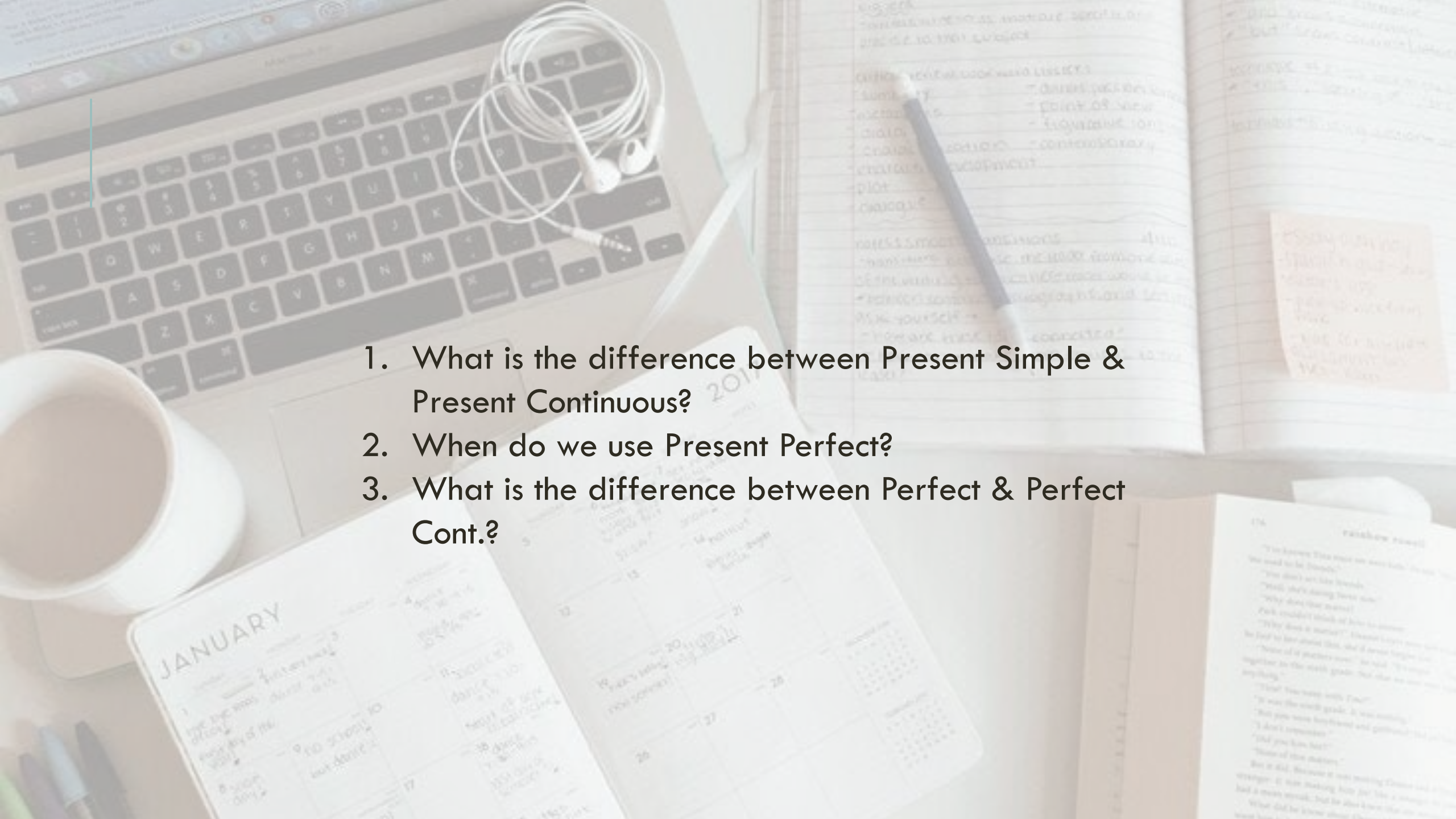


УРОК 2.

Revision, Present Forms, Building
Vocabulary

Revisi on



- 
- A soft-focus background image of a desk. On the left, a laptop keyboard is visible with a pair of white earbuds resting on it. Next to the laptop is a white mug filled with coffee. In the foreground, a calendar for January is partially visible. To the right, an open notebook shows handwritten notes in cursive, with a pencil lying across it. A small orange sticky note is attached to the right page of the notebook.
1. What is the difference between Present Simple & Present Continuous?
 2. When do we use Present Perfect?
 3. What is the difference between Perfect & Perfect Cont.?

A desk setup featuring a laptop, a cup of coffee, a calendar, and an open notebook with handwritten notes. The laptop keyboard is visible on the left, and a white cup of coffee sits in the foreground. A calendar for January is partially visible at the bottom left. An open notebook with handwritten notes is on the right, with a small orange sticky note attached to it.

