

WELCOME TO THE ENGLISH CLASS

A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying thicknesses, slanted diagonally from the bottom-left towards the top-right, located in the lower right quadrant of the slide.

1. BE PROACTIVE

**2. BEING WITH THE
END OF MIND**

**3. PUT FIRST THINGS
FIRST**

4. THINK WIN-WIN

**5. SEEK FIRST TO
UNDERSTAND AND
THEN TO BE
UNDERSTOOD**

6. SYNERGIZE

7. SHARPEN THE SAW

VERB TO BE

PRONOUNS	AFFIRMATIVE
I	AM
SHE/HE/IT	IS
WE/THEY/YOU/YOU	ARE

NEGATIVE	
I	AM NOT
SHE/HE/IT	IS NOT /ISN'T
WE/THEY/YOU /YOU	ARE NOT AREN'T

	QUESTIONS	
AM	I	?
IS	SHE/HE/IT	?
ARE	WE/THEY/ YOU /YOU	?

ANSWERS
YES, I AM
YES, SHE/ HE/IT IS
YES, THEY/YOU/WE ARE

ANSWERS
NO, I AM NOT/ NO, I'M NOT
NO, HE/SHE/IT IS NOT / ISN'T
NO, THEY/YOU/WE ARE NOT/ AREN'T

VERB TO BE

WH QUESTIONS

WHAT'S YOUR NAME?

WHAT'S YOUR HOBBY?

WHERE ARE YOU FROM?

HEADWAY UNIT 1 Y 2

PRESENT SIMPLE

	AFFIRMATIVA
I	PLAY THE GUITAR
YOU	STUDY LANGUAGES
WE	EAT VEGETABLES
THEY	RUN IN THE PARK
YOU	WATCH TV

	NEGATIVE
I	DO NOT PLAY THE GUITAR
YOU	DON'T STUDY LANGUAGES
WE	DO NOT EAT VEGETABLES
THEY	DO NOT RUN IN THE PARK
YOU	DON'T WATCH TV

PRESENT SIMPLE

	AFFIRMATIVA
HE	PLAY S THE GUITAR
SHE	STUD IES MATH
IT	EAT S PIZZA

	NEGATIVE
HE DOES NOT	PLAY THE GUITAR
SHE DOESN'T	STUDY MATH
IT DOESN'T	EAT PIZZA

Y/N		INTERROGATIVE
DO	I	PLAY THE GUITAR ?
DO	YOU	STUDY LANGUAGES?
DO	WE	EAT VEGETABLES?
DO	THEY	RUN IN THE PARK ?
DO	YOU	WATCH TV ?

ANSWERS

YES, I DO

YES, YOU DO

YES, WE DO

YES, THEY DO

YES, YOU DO

ANSWERS

NO , I DO NOT

NO , YOU **DON'T**

NO, WE DO NOT

NO , THEY DO NOT

NO , YOU DO NOT

WH QUESTIONS

WHO PLAY THE GUITAR ?

WHAT DO YOU STUDY?

WHERE DO THEY EAT VEGETABLES?

WHEN DO WE RUN IN THE PARK ?

WHAT DO YOU WATCH ON TV ?



4. Examples

4.1. Affirmative sentences in the *Simple Present*











Long forms	Contracted forms
I read books.	not possible
You read books.	
He reads books.	

4.2. Negative sentences in the *Simple Present*

Do not negates a main verb in English. Always use the auxiliary **do** for negations and the **infinitive** of the verb.

Long forms	Contracted forms
I do not clean the room.	I don't clean the room.
You do not clean the room.	You don't clean the room.
He does not clean the room.	He doesn't clean the room.

Daily Routine

				
wake up	get up	have a shower	comb your hair	get dressed
				
have breakfast	brush your teeth	go to school	have classes	have lunch
				
go back home	do your homework	have dinner	watch TV	go to bed



WRITE YOUR DAILY ROUTINE

1 READ the article about Doctor Bugs. Notice the words in **bold**.

Doctor Bugs

Most people don't like bugs, but Doctor Mark Moffet **loves** them! In fact, his nickname is Doctor Bugs. He's a photographer and an entomologist. An entomologist **studies** bugs.

Doctor Moffett's favorite bug is the ant. He **goes** all over the world to study ants. He **watches** them as they **eat, work, rest, sleep, and fight**.

