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Friends

Present Simple

Affirmative I / you / we / they play He / she / it plays	Negative I / you / we / they don't (do not) play He / she / it doesn't (does not) play	Interrogative Do I / you / we / they play ? Does he / she / it play ?
Present Simple - uses	Present Simple - examples	Adverbs and expressions of time
Permanent situations	Monica lives in Denver.	always, usually, normally, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, never every day, every morning, once a week, twice a week, three times a week, at the weekends, on Mondays
Routines and habits	Many teenagers write blogs.	
Truths and facts	Over 50% of UK homes own a PC.	
With stative verbs	He enjoys using the internet.	
With timetables and schedules	The art gallery opens at 10 a.m.	

- We form the Present Simple with the **infinitive** of a verb without **to** except for the third person singular. To form the third person singular we add **-s** or **-es**. Follow the spelling rules below.
- We form the negative by adding **don't** or **doesn't** before the main verb in the infinitive.
*Monica **doesn't** live in Paris.*
*Many teenagers **don't** write blogs.*
- We form the interrogative by adding the auxiliary **do** or **does** before the subject.
***Do** you own a computer?*
*What time **does** the art gallery open at?*
- The verbs **be**, **have (got)** and modal verbs do not take the auxiliaries.

Place adverbs before the main verb:
*Ed **always** gets up early in the morning.*
Or after the verb **be** or the auxiliaries **don't** and **doesn't**:

*Louise **is usually** tired.*
*I **don't often** argue with my parents.*
Time expressions are usually added to the end of a sentence.
*Pedro chats online **at the weekends**.*

- We use the Present Simple with **love**, **like**, **don't mind**, **can't stand** and **hate** to describe likes and dislikes. Remember these verbs are followed by a gerund or a noun.
*Elena loves **going** out with friends.*
*I can't stand **computer games**.*
- We use the Present Simple with certain stative verbs to talk about:
Feelings: hate, like, love, prefer, want, need, hope.
Opinions: believe, think.
Mental processes: understand, know, realise, mean, assume, consider, suppose, expect.
States and possessions: be, have (got), own, belong to, contain.
Senses: feel, hear, see, smell, taste.
Prices and measurements: cost, weigh.
- We use the Present Simple with **want** to talk about desires. We use **want + infinitive** to say what a person wants to do:
*Maria **wants to visit** the UK.*
We use **want + object + infinitive** to say what we want other people to do:
*This week On Air Radio **want you to describe** your best friends.*

Third person singular spelling rules

Most verbs: add -s	eat talk	eats talks
Verbs ending in ch, o, ss, sh, x : add -es	box finish go miss watch	boxes finishes goes misses watches
Verbs ending in vowel + y : add -s	enjoy play	enjoys plays
Verbs ending in consonant + y : -ies	cry study	cries studies

- We use the Present Simple with adverbs and time expressions to describe routines and habits.

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Friends

Present Continuous

Affirmative I am playing You / we / they are playing He / she / it is playing	Negative I'm not (am not) playing You / we / they aren't (are not) playing He / she / it isn't (is not) playing	Interrogative Am I playing? Are you / we / they playing? Is he / she / it playing?
Present Continuous - uses	Present Continuous - examples	Expressions of time
Temporary situations	They are living in Bangor at present.	now, right now, currently, at the moment, at present tonight, tomorrow, this evening, next Sunday, next year
Current activities	He's writing his blog now.	
Ongoing processes	Blogging is becoming more popular.	
Fixed future plans	I'm meeting my aunt tomorrow.	
With always to talk about annoying habits	You're always arriving late!	

- We form the Present Continuous with the present forms of the verb **be** and the **-ing** form of the main verb. To form the -ing, follow the spelling rules below.
- We form the negative by adding **not** to the verb **be**.
*They **aren't** living in London at present.*
*He **isn't** watching TV now.*
- We form the interrogative by inverting the verb **be** and the subject.
***Are they** living in Bangor at present?*
***Why is internet shopping** becoming popular?*
- We can use the Present Continuous with some stative verbs to emphasise an activity:
Think: *I **think** Sheila is really nice.* (opinion)
*I'm **thinking** about my holiday in the UK.* (activity)
- We use verbs relating to the senses: **feel, hear, see, smell** and **taste**, with the Present Continuous to emphasise an activity.
*I'm **tasting** the food; I think it needs more salt.*
We often use these verbs with **can**.
***Can you hear** the music?*

-ing form spelling rules		
Verbs ending in e : remove e and add -ing	take write	taking writing
Verbs ending in y : add -ing	say study	saying studying
Verbs ending in ie : change ie to y and add -ing	die lie	dying lying
One syllable verbs ending in vowel and consonant: double the consonant and add -ing	run	running
Longer verbs with the stress on the last syllable: double the consonant and add -ing	refer	referring
Verbs ending in vowel + l : double the l and add -ing	travel	travelling

Present Simple and Present Continuous

- Remember we use the Present Simple to talk about permanent situations:
*Charlie **lives** at 34 Ashley Gardens.*
But we use the Present Continuous to talk about temporary situations:
*We **are staying** at this hotel for three nights.*
- Remember we use the Present Simple to talk about routines and habits:
*I **play** tennis every Sunday.*
But we use the Present Continuous to talk about current activities:
*Sally's **playing** really well today, she's **winning!***

Adjectives with prepositions

- We use the verb **be** with adjectives and prepositions to talk about how we feel.
*I'm **interested in** all sports.*
*He's **keen on** going to concerts.*
*We're **fond of** going to the cinema.*
*You're **good at** playing the guitar.*