There ¹are / *are being* over one billion Facebook users worldwide. And this number ²*increases / is increasing* all the time. It is clear that Facebook ³*changes / has changed* the way we ⁴*look / have looked* at friendship. The word 'friend' ⁵*becomes / has become* a verb, and 'friends' now ⁶*include / have included* people we only ⁷*know / are knowing* online and who we ⁸*are never meeting / have never met*. One positive side to Facebook is that friends who ⁹*lose / have lost* contact, often many years ago, ¹⁰*are now able / have now been able* to get in touch again. 'More and more people ¹¹*connect / are connecting* with old friends via Facebook,' says a spokesperson for the website. 'And Facebook also ¹²*means / has meant* that friends never ¹³*need / have needed* to lose touch; people can stay friends for life.'

Select the incorrect word or phrase in each sentence.

- 1 I've *already* / *yet* / *just* met him. He seems like a nice person.
- 2 I'm not looking at any of my emails *this week* / *at the moment* / *all the time*. I'm on holiday.
- 3 We *already* / *always* / *usually* have a good time when we get together.
- 4 I haven't seen him online *for a long time* / *lately* / *at the moment*.
- 5 I chat on Skype with my friends who are abroad *every week* / *now* / *all the time*.
- 6 Because of my new job, I'm meeting a lot of new people *every time* / *these days* / *nowadays*.

State Verbs



State Verbs are verbs which describe a state rather than an action and therefore do not normally have continuous tenses. These include:

- a) **verbs which express likes and dislikes:** *like, love, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer, adore, etc.* e.g. *I love chocolate ice cream.*
- b) **verbs of the senses:** *see, hear, smell, taste, feel, look, sound.* We often use **can** or **could** with these verbs when we refer to what we see, hear, etc. at the moment of speaking. e.g. *Jim must be at home. I can see his car parked outside.*
- c) **verbs of perception:** *know, believe, understand, realise, remember, forget, notice, recognise, think, seem, see (=understand), expect (=think), etc.* e.g. *I expect they will be late.*
- d) **some other verbs such as** *be, contain, include, belong, fit, need, matter, cost, mean, own, want, owe, have (=possess), require, weigh, wish, keep (=continue), etc.* e.g. *My uncle owns a hotel.*

Some of the above verbs are used in continuous tenses when they describe actions and not states. Study the following examples:

- 1 I **think** he's lying. (= believe)
I'm **thinking** about the plan. (= am considering)
- 2 The food **tastes** delicious. (= has a delicious flavour)
He **is tasting** the food. (= is testing the flavour of)
- 3 I can **see** some people. (= perceive with my eyes)
I **see** what you mean. (= understand)
I'm **seeing** my doctor tomorrow. (= am meeting)
- 4 It **looks** as if they've finished the job. (= appears)
Mike **is looking** out of the window. (is directing his eyes)

- 5 This perfume **smells** nice. (= has a nice smell)
He **is smelling** the milk. (= is sniffing)
- 6 The baby's hair **feels** like silk. (= has the texture of)
She **is feeling** the baby's forehead. (= is touching)
- 7 Bob **has** a Porsche. (= possesses)
He's **having a shower** at the moment. (= is taking a shower)
- 8 The chicken **weighs** 2 kilos. (= has a weight of)
The butcher **is weighing** the meat. (= is measuring how heavy it is)
- 9 This dress **fits** you perfectly. (= it is the right size)
We **are fitting** new locks. (= are putting in)
- 10 He **appears** to be nervous. (= seems)
He **is appearing** in a new play. (= is taking part)
- 11 He **is** a rude person. (= character - permanent state)
He **is being** rude. (= behaviour - temporary situation, usually with adjectives such as *careful, silly, (im)polite, lazy, etc.*)

Note: a) The verb **enjoy** can be used in continuous tenses to express specific preference.

