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# New Round-Up

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Starter

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English Grammar Practice



**Students' Book**

with CD-Rom



PEARSON

Longman

# Present Forms



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Present Simple	Present Continuous	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
permanent situations or states <i>She <b>works</b> as a nurse.</i> <i>She <b>owns</b> a large shop.</i>	temporary situations <i>They're <b>staying</b> at the Park Hotel at present.</i>	recently completed actions <i>She <b>has tidied</b> her room.</i> (She has finished tidying her room. You can see it is tidy now – evidence in the present.)	actions started in the past and continuing up to the present <i>He's <b>been writing</b> a letter for two hours.</i> (He started two hours ago and he's still writing.)
repeated / habitual actions (especially with frequency adverbs: <b>often, usually, etc.</b> ) <i>I usually <b>get up</b> at 7:30 am.</i>	actions happening at or around the moment of speaking <i>She <b>is looking</b> for a better job.</i>	actions which happened at an unstated time in the past and are connected with the present <i>He <b>has lost</b> his keys.</i> (He is still looking for them.)	past actions of certain duration having visible results or effects in the present <i>She's <b>been crying</b>.</i> (Her eyes are red.)
permanent truths or laws of nature <i>Money <b>doesn't buy</b> happiness.</i> <i>Water <b>freezes</b> at 0°C.</i>	repeated actions with 'always' expressing annoyance or criticism <i>She's <b>always interrupting</b> me!</i>	personal experiences / change that has happened over a period of time <i>I've <b>lost</b> weight.</i>	actions expressing anger, irritation, annoyance, explanation or criticism <i>Who <b>has been using</b> my hairbrush?</i> (annoyance)
timetables / programmes (future meaning) <i>The match <b>finishes</b> at 7:45 pm.</i> <i>The plane <b>leaves</b> at 6:05 am.</i>	fixed arrangements in the near future <i>The Browns <b>are visiting</b> us tonight.</i> (It's all arranged.)	emphasis on number <i>She's <b>written three</b> letters since this morning.</i> <i>She <b>has spoken to two</b> clients since 12 o'clock.</i>	emphasis on duration (usually with <b>for, since or how long</b> ) <i>They <b>have been speaking</b> in his office for the last hour.</i>
reviews / sports commentaries / dramatic narratives <i>Angelina Jolie <b>acts</b> brilliantly in this film.</i>	changing or developing situations <i>His English <b>is getting</b> better.</i>	Note: <b>live, feel</b> and <b>work</b> can be used either in the present perfect or the present perfect continuous with no difference in meaning. <i>I've <b>been living</b> / I've <b>lived</b> in Rome for a year.</i>	

# 1 Present Forms

	Time expressions used with:
<b>Present Simple</b>	every day / week / month / year, usually, often, always, rarely, never, sometimes, in the morning / evening / afternoon, at night, on Mondays, etc.
<b>Present Continuous</b>	now, at the moment, at present, nowadays, today, tonight, always, still, etc.
<b>Present Perfect</b>	just, ever, never, already, yet (negations & questions), always, how long, so far, recently, since (= from a starting point in the past), for (= over a period of time), today, this week / month, etc.
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b>	how long, for, since

1 Write the 3rd person singular of the verbs and put them into the correct column. Then read them out.

<del>get</del>	<del>play</del>	buy	drop	say	write	dry	reach	smash	drive
<del>watch</del>	<del>fly</del>	go	kiss	cry	mix	sneeze	pay	try	
<b>+ s</b>		<b>-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o + es</b>			<b>vowel + y + s</b>		<b>consonant + y → -ies</b>		
<i>gets,</i>		<i>watches,</i>			<i>plays,</i>		<i>flies,</i>		

2 Add *-ing* to the following verbs and put them into the correct column. Then read them out.

<del>listen</del>	<del>use</del>	bring	tie	hope	die	come	put
<del>lie</del>	<del>rub</del>	run	dive	go	cry	travel	
<b>+ ing</b>		<b>-ie → y + ing</b>		<b>-e → ing</b>		<b>double consonant + ing</b>	
<i>listening,</i>		<i>lying,</i>		<i>using,</i>		<i>rubbing,</i>	

3 Write the past participle of the following verbs.

- |         |               |          |         |         |
|---------|---------------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1 break | <i>broken</i> | 3 swim   | 5 bring | 7 write |
| 2 meet  |               | 4 finish | 6 send  | 8 read  |


4 Match the sentences (1–10) to the correct description (a–j).

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 He drinks a litre of milk every day.                   | a emphasis on duration  |
| 2 Milk contains a lot of vitamins.                       | b temporary situation   |
| 3 He is getting stronger.                                | c repeated action expressing annoyance                                  |
| 4 She has just passed her exams.                         | d emphasis on number  |
| 5 She is having a party at the moment.                   | e habitual action   |
| 6 He has been working all day.                           | f recently completed action   |
| 7 She has phoned him three times this morning.           | g permanent truth   |
| 8 He is always borrowing money from me.                  | h changing or developing situation                                      |
| 9 Her feet are aching. She has been walking all morning. | i fixed arrangement in the near future                                  |
| 10 They are getting married next week.                   | j past action of certain duration having visible results in the present |


