

ENGLISH COURSE

Welcome!

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***Present Continuous
Vs.
Present Simple***



How do we make the Tenses

Present Continuous

I	am doing	We	are doing
You	are doing	You	are doing
He			
She	is doing	They	are doing
It			

Present Simple

I	do	We	do
You	do	You	do
He			
She	does	They	do
It			

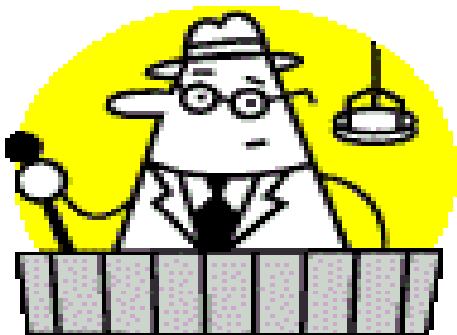
When Should We Use The Present Simple Tense?



Why **are you working** today, Stew.
People **don't** usually **work** on Sundays.



I **know** that Tom but I'm **flying** to Africa
next week, so I **want** to get more
money.



1. for permanent situations

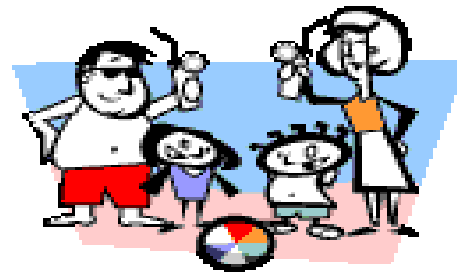
John works in a bank.



They love coffee.



They have two children.



I don't like swimming.



2. for habits and routines with the adverbs: *always,* *often, usually, sometimes, never*

I often play hockey .



They usually watch TV in the evening.



I sometimes go to work by car.



I never do morning exercises. And you?



3. with the adverbs: every day, once a week, every year, four times a month, at the weekend

She goes swimming at the weekends.



Sam takes a shower every day.



I blow out candles once a year.

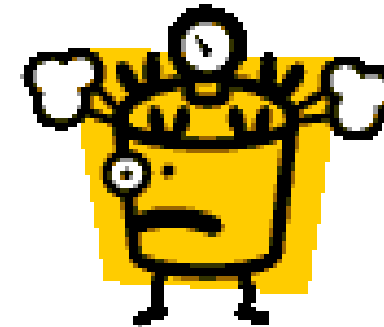


4. for facts and things that are generally true.

It snows in winter.



Water boils at 100°C.

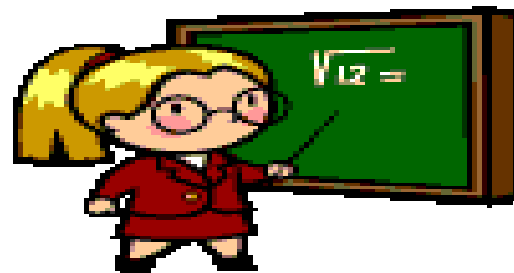


Plants die without water.



5. for programs and timetables

Our lessons start at 9 o'clock.



The football match starts at 8 p.m.



The train leave



SECRETARIADO
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Let's review.

Use the Present Simple for:



1. for permanent situations

**2. for habits and routines with the adverbs:
always, often, usually, sometimes, never**

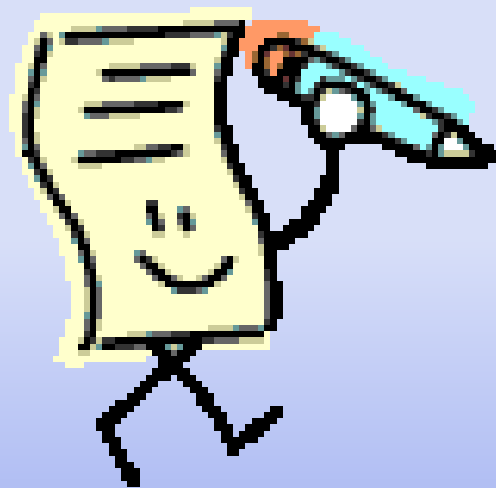


**3. with the adverbs: every day, once a week,
every year, four times a month, at the weekend**

4. for facts and things that are generally true.

