

Exercise 1

Choose verbs from the box to complete the following sentences. Remember to use the correct form of the verbs.

e.g. An honest person always tells the truth.

1. Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
2. Firefighters _____ out fires.
3. Most children _____ to eat chocolate and ice-cream.
4. His parents seldom _____ to movies.
5. We _____ English lessons every day.
6. The shops in this mall _____ at eleven daily.
7. She often _____ her temper, so she has no friends.
8. Plants usually _____ sunlight and water.
9. _____ you _____ listening to classical music?
10. Practice _____ perfect.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. He drinks a cup of coffee every morning. (drink)

1. Smoking _____ a bad habit. (be)
2. Annie _____ her homework every day. (do)
3. He _____ the plants every other day. (water)
4. I _____ up early every morning. (get)
5. Birds _____ south in the winter. (fly)
6. My parents _____ work on Sundays. (not work)
7. Amanda _____ T.V. most evenings. (watch)
8. She often _____ her grandparents. (visit)
9. His brother _____ football on Mondays. (play)
10. _____ you _____ the way to the restaurant? Know

Exercise 3

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1A* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. A baby is helpless and needs parental care. (be, need)

1. A four-grid reference _____ four numbers. The first two numbers _____ the easting. The second two numbers _____ the northing.
2. Recreational activities _____ place wither indoors or outdoors. For example, playing squash _____ one type of indoor recreational activity. Cycling and flying kites _____ outdoor recreational activity.
3. Pollution problems _____ us very much in recent years. Many Hong Kong people _____ abroad for the clean air and unspoilt beaches.
4. Different people _____ different preferences. Some people _____ sightseeing, some people _____ adventures and some people _____ shopping or food.
5. Tourism _____ service industry. It _____ many jobs in transport, hotel, catering and entertainment businesses. Examples _____ tourist guides, coach drivers, waiters and waitresses in hotels and restaurants.
6. Some factories _____ inflammable raw materials and may catch fire easily. This _____ a very serious threat to buildings nearby. For example, the factories in San Po Kong _____ very near to residential blocks. This _____ an example of land use conflict.
7. The buildings _____ often small and a lot of people _____ there. Windows _____ not sufficient and so ventilation _____ poor. The shops _____ a lot of rubbish and pollutants like waste gases from restaurant kitchens. The dense traffic and slow-moving vehicles also _____ out a lot of smoke and harmful gases. Living there _____ very unpleasant.
8. Guangzhou _____ a good public transport system. Many people _____ their bicycles to work or school. This _____ down the traffic, especially in the rush hours. Every day more than 800,000 vehicles _____ in Guangzhou, so congestion _____ common along the narrow streets, bridges and tunnels.
9. Some factories _____ their waste water properly. They just _____ them down the drain pipes. This waste water _____ toxic chemicals and metals. These then _____ concentrated in seafood like oysters and shrimps.
10. Since the Second World War, the two cities _____ better sanitary conditions and medical facilities. Now fewer babies _____ after birth and people _____ a longer life. Therefore, as the number of deaths _____, population _____.
11. Some factory owners _____ their waste water into the drain pipes. Many cars _____ black smoke but the drivers _____ them. People _____ a lot of paper and plastic and therefore _____ a large amount of solid waste.
12. As factories _____ to the mainland of China, the government _____ the factory landowners to change the purpose of the industrial buildings. (move, encourage)
13. Some countries, like the USA, _____ to protect their own industries. They _____ up quotas to restrict the quantity of imported products. They also _____ the price of imported goods by using tariffs on imports.
14. The government _____ training courses for industrial workers who _____ to change jobs. These courses _____ free and all retrainees _____ a retraining allowance of \$4,000 per month for attending full-time courses.

Exercise 5

The following sentences are taken from *Journey Through History – A Modern Course Book 1* published by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. A baby is helpless and needs parental care. (be, need)

1. We _____ about the past from the writings of historians. Historians _____ a record of past events from primary sources and secondary sources.
2. Hong Kong _____ to Hong Kong Island, the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories. It _____ in Guangdong province in south China.
3. Each walled village _____ an ancestral hall. The ancestral hall _____ the soul tablets of the clan's founding ancestor. Clan members _____ their ancestors, _____ celebrations and _____ about clan affairs there.
4. Damiao _____ the oldest and largest of all the Tianhou temples in Hong Kong. Some 30000 worshippers _____ there on Tinahou's birthday. At Damiao, they _____ incense, and _____ fruit and roasted pigs to Tianhou.
5. Civilization _____ citizens or persons living in a village, a town or a city. Historians _____ this word to describe how people _____ in villages, towns or cities.

Exercise 6

The following sentences are taken from *Understanding Integrated Science for 21st Century Book 1A* published by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. A baby is helpless and needs parental care. (be, need)

1. Scientists _____ out experiments in laboratories. A laboratory _____ a lot of apparatus and equipment.
2. Most of the time a detective _____ some materials from the scene and _____ them to the laboratory for analysis.
3. No one _____ exactly how many different kinds of living things _____ on Earth today.
4. Life _____ when a sperm _____ ovum. The sperms _____ up the uterus to the oviduct. (begin, meet, swim)
5. When a person _____ puberty, he or she _____ sexual maturity. (reach, reach)
6. The lining of the uterus _____ down and a small amount of blood and cells _____ out through the vagina.
7. If pregnancy _____, the lining of the uterus _____ thick and - _____ down.
8. The menstrual cycle _____ usually about 28 days, but it _____ in different women.
9. If you _____ abortion as the solution when you _____ a pregnant, _____ you _____ the serious effects of abortion?
10. Some _____ sex as something casual and _____ much attention to the consequences which might be serious.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. A baby is helpless and needs parental care.

1. When two objects _____ the same speed, which one _____ more kinetic energy, the heavier one or the lighter one?
2. The China Light and Power Company Limited _____ electricity to Kowloon and the New Territories, including Lantau.
3. When acid rain _____ into stream and lakes, it _____ them acidic and this _____ most of the fish.
4. As the tide _____, seawater _____ through the dam tunnels into the river and _____ the turbines. When the tide _____ out, the turbines _____ in the opposite direction.
5. Every day the sun _____, the wind _____, the rain _____ and the tide _____ in.
6. Water pollution not only _____ our health, but also _____ nature.
7. When you _____ onto cold glass, the water vapour breathed out _____ into liquid water.
8. Atoms of the same matter _____ the same and _____ the same size. Atoms of different elements _____ different sizes.
9. The difference between steel and wood _____ that steel _____ denser than wood.
10. When an electric iron _____ the required temperature, the bimetallic strip _____, breaking the circuit and _____ switching on the heater.