- |            |            |            |            |             |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 <i>a</i> | 3 <i>e</i> | 5 <i>d</i> | 7 <i>c</i> | 9 <i>b</i>  |
| 2 <i>d</i> | 4 <i>f</i> | 6 <i>g</i> | 8 <i>h</i> | 10 <i>j</i> |

5 Complete the advertisement with the verbs in brackets. Use the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

## Adopt an Animal TODAY



The Animal Adoption Society 1) *needs* (need) your help! At the moment, we 2) ..... (have) more than 20 parrots and 35 rabbits that desperately need a home. We 3) ..... (look) for people who 4) ..... (love) animals and who 5) ..... (take) good care of pets. 6) ..... (you/want) to adopt one of our adorable animals? We 7) ..... (have) an open day this weekend. Please come! Adoption 8) ..... (be) completely free!



6 Fill in with the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

Claire: Hi, Mum. It's me!

Mum: Claire! What a lovely surprise! 1) ... *Are you calling* ... (you/call) from work?

Claire: Yes. I 2) ..... (be) on my lunch break at the moment.

Mum: Is everything all right? You 3) ..... (usually/not call) me from work.

Claire: Everything's fine! I just want you to know that Sarah and I 4) ..... (come) home this weekend. I 5) ..... (book) our train tickets online right now.

Mum: Wonderful!

Claire: Our train 6) ..... (leave) London at 5:15 pm and 7) ..... (arrive) in Liverpool at 7:45 pm.

Mum: Great. See you soon then!

### Adverbs of Frequency

- Adverbs of frequency tell us **how often** something happens.
- Adverbs of frequency (**always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom/rarely, never**, etc.) come before the main verb (**read, work**, etc.) but after the verb **to be**, auxiliary verbs (**do, have**, etc.) or modal verbs (**can, should**, etc.). However, adverbs of frequency go before auxiliary verbs in short answers.

*Tina **often** goes skiing at the weekend.  
Ben **is sometimes** rude to other people.  
You **can always** call me if you need help.*

*"Do you help your mum with the housework?"  
"Yes, I **usually** do."*

- The adverbs **never, seldom** and **rarely** have a negative meaning and are never used with the word **not**. *I rarely go to bed late. (NOT: ~~I rarely don't go ...~~)*

**1**

**Present Forms**

**7**

Read about Layla's daily routine and make sentences as in the example. Use adverbs of frequency (*always, often, sometimes, rarely, never*).



*Layla's Daily Routine*

- go to school by bike Monday to Thursday, walk to school on Friday
- wear casual clothes at school
- do homework every afternoon
- go swimming after school Monday to Thursday
- walk the dog after dinner Monday to Wednesday

- 1 Layla ... *rarely walks* ... to school.
- 2 She ..... a uniform at school.
- 3 She ..... her homework in the afternoon.
- 4 She ..... swimming after school.
- 5 She ..... after dinner.

**8**

Form questions then answer them.

- 1 you / always / go to the cinema on Saturdays?  
*Do you always go to the cinema on Saturdays? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.*
- 2 your family / often / eat out?
- 3 you / usually / have dinner at 8:00 pm?
- 4 you / often / hang out with your friends?
- 5 your dad / usually / wash the dishes?

**Stative Verbs**

Verbs describing a permanent state (stative verbs) do not normally have continuous forms. These are:

- **verbs of the senses:** see, hear, smell, feel, taste, etc. (We often use *can* or *could* with these verbs.) *Can you see that tall boy over there?*

However, the verbs *look*, *watch* and *listen* express deliberate actions and can be used in continuous forms. *Be quiet please! I'm listening to the news. BUT I can't hear you. Can you speak louder, please?*

**Note:** The verbs *feel* and *hurt* can be used in either continuous or simple forms.

A: *How are you feeling today? / How do you feel today?*

B: *My leg is hurting. / My leg hurts.*

- **verbs of opinion:** agree, believe, consider, etc. *I believe he's telling the truth.*
- **verbs of emotion:** feel, forgive, hate, like, love, etc. *Harry likes pop music.*
- **other verbs:** appear (= seem), be, belong, fit (= be the right shape and size for sth), have (= possess), know, look (= appear), need, prefer, require, want, weigh, wish, etc. *He knows where Peter is. (NOT: ~~is knowing~~)*

## Present Forms

Some stative verbs (**see, smell, taste, feel, think, have, etc.**) have continuous forms but there is a difference in meaning.