e.g. *I'm enjoying this party a lot. (specific preference)*

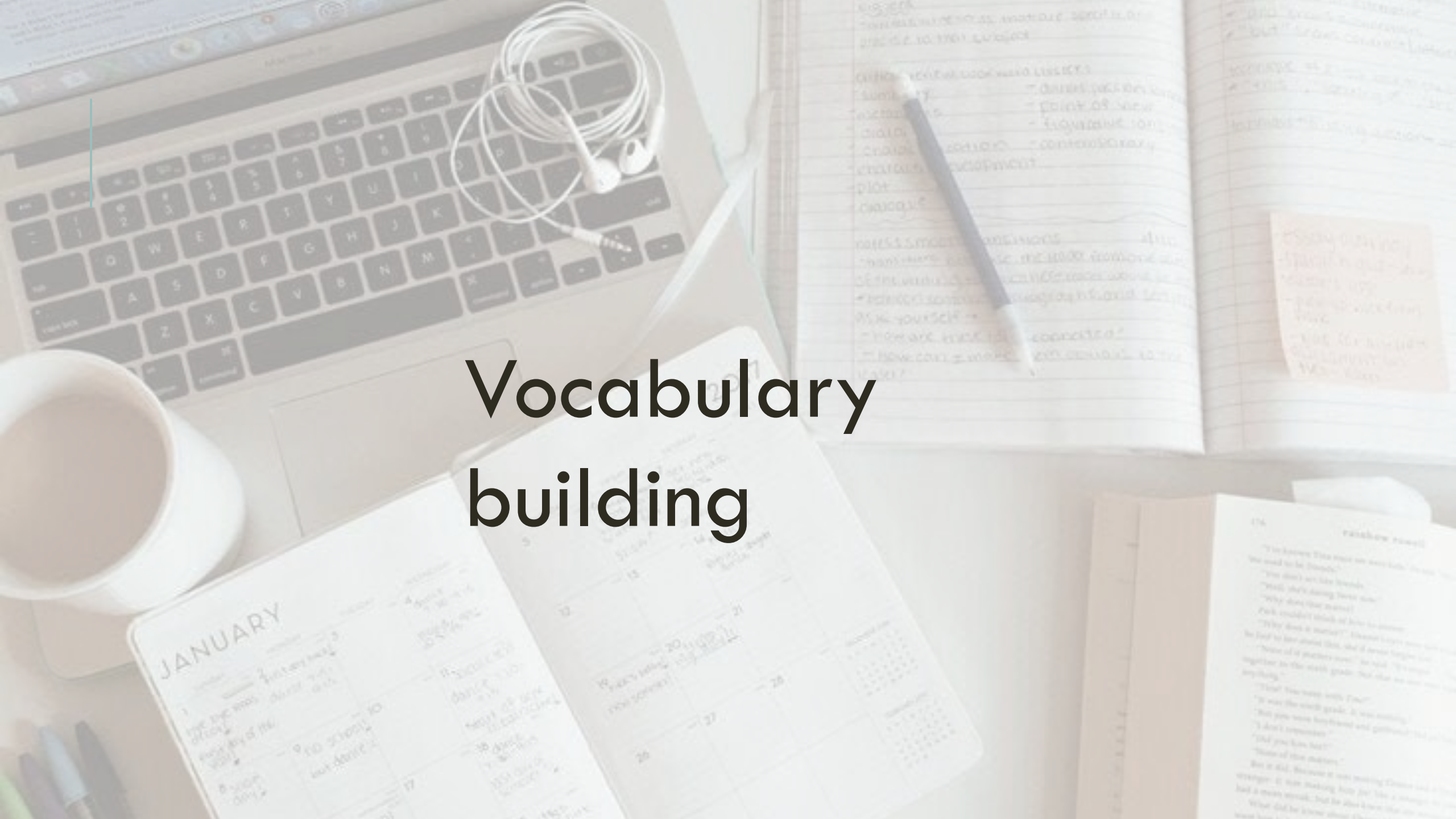
BUT: *I enjoy going to parties. (I enjoy parties in general.)*

b) The verbs **look** (when we refer to a person's appearance), **feel** (= experience a particular emotion), **hurt** and **ache** can be used in either the continuous or simple tenses with no difference in meaning.

e.g. *You look/are looking great today.*

- 1 A: Why ...*are you smelling*... (you/smell) the soap?
B: It (smell) lovely. It's like roses!
- 2 A: Why (you/taste) the soup?
B: To see if it (taste) good. I think it needs more salt.
- 3 A: I (feel) very tired.
B: You should go to bed early.
- 4 A: I (see) Andy this evening.
B: I (see). So, you don't want to come to the cinema with me, do you?
- 5 A: How much (the bag of apples/weigh)?
B: I don't know yet. The man (weigh) the bag now.
- 6 A: I (think) about buying a new car soon.
B: Why? I (think) your car is fine. You don't need a new one.
- 7 A: What (you/look) at?
B: The sky. It (look) as if it's going to rain.

- 8 A: I really (enjoy) home-made food.
B: So do I, and I (enjoy) every bit of this meal.
- 9 A: Why (you/feel) the radiator?
B: It (feel) cold in here. Is the heating on?
- 10 A: That famous opera singer (appear) at the opera house tonight.
B: Yes. He (appear) to be feeling better after his operation.
- 11 A: Chris (be) a sensible person, isn't he?
B: Yes, but in this case he (be) rather foolish.
- 12 A: My dad (fit) the old blind from the living room in my bedroom today.
B: Really? (it/fit) that window?
- 13 A: My back (hurt).
B: Why don't you lie down for a while?



