Get happy!

Present tenses • Simple or continuous? • Passive • Sport • Numbers and dates
TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

Look at the pairs of sentences. Which one is correct? Why?

1. They have a teenage son.
   They’re having a teenage son.
2 She speaks five languages.
   She’s speaking five languages.

3 Don’t turn off the TV! I watch it.
   Don’t turn off the TV! I’m watching it.

4 Oh no! It rains.
   Oh no! It’s raining.

5 We’re thinking opera is boring.
   We think opera is boring.

6 English speaks all over the world.
   English is spoken all over the world.
Answers

1. *They have a teenage son* is correct. *Have* = possession is a state verb and cannot be used in the continuous.

2. *She speaks five languages* is correct. *She’s speaking five languages* is impossible – you can’t speak five languages at the same time!

3. *Don’t turn off the TV! I’m watching it* is correct. The watching is happening at this moment. *I watch it* means that you do this regularly, habitually. It is incorrect in this context.

4. *Oh no! It’s raining!* is correct. It’s raining now, at the moment. *It rains* is used to describe typical weather for a place or season, e.g. *It never/often/always rains here in winter.*

5. *We think opera is boring* is correct. *Think* = opinion is a state verb and cannot be used in the continuous. You can use *think* in the Present Continuous when it is something that is happening now, for example *I’m thinking about my girlfriend; I’m thinking of going to Spain on holiday.*

6. *English is spoken all over the world* is correct. *People speak English* is also possible, but *English* itself can’t speak, and so must be used passively.
I don’t know if I’m happy
Sidney Fisk, 45

Work

Sidney Fisk is a lawyer. He’s paid very well, but he usually has to work long hours. He works for an international company in Dallas, Texas, so he travels a lot in his job. At the moment he’s working in Mexico, and next week he’s travelling to France.
Sidney is married and he’s got two children, aged 11 and 14. He rarely sees his children because so much of his time is spent away from home. He’s got a beautiful house in a suburb of Dallas. It’s very big, with eight bedrooms. His wife is an interior designer.
Free time

If he’s at home at the weekend, he and his wife sometimes play golf, but that doesn’t happen very often. They never have much time to relax together.

Is he happy?

He says he doesn’t know if he’s happy. He’s too busy to think about it.
1. What do you think are the good and bad things about Sidney’s life?
2. Do you think his life is exciting or boring? Would you like to have a life like Sidney’s?
3. Do you know any people with similar lives? Are they happy?

**Possible answers**

1. **Good:** well paid, travels, married with a family, beautiful big house, busy.
   **Bad:** doesn’t see his children much, often away from home, not much time to relax, too busy.

2, 3 Students’ own answers
1. Find these words in the text about Sidney Fisk: usually, often, rarely, never. What kind of words are they?

2. What tense are most of the verbs in the text? Why?

3. Find two examples each in the text of the Present Continuous and the Present Simple passive. Which auxiliary verb is used to form these?

4. Complete the questions and answers with the correct auxiliary verbs.
   a. _____ he travel a lot? Yes, he _____.
   b. _____ she work in a bank? No, she _____.
   c. _____ they play golf? Yes, they _____.
   d. _____ you play tennis? No, I _____.
   e. _____ he paid a lot? Yes, he _____.
   f. _____ he working in France at the moment? No, he _____.

Grammar Reference 2.1 and 2.2 pp135–136
Answers
1. They are all adverbs of frequency.

2. The Present Simple. The verbs are mostly in this tense because the general lifestyle and daily habits of Sidney Fisk are being described.

   Present Simple passive: He's paid very well. ... his time is spent ... . The auxiliary verb be is used to form the passive.

4. a. Does he travel a lot? Yes, he does.
    b. Does she work in a bank? No, she doesn't.
    c. Do they play golf? Yes, they do.
    d. Do you play tennis? No, I don't.
    e. Is he paid a lot? Yes, he is.
    f. Is he working in France at the moment? No, he isn't.
4. Complete the questions about Sidney.

Then ask and answer them with a partner.

