unit 1

PRESENT SIMPLE PRESENT CONTINUOUS STATIVE VERBS

✓ CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW

Choose the correct sentence.

- 1
- **a** Frogs eat insects.
- **b** Frogs are eating insects.



- a Don't worry it is fixing now.
- **b** Don't worry it is being fixed now.

.....



- a He forever loses his temper like that.
- **b** He's forever losing his temper like that.



- 4
- a It is looking just like its owner.
- **b** It looks just like its owner.



- 5
- a His bag weighs too much.
- **b** His bag is weighing too much.



- 6
- a Are you going out?
- **b** Do you go out?



Present Simple

Form	Use	Examples
I / You / We / They play He / She / It plays I / You / We / They do not play He / She / It does not play Do I / you / we / they play? Does he / she / it play? Short forms: do not → don't does not → doesn't	 habit or regular action general truth or fact permanent situation future timetable / schedule to tell jokes / stories; to describe sporting events with stative verbs (see page 5) 	Ben often works on Saturdays, doesn't he? Oranges grow in Mediterranean countries. Hannah doesn't live with her parents. Does the train leave at 6.30 tomorrow? Neymar kicks the ball and scores! I don't know the answer.
Passive: am / is / are + past participle		English is spoken in New Zealand.

Time Expressions: every day / week / month / year, on Thursdays, at the weekend, in summer / autumn, once / twice a day / week / month / year

Time expressions usually come at the beginning or end of a sentence.
 Once a year, we go on holiday.
 We go on holiday once a year.

Adverbs of Frequency: always, usually, often, frequently, sometimes, seldom, rarely, hardly (ever), never

• Adverbs of frequency usually come before the main verb or after the verb *be*. Jack **hardly ever** misses school. Jack is **rarely** late for school.

For spelling rules when adding -s to the third person singular in Present Simple, see page 153.

SEE GRAMMAR APPENDIX, PAGE 128

Present Continuous

Form	Use	Examples
I am playing He / She / It is playing You / We / They are playing I am not playing He / She / It is not playing You / We / They are not playing Am I playing? Is he / she / it playing? Are you / we / they playing? Short forms: is not → isn't are not → aren't	 action happening at the time of speaking temporary action or situation still in progress future plans or arrangements to show change or development with always, forever, constantly when actions are annoying or funny 	Look! It's snowing! I'm learning French this year. What time are they leaving tomorrow? New coffee shops are opening up all the time. You're always taking selfies!
Passive: am / is / are being + past participle		A new bridge is being built at the moment.
soon, tomorrow, later	ow, at the moment, today, at present, the	his year / week / morning, tonight, next week,

We're going to a museum **today**. Joanna isn't watching TV **right now**. Are you going away **next week**?

For spelling rules when adding -ing in Present Continuous, see page 153.

SEE GRAMMAR APPENDIX, PAGE 128

Stative Verbs

Stative verbs describe states, not actions. Stative verbs are usually used in Present Simple, not Present Continuous. Some common stative verbs are:

Joine common stative verbs are.

appearance: appear, look (like), seem

emotions: dislike, feel like, hate, love, mind, need,

prefer, want, wish

senses: feel, hear, see, smell, sound, taste

possession: belong to, have, owe, own, possess

measurement: cost, equal, measure, weigh

thoughts / opinions: agree, believe, doubt, feel, forget, guess, imagine, know, mean, notice, realize, recognize,

remember, suppose, think, understand

It appears that he was lying.

I **love** watching the sun rise.

I don't mind babysitting tonight.

This food **tastes** strange.

Does that tablet **belong to** Charlotte?

Those shoes cost \$75.

What does this word mean?

Some stative verbs can be used in Present Continuous, but with a change in meaning.

Do you have any pets? (possession) We're having pizza for lunch. (eating)

How much **does** the watermelon **weigh**? (amount)

The vet **is weighing** my puppy. (action)

You **don't** often **see** bears here. (using the sense of sight)

Are you seeing your friends later? (meeting)

Everyone **looks** tired. (*describing appearance*) Grace **isn't looking** at the photos. (*action*)

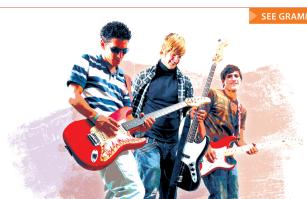
This shampoo **smells** like lemons! (describing a smell)

She **is smelling** the roses. (action)

