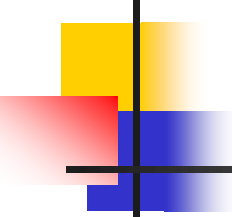


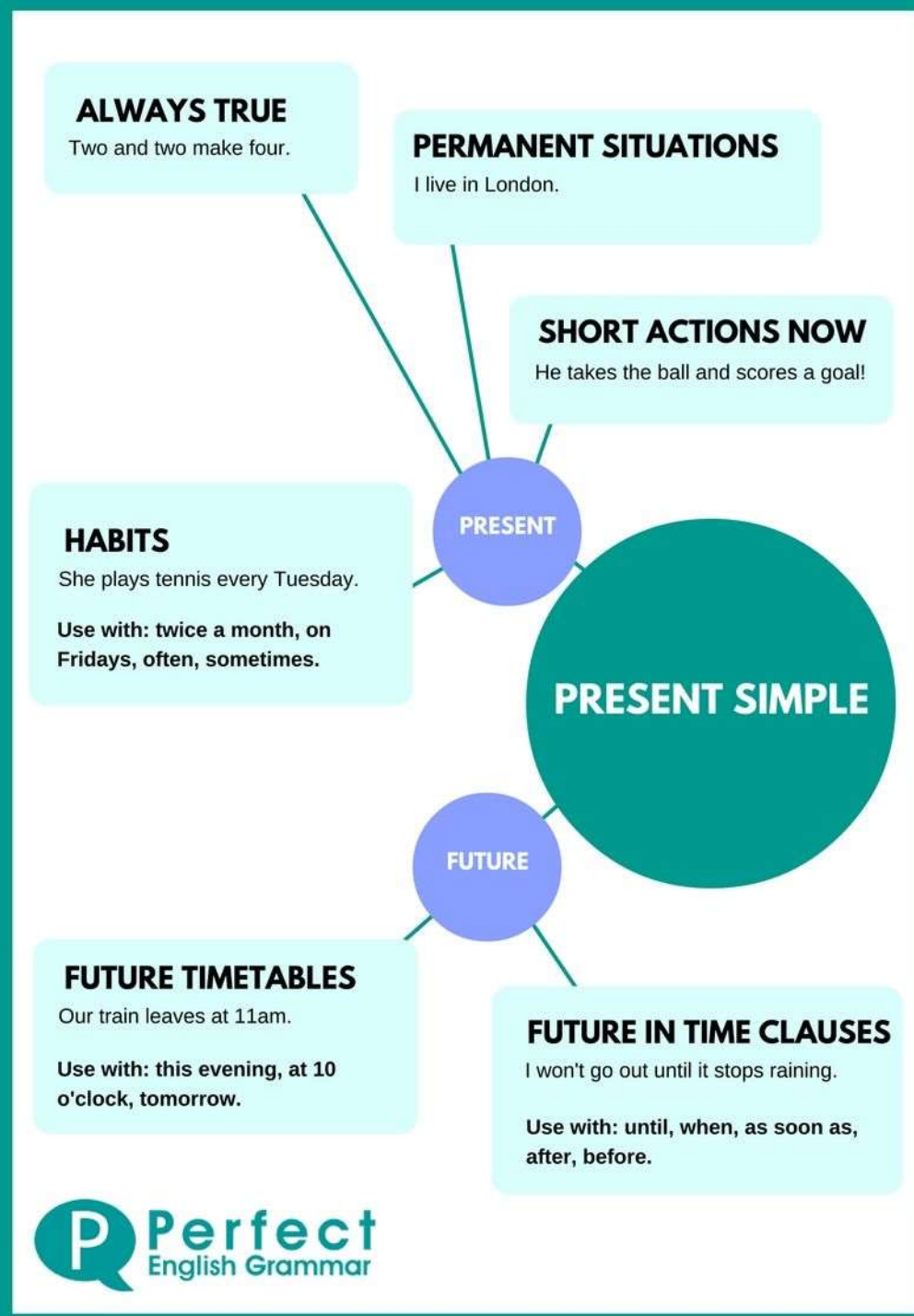
# Случаи употребления простого настоящего времени (PRESENT SIMPLE)



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# THIS IS HOW WE USE THE PRESENT SIMPLE



# PRESENT SIMPLE



## Positive

I/ we/ you/ they	live	in New York.
He /she/it	<b>lives</b>	

## Negative

I/ we/ you/ they	<b>don't</b> live	in New York.
He /she/it	<b>doesn't</b> live	

## Interrogative (Question)

Where	<b>do</b>	I/ we/ you/ they	live?
	<b>does</b>	he /she/ it	

# PRESENT SIMPLE

## Yes/No questions

<b>Do</b>	I/ we/ you/they	<b>like</b> playing football?
<b>Does</b>	he/she/it	

## Short answers

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

Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.



