

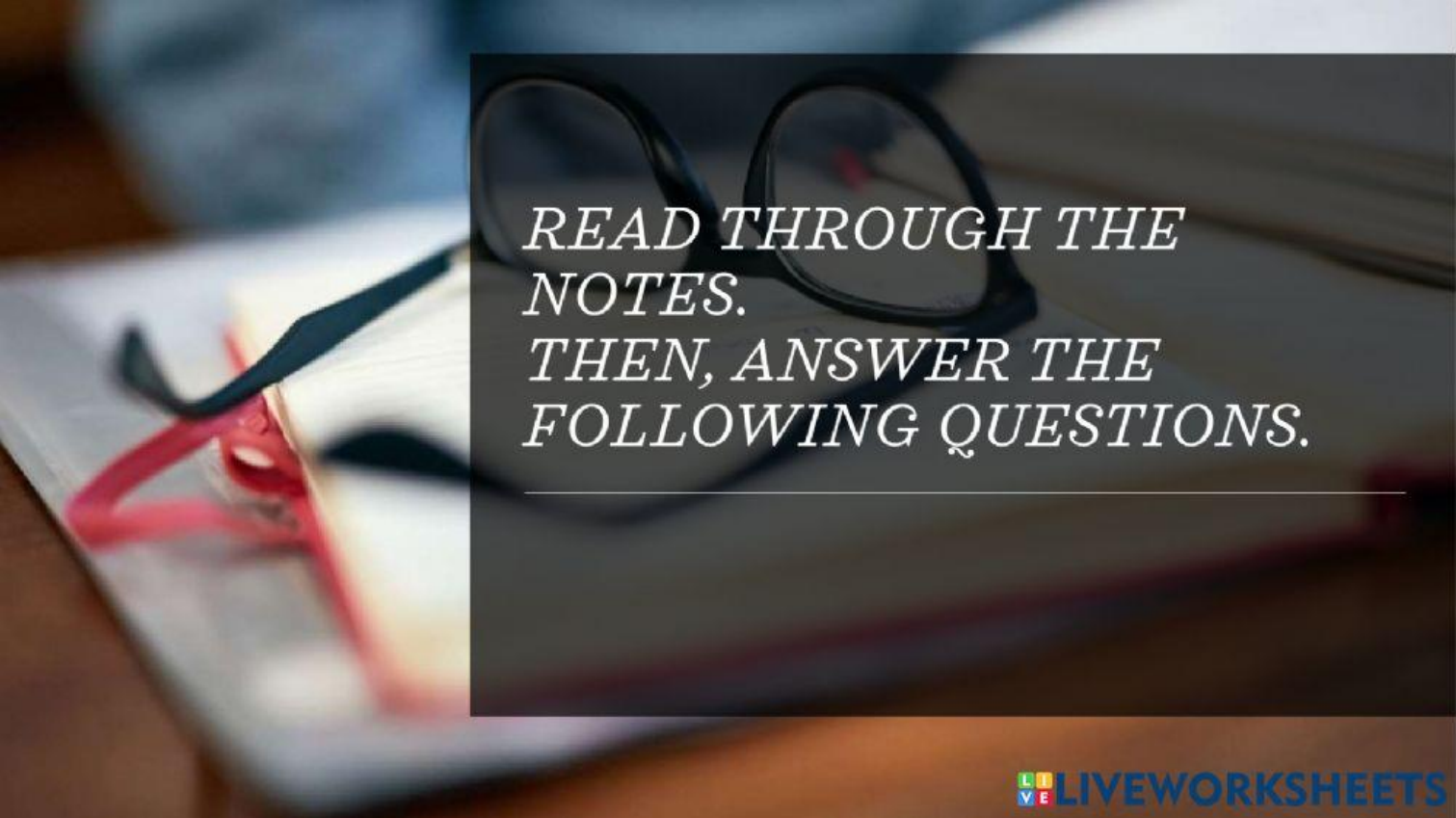
CLOSE UP UNIT 1: Family Ties

GRAMMAR

TC LIYANA



 **LIVEWORKSHEETS**



*READ THROUGH THE
NOTES.
THEN, ANSWER THE
FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.*

Unit 1

1.1 Present Simple

Affirmative

I/we/you/they play
he/she/it plays

Negative

I/we/you/they **don't** play
he/she/it **doesn't** play

Questions

Do I/we/you/they play?
Does he/she/it play?

Short Answers

Yes, I/we/you/they do.
Yes, he/she/it does.

No, I/we/you/they **don't**.
No, he/she/it **doesn't**.

We use the Present Simple for

- facts or general truths.
My grandmother **speaks** five languages.
- routines or habits (often with adverbs of frequency).
My sister always **plays** volleyball at the weekend.
- permanent states.
We **live** in Sevenoaks.
- timetabled events in the future.
The film **starts** at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Note: Some common time expressions that are often used with the Present Simple are every day/week/month/summer, every other day, once a week, twice a month, at the weekend, in January, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at night, on Tuesdays, on Friday mornings, etc.
Jane visits her mother **twice a week**.

1.3 Present Continuous

Affirmative

I am ('m) playing
he/she/it is ('s) playing
we/you/they are ('re) playing

Negative

I am ('m) not playing
he/she/it is not (isn't) playing
we/you/they are not (aren't) playing

Questions

Am I playing?
Is he/she/it playing?
Are we/you/they playing?

Short Answers

Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Yes, we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

Spelling: make → making, swim → swimming,
study → studying

We use the Present Continuous for

- actions that are in progress at or around the time of speaking.
We're watching a DVD about elephants.
- actions that are temporary.
My cousin is staying with us this weekend.
- situations that are changing or developing in the present.
Family members are living further and further away from each other.
- an annoying habit (often with always, continually, constantly and forever).
My brother is forever complaining about his homework.
- plans and arrangements for the future.
We're visiting my aunt this Saturday.

Note: Some common time expressions that are often used with the Present Continuous are *at the moment, now, for the time being, this morning/afternoon/evening/week/month/year, today, etc.*

Jenny is getting married in December.

1.4 Future Verbs

**CHOOSE THE
CORRECT ANSWER**

- 1 Quiet William! Why _____ so noisy this morning?
a are you be b are you being
- 2 Who's that? I _____ her name.
a 'm not remembering b don't remember
- 3 Irene _____ with her cousin for a few weeks.
a lives b is living
- 4 Granddad isn't feeling well. He _____ the doctor
later today.
a 's seeing b sees
- 5 Tony _____ his grandfather.
a is looking like b looks like
- 6 Mum and Dad always _____ us with them on
holidays.
a take b are taking
- 7 Bob and Sue _____ to their aunt Maisie's house
every weekend.
a are going b go
- 8 Why _____ children are jealous of each other?
a do you think b are you thinking

COMPLETE THE TEXT
WITH THE CORRECT
PRESENT SIMPLE OR
PRESENT CONTINUOUS
FORM OF THE VERBS IN
BRACKETS.

Identical twins

I (1) _____ (think) that identical twins are fascinating. They (2) _____ (have) the same DNA, but they've got different fingerprints and they often have different personalities too. My sisters Katy and Sandy (3) _____ (be) identical twins, and my parents and I (4) _____ (not / know) which twin is which most of the time. In fact, they (5) _____ (always / play) tricks on us, which is not funny! They (6) _____ (wear) different clothes every morning, so we know who is who but then they (7) _____ (sometimes / change) clothes later just to confuse us. There is only one thing that helps us tell who is who: Katy (8) _____ (spend) a lot of her free time reading books, but Sandy (9) _____ (hate) reading. She often complains about it, saying 'Katy (10) _____ (read) again!'.