

UNIT 2

2.1 Present Simple

Form

Positive and negative

I We You They	work. don't work.
He She It	works. doesn't work.

Question

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

Do you live in Bristol?
Does he have a car?

Short answer
Yes, we do.
No, he doesn't.

Use

The Present Simple is used to express:

- an action that happens again and again (a habit).
I go to work by car.
She drinks ten cups of coffee a day.
I wash my hair twice a week.
- a fact that is always true.
Ronaldo comes from Brazil.
Some birds fly south in winter.
My daughter has brown eyes.
- a fact that is true for a long time (a state).
He works in a bank.
I live in a flat near the centre of town.
I prefer coffee to tea.

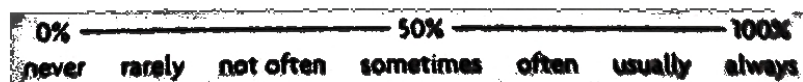
Spelling of verb + -s

- Most verbs add -s to the base form of the verb.
wants eats helps drives
- Add -es to verbs that end in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, and -o.
misses washes watches fixes goes
- Verbs that end in a consonant + -y change the -y to -ies.
carries flies worries tries
But verbs that end in a vowel + -y only add -s.
buys says plays enjoys

▶▶ Workbook p14 Pronunciation of -s at the end of a word

Adverbs of frequency

- We often use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple.



- They go before the main verb, but after the verb *be*. Compare:
I usually start school at 9.00. *They're usually in a hurry in the morning.*
I don't often go to bed late. *I'm not often late for school.*
She never eats meat. *He's never late.*
I rarely see Peter these days. *We're rarely at home at the weekends.*

- 3 Sometimes and usually can also go at the beginning or the end.
Sometimes we play football. We play football sometimes.
Usually I go shopping with friends. I go shopping with friends usually.

Never, always, rarely, and seldom cannot move in this way.

NOT *Never I go to the movies.*
Always I have tea in the morning.

- 4 Every day, etc., goes at the end.
He phones me every night.

2.2 Present Continuous

Form

Positive and negative

I	'm 'm not	eating.
He/She/It	's isn't	
We/You/They	're aren't	

Question

What	am is are	I he/she/it we/you/they	doing?
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Short answer

Are you going by train?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
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Use

The Present Continuous is used to express:

- an activity that is happening now.
Don't turn the TV off. I'm watching it.
You can't speak to Lisa. She's having a bath.
- an activity or situation that is true now, but is not necessarily happening at the moment of speaking.
Don't take that book. Jane's reading it.
I'm doing a French evening class this year.
- a temporary activity.
Peter is a student, but he's working as a waiter during the holidays.
I'm living with my parents until I find a place of my own.
- a planned future arrangement.
I'm having lunch with Glenda tomorrow.
We're meeting at 1.00 outside the restaurant.

Spelling of verb + -ing

- Most verbs add -ing to the base form of the verb.
going wearing visiting eating
 - Verbs that end in one -e lose the -e.
smoking coming hoping writing
 Verbs that end in -ee don't drop an -e.
agreeing seeing
- *lie lying*

- 3 Verbs of one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant.

stopping getting running planning jogging

If the final consonant is -y or -w, it is not doubled.

playing showing

2.3 State verbs

- 1 There are certain groups of verbs that are usually only used in the Present Simple. This is because their meanings are related to states or conditions that are facts and not activities. This is a feature of the use of the Present Simple. The groups of verbs are:

Verbs of thinking and opinions

believe	think	understand	suppose	expect
agree	doubt	know	remember	forget
mean	imagine	realize	deserve	prefer

I believe you.

Do you understand?

I know his face, but I forget his name.

Verbs of emotions and feelings

like	love	hate	care	hope	wish	want	admire
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	--------

I like black coffee.

Do you want to go out?

I don't care.

Verbs of having and being

belong	own	have	possess	contain	cost	seem	appear
need	depend on	weigh	come from	resemble			

This book belongs to Jane.

How much does it cost?

He has a lot of money.

Verbs of the senses

look	hear	taste	smell	feel
------	------	-------	-------	------

The food smells good.

We often use *can* when the subject is a person.

Can you smell something burning?

I can hear someone crying.

- 2 Some of these verbs can be used in the Present Continuous, but with a change of meaning. In the continuous, the verb expresses an activity, not a state. Compare:

I think you're right.

(opinion)

He has a lot of money.

(possession)

I see what you mean.

(understand)

The soup tastes awful.

(state)

We're thinking of going to the cinema.