# PRESENT SIMPLE

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## Spelling of *he/she/it* forms

- 1 Most verbs add -s to the base form of the verb.  
*wants eats helps drives*
- 2 Add -es to verbs that end in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, and -o.  
*kisses washes watches fixes goes*
- 3 Verbs that end in a consonant + -y change the -y to -ies.  
*carries flies worries tries*  
But verbs that end in a vowel + -y only add -s.  
*buys says plays enjoys*

# PRESENT SIMPLE

## Adverbs of frequency

- 1 We often use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple.

0% ————— 50% ————— 100%  
never rarely hardly ever not often sometimes often usually always

- 2 They go before the main verb, but after the verb *to be*.

*I **usually** start at 9.00.*

*They're **usually** here by now.*

*I **rarely** see Peter these days.*

*We're **rarely** at home at weekends.*

- 3 *Sometimes* and *usually* can also go at the beginning or the end.

***Sometimes** we play cards.*

*We play cards **sometimes**.*

***Usually** I go shopping with friends.*

*I go shopping with friends **usually**.*

# PRESENT SIMPLE

## State verbs

- 1 There are certain groups of verbs that are usually only used in the Present Simple. Their meanings are related to states or conditions that are facts, not activities.

### Verbs of thinking and opinions

believe	think	understand	suppose	expect	agree
doubt	know	remember	forget	promise	mean
imagine	realize	deserve	guess		

*I **believe** you.*

*Do you **understand** what I mean?*

*I **know** his face, but I **forget** his name.*

# PRESENT SIMPLE

## State verbs

### Verbs of emotions and feelings

like	love	hate	care	hope
wish	want	prefer	adore	dislike

*I **like** black coffee.*

***Do** you **want** to go out?*

*I **don't care**.*



# PRESENT SIMPLE



## State verbs

### Verbs of having and being

belong	own	have	possess	contain	cost	seem
matter	need	depend	weigh	resemble	fit	involve

*This book **belongs** to Jane.*

*How much **does** it **cost**?*

*He **has** a lot of money.*

# PRESENT SIMPLE

## State verbs

### Verbs of the senses

look   hear   taste   smell   feel   sound

*The food **smells** good.*

*My hair **feels** soft.*

We often use *can* when the subject is a person.

*I **can** hear someone crying.*

***Can** you smell something burning?*

# PRESENT SIMPLE

- 
- We use the Present Simple in phrases like:

**I PROMISE / I AGREE/ I REFUSE etc.**

***I promise I'll pay you back***

- in a negative question with **why** to make a suggestion:

***Why don't we go out?***

# PRESENT SIMPLE



***BUT***

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## States and actions

### STATES

A state means something staying the same.

*The flat **is** clean.*

*The farmer **owns** the land.*

*The box **contained** old books.* State verbs cannot usually be continuous. NOT

~~*The farmer is owning the land.*~~

### ACTIONS

An action means something happening.

***I'm cleaning** the flat.*

*The farmer **is buying** the land.*

*He **put** the books in the box.* Action verbs can be simple or continuous.

*He **put** / He **was putting** everything away.*

# PRESENT SIMPLE



***BUT***

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## **I think/I'm thinking etc**

Sometimes we can use a verb either for a state or for an action.

### STATES (simple tenses)

*I **think** you're right.* (= believe) *We **have** three cars.* (= own) *I **come** from Sweden.* (= live in)

### ACTIONS (simple or continuous)

*I'm **thinking** about the problem.*  
*We're **having** lunch.* (— eating)  
*I'm **coming** from Sweden.* (= travelling)  
*I usually **come** on the plane.*

# PRESENT SIMPLE



## ***BUT***

*I see your problem.* (= understand)

*Do you see that house?* (= have in sight) *I see Daniel quite often.*

*This picture looks nice.*

*She appears very nervous.* (= seems)

*The bag weighed five kilos.*

*The coat fits.* (= is the right size)

*Mark is seeing his boss.* (= meeting)

*I'm looking at this picture.*

*She appeared/was appearing in a film.*

*They weighed/were weighing my bag.*

*I'm fitting a lock to the window.*

# PRESENT SIMPLE



***BUT***

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These examples with the verb **be** are about how people behave.