- ... married?
- What ... do?
- Where ... live?
- Has ... any children?
- What ... his wife do?
- Which sports ... play?
- Where ... working at the moment?
- ... paid very well?
Answers and transcript

1. Is he married? Yes, he is.
2. What does he do? He’s a lawyer.
3. Where does he live? In a big house in Dallas, Texas.
4. Has he got any children? Yes, he’s got two.
5. What does his wife do? She’s an interior designer.
6. Which sports does he play? He sometimes plays golf.
7. Where is he working at the moment? In Mexico.
8. Is he paid very well? Yes, he is.
# Grammar Reference

## 2.1 Present Simple

### Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive and negative</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I work.</td>
<td>I do live?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We don’t work.</td>
<td>do they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You works.</td>
<td>does he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They doesn’t work.</td>
<td>she it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He works.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She doesn’t work.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It doesn’t work.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Do you live in Bristol?**
Yes, we do.
**Does he have a car?**
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.
   kisses  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
### Present Continuous

#### Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive and negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’m not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’s isn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We/You/They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’re aren’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>am is are</th>
<th>I he/she/it we/you/they</th>
<th>doing?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Short answer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are you going by train?</th>
<th>Yes, I am. No, I’m not.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Spelling of verb + \(-ing\)

1. Most verbs add \(-ing\) to the base form of the verb.
   - going, wearing, visiting, eating
2. 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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>It</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>is being</th>
<th>mended.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>are being</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)
1 Some verbs are used in both simple and continuous forms. These are called action verbs.

   She usually **drives** to work, but today she **isn’t driving**. She’s **walking**.

2 Some verbs are almost never used in the continuous form. These are called state verbs.

   I **like** black coffee. (NOT I’m **liking** black coffee.)

3 Seven of these verbs are **not** usually used in the Present Continuous. **Underline** them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>like</th>
<th>know</th>
<th>understand</th>
<th>work</th>
<th>enjoy</th>
<th>think (= opinion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>have (= possession)</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>want</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grammar Reference 2.3 p136**
Answers
like know understand work enjoy think (= opinion)
come play have (= possession) love want
Discussing grammar

1. Are these sentences correct (✓) or incorrect (✗)? Correct the mistakes.
   1. What do you want to drink? ✓
   2. I’m not understanding this word. ✗
      I don’t understand this word.
   3. I’m loving you a lot.
   4. Do you think Michiko plays golf well?
   5. I’m sorry. I’m not knowing the answer.
   6. We’re enjoying the lesson very much.
      We’re working hard.
   7. I’m thinking you speak English very well.
   8. The lions are fed once a day. They’re being fed at the moment.
Answers

3  ✗ I love you a lot.
4  ✔
5  ✗ I’m sorry. I don’t know the answer.
6  ✔
7  ✗ I think you speak English very well.
8  ✔
2 Complete the pairs of sentences using the verb in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1 come
Alec and Marie are French. They ________ from Paris.
They’ll be here very soon. They ________ by car.

2 have
Lisa can’t come to the phone. She ________ dinner now.
She ________ a beautiful new car.

3 think
I ________ that all politicians tell lies.
I ________ about my girlfriend at the moment. She’s in Australia.

4 not enjoy
We ________ this party at all. The music is too loud.
We ________ big parties.

5 watch
Be quiet! I ________ my favourite programme.
I always ________ it on Thursday evenings.

6 see
Joe isn’t here. He ________ the doctor at the moment.
I ________ your problem, but I can’t help you. I’m sorry.

7 use (Careful!)
This room ________ usually ________ for big meetings.
But today it ________ being ________ for a party.
Answers

1. They **come** from Paris.
   They’re **coming** by car.

2. She’s **having** dinner now.
   She **has** (= possession) a beautiful new car.

3. I **think** (= opinion) that all politicians tell lies.
   I’m **thinking** about my girlfriend at the moment.

4. We’re **not enjoying** this party at all.
   We **don’t enjoy** big parties.

5. Be quiet! I’m **watching** my favourite programme.
   I always **watch** it on Thursday evenings.

6. He’s **seeing** (= visiting) the doctor at the moment.
   I **see** (= understand) your problem, but I can’t help you.

7. This room is **usually used** for big meetings.
   But today it is **being used** for a party.
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.
All over the world, children in hospital are being treated with a new kind of medicine: laughter. LUCY is 23 and works for Theodora Children’s Trust. She is one of many clown doctors who bring a smile to the faces of sick children.
THE CLOWN DOCTOR

All over the world, children in hospital are being treated with a new kind of medicine: laughter. LUCY is 23 and works for Theodora Children’s Trust. She is one of many clown doctors who bring a smile to the faces of sick children.

4 Read the introduction. What is the new kind of medicine?

Answer: Laughter
I’m a Theodora clown doctor, I call myself Dr LooLoo. I spend two days a week in children’s hospitals being extremely silly with my friend and colleague Dr Chequers. We make funny faces, tell jokes, and do magic tricks. As I walk into the wards I blow bubbles, shake hands with the kids, and make up nonsense songs for those children well enough to sing. We take special balloons to make ‘balloon animals’ and tell funny stories about them. We often meet kids who one week look really sick, then we go back the next week and they’re racing about yelling ‘Hi there, Dr LooLoo! Hi Dr Chequers!’

