

## Grammar & Speaking state verbs

6 Look at the posters. Do you agree with the message in them? Why/Why not?

7a 1.5 Listen to a radio interview with a supporter of *Buy Nothing Day*. Which of the following points does he mention?

*Buy Nothing Day* is important because it might encourage people not to ...

- 1 use shopping as a kind of therapy.
- 2 owe a lot of money.
- 3 support big companies.
- 4 consume more than their fair share of the world's resources.
- 5 buy goods where the workers are badly paid.
- 6 buy goods with unnecessary packaging.

b Which of the points would be most likely to make you think about buying less? Discuss with a partner.

8a Complete extracts 1–7 from the listening with the most appropriate form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Can you explain a little about what *Buy Nothing Day* (mean)?
- 2 When you really \_\_\_\_\_ (think) about it, the idea of buying things as a way of spending your leisure time is crazy.
- 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) shopping makes us happy, but it doesn't.
- 4 Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (agree), that's a good point.
- 5 We all \_\_\_\_\_ (own) far too much.
- 6 Most of the time we \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) people to buy locally ...
- 7 Most people \_\_\_\_\_ (not/understand) how difficult it is ...

b 1.6 Listen and check your answers.

9a What do all the completed verb forms in exercise 8a have in common? Read the information in the Grammar focus box and check.

### GRAMMAR FOCUS state verbs

Some verbs are most often used in simple tenses, even if we mean 'just now'. These state verbs are often used to talk about:

- How we think: *know, mean, think*, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_
- What we feel: *like, want, hate, love, dislike, feel* <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_
- What we possess: *have, belong*, <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_
- What we experience: *be, see, hear, look, smell, taste, seem*

→ Grammar Reference page 137

b Put the verbs in exercise 8a into the correct category.



1



2

10a Look at the posters for *Buy Nothing Day* and complete the text with the best form of the verbs in brackets – present simple or present continuous.

In Poster 1 there are some people who <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) inside a shopping basket. I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (like) this one because I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (think) it shows the idea of being trapped by shopping very well. It <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) to be saying that we <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not/understand) that we are in a cage. It's simple but quite a powerful message. Poster 2 <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (look) quite good, but I'm not sure what it <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to say. It's obviously based on the Tetris video game, and the four blocks at the top that say 'buy' clearly <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (fit), but I'm not sure it would make me want to stop shopping. I definitely <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) the first one.

b Compare your answers with a partner.

11a **TASK** Work in small groups. Which of the posters do you think is more effective? Give reasons.

b Decide together on the design of your own poster to promote *Buy Nothing Day*. Which of the points in exercise 7a could you focus on? How will you make it effective? Present your ideas to the class.

# Grammar reference

## 1.1 Present simple, present continuous and present perfect simple

### GR1.1a

- Everyone **needs** friends. Real friends are important.
- I **see** my old school friends every few months. We generally **have** dinner together.
- He **doesn't like** all his Facebook friends.
- Do you talk** to all your friends regularly?

- We use the present simple to talk about:
  - things that are always or generally true.
  - things that happen regularly or repeatedly.

Remember the 's' for the third person singular (*like* → *likes*). Sometimes the spelling changes (*watch* → *watches*, *try* → *tries*). We use *do/does* to form the present simple negative and questions.

### GR1.1b

- Please be quiet. I'm **watching** TV.
- We're **learning** about the history of music at school.
- The Earth's temperature **is increasing**.

- We use the present continuous to talk about:
  - things that are happening at the time when we speak.
  - things that are happening around the time when we speak.
  - things that are changing.

We form the present continuous with *be* + *-ing* form. Be careful with the spelling of *-ing* forms (*begin* → *beginning*, *make* → *making*).

### GR1.1c

- I've **lived** here all my life.
- Have you ever **been** to Brazil?
- A Is Marco here? B No, he's already **left**.

- We use the present perfect simple to talk about:
  - things up to now, our experience (our lives until now).
  - things that have already or just happened.

We form the present perfect with *have* + past participle. The past participle for regular verbs is the same as the past simple form (*live* → *lived*, *work* → *worked*), but some verbs are irregular (e.g. *know* → *knew* → *known*, *eat* → *ate* → *eaten*). See the Irregular verbs list on page 174.

1 Choose the correct options to complete the text about Facebook.

There <sup>1</sup>**are** / **are being** over one billion Facebook users worldwide. And this number <sup>2</sup>**increases** / **is increasing** all the time. It is clear that Facebook <sup>3</sup>**changes** / **has changed** the way we <sup>4</sup>**look** / **have looked** at friendship. The word 'friend' <sup>5</sup>**becomes** / **has become** a verb, and 'friends' now <sup>6</sup>**include** / **have included** people we only <sup>7</sup>**know** / **are knowing** online and who we <sup>8</sup>**are never meeting** / **have never met**. One positive side to Facebook is that friends who <sup>9</sup>**lose** / **have lost** contact, often many years ago, <sup>10</sup>**are now able** / **have now been able** to get in touch again. 'More and more people <sup>11</sup>**connect** / **are connecting** with old friends via Facebook,' says a spokesperson for the website. 'And Facebook also <sup>12</sup>**means** / **has meant** that friends never <sup>13</sup>**need** / **have needed** to lose touch; people can stay friends for life.'

2 Complete the conversations with the present simple, present continuous or present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- Where **do you work**?
- Well, normally I **work** in Berlin, but I **am working** in Stuttgart at the moment. (work)
- A **Are** you **seeing** Jake?
- Yes, we **are seeing** each other for a few years. (know)
- A **Are** you **living** in London?
- Yes, I do. Actually, I **have lived** there all my life. (live)
- A Jameela's busy at the moment. She **is having** a piano lesson.
- Oh yes, of course. She **has** one every Wednesday. (have)
- A **Are** you **seeing** Andy yet?
- I **am seeing** him right now, actually. (email)
- A How many Facebook friends **do** you **have**?
- Not many. I think I **have got** about fifty or sixty. (have got)
- A I **am looking** for my phone.
- B **Are** you **looking** in the kitchen? I think I saw it in there a few minutes ago. (look)
- A You **see** Karen quite often, don't you?
- Usually, yes. But I **haven't seen** her for a few weeks now. (see/not see)
- A I **am reading** a great book at the moment – *Tribal Life* by Bruce James. **Do** you **like** it?
- No, but I **have read** another one of his books. (read)