He **takes** photographs of the ants. He **lies** on the ground with his camera and **waits** for the right moment. The ants and other bugs often **bite** him, but that doesn't stop Doctor Bugs. He **has** an interesting and unusual job, and he **loves** it!



▲ Doctor Mark Moffett

3.1 Simple Present: Affirmative Statements

Subject	Verb		Subject	Verb	
I You We You They Tom and Sue	work	every day.	He She It My brother	works	every day.

1. Use the simple present to talk about habits or routines, schedules, and facts.

Habit or Routine: I **exercise** every day.
 Schedule: She **starts** work at eight.
 Fact: It **rains** a lot in April.

2. Add -s to the verb for *he, she, it,* and singular subjects.

He **drives** to work.
 She **works** in an office.
 The bank **opens** at 9:00 a.m.

3. Do not put *be* in front of another verb in the simple present.

✓ He works at a bank.
 ✗ He is work at a bank.

3.2 Simple Present Spelling Rules: -s and -es Endings

1. Add -s to most verbs.	close-closes dance-dances exercise-exercises feed-feeds	love-likes open-opens play-plays put-puts	stop-stops take-takes write-writes work-works
2. Add -es to verbs ending in -sh, -ch, -s, -x, and -z.	wash-washes teach-teaches	dress-dresses relax-relaxes	buzz-buzzes
3. Change -y to -i and add -es to verbs ending in a consonant + y.	carry-carries	copy-copies	study-studies

See page **A2** for additional spelling rules for -s, -es, and -ies endings.

3.3 Irregular Verbs: *Do, Go, and Have*

Subject	Verb		Subject	Verb	
I	do	the dishes every day.	He She It	does	the dishes every day.
You		go		to work at 7:00 a.m.	goes
We	have			dinner at 6:00 a.m.	has
You					
They					

The verbs *do, go, and have* are irregular for *he, she, it,* and singular subjects.

She **goes** home at six-thirty.

He **has** a meeting at two-thirty.

John **does** the laundry on Sunday night.

Manuel and Lila Vega

Manuel and Lila Vega (1) have (have) a busy lifestyle. Manuel is a doctor at a hospital. He works at night, so he (2) _____ (go) to work at 7:00 p.m. and comes home at 7:00 a.m. His wife Lila works at a bank. She (3) _____ (go) to work at 8:00 a.m. and comes home at 6:00 p.m. They don't see each other a lot during the week.

Manuel and Lila also (4) _____ (have) two children, Luis and Carla. Every morning they all (5) _____ (have) breakfast together at 7:30. Then, Luis and Carla (6) _____ (go) to school, and Lila (7) _____ (go) to work. Manuel (8) _____ (do) the dishes, and then (9) _____ (go) to bed. Carla usually (10) _____ (do) her homework at a friend's house in the afternoon, and Luis (11) _____ (have) soccer practice. Manuel gets up at 4:00 p.m. At 6:00 p.m., he (12) _____ (have) dinner with Lila, Luis, and Carla. After dinner, he (13) _____ (go) to work. Manuel and Lila (14) _____ (have) a busy schedule during the week, but on weekends they relax.

Bush Pilots

Bush pilots (1) have (have) interesting jobs. They (2) _____ (fly) special planes to Alaska's bush country. (This is a wild area, far away from cities with airports.) Bush pilots (3) _____ (carry) people or supplies in their bush planes. They also (4) _____ (help) rescue people.

Paul Claus is a famous bush pilot. He (5) _____ (have) a lot of experience, and he is an excellent pilot. Paul also (6) _____ (own) a hotel in Alaska. He (7) _____ (fly) customers to his hotel and (8) _____ (take) them on adventures. He (9) _____ (go) to interesting places with them. It's an exciting job!



▲ Bush planes on a glacier in Denali National Park, Alaska, USA

11 PRONUNCIATION. Read the chart and listen to the examples. Then complete the exercises.

PRONUNCIATION	Simple Present -s and -es Endings			
The ending of third-person singular verbs has three sounds: /s/, /z/, /əz/	/s/ walks	/z/ pays	/əz/ fixes	
1. Say /s/ after /p/, /t/, /k/, and /f/ sounds.	stop-stops	put-puts	work-works	laugh-laughs
2. Say /z/ after /b/, /d/, /g/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /r/, /v/, and /ð/ sounds, and after vowel sounds.	rub-rubs read-reads bag-bags feel-feels	come-comes spin-spins sing-sings hear-hears	love-loves bathe-bathes pay-pays go-goes	
3. Say /əz/ after verbs that end in /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, and /ks/.	kiss-kisses buzz-buzzes	wash-washes watch-watches	judge-judges relax-relaxes	

See page **A4** for a guide to pronunciation symbols.



