Present Simple & Present Continuous Reading and Grammar

This is Christine. She lives in Manchester with her husband, Pete, and their children, Sam and James.

She is a nurse in a clinic. She looks after sick people. She gets up early in the morning, goes to work by bus and comes back home at four o’clock in the afternoon. Then, she usually drives her children to their activities, Sam’s football and James’s violin practice. When they come home, they have dinner and go to bed early.

On Saturday mornings, she gets up late, has a cup of coffee and does the housework. Then, they have lunch and go for a walk in the afternoon. However, this Saturday is different. This morning Christine got up very early because they are leaving for a trip. Sam’s football team is playing against a nearby village’s team and Christine’s family thought that it was an opportunity for a small trip. Everyone is busy! Christine is packing everything they will need. She is preparing a lunch bag with lots of goodies for the trip. Pete is checking the car to see if everything is alright. The children are taking with them all the necessary equipment, from Sam’s uniform to a video camera. They are very excited!

Now fill in the quiz in the link below, and see for yourselves your results! Remember that in the quiz, when you are asked to do so, you have to give ***full answers*** with Subject – Verb – Object (Υποκ.- Ρήμα - Αντ.) and use the correct punctuation (, . ! ?).

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfBw7RRLiJcNK38F6lHPnQHuSBXI43DXOSj3WSizHNssXWglQ/viewform?usp=sf_link>

**Grammar**

**Present Simple Vs Present Continuous**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Present Simple | Present Continuous |
| * Form: infinitive (=απαρέμφατο)   3rd person singular + ‘s’  I/you/we/they speak  He/she/it speaks  Use ‘do’ and ‘does’ for question and negative.  Do I/you/we/they speak?  Does he/she/it speak?  I/you/we/they don’t speak  He/she/it doesn’t speak  ***BUT***   * After “ss,sh,ch,x,o” add ‘es’   He watches/washes/goes, etc.   * After a consonant (=σύμφωνο) the final ‘y’ becomes ‘ie’   Worry -> worries  **BUT** play->plays  We use it to talk about   * Permanent (=μόνιμες) situations *e.g. The sun sets in the west.* * Our program, habits and routine *e.g. I usually do my homework at 4:00.* * A timetable   *e.g. The train leaves at 8:30.*   * Sentences with sense verbs (look= φαίνομαι, taste=γεύομαι, smell, feel=αισθάνομαι, sound=ακούγομαι) *e. g. The soup tastes great! (=Η σούπα έχει υπέροχη γεύση!)* * ***Keywords***: Always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom/rarely, never, every day/ weekend/month, in the morning… | * Form: form of ‘be’ + verb –ing   I am speaking  You/we/they are speaking  He/she/it is speaking  Question:  Am I speaking?  Are you/we/they speaking?  Is he/she/it speaking?  Add ‘not’ for negation.  I am not speaking  He/she/it is not /isn’t speaking  We/you/they are not/aren’t speaking   * Silent –e is dropped   Come ->coming **but** agree->agreeing   * in a consonant- stressed vowel-consonant environment the final consonant is doubled   sit->sitting, begin->beginning  but gather->gathering   * the final ‘l’ is doubled in British English but not in American English   travel->travelling (Br. Engl.)  travel->traveling (Am. Engl.)   * Final ‘ie’ becomes ‘y’   Tie/lie/die->tying/lying/dying  We use it to talk about   * Actions happening now or ‘around now’ *e.g. She is staying at the hotel*. * For planned future events *e.g. We are going to Paris next week*. * For feelings we are **experiencing** now *e.g. The chef is tasting (=δοκιμάζει) the soup to see if it’s salty.* * ***Keywords***: Now, at the moment, ***this*** month/ year/weekend, today/ tonight, Look! , Listen! |

Now, you can complete the rest of your quiz on grammar!