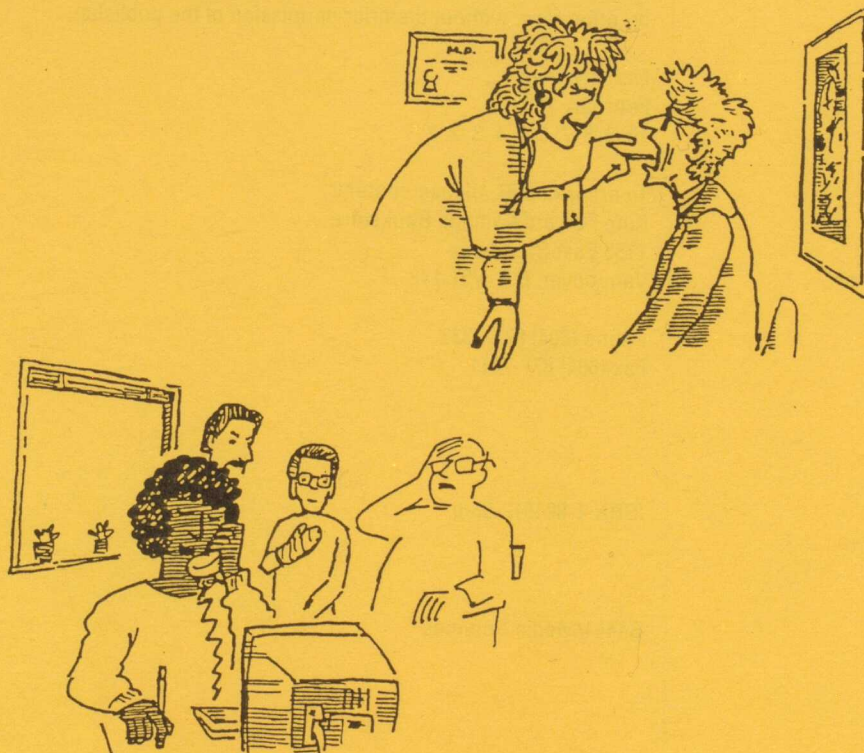


UPPER BEGINNERS
STUDENT GRAMMAR
WORKBOOK SERIES

SIMPLE PRESENT



Betty-Ann Buss

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS DEPARTMENT

VANCOUVER
COMMUNITY
COLLEGE



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Betty-Ann Buss
Simple Present

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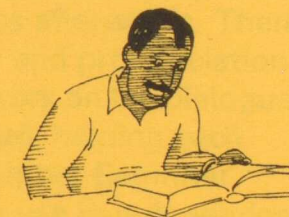
TO THE STUDENT:

To get the most out of this booklet:

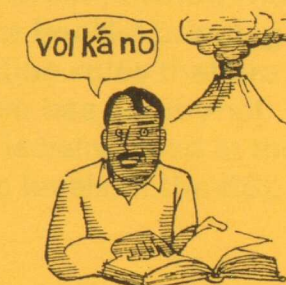
- Check your answers in the answer key carefully and correct any mistakes (including spelling).



- Use your dictionary to look up the meanings of words you don't know.



- Use your dictionary or ask someone to help you with pronunciation.



- After you have corrected the exercises, read them out loud.

- Read the stories out loud.

- Get someone to practice the dialogues with you.



TO THE TEACHER:

The **Upper Beginners Student Grammar Workbook Series** consists of five verb units: **Present Continuous Tense**, **Simple Present Tense** and **Simple Past Tense**, as well as '**Going To**' and '**Will**'. The booklets were developed to give students an opportunity to systematically and independently work through these verb units which are in the Upper Beginners curriculum in the English Language Skills Department, ESL Division, at VCC/KEC.

In each unit, there is a brief explanation of the grammar point, charts to show how to form the tense, stories and dialogues to illustrate usage and to give students a chance to practice the material orally, and exercises with answer keys for reinforcement. In the stories and dialogues practical situations and places familiar to people living in and around Vancouver have been used.

When the booklets are used for homework in Upper Beginners' classes, it is useful to go over the assigned pages orally in class afterwards. Then any errors made can be caught and problems with vocabulary and pronunciation can be addressed. For further reinforcement, students could work on the dialogues in pairs, and take turns reading the stories (and exercises) aloud, helping each other with any difficulties. (At the Pre-Intermediate level, the Upper Beginner Student Grammar Workbook Series is available for students to use in independent review of Upper Beginner material.)

The **Verb List** booklet, which was developed in conjunction with the UB Student Grammar Workbook Series, is a handy reference booklet bringing together in one place the many spelling rules and pronunciation rules that are introduced and worked on in the verb units. The Verb List also has additional information regarding verbs, verb forms and pronunciation. It is being used at the Upper Beginners, Pre-Intermediate and Lower Intermediate levels in the ESL Division at VCC/KEC.

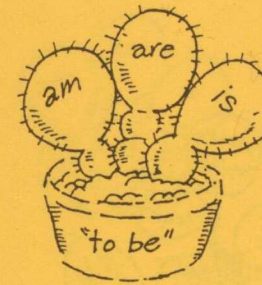
The **Verb List** can also be used in an audio lab to improve listening and pronunciation. Students could bring a cassette tape to record both their own and the teacher's voice and then use the tape for further practice on their own. Students would listen and repeat after the teacher. For example, ESL students often find it difficult to hear and produce the '**s**' ending for 'she, he, it' in the simple present tense. Students would watch the teacher's mouth while the teacher says the word (e.g. stop-stops) slowly and carefully, exaggerating the final consonants and then students repeat. The teacher would repeat the words again at normal speed (and the students would repeat). On the tape the teacher could also offer pronunciation reminders such as telling students to remember to close their lips for the [p] before they add the [s].

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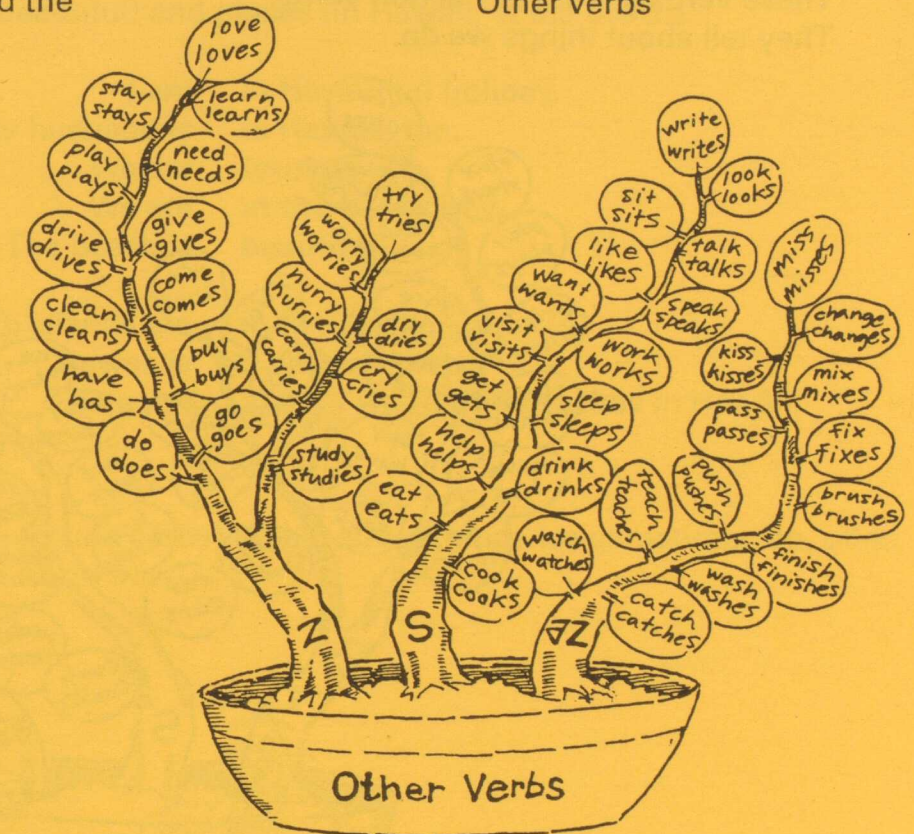
SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS

The verb
"to be"



and the

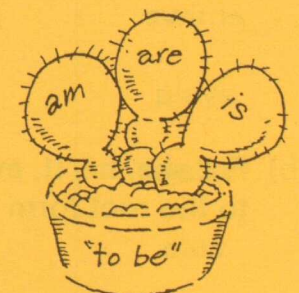
Other Verbs



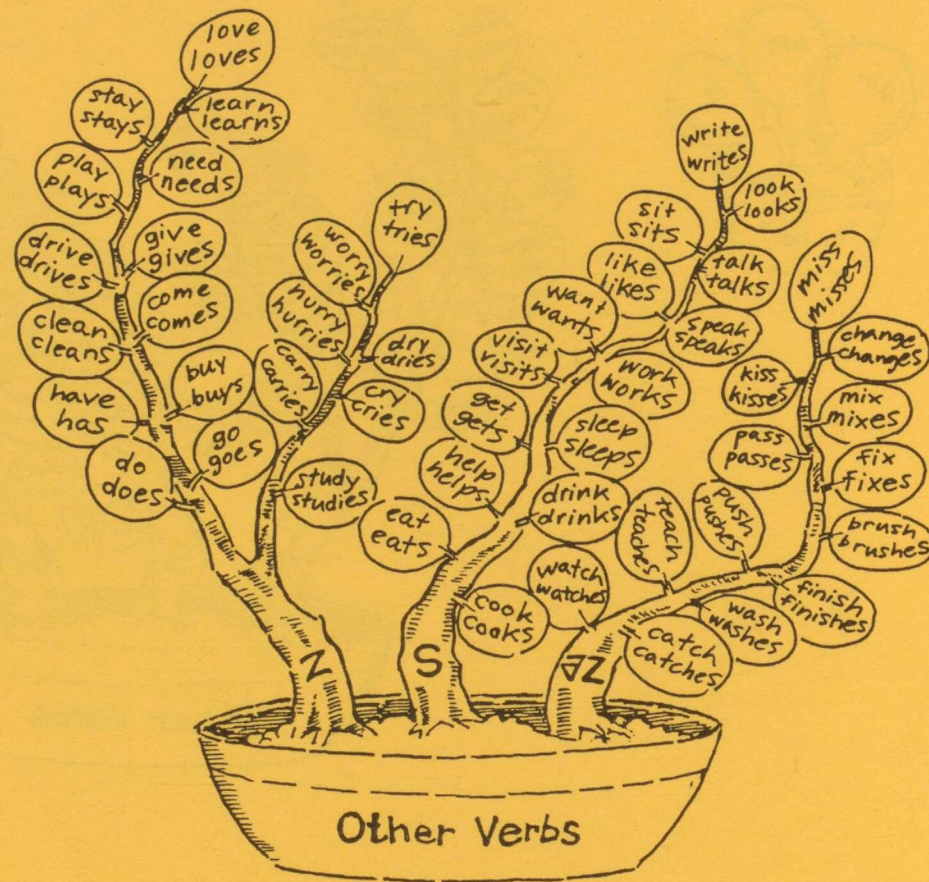
1. The "to be" family is very small.

