

# 3 Present Simple (1) (I know, I don't know)

1 We form the Present Simple like this:

POSITIVE	
<i>Singular</i>	I <b>know</b> . You <b>know</b> . He/she/it <b>knows</b> .
<i>Plural</i>	We <b>know</b> . You <b>know</b> . They <b>know</b> .

*I know the answer.*

*She starts work at 9.30.*

We add **-s** after **he/she/it**:

I <b>start</b> → he <b>starts</b>	I <b>live</b> → she <b>lives</b>
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If a verb ends in **-ch, -o, -sh, or -ss**, we add **-es** after **he/she/it**:

I <b>watch</b> → he <b>watches</b>	you <b>do</b> → he <b>does</b>
they <b>go</b> → it <b>goes</b>	we <b>wash</b> → she <b>washes</b>

If a verb ends in a consonant (**b, c, d** etc.) + **y** (e.g. **study**), we use **-ies** after **he/she/it**:

I <b>study</b> → he <b>studies</b>	I <b>fly</b> → it <b>flies</b>
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(For more examples, see Table B, page 94.)

2 Now look at these examples of the negative:

*I **don't** like that music.*

*He **doesn't** listen to his teacher.*

NEGATIVE	
<i>Full form</i>	<i>Short form</i>
I <b>do not</b> know.	I <b>don't</b> know.
You <b>do not</b> know.	You <b>don't</b> know.
He/she/it <b>does not</b> know.	He <b>doesn't</b> know.
We <b>do not</b> know.	We <b>don't</b> know.
You <b>do not</b> know.	You <b>don't</b> know.
They <b>do not</b> know.	They <b>don't</b> know.

Note that we say:

*He does not know.* (Not ~~*He does not knows.*~~)

3 We use the Present Simple:

► to talk about things that happen regularly:



*He **plays** golf every day.*

► to talk about facts:

*She **comes** from France. (= She is French.)*

*Greengrocers **sell** vegetables.*

*I **don't speak** Chinese.*

## Practice

A Add **-s** or **-es** to the verbs in the sentences if it is necessary. If it is not necessary, put a tick (✓) in the gap.

0 He work<sup>s</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank.

0 They live<sup>✓</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in France.

1 I watch \_\_\_\_\_ TV every day.

2 She go \_\_\_\_\_ to work by car.

3 The film finish \_\_\_\_\_ at ten o'clock.

4 We play \_\_\_\_\_ tennis every weekend.

5 They go \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday in August.

6 He speak \_\_\_\_\_ Italian and French.

7 She do \_\_\_\_\_ her homework every night.

8 We start \_\_\_\_\_ work at 8.30.

B Now finish these sentences using a verb from the box. Use each verb once. Remember to add **-s** or **-es** if necessary.

fly	study	finish	eat
sell	smoke	drink	live

0 He eats \_\_\_\_\_ toast for breakfast.

1 I \_\_\_\_\_ coffee three times a day.

2 My father \_\_\_\_\_ a new language every year.

3 She \_\_\_\_\_ to New York once a month.

4 He \_\_\_\_\_ ten cigarettes a day.

5 They \_\_\_\_\_ in Ireland.

6 He \_\_\_\_\_ work at six o'clock.

7 I \_\_\_\_\_ fruit in a shop.

**C Write these sentences, using the negative form of the Present Simple.**

- 0 (He /not/live/ in Mexico) He doesn't live in Mexico.
- 1 (She /not/work/ in a bank) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 (I /not/play/ golf) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 (Paul /not/listen/ to the radio) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 (We /not/speak/ French) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 (You /not/listen/ to me!) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 (My car /not/work) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 (I /not/drink / tea) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 (Sheila /not/eat/ meat) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 (I /not/understand/ you) \_\_\_\_\_

**D Put in the verbs from the box, in the Present Simple. Use each verb once.**

leave	start	arrive	get	watch	work	brush
eat	have	like	drink	go	stop	

Interviewer: How do you start the day, Jim?

Jim: Well, I <sup>0</sup> get up at six o'clock. I get washed and dressed, and I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at seven o'clock. After breakfast, I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my teeth. I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to work at eight.

Interviewer: When do you get to work?

Jim: I usually <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at my office at about half past eight. First, I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee, and then I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ work at 8.45 am.

Interviewer: Where do you work?

Jim: I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank. I am a computer operator. I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my job. It's very interesting.

Interviewer: When do you eat lunch?

Jim: I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ work and I have lunch at one o'clock. I <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea at half past three.

Interviewer: When do you finish work?

Jim: I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the office at six o'clock. I eat dinner when I get home. Then I <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ TV for an hour or two.

