

Present continuous and present simple 1 (I am doing and I do)

A Compare:

present continuous (I am doing)

We use the continuous for things happening at or around the time of speaking. The action is not complete.



- ☐ The water **is boiling**. Be careful.
- ☐ Listen to those people. What language **are they speaking**?
- ☐ Let's go out. It **isn't raining** now.
- ☐ 'I'm busy.' 'What **are you doing**?'
- ☐ I **'m getting** hungry. Let's go and eat.
- ☐ Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's **learning** Italian.
- ☐ The population of the world **is increasing** very fast.

We use the continuous for *temporary* situations (things that continue for a short time):

- ☐ I **'m living** with some friends until I find a place of my own.
- ☐ A: You **'re working** hard today.
B: Yes, I have a lot to do.

See Unit 1 for more information.

present simple (I do)

We use the simple for things in general or things that happen repeatedly.



- ☐ Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius.
- ☐ Excuse me, **do you speak** English?
- ☐ It **doesn't rain** very much in summer.
- ☐ What **do** you usually **do** at weekends?
- ☐ I always **get** hungry in the afternoon.
- ☐ Most people **learn** to swim when they are children.
- ☐ Every day the population of the world **increases** by about 200,000 people.

We use the simple for *permanent* situations (things that continue for a long time):

- ☐ My parents **live** in London. They have lived there all their lives.
- ☐ Joe isn't lazy. He **works** hard most of the time.

See Unit 2 for more information.

B I always do and I'm always doing

I **always do** something = I do it every time:

- ☐ I **always go** to work by car. (*not* I'm always going)

I **'m always doing** something = I do it too often or more often than normal.

For example:



I **'m always losing** them = I lose them too often, or more often than normal.

- ☐ Paul is never satisfied. He **'s always complaining**. (= he complains too much)
- ☐ You **'re always looking** at your phone. Don't you have anything else to do?

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

- 1 Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. OK
- 2 How often are you going to the cinema? do you go
- 3 Ben tries to find a job, but he hasn't had any luck yet. _____
- 4 Martina is phoning her mother every day. _____
- 5 The moon goes round the earth in about 27 days. _____
- 6 Can you hear those people? What do they talk about? _____
- 7 What do you do in your spare time? _____
- 8 Sarah is a vegetarian. She doesn't eat meat. _____
- 9 I must go now. It gets late. _____
- 10 'Come on! It's time to leave.' 'OK, I come.' _____
- 11 Paul is never late. He s always starting work on time. _____
- 12 They don't get on well. They re always arguing. _____

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

- 1 a I usually get (I / usually / get) hungry in the afternoon.
- b I'm getting (I / get) hungry. Let's go and eat something.
- 2 a '_____ (you / listen) to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off.'
- b '_____ (you / listen) to the radio a lot?' 'No, not very often.'
- 3 a The River Nile _____ (flow) into the Mediterranean.
- b The river _____ (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
- 4 a I'm not very active. _____ (I / not / do) any sport.
- b What _____ (you / usually / do) at weekends?
- 5 a Rachel is in New York right now. _____ (She / stay) at the Park Hotel.
- b _____ (She / always / stay) there when she's in New York.

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

- 1 Why are all these people here? What's happening (What / happen)?
- 2 Julia is good at languages. _____ (She / speak) four languages very well.
- 3 Are you ready yet? _____ (Everybody / wait) for you.
- 4 I've never heard this word. How _____ (you / pronounce) it?
- 5 Kate _____ (not / work) this week. She's on holiday.
- 6 I think my English _____ (improve) slowly. It's better than it was.
- 7 Nicola _____ (live) in Manchester. She has never lived anywhere else.
- 8 Can we stop walking soon? _____ (I / start) to get tired.
- 9 Sam and Tina are in Madrid right now. _____ (They / visit) a friend of theirs.
- 10 'What _____ (your father / do)?' 'He's an architect.'
- 11 It took me an hour to get to work this morning. Most days _____ (it / not / take) so long.
- 12 I _____ (I / learn) to drive. My driving test is next month. My father _____ (teach) me.

3.4 Finish B's sentences. Use **always -ing**.

- 1 A: I've lost my keys again.
B: Not again! You're always losing your keys
- 2 A: The car has broken down again.
B: That car is useless. It _____
- 3 A: Look! You've made the same mistake again.
B: Oh no, not again! I _____
- 4 A: Oh, I've left my phone at home again.
B: Typical! _____

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.

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

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?

