

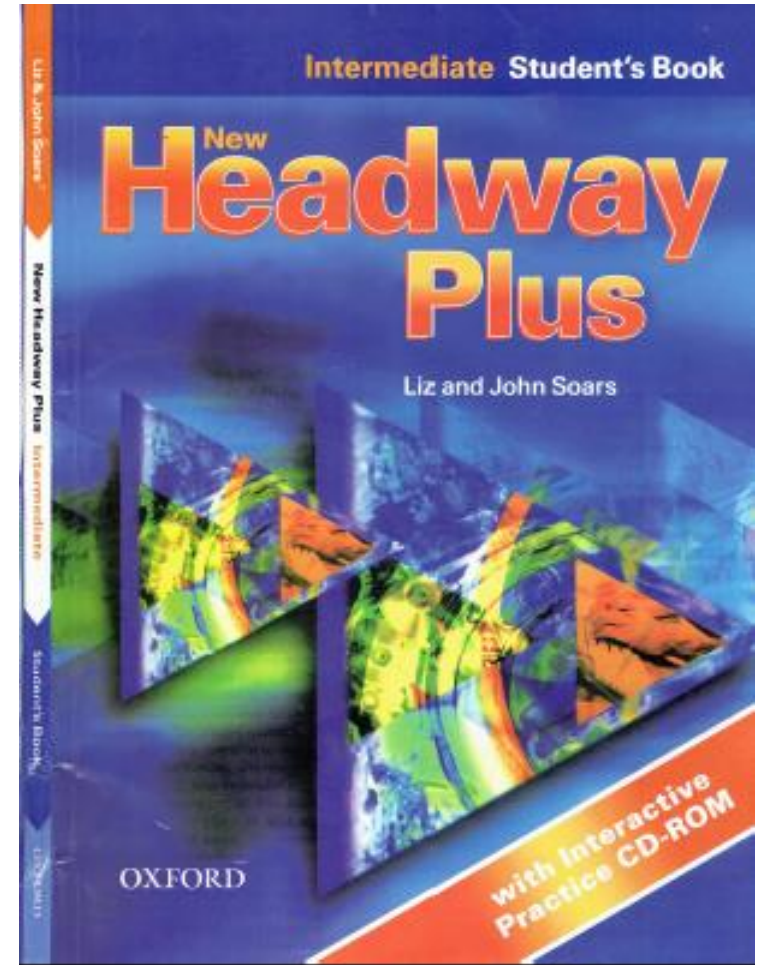
Class Reference book

# English Language

For 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Students  
College Pharmacy

Al-Mustansiriyah University

Unit Two



1. Present Simple
2. Present Continuous
3. State verbs
4. Present Simple and Present Continuous Passive

# 1. Present Simple

## Form

### Positive and negative

I We You They	work. don't work.
He She It	works. doesn't work.

*Do you live in Bristol?  
Does he have a car?*

### Question

Where	do	I we you they	live?
	does	he she it	

### Short answer

*Yes, we do.  
No, he doesn't.*

# 1. Present Simple

## Use

The Present Simple is used to express:

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

*I go to work by car.*

*She drinks ten cups of coffee a day.*

*I wash my hair twice a week.*

- 2 a fact that is always true.

*Ronaldo comes from Brazil.*

*Some birds fly south in winter.*

*My daughter has brown eyes.*

- 3 a fact that is true for a long time (a state).

*He works in a bank.*

*I live in a flat near the centre of town.*

*I prefer coffee to tea.*

# 1. Present Simple

## 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 end 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*.

*carries flies worries tries*

But verbs that end in a vowel + *-y* only add *-s*.

*buys says plays enjoys*



# 1. Present Simple

## Adverbs of frequency

- 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:

*I usually start school at 9.00.*

*They're usually in a hurry in the morning.*

*I don't often go to bed late.*

*I'm not often late for school.*

*She never eats meat.*

*He's never late.*

*I rarely see Peter these days.*

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

# 1. Present Simple

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

*Sometimes* we play football.

