

I Present Simple and Present Continuous

Present Simple	Present Continuous
Things which are always true * Water freezes at 0 degrees.	Things happening at the moment of speaking * I am making tea now.
Permanent situations (or nearly permanent; true for a few years at least) * Rima lives in Skudai.	Temporary situations * Rima is living in Skudai for a few months. (usually she lives in Seremban).
Habits or things we do regularly * I drink tea every morning.	- Temporary or new habits * I'm drinking a lot of green tea these days. - Annoying habits (usually with <i>always</i>). * My neighbours are always throwing rubbish into my garden!
- Future events which are part of a timetable * My bus leaves at 2 p.m. today. - To talk about the future after certain words (<i>when, until, after, before, as soon as, etc.</i>) * I'll call you when I leave the office.	Definite future plans * I am meeting Jack after class today.
To talk about what happens in books, plays and films * At the end of the film, the police apprehends the killer.	To talk about people in pictures and photos * In this photo, my brother is swimming in the river.

A Complete the given sentences using the appropriate Present Tense.

- Look! He _____ (*leave*) the house through the back.
- Quiet please! I _____ (*write*) a test and need to concentrate.
- She usually _____ (*walk*) to school, but today she _____ (*cycle*).
- _____ you _____ (*reside*) at Lemon Garden even now?
- Every Sunday, we _____ (*go*) to see my grandparents, who live in Kuala Pilah.
- He often _____ (*drive*) to the mall to see a film.
- We _____ (*play*) Monopoly with our cousins at the moment.

- 8 The child seldom _____ (*cry*); her mother _____ (*carry*) her around the garden every morning.
- 9 I _____ (*not/ do*) anything at the moment, so please _____ (*come*) over.
- 10 _____ he _____ (*watch*) the news regularly?
- 11 _____ you _____ (*live*) in Shah Alam? My cousin _____ (*live*) there too.
- 12 Martin _____ (*do*) what he _____ (*want*). No one _____ (*tell*) him what to do.

II Stative Verbs

- * **Action verbs** (verbs describing action) can have both continuous and simple forms.
- * **Stative verbs** (verbs describing a state of being), on the other hand, are **not** normally used in the continuous form.
- * We use the present simple with stative verbs. Some examples of stative verbs are *see, appear, want, taste, think, own*, etc. They are words of perception, emotion, thinking, possession and feeling, which cannot take the continuous form, as in:
 - He **thinks** that Rachel should have stayed home. (✓)
 - He **is thinking** that Rachel should have stayed home. (X)

B Complete the given sentences using the appropriate Present Tense.

- 1 We _____ (*know*) John from childhood; he is my son's best friend.
- 2 Beatrice can't come to the door right now - she _____ (*have*) a shower.
- 3 My holiday is next week. I _____ (*imagine*) myself on the beach right now!
- 4 David _____ (*own*) three motorbikes and two cars.
- 5 Adam _____ (*want*) to be a policeman; it is his childhood dream.
- 6 I _____ (*try*) to get my husband to fix that broken door handle.
- 7 Hannah _____ (*work*) very hard - I'm not surprised she has been promoted.
- 8 Our son is 11 years old and he _____ (*not/ believe*) in Santa Claus now.
- 9 Give me a moment, please. I _____ (*think*) about what to do.
- 10 I _____ (*think*) anyone who smokes cigarettes is crazy.
- 11 Xavier _____ (*seem*) happy at the moment.
- 12 I don't know, but I _____ (*doubt*) he will win the election.