

2.1 Present simple and present continuous

1 Positive and negative statements

GR2.1)))

	Subject	Auxiliary	Main verb	
Present simple:				
+	I		leave	my house at 8 a.m.
	She		gets	home at 7 p.m.
-	He	doesn't	like	fish.
	We	don't	buy	our food in the market.
Present continuous:				
+	I	am	crossing the road	now.
	She	is	enjoying	the music.
-	We	aren't	shopping	at the moment.

2 Questions

GR2.1))) (continued)

	Auxiliary	Subject	Main verb	
Present simple:				
	Do	you	give	money to people in the street?
Present continuous:				
	Are	you	working	today?

- We use the present simple to talk about routines and things that are always true.
- We use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening now or around now.
- We do not usually use the present continuous with stative verbs. Common stative verbs include verbs that describe:
Feelings: *like, love, hate, feel*
Desires: *prefer, want, need*
Thoughts: *understand, know, believe, remember, forget, agree, realize*
States: *exist, cost, seem, be, mean, belong, own*

- 1 Circle the correct option.

Living on the streets

A hundred million people around the world ¹ are living / *live* on the streets at the moment, on dirty pavements or outside shops. Of course, the problem is very serious in poor countries, but it ² *exists* / *is existing* in rich countries, too. In Europe, 3 million people ³ *sleep* / *are sleeping* on the streets right now. There are many causes: some, for example, ⁴ *have* / *are having* no home after a period in prison or when they have arguments with family. Unfortunately, the problem ⁵ *isn't going* / *doesn't go* away and this is partly because houses ⁶ *cost* / *are costing* a lot nowadays. However, charities ⁷ *work* / *are working* hard, especially in the winter, to put roofs over people's heads and to improve the lives of people on the street. This year, there are many interesting projects. For example, charities around the world ⁸ *are organizing* / *organize* a huge football competition for people with no home.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 Tourists always visit (always/visit) the large department stores.
- 2 We _____ (sit) in Brown's Café now - come and have a coffee with us!
- 3 The roads are busy because people _____ (return) from work at the moment.
- 4 _____ (you/usually/meet) friends in a café?
- 5 I _____ (not/usually/visit) the city centre at weekends.
- 6 The band _____ (not perform) here next week.
- 7 Nowadays, many people _____ (go) to out-of-town shopping centres.
- 8 _____ (you and Sarah/do) the shopping right now?

- 3 Rewrite the sentences in the present continuous. Write *not possible* where the present continuous can't be used.

- 1 I love this place. Not possible.
- 2 I enjoy living here. _____
- 3 Smartphones don't cost much these days. _____
- 4 I work in a factory. _____
- 5 I understand this painting now. _____
- 6 I prefer to buy fruit in the market. _____
- 7 People drive quickly down our street. _____
- 8 I watch football on my laptop. _____

2.2 Identifying relative clauses

GR2.2))

- 1 The woman **who** took the photos is my aunt.
- 2 The blog **that** he writes is really interesting.
- 3 This is the shop **where** Susan bought her laptop from.

Identifying relative clauses tell us the person, place or thing we are talking about. We can't understand what the sentence is about without this information.

- We use the relative pronouns *who* or *that* to talk about people.
*The people **who/that** live at number 23 are very kind.*
- We use the relative pronouns *which* or *that* to talk about things.
*The object **which/that** is most special to me is my ring.*
- We use *where* to talk about places.
*Tiree is the island **where** my parents met.*

We use the pronoun *which* or *that* when a place is the subject or direct object of the identifying clause.

*This is the house **which** we bought.*

NOT ~~*This is the house where we bought.*~~

- When an identifying relative clause has a subject, we don't add an object pronoun.

*This is the man **who** I met at the wedding.*

NOT ~~*This is the man who I met him at the wedding.*~~

- We write the identifying clause immediately after the noun or noun phrase it identifies.

*The room **that** I sleep in is big.*

NOT ~~*The room is big that I sleep in.*~~

- 1 Complete the text using *which*, *who* or *where*.

Bad house designs

Modern houses are often sad and dark places. One of the biggest mistakes ¹ *which* people make is having too many rooms ² _____ they put boxes of rubbish ³ _____ they don't use. These become closed, dark spaces ⁴ _____ make them feel bad. Rich people ⁵ _____ care about their image also enjoy having a wardrobe ⁶ _____ you can walk into. But architects say these create ugly, closed areas ⁷ _____ don't take you anywhere. People ⁸ _____ live in cities have another problem – few windows. Windows are not so important in cities ⁹ _____ have bad air quality, but spaces ¹⁰ _____ natural light comes in are better for health and for the environment because lights use a lot of energy.

- 2 Add the relative clause to the correct place in the sentence.

Show the position with *λ*.

- 1 Can you light the candle *λ* and put it over there?
that we bought

- 2 In the old museum there are some rooms.
that you mustn't enter

- 3 The man and woman are lovely people.
who bought our house

- 4 This is the gallery with the famous painting.
which cost 7 million dollars

- 5 The park is on the other side of the town.
where people go jogging

- 6 Stephen is the man in the office.
that I play tennis with

- 3 Rewrite the two sentences as one. Use an identifying clause.

- 1 This is the new rug. We bought it last week.

This is the new rug which/that we bought last week.

- 2 Mr Reynolds is the architect. He designed our home.

- 3 In the bedroom there is a chest of drawers. You can put your things there.

- 4 This is the room. We study in here.

- 5 I wouldn't like to stay in a house. It doesn't have a bathroom.

- 6 Who is the boy? He lives opposite us.

- 7 There are two towns near here. They have railway stations.