

Al-Mustaqbal University College

**Building and construction engineering
technologies department**



English language- new Headway plus intermediate

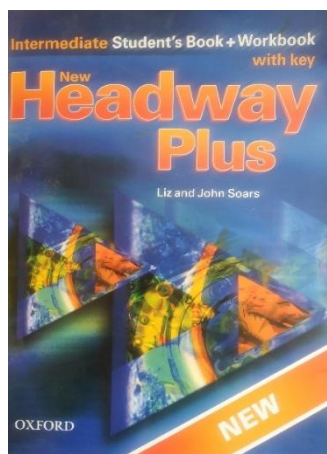
3rd grade

By

Ruqayah Hayder

Chapter 2: Get happy

Part 1



Grammar

UNIT 2

2.1 Present Simple

Form

Positive and negative

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

Question

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

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

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

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.*

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

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.*

- 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.

2.2 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?
------	-----------------	-------------------------------	--------

Short answer

Are you going by train?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
-------------------------	----------------------------

Use

The Present Continuous is used to express:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- a planned future arrangement.
I'm having lunch with Glenda tomorrow.
We're meeting at 1.00 outside the restaurant.

Spelling of verb + -ing

- Most verbs add -ing to the base form of the verb.
going wearing visiting eating
- 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

Stopping
getting
running

2.3 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.

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.

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.

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)

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)

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.

- 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.

- 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.

2.4 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)

3 Questions

1 **T 2.1** Look at the answers to some questions about the people in exercise 1. Write the questions.

- 1 _____ ?
All sorts of food and household goods.
- 2 _____ ?
Six o'clock in the morning.
- 3 Why _____ movies any more?
Because they work such long hours.
- 4 _____ ?
In a car factory.
- 5 _____ ?
In a small block of flats.
- 6 _____ ?
Thirty to forty.
- 7 _____ ?
Spanish and English.
- 8 _____ ?
By bus.
- 9 _____ ?
She wants to be an architect.
- 10 Who _____ live _____ ?
With his parents and his sister.
- 11 _____ ?
Takraw.
- 12 _____ ?
Yes, he loves it, but he hates the traffic.

4 Negatives

Complete the sentences with a negative form of a verb plus the words in brackets.

- 1 Vegetarians **don't eat meat**. (meat)
- 2 Electric cars _____ . (petrol)
- 3 In Britain, police officers _____ . (guns)
- 4 Selfish people _____ . (other people)
- 5 Real Madrid football players _____ . (red)
- 6 I'm unemployed. I _____ . (job)
- 7 My father's bald. He _____ . (hair)
- 8 They're penniless. _____ . (money)
- 9 Kangaroos _____ . (Mexico)

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

T 2.3 The words in the box all appeared in the text about the people in exercise 1. Put them in the correct column.

cheques	girls	places	boys
lives	hours	earns	products
loves	minutes	closes	graduates
lessons	wants	messages	hates
cooks	sandwiches	things	

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
<u>cheques</u>	<u>girls</u>	<u>places</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

7 Present Simple or Present Continuous?

1 Is the verb form in the sentences correct (✓) or incorrect (✗)? Correct the wrong sentences.

- I'm thinking you should go to the dentist.
- What are you thinking of doing on Thursday?
- Why do you leave so early? Don't you enjoy the concert?
- Nobody is ever laughing at my husband's jokes. It's so embarrassing.
- I don't believe a word he says. He always tells lies.
- We're seeing our bank manager at half past two.
- I'm not seeing how I can help you.
- Does this train stop at Oxford?
- He's never knowing the answer.

2 **T 2.4** Put the verbs in the correct form, Present Simple or Present Continuous.

Conversation 1

- A What (1) _____ (that man/do) over there?
 B He (2) _____ (wait) for the bank to open.
 A But the banks (3) _____ (not open) on Thursday afternoons.
 B (4) _____ (you/think) he's a bank robber? Watch out! He
 (5) _____ (take) something out of his pocket. He

Conversation 2

- A What (7) _____ (you/do)?
 B I (8) _____ (pack) my suitcase. I (9) _____ (leave) in an hour.
 A But I (10) _____ (not/understand). Where (11) _____ (you/go)?
 B To Frankfurt – on a business trip. Mr Johnson (12) _____ (meet) me at the airport at six o'clock. I (13) _____ (not/know) when I'll be back.