(mental activity)

She's having a bad day.

(activity)

Are you seeing Nigel tomorrow?

(activity)

I'm tasting the soup to see if it needs salt.

(activity)

3 **T 21** Read and listen to the text about Harry Barnes. Answer the questions.

- 1 What do you think are the good and bad things about Harry's life?
- 2 Do you think his life is exciting or boring? Would you like to have a life like Harry's?
- 3 Do you know any people with similar lives? Are they happy?

'I don't know if I'm happy.'

Harry Barnes, 45

Work

Harry Barnes is a lawyer. He's paid very well, but he usually has to work long hours. He works for an international company in Dallas, Texas, so he travels a lot in his job. At the moment he's working in Mexico, and next week he's travelling to France.

Home life

Harry is married and he's got two children, aged 11 and 14. He rarely sees his children because so much of his time is spent away from home. He's got a beautiful house in a suburb of Dallas. It's very big, with eight bedrooms. His wife is an interior designer.

Free time

If he's at home at the weekend, he and his wife sometimes play golf, but that doesn't happen very often. They never have much time to relax together.

Is he happy?

He says he doesn't know if he's happy. He's too busy to think about it.



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Find these words in the text about Harry Barnes: *usually, often, rarely, never*. What kind of words are they?
- 2 What tense are most of the verbs in the text? Why?
- 3 Find two examples each in the text of the Present Continuous and the Present Simple passive. Which auxiliary verb is used to form these?
- 4 Complete the questions and answers with the correct auxiliary verbs.
 - a Does he travel a lot? Yes, he does.
 - b Does she work in a bank? No, she doesn't.
 - c Do they play golf? Yes, they do.
 - d Do you play tennis? No, I don't.
 - e Is he paid a lot? Yes, he is.
 - f Is he working in France at the moment? No, he isn't.

▶ Grammar Reference 2.1 and 2.2 pp135–136

4 Complete the questions about Harry. Then ask and answer them with a partner.

- ... married?
- What ... do?
- Where ... live?
- Has ... any children?
- What ... his wife do?
- Which sports ... play?
- Where ... working at the moment?
- ... paid very well?

Is he married?

Yes, he is.

T 22 Listen and check.

5 Ask and answer similar questions with your partner.

Are you married?

No, I'm not.

THE CLOWN DOCTOR

All over the world, children in hospital are being treated with a new kind of medicine: **laughter**. LUCY is 23 and works for *Theodora Children's Trust*. She is one of many clown doctors who bring a smile to the faces of sick children.

“ I'm a Theodora clown doctor, I call myself Dr LooLoo. I spend two days a week in children's hospitals being extremely silly with my friend and colleague Dr Chequers. We make funny faces, tell jokes, and do magic tricks. As I walk into the wards I blow bubbles, shake hands with the kids, and make up nonsense songs for those children well enough to sing. We take special balloons to make 'balloon animals' and tell funny stories about them. We often meet kids who one week look really sick, then we go back the next week and they're racing about yelling 'Hi there, Dr LooLoo! Hi Dr Chequers!'

I'm naturally a very cheerful person. I've always been a clown. In fact my father's a clown and I started working with him when I was eight years old. I knew it was just the job for me and I became a clown doctor because I think it's a great way to cheer up sick, frightened children in hospital. I wear a fancy coat, a yellow shirt, and tights with big stripes. Also, I have a red rubber nose and wear my hair in crazy plaits.

Being a clown in a hospital is very tiring both physically and emotionally. We have to learn not to show our feelings, otherwise we'd be useless. Clown doctors are sensitive but this is not a side most people see. To the children we're happy all the time. I'm still learning to allow myself to feel sad occasionally.

There are special kids you get really close to. At the moment I'm working with a very sick little girl from Bosnia who speaks no English, so our only common language is laughter. She's been in and out of hospital for operations so many times and she's always on my mind.



At lunchtime we eat in the hospital cafeteria and that's really useful because we meet the nurses and doctors. They tell us about particular kids who they think will benefit from a clown doctor visit. If a child is frightened, perhaps they're being given an injection or some nasty medicine - we can distract them so the nurses can do their job.

About six o'clock Dr Chequers and I take off our make-up and change our clothes. We're totally exhausted. Sometimes I have a night out with friends. It helps me unwind. When I finally fall into bed, I crash out. At weekends we are often asked to participate in events to raise money for *Theodora Children's Trust*. It's a charity, so we are paid with the money people give. Being a clown doctor makes the worries of everyday life seem small. All in all, I feel privileged to do this job.