This chicken **doesn't taste** nice. (*describing a taste*) I'm tasting the soup to see if it needs salt. (*action*)

I **think** this band's great. (opinion)

Sam is thinking of selling his motorbike. (considering)

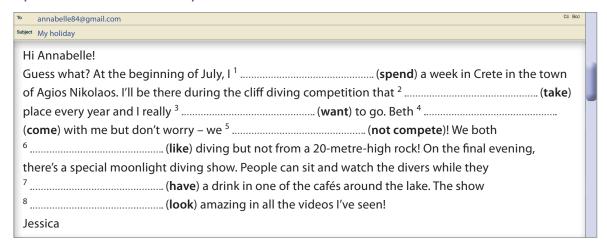


SEE GRAMMAR APPENDIX, PAGE 129

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

1 Circle the correct answer.

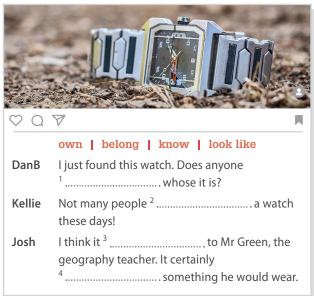
- 1 Our planet **gets** / **is getting** warmer and warmer. Most scientists **agree** / **are agreeing** that this is a very serious problem.
- 2 The new football season **begins** / **is beginning** in September. The team **doesn't have** / **isn't having** much time to prepare for it.
- 3 People are forever dropping / forever drop litter in the street outside my house. I never say / am never saying anything but it makes / is making me really angry.
- 4 The castle stands / is standing on the top of a hill. Some tourists explore / are exploring it at the moment.
- 5 Paul **goes** / **is going** to the cinema with a friend tomorrow night. The cinema **offers** / **is offering** a *buy one ticket, get one free* deal every Wednesday.
- 6 I really like / am liking your phone. How much is it costing / does it cost? I am needing / need a new one but I don't want / am not wanting to spend too much!
- **2** Write the time expressions and adverbs of frequency in the correct place.
 - 1 always | never My dog is, jumping over the garden fence but he, runs away.
 - 2 usually | today Max cycles to college but he's taking the bus.
 - 3 this year | rarely Tanya is taking some extra classes so she has time to play tennis.
 - 4 right now | later I'm working, but I'm meeting some friends.
 - 5 hardly ever | soon Maria sees her friends during the summer but school is starting, so she'll see them there.
 - **6** at night | tonight Zack usually works but he's staying at home.
- 3a Complete the text. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous.

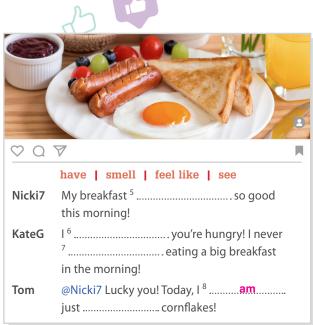


3b Complete the text with the passive form of the verbs given. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous.



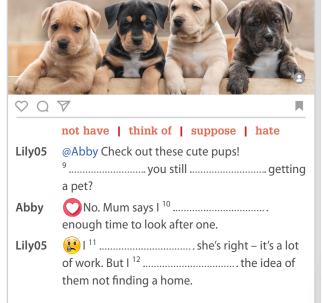
4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous.

















5 Circle the correct answer.

THE SMARTPHONE ZOMBIES ARE HERE!

A zombie invasion ¹ happens / is happening in cities around the world! These "zombies"

² are moved / move slowly along the streets with their heads down. But don't panic – I ³ don't talk / am not talking about the zombies on TV series like *The Walking Dead*, but smartphone zombies! These people ⁴ are calling / are being called zombies because they ⁵ don't notice / aren't noticing anything around them. The idea that we ⁶ all turn / are all turning into zombies might seem amusing but it's actually a very serious problem. Unfortunately, many pedestrians ⁷ hit / are hit by cars because they ⁸ cross / are crossed the road without taking their eyes off their phones. In many cities, steps ⁹ are taking / are being taken to warn people that they ¹⁰ get / are getting close to the road.