**E Use the table to write facts about Joan. A tick (✓) means that something is true. A cross (X) means that something is not true. Use the verbs in brackets.**

0 from Scotland ✓ from England X	1 in a bank X in a shop ✓	2 in a flat ✓ in a house X	3 French ✓ Italian X	4 new films X old films ✓
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- 0 (come) She comes from Scotland. She doesn't come from England.
- 1 (work) She \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank. She \_\_\_\_\_ in a shop.
- 2 (live) She \_\_\_\_\_ She \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 (speak) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 (like) \_\_\_\_\_

# 4 Present Simple (2) (Do you drive?)

1 We use the Present Simple:

► to talk about feelings:



*I like pop music. I **don't** like classical music.*

*She **loves** football!*

*Philip **wants** a new car.*

*I **don't** want a cup of tea, thanks.*

*He **feels** sick.*

► to talk about thoughts:



*I **don't** think she likes her new job.*

*I **don't** know the answer.*

*He **doesn't** understand me.*

2 For other uses of the Present Simple, see unit 3.

3 We form Present Simple questions like this:

QUESTIONS			
Singular	Do	I/you	} know?
	Does	he/she/it	
Plural	Do	we	} know?
	Do	you	
	Do	they	

Note that we put **do** before I/you/we/they:

***Do** you speak Spanish?*

***Do** you work in the town centre?*

***Do** they know the answer?*

We put **does** before he/she/it:

***Does** he walk to work?*

***Does** Steve enjoy his job?*

***Does** she play the piano?*

Note that we say:

*Does he walk? (Not ~~Does he walks?~~)*

## Practice

A Write sentences about Peter. (✓ = like, ✓✓ = love, ✗ = not like, ✗✗ = hate)

0 (tennis ✗) He doesn't like tennis.

3 (his job ✓✓) \_\_\_\_\_

0 (music ✓✓) He loves music.

4 (fish ✗✗) \_\_\_\_\_

1 (coffee ✓) He \_\_\_\_\_

5 (holidays ✓✓) \_\_\_\_\_

2 (films ✗) He \_\_\_\_\_

6 (golf ✗) \_\_\_\_\_

B Put the words from the box in the correct form in the gaps. Use the Present Simple.

Use each verb once.

like	not know	<del>love</del>	feel
think	not like	want	not understand

0 She thinks that films are fantastic! She loves films.

1 I \_\_\_\_\_ sick. Can I have a glass of water please?

2 I don't know the answer because I \_\_\_\_\_ the question.

3 I \_\_\_\_\_ he's tired. He works too hard.

4 We \_\_\_\_\_ that new painting. We think it's terrible!

5 I want to telephone Jane, but I \_\_\_\_\_ her phone number.

6 They're thirsty. They \_\_\_\_\_ something to drink.

7 I \_\_\_\_\_ your new car. It's very nice. Was it expensive?

**C** This is an interview with Mary Woods about herself and her husband, John. Write the questions, using the ideas from the box.

like films	read books	listen to the radio
<del>play golf</del>	watch TV	play a musical instrument
smoke	go to the theatre	drive a car
like pop music	drink coffee	<del>live in London</del>
like dogs	speaking any foreign languages	

**QUESTIONS**

**ANSWERS**

- |    |                                     |  |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|
| 0  | <u>Do you live in London</u> _____? | ~ Yes, I live in north London.                 |
| 0  | <u>Does John play golf</u> _____?   | ~ No, but he plays tennis.                     |
| 1  | _____?                              | ~ Yes, I speak French.                         |
| 2  | _____?                              | ~ Yes, I like all the programmes on TV.        |
| 3  | _____?                              | ~ Yes, he listens to the radio in the morning. |
| 4  | _____?                              | ~ No, but he loves cats.                       |
| 5  | _____?                              | ~ No, I don't like films.                      |
| 6  | _____?                              | ~ Yes, he has two cups in the morning.         |
| 7  | _____?                              | ~ No, but I have a bicycle.                    |
| 8  | _____?                              | ~ Yes, he plays the piano.                     |
| 9  | _____?                              | ~ No, I prefer classical music.                |
| 10 | _____?                              | ~ Yes, I love musicals.                        |
| 11 | _____?                              | ~ Yes, I read one book every week.             |
| 12 | _____?                              | ~ No, he doesn't like cigarettes.              |