We play football *sometimes*.

*Usually* I go shopping with friends.

I go shopping with friends  
*usually*.

*Never, always, rarely, and seldom* cannot move in this way.

NOT ~~Never I go to the movies.~~

~~Always I have tea in the morning.~~

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

He phones me *every night*.

# 2. Present Continuous

## Form

### Positive and negative

I	'm 'm not	eating.
He/She/It	's isn't	
We/You/They	're aren't	

## Question

What	am is are	I he/she/it we/you/they	doing?
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## Short answer

Are you going by train?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
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# 2. Present Continuous

## Use

The Present Continuous is used to express:

- 1 an activity that is happening now.

*Don't turn the TV off. I'm watching it.*

*You can't speak to Lisa. She's having a bath.*

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

*Don't take that book. Jane's reading it.*

*I'm doing a French evening class this year.*

- 3 a temporary activity.

*Peter is a student, but he's working as a waiter during the holidays.*

*I'm living with my parents until I find a place of my own.*

- 4 a planned future arrangement.

*I'm having lunch with Glenda tomorrow.*

*We're meeting at 1.00 outside the restaurant.*

## 2. Present Continuous

### Spelling of verb + -ing

- 1 Most verbs add -ing to the base form of the verb.

*going wearing visiting eating*

- 2 Verbs that end in one -e lose the -e.

*smoking coming hoping writing*

Verbs that end in -ee don't drop an -e.

*agreeing seeing*

❗ *lie lying*

- 3 Verbs of one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant.

*stopping getting running planning jogging*

If the final consonant is -y or -w, it is not doubled.

*playing showing*

# 3. State verbs

- 1 There are certain groups of verbs that are usually only used in the Present Simple. This is because their meanings are related to states or conditions that are facts and not activities. This is a feature of the use of the Present Simple. The groups of verbs are:

## Verbs of thinking and opinions

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

*I believe you.*

*Do you understand?*

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



# 3. State verbs

## Verbs of emotions and feelings

like love hate care hope wish want admit

*I like black coffee.*

*Do you want to go out?*

*I don't care.*

## Verbs of having and being

belong own have possess contain cost seem appear  
need depend on weigh come from resemble

*This book belongs to Jane.*

*How much does it cost?*

*He has a lot of money.*

# 3. State verbs

## Verbs of the senses

look hear taste smell feel

*The food smells good.*

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

*Can you smell something burning?*

*I can hear someone crying.*



# 3. State verbs

- 2 Some of these verbs can be used in the Present Continuous, but with a change of meaning. In the continuous, the verb expresses an activity, not a state. Compare:

*I think you're right.*

(opinion)

*He has a lot of money.*

(possession)

*I see what you mean.*

(understand)

*The soup tastes awful.*

(state)

*We're thinking of going to the cinema.*

(mental activity)

*She's having a bad day.*

(activity)

*Are you seeing Nigel tomorrow?*

(activity)

*I'm tasting the soup to see if it needs salt.*

(activity)

# 3. State verbs

## Introduction to the passive

The passive is dealt with in Units 2, 3, and 7.

### Form

*to be* + past participle

The tense of the verb *to be* changes to give different tenses in the passive. Compare:

*The annual company dinner is being held next week.* (Present Continuous passive)

*All the employees are invited every year.* (Present Simple passive)

*Family members weren't invited last year, but this year they were.* (Present Perfect passive)

*Most people would love to be invited to the dinner.* (Passive infinitive)

# 3. State verbs

## Use

- 1 Passive sentences move the focus from the subject to the object of active sentences.

*Alfred Hitchcock directed Psycho in 1960.*

*Psycho, one of the classic thrillers of all time, was directed by Alfred Hitchcock.*

The passive is not just another way of expressing the same sentence in the active. We choose the active or the passive depending on what we are more interested in. In the first sentence, we are more interested in Alfred Hitchcock; in the second sentence, *Psycho* has moved to the beginning of the sentence because we are more interested in the film.