In the **Simple Present Tense** we just use **am, are, is**.

The verb "to be" is an irregular verb.



2. The family of **Other Verbs** is very large. These verbs are usually **action verbs**. They tell about things we **do**.



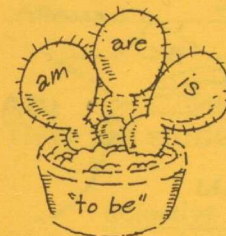
a) **I, you, we, they** take the **root** form of the verb.

I drive.
You work.
We help.
They teach.

She drives.
He works.
It teaches.

- The **s** is pronounced [z] or [s].
- The **es** is pronounced [əz] and we add an **extra syllable**.

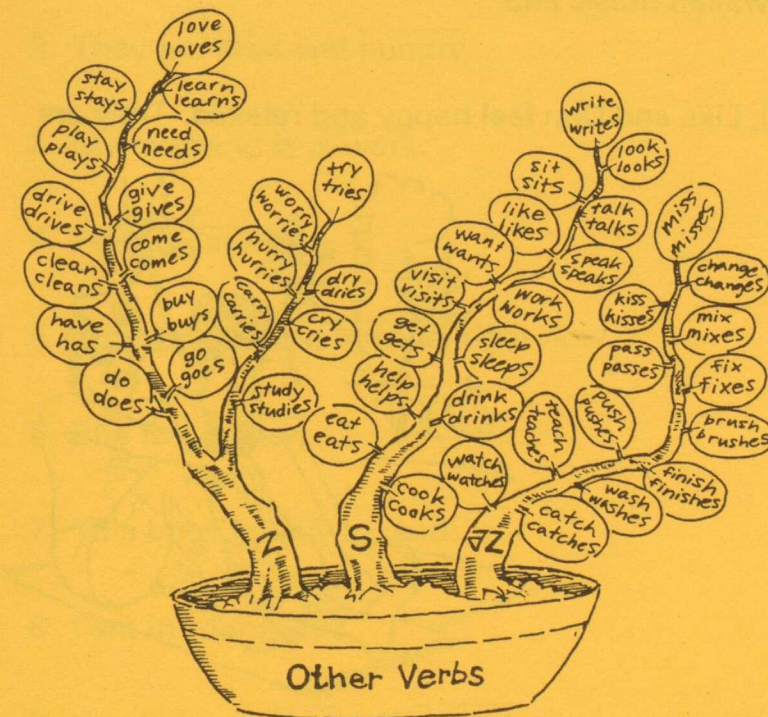
1. We use the verb **"to be"** (**am, are, is**) with **nouns** (tourist, visitor), **adjectives** (happy, beautiful) and **places** (in Hawaii, at the beach).



I am in Hawaii on holiday.
My husband is in Hawaii, too.
We are tourists.
We are at the beach now.
The beach is beautiful.

The Hawaiian Islands **are** in the Pacific Ocean.
Hawaii **is** a popular place.
There **are** a lot of wonderful beaches in Hawaii.

2. We use **Other Verbs** (action verbs) to talk about things we sometimes do, often do, do every day or never do.



I, you, we, they	she, he, it
swim	swims
play	plays
walk	walks
eat	eats
drink	drinks
watch	watches

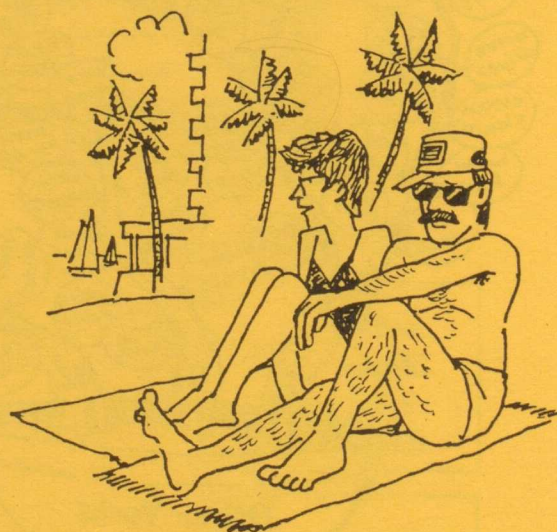
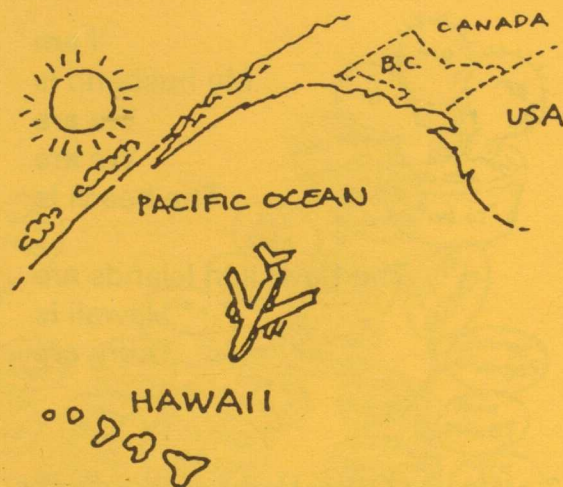
SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS

Hawaii

Every year Lisa and Don **go** to Hawaii for their holidays. They **stay** there for two weeks in a hotel near the beach. Lisa and Don **like** the weather in Hawaii. It **isn't** too hot and it **isn't** too cold. It's sunny and warm every day and it **doesn't** often **rain**.

They **are** always very happy in Hawaii. Every morning Lisa **goes** jogging and Don **goes** for long walks along the beach. In the afternoons they always **go** swimming in the warm sea. In the evenings they **go out** for dinner to different restaurants. Lisa usually **has** seafood. Don usually **eats** steak and salad. They **eat** and **listen** to Hawaiian music and **watch** the Hawaiian dancers.

After two weeks in Hawaii, Lisa and Don **feel** happy and relaxed. They **are** ready to go back to Vancouver.



new words:

jogging
seafood

- slow running
- food from the sea



tourist

- a visitor to a city or country

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"

Write noun, adjective (adj.) or place as in the examples.

noun

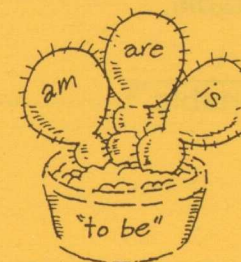
They are students.

adjective

She is worried about the test.

place

He is in the classroom.



1. The sun is hot today.
2. They are tired and hungry.
3. My husband is at work.
4. He is a dentist.
5. My wife is at the hospital right now.
6. She is a doctor.
7. This book is easy to read.
8. I am in room 3102.
9. You are very kind and helpful.
10. We are teachers at K.E.C.
11. This music is beautiful.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"

12. The sky is very blue today.

13. The money is on the kitchen table.

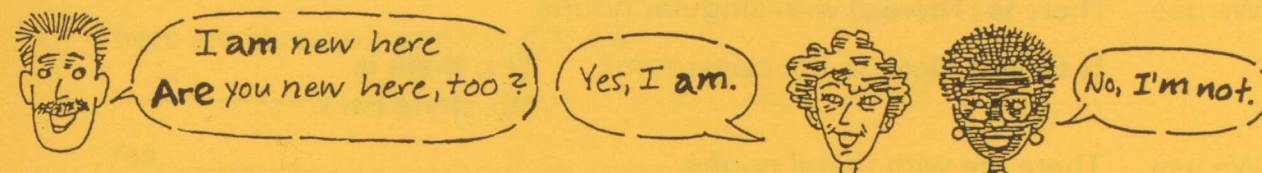
14. These boots are really comfortable.

15. Is that your umbrella?

Note: In English we use the verb "to be" (am, are, is) with age. For example:
Our children **are** between the ages of 5 and 12. Our oldest child is a girl. She **is** 12 years old. Our second oldest child is a boy. He **is** 10 years old. Our third child is a boy, too. He **is** 8 years old. And the baby in the family is a girl. She **is** 5 years of age.

We don't use have or has when we talk about how old somebody is. For example, **don't say**, "My daughter has 12 years old." **Say**, "My daughter **is** 12 years old."

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"



Make questions with "Are you?"

1. I'm in Upper Beginners.

Are you in Upper Beginners?

2. I'm nervous about the test.

3. I'm sometimes late for class.

4. I'm happy to be in Canada.

5. I'm married.

6. I'm busy all the time.

7. I'm tired at the end of the day.

8. I'm hungry.

9. I'm upset about that news.

10. I'm excited about the trip to Victoria.

We use **There is (There's)** with singular nouns.

Is there a clock in the classroom? Yes, **there is**.
No, **there isn't**.

We use **There are** with plural nouns.

Are there any pictures on the walls? Yes, **there are**.
No, **there aren't**.

Make questions with **Is there** or **Are there** and give short answers.

For example: **There is** a bank machine near here.

Is there a bank machine near here?
(Yes, **there is**.)



1. **There is** a big shoe store on Main Street.

(Yes, _____.)

2. **There's** a big sale on at the store.

(Yes, _____.)

3. **There are** a lot of people in the store.

(Yes, _____.)

4. **There are** four salesclerks in the store.

How many sales clerks _____

5. **There are** boots on sale for 30% off.

(Yes, _____.)

6. **There are** shoes on sale for 25% off.

(Yes, _____.)

7. **There are** five people in the line-up to pay.

How many people _____

(five)

8. **There's** only one cashier.

(Yes, _____.)

Nouns are singular or plural.

Singular means only one, single (a book, a store).

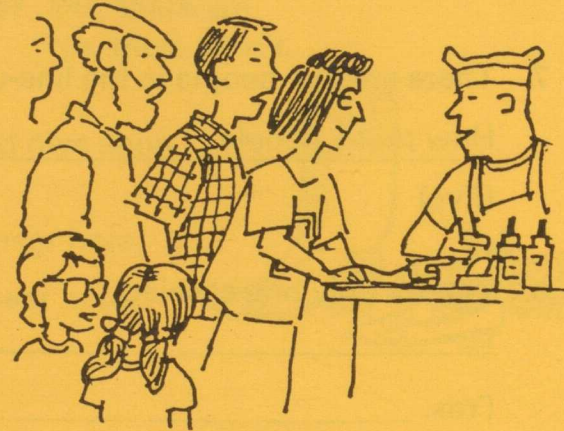
Plural means more than one (2 books, many stores).

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"

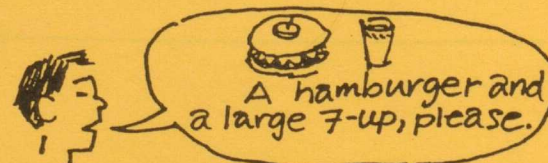
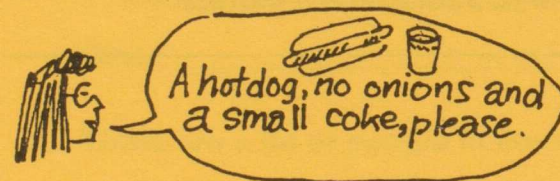
Fill in the blanks with the affirmative of "to be" (am, are, is) or negative of "to be" (I'm not, aren't, isn't).

