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## 2.1 PRESENT SIMPLE FORM

Positive & negative			
I We You They		drink	tea.
He She It		drinks	

  

Question			
What	do	I we you they	drink?
	does	he she it	

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# SHORT ANSWER

Question	Short answer
Do you live in Southampton?	Yes, <b>we do</b> .
Does she have a bicycle?	No, <b>she doesn't</b> .

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# USE

The present simple is used to express:

- a habit.  
I **go** to the gym on foot.  
She **washes** her with shampoo.
- a fact that is always true.  
He **has** a blonde hair.
- a fact that is true for a long time (state).  
They **live** in a dormitory.

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## SPELLING OF VERB + -S

- -es for verbs ends in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, & -o.  
misses, smashes, catches, fixes, goes  
She misses her mum.
- Verbs ends in consonant +y changes -y to -ies.  
Fly= flies, carry= carries  
The bird flies away.

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## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

- Adverbs of frequency are often used with the present simple.  
0% \_\_\_\_\_ 50% \_\_\_\_\_ 100%  
never rarely not often sometimes often usually always
- They go before the main verb, but after verb be.  
My son **usually** goes to school at 7.00. My son is **usually** happy.
- *Sometime* & *usually* can go at the beginning or the end.  
**Sometimes** they go to the swimming pool. They go to the swimming pool **sometimes**.  
*Never, always, rarely, & seldom* cannot move in this way.  
Not ~~**Never**~~ I smoke a cigarette.
- Every day, every week, etc., goes at the end.  
They call me **every week**.

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## 2.2 PRESENT CONTINUOUS FORM

### Positive & negative

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

### Question

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

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## SHORT ANSWER

Question	Short answers
Are you going to school by bus?	Yes, I am.
	No, I'm not.

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## USE

The present continuous is used to express:

- an activity happening now.  
Shh, I'm **listening** to a radio programme.
- an activity that is true now, but is not necessarily happening at the time of speaking.  
I'm **reading** an interesting novel by Dickens.
- a temporary activity.  
I'm **living** with my relatives until I rent a house.
- a planned future arrangement.  
What **are** you **doing** tomorrow?

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## SPELLING OF VERB + -ING

- Verbs that ends in one -e lose the -e.  
Live= **living**, smoke= **smoking**, write= **writing**
  - Verbs of one syllable, with one vowel & one consonant, double the consonant.  
Stop= **stopping**, run= **running**, jog= **jogging**
- If the final consonant is -y or -w, is not doubled.  
say= **saying**, play= **playing**, show= **showing**

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## 2.3 STATE VERBS

- Certain group of verbs are only used in the present simple because their meanings are related to states or conditions that are facts. The groups of verbs are:

### Verbs of thinking & opinions

<i>believe</i>	<i>think</i>	<i>understand</i>	<i>suppose</i>	<i>expect</i>
<i>agree</i>	<i>doubt</i>	<i>know</i>	<i>remember</i>	<i>forget</i>
<i>mean</i>	<i>imagine</i>	<i>realize</i>	<i>deserve</i>	<i>prefer</i>

### Verbs of emotions & feelings

<i>like</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>hate</i>	<i>care</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>wish</i>	<i>want</i>	<i>admit</i>
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### Verbs of having & being

<i>belong</i>	<i>own</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>possess</i>	<i>contain</i>	<i>cost</i>	<i>seem</i>	<i>appear</i>
<i>need</i>	<i>depend on</i>	<i>weigh</i>	<i>come from</i>	<i>resemble</i>			

### Verbs of the senses

<i>look</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>taste</i>	<i>smell</i>	<i>feel</i>
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- Some of these verbs can be used in the present continuous to express an activity, not a state.

I **think** you are right. (opinion)    We **are thinking** of going to the cinema. (mental activity)

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# INTRODUCTION TO THE PASSIVE

- Passive sentences move the focus of attention from the **subject** of an active sentence to the **object**.

**Dickens** wrote *Hard Times* in 1827. (Active form)

*Hard Times* was written in 1827. (Passive form)

- By & the agent are optional because the agent is not important, isn't known, or is understood.

**Hamlet** was written in 1599.

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- In informal language, **you, we & they** are often used to refer to people in general or to no person in particular. In this way, the passive is not used.

**You** can postpone the exam with a medical letter.

- The passive is associated with an impersonal, formal style. It is often used in notices & announcements.

It has been noticed that reference books have been removed from the library.

- There are many past participles that are used more like adjectives.

I'm very **impressed** by your work.

You must be **disappointed** with your exam results.

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