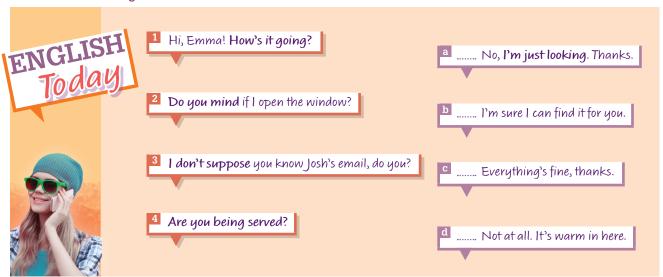
In some German cities, lights ¹¹ are putting / are being put at the edge of the pavement so that people who are looking at their phones will see them and stop walking. In Seoul, where there have been lots of accidents, large warning signs ¹² use / are used. An app ¹³ is also being developed / is also developed at the moment that will warn people to look up when they get near a road. Personally, I ¹⁴ believe / am believing there's an easier solution – just keep your phone in your pocket while you are walking!



O Com	plete the	sentences.	Use Preser	nt Simple	or Present	Continuous,	active or	passive
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- 2 Let's go home. I(not enjoy) this party.
- 3 How long (it / take) the Earth to travel around the sun?
- 4 Ruby(prefer) eating at home to eating out.
- **6** Both English and Welsh(teach) in schools in Wales.
- 7 I(try) to watch the news but my phone keeps ringing.
- 9 You(not need) to be very fit to take up yoga.
- 10 Why(knock down)? It's not that old.

Match to make dialogues.



B2 EXAM PRACTICE

- 1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.
 - Bethany and William might move house next year. THINKING

 Bethany and Williammoving house next year.

 - 3 They are painting the school over the summer. **BEING**

The schoolover the summer.

4 Kate often forgets to set her alarm. CONSTANTLY

Kate to set her alarm.

5 It doesn't often snow in November. EVER

Itin November.

6 They play cricket in India and Pakistan. IS

Cricket in India and Pakistan.



2 Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

- 1 What Sheila for Christmas?
 - a you thinking of buying
 - **b** are you thinking of buying
 - **c** do you think you buy
 - d you think you are buying
- 2 The sun in the east.
 - a always rises
 - **b** rises always
 - c is always risen
 - d is always rising
- 3 "Hurry up or we'll miss the train!"
 - "But at nine?"
 - a isn't it left
 - **b** isn't leaving it
 - c don't it leave
 - d doesn't it leave
- 4 "Why are you throwing away the milk?"
 - "It very fresh to me."
 - a not smell
 - b doesn't smell
 - c smells not
 - d isn't smelling
- 5 "Shawn Mendes is going on tour next year."
 - "Great! tickets being sold on his website?"
 - **a** Do
 - **b** Are
 - c Is
 - d Does
- 6 Nicholas has got an electric guitar but he it.
 - a hardly never plays
 - **b** plays hardly ever
 - c hardly ever plays
 - d doesn't play ever
- **7** "Hello, Mary!"
 - "Hi, Grace!?"
 - a How it goes
 - **b** How do you go
 - c How's going
 - d How's it going
- 8 I don't exercise very often but I go to the gym.
 - a seldom
 - **b** occasionally
 - **c** frequently
 - **d** rarely
- 9 This dish with a green salad.
 - a is usually served
 - **b** usually is serving
 - c does usually serve
 - d is usually being served
- 10 "How often do you go running?"
 - "About twice"
 - a the week
 - b times a week
 - c a week
 - **d** in every week



c

- 12 The teachers are discussing the problem
 - a present
 - **b** at present

a is belong

- c in present
- d at the present

"Is that John's bag?"

b it is belonging

it belongs

"No, I don't think to him."

- 13 "Is the curry ready?"
 - "Probably. Jane it to see."
 - a just tastes
 - **b** just is tasting
 - c tastes just
 - d is just tasting
- 14 How much money?
 - a James owes you
 - **b** is James owing you
 - c does owe you James
 - d does James owe you
- 15 "Can I help you with anything?"
 - "No, thanks."
 - a I'm just looking
 - **b** I just look
 - c I don't just look
 - d I'm not just looking
- **16** The windows in this building once a month.
 - a clear
 - **b** are cleaning
 - c are cleaned
 - d being cleaned
- 17 I anyone in this picture. Do you know who they are?
 - a am not recognized
 - **b** am not recognizing
 - c don't recognize
 - d am being recognized
- **18** Scooter accidents more and more common.
 - a become
 - **b** becoming
 - c are becoming
 - d do become
- 19 "What do you think of Alex?"
 - "He really nice."
 - a seems
 - **b** is seeming
 - c is seemed
 - **d** seeming
- 20 How are the winners of that reality show?
 - a chosen
 - **b** choosing
 - **c** choose
 - d chooses