At Stanley Park

My friend and I **are** at Stanley Park.
It **is** a beautiful day. It **isn't** cold at all.
The weather _____ sunny and
warm. The flowers _____
beautiful. The trees _____
very green.



We **aren't** tired, but we _____
hungry and thirsty so we _____ at a snack bar. We _____ lucky.
There _____ a long line-up at the snack bar. There _____ very
many people in the park. Monday **isn't** a busy day in Stanley Park in early springtime.



Check your story with the Answer Key. Then make questions with **are** and **is** and give the short answers.

For example:

1. They **are** at Stanley Park now.
 - a. **Are** they at Stanley Park now?
(Yes, they are.)
 - b. **Where are** they now?
(at Stanley Park)

Questions

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"

2. It **is** a beautiful day.

(Yes, _____.)

3. It **isn't** cold.

(No, _____.)

4. The weather **is** sunny and warm.

How _____
(sunny and warm)

5. The flowers and trees **are** beautiful.

(Yes, _____.)

6. The two young people **aren't** tired.

(No, _____.)

7. They **are** hungry and thirsty.

(Yes, _____.)

8. They **are** at a snack bar.

Why _____

Questions

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"

9. The snack bar **is** near the children's zoo.

Where

(near the Children's Zoo)

10. There **isn't** a long line up at the snack bar.

(No, _____.)

11. There **aren't** many people in the park.

(No, _____.)

12. Monday **isn't** a busy day in the park.

(No, _____.)

Word Order

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"

Adverbs of Frequency tell how often something happens.

100% —	always	always	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
90% —	usually	usually, generally	●	●		●	●	●	●
75% —	often	often, frequently		●		●		●	●
50% —	sometimes	sometimes, occasionally, once in a while, now and then	●		●			●	
10% —	rarely	rarely, seldom, hardly ever, not often, infrequently		●			●		
0% —	never	never							

Adverbs of frequency usually come after the verb "to be."

1. at 10 o'clock in the morning

BE	Subject	Adverb of Frequency?
Am Are Are Are Is Is	I you we they she he	always usually often sometimes rarely ever	at work? at work? busy? busy? in her office? at home?

2. at 10 o'clock in the morning

Subject + BE	Adverb of Frequency
I'm You're We're They're She's He's	always usually often sometimes rarely never	at work. at work. busy. busy. in her office. at home.

3. **Once in a while** can only go at the beginning or end of the sentence, but not in the middle.

Once in a while I'm late for school.
I'm late for school **once in a while**.

4. **Sometimes** can go in three places, at the beginning or the end of the sentence and in the middle.

Sometimes I'm late for school.
I'm late for school **sometimes**.
I'm **sometimes** late for school.

5. The word **ever** means **at any time in your life**. We use **ever** in questions.

A. Are you **ever** late for school?
B. No. I'm **always** on time for school. I'm **never** late.

Adverbs of frequency come after the verb "to be".

1. (always) Susan **is always** on time for work.
2. (never) She _____ late for work.
3. (often) John _____ at work.
4. (seldom) He _____ lazy.
5. (often) Susan and John _____ tired after work.
6. (rarely) They _____ absent (away) from work.
7. (usually) I _____ in bed at 11 p.m.
8. (never) I _____ in bed at 9 p.m.
9. (sometimes) We _____ out of town on weekends.
10. (always) You _____ cheerful (happy).

Unscramble the words to make good questions.

For example: (absent school he is from ever ?)

Is he ever absent from school?

1. (they worried sometimes Are ?)

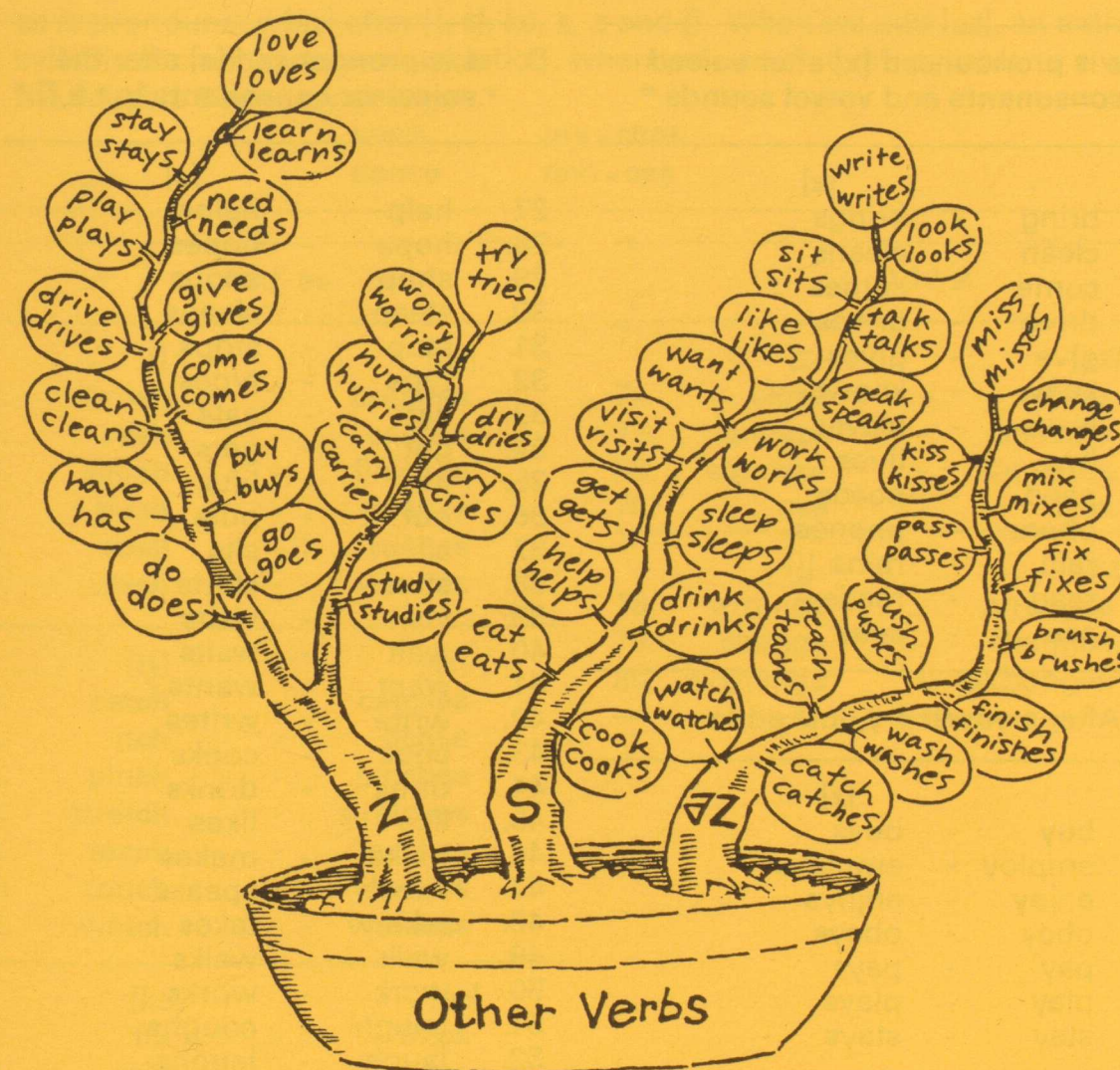
2. (busy is phone always the ?)

3. (often tired you Are ?)

4. (it cold January is usually in ?)

5. (she sick ever is ?)

The "to be" family of verbs is very small, just am, are, is. However, the family of **OTHER VERBS** is very large. These verbs are usually action verbs. We use them to talk about things we do.



- With **I, you, we, they** we use the **root form** of the verb.
- With **she, he, it, everyone** we use the **root + s** or the **root + es**.

SPELLING RULES AND PRONUNCIATION

Spelling Rules and Pronunciation of 3rd Person Singular
(she, he, it) of Simple Present Tense.

I, you, we, they	root	She, he, it	root + s
A. s is pronounced [z] after voiced consonants and vowel sounds .*		D. s is pronounced [s] after the voiceless consonants [p,t,k,f].*	
[z]		[s]	
1. bring	- brings	27. help	- helps
2. clean	- cleans	28. hope	- hopes
3. come	- comes	29. shop	- shops
4. drive	- drives	30. sleep	- sleeps
5. give	- gives	31. stop	- stops
6. know	- knows	32. type	- types
7. leave	- leaves	33. eat	- eats
8. live	- lives	34. get	- gets
9. need	- needs	35. lift	- lifts
10. phone	- phones	36. put	- puts
11. rain	- rains	37. sit	- sits
12. read	- reads	38. start	- starts
13. see	- sees	39. visit	- visits
B. After a vowel + y , just add s .		40. wait	- waits
[z]		41. want	- wants
14. buy	- buys	42. write	- writes
15. employ	- employs	43. cook	- cooks
16. enjoy	- enjoys	44. drink	- drinks
17. obey	- obeys	45. like	- likes
18. pay	- pays	46. make	- makes
19. play	- plays	47. speak	- speaks
20. stay	- stays	48. take	- takes
C. After a consonant + y , change the y to i and add es .		49. walk	- walks
[z]		50. work	- works
21. apply	- applies	51. cough	- coughs
22. cry	- cries	52. laugh	- laughs
23. deny	- denies	53. puff	- puffs
24. hurry	- hurries	E. DO, GO and HAVE are irregular .	
25. reply	- replies	do	→ [dʌz] does
26. study	- studies	go	→ [gɔʊz] goes
		have	→ [hæz] has

* See Appendix A on p. 64.

SPELLING RULES AND PRONUNCIATION

I, you, we, they root	She, he, it root + es s
<p>F. es is pronounced [əz] after [ʃ, tʃ, ks, s, z and j]. When we add [əz], an extra syllable is created. In pronunciation, when we add an extra syllable to a word the syllable boundary changes.*</p> <div> <div>teach</div> <div>dance</div> <div>tea • ches</div> <div>dan • ces</div> </div>	
Add es .	Add s .
<div> <div>[ʃ]</div> <div>[əz]</div> <div>54. brush - brushes</div> <div>55. cash - cashes</div> <div>56. finish - finishes</div> <div>57. push - pushes</div> <div>58. rush - rushes</div> <div>59. wash - washes</div> </div>	<div> <div>[z]</div> <div>[əz]</div> <div>74. close - closes</div> <div>75. sneeze - sneezes</div> <div>56. squeeze - squeezes</div> <div>76. use - uses</div> </div>
<div> <div>[tʃ]</div> <div>[əz]</div> <div>60. catch - catches</div> <div>61. itch - itches</div> <div>62. pinch - pinches</div> <div>63. stretch - stretches</div> <div>64. teach - teaches</div> <div>65. touch - touches</div> <div>66. watch - watches</div> </div>	<div> <div>[j]</div> <div>[əz]</div> <div>78. arrange - arranges</div> <div>79. change - changes</div> <div>80. exchange - exchanges</div> </div>
<div> <div>[ks]</div> <div>[əz]</div> <div>67. fix - fixes</div> <div>68. mix - mixes</div> <div>69. relax - relaxes</div> <div>70. tax - taxes</div> </div>	
<div> <div>[s]</div> <div>[əz]</div> <div>71. kiss - kisses</div> <div>72. miss - misses</div> <div>73. pass - passes</div> </div>	

* See Appendix B on p. 65.