PERMANENT QUALITY

*Claire **is** a very sociable person.*

*That man **is** an idiot. **being** very sociable today.*

TEMPORARY BEHAVIOUR

*Andrew **is***

*You **are being** an idiot this morning.*

*(= You are behaving like an idiot.)*

We use **am/are/is being** only to talk about behaviour, not about other things. *I'm better now, thanks. **Are** you ready? **Is** anyone interested?*

# PRESENT SIMPLE



**I like/I'm liking etc**

We can use some state verbs in the continuous to talk about a short period of time.

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PERMANENT STATE (simple tenses)

*/ love/enjoy parties.*

*I like school.*

*Holidays **cost** a lot of money.*

SHORT PERIOD (continuous)

***I'm loving/enjoying** this party. **I'm liking** school much better now. This trip **is costing** me a lot of money.*



# PRESENT SIMPLE



***BUT***

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Sometimes we can use either the simple or the continuous with no difference in meaning.

*You **look** well, OR You're **looking** well.*

*We **feel** a bit sad. OR We're **feeling** a bit sad.*



# Exam tasks

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21

She got some tape from her desk and taped the note together as Pete had suggested. But an hour later, when she tried to buy a sandwich, the shop owner refused her note. When she asked why, the surly shop owner said, 'Sorry, but sometimes two halves \_\_\_\_\_ a whole.'

NOT MAKE



# Exam tasks

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She got some tape from her desk and taped the note together as Pete had suggested. But an hour later, when she tried to buy a sandwich, the shop owner refused her note. When she asked why, the surly shop owner said, 'Sorry, but sometimes two halves don't make a whole.'

21

NOT MAKE



# Exam tasks

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20

Paul put the car key into the door, but it wouldn't turn. 'What's wrong with this key?' he asked Sharon. 'It \_\_\_\_\_ to be working.'

NOT SEEM



# Exam tasks

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20

Paul put the car key into the door, but it wouldn't turn. 'What's wrong with this key?' he asked Sharon. 'It doesn't seem to be working.'

NOT SEEM



# Exam tasks

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24

Of all the tourists that visit London, approximately 95% of them tour the City of Westminster, which \_\_\_\_\_ for about 28 million visitors each year.

ACCOUNT



# Exam tasks

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24

Of all the tourists that visit London, approximately 95% of them tour the City of Westminster, which accounts for about 28 million visitors each year.

ACCOUNT



# Exam tasks

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25

If the weather is fine, you will enjoy a wonderful day out, especially if you \_\_\_\_\_ to take some food and drinks with you.

**NOT  
FORGET**





# Exam tasks

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25

If the weather is fine, you will enjoy a wonderful day out, especially if you don't forget to take some food and drinks with you.

**NOT  
FORGET**



# Exam tasks

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22

Modern graffiti \_\_\_\_\_ in many different forms, from the scrawled message in a public bathroom stall to the spray painted murals boasted on subway walls.