CD1-35

- 1 READ** the article about life on the International Space Station. Notice the words in **bold**.

Life on the Space Station

Astronauts on the International Space Station have a busy schedule. Every day they wake up at 7:00 GMT.¹ **From 7:00 to 8:00**, they wash up and eat breakfast. **At 8:00 in the morning**, they call Ground Control² in their countries. After they talk to Ground Control, their workday begins. The astronauts **don't do** the same thing every day. Their schedules change every week.

The astronauts **don't work** all the time. Each day they exercise for an hour **in the morning** and an hour **in the afternoon**. After dinner, they have free time. Then, it's time to go to sleep. Sometimes this isn't easy because the sun rises and sets 16 times each day on the space station.

The astronauts' work **doesn't end** on Friday. They work a half day **on Saturday** and all day **on Sunday**. Astronauts are very busy people.

¹ **GMT:** Greenwich Mean Time

² **Ground Control:** People on Earth who work with astronauts in space.

2 CHECK. Match each of the astronauts' activities with the correct time.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. They wash up and have breakfast. <u>d</u> | a. at 8:00 in the morning |
| 2. They talk to Ground Control. _____ | b. after dinner |
| 3. They exercise. _____ | c. on Saturday |
| 4. They have some free time. _____ | d. from 7:00 to 8:00 in the morning |
| 5. They need to work a half day. _____ | e. for an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon |

3 DISCOVER. Complete the exercises to learn about the grammar in this lesson.

A Find these sentences in the article from exercise 1. Write the missing words.

1. The astronauts don't _____ the same thing every day.
2. Astronauts don't _____ all the time.
3. The astronauts' work doesn't _____ on Friday.

LEARN

3.4 Simple Present: Negative Statements

Subject	<i>Do Not/ Don't</i>	Base Form of Verb	Subject	<i>Does Not/ Doesn't</i>	Base Form of Verb
I You We You They	do not don't	work.	He She It	does not doesn't	work.

Be careful! In negative statements with *does not* or *doesn't*, do not add *-s* to the base form of the verb.

- ✓ She **doesn't exercise** every day.
- ✗ She doesn't exercises every day.



Student A

Dan

My name is Dan. I love dogs and they love me. I'm a professional dog walker. People pay me, and I take their dogs for walks. Sometimes I take the dogs to the park and run with them. The dogs are very fast, so it's good exercise for me. I have an unusual job, but I love it.



Student B

Clara

My name is Clara. I'm a bus driver. I drive a school bus. I take children to school in the morning and take them home in the afternoon. They say hello to me every morning, and sometimes they bring cookies or flowers. I love children, so it's a good job for me.

3.9 Imperatives: Affirmative

Base Form of Verb	
Be	on time for the meeting.
Close	the door.
Open	your books.

1. Use imperatives to give:

- a. commands;
- b. instructions;
- c. directions;
- d. warnings;
- e. advice.

- a. **Sit** down.
- b. **Complete** each sentence.
- c. **Turn** left.
- d. **Be** careful.
- e. **Try** again.

2. Use the base form of the verb for imperatives.

Write your name and address.
Do your homework.

3. *You* is the subject of imperatives, but it is not common to write or say *you*.

Open your books.
Call Margaret.

4. To be polite, use *please* with imperatives.

Please take your shoes off.
Take your shoes off, **please**.

István Kis

István is a music professor. He comes from Budapest in Hungary, but now he lives in the USA. He works four days a week at the University of Texas, Austin. He speaks three languages: Hungarian, English, and German. He's married to an American and has a daughter. He likes playing tennis in

Pamela Green

Pamela is a doctor. She's Canadian, but now she lives in a small town near Nairobi, Kenya, in East Africa. She isn't an ordinary doctor, she's a flying doctor. Every day from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. she speaks to people on her radio, then she flies to help them. She works 16 hours a day non-stop, but she loves her job. She isn't married. She has no free time.

**THAT'S ALL ABOUT
PRESENT SIMPLE**