Imperatives and Polite Requests

We use the **root form** of the verb or the helper **don't** and the **root** to make imperatives and polite requests.

Imperatives

Watch out!
Look out!
Be careful!

Walk. _____
Wait. _____
Play nicely. _____
Put it here. _____

Don't touch!
Don't do that!
Don't be so noisy!

Don't run.
Don't go.
Don't fight.
Don't put it there.

Polite Requests (Please)

Please sit here.
Please wait there.
Please smoke outside.
Please use that phone.
Please listen.
Please speak English.

Please don't sit there.
Please don't wait here.
Please don't smoke in here.
Please don't use this one.
Please don't talk.
Please don't use your language in class.

I you we they

1. Yes/No Questions

To make questions with **I, you, we, they** we use the helper **do** and the **root form** of the verb.

In the short answers we use the helpers **do** and **don't**.

helper	subject	root	short answers	
Do	you	study?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Do	I	play?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do	you	walk?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do	they	work?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

2. Negative Statements

To make negatives with **I, you, we, they** we use the helper **don't** and the **root form** of the verb.

subject	root	subject	helper	root
I	study.	I	don't	study.
You	play.	You	don't	play.
We	walk.	We	don't	walk.
They	work.	They	don't	work.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF OTHER VERBS

She He It

3. Yes/No Questions

To make questions with **she, he, it** we use the helper **does** and the **root form** of the verb.

In the short answers we use the helpers **does** and **doesn't**.

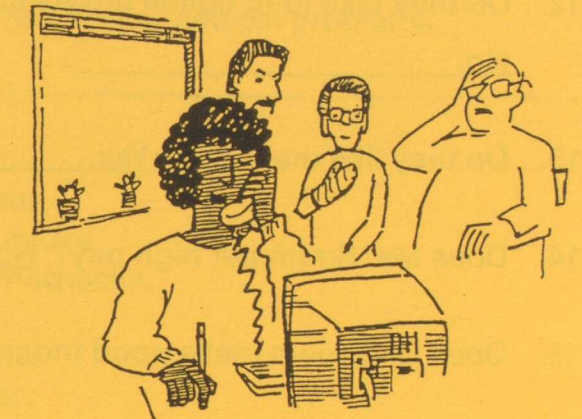
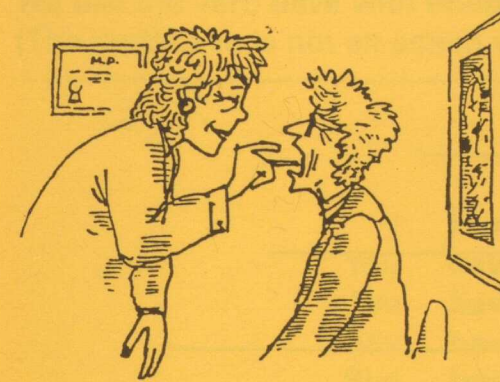
helper	subject	root	short answers
Does	he	drive?	Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.
Does	she	go?	Yes, she does. No she doesn't.
Does	it	work?	Yes, it does. No, it doesn't.

4. Negative Statements

To make negatives with **she, he, it** we use the helper **doesn't** and the **root form** of the verb.

subject	root + s	subject	helper	root
He	drives.	He	doesn't	drive.
She	goes.	She	doesn't	go.
It	works.	It	doesn't	work.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF OTHER VERBS



Write the short answers to the questions:

- Does Dr. Brown work at home? No, she doesn't.
- Does she work in a big hospital? No,
- Does she have an office and examination room? Yes,
- Does the patient with the doctor have a stomachache? No,
- Does she have a sore throat? Yes,
- Does Helen Smith, the receptionist, give patients medicine?
No,
- Does she answer the phone? Yes,
- Does she make appointments for people to see the doctor?
Yes,
- Do the people in the waiting room want to see the doctor?
Yes,
- Do they have appointments? Yes,
- Do Dr. Brown and Ms. Smith work hard every day? Yes,

12. Do they take long coffee breaks and long lunch hours?

No, _____.

13. Do they like their jobs? Yes, _____.

14. Does Ms. Smith get high pay? No, _____.

15. Does Dr. Brown make good money? Yes, _____.

new words: **patient** - sick person

receptionist - the person in an office who answers the telephone and greets people

We use the verb **have** with **nouns** when we talk about medical problems.
(The verb have is not an action verb.)

		noun
I	have	a headache.
You	have	a stomachache.
We	have	colds.
They	have	coughs.
She	has	a fever.
He	has	the flu.
It	has	a rash.

Make sentences about the pictures.

For example:



	noun
I have	a headache.
She has	a headache.



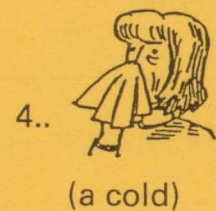
1. She _____.
(a stomachache) She _____.
(an upset stomach)



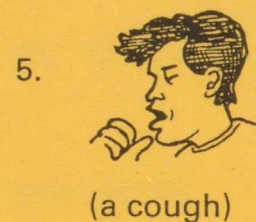
2. My son _____.
(an earache)



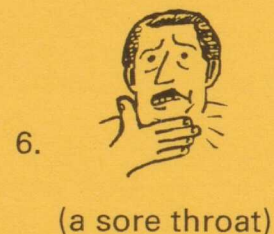
3. My daughter _____.
(a toothache)



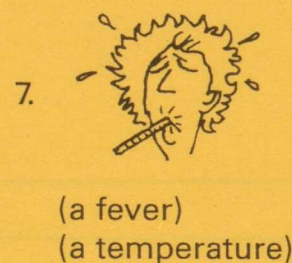
My mother _____.



He _____.

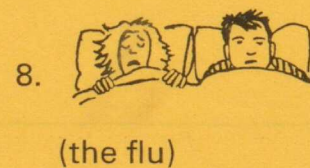


I _____.

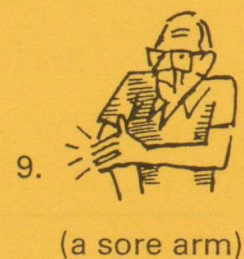


You _____.

You _____.



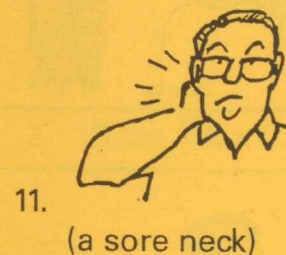
You _____.



My grandfather _____.



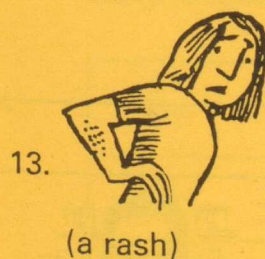
My grandmother _____.



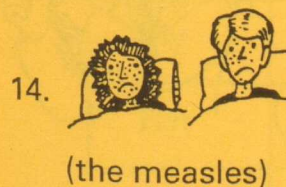
I _____.



You _____.



My daughter _____.



My children _____.



My father _____.

Speaking: Practice these dialogues with a partner.

1. (At the doctor's office, talking to the receptionist)

A. I have an appointment with Dr. Brown at 2:00.

My name is _____.

B. Right. Please take a seat.



2. (with the doctor)

A. What seems to be the matter?
(What's the matter?)

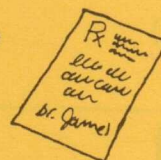
B. I have a headache and my eyes hurt.



3. (the doctor gives the patient a prescription)

A. Take this medicine 3 times a day with food.
Don't take it on an empty stomach. Take the
medicine for 7 days. Use all of it.

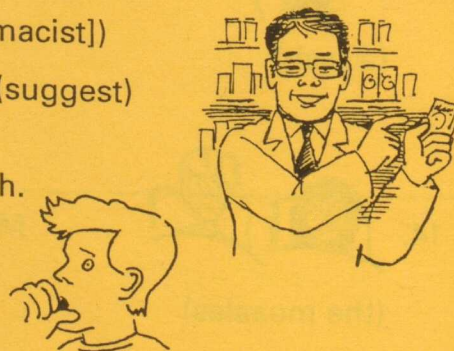
B. I understand.



4. (at the drugstore, talking to the druggist [pharmacist])

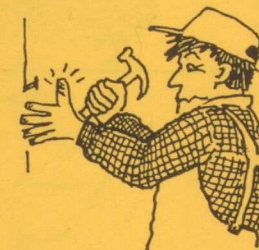
A. I have a bad cough. Can you recommend (suggest)
something good?

B. Yes. This medicine is very good for a cough.



We also use the verb **hurt** to talk about medical problems.

1.



Ouch! That hurts!
Ow! That hurts!

2. Does it hurt?

Yes, it does. It really hurts.
No, it doesn't. It doesn't hurt at all.
A little.

3.




My	eyes	hurt.
My	feet	hurt.
Our	legs	hurt.
Their	shoulders	hurt.
	They	hurt.

4.

My	neck	hurts.
Her	throat	hurts.
His	tooth	hurts.
My	finger	hurts.
Her	arm	hurts.
His	foot	hurts.
My	back	hurts.
	It	hurts.

"B" was sick yesterday. You talk to "B" today. What do you say?

A. How **are** you **feeling** today?
How **do** you **feel** today?

 <p>B. Fine, thanks.</p> <p>Better, thanks.</p> <p>Much better.</p> <p>Pretty good, thanks.</p> <p>Not too bad.</p> <p>A little better, thanks.</p>	 <p>B. So-so.</p> <p>Okay. Not great.</p> <p>All right. Not great.</p> <p>Okay. Not 100%.</p>	 <p>B. Not great. I *still have a bad cold.</p> <p>Not terrific. I still have a headache.</p> <p>Not so hot. I still have a headache.</p> <p>Lousy. I still have a bad toothache.</p>
<p>A. That's good.</p> <p>or</p> <p>A. I'm glad to hear that.</p> <p>B. Thanks.</p>	<p>A. Oh, well, take care of yourself, eh.</p> <p>B. Thanks. I will.</p>	<p>A. Umm. That's too bad.</p> <p>or</p> <p>A. Umm. I'm sorry to hear that.</p> <p>B. Oh, well. That's the way it goes.</p> <p>or</p> <p>That's life.</p>

new words: I **still** have a cold. =
I continue to have a cold.

Not terrific/not so hot - not good
lousy - very bad



She
He
It

root + s/es

Susan's Saturdays

Susan **gets** Saturdays and Sundays **off** from work.
(get)

On Saturday she _____ her apartment,
(clean)
_____ her clothes and _____ shopping for
(wash) (go)
food at the big supermarket near her place. In the evening she _____ out
(go)
with friends or she _____ at home and _____ TV.
(stay) (watch)

(Check your story with the answer key before you make the questions.)

Make Questions with **does** + **root**.

