

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*