Unit 2

2.1 Present Simple

Form

Positive and negative

l We You They	live don't live	near here.
He She It	lives doesn't live	

Question

Where	do	I we you they	live?
	does	he she it	

Short answer

	Yes, I do.
Does she speak French?	No, she doesn't.

Use

The Present Simple is used to express:

1 a habit.

I get up at 7.30. Cinda smokes too much.

- 2 a fact which is always true. Vegetarians don't eat meat. We come from Spain.
- 3 a fact which is true for a long time. I live in Oxford. She works in a bank.

2.2 Present Continuous

Form

am/is/are + -ing (present participle)

Positive and negative

rostive and negative		
1	'm (am) 'm not	
He She It	's (is) isn't	working.
We You They	're (are) aren't	

Question

	am	I	
What	is	he she it	wearing?
	are	we you they	

Short answer

Are you going? Is Anna working?	Yes, I am./No, I'm not. Yes, she is./No, she isn't.
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NOT YEL FOR

Use

The Present Continuous is used to express:

1 an activity happening now.

They're playing football in the garden.
She can't answer the phone because she's washing her hair.

2 an activity happening around now, but perhaps not at the moment of speaking.

She's studying maths at university.
I'm reading a good book by Henry James.

3 a planned future arrangement.

I'm meeting Miss Boyd at ten o'clock tomorrow. What are you doing this evening?

2.3 Present Simple and Present Continuous

 Look at the wrong sentences, and compare them with the correct sentences.

×	Hans is coming from Germany. Hans comes from Germany.
×	This is a great wedding party. Everyone has a good time. This is a great wedding party. Everyone is having a good time.
X	I read a good book at the moment. I'm reading a good book at the moment.

2 There are some verbs that are usually used in the Present Simple only. They express a state, not an activity.

×	I like coffee. I'm liking coffee.

Other verbs like this are think, agree, understand, love

2.4 have/have got

form

Positive

I We You They	have 've got	two brothers.
He She	has 's got	

Negative

I We You They	don't have haven't got	any money.
He She	doesn't have hasn't got	

Question

Do	l we you they	have a car?
Does	he she	

Have	I we you they	got a car?
Hu	he she	

Short answer

Do you have a camera?	Yes, I do./No, I don't.
Have you got a camera?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Total Bor & Carrieral	ies, i nave./No, i naven t.

We can use contractions ('ve and 's) with have got, but not with have. I've got a sister.
I have a sister. NOT I've a sister.

1 Have and have got mean the same. Have got is informal. We use it a lot when we speak, but not when we write.

Have you got a light?
The Prime Minister has a meeting with the President today. In American English, have + do/does is much more common.

2 Have and have got express possession.

I have I've got	
She has She's got	a new car. three children. blond hair.
He has He's got	

3 When have + noun expresses an activity or a habit, have and the do/does/don't/doesn't forms are used. Have got is not used. Compare these sentences.

X	I've got a shower in the morning. I have a shower in the morning.
×	What time have you got lunch? What time do you have lunch?
×	He has never got milk in his coffee. He never has milk in his coffee.

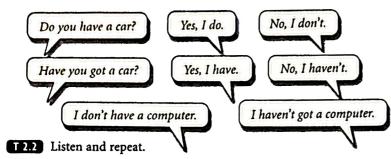
4 In the past tense, the got forms are unusual. Had with did and didn't is much more common.

I had a bicycle when I was young. My parents had a lot of books in the house.
Did you have a nice weekend? I didn't have any money when I was a student.

PRACTICE

Talking about you

1 Practise the forms of have and have got in the question, negative, and short answer.



- 2 Ask and answer about these things with a partner, using have or have got:
 - a computer
- · a credit card
- · an iPod
- a stereo a camera
- · a mobile phone
- a bicycle
- a pet
- · brothers and sisters
- · your parents/a holiday home
- your sister/a car
- your brother/a motorbike

Getting information

3 Work with a partner.

Student A Look at this chart.

Student B Look at the chart from your teacher.

Name and age	City and country	Family	Occupation	Free time/ holiday	Present activity	THE PARTY OF THE P
Mohamed, 26			1			
Sarah, 38			10			· · · · ·
Nicole, 15	New York, the United States	two brothers	student at high school	listens to music Florida or Mexico	getting ready to go out	4
Jeff, 54, and Wendy, 53	Melbourne, Australia	one daughter and three grandchildren	He office. She hairdresser.	tennis, swimming Bali every summer	having a barbecue in the back yard	

Write questions to find the information about the people in your chart.

City/country

Where does he . . . from?

... married?

Has he got ...?

Family

• Does she have ...? • How many ...?

Occupation

What ... do?

Free time/holiday

• What does she . . . in her free time?

Present activity

Where ... go on holiday? • What ... doing at the moment?

123 Listen and compare.

4 Ask and answer questions with your partner to complete your chart.

Where does he come from?

Is she married?

Does she have any brothers and sisters?

Has he got any children?