1. What days **does she get off** from work?
(She gets **Saturdays and Sundays** off.)
2. When _____ her apartment?
(She cleans it on **Saturday**.)
3. What _____?
(She washes **her clothes**.)
4. Where _____ for food?
(She goes shopping **at a big supermarket**.)
5. Who _____ with?
(She goes out with **friends**.)

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF OTHER VERBS

She, he, it doesn't + root

Tell what really happened in the story on page 31.

This side is wrong.

This side is correct.

1. Susan gets **Monday to Friday** off.

(on Saturday)

2. She cleans her **car**.

(on Saturday)

3. She washes her **hair**.

(on Saturday)

4. She goes shopping for **clothes**.

5. She goes out with her **parents**.

1. **No.** She doesn't get **Monday to Friday** off. She gets **Saturday and Sunday** off.

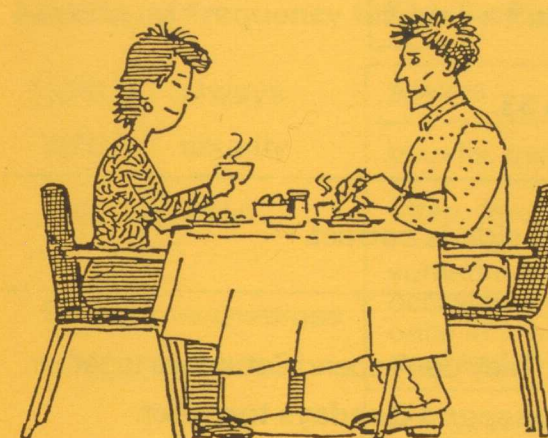
2. **No.** She _____ her **car**.
She _____ her **apartment**.

3. **No.** _____
She _____

4. **No.** _____

5. **No.** _____

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF OTHER VERBS



I
You
We **root**
They

Sundays Together

On Sundays Susan and her boyfriend

spend the day together. They _____
(spend) (have)
brunch in a nice restaurant.

Then they _____ shopping at a mall or they _____ for a drive somewhere.
(go) (go)

They _____ supper together. After supper they _____ TV.
(eat) (watch)

brunch - late breakfast/early lunch.

(Check your story with the answer key before you make the questions.)

Make Questions with **do** + root.

1. What day do they spend together?
(They spend **Sundays** together.)

2. Where _____ brunch?
(They have brunch **in a restaurant**.)

3. When _____ shopping at a mall?
(They go shopping at a mall **on Sunday afternoons**.)

4. What meal _____ together in the evening?
(They eat **supper** together.)

5. When _____ TV?
(They watch TV **after supper**.)

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF OTHER VERBS

I, you, we, they don't + root

Tell what really happened in the story on page 33.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>This side is wrong.</p> <hr/> <p>1. They spend Saturdays together.</p> <p>2. They have brunch at home.</p> <p>3. They go shopping on Main Street.</p> <p>4. They go for a walk.</p> <p>5. They watch TV after they have brunch.</p> | <p>This side is correct.</p> <hr/> <p>1. No. They don't spend Saturdays together. They spend Sundays together.</p> <p>2. No. They _____
brunch at home. They _____</p> <p>3. No. _____

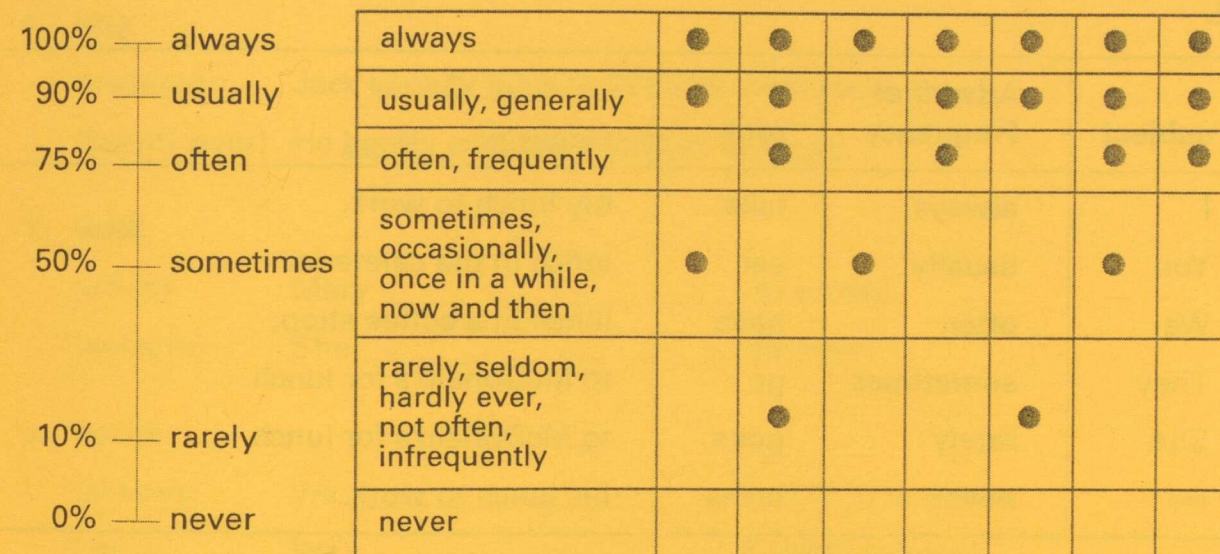
_____</p> <p>4. No. _____

_____</p> <p>5. No. _____

_____</p> |
|---|---|

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF OTHER VERBS

Adverbs of Frequency tell how often something happens.



Adverbs of Frequency usually go **between** the subject and the action verb.

1.

helper	subject	Adverb of Frequency	root
Do	I	always	take	my lunch to work?
Do	you	usually	buy	lunch in the cafeteria?
Do	we	often	eat	lunch in a coffee shop?
Do	they	sometimes	go	to McDonald's for lunch?
Does	she	ever	go	to McDonald's for lunch?
Does	he	ever	take	his lunch to work?

Adverbs of Frequency usually go **between** the subject and the action verb.

2.

subject	Adverb of Frequency	root
I	always	take	my lunch to work.
You	usually	eat	lunch in the cafeteria.
We	often	have	lunch in a coffee shop.
They	sometimes	go	to McDonald's for lunch.
She	rarely	goes	to McDonald's for lunch.
He	never	takes	his lunch to work.

3. **Once in a while** can only go at the beginning or the end of a sentence, but not in the middle.

Once in a while I take my lunch to work.
I take my lunch to work **once in a while**.

4. **Sometimes** can go in three places, at the beginning or the end of the sentence and in the middle.

Sometimes I take my lunch to work.
I take my lunch to work **sometimes**.
I **sometimes** take my lunch to work.

5. The word **ever** means **at any time in your life**. We use **ever** in questions.

- A. Do you **ever** take your lunch to work?
B. Yes, I do. I **often** take my lunch to work.
- A. Does your father **ever** speak English to you?
B. No, he doesn't. He **never** speaks English to me.
He **always** speaks Chinese.

Adverbs of Frequency with Other Verbs

1. **buy**

(usually) Jack **usually buys** food at Save-on-Food.

(hardly ever) He **hardly ever buys** food at Safeway.

2. **walk**

(often) Mary _____ to school.

(seldom) She _____ to work.

3. **speak**

(always) We _____ French at home.

(never) We _____ English at home.

4. **drink**

(not often) They **don't often** _____ coffee.

(usually) They _____ tea.

5. **eat**

(often) I _____ seafood.

(rarely) I _____ meat.

Unscramble the words to make good questions.

For example: (always a lot Does in spring rain it ?)

Does it always rain a lot in spring?

1. (class in always Do speak you English ?)

2. (she Does jokes make often ?)

3. (wine drink they Do ever ?)

4. (usually late get he home Does ?)

5. (work often overtime Do you ?)

Study and Practice

Do you ever?

Does it ever?

1. A. Do you ever phone long distance?
B. Yes, I do. I often phone my parents in El Salvador.
2. A. Does your husband ever make Canadian food?
B. No, he doesn't. He never makes Canadian food. He doesn't like it.
3. A. Does your wife ever help you with your English?
B. Yes, she does. She usually helps me if I have a problem.
4. A. Do you ever go dancing at a disco?
B. No, I don't. I never go dancing. I don't know how to dance.
5. A. Does it ever snow in your country?
B. Yes, it does. It usually snows in January and February.

**SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE
OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS**

Put the **Adverbs of Frequency** in the correct place in the sentence. Review pages 13-14 and pages 35-36 before you start the exercise.

1. Mary **is** late for work. (often)

Mary **is often** late for work.

2. Mary **comes** to work late. (often)

Mary **often comes** to work late.

3. John **is** at home in the evenings. (usually)

4. John **stays** at home in the evenings. (usually)

5. They **are** on time for school. (always)

6. They **come** to school on time. (always)

7. It **is** cold in November. (sometimes)

8. It **snows** in November. (sometimes)

**SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE
OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS**

9. I **am** in the library in the afternoons. (usually)

10. I **study** in the library in the afternoons. (usually)

11. The baby **is** in bed early. (always)

12. The baby **goes** to bed early. (always)

13. The bus **is** late. (often)

14. The bus **comes** late. (often)

15. We **walk** in the park at night. (never)

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS

Write the long answers:

1. How often are they absent from school? (two or three times a month)
They are absent from school **two or three times a month.**

2. How often does she work overtime? (every day)

3. How often is he sick? (once in a while)

4. How often do they come to see you? (every Sunday afternoon)

5. How often does the seabus go? (every 15 minutes)

6. How often are the bank machines out of order? (about twice a month)

7. How often does she use a computer? (twice a week)

8. How often is your boss out of town? (once a month)

"to be" + Adjectives
Like/want + Nouns

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS

be + adjective		like/want + noun	
I'm	thirsty. hungry.	I like	orange ^{noun} juice.
You're		I want	some orange juice.
We're			
They're			
She's		She likes	^{noun} hot dogs.
He's		She wants	a hot dog.

Make sentences about the pictures.

1.



Mary is ^{adjective} thirsty. She ^{noun} likes tea.
She **wants** some tea.

2.



I _____ hungry. I **like** hamburgers.

I _____

3.



Bill _____ thirsty. He _____ beer.

He _____

4.



Ken and Lisa _____ hungry.

They _____ fish and chips.

They _____

Check your answers in the answer key before you do the next exercise.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS

Make questions about the pictures.

1.



Is Mary thirsty? (Yes, she is.)

Does she like tea? (Yes, she does.)

What does she want to drink? (She wants some tea.)

2.



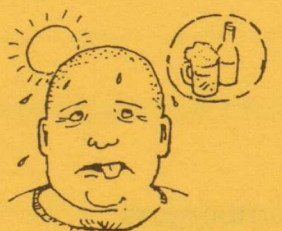
_____ you hungry? (Yes, I _____.)

_____ you _____ hamburgers? (Yes, I _____.)

What _____ you _____ to eat?

(I want a deluxe hamburger.)

3.



_____ Bill thirsty? (Yes, he _____.)

_____ he _____ beer? (Yes, he _____.)

What _____ he _____ to drink?

(He wants a big glass of cold beer.)

