

Academic English L3 (Модуль 2. Английский язык для академических целей L3) (1 semester)

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Grammar: Present Simple and Present Continuous

Present Simple vs Present Continuous (General English)

PRESENT SIMPLE			PRESENT CONTINUOUS		
	I, we, you, they	he, she, it		I, we, you, they	he, she, it
+	V	Vs/es	+	I am he/she/it is we/you/they are	Ving
-	don't V	doesn't V	-	am not isn't aren't	Ving
?	Do... V?	Does... V?	?	Am Is Are	Ving
1. Habits, schedule, regular actions or situations : I go to the institute every day. A lecture on Physics begins at 10.45 on Fridays.			1. Actions in progress (now/around now): I can't talk. I'm trying to concentrate. What is he doing? He is doing his home assignment.		
2. Facts, permanent situations or states: I have a sister. She lives on campus of MIPT. Everybody knows that water boils at 100 degrees.			2. Temporary actions or situations: I am completing my presentation this week. He is living with his relatives until the university gives him accommodation.		
3. With state verbs*: I believe that study is important. What happened? You don't look very confident.			3. Changing or developing situations: The climate is changing very quickly. Your English is improving.		

<p>SIGNAL WORDS:</p> <p>(adverbs of frequency): always, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely (seldom), never;</p> <p>(frequency expressions): every day, on Fridays, once a month/a year, etc. from time to time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">An adverb of frequency goes <u>before the main verb</u>: <p><i>I always <u>have</u> my classes in the morning.</i></p> <p><i>I do not always <u>have</u> classes in the morning.</i></p> <p><i>Do you always <u>have</u> classes in the morning?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">An adverb of frequency goes <u>after the verb be</u>: <p><i>I <u>am</u> usually nervous before taking exams.</i></p> <p><i>I <u>am not</u> usually nervous before taking exams.</i></p> <p>And <u>after the subject</u> in questions:</p> <p><i>Are <u>you</u> usually nervous before taking exams?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Frequency expressions go at the beginning or at the end of a sentence: <p><i>I go to the conferences from time to time.</i></p>	<p>SIGNAL WORDS: now, at the moment, at present, this day/week/month (these days), today, etc.</p>
<p>*STATE VERBS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Verbs of the senses: hear, see, smell, look, seem, sound.Verbs of opinion: believe, consider, like, love, hate, prefer, think, etc.Verbs of mental activity: agree, mean, remember, realize, recognize.Verbs of possession: have, own, belong, etc.Also: be, depend, need, want, etc. <p>Some verbs have a state meaning in present simple and an action meaning in present continuous.</p> <p><i>I think it's a good idea.</i> Present simple for opinion</p> <p><i>I'm thinking about it.</i> Present continuous for action (I haven't decided yet.)</p> <p><i>It has four legs.</i> Present simple for description</p> <p><i>I'm having a great time.</i> Present continuous for action (happening now)</p> <p><i>The surface feels hard.</i> Present simple for description</p> <p><i>I'm feeling sick.</i> Present continuous for action (happening now)</p> <p><i>I'm seeing Tom on Friday.</i> Present continuous for future action (I'm meeting)</p>	

Present Simple vs Present Continuous (Academic English)

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
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<p>In academic writing and speaking, the primary use of the present simple is for factual descriptions.</p> <p>When you heat a substance, its particles move faster, and so collide more frequently.</p> <p>This includes:</p> <p>1 describing regular activities</p> <p><i>49,000 people are entering enter the underground station at Waterloo every day during the three-hour morning peak.</i></p> <p>2 describing processes (often in the passive in academic English) or giving instructions (in the active)</p> <p><i>The fabric is then washed, dyed, and cut into patterns.</i></p> <p><i>Then you wash the fabric, dye it, and cut it into patterns.</i></p> <p>3 summarizing or reporting the main arguments of other academics.</p> <p><i>Steele explains that survivors of tragic events often undergo periods of guilt.</i></p> <p>4 talking about the plots of books, films, etc.</p> <p><i>Brooklyn by Colm Toibin tells the story of Ellis Lacey, a young woman who is sent by her family from Ireland to the USA to get a good job.</i></p>	<p>The present continuous is used to describe events or actions that are happening at the moment (now or around now). These might be continuous events/actions or a series of regular events/actions.</p> <p><i>Chinese construction companies are securing a number of major contracts to rebuild Ethiopia's infrastructure.</i></p> <p>They include temporary situations and trends in society or the world around us.</p> <p><i>More people are shopping online these days, and the service standards that consumers expect are rising.</i></p> <p>State verbs such as <i>believe, know, mean; like, prefer, want; belong, own, possess; contain, depend, and matter</i> are usually used in the present simple.</p> <p><i>The Church Commissioners' report indicates that the Church of England is owning owns around 120,000 acres of rural land.</i></p>
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Circle the correct option.

1. Boston College **looks for/is looking** for an international marketing manager for their overseas recruitment drive.
2. Social enterprises can be defined as those which **are placing/place** environmental concerns alongside profit.
3. Monetary policy **is operating/operates** by influencing the price at which money is lent.
4. Smartphones **are establishing/establish** themselves as the dominant mobile device amongst younger consumers.
5. David Hare's plays, as Felton (2009) **notes/ is noting**, provide actresses with some of the strongest roles in modern drama.
6. According to the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board, the average Briton **watches/ is watching** just over thirty hours of television per week.
7. Most people **are recognizing/recognize** that a respect for the law is the fundamental basis for a civilized society.
8. When a team **works/is working** intensively on a project, the team leader should protect them from distraction.
9. Stevens argues that consumers these days **are preferring/prefer** to do business with companies that have environmentally-friendly policies.
10. Babcock suggests that attitudes to work amongst young people **are changing/change**.

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