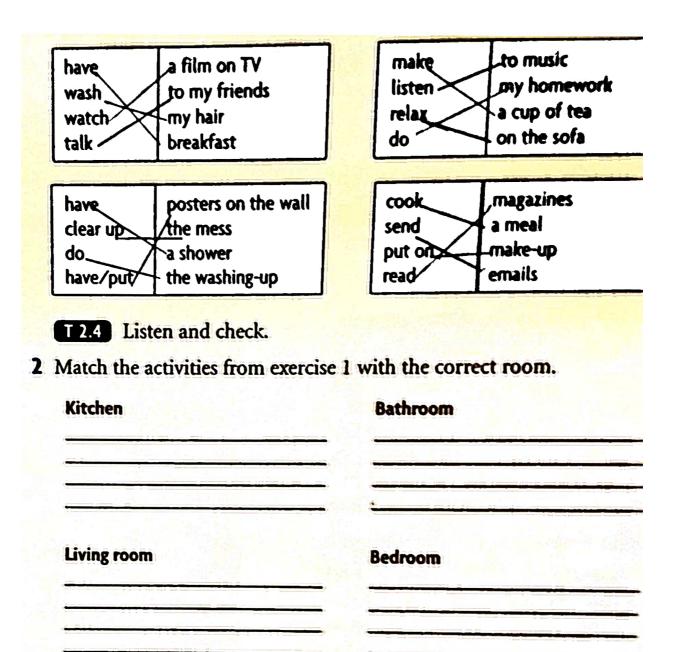
How many brothers and sisters has she got?

What does he do?

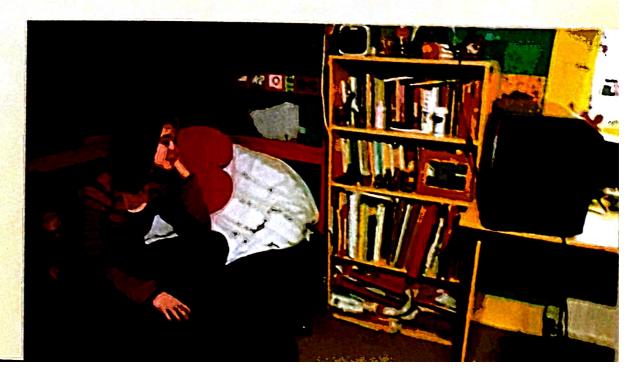
What does she do in her free time?

Where do they go on holiday?

What's she doing at the moment?



3 Do you like where you live? Choose your favourite room. What do you do in that room?



Tick (✓) the correct sentence.
1 ☐ Where you go on holiday? ☑ Where do you go on holiday?
2 Do you have any children?Do you have got any children?
3 I'm Hans. I'm coming from
Germany.
I'm Hans. I come from
Germany.
4 This is a great picnic! Everyone
is smiling.
☐ This is a great picnic! Everyone
smiles.
5 I don't have a mobile phone.
I no have a mobile phone.
6 D Jack's a policeman, but he
doesn't wear a uniform.
Jack's a policeman, but he no
wear a uniform.
7 D' 'Where is Haleh?' 'She's sitting
by the window.'
"Where is Haleh?" 'She sits by
the window.'
8 [] I'm liking black coffee.
D I like black coffee.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Making conversation

- 1 12.6 Listen to two conversations. Maria and Jean-Paul are foreign students in Britain. Their teachers, James and Sylvia, are trying to be friendly. Which conversation is more successful? Why?
- 2 Obviously, it is impossible to tell someone how to have a conversation, but here are some things that help.
 - Ask questions.
 - . Show that you're interested.
 - . Don't just answer yes or no.
 - . Try to add a comment of your own.
 - . Don't let the conversation stop.

Find examples of these in Jean-Paul and Sylvia's conversation on p119.



- 3 12.6 Listen again to Jean-Paul and Sylvia's conversation, paying special attention to the stress and intonation. Practise the conversation with a partner.
- 4 Match a line in A with a reply in B and a further comment in C.

A	B + +===	C 31.
1 What a lovely day it is today! 2 It's very wet today. 2 How are you today? 3 Did you have a nice weekend? 4	I'm enjoying it. 1 Yes, no problems. 2 I'm very well, thanks. 3 No, I missed it. 4	We had lunch and went for a walk.
5 How do you find living in London? 6 Did you have a good journey? 7 Did you watch the football yesterday?	Yes. 7	The plane was a bit late, but it didn't matter. Makes you feel miserable, doesn't it? I got it in Paris last year.
8 What a lovely jacket you're wearing 8 9 If you have any problems, just ask me for help. 9 10 Excuse me. Is this your scarf?	Yes, it was lovely. Yes, it is. Thank you. Mrn. Horrible.	How about you? It was a bit strange at first, but I'm getting used to it. Beautiful, isn't it?

12.7 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner. Remember to use good stress and intonation.

5 Think of three questions to ask a partner about each of these subjects.

• last weekend • something they are wearing • learning English

Now have a conversation with your partner. Ask your questions. Try to sound interested in the replies and keep the conversation going.

A	В	E
1	7.	10
2	10	1 6 1
3	3 .	8
4	8	4
3 4 5	1	9
2	0	5
6	2	
1	4 .	1
7 8 9	4 5 6 9	7
	1 2	2
9 .	0	3
10	1 9	The way we live