Vocabulary building

VOCABULARY. CITY LIFE

The rush hour*

“For me, the rush hour is the worst time of day. Everywhere is busy, and everyone seems to be **in a hurry**¹. I usually drive to work, but sometimes I **get stuck**² in **traffic jams**³, and when I get to work I find there's **nowhere to park**⁴ because the **car park**⁵ is already full. But if I get the bus, it takes me longer, and that makes the journey very **stressful**⁶. When I get home in the evenings I often feel **exhausted**⁷ – more from the travelling than from my work.”

* the time when people travel to and from work

¹ want to go somewhere / do something quickly

² become unable to move or go anywhere

³ long lines of cars that are not moving

⁴ no place to leave the car

⁵ place to leave a car

⁶ causing a lot of worry

⁷ very tired

Common mistakes

The situation was **stressful**, and I was very **stressed** (NOT I was stressing, or it was stressing).

I couldn't find a **car park**. OR I couldn't find a **parking space**. (NOT I couldn't find a parking.)

VOCABULARY. CITY LIFE

The nightlife*



“One of the **advantages of**¹ living in the city is the **nightlife**. The **town centre** is always **lively**² in the evening, and there is a wide **variety of**³ bars, clubs and restaurants to go to. If you are more interested in **culture** and **cultural activities**, you can go to the cinema, the theatre, concerts, art galleries, etc.”

* places to visit in the evening for social reasons

¹ the positive things about a situation; *opp* **disadvantages**

² full of activity

³ many different things

VOCABULARY. CITY LIFE

Advantages and disadvantages

“Cities always seem **crowded**¹, and they can be **dirty** (*opp clean*) and **dangerous** (*opp safe*) places to live. **Pollution**² is worse in big cities, and so is the **crime rate**³. I only walk home **at night**⁴ if I'm with a friend. When I'm on my own, I get a taxi.

Life in cities is also more expensive. Flats cost a lot, and I think you get better **value for money**⁵ in a smaller town or village.

On the positive side, **you get**⁶ a real **mix**⁷ of people and nationalities in a big city; that makes life more interesting. I also enjoy the fact that there's always something **going on**⁸ in a big city, so life is never **dull**⁹.”

¹ full of people; *opp quiet*

² dirty air and water

³ the number of crimes that happen

⁴ in the period when it is dark

⁵ If something is **good value for money**, you are happy with what you receive for the amount of money you pay.

⁶ you find / there exists

⁷ different types

⁸ happening

⁹ boring; *opp exciting*

VOCABULARY. CITY LIFE

Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 town | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a for money |
| 2 traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> | b hour |
| 3 night | <input type="checkbox"/> | c rate |
| 4 value | <input type="checkbox"/> | d centre |
| 5 crime | <input type="checkbox"/> | e space |
| 6 rush | <input type="checkbox"/> | f jam |
| 7 car | <input type="checkbox"/> | g life |
| 8 parking | <input type="checkbox"/> | h park |



Write the opposite.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| 1 It's safe. | <i>It's dangerous.</i> | 4 It was very exciting. | _____ |
| 2 It was crowded. | _____ | 5 There are advantages. | _____ |
| 3 It's very clean. | _____ | 6 There's a place to park. | _____ |

VOCABULARY. CITY LIFE

Complete the dialogues with one word in each gap.

- 1 A: Is there plenty to do in the evening?
B: Yes, the nightlife is great.
- 2 A: And are there lots of activities in the town?
B: Yes. There's a cinema, theatre, concerts, and so on.
- 3 A: Is it good for shopping?
B: Yes, there's a of shops.
- 4 A: Are you worried about walking home late in the evening?
B: Yes, it can be dangerous at
- 5 A: Is the traffic bad?
B: Yes, I often get in traffic jams.
- 6 A: Is your flat expensive?
B: Well, it's not cheap but I think it's quite good for money.

Rewrite the sentences without the underlined words. Keep the meaning the same.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 There were <u>different types</u> of people there. | There was a good <u>mix</u> of people there. |
| 2 I was <u>very tired</u> . | I was |
| 3 I was very <u>nervous and worried</u> . | I was very |
| 4 The place is always <u>full of activity</u> . | The place is always very |
| 5 The <u>air is dirty</u> . | There's a lot of |
| 6 They want to do everything <u>very quickly</u> . | They want to do everything in a |
| 7 There was nowhere to <u>leave the car</u> . | There was nowhere to |
| 8 There isn't much <u>happening</u> here. | There isn't much here. |
| 9 Poverty <u>doesn't exist</u> here. | You don't here. |

WARM UP

Use these words to speak about life in a big city:

Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- 1 What's the rush hour like where you live?
- 2 What's the nightlife like in your town?
- 3 Is it good for cultural activities?
- 4 Is there much pollution?
- 5 Is the crime rate bad?
- 6 What are the advantages/disadvantages of where you live?