feeling)

D am/is/are being

You can say **he's being** ..., **you're being** ... etc. to say how somebody is behaving *now*:

- ☐ I can't understand why he's **being** so selfish. He isn't usually like that.
(**being** selfish = behaving selfishly now)
- ☐ 'The path is icy. Don't slip.' 'Don't worry. I'm **being** very careful.'

Compare:

- ☐ He never thinks about other people. He's very selfish.
(= he is selfish generally, not only now)
- ☐ I don't like to take risks. I'm a very careful person.

We use **am/is/are being** to say how a person is *behaving* (= doing something they can control) now.

It is not usually possible in other situations:

- ☐ Sam **is** ill. (*not* is being ill)
- ☐ **Are** you tired? (*not* are you being tired)

Exercises

4.1 Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

- 1 Are you hungry? Do you want (you / want) something to eat?
- 2 Alan says he's 90 years old, but nobody (believe) him.
- 3 She told me her name, but (I / not / remember) it now.
- 4 Don't put the dictionary away. (I / use) it.
- 5 Don't put the dictionary away. (I / need) it.
- 6 Air (consist) mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.
- 7 Who is that man? What (he / want)?
- 8 Who is that man? Why (he / look) at us?
- 9 Who is that man? (you / recognise) him?
- 10 (I / think) of selling my car. Would you be interested in buying it?
- 11 I can't make up my mind. What (you / think) I should do?
- 12 Gary wasn't well earlier, but (he / seem) OK now.

4.2 Use the words in brackets to make sentences.

1  (you / not / seem / very happy today) You <u>don't seem</u> very happy today.	2  Are you OK? You look worried. (I / think)
3  (who / this umbrella / belong to?) I've no idea.	4  (this / smell / good)
5  Excuse me. (anybody / sit / there?) No, it's free.	6  (these gloves / not / fit / me) They're too small.

4.3 Are the underlined verbs OK? Correct them where necessary.

- 1 Nicky is thinking of giving up her job.
- 2 It's not true. I'm not believing it.
- 3 I'm feeling hungry. Is there anything to eat?
- 4 I've never eaten that fruit. What is it tasting like?
- 5 I'm not sure what she does. I think she works in a shop.
- 6 Look over there. What are you seeing?
- 7 You're very quiet. What are you thinking about?

OK

I don't believe it.4.4 Complete the sentences. Use **is/are being** (continuous) or **is/are** (simple).

- 1 I can't understand why he's being so selfish. He isn't usually like that.
- 2 You'll like Sophie when you meet her. She very nice.
- 3 Sarah very nice to me at the moment. I wonder why.
- 4 They very happy. They've just got married.
- 5 You're normally very patient, so why so unreasonable about waiting ten more minutes?
- 6 Would you like something to eat? hungry?