8 Adverbs of frequency

Are the adverbs of frequency in the correct (✓) or incorrect (✗) places? Correct the wrong sentences.

- 1 Do usually you sit here?
Do you usually sit here?
- 2 I have always liked Peter.
- 3 Never I have anything to eat in the morning.
- 4 I usually take my daughter to school.
- 5 I go sometimes abroad on business.
- 6 I have never enough money.
- 7 We often have tests in class.
- 8 Our teacher gives us always too much homework.
- 9 Sonja always is late for class.

Vocabulary

11 Opposite adjectives

Complete the chart. Use a prefix (*un-*, *in-*, *im-*) in the first column and a word from the box in the second column.

sad	casual	cheap	arrogant
cruel	rude	wrong	strange/rare
boring	stupid	ugly	out-of-date

Adjective	Opposite (prefix + adjective)	Opposite (different word)
1 happy	<u>unhappy</u>	<u>sad</u>
2 polite	_____	_____
3 expensive	_____	_____
4 interesting	_____	_____
5 correct	_____	_____
6 attractive	_____	_____
7 fashionable	_____	_____
8 intelligent	_____	_____
9 usual	_____	_____
10 kind	_____	_____
11 formal	_____	_____
12 modest	_____	_____

Present passive

9 Past participles

Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

- 1 They speak English here.
English is spoken here.
- 2 They produce Nokia phones in Finland.

- 3 They include service in the bill.

- 4 We are redecorating our kitchen at the moment.

- 5 They make perfume in France.

- 6 Another company is taking over our company.

- 7 The company employs about 1,000 people.

- 8 We grow all our vegetables on the farm.

- 9 They are pulling down that block of flats because it is unsafe.

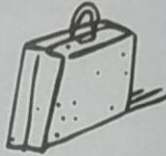
- 10 They deliver our newspapers before breakfast.

Catching a plane

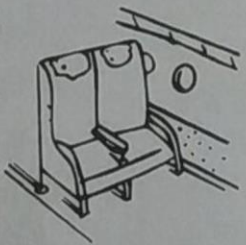


WHEN you (1) _____ (arrive) at an airport, you should go straight to the check-in desk where your ticket and luggage (2) _____ (check).

You (3) _____ (keep) your hand luggage with you but your suitcases (4) _____ (take) to the plane on a conveyor belt.



You can now go to the departure lounge. If you are on an international flight, your passport (5) _____ (check), and then your bags (6) _____ (x-ray) by security cameras; sometimes you (7) _____ (give) a body search and your luggage (8) _____ (search)



by a security officer. You (9) _____ (wait) in the departure lounge until your flight (10) _____ (call) and you (11) _____ (tell) which

gate number to go to. Finally, you (12) _____ (board) your plane and you (13) _____ (show) to your seat by a flight attendant.

2 Complete the sentences using a phrasal verb with *look* in the correct tense.

- 1 If I don't know the meaning of a word, I **look it up** in the dictionary.
- 2 I'm _____ my glasses. Have you seen them?
- 3 _____ ! That glass is going to fall!
- 4 I _____ to seeing you next week.
- 5 **A** Do you know Kim's phone number?
B Sorry, I don't. You should _____ it _____ in the phone book.
- 6 Babysitters _____ the children when the parents go out.

Complete the sentences with a particle from the box. Some are used more than once.

on up in up to off away

- 1 **A** Hello. Can I speak to Mr James, please?
B I'm sorry. He isn't _____ at the moment. Can I take a message?
- 2 **A** Hello. Can I speak to Ms Richards, please?
B I'm sorry. She's _____ on holiday at the moment.
- 3 **A** I feel like going to the cinema tonight.
B Good idea! What's _____ at the moment?
- 4 I think this milk's _____. It smells horrid.
- 5 **A** Where shall we go for dinner?
B It's _____ you. It's your birthday. You choose.
- 6 Come on, kids! Aren't you _____ yet? Breakfast's on the table.
- 7 I wonder why they aren't answering the door. There must be someone _____. All the lights are _____.
- 8 I must be _____ soon. I want to get to the shops before they close.
- 9 **A** Why isn't my computer working?
B Because the screen's _____. That's why.
- 10 **A** You're crying. What's _____ ?
B I'm just a bit sad. That's all.