

Unit 2

1

Grammar reference P.130

1

2.1 Present Simple

2

Positive & negative			
I We You They	eat don't eat		
He She It	eats doesn't eat		the bread.
Question			
What	do	I we you they	eat?
	does	he she it	

2

Short answer

3

Do you speak Spanish?

No, I don't.

Does she like fish?

Yes, she does.

3

Use

4

The present simple is used to express:

- a habit.
I **sleep** at 12:00.
- a fact which is always true.
Water **boils** at 100 °C.
- a fact which is true for a long time.
I **live** in Babil.

4

2.2 Present continuous

am/is/are + v-ing

5

Positive & negative			
I	'm (am) 'm not	working.	
He She It	's (is) isn't		
We You They	're (are) aren't		
Question			
What	am	I	working?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

5

Short answer

6

Is she studying?	Yes, she is./No, she isn't. NOT Yes, she's.
Are you going?	Yes, I am./No, I'm not. NOT Yes, I'm.

6

Use

7

The present continuous is used to express:

- an activity happening now.
They are playing football.
- an activity happening approximately now, but not at the time of speaking.
I'm reading an interesting novel by Dickens.
- a planned future arrangement.
What are you doing tomorrow?

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Present Simple & Present Continuous

8

- Some verbs (e.g. *agree, think, understand, love, like*) that are usually used in the present simple only (not the present continuous). They express a state, not an activity.

I love England. NOT ~~I'm loving England.~~

She understands the lesson. NOT ~~She is understanding the lesson.~~

8

2.4 have/have got

9

Positive & negative

I We You They	Have don't have	've got haven't got	a house.
He She	has doesn't have	's got hasn't got	

9

Question

10

Question

Do	I we you they	have a house?
Does	he she	

Question

Have	I we you they	got a house?
Has	he she	

10

Short answers

11

Do you have a car?

Yes, I do./No, I don't.

Has she got a car?

Yes, she has./No, she hasn't.

11

Use

12

- *Have* & *have got* mean the same. *Have got* is informal.
I **have got** a camera.
The dean **has** a meeting with the heads of departments.
- They express possession.
We **have** laptops.
- *Have* + *noun* (not *have got*) expresses a habit or an activity.
She has a shower in the morning.
~~She has got a shower in the morning.~~
- In the past tense, *has/have got* are unusual.
He **had** a bicycle.
~~He had got a bicycle.~~

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