

Grammar: Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

Name: _____

Date: _____

UNIT 1

●●A The present (1)

present simple • present continuous

1 Read the following descriptions of the different ways that present tenses can be used.

present simple

- 1 We use the present simple to talk about general facts that are true and will be true for some time:

She lives in London.
The earth travels around the sun.

- 2 We use the present simple to talk about repeated actions or habits:

He gets up at six-thirty every morning.
I always cry during romantic films.

- 3 The present simple is often used to tell the stories of movies and plays, and in sports commentaries:

So then he makes his way back to Rome and becomes a gladiator.
Beckham passes the ball to Ronaldo.
Ronaldo scores!

- 4 Some verbs usually take the present simple rather than the present continuous, whatever the context:

- mental states: *believe, know, realize, recognize, suppose, think, understand*
- wants and likes: *want, like, love, hate, need, prefer*
- appearance: *appear, seem, look like*
I know her very well. (NOT: ~~I am knowing her very well.~~)
Olivia seems rather tired today. (NOT: ~~Olivia is seeming rather tired.~~)

- 5 The present simple is used to talk about future schedules and arrangements:

The bus leaves at ten o'clock.
Her exam finishes at two o'clock.

present continuous

- 6 We use the present continuous to talk about things that have begun and are not yet finished at the time of speaking:

They're staying with friends in the country this week.
She's watching the news on television.

- 7 We use the present continuous to talk about changes in people and the world around us:

House prices are rising.
Keith is getting taller every day.

- 8 The present continuous is sometimes used with *always* to describe repeated actions that occur more often than is expected. This is used in speaking more often than writing.

He's always forgetting his key.
She's always complaining about something.

- 9 We use the present continuous to talk about things in the future that have been planned:

I'm travelling to Boston next week.
She's playing in a concert tomorrow evening.

Remember: there are certain verbs that do not usually appear in the continuous forms (see 4 opposite).

- 2 Choose the correct form (present simple or present continuous) of the verb in brackets and fill the gaps.

Marek, an artist, (a live) in London. the evening, he (i drive) back home.
 He (b get up) at about six o'clock He has dinner with his family and then he
 every morning and (c drive) to work. (j read) to his children before
 He (d work) in a big room because they go to sleep. At the moment they
 he needs lots of space. At work he (k read) a book about a wizard
 (e wear) old clothes and big gloves. called Harry Potter. When the children are asleep
 At the moment he (f work) he (l watch) television with his wife.
 on a new sculpture for a main square in the city. When he (m go) to sleep he
 He (g make) his sculpture from (n dream) of wood and metal—and
 wood. When he (h leave) work in all the sculptures he is going to make one day.

- 3 Choose the correct alternative (in blue) in the following sentences. Say which explanation from Exercise 1 fits the verb form you have chosen. The first answer is done for you.



- a ~~We are knowing~~/We know that you did it!

explanation 4



- b Oh, this is dramatic! Peters is running/runs up the side of the court, is getting/gets past Schmidt and is putting/puts the ball in the basket.



- c Hello. What? ... I'm on the train ... we just leave/are just leaving.



- d Oh, stop it! You're always telling/You always tell me to tidy my room and it's not fair!



- e There's no doubt about it. The weather gets/is getting warmer all the time. Global warming is a reality.



- f When Oscar leaves/is leaving Sidney, he is giving/gives a note to Lucinda. He tells/is telling her not to open it unless he doesn't return.

B The present (2)

questions and negatives

1 Read the following explanations of how to make questions and negatives with present tense verbs.

present tense questions and negatives

- We make questions by changing the order of the *subject* and the *auxiliary verb*:
 STATEMENT: *Anya is studying English.*
 QUESTIONS: *Is Anya studying English?*
 Why is Anya studying English?
 What is Anya studying?
- If the verb does not have an auxiliary (in the statement) we use **do** before the subject to make questions:
 STATEMENT: *Kevin lives in Sydney.*
 QUESTIONS: *Does Kevin live in Sydney?*
 Why does Kevin live in Sydney?
 Where does Kevin live?
- When we answer a question we often use the *short form* with the auxiliary **do/does** or **don't/doesn't**:
"Do the girls like the new house?" "Yes, they do."
"Does John live in Chicago?" "No, he doesn't."
 If the question uses the auxiliary **be**, we repeat the auxiliary in the answer:
"Is Jenny a trainee?" "No, she isn't."
"Are we very busy today?" "Yes, we are."
- We make negative sentences by putting **not** after the auxiliary verb or after **do**:
 STATEMENT: *Anya is studying English.*
 Kevin lives in Sydney.
 NEGATIVE: *Anya is not (isn't) studying English.*
 Kevin does not (doesn't) live in Sydney.

