Advanced Grammar

LESSON 2: Present Continuous and Present Simple 2

STORIES AND JOKES

We often use the present simple and present continuous in stories and jokes in informal spoken English to create the impression that events are happening now. This can make them more direct and exciting and hold people's attention.

She goes up to this man and looks straight into his eyes. He's not wearing his glasses, and he doesn't recognize her.

The main events are usually described in sequence using the present simple and longer background events are described using the present continuous.

In narratives and anecdotes the present simple can be used to highlight an event. Often it is used after the past tenses and with a phrase such as **suddenly** or **all of a sudden**.



• I was sitting at the park, reading newspaper, when **all of a sudden** this dog **jumps** at me.

Arrange the story

1. a student asked, "What's the matter, Mrs. Sheridan?"
2. "What was the matter? What will be the matter? What has been the matter? What might have been the matter...?"
3.An English teacher spent a lot of time marking grammatical errors in her students' written work.

_____ 4. After a slight pause the student tried again,



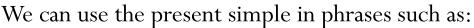
5. "Tense," she replied, describing her emotional state.
6. She wasn't sure how much impact she was having until one overly busy day when she sat at her desk rubbing her temples

COMMENTARIES

We also use the present simple and present continuous in the live commentaries (for example, on sports events) when the report takes place at the same time as the action:



King **serves** to the left-hand court and Adams **makes** a wonderful return. She'**s playing** magnificent tennis in this match....





It says here, I hear, I gather, I see, I understand and They say, (Someone) says, (Someone) tells me to introduce news that we heard, read, and seen (e.g. on television), or been told. We can also use past tense (e.g. It said here, I heard):



I **gather** you're worried about Pedro.



Sophia **tells me** you're thinking of emigrating.



Professor Hendriks is at the conference and I hear that she's an excellent speaker.

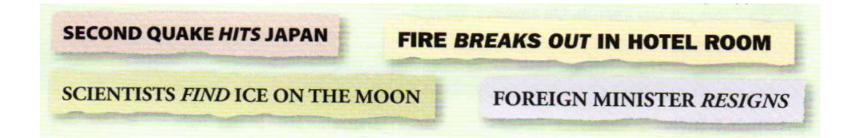
I HEARD THAT!

Nick Pike <u>**runs</u>** with the ball (sorry strolls with the ball) and <u>the</u></u> ball stolen off him by Chris Brown, he _____ it to Bristol Rovers answer to Cliff Richard who passes it to Matt Dark. It gets intercepted by Lardy (Rich Massey), he gets a shout from Feet, but Chris read the game, ran into space and got the ball, he passes it to Jap but he _____ it to Tony. Jap _____ for the ball he lost and ______ it back he then <u>knocks</u> the ball to me, I lose it to Feet. Feet has a shot which our keeper collected with ease. Ger _____ the ball out to me, I get closed down by Foxy, he _____ for the ball, I knock it on to Martin Bryant, he has a little run _____ the ball to other side to find Matt who ______ the ball to Pugsy, who is in the 18 yard box and Clemco (Martin Clemmence) puts a good foot in. Chris Brown _____ well, he turns with the ball, he has a shot but it never troubled the keeper.

tackles	gets	challenges	battles	loses	wins
knocks	throws	passes	switches	crosses	runs

NEWS HEADLINES and CONTENTS

The present simple is often used in news headlines to talk about events that have recently happened":



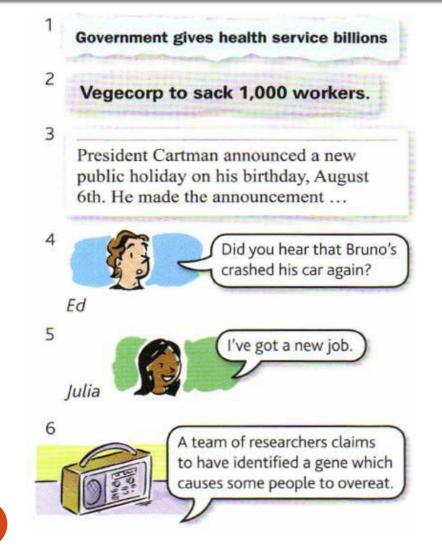
We could use the present simple to refer to the contents of books, films, newspapers, etc:

- Thompson gives a list of the largest European companies in Chapter 6.
- At the beginning of the book, three men **find** \$4 million in a crashed plane.
 - In the film, Loni Baranski **takes** the role of a private detective.



Exercise 3

Complete what each person says about the news they have read or heard using the present tenses phrases.



1. I see the government's giving the health service a lot of money.

2Vegecorp are going to
3 we're going to have
4 Bruno's
5 she's
6 They've identified

ADVERBS

We can use the present continuous with adverbs such as **always, constantly, continually** or **forever** to emphasize that something is done so often that it is characteristic of a person, group or thing:



a. I think, I'll stay here after all. b. You'**re constantly** changing your mind.

Jacob is a really kind person. He's always **offering** to help me with my homework.

We often use this pattern to indicate disapproval. The past continuous is used in a similar way with these adverbs. (e.g. **Was** Olivia always **asking** you for money, too?).

We can use the present continuous to describe something we regularly do at a certain time:



At eight o'clock I'**m** usually **driving** to work, so phone me on my mobile. Seven o'clock is a bit early. We'**re** generally **eating** then.

Exercise 4

Expand one of the sets of notes below to complete each dialogue.

continually/change/mind constantly/criticise/driving

forever/moan/work forever/ask me/money always/complain/handwriting

- A. Shall I phone at six?
 B. No, we usually dinner at that time?
 I Lamb, thanks. I'm a vegetarian.
- a. Gielman Henry V in the latest production at the Royal Theater.b. They constantly loud music until the early hours of the morning.
- 3. a. I normally the children to school at 8:30. Perhaps we could meet at 9:00.b. In his 2007 book, Wall a controversial view of Britain's role in the war.

The End Next: Lesson 3 Past Simple and Present Perfect