**COME**



# Exam tasks

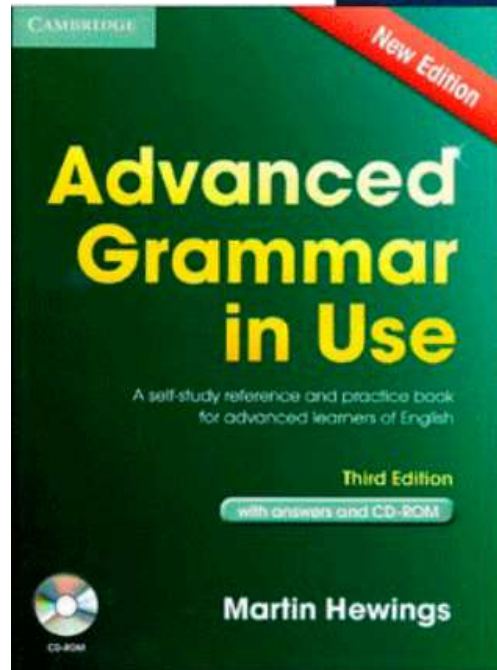
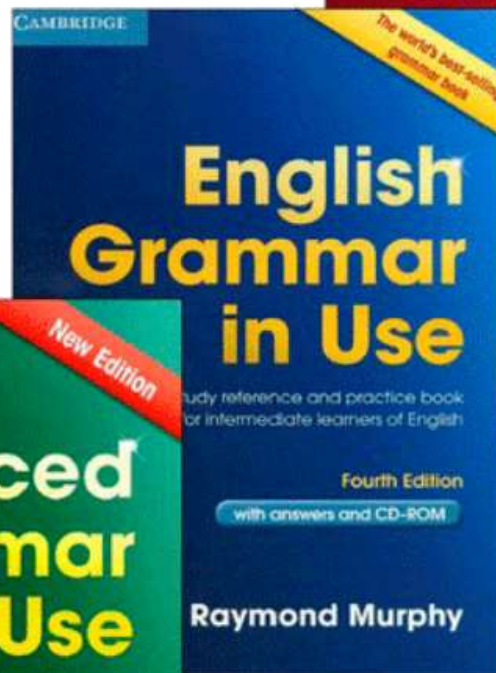
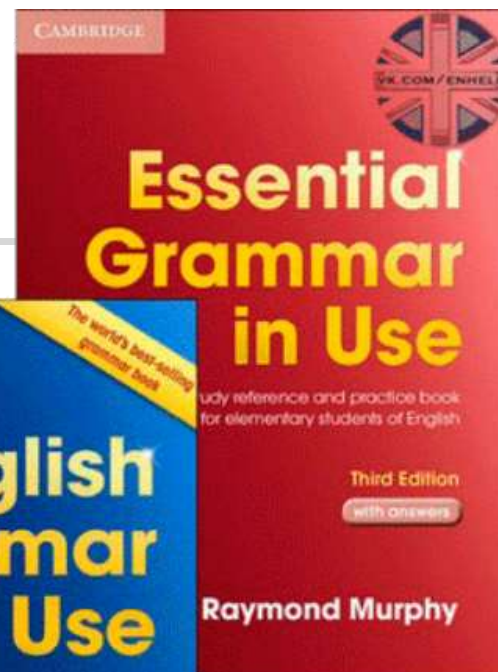
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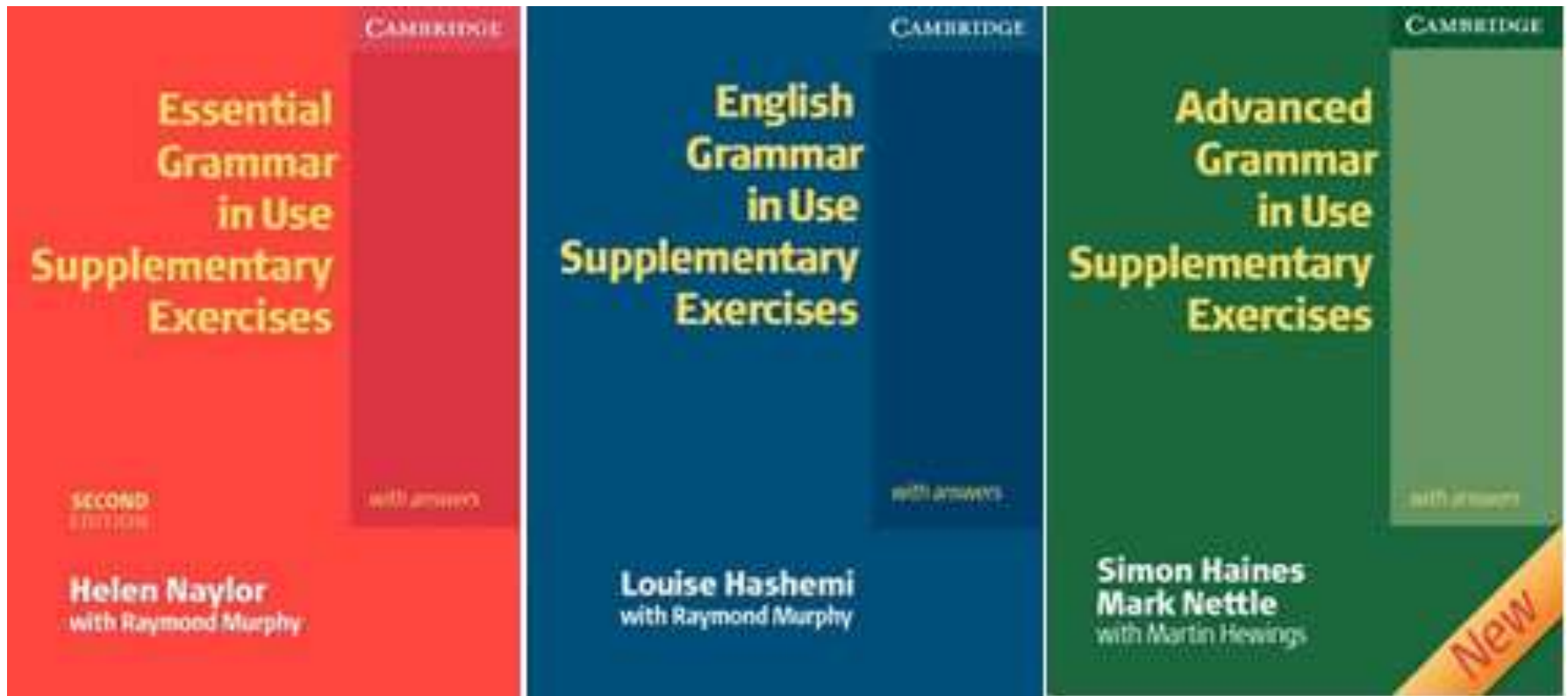
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**COME**

