

GRAMMAR

● like + -ing form

- We use *like* and other verbs, such as *love*, *hate*, *not mind* and *can't stand* + *-ing* form to talk about preferences.

XXX	XX	X
can't stand	hate	not like
✓	✓✓	✓✓✓
not mind	like	love

- Be careful to use the *-ing* form after these verbs, not the infinitive.

Nadia **doesn't like driving**.

Spelling rules: -ing form

Most verbs	talk try	+ <i>-ing</i>	talking trying
Verbs ending -e	use take	change -e to <i>-ing</i>	using taking
Verbs ending -ie	die tie	change -ie to -y + <i>-ing</i>	dying tying
Verbs ending consonant + vowel + consonant	forget swim	double consonant + <i>-ing</i>	forgetting swimming

1 Look at the table and complete the sentences. Use *love*, *like*, *don't mind*, *don't like*, *hate* and *can't stand* + *-ing* form.

- Dawn loves following (follow) fashion. ✓✓✓
- Anya _____ (follow) fashion. XXX
- Dawn _____ (create) her own style. ✓
- Anya _____ (create) her own style. X
- Dawn and Anya _____ (wear) jewellery. ✓✓

6 Dawn _____ (shop) in small shops. XX

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● Present simple v. present continuous

Present simple

- See present simple forms on page 4.
- We add -s to the third person singular form.

Edward **wears** glasses.

Spelling rules: third person singular

Most verbs	run eat	+ -s	runs eats
Verbs ending -s, -x, -ch, -o	watch go	+ -es	watches goes
Verbs ending consonant + -y	fly try	change -y to -ies	flies tries
Irregular verbs	be have	irregular	is has

Present continuous

Affirmative	
Full form	Contracted form
I am looking.	I'm looking.
You are looking.	You're looking.
He is looking.	He's looking.
She is looking.	She's looking.
It is looking.	It's looking.
We are looking.	We're looking.
You are looking.	You're looking.
They are looking.	They're looking.

Negative	
Full form	Contracted form
I am not looking.	I'm not looking.
You are not looking.	You aren't looking.
He is not looking.	He isn't looking.
She is not looking.	She isn't looking.
It is not looking.	It isn't looking.
We are not looking.	We aren't looking.
You are not looking.	You aren't looking.
They are not looking.	They aren't looking.

Questions
Am I looking?
Are you looking?
Is he looking?
Is she looking?
Is it looking?
Are we looking?
Are you looking?
Are they looking?

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- We form the present continuous with the verb *be* and the *-ing* form of the main verb.
Paula is talking on the phone.

- We use the present continuous and present simple for different situations.

Present simple

For routines and habits.

Samantha washes her hair daily.

For facts and things that are always true.

December isn't a warm month in Europe.

With adverbs of frequency and other frequency expressions.

I go to the park every day.

With state and sense verbs, e.g. *like, love, hate, want, know*, etc.

We like tea.

NOT We are liking tea.

Present continuous

For things that are happening now.

I'm talking to John now.

With time expressions like *now, at the moment*.

She's listening to music at the moment.

● Present continuous for future plans

- We can also use the present continuous for planned future arrangements, usually with a future time expression.
Paul's coming for dinner tomorrow.

2 Circle the correct option.

- 1 My brother *works* / *is working* in New York next week.
- 2 *Are you going* / *Do you go* shopping very often?
- 3 *I go* / *'m going* to Brazil next year.
- 4 Mark *drives* / *is driving* to work everyday.
- 5 Paul *isn't liking* / *doesn't like* sport very much.
- 6 Margaret, you can switch off the TV.
I'm not watching / *don't watch* it.

⇒ **Answers** page 116