A

B

С

Present Continuous (I am doing)

Study this example situation:

Sarah is in her car. She is on her way to work. She**'s driving** to work. (= She **is driving** ...)

This means: she is driving *now*, at the time of speaking. The action is not finished.

am/is/are + -**ing** is the present continuous:

I	am	(= 'm)	driving
he/she/it	is	(= he 's , etc.)	working
we/you/they	are	(= we 're , etc.)	doing, etc.



I am doing something = I started doing it, and I haven't finished. I'm in the middle of doing it.

- O Please don't make so much noise. I'm trying to work. (not | try)
- \bigcirc "Where's Mark?" "He's taking a shower." (not He takes a shower)
- Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** anymore. (*not* It doesn't rain)
- O How's your new job? **Are** you **enjoying** it?
- What's all that noise? What'**s going** on? *or* What'**s happening**?

Sometimes the action is not happening at the time of speaking. For example:

Steve is talking to a friend on the phone. He says:



I'm reading a really good book right now. It's about a man who ...

Steve says "I'm reading ..." but he is *not* reading the book at the time of speaking.

He means that he has started reading the book but has not finished it yet. He is in the middle of reading it.

Some more examples:

- Kate wants to work in Italy, so she'**s learning** Italian.
- (but perhaps she isn't learning Italian at the time of speaking)
- Some friends of mine **are building** their own house. They hope to finish it next summer.
- You can use the present continuous with **today**, **this week**, **this year**, etc. (periods around now):
 - A: You'**re working** hard **today**. (*not* You work hard today)
 - B: Yes, I have a lot to do.
 - The company I work for **isn't doing** so well **this year**.

We use the present continuous when we talk about a change that has started to happen. We often use these verbs in this way:

getting	changing	increasing	rising	starting
becoming	improving	growing	falling	beginning

- O Is your English **getting** better? (*not* Does your English get better)
- The population of the world **is increasing** very fast. (*not* increases)
- O At first I didn't like my job, but I'm starting to enjoy it now. (not I start)

Exercises



Α

Simple Present (I do)

Study this example situation:



Alex is a bus driver, but now he is asleep in bed. He is not driving a bus. (He is asleep.)

but He **drives** a bus. (He is a bus driver.)

drive(s), work(s), do(es), etc., is the simple present:

l/we/you/they	drive/work/do, etc.
he/she/it	drives/works/does etc

B We use the simple present to talk about things in general. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general:

- Nurses take care of patients in hospitals.
- I usually **leave** for work at 8 a.m.
- The earth **goes** around the sun.
- O The coffee shop **opens** at 7:30 in the morning.

We say:

work	but	he works	you go	but	it goes
they teach	but	my sister teaches	have	but	he has

For spelling (-s or -es), see Appendix 6.

C We use **do/does** to make questions and negative sentences:

do does	l/we/you/they he/she/it	work? drive? do?		l/we/you/they he/she/it	don't doesn't	work drive do
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- I come from Japan. Where **do** you **come** from?
- O I don't travel a lot.
- What **does** this word **mean**? (*not* What means this word?)
- Rice **doesn't grow** in cold climates.

In the following examples, **do** is also the main verb (do you **do** / doesn't **do**, etc.):

- "What do you do?" "I work in a store."
- He's always so lazy. He **doesn't do** anything to help us.
- D We use the simple present to say how often we do things:
 - □ l get up at 8:00 every morning.
 - **How often** do you **go** to the dentist?
 - Julia doesn't drink coffee very often.
 - O Michael usually **plays** tennis two or three times a week.

E I promise / I apologize, etc.

Sometimes we do things by saying something. For example, when you promise to do something, you can say "**I promise** ..."; when you suggest something, you can say "**I suggest** ...":

- □ I promise I won't be late.
- "What do **you suggest** I do?" "I **suggest** that you ..."

In the same way we say: I agree ... / I advise ... / I insist ... / I refuse ... / I suppose ... , etc.

Exercises

	close(s)	connect(s)	go(es)	live(s) s	eak(s)	take(s)
school. 3 Bad driving 4 The museu Sundays. Put the verb in 1 Julia does 2 What time 3 I have a car, 4 Where 5 "What 6 Look at this 7 David isn't in	nto the corr nto the corr on't drink (but I s sentence. V n very good	to the same in the	me 6 dents. n 7 ee very ofte 	apartme The Oly every fo The Pan Atlantic n. ot / use) i 	nt. mpics ar years. ama Can and Paci (the ban t very m ria / com electricia	al fic Ocear ks / close uch. ne) from? in." (ot / get) a) here? Is she Colombia (this word / mear ny exercise.
		(take) (it / take		r to get to	work in	the mori	ning. How long
		ising these verbs		-		-	
believe	eat flo	w go t	grow	make	rise	tell	translate
 The sun Bees Vegetarians 	- -	in cold climates. in th in in	honey. . meat. 9	Liars are the truth The Am	people v n.	er	other.
You ask Emily	questions a	bout herself and	her family	. Write tl	ne quest	ions.	
How often . 2 Perhaps Em	do you pla ily's sister pla your s	ays tennis. You w <u>ays tennis</u> ? ays tennis too. Yo sister ses to the movies	ou want to	know. As	k Emily.		Ask her.
4 You know t	hat Emilv's b	orother works. Yo					nilv.
	,	speaks Spanish. N					,
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
		Emily's grandpare				,	
Complete usi	ng the follow	ving:					
complete usi		I to stat	I promise	l rec	ommen	d +	suggest
	I apologize	l insist	· promise		••••••		00