

Unit one/The third stage-The first lecture

Read the short story carefully.

Mary's mother was nearly seventy, and Mary and her husband wanted to give the old lady a nice birthday present. She liked drinking tea, so Mary ordered an electric machine which made the tea and then woke you up in the morning. She wrapped it up in pretty paper and brought it to her birthday. Then her mother opened the package. Mary showed her how to use it. Before you go to bed, put the tea in the pot and the water in the Kettle, she explained to the old lady, and don't forget to switch the electricity on. Then, when you wake up in the morning, your tea will be ready. After a few days, Mary's mother rang up and said, Perhaps I am being rather silly, but there is one thing I am confused about : why do I have to go to bed to make the tea.

Q/Which of these sentences are true and which are false?

- 1-Mary's mother was old.
- 2-She didn't like tea very much.
- 3-Mary sent her mother a nice present by post.
- 4-The machine switched itself on in the morning.
- 5-The Kettle didn't need electricity.
- 6-Mary's mother thought she could only make the tea when she was in bed.

Q/Answer these questions:

- 1-How old was Mary's mother?
- 2-What did Mary and her husband buy her mother?
- 3-Why did they choose this for her?
- 4-What could the machine do?
- 5-What happened when Mary brought her mother the present?
- 6-What did Mary tell her mother?
- 7-What did Mary's mother do a few days later?
- 8-What did she Mary on the telephone?

The Present Simple

Use

The present simple is used to express:

- 1- an action that happens again and again(a habit).

Ex. I go to work by car.
 Ex. She drinks ten cups of coffee a day.
 Ex. I wash my hair twice a week.
 2-a fact that is always true.
 Ex. Ronaldo comes from Brazil.
 Ex. Some birds fly south in winter.
 Ex. My daughter has brown eyes.
 3-a fact that is true for a long time (a state).
 Ex. He works in a bank.
 Ex. I live in a flat near the centre of town.
 Ex. I prefer coffee to tea.

Spelling of verb+ -s

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

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

%0-----%50-----%100
 never rarely not often sometimes often usually always

2- They go before the main verb , but after the verb be. Compare :

ex. I usually start school at 9.00.
 Ex. They are usually in a hurry in the morning.
 Ex. I don't often go to bed late.
 Ex. I am not often late for school.
 Ex. She never eats meat.
 Ex. He is never late.
 Ex. I rarely see Peter these days
 Ex. We are rarely at home at the weekends.

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

Ex. Sometimes we play football . We play football sometimes.
 Ex. Usually I go shopping with friends. I go shopping with friends usually.

Never , always , rarely , and seldom can not move in this way.

NOT

Never I go to the movies.

Always I have teas in the morning.

4- Every day, etc, goes at the end.

Ex. He phones me every night.

The present continuous is used to express:

1- an activity that is happening now.

Ex. Don't turn TV off . I am watching it.

Ex. You can not speak to Lisa. She is having a bath.

2-an activity or situation that is true now, but is not necessarily happening at the moment of speaking.

Ex. Don't take that book. Jane is reading it.

Ex. I am doing a French evening class this year.

3-a temporary activity.

Ex. Peter is a student , but he is working as a waiter during the holidays .

ex. I am living with my parents until I find a place of my own.

4-a planned future arrangement .

ex. I am having lunch with Glenda tomorrow.

Ex. We are meeting at 1.00 outside the restaurant.