State	Action
<i>I <b>think</b> she's rich.</i> (= I believe)	<i>I'm <b>thinking</b> about your offer.</i> (= I'm considering)
<i>The milk <b>tastes</b> awful.</i> (= has a flavour)	<i>He's <b>tasting</b> the sauce; it might need some salt.</i> (= he's trying its flavour)
<i>He <b>has</b> a pet parrot.</i> (= he owns)	<i>He's <b>having</b> problems at work at the moment.</i> (= experiencing)
<i>This cloth <b>feels</b> like velvet.</i> (= has the texture)	<i>She's <b>feeling</b> her way in the dark.</i> (= she's finding her way)
<i>I <b>see</b> you're in trouble.</i> (= I understand)	<i>I'm <b>seeing</b> my lawyer tonight.</i> (= I'm visiting)
<i>The kitchen <b>smells</b> of burnt meat.</i> (= has the scent of)	<i>Why <b>are you smelling</b> the food?</i> (= inhaling the odour of)
<i>He <b>comes</b> from Spain.</i> (= he was born in)	<i>He's <b>coming</b> from Spain.</i> (= he's travelling from)
<i>I <b>love</b> holidays.</i> (in general)	<i>I'm <b>loving</b> this holiday.</i> (= I'm enjoying; specific)
<i>Your hair <b>looks</b> great.</i> (= it appears)	<i>She's <b>looking</b> at some old photographs.</i> (= she's examining)
<i>The baby <b>weighs</b> 5 kilos.</i> (= it is)	<i>I'm <b>weighing</b> myself on my new scales.</i> (= I'm finding out my weight)
<i>Ann <b>is</b> very tall.</i> (= has the quality)	<i>Ann <b>is being</b> very kind to me these days.</i> (= she's behaving)

### 9 Underline the correct item.

- I **see** / **am seeing** that the situation is out of control.
- The sausages **are tasting** / **taste** delicious.
- Do you enjoy** / **Are you enjoying** the party?
- You haven't said a word all morning. What **are you thinking** / **do you think** about?
- He **has** / **is having** a Siamese cat.
- These flowers **are smelling** / **smell** nice.
- I **don't know** / **am not knowing** where she keeps the keys.
- These silk sheets **feel** / **are feeling** lovely and smooth.
- Why **do you smell** / **are you smelling** the milk? Do you think it has gone off?
- Anna is Italian. She **is coming** / **comes** from Italy.
- That dress **looks** / **is looking** nice on you.
- If you **don't look** / **aren't looking** at that comic book, I'd like to see it.
- The doctor **weighs** / **is weighing** the baby.
- Mary **is** / **is being** very naughty these days.

### 10 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- A: I **am thinking** (think) about going to see *Green Day* in concert next month.  
B: Great! I **think** they're the best. I'll come with you.
- A: Why **are you weighing** (you/weigh) yourself?  
B: I want to see if I **am weighing** (weigh) enough for my height.
- A: Your baby brother **is** (be) adorable!  
B: Yes, but today he **is being** (be) really naughty. He keeps drawing on the wall.
- A: I see you **have** (have) a new mobile phone.  
B: Yes, but I **am having** (have) problems with it at the moment.
- A: Why **are you tasting** (you/taste) the soup? It's not ready yet.  
B: To see if it **tastes** (taste) sweet enough for the children.
- A: Do you know where Mike **comes** (come) from?  
B: He's from Glasgow. Actually, he's there at the moment but he **is coming** (come) back tomorrow.
- A: I **see** (see) Charlotte has toothache.  
B: Yes. She's in a lot of pain. She **is seeing** (see) her dentist this afternoon, though.

# 1 Present Forms

 Listen and repeat. Then act out.

**Have gone to / Have been to / Have been in**



Where's Johnny, Ann?

He's **gone to** the dentist. He hasn't come back yet.

Hello, Dad. I've **been to** the dentist.

Yes, I know. Is your tooth better now?

I don't know. I left it at the dentist's.

He **has gone to** Brussels. (= He's there or on his way to Brussels.)  
 He **has been to** Brussels once. (= He's visited Brussels but he's back now.)  
 He **has been in** Brussels for two months. (= He's in Brussels now.)

## 11 Fill in: *has / have gone to, has / have been in / to.*

Editor: Where's Stevens? I haven't seen him for days.

Secretary: He 1) *has gone to* LA to interview Brad Pitt.

Editor: How long 2) ..... he ..... LA?

Secretary: Three days.

Editor: What about Milton and Knowles?

Secretary: They 3) ..... London. They're going to interview Keira Knightley.

Editor: 4) ..... anyone ..... Spain to talk to Penelope Cruz?

Secretary: Smith 5) ..... her country house. He interviewed her there yesterday. He's coming back today.

