

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:

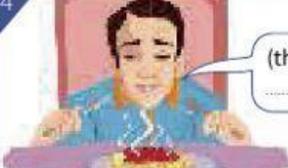
- Sam **is** ill. (*not* is being ill)
- Are** you tired? (*not* are you being tired)

Exercises

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

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

4.2 Use the words in brackets to make sentences.

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

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

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

4.4 Complete the sentences. Use is/are being (continuous) or is/are (simple).

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