

Lecture (28)

Unit 3: Present Continuous

Grammar Simple present and present continuous

Use the simple present to talk about "all the time" and routines.

How **do** you **stay** in shape?
I **walk** everywhere.

Do you **get** regular exercise?
Yes, I **do**. I **exercise** six days a week.
No, we **don't**. We **don't exercise** at all.

Use the present continuous to talk about "now" and temporary events.

What sports **are** you **playing** these days?
I'm **doing** karate. It's **getting** me in shape.

Is she **trying** to lose weight?
Yes, she **is**. She's **drinking** diet drinks.
No, she's **not**. She's **not trying** to lose weight.

Present Continuous

- The structure of the present continuous tense is:
- **Subject + to be + base + ing.**

	Subject	Auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	am		speaking	to you.
+	You	are		reading	this.
-	She/ He	is	not	living	in London.
-	We	are	not	playing	football.
?	Is	he		watching	TV?
?	Are	they		waiting	for John?

Present Continuous

• Use 2:

- Use **Present continuous** to talk about **temporary events**. **Longer Actions in Progress Now**
- I **am studying** to become a doctor.
- I **am not studying** to become a dentist.
- I **am reading** the book *Tom Sawyer*.
- **Is** she **trying** to lose weight?
- Yes, she **is**. She's **drinking** diet drinks.
- No, she's **not**. She's **not trying** to lose weight.

Present Continuous

USE 3: Near Future



I **am visiting** my grandparents next Friday.

I **am** not **working** next week.

Are you **playing** football this weekend?

Non-Continuous Verbs

* Abstract Verbs

to be, to want, to cost, to seem, to need, to care, to contain, to owe, to exist...

* Possession Verbs

to possess, to own, to belong, to have...

* Emotion Verbs

to like, to love, to hate, to dislike, to fear, to envy, to mind...

Examples:

- He **is needing** help now. *Not Correct*
- He **needs** help now. *Correct*
- He **is wanting** a drink now. *Not Correct*
- He **wants** a drink now. *Correct*

Grammar Joining clauses with *if* and *when*

What do you take **when** you have a cold?

I don't take anything **when** I have a cold.

When I have a cold, I don't take anything.

What do you do **if** you get a really bad cold?

If I get a really bad cold, I drink hot vinegar with honey.

I drink hot vinegar with honey **if** I get a really bad cold.

When: for usual situations.

If: for unusual situations.

examples

Join the phrases with when to make them true about yourself.

1. Have a fever/ take medicine
when I have a fever , I usually take medicine.
2. Get a stomachache/ stay in bed.
I stay in bed when I get a stomachache.
3. Have a cough / go to the doctor.
sometimes I go to the doctor when I have a cough.
4. Feel sick / lie down for a while
when I feel sick, I usually lie down for a while.
5. Have a sore throat / drink hot tea with honey
when I have a sore throat, I always drink hot tea with honey.
6. Have a headache / take aspirin.
when I have a headache, I never take aspirin.

Showing surprise

Use expressions like these to show surprise in informal conversations:

<i>Oh!</i>	<i>Gosh!</i>
<i>Really?</i>	<i>Oh, my gosh!</i>
<i>Wow!</i>	<i>You're kidding!</i>
<i>Oh, wow!</i>	<i>Are you serious?</i>
<i>No way!</i>	<i>No!</i>

In formal conversations, use *Oh!* or *Really?*

A: I am working two jobs.
B: you are kidding!

A: I had an accident
B: Oh, my gosh!

In conversation . . .

Oh and *Really* are in the top 50 words. *Wow* and *Gosh* are in the top 500.