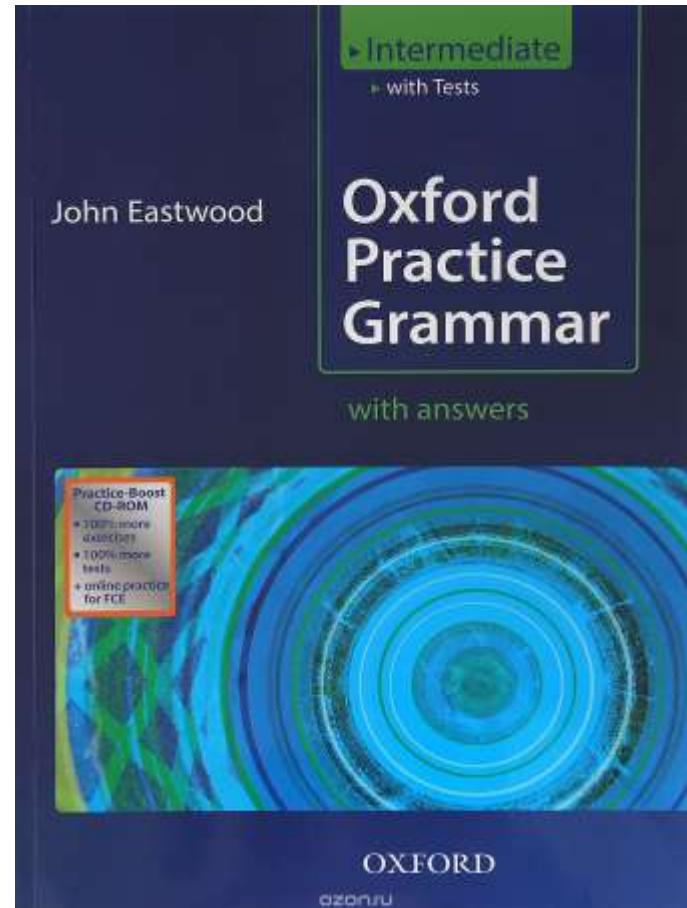
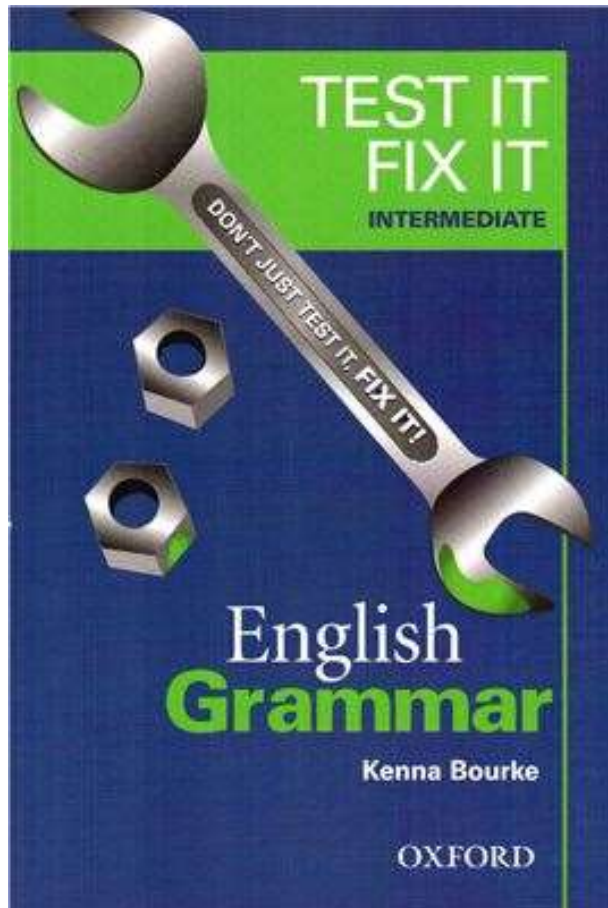
# English grammar



# English grammar



# English grammar





# English grammar

