

TENSES

PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We use the **present simple** with an adverb of frequency to talk about repeated actions, habits and routines.

*She **often goes** to work by car.*

*We **play** football every week.*

We use simple forms to talk about permanent situations.

*He **works** for a big company.*

We use **continuous forms** to talk about temporary situations.

*He **is working** at the moment.*

There are two types of verbs, **dynamic and state**. Dynamic verbs are verbs that describe actions. They can be used in simple and continuous forms.

*She **drinks** coffee every day.*

*She **is drinking** coffee now.*

Some common **state verbs** are: **enjoy, like, love, hate, prefer, understand, believe, remember, forget, want, need, belong, have, think, feel, taste, etc.**

We can use some of these verbs in the Present Continuous when they have different meanings. Here are some examples:

Present Simple	Present Continuous
<i>She has (got) a big house.</i> (= possession) <i>I have two sisters.</i> (= connection)	<i>She is having an operation/a good time/a meal/a bath.</i> (= actively involved in)
<i>They think it's too difficult.</i> (= opinion)	<i>They are thinking of buying a cheaper car.</i> (= considering) <i>I'm just thinking.</i> (= at this moment)
<i>I feel what we did was wrong.</i> (= opinion)	<i>I am feeling exhausted.</i> (= physical reaction)
<i>Do you see what I mean?</i> (= knowledge; understand)	<i>Are you seeing a lot of Mary nowadays?</i> (= spending time with) <i>You're seeing things – there's nobody at the window</i> (= imagining)
<i>This juice tastes good.</i> (= senses)	<i>He is tasting the milk to see if it's OK.</i> (= checking the quality)
<i>She appears to be very tired.</i> (= appearance)	<i>The Blues Band is appearing at the Odeon on Saturday.</i> (= performing)

We can use verbs that describe the way we feel physically in a Simple or Continuous form with no change of meaning:

I feel sick. or: *I am feeling sick.*

My feet ache. or: *My feet are aching.*

1. Underline the correct tense, Present Simple or Present Continuous, in the following sentences.

1. I'm **sleeping/sleep** on Peter's sofa until I find a place of my own.
2. I'm **only working/only work** there for a couple of months because I'm going to America this summer.
3. If you **aren't listening/don't listen** to the radio, why don't you switch it off?
4. His only bad habit is that he **talks/is talking** too much.
5. So in the first scene we **see/are seeing** him getting up and then he **goes out/is going out** and **meets/is meeting** a strange woman.
6. You **make/are making** goulash using meat, vegetables and paprika.
7. I never do anything I **feel/am feeling** is against my principles.
8. She **appears/is appearing** to be very friendly but I don't know her very well.
9. There's nobody at the door; you just **hear/are just hearing** things.
10. I'm thinking of doing a master degree – what do you **think/are you thinking**? Is it a good idea?


2. Fill in with Present Simple or Continuous.

1. A) I(see) my boss about a pay rise this morning.
B) I.....(see). That's why you're wearing a tie today.
2. A) The police(still/look) for fingerprints left in the room.
B) It.....(look) as if they won't find the burglars.
3. A) Why(you/smell) the inside of your car?
B) Because it(smell) of petrol and I want to check for leaks.
4. A) I.....(think) of visiting Ann this evening.
B) It's OK but I(think) she's away on holiday.
5. A) How much.....(your new baby/weigh)?
B) I don't know. The nurse.....(weigh) him at the moment.
6. A) Why(you/taste) the soup? Is there anything wrong with it?
B) Yes, it.....(taste) too sweet. I think I used sugar instead of salt.
7. A) It.....(look) as if it's going to snow this afternoon.
B) Yes, that's why I.....(look) for my warm coat.
8. A) As you know George(be) a very rude person.
B) I know. Sue.....(be) very rude these days too, although she's usually polite.
9. A) Why(you/feel) the baby's forehead, Mum?
B) I think she's got a temperature. She.....(feel) rather hot.
10. A) Mrs Smith.....(have) a message from her husband.
B) Can it wait? She.....(have) a business meeting and I don't want to disturb her.