Past simple (I did)

A

Study this example:

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart **was** an Austrian musician and composer. He **lived** from 1756 to 1791. He **started** composing at the age of five and **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music. He **was** only 35 years old when he **died**.

lived/started/wrote/was/died are all *past simple*



B

Very often the past simple ends in **-ed** (*regular verbs*):

- ☐ I work in a travel agency now. Before that I **worked** in a department store.
- ☐ They **invited** us to their party, but we **decided** not to go.
- ☐ The police **stopped** me on my way home last night.
- ☐ Laura **passed** her exam because she **studied** very hard.

For spelling (**stopped**, **studied** etc.), see Appendix 6.

But many verbs are *irregular*. The past simple does *not* end in **-ed**. For example:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| write → wrote | <input type="checkbox"/> Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music. |
| see → saw | <input type="checkbox"/> We saw Alice in town a few days ago. |
| go → went | <input type="checkbox"/> I went to the cinema three times last week. |
| shut → shut | <input type="checkbox"/> It was cold, so I shut the window. |

For a list of irregular verbs, see Appendix 1.

C

In questions and negative sentences we use **did/didn't** + infinitive (**enjoy/see/go** etc.):

I	enjoyed		you	enjoy?	I		enjoy
she	saw	did	she	see?	she	didn't	see
they	went		they	go?	they		go

- ☐ I enjoyed the party a lot. **Did you enjoy** it?
- ☐ How many people **did** they **invite** to the wedding?
- ☐ I **didn't buy** anything because I **didn't have** any money.
- ☐ '**Did you go** out?' 'No, I **didn't**.'

Sometimes **do** is the main verb in the sentence (did you **do**?, I didn't **do**):

- ☐ What **did** you **do** at the weekend? (*not* What did you at the weekend?)
- ☐ I **didn't do** anything. (*not* I didn't anything)

D

The past of **be** (**am/is/are**) is **was/were**:

I/he/she/it	was/wasn't	was	I/he/she/it?
we/you/they	were/weren't	were	we/you/they?

- ☐ I **was** annoyed because **they were** late.
- ☐ **Was the weather** good when **you were** on holiday?
- ☐ **They weren't** able to come because **they were** so busy.
- ☐ I **wasn't** hungry, so I didn't eat anything.
- ☐ Did you go out last night or **were you** too tired?

5.1 Read what Laura says about a typical working day:



LAURA

I usually get up at 7 o'clock and have a big breakfast. I walk to work, which takes me about half an hour. I start work at 8.45. I never have lunch. I finish work at 5 o'clock. I'm always tired when I get home. I usually cook a meal in the evening. I don't usually go out. I go to bed at about 11 o'clock, and I always sleep well.

Yesterday was a typical working day for Laura. Write what she did or didn't do yesterday.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 She <u>got up</u> at 7 o'clock. | 7 _____ at 5 o'clock. |
| 2 She _____ a big breakfast. | 8 _____ tired when _____ home. |
| 3 She _____ | 9 _____ a meal yesterday evening. |
| 4 It _____ to get to work. | 10 _____ out yesterday evening. |
| 5 _____ at 8.45. | 11 _____ at 11 o'clock. |
| 6 _____ lunch. | 12 _____ well last night. |

5.2 Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:

buy catch cost fall hurt sell spend teach throw write

- Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music.
- 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father _____ me.'
- We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we _____ it.
- Dave _____ down the stairs this morning and _____ his leg.
- Joe _____ the ball to Sue, who _____ it.
- Kate _____ a lot of money yesterday. She _____ a dress which _____ £100.

5.3 You ask James about his holiday in the US. Write your questions.

- YOU: Where did you go ?
JAMES: To the US. We went on a trip from San Francisco to Denver.
- YOU: How _____ ? By car?
JAMES: Yes, we hired a car in San Francisco.
- YOU: It's a long way to drive. How long _____ ?
JAMES: Two weeks. We stopped at a lot of places along the way.
- YOU: Where _____ ? In hotels?
JAMES: Yes, small hotels or motels.
- YOU: _____ good?
JAMES: Yes, but it was very hot – sometimes too hot.
- YOU: _____ the Grand Canyon?
JAMES: Of course. It was wonderful.

5.4 Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

- It was warm, so I took off my coat. (take)
- The film wasn't very good. I didn't enjoy it much. (enjoy)
- I knew Sarah was busy, so I _____ her. (disturb)
- We were very tired, so we _____ the party early. (leave)
- It was hard carrying the bags. They _____ really heavy. (be)
- The bed was very uncomfortable. I _____ well. (sleep)
- This watch wasn't expensive. It _____ much. (cost)
- The window was open and a bird _____ into the room. (fly)
- I was in a hurry, so I _____ time to call you. (have)
- I didn't like the hotel. The room _____ very clean. (be)