Unit 4: Dates and Months

Dates & Months

Months ▼

January	May	September
February	June	October
March	July	November
April	August	December

Cardinal Numbers

1 one	17 seventeen
2 two	18 eighteen
3 three	19 nineteen
4 four	20 twenty
5 five	21 twenty-one
6 six	22 twenty-two
7 seven	23 twenty-three
8 eight	24 twenty-four
9 nine	25 twenty-five
10 ten	26 twenty-six
11 Eleven	27 twenty-seven
12 twelve	28 twenty-eight
13 thirteen	29 twenty-nine
14 fourteen	30 thirty
15 fifteen	31 thirty-one
16 sixteen	

Days of the month ▼

1st first	17th seventeenth
2nd second	18th eighteenth
3rd third	19th nineteenth
4th fourth	20th twentieth
5th fifth	21st twenty-first
6th sixth	22nd twenty-second
7th seventh	23rd twenty-third
8th eighth	24th twenty-fourth
9th ninth	25th twenty-fifth
10th tenth	26th twenty-sixth
11th eleventh	27th twenty-seventh
12th twelfth	28th twenty-eighth
13th thirteenth	29th twenty-ninth
14th fourteenth	30th thirtieth
15th fifteenth	31st thirty-first
16th sixteenth	

Prepositions of Time

- **IN**

Part of the day / month / year / season

- **ON**

Days / dates / weekends & weekdays

- **At**

Specific time / at night (exception)

- **For**

Duration of time

- **Since**

From a specific time

Grammar Present continuous for the future; going to

You can use the present continuous or **going to** to talk about plans.

The present continuous is often used for plans with specific times or places.

What **are** you **doing** for New Year's Eve?

We're **going to** The Sea Grill for dinner.

We're **meeting** friends there at 8:30.

What **are** you **going to do** for New Year's Eve?

We're **going to go** somewhere for dinner.

We're **going to meet** some friends at a restaurant.

You can also use **going to** for predictions.

It's **going to** be fun. (NOT It's being fun.) It's **going to** snow tomorrow. (NOT It's snowing tomorrow.)

I'm going to buy **my father** something special.

Sarah isn't going to give **Kirsten** anything.

Let's send **Mom and Dad** a card.

Indirect object pronouns:

me, you, him, her, us, them

I'm going to buy **him** something special.

Sarah isn't going to give **her** anything.

Let's send **them** a card.

Vocabulary

Fever:

a medical condition in which the body temperature is higher than usual and the heart beats very fast.

flu:

a common infectious illness that makes you feel very tired and weak, and makes you cough and have to clear your nose a lot (influenza).

cough:

to force air out of your lungs through your throat with a short, loud sound.

Toothache:

pain caused by something being wrong with one of your teeth.

Headaches:

a pain you feel inside your head.

A cold:

A common illness that makes it difficult to breath through your nose and often makes your throat hurt.

Sick:

physically or mentally ill; not well or healthy.

Allergies:

a condition that makes a person become sick or develop skin or breathing problems because they have eaten certain foods or been near certain substances.

Vocabulary

Graduation:

The time when you complete a university degree course or your education at a high school.

Engagement:

an agreement between two people to marry, or the period of time they are engaged.

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Wedding:

A marriage ceremony, especially one with a religious service.

Birth:

the time when a baby comes out of its mother's body.

Retirement:

When you stop working, usually because of your age.

Strategy plus "Vague" responses

You can use responses like these if you're not sure about your answer:

I don't know.
I'm not sure.
Maybe.
It depends.

Are you going to the big sports event next week?

I don't know. It depends. What is it exactly?



In conversation . . .

I don't know and *I'm not sure* are more common responses than *Maybe* and *It depends*.

I don't know.
I'm not sure.
Maybe.
It depends.

Prepositions of Time

ON

◊ Days

on Saturday – on Monday
 I visit my grandparents on Friday.

◊ Dates

on 26th of November – on September 13
 I was born on September 13th.

◊ Weekends and Weekdays

I don't work on weekends.
 I only work on weekdays.

AT

◊ Part of the day (exception)

at night
 I always watch TV at night

◊ Specific Time

at 8 a.m. - at midday - at midnight
 I often wake up at 6 a.m.
 My break starts at midday.

Prepositions of Time

for

◦ Duration of time

3 hours – 6 days – a year ...etc.

I lived in the Manchester **for** 7 years.

I waited for them **for** an hour

Since

◦ A specific time

2005 – 7:30 – Saturday – July

I lived there since 2003.