# 3. State verbs

2 *By* and the agent are often omitted in passive sentences if the agent:

- is not known.

*My apartment was robbed last night.*

- is not important.

*This bridge was built in 1886.*

- is obvious.

*I was fined £100 for speeding.*

3 The passive is associated with an impersonal, formal style. It is often used in notices and announcements.

*Customers are requested to refrain from smoking.*

*It has been noticed that reference books have been removed from the library.*



# 3. State verbs

- 4 In informal language, we often use *you*, *we*, and *they* to refer to people in general or to no person in particular. In this way, we can avoid using the passive.

*You can buy stamps in lots of shops, not just the post offices.*

*They're building a new department store in the city centre.*

*We speak English in this shop.*

- ! Be careful! Many past participles are used as adjectives.

*I'm very interested in modern art.*

*We were extremely worried about you.*

*I'm exhausted! I've been working hard all day.*



## 4. Present Simple and Present Continuous passive

### Form

Present Simple Passive

*am/ is/ are + past participle*

Present Continuous Passive

*am/ is/ are being + past participle*

It	is is being	mended.
They	are are being	

### Use

The uses are the same in the passive as in the active.

*My car is serviced every six months. (habit)*

*Computers are used in all areas of life and work. (fact that is always true)*

*Sorry about the mess. The house is being redecorated at the moment. (activity happening now)*

# Practice

1 Are these sentences correct (✓) or incorrect (✗)? Correct the mistakes.

1 What do you want to drink? ✓

2 I'm not understanding this word. ✗

*I don't understand this word.*

3 I'm liking you a lot.

4 Do you think Michiko plays golf well?

5 I'm sorry. I'm not knowing the answer.

6 We're enjoying the lesson very much.

*We're working hard.*

7 I'm thinking you speak English very well.

8 The lions are fed once a day. They're being fed at the moment.

# Practice

**2** Complete the pairs of sentences using the verb in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1 come

Ramin and Vafa are Iranian. They

\_\_\_\_\_ from Tehran.

They'll be here very soon. They

\_\_\_\_\_ by car.

2 have

Noor can't come to the phone. She

\_\_\_\_\_ dinner now.

She \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful new car.

3 think

I \_\_\_\_\_ that all doctors work hard.

I \_\_\_\_\_ about my brother at the moment. He's in Muscat.

# Practice

4 not enjoy

We \_\_\_\_\_ this meal at all. The food  
is too salty.

We \_\_\_\_\_ salty food.

5 watch

Be quiet! I \_\_\_\_\_ my favourite  
programme.

I always \_\_\_\_\_ it on Thursday  
evenings.

6 see

Joe isn't here. He \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor  
at the moment.

I \_\_\_\_\_ your problem, but I can't  
help you. I'm sorry.

7 use (Careful!)

This room \_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_  
for big meetings.

But today it \_\_\_\_\_ being \_\_\_\_\_  
for a wedding.



# Pronunciation revision

## 5 -s at the end of a word



**T 2.2** Remember the rules for the pronunciation of -s at the end of a word. This applies to the third person singular in the Present Simple and to plural nouns.

- 1 If the word ends in /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, or /dʒ/, the final -s is pronounced /ɪz/.

misses

buses

chooses

sizes

washes

dishes

watches

matches

manages

badges

- 2 If the word ends in /p/, /t/, /k/, /f/, or /θ/, the final -s is pronounced /s/.

stops

ships

hits

pets

attacks

bricks

laughs

coughs

maths

- 3 If the word ends in /b/, /d/, /g/, /v/, /ð/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, or any vowel sound, the final -s is pronounced /z/.

stabs

hands

bags

leaves

breathes

hills

trams

earns

goes

news

wears

songs



# Take Home Assignment

1. Go through unit two in the students' book and the workbook.
2. Make sure to test your understanding by doing the practice exercises.