Choose one verb from the box for each pair, A and B. Choose the present simple of the verb for one sentence and the present continuous for the other. If there is an adverb in brackets, write it in the correct place.

arrive contradict open rise stay

- 1 A After twenty years, our local cinema again on a Saturday morning for Kids' Club – a morning of cartoons and adventure films.
B The theatre to the public at 6.45, so I'll meet you there then.
- 2 A Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie and are immediately swept away by their minders to the safety of the celebrity enclosure.
B We expect the Royal Family at any moment. Yes, I think they
..... (just) now. I can see the first car in the procession.
- 3 A Stars attending the ceremony (usually) at the Hilton for its luxuriousness and convenience.
B The British contingent at the Hilton this year as it appears to have more secure arrangements in place.
- 4 A Despite the cold winter in many European countries, the milder winter elsewhere underlines the fact that temperatures (generally) year on year.
B During spring temperatures by about a degree every two weeks or so.
- 5 A He (often) the tutor if he's made a different interpretation of the novel; I really admire his confidence.
B I've got so fed up with his behaviour over the last few weeks – he
..... (always) me, even when he knows nothing about the topic!

GRAMMAR IN USE Complete this description of a film, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets, either present simple or present continuous.  2.36 Listen and check.

The Day after Tomorrow

Climate change? (1)
(you / believe) in it? This film from 2004
(2) (examine) the potential
aftermath of a sudden and catastrophic
global warming.

At the start of the film, the world (3)
..... (generally / get) warmer,
as is the case in reality, but climatologist Jack Hall
(4) (discover) that a huge
chunk of the Antarctic ice sheet has broken off,
and realises the inevitable consequences. At the
same time, his son is with some friends in New
York, where it (5)
(continually / rain), and weather-related disasters
(6) (happen) all over the

world. It soon (7) (become)
clear that the world is about to enter a new ice age.

Implausible, perhaps, but this is above all an action
film, and (8) (not purport)
to inform its viewers about climate change.
Indeed, many of the best scenes in the film
(9) (revolve) around Jack's
attempt to rescue his son from a New York that
(10) (slowly / freeze) over.
The acting is also good, though it's clear that the
actors (11) (continually /
struggle) with stilted dialogue.

The Day after Tomorrow (12)
..... (currently / show) as part of the Roland
Emmerich season at the Academy.



Сказуемое с глаголом be

Признаки распознавания функций и значений глагола be

1	<div style="text-align: center;"> is/was; are/were 3-е л., ед. ч. ← 3-е л., мн. ч. → ← самостоятельное значение (связка) → Настоящее (Present Simple) ← → Прошедшее (Past Simple) </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>...is... = есть</p> <p>...are... = есть</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>...was... = был</p> <p>...were... = были</p> </div> </div>
2	<div style="text-align: center;"> <u>...is/was</u> <u>...are/were</u> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> + xing... = <u>делает/делал</u> <u>делают/делали</u> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">вспомогательная функция для образования настоящего длительного времени (Present Continuous)</p>
3	<div style="text-align: center;"> <u>...is/was</u> <u>...are/were</u> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> + xed/ ẋ ... = <u>есть/был</u> + <u>сделан</u> <u>есть/были</u> + <u>сделаны</u> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <u>...is/was</u> <u>...are/were</u> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> + being + xed/ ẋ ... = <u>делается/делался</u> <u>делаются/делались</u> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">вспомогательная функция для образования пассива</p>
4	<div style="text-align: center;"> <u>...is/was</u> <u>...are/were</u> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> + to + x ... = <u>должен/должен был</u> + делаться <u>должны/должны были</u> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">модальное значение в пассивной форме</p>

I. Define the function and meaning of the verb be.

1. Mathematics is of great importance for engineers. 2. Automation is being introduced on a wide scale in all branches of industry and agriculture as well as in medicine and everyday life. 3. In close cooperation with industrial workers our scientists and engineers are developing a lot of new types of electronic and cybernetic devices. 4. They are to become the basis for the solution of a great number of economic and scientific problems. 5. Various techniques are used to model data structure. 6. The results of the last experiment were very important for our further work. 7. The results of the last experiment were used to improve the reliability of the device.

II. Give the Russian equivalents of the sentences below.

1. Our task is to raise temperature. 2. A preliminary test of the system aided by a preloaded map was run last month. 3. This method, previously mentioned as affording good results, is being widely used. 4. Thanks to computers we are processing information millions times quicker now. 5. The accuracy capabilities of these automatic machines are very high. 6. The experts are to take into account the results of the test. 7. Mankind was entering an age of high speeds, pressures and temperatures at the beginning of last century. 8. These particles are too small to be seen but experiments show that they do exist.