## 12 Complete with the *present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous*.

1 A: Hi, Anna. Are you coming to play tennis now?

B: Sorry, *I haven't finished my homework yet*  
(not finish / homework / yet)

2 A: Where's Ben?

B: .....  
(go / to the dentist's)

3 A: Where are you going on holiday this year?

B: France. ....  
(be there / twice). I really love it!

4 A: Why are your clothes so dirty?

B: .....  
(play rugby / for two hours)

5 A: Lucy looks very tired.

B: Yes, .....  
(work hard / since 9:30 this morning)

6 A: Are your parents at home?

B: No, .....  
(go to the cinema / with friends)

## 13 Fill in: *yet, since, for, tonight, often* or *how long*.

1 Adam is flying to Rome *tonight* .....

2 She hasn't met Cathy .....

3 I haven't seen him ..... last week.

4 ..... have you been working here?

5 She ..... cooks exotic dishes.

6 Pablo has been in Lisbon ..... four years.

## Present Forms

- 14** Complete the letter below using the *present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous* form of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Joanna,

I'm sorry to hear that you 1) ... *haven't been* (not/be) well recently. I hope you're feeling better now. As you know, I 2) ..... (not/exercise) for the last few months and of course, I 3) ..... (put on) some weight. Anyway, I 4) ..... (decide) that I really want to lose weight and get fit at the same time, so I 5) ..... (join) the new gym in Greenstone Park. It's got excellent facilities! I 6) ..... (be) there several times and I really enjoy it. I 7) ..... (make) some new friends there, too! What else? Well, Rebecca and I 8) ..... (study) really hard for the last two weeks because we have a Maths exam tomorrow.

That's all for now. 9) ..... (you/think) about where you want to go on holiday this summer? Maybe we can go together!

Best wishes,  
Paula

- 15** Use the adjectives and the verbs to ask and answer questions as in the example:

A: *I'm exhausted.*

B: *Have you been working hard?*

A: *Yes, I have.*

wet tired  
dirty happy  
annoyed hot  
exhausted

shop  
work wait  
dig sit  
study walk

- 16** Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

*Robinson Crusoe has been stuck on a desert island for the past six months. Here is a letter he wrote and put in a bottle:*

Dear Anybody,

I 1) ..... been on this island 2) ..... six months now. It is a miracle that I 3) ..... for this long. I 4) ..... fish and fruit since I got here. Fortunately, I haven't seen any dangerous animals 5) ..... . When I arrived here the weather was fine but it 6) ..... continuously for the past two weeks. I've built a shelter out of sticks and leaves, which is really quite cosy. My main problem is loneliness as I haven't 7) ..... to anyone for so long. I've been thinking of building a boat and trying to escape. Please help me.

R. Crusoe

- |                     |                |                |                      |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 A am              | B is           | C was          | <b>D</b> have        |
| 2 A since           | B for          | C just         | D already            |
| 3 A survive         | B 'm surviving | C 've survived | D 've been surviving |
| 4 A 've been eating | B 'm eating    | C eat          | D 've eaten          |
| 5 A often           | B usually      | C yet          | D always             |
| 6 A 's raining      | B 's rained    | C rains        | D 's been raining    |
| 7 A speak           | B spoken       | C speaks       | D spoke              |



**1 Present Forms**

**17 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present forms.**

Dear Janet,

How are you? I 1) *'m writing* (write) to you from Hawaii. The hotel we 2) ..... (stay) in is amazing!

It's very hot here and we 3) ..... (have) a great time. Today, we 4) ..... (be) all at the beach. Right now, my sisters, Carla and Daniela, 5) ..... (build) a sandcastle.

Mum and Dad 6) ..... (play) beach volley for over an hour and Giovanni, my brother, 7) ..... (just/go) diving with his friends. They 8) ..... (go) diving every day. So far, I 9) ..... (try) windsurfing. It's really thrilling!

We 10) ..... (not/do) much sightseeing yet but tomorrow we 11) ..... (go) on a trip round the island. We're all looking forward to it.

See you soon,  
Luisa



**Speaking Activity**

(describing a picture)

**Look at the picture and, in pairs, discuss it.**

- Where are the people in the picture?  
*They are at the beach.*
- What / they / wear?
- What / they / do?
- What / weather / be like?
- How / they / feel?
- you / ever / be ...?
- Where / you like / go on holiday?



**Writing Activity**

**Imagine you are on holiday. Write an email to your English pen friend. In your email write:**

- where you are
- who you are with
- where you are staying
- what the weather is like
- what you have / haven't done

**Use Ex. 17 as a model.**

Dear .....,  
How are you? I ..... from ..... We're staying at .....  
The weather here is ..... Right now, ..... Mum and Dad ..... I ..... It's so exciting!  
We ..... yet but we ..... Tomorrow, we ..... We're looking forward to it.  
See you soon.  
.....

# New Round-Up

# 5

Virginia Evans Jenny Dooley

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