**D** You are on holiday, and you are in a Tourist Information Centre. Ask questions using the table below.

<b>A</b> Do Does	<b>B</b> <del>you</del> the sports centre all the banks the number 38 bus the restaurants the concert the sightseeing tour the museum	<b>C</b> stop at the railway station? finish before eleven p.m.? start here? <del>sell maps of the city?</del> change tourists' money into pounds? sell souvenirs? have a swimming pool? serve typical English food?
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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 0 | <u>Do you sell maps of the city?</u> _____ |
| 1 | _____ the sports centre _____              |
| 2 | _____                                      |
| 3 | _____                                      |
| 4 | _____                                      |
| 5 | _____                                      |
| 6 | _____                                      |
| 7 | _____                                      |

# 5 Present Continuous (1) (I'm eating)

1 We form the Present Continuous like this:

<b>be + -ing FORM</b>
<i>I am eating.</i>

Here are the forms of the Present Continuous:

POSITIVE	
<i>Full form</i>	<i>Short form</i>
I <b>am eating.</b>	I' <b>m eating.</b>
You <b>are eating.</b>	You' <b>re eating.</b>
He/she/it <b>is eating.</b>	He' <b>s eating.</b>
We <b>are eating.</b>	We' <b>re eating.</b>
You <b>are eating.</b>	You' <b>re eating.</b>
They <b>are eating.</b>	They' <b>re eating.</b>
NEGATIVE	
<i>Full form</i>	<i>Short form</i>
I <b>am not eating.</b>	I' <b>m not eating.</b>
You <b>are not eating.</b>	You <b>aren't eating.</b>
He/she/it <b>is not eating.</b>	He <b>isn't eating.</b>
We <b>are not eating.</b>	We <b>aren't eating.</b>
You <b>are not eating.</b>	You <b>aren't eating.</b>
They <b>are not eating.</b>	They <b>aren't eating.</b>

2 To make the **-ing** form, we add **-ing** to the verb:

<b>listen</b> → <b>listening</b>	<b>play</b> → <b>playing</b>
<b>work</b> → <b>working</b>	<b>read</b> → <b>reading</b>

3 But notice these irregular spellings:

<b>win</b> → <b>winning</b>	<b>get</b> → <b>getting</b>
<b>shop</b> → <b>shopping</b>	<b>sit</b> → <b>sitting</b>
<b>swim</b> → <b>swimming</b>	<b>travel</b> → <b>travelling</b>
<b>dance</b> → <b>dancing</b>	<b>write</b> → <b>writing</b>
<b>shine</b> → <b>shining</b>	

(For more details on the spelling of the **-ing** form, see Table C, page 95.)

4 We use the Present Continuous:

► to talk about things that are happening now:



► to talk about things that are happening around now, but not exactly at the moment we speak:



## Practice

A Write out the sentences below. Put the verbs in the positive or negative forms of the Present Continuous. Use short forms (e.g. *I'm, I'm not*).

0 I (not/work) at the bank now. I (study) French at university.

I'm not working at the bank now. I'm studying French at university.

1 Look! He (not/work). He (listen) to music.

\_\_\_\_\_

2 We (win) the match, but we (not/play) well.

\_\_\_\_\_

3 She (not/read) a newspaper. She (write) a letter.

\_\_\_\_\_

4 You (watch) the TV. You (not/listen) to me!

\_\_\_\_\_

5 They (not/get) ready. They (play) music.

6 I (study) Chinese, but I (not/learn) very fast.

**B** Look at these pictures.



Decide what is happening (✓) and what isn't happening (✗) in each picture, and then write positive or negative sentences.

0 (George/eat/breakfast)

(George/sleep)

1 (They/work)

(They/ sit/ in the garden)

2 (I/study/music)

(I/learn/Japanese)

3 (He/play/tennis)

(She/win)

4 (We/spend/a day at the seaside)

(The sun/shine)

✗	George isn't eating breakfast.
✓	George is sleeping.

**C** Finish the postcard using the words in brackets ( ) in the Present Continuous.

Use full forms (e.g. *is sitting*).

Dear Peter,

Jenny and I <sup>0</sup> *are staying* \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) here for a week.

The sun <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) and it's very hot.

We <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the beach and I

<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) an orange juice.

We <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not/swim) because we're

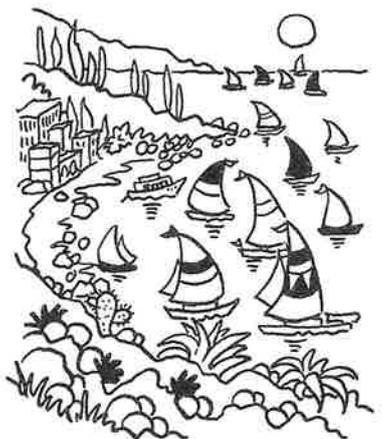
both tired. We <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the boats on

the sea at the moment. They <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) fast,

but I can see fifteen or sixteen. Jenny <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (read)

her book, and I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (write) all the postcards!

