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# Friends

## Present Simple

Affirmative I / you / we / they play He / she / it plays	Negative I / you / we / they <b>don't</b> (do not) play He / she / it <b>doesn't</b> (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 <b>lives</b> in Denver.	
Routines and habits	Many teenagers <b>write</b> blogs.	always, usually, normally, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, never
Truths and facts	Over 50% of UK homes <b>own</b> a PC.	
With stative verbs	He <b>enjoys</b> using the internet.	every day, every morning, once a week, twice a week, three times a week, at the weekends, on Mondays
With timetables and schedules	The art gallery <b>opens</b> 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.

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

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

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.*

## 1

# 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 <b>are living</b> in Bangor at present.	
Current activities	He's <b>writing</b> his blog now.	now, right now, currently, at the moment, at present
Ongoing processes	Blogging <b>is becoming</b> more popular.	
Fixed future plans	I'm <b>meeting</b> my aunt tomorrow.	tonight, tomorrow, this evening, next Sunday, next year
With <b>always</b> to talk about annoying habits	You're <b>always arriving</b> 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?*

## 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.*