1. Who is Dr LooLoo? Who is Dr Chequers?
2. In what ways is their job ‘extremely silly’? Give examples.

1. They’re running about shouting.
I’m a Theodora clown doctor, I call myself Dr LooLoo. I spend two days a week in children’s hospitals being extremely silly with my friend and colleague Dr Chequers. We make funny faces, tell jokes, and do magic tricks. As I walk into the wards I blow bubbles, shake hands with the kids, and make up nonsense songs for those children well enough to sing. We take special balloons to make ‘balloon animals’ and tell funny stories about them. We often meet kids who one week look really sick, then we go back the next week and they’re racing about yelling ‘Hi there, Dr LooLoo! Hi Dr Chequers!’

1. Who is Dr LooLoo? Who is Dr Chequers?
2. In what ways is their job ‘extremely silly’? Give examples.

Answers
1. Lucy is Dr LooLoo. Dr Chequers is her colleague.
2. They make funny faces, tell jokes and do magic tricks. They blow bubbles, shake hands with the kids and make up nonsense songs. They take special balloons to make ‘balloon animals’ and tell funny stories.
I’m naturally a very cheerful person. I’ve always been a clown. In fact my father’s a clown and I started working with him when I was eight years old. I knew it was just the job for me and I became a clown doctor because I think it’s a great way to cheer up sick, frightened children in hospital. I wear a fancy coat, a yellow shirt, and tights with big stripes. Also, I have a red rubber nose and wear my hair in crazy plaits.

3. How did Lucy become a Theodora clown doctor?
4. Why does she like her job?
5. What does she wear?

2. I have a happy personality.
I’m naturally a very cheerful person. I’ve always been a clown. In fact my father’s a clown and I started working with him when I was eight years old. I knew it was just the job for me and I became a clown doctor because I think it’s a great way to cheer up sick, frightened children in hospital. I wear a fancy coat, a yellow shirt, and tights with big stripes. Also, I have a red rubber nose and wear my hair in crazy plaits.

3. How did Lucy become a Theodora clown doctor?
4. Why does she like her job?
5. What does she wear?

2. I have a happy personality.
   the same as
   I’m naturally a very cheerful person.

3. She’s always been a clown. She worked with her father, who was a clown, when she was eight.
4. It’s a great way to cheer up sick, frightened children in hospital.
5. She wears a fancy coat, a yellow shirt and tights with big stripes. She has a red rubber nose and wears her hair in crazy plaits.
Being a clown in a hospital is very tiring both physically and emotionally. We have to learn not to show our feelings, otherwise we’d be useless. Clown doctors are sensitive but this is not a side most people see. To the children we’re happy all the time. I’m still learning to allow myself to feel sad occasionally. There are special kids you get really close to. At the moment I’m working with a very sick little girl from Bosnia who speaks no English, so our only common language is laughter. She’s been in and out of hospital for operations so many times and she’s always on my mind.

6 What would be useless?

3 We would be no help at all. the same as
4 I’m always thinking about her. the same as
Being a clown in a hospital is very tiring both physically and emotionally. We have to learn not to show our feelings, otherwise we’d be useless. Clown doctors are sensitive but this is not a side most people see. To the children we’re happy all the time. I’m still learning to allow myself to feel sad occasionally. There are special kids you get really close to. At the moment I’m working with a very sick little girl from Bosnia who speaks no English, so our only common language is laughter. She’s been in and out of hospital for operations so many times and she’s always on my mind.

6 What would be useless?

3 We would be no help at all.
4 I’m always thinking about her.

3 We’d be useless.
4 She’s always on my mind.

6 Showing your feelings.
At lunchtime we eat in the hospital cafeteria and that’s really useful because we meet the nurses and doctors. They tell us about particular kids who they think will benefit from a clown doctor visit. If a child is frightened, perhaps they’re being given an injection or some nasty medicine – we can distract them so the nurses can do their job.

7 Why is it useful to eat in the hospital cafeteria?
At lunchtime we eat in the hospital cafeteria and that’s really useful because we meet the nurses and doctors. They tell us about particular kids who they think will benefit from a clown doctor visit. If a child is frightened, perhaps they’re being given an injection or some nasty medicine – we can distract them so the nurses can do their job.

7 Why is it useful to eat in the hospital cafeteria?

7 Because they meet the nurses and doctors, and they tell them about particular kids who they think will benefit from a clown doctor visit.
About six o’clock Dr Chequers and I take off our make-up and change our clothes. We’re totally exhausted. Sometimes I have a night out with friends, it helps me unwind. When I finally fall into bed, I crash out. At weekends we are often asked to participate in events to raise money for Theodora Children’s Trust. It’s a charity; so we are paid with the money people give. Being a clown doctor makes the worries of everyday life seem small. All in all, I feel privileged to do this job.