Jim and Jenny



# 6 Present Continuous (2) (Am I winning?)

- 1 Look at these questions:  
*Are you **enjoying** that drink, Ann?*  
*Is he **watching** TV at the moment?*  
*Are they **working** hard?*

2 We form Present Continuous questions like this:

QUESTIONS			
Singular	Am	I	} winning?
	Are	you	
	Is	she/he/it	
Plural	Are	we	} winning?
	Are	you	
	Are	they	

- 3 Here are three common Present Continuous questions. They all mean 'How are you?':  
*How's it **going**?*  
*How **are** you **getting on**?*  
*How **are** you **doing**?*



- 4 In English, we cannot say:  
~~*I'm liking tennis.*~~  
~~*I'm knowing your sister.*~~

We say:  
*I **like** tennis.*  
*I **know** your sister.*

We do not usually use these verbs in the Present Continuous:

<b>like</b>	<b>know</b>	<b>hate</b>	<b>love</b>	<b>understand</b>
<b>believe</b>	<b>mean</b>	<b>remember</b>	<b>want</b>	

- 5 **think** and **have**  
 We cannot say:

~~*I'm thinking it's good.*~~

We say:  
*I **think** it's good.*  
 (= In my opinion, it's good.)

But we can say:  
*She's **thinking** about the film we saw.*  
 (= The film is in her mind now.)

We cannot say:  
~~*I'm having a ticket.*~~

We say:  
*I **have** a ticket.* (= I possess a ticket.)  
 But we can say:  
*I'm **having** breakfast.*  
 (= I'm eating breakfast.)

## Practice

A Make questions by putting the words in brackets ( ) in the right order.

- 0 (enjoying – your work – you – are – ?)
- 1 (she – having lunch – is – ?)
- 2 (you – are – feeling sick – ?)
- 3 (playing football – are – they – ?)
- 4 (the cat – sleeping – is – ?)
- 5 (relaxing – are – you – ?)
- 6 (the sun – is – shining – ?)
- 7 (he – is – coming – to the cinema – ?)
- 8 (listening – are – they – ?)
- 9 (eating – at the moment – she – is – ?)
- 10 (it – raining hard – is – ?)
- 11 (I – getting better – at tennis – am – ?)
- 12 (are – winning the match – we – ?)

Are you enjoying your work?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**B Make questions and answers. Use the Present Continuous.**

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
0 (she/work/in Peru this year?) <u>Is she working in Peru this year?</u>	~ (No, she/study/in Mexico) ~ No. <u>She's studying in Mexico.</u>
1 (you/study/English at the moment?) _____	~ (Yes, I/work/hard) ~ _____
2 (they/listen/to the radio?) _____	~ (No, they/play/ CDs) ~ _____
3 (Peter/wash/now?) _____	~ (Yes, he/have/a bath) ~ _____
4 (they/live/in Madrid at the moment?) _____	~ (Yes, they/learn/Spanish) ~ _____
5 (David/sing/in a group this year?) _____	~ (No, he/work/in a restaurant) ~ _____

**C Put a tick (✓) next to a correct sentence, and a cross (X) next to a wrong sentence.**

0 She's liking pop music.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5 He's having lunch at the moment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
0 He's learning French.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6 She's eating a banana.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 They're enjoying the film.	<input type="checkbox"/>	7 I'm feeling sick.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 We're loving ice-cream.	<input type="checkbox"/>	8 'Huge' is meaning 'very big'.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 She's believing he's right.	<input type="checkbox"/>	9 Mick is knowing Jane.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 John's thinking about my idea.	<input type="checkbox"/>	10 She's hating classical music.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**D Complete this conversation. Use the verbs in brackets ( ) in the Present Continuous.**

Paul: Hi Steve! What are you doing?

Steve: <sup>0</sup> I'm going \_\_\_\_\_ (I/go) to the bank. What are you doing?

Paul: <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (I/shop). <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (I/look) for a new tennis racquet. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (I/play) a lot of tennis at the moment, and I need a new racquet.

Steve: Where is Jackie? Do you know?

Paul: Yes. She isn't in England at the moment. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (She/work) in France for a month.

Steve: What <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (she/do) in France?

Paul: <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (She/sing) in a night-club.

Steve: Really? What about Fred and Sue? What <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (they/do)?

Paul: <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (They/study) for an exam. They're always in the library at the moment.

Steve: How is your sister? Is she all right?

Paul: Yes, she's fine, but she's tired. <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (We/paint) the living-room. It's hard work.

Steve: Can I help you?

Paul: No, it's OK. My father <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (help).

Steve: Well, I hope you find a good racquet.