5. for programs and timetables

Present Continuous Use



1: for things that are happening at the moment of speaking.

I'm working at the moment.



Please call back – we are eating dinner.



Julie is sleeping.



**2. for temporary situations,
when we feel something won't
continue for a long time.**

She's staying with her friend these days.



I'm reading a really great book.



John's working in a bar until he finds a job in his field.



3. with **always** and **constantly** to show our annoyance, anger and criticism



You are always telling the lies.



He is constantly using my computer when I need it!.

He is always losing his keys!



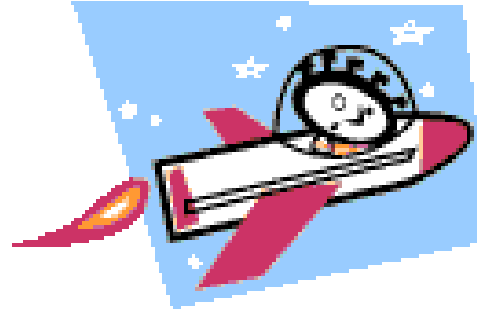
They're always being late.



4. for definite future arrangements (with a future time word).

We have already made a plan and we are sure that the event will happen in the future.

He is flying to Jamaica tomorrow.



We're going to the beach at the weekend.



They're coming to the party in three days.



Business English

TODAY YOU WILL LEARN:

- **Speaking:** Describing your Job
- **Listening:** Attitudes Toward Work
- **Grammar:** Present Simple and Continuous



Conversation: People's Attitudes Toward Work

Read the statements below. Which ones do you think are true and why?

- People are naturally lazy and avoid work if they can
- People find satisfaction in work
- Everybody in an organization is capable of creativity
- Work is a necessary evil
- People prefer to follow orders and instructions
- Work is as natural as play or rest



APPLICATION OF VOCABULARY: DESCRIBING YOUR JOB

1. How much **experience** do you have in your career? Do you enjoy your job?
2. How far do you or would you **commute** in order to get to work?
3. What **skills** are needed for you to be successful in your job? What do you still need to learn?
4. Do you work **part-time** or **full-time**? How often do you work overtime?
5. If you were looking for a new job, who would you list as a **reference** and why?

LISTENING:

People's Attitudes Toward Work

21 Two people are talking about the results of a survey into young people's attitudes towards work.

- 1 Listen to part A. Decide if the statements are true (*T*) or false (*F*). 
 - a 2,500 people were questioned.
 - b They were under twenty-five.
 - c More young people are working in traditional jobs.
 - d There are fewer secure jobs now.
- 2 Listen to part B. 
 - a What are young people doing instead of going into traditional employment?
 - b What kinds of business are they going into?
 - c What effect are changing attitudes among young people having upon established companies?
- 3 What do you think the results of a similar survey in your country would be?

Grammar: Present Simple vs. Continuous

Tense	Used for	Structure
Present Simple	Expresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none">-routines/habits-schedules/times-facts-general occurrences-present actions happening one after another	Infinitive (affirmative 3rd person singular: infinitive + 's'; negative 3 rd person singular: no 's') I write you write we write they write he / she / it writes
Present Continuous	Expresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none">-something happening right now or in progress-several actions happening at the same time-near future	form of 'be' and verb + ing I am (I'm) speaking you are (You're) speaking we are (we're) speaking they are (they're) speaking he / she / it is (he's/she's/it's) speaking

Grammar: Signal Words

How do you know which tense to use? These signal words describe the difference in time. Use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.

Present Simple Signal Words	Present Continuous Signal Words
Every Monday/month/year (or monthly/daily) Everyday/Daily (Monday-Sunday) Every weekend (Saturday-Sunday) Always (100%) Often (85%) normally (85%) Usually (85%) Sometimes (50%) Seldom /Almost never (25%) Never (0%) First, then, also, finally	Currently Right now At the moment/In the moment Tomorrow morning/afternoon/night Tonight Later Soon Commands: Listen! Look! Help!



See you
next time!



Teacher Renata