4.



_____ they hungry? (Yes, they _____.)

_____ they _____ fish and chips?

(Yes, they _____.)

What _____ they _____ to eat? (They each want a large order of fish and chips.)

a

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Medical Problems

1. We use the verb **have** with **nouns** to talk about medical problems.

I		She	
You	have	He	has
We	(don't have)	It	(doesn't have)
They			

(noun)
have a headache
have an earache
have a toothache
have a stomachache

(noun)
have a sore neck
have a sore arm
have a broken leg

(noun)
have the measles
have the flu
have a rash
have a pain

2. We use the verb **be** with **adjectives**.

John is **sick**.

We use the verb **be** with **places**.

He is **at a medical clinic**.

The verb **be** is the helping verb (auxiliary verb) for **Present Continuous Tense**.

He **is waiting** to see a doctor.

Complete the sentences about the pictures.

For example:



(a headache)

Present Continuous
I'm not feeling well.
Are you feeling well?
No, I'm not.

Linda isn't feeling well.

Is Linda feeling well?
No, she isn't.

have + noun

I have a headache.
Do you have a headache?
Yes, I do.

She has a headache.

Does she have a headache?
Yes, she does.

1.



(a stomachache)

My aunt isn't feeling well. She _____ a stomachache.

_____ your aunt feeling well? No, she _____.

_____ she have a stomachache? Yes, she _____.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

2.



(an earache)

My son _____ at the doctor's office.

He _____ an earache.

Why _____ your son at the doctor's? (Because.....)

_____ your son _____ an earache? Yes, he _____.

3.



(a toothache)

My daughter _____ at the dentist's.

She _____ a toothache.

Why _____ your daughter at the dentist's? (Because.....)

_____ your daughter _____ a toothache?

Yes, she _____.

4.



(a cold)

My mother is blowing her nose.

She _____ a cold.

_____ your mother _____ her nose?

Yes, she _____.

_____ she _____ a cold? Yes, she _____.

5.



(a cough)

Sam is covering his mouth because he doesn't want to spread germs. He _____ a cough.

Why _____ Sam _____ his mouth? (Because.....)

_____ he _____ to spread germs?

No, he _____. _____ he _____ a cough?

Yes, he _____.

6.



(a sore throat)

Ken _____ speaking quietly.

He _____ a sore throat.

Why _____ Ken _____ quietly? (Because.....)

_____ he _____ a sore throat? Yes, he _____.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

7.



(a fever)
(a temperature)

My grandmother _____ feeling very warm.

She _____ a fever.

_____ your grandmother _____ very warm?

Yes, she _____.

_____ she _____ a fever? Yes, she _____.

8.



(the flu)

Susan and her husband _____ in bed.

They both _____ the flu.

Why _____ they in bed? (Because.....)

_____ they both _____ the flu? Yes, they _____.

9.



(a sore arm)

My grandfather's arm is bothering him.

He _____ a sore arm.

_____ your grandfather's arm _____ him?

Yes, it _____.

_____ he _____ a sore arm?

Yes, he _____.

10.



(a sore leg)

My grandmother is holding her leg.

She _____ a sore leg.

Why _____ your grandmother _____ her leg?

(Because.....)

_____ she _____ a sore leg? Yes, she _____.

11.



(a sore neck)

A. Why _____ you holding your neck?

_____ you tired?

B. No. I _____ tired. I _____ a sore neck.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

12.



(a broken leg)

Jack is using crutches because he _____ a broken leg.

Why _____ Jack _____ crutches? (Because.....)

_____ he _____ a broken leg?

Yes, he _____.

13.



(a rash)

Jane's arm _____ itchy.

She _____ a rash on her arm.

_____ Jane's arm itchy? Yes, it _____.

_____ she _____ a rash? Yes, she _____.

14.



(the measles)

My children _____ sick.

They _____ the measles.

_____ your children sick? Yes, they _____.

_____ they have the measles? Yes, they _____.

15.



(a pain in his chest)

Bill _____ worried.

He _____ a pain in his chest.

_____ Bill worried? Yes, he _____.

_____ he _____ a pain in his chest? Yes, he _____.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS

	Affirmative	Negative
The verb "to be"	I'm is are	I'm not isn't aren't
Other Verbs	I, They, You root She, He root + s	don't root doesn't root

1. They **are** at home.

They aren't at work.
(not/be)

2. They **have** colds.

They don't feel well.
(not/feel)

3. He is at the dentist's.

He _____ at the doctor's.
(not/be)

4. He has a toothache.

He _____ an earache.
(not/have)

5. I'm at home in bed.

I _____ in my office.
(not/be)

6. I have a sore throat, but

I _____ a fever.
(not/have)

7. I need a cough candy.

I _____ a tylenol.
(not/need)

8. She is in the hospital.

She _____ at home.
(not/be)

9. She wants to be at home.

She _____ to be in the hospital.
(not/want)

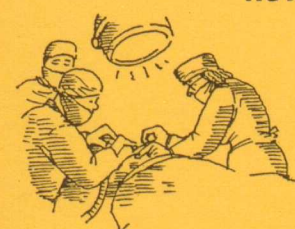
10. You just need to rest for a month.

You _____ to have an operation.
(not/need)

new words: cough candy/cough drop

- medicine for sore throats and coughs

tylenol - the name of a headache medicine



an operation (surgery)

Circle the correct words:

For example:

My aunt ^{doesn't}_{isn't} feeling well. She ^{has}_{is} a stomachache.

1. Ken ^{isn't}_{doesn't} speaking loudly. He ^{has}_{is} a sore throat, but he ^{doesn't have}_{doesn't has} a cough.
2. My grandmother ^{is}_{has} sick. She ^{have}_{has} a fever, but she ^{not has}_{doesn't have} a stomachache.
3. Susan and her husband ^{don't}_{aren't} at work. They ^{have}_{are} in bed. They ^{are}_{have} the flu.
4. My grandfather ^{doesn't}_{isn't} happy. He ^{is}_{has} a very sore arm.
5. My grandmother ^{has}_{is} a sore leg. She ^{isn't have}_{doesn't have} a sore arm.
6. I ^{am}_{have} a broken leg. I ^{not have}_{don't have} a broken arm.
7. Jane's arm ^{has}_{is} itchy. She ^{isn't have}_{doesn't have} mosquito bites. She ^{has}_{have} a rash.
8. My children ^{have}_{are} sick. They ^{has}_{have} the measles. They ^{aren't have}_{don't have} the chicken pox.
9. The children ^{not feeling}_{aren't feeling} well. They ^{at home}_{are at home} in bed.
10. The children ^{not have}_{don't have} toothaches. They ^{are}_{have} earaches.
11. ^{Is}_{Does} he feeling well? ^{Is}_{Does} he have an earache?

12. ^{Does}_{Is} he at the doctor's office? ^{Has}_{Does} he have an earache?
13. ^{Do}_{Are} they in bed? ^{Are}_{Do} they have the flu?
14. Is she ^{hold}_{holding} her leg? Does she ^{has}_{have} a sore leg?
15. Is he ^{using}_{use} crutches? Does he ^{have}_{has} a broken leg?
16. Is her arm ^{itches}_{itchy}? ^{Is}_{Does} she have a rash?
17. Is he ^{speaks}_{speaking} quietly? Does he ^{has}_{have} a sore throat?
18. Is he ^{worry}_{worried}? Does he ^{has}_{have} a pain in his chest?

Affirmative

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Use Present Continuous Tense (**I'm writing**) or Simple Present Tense (**I write**) to fill in the blanks:

For example: (drive) Susan **is driving** to work **now**.
She **drives** to work **every day**.

1. play

Look! Mary and John _____ tennis.

They _____ tennis in this park every day.

2. wait

Please _____ over there.

3. wait

Hurry up! We _____ for you.

4. study

Bill often _____ in the library after class.

Look! That's him. He _____ at the table near the information desk.

5. try

Can you turn down the TV?

I _____ to sleep.

6. try

My sister _____ to learn five new words of English every day.

7. think

You look worried. What _____ you _____ about?

Affirmative

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

8. smell

Umm! That _____ good.

9. cook

What _____ you _____?

10. come

It's time to go. _____ your father _____ with us?

11. go

_____ without him. He'll come later.

12. have

How many English-speaking friends _____ you _____?

13. cry

Why _____ the children _____? Is something wrong?

14. keep

This coffee is a little bitter.

Where _____ you _____ the sugar?

15. think

Unemployment is a big problem.

What _____ you _____ about the unemployment situation in B.C.?

Fill in the blanks with:

Simple Present Tense (I **don't write**, he **doesn't write**) or

Present Continuous Tense (I'm **not writing**, she **isn't writing**, they **aren't writing**)

1. stay

My sister and her husband **aren't staying** with us right now. We don't have room.

2. have

This tape recorder _____ good sound. It isn't clear.

3. enjoy

I _____ this party. There's too much drinking. Let's leave.

4. sit down

Watch out! _____ on that bench. There's a sign. It says WET PAINT.

5. do

This plant _____ very well. Maybe I should give it some plant food.

6. speak have

My parents _____ English very well. They want to attend English classes, but they _____ time. They're too busy.

Practice these dialogues with a partner.

1. (at the doctor's office, your child has an appointment)

A. I'm here for ^{my daughter's} my son's appointment at 10:00.

The name is Smith. (You give the family name.)

B. Right. Just take a seat, please.

A. Thank you.

2. (or you can say)

A. I'm here for ^{Sally Smith's} Sammy Smith's appointment at 10:00.

B. Okay. Please take a seat. The doctor will be with you shortly (soon).

A. Thank you.

3. (at school, talking to the teacher)

A. I have to leave early today. I have a doctor's appointment.

B. Thanks for telling me.

A. Right.

4. (at school, talking to the teacher)

A. I'm sorry. I can't come to school tomorrow. I have a dentist's appointment.

B. Thanks for letting me know.

A. Right.

5. (at school, talking to the teacher)

A. Excuse me.

B. Yes?

A. I don't feel well.

B. Oh?

A. I have a bad headache. I think I'll go home.

B. Oh. Okay. Take care of yourself.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Useful Language For at School

How do you say this word? / How do you pronounce this?

How do you spell it?

What does this word mean?

I don't understand. Please explain it again.

I'm not clear. Could you explain it again, please?

Please speak more slowly. / Please speak a little slower.

Please speak a little louder.

Thank you for your help.

Speaking

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS

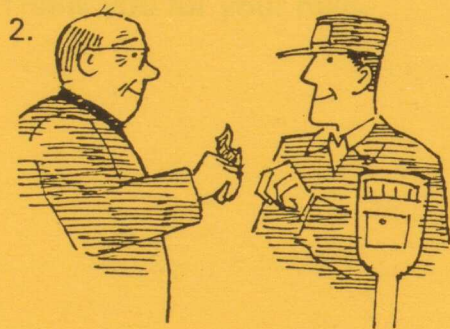
COMPLIMENTS

1. A. I like your sweater. It's very nice.
B. Oh. Thank you. It was a present from my sister.
2. A. That's a nice color on you.
B. Thank you.
3. A. You're a very good cook.
B. Do you really think so?
A. Yes, I do. You cook very well.
B. Well, thank you.
4. A. You speak English very well.
B. Oh, no
A. Yes, you do. Your English is very good.
B. Well, thank you.
5. A. I love your apartment. It's beautiful.
B. Thank you. We're very happy here.
6. A. You have a beautiful home.
B. Thank you. I'm glad you like it.