8 What does she do after work?
9 Where does the money for Lucy’s salary come from?

5 I go out for the evening with friends.
6 It helps me relax.
7 I go to bed and immediately fall into a deep sleep.
8 I am lucky to have this job.
About six o’clock Dr Chequers and I take off our make-up and change our clothes. We’re totally exhausted. Sometimes I have a night out with friends, it helps me unwind. When I finally fall into bed, I crash out. At weekends we are often asked to participate in events to raise money for Theodora Children’s Trust. It’s a charity; so we are paid with the money people give. Being a clown doctor makes the worries of everyday life seem small. All in all, I feel privileged to do this job.
2. Which of these things did you think of? Which do clowns do? Which do doctors do? Which do both do?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wear funny clothes</th>
<th>wear white coats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>make children feel better</td>
<td>do magic tricks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perform operations</td>
<td>give injections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wear red rubber noses</td>
<td>make funny faces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tell jokes</td>
<td>give medicine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answers

Clowns: wear funny clothes, make children feel better, wear red rubber noses, tell jokes, do magic tricks, make funny faces

Doctors: make children feel better, perform operations, wear white coats, give injections, give medicine
1. Complete these sentences from the text.
   All over the world, children in hospital ______ ______ ______ with a new kind of medicine.
   It's a charity; so we ______ ______ with the money people give.
   What tenses are they?

2. Complete these passive sentences.
   1. People of all ages love clowns.
      Clowns ______ ______ by people of all ages.
   2. He is giving her an injection.
      She's ______ given an injection.

Grammar Reference 2.4 p137
1. Ask students to complete the sentences by looking back at the text and finding the missing words.

**Answers**

All over the world, children in hospital are being treated with a new kind of medicine.

It’s a charity; so we are paid with the money people give.

The first sentence is the Present Continuous passive. The second sentence is the Present Simple passive.

Check the form:

... are being treated ...  \( be \) + -ing + past participle

... are paid ...  \( be \) + past participle

2. Ask students in pairs to complete the passive sentences.

**Answers**

1. Clowns are loved by people of all ages.

2. She’s being given an injection.

Refer students to Grammar Reference 2.4 on SB p137.
2. Write *play*, *go*, or *do*.

_____ snowboarding  _____ aerobics  _____ volleyball  _____ fishing  _____ golf

_____ jogging  _____ basketball  _____ football  _____ yoga  _____ mountain biking
Answers

go snowboarding  play golf  do yoga

do aerobics  go jogging  go mountain biking

play volleyball  play basketball

go fishing  play football

The rules are as follows:

• We use play with a game which uses a ball, often in teams.
• We use go with a sporting activity, ending in -ing.
• We use do with a sporting activity, often an exercise activity, not ending in -ing.
1 Say the numbers.

15 50 406 72 128
90 19 850 36 1,520
247 5,000 100,000 2,000,000
Answers and tapescript

fifteen, fifty, four hundred and six, seventy-two, a hundred and twenty-eight

ninety, nineteen, eight hundred and fifty, thirty-six, one thousand five hundred and twenty

two hundred and forty-seven, five thousand, one hundred thousand, two million
2 Say the numbers.

Money
£400  50p  €9.40  €47.99  ¥5,000  $100

Fractions
¹⁄₄  ³⁄₄  ²⁄₃  ⁷⁄₈  12½
Money
four hundred pounds, fifty pence, nine euros and forty cents, forty-seven euros ninety-nine, five thousand yen, one hundred dollars

Fractions
a quarter, three quarters, two thirds, seven eighths, twelve and a half
### Decimals and percentages

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>17.25</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>75.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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### Dates

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1789</td>
<td>15/7/94</td>
<td>30/10/02</td>
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### Phone numbers

|   |      |      |      |      |
|---|------|------|------|
|   | 01865-556890 | 800 451-7545 | 919 677-1303 |
Decimals and percentages
six point two, seventeen point two five, fifty per cent,
seventy-five point seven per cent, one hundred per cent

Dates
nineteen ninety-five; two thousand and twenty; seventeen
eighty-nine; the fifteenth of July, nineteen ninety-four; the
thirtieth of October, two thousand and two

Telephone numbers
Oh one eight six five double five six eight nine oh
Eight hundred four five one seven five four five
Nine one nine six double seven one three oh three
Get happy!

Present tenses · Simple or continuous? · Passive · Sport · Numbers and dates