2 Rearrange the words to make questions about Marek, the sculptor (see Exercise 2 in Section A). The first one is done for you. Don't forget the question mark.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a does/live/Marek/where
<u>Where does Marek live?</u> | f at work/does/he/wear/what
_____ |
| b does/every morning/get up/he/when
_____ | g does/have/he/supper/where
_____ |
| c does/get/he/how/to work
_____ | h are/book/they/reading/what
_____ |
| d at the moment/he/is/working on/what
_____ | i does/he/watch television/who/with
_____ |
| e for this sculpture/he/is/using/why/wood
_____ | j about/at this moment/dreaming/he/is/what
_____ |

3 Look back at Exercise 2 in Section A. Are the following statements *True* (T) or *False* (F)? If they are *False*, correct them. The first one is done for you.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a He gets up at eight o'clock every morning.
F - He doesn't. He gets up at about
six o'clock. | f He is working in his studio today. |
| b Marek lives in London. | g He has dinner by himself. |
| c He goes to work by bus. | h He is reading <i>Mary Poppins</i> to his children. |
| d He wears a suit and tie to work. | i He and his wife listen to the radio every evening. |
| e He is making a wooden sculpture. | j He dreams of all the sculptures he is going to make one day. |

4 Make questions and replies about the following information, using the present simple or present continuous. In the replies use a pronoun to replace the name or noun in the question. (✓ = reply with Yes; ✗ = reply with No.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| a Paul/like/jogging. ✓
Does Paul like jogging?
Yes, he does. | h people/need/lots of protein ✗ |
| b swimming/be/good for you ✓ | i Paul/change/his shoes/at the moment ✓ |
| c the girls' team/training/this afternoon ✗ | j Jenny/need/new running shoes ✓ |
| d the tennis tournament/be/in July ✓ | k the gym/be/open on Sundays ✗ |
| e the sports coaches/work/in the summer ✗ | l Jenny/run/round the track now ✗ |
| f sportsmen and sportswomen/need/lots of sleep ✓ | m Olive/want/a sauna after the race ✓ |
| g rowing a boat/be/good exercise ✓ | n the team/compete/in this tournament ✗ |

●●C Mixed practice

present simple • present continuous

1 Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets and fill the gaps.

Kim is in her senior year for liberal arts degree at Columbia University. Her final exams (a be) _____ next week so there are no classes. Like all the other Seniors this week she (b review) _____ her work. But Kim (c not study) _____ very hard right now. She (d sit) _____ in the yard at her house (e read) _____ her notes. It is a beautiful day. Birds (f sing) _____ in the trees. She (g sit/not/usually) _____ in the yard like this when classes are on. Normally she (h take) _____ the bus to the university at eight o'clock and (i study) _____ all day. She (j have) _____ lunch at about one with her friends, usually Alice and Gemma. But today Alice (k visit) _____ her grandmother and Gemma (l take) _____ part in an athletics event. Still, Kim's brother is home from his job as an intern in Connecticut. She can hear him now. He (m talk) _____ to his girlfriend on the telephone. The sun (n get) _____ hotter. Maybe reviewing is not such a good idea. Perhaps she should call Alice and they could go for a swim.

2 Write the most appropriate form of the verbs (in brackets) in the gaps. Jacky Beadle is talking on the telephone about the man she works for.



- a Yes, Malcolm Clarke is on the staff here. (be)
- b I'm sorry Mr. Clarke isn't here. He _____ a conference in Warsaw. (attend)
- c He usually _____ in his office from nine till three. (work)
- d Yes, Mr. Clarke _____ to quite a lot of conferences. (go)
- e At the conference in Warsaw, they _____ global warming. (discuss)
- f Yes, Mr. Clarke _____ global warming is a problem. Why? Because it _____ warmer all the time. (believe; get)
- g He _____ here for about six months of the year, and the rest of the time he _____ around the world. (live; travel)
- h He usually _____ by plane. (go)
- i He _____ at the Meridien hotel in Warsaw. (stay)
- j I don't know, but I hope that he _____ a good time. (have)
- k No, I'm sorry. I _____ questions like that. We _____ people's phone numbers or addresses. (not/answer; not/give)

- 3 Use the following prompts to make some of the caller's questions (from the previous exercise) about Mr Clarke. The first one is done for you.



- a Malcolm Clarke—on the staff there?

Is Malcolm Clarke on the staff there?

- b at work—when?

- c discussing in Warsaw—what?

- d Mr. Clarke—believe—global warming is a problem?

- e he—global warming is a problem—why?

- f Mr. Clarke—travel a lot?

- g he travel—how?

- h staying in Warsaw—where?

- i Mr. Clarke—have a good time?

- 4 Jacky is having coffee with her sister Sarah. She is talking about her boss (Mr. Clarke). Write the verbs from the box in the correct gaps, using the appropriate present tense (the first one is done for you).

not be	live
not drive	make
not enjoy	realize
feel	seem
get	speak
go	take
grow	take part
have	travel
leave (x2)	visit
like (x3)	

'He (a) lives in San Francisco with his wife (a doctor), two children, a dog, and a cat. He (b) takes a taxi to work every day because he (c) doesn't like; he (d) thinks it, you see.

He (e) visits a lot. He (f) manages all our overseas offices. At the moment he (g) is in a conference in Warsaw. He (h) talks about pollution and the environment.

Everybody really (i) likes Malcolm, but he is a bit forgetful. He (j) loses his things on trains or in taxis. When he (k) finds that he's left some papers or his briefcase in some car or on some train he (l) gets crazy and we (m) start to start phoning all over San Francisco—well, all over the world, sometimes—to try and find his things. But he (n) isn't stupid. He just (o) seems to be. Actually he's pretty smart.

The reason why everybody (p) loves Malcolm? Well, you see, the company (q) works all the time. We're (r) making big plans for the future, and everybody (s) is very optimistic. We know that's because of Malcolm. He often (t) has brilliant ideas and everybody (u) likes him a lot—I've said that already, haven't I!

That's why we're all a bit sad. He (v) leaves the company in two weeks. He's going to travel around the world and write a novel. Sounds OK to me.