Practice these dialogues with a partner.



1. A. That's \$24.87. Do you have the 2 cents?
B. Yes, I do. Here you are.
A. Great.



2. A. Excuse me. Do you have change for a dollar?
B. Sorry, I don't.
A. Thanks anyway.
B. You bet. (No problem.)



3. A. Excuse me. Can you change a dollar?
B. What do you need?
A. Quarters.
B. Here you are.
A. Thanks very much.
B. You bet. (You're welcome.)



4. Bank teller: Here you are, \$100.
Customer: Can I have smaller bills, please?
Bank teller: Sure.
Here you are. 20, 40, 60, 80, 90, 95, 100.
Customer: Thanks.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Important Things to Know About Simple Present Tense

1. We use it when we talk about **habits, routines** or **anything we do regularly** (usually), or **do often**.

They smoke. (a bad habit)

They always lock their car doors. (a good habit)

She gets up at 7 a.m. every morning.

Then she takes a shower, gets dressed, eats breakfast and goes to school. (daily routine)

He often buys food in Chinatown.

He usually buys meat at the Dollar Meat Store. (something he does regularly)

2. **We often use Adverbs of Frequency** (always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely [seldom], never) **and words that tell how often** (every day, every weekend, once a week, twice a day,) **with the Simple Present Tense**.

They go to Hawaii for two weeks every year.

They usually go there in February, but sometimes they go in November.

3. We use Simple Present Tense **to talk about our feelings** or **our opinions (ideas) about things**.

(feeling) I love sunny weather. I hate rainy weather.

(feeling) I hope I pass the driving test.

(feeling) I really like you. I hope you like me.

(opinion) I think food prices are too high.

(opinion) I think Vancouver is a beautiful city.

4. The verbs - **feel, look, sound, smell and taste** - are special. **We use them with adjectives**. They are called "**linking verbs**".

I feel sleepy.

That exercise looks easy.

That movie sounds interesting.

This soup smells good.

These vegetables taste good.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

5. We also use the Simple Present Tense **to talk about facts** (something everyone knows is true).

The capital of Canada is Ottawa.

The capital of B.C. is Victoria.

The earth is round.

Planets need sunlight and water to grow.

It often rains in Vancouver in the wintertime.

6. We often use the Simple Present Tense **to talk about the future** when we talk about doctor appointments, dentist appointments, bus schedules, train schedules, airplane flight times and school schedules.

I have a doctor's appointment at 2:00 next Monday.

The bus for Victoria leaves at 8 a.m.

What time does your parent's plane leave?

When does the new school term begin?

7. We often use the Simple Present Tense of the verbs **can, have to, want and need, to talk about the future.**

I can't go to the party on Friday night. I have to work.

She wants to buy a new car next year.

He needs to leave school early tomorrow.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

8. We often use Simple Present Tense **to warn people about something.**

(We use the root form of the verb.)

Watch out! Look out! (This means you should be careful.)

Don't touch that! It's hot!

Never leave small children unattended (alone) in the bathtub.

Keep out of reach of children. (Put medicine or things for cleaning up high or lock the cupboard.)

Use caution: Avoid getting in eyes. (Be careful. Do not get in your eyes.)

Keep out! (You cannot go inside.)

Beware of dog. (Be careful of the dog.)

Dryclean only. (You should take the item to the drycleaners. You shouldn't wash it.)

9. We also often use Simple Present Tense **for instructions and directions.**

Busdriver: Move to the back of the bus.
Do not block the aisles.

A. How do I get to the cafeteria?

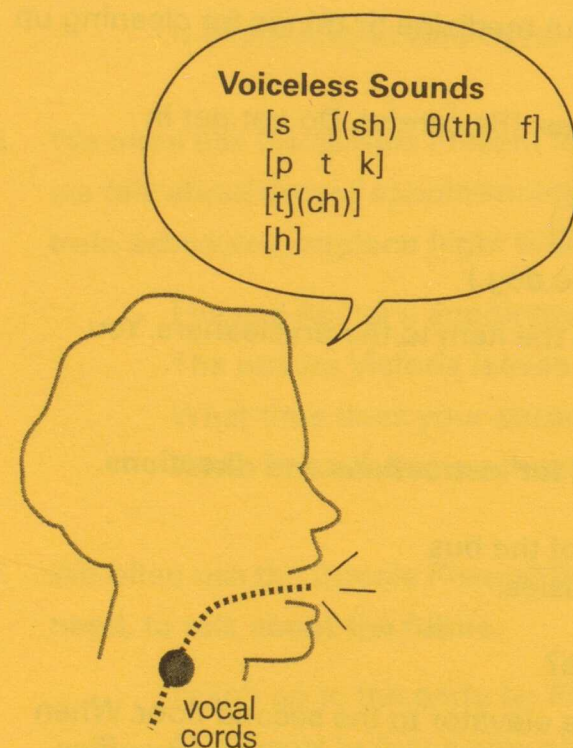
B. Go to the elevators. Take the elevator to the second floor. When you get off, turn left. The cafeteria is next to the security office.

A. How do I make good tea?

B. Put cold water in a kettle. Boil the water. Rinse out the teapot with the boiling water. Put in some tea. Pour the boiling water over the tea. Then, let the tea steep for two minutes before you drink it.

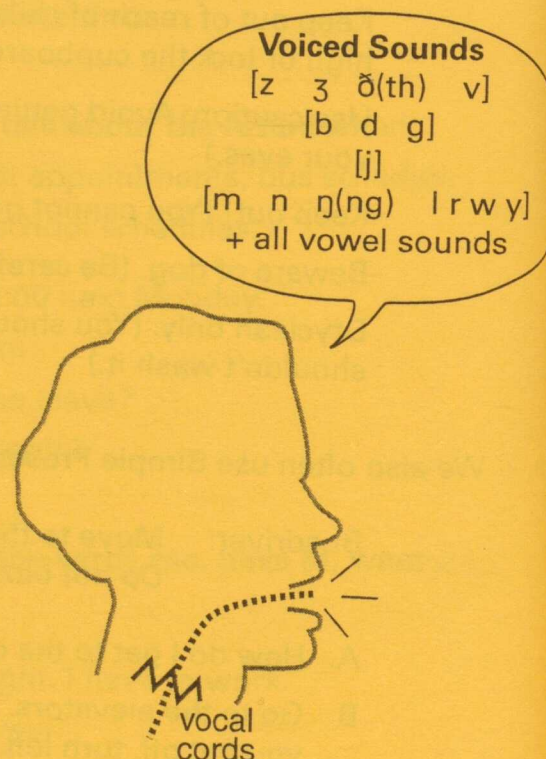
Voiceless/Voiced Sounds

When we make voiceless sounds our breath **doesn't move** our vocal cords. We are making all the sounds voiceless when we whisper.



Cover your ears with your hands and say [ssssss].

When we make voiced sounds our breath **vibrates** our vocal cords.



With your hands on your ears (and your mouth in the same position as for [s]) say [zzzzzz]. The voiced [z] will sound much louder inside your head than the voiceless [s]. This is because your breath is vibrating your vocal cords.

Syllables are groups of sounds. Each syllable has *only one vowel sound* in it.

A word can have one or more syllables.

For example: look (one syllable)
enjoy (two syllables)
* visit (three syllables)

In **pronunciation**, when we add an extra syllable to a word, the syllable boundary changes.

For example: start started end ended
teach tea•ches learn lear•ning

*Dictionaries often show how to break words into syllables for writing (vis•it•ing). We break words into syllables in a different way for smoother pronunciation (vis•it•ing). Study the examples below.

writing	pronunciation
wash•ing	wa•shing
learn•ing	lear•ning
fin•ish•ing	fi•ni•shing
wash•es	wa•shes
fin•ish•es	fi•ni•shes
need•ed	nee•ded
want•ed	wan•ted

Stress

Some syllables are stressed. We say a *stressed* syllable **higher, louder** and **longer**. We show stress with a [ˈ], for example, "todáy".

Some syllables are *not stressed*. In *unstressed* syllables, **vowel sounds usually have the same sound**. The sound is like the [ə] in **the**. This [ə] sound is called a schwa.

For example: the [ðə] Canada [ká•nə•də] tonight [tə•náit]

Page 5-6

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <u>adjective</u>
1. hot | <u>adjective</u> <u>adjective</u>
2. tired hungry | <u>place</u>
3. at work |
| <u>noun</u>
4. dentist | <u>place</u>
5. at the hospital | <u>noun</u>
6. doctor |
| <u>adjective</u>
7. easy | <u>place</u>
8. in room 3102 | <u>adjective</u> <u>adjective</u>
9. kind helpful |
| <u>noun</u> <u>place</u>
10. teachers at K.E.C. | <u>adjective</u>
11. beautiful | <u>adjective</u>
12. blue |
| <u>place</u>
13. on the kitchen table | <u>adjective</u>
14. comfortable | <u>noun</u>
15. umbrella |

Page 7

1. **Are you** in Upper Beginners?
2. **Are you** nervous about the test?
3. **Are you** sometimes late for class?
4. **Are you** happy to be in Canada?
5. **Are you** married?
6. **Are you** busy all the time?
7. **Are you** tired at the end of the day?
8. **Are you** hungry?
9. **Are you** upset about that news?
10. **Are you** excited about the trip to Victoria.?

Page 8-9

1. **Is there** a big shoe store on Main Street?
Yes, **there is**.
2. **Is there** a big sale on at the store?
Yes, **there is**.
3. **Are there** a lot of people in the store?
Yes, **there are**.
4. **How many** salesclerks **are there** in the store?
(four)
5. **Are there** boots on sale for 30% off?
Yes, **there are**.
6. **Are there** shoes on sale for 25% off?
Yes, **there are**.
7. **How many** people **are there** in the line-up to pay?
(five)
8. **Is there** only one cashier?
Yes, **there is**.

Page 10

At Stanley Park

My friend and I **are** at Stanley park. It **is** a beautiful day. It **isn't** cold at all. The weather **is** sunny and warm. The flowers **are** beautiful. The trees **are** very green.

We **aren't** tired, but we **are** hungry and thirsty so we **are** at a snack bar. We **are** lucky. There **isn't** a long line-up at the snack bar. There **aren't** very many people in the park. Monday **isn't** a busy day in Stanley park in early springtime.

Page 10-12

1. a. **Are** they at Stanley Park now?
Yes, they **are**.
b. Where **are** they now?
2. **Is** it a beautiful day?
Yes, it **is**.
3. **Is** it cold?
No, it **isn't**. (No, it's **not**.)
4. **How is** the weather?
5. **Are** the flowers and trees beautiful?
Yes, they **are**.
6. **Are** the two young people tired?
No, they **aren't**. (No, they're **not**.)
7. **Are** they hungry and thirsty?
Yes, they **are**.
8. Why **are** they at a snack bar?
9. **Where** is the snack bar?
10. **Is there** a long line-up at the snack bar?
No, there **isn't**. (No, there's **not**.)
11. **Are there** many people in the park?
No, there **aren't**. (No, there **are not**.)
12. **Is** Monday a busy day in the park?
No, it **isn't**. (No, it's **not**.)

Page 15

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. is always | 2. is never | 3. is often |
| 4. is seldom | 5. are often | 6. are rarely |
| 7. am usually
('m) | 8. am never
('m) | 9. are sometimes |
| 10. are always | | |

Page 16

1. **Are** they **sometimes** worried?
Are they worried **sometimes**?
2. **Is** the phone **always** busy?
3. **Are** you **often** tired?
Are you tired **often**?
4. **Is** it **usually** cold in January?
5. **Is** she **ever** sick?

Pages 23-24

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. No, she doesn't. | 9. Yes, they do. |
| 2. No, she doesn't. | 10. Yes, they do. |
| 3. Yes, she does. | 11. Yes, they do. |
| 4. No, she doesn't. | 12. No, they don't. |
| 5. Yes, she does. | 13. Yes, they do. |
| 6. No, she doesn't. | 14. No, she doesn't. |
| 7. Yes, she does. | 15. Yes, she does. |
| 8. Yes, she does. | |

Page 25-27

1. She **has** a stomachache.
She **has** an upset stomach.
2. My son **has** an earache.
3. My daughter **has** a toothache.
4. My mother **has** a cold.
5. He **has** a cough.
6. I **have** a sore throat.
7. You **have** a fever.
You **have** a temperature.
8. You **have** the flu.
9. My grandfather **has** a sore arm.
10. My grandmother **has** a sore knee.
11. I **have** a sore neck.
12. You **have** a broken leg.
13. My daughter **has** a rash (on her arm).
14. My children **have** the measles.
15. My father **has** a pain in **his** chest.

Page 31

Susan's Saturdays

Susan **gets** Saturdays and Sundays **off** from work. On Saturdays, she **cleans** her apartment, **washes** her clothes and **goes** shopping for food at the big supermarket near her place. In the evening she **goes out** with friends or she **stays** at home and **watches** TV.

Page 31

1. **does she get off**
2. **does she clean**
3. **does she wash**
4. **does she go shopping**
5. **does she go out**

Page 32

1. No. She **doesn't get Monday to Friday off**.
She **gets Saturday and Sunday off**.
2. No. She **doesn't clean her car**.
She **cleans her apartment**.
3. No. She **doesn't wash her hair**.
She **washes her clothes**.
4. No. She **doesn't go shopping for clothes**.
She **goes shopping for food**.
5. No. She **doesn't go out with her parents**.
She **goes out with (her) friends**.

Page 33

Sundays Together

On Sundays Susan and her boyfriend **spend** the day together. They **have** brunch in a nice restaurant. Then they **go** shopping at a mall or they **go** for a drive somewhere. They **eat** supper together. After supper they **watch** TV.

Page 33

1. do they **spend**
2. do they **have**
3. do they **go**
4. do they **eat**
5. do they **watch**

Page 34

1. No. They **don't spend Saturdays** together.
They **spend Sundays** together.
2. No. They **don't have** brunch **at home**.
They **have** brunch **in a nice restaurant**.
3. No. They **don't go** shopping on **Main Street**.
They **go** shopping **at a mall**.
4. No. They **don't go** for a **walk**.
They **go** for a **drive**.
5. No. They **don't watch** TV after they have **brunch**.
They **watch** TV after (they have) **supper**.

Page 37

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. usually buys
hardly ever buys | 4. don't often drink
usually drink |
| 2. often walks
seldom walks | 5. often eat
rarely eat |
| 3. always speak
never speak | |

Page 38

1. Do you **always speak** English in class?
2. Does she **often make** jokes?
3. Do they **ever drink** wine?
4. Does he **usually get** home late?
5. Do you **often work** overtime?

Pages 42-43

1. Mary **is often** late for work.
2. Mary **often comes** to work late.
3. John **is usually** at home in the evenings.
4. John **usually stays** at home in the evenings.
5. They **are always** on time for school.
6. They **always come** to school on time.
7. It **is sometimes** cold in November. / It **is** cold in November **sometimes**.
Sometimes it is cold in November.
8. It **sometimes snows** in November. / It **snows** in November **sometimes**.
Sometimes it snows in November.

Pages 42-43 continued

9. I **am usually** in the library in the afternoons.
(I'm)
10. I **usually study** in the library in the afternoons.
11. The baby **is always** in bed early.
12. The baby **always goes** to bed early.
13. The bus **is often** late.
14. The bus **often comes** late.
15. We **never walk** in the park at night.

Page 44

1. They are absent from school **two or three times a month**.
Two or three times a month they are absent from school.
2. She works overtime **every day**.
Every day she works overtime.
3. He is sick **once in a while**.
Once in a while he is sick.
4. They come to see me **every Sunday afternoon**.
(They come to see us **every Sunday afternoon**.)
Every Sunday afternoon they come to see me/us.
____ It ____
5. The seabus goes **every 15 minutes**.
Every 15 minutes the seabus goes.
____ They ____
6. The bank machines are out of order **about twice a month**.
About twice a month the bank machines are out of order.
7. She uses a computer **twice a week**.
Twice a week she uses a computer.
8. My boss is out of town **once a month**.
(Our boss)
(She/he)
Once a month my boss is out of town.

Page 45

1. Mary **is** thirsty. She **likes** tea. She **wants** some tea.
2. I'm hungry. I **like** hamburgers. I **want** a hamburger.
3. Bill **is** thirsty. He **likes** beer. He **wants** some beer.
4. They **are** hungry. They **like** fish and chips.
They **want** some fish and chips.

Page 46

1. Is Mary thirsty? (Yes, she **is**.)
Does she **like** tea? (Yes, she **does**.)
What **does** she **want** to drink? (some tea)
2. Are you hungry? (Yes, I **am**.)
Do you **like** hamburgers? (Yes, I **do**.)
What **do** you **want** to eat? (a deluxe hamburger)
3. Is Bill thirsty? (Yes, he **is**.)
Does he **like** beer? (Yes, he **does**.)
What **does** he **want** to drink? (a big glass of cold beer.)
4. Are they hungry? (Yes, they **are**.)
Do they **like** fish and chips? (Yes, they **do**.)
What **do** they **want** to eat? (fish and chips)

Pages 47-50

1. My aunt isn't feeling well. She **has** a stomachache.

Is your aunt feeling well? No, she **isn't**.

Does she have a stomachache? Yes, she **does**.

2. My son **is** at the doctor's office.

He **has** an earache.

Why **is** your son at the doctor's?

Does your son **have** an earache? Yes, he **does**.

3. My daughter **is** at the dentist's.

She **has** a toothache.

Why **is** your daughter at the dentist's?

Does your daughter **have** a toothache? Yes, she **does**.

4. My mother is blowing her nose.

She **has** a cold.

Is your mother **blowing** her nose? Yes, she **is**.

Does she **have** a cold? Yes, she **does**.

5. Sam is covering his mouth.....

He **has** a cough.

Why **is** Sam **covering** his mouth?

Does he **want** to spread germs? No, he **doesn't**.

Does he **have** a cough? Yes, he **does**.

6. Ken **is** speaking quietly.

He **has** a sore throat.

Why **is** Ken **speaking** quietly?

Does he **have** a sore throat? Yes, he **does**.

Pages 47-50 continued

7. My grandmother **is** feeling very warm. She **has** a fever.

Is your grandmother **feeling** very warm? Yes, she **is**.

Does she **have** a fever? Yes, she **does**.

8. Susan and her husband **are** in bed.

They both **have** the flu.

Why **are** they in bed?

Do they both **have** the flu? Yes, they **do**.

9. My grandfather's arm is bothering him.

He **has** a sore arm.

Is your grandfather's arm **bothering** him? Yes, it **is**.

Does he **have** a sore arm? Yes, he **does**.

10. My grandmother **is holding** her leg. She **has** a sore leg.

Why **is** your grandmother **holding** her leg?

Does she **have** a sore leg? Yes, she **does**.

11. A. Why **are** you holding your neck? **Are** you tired?

B. No. I'm **not** tired. I **have** a sore neck.

12. Jack **is using** crutches because he **has** a broken leg.

Why **is** Jack **using** crutches?

Does he **have** a broken leg? Yes, he **does**.

13. Jane's arm **is** itchy.

She **has** a rash on her arm.

Is Jane's arm itchy? Yes, it **is**.

Does she **have** a rash? Yes, she **does**.

Pages 47-50 continued

14. My children **are** sick.

They **have** the measles.

Are your children sick? Yes, they **are**.

Do they **have** the measles? Yes, they **do**.

15. Bill **is** worried.

He **has** a pain in his chest.

Is Bill worried? Yes, he **is**. **Does** he **have** a pain in his chest? Yes, he **does**.

Page 51

1. aren't/are not

6. don't **have**

2. don't **feel**

7. don't **need**

3. isn't/is not

8. isn't/is not

4. doesn't **have**

9. doesn't **want**

5. I'm not/I am not

10. don't **need**

Pages 52-53

1. Ken **isn't speaking** loudly. He **has** a sore throat,
but he **doesn't have** a cough.

2. My grandmother **is** sick. She **has** a fever,
but she **doesn't have** a stomachache.

3. Susan and her husband **aren't** at work.
They **are** in bed. They **have** the flu.

4. My grandfather **isn't** happy. He **has** a very sore arm.

5. My grandmother **has** a sore leg.
She **doesn't have** a sore arm.

Pages 52-53 continued

6. I **have** a broken leg. I **don't have** a broken arm.

7. Jane's arm **is** itchy.

She **doesn't have** mosquito bites.

She **has** a rash.

8. My children **are** sick. They **have** the measles.
They **don't have** the chicken pox.

9. The children **aren't feeling** well.
They **are at home** in bed.

10. The children **don't have** toothaches.
They **have** earaches.

11. **Is** he feeling well?
Does he have an earache?

12. **Is** he at the doctor's office?
Does he have an earache?

13. **Are** they in bed?
Do they have the flu?

14. **Is** she holding her leg?
Does she have a sore leg?

15. **Is** he using crutches?
Does he have a broken leg?

16. **Is** her arm **itchy**?
Does she have a rash?

17. **Is** he **speaking** quietly?
Does he **have** a sore throat?

18. **Is** he **worried**?
Does he **have** a pain in his chest?

Pages 54-55

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. are playing / play | 9. are cooking |
| 2. wait | 10. Is coming |
| 3. are waiting | 11. Go |
| 4. studies / is studying | 12. do have |
| 5. I'm trying (I am trying) | 13. are crying |
| 6. tries | 14. do keep |
| 7. are thinking | 15. do think |
| 8. smells | |

Page 56

1. aren't staying
2. **doesn't have**
3. I'm not enjoying (I am not enjoying)
4. **Don't sit down**
5. isn't doing / is not doing
6. **don't speak / don't have**