



## Examples Explained

drop the 'e' and add -ing

Mrs Chan **is taking** her children to the park.

agree to the subject

show the time ( = now)

The children **are feeding** the fish **at the moment**.

add -ing



## Quick Quiz

Circle the correct form of the present continuous tense.

- 1 They are ( siting / sitting ) in the front row.
- 2 I am ( driving / driveing ) a car.
- 3 You are not ( wearing / wearring ) a scarf.
- 4 Michael ( is walking / are walking ) his dog now.
- 5 She ( is not eating / are not eating ) her breakfast.



## Brain Boost

Look at the pictures and write the correct answer in each blank.

very much

best

These dresses are beautiful! I like them

1

!



Which one do you like

2

?



I like the blue dress

3

How about you?



I like all the clothes in this

shop

4

!

Can I buy them all?





## Examples Explained

link the action and  
the reason together

Andy goes to the dentist because he has a sore tooth.

Andy's action

the reason why Andy  
goes to the dentist

We usually put 'because' in  
the middle of a sentence.



## Quick Quiz

Draw lines to match the actions with the reasons.

### actions

1 I like travelling by ferry.

2 Jenny is crying.

3 We have a picnic.

4 Mum buys a vase.

### reasons

• Sam argues with her.

• She breaks the old one.

• It is sunny.

• The view is nice.





## Grandma Giggles



Phew... I **have** just **finished** the housework. I'm so tired now.

I'm exhausted too.



**Have** you **tidied** your home too?

No... I **have** **eaten** too much food at the buffet.



## Get to Grips with Grammar

We use **the present perfect tense** in these ways:

**a** talk about **actions that started in the past and continue till now**.

e.g. Miss Lam **has been** a teacher **for** six years.  
Miss Lam **has been** a teacher **since** 2010.

became a teacher

2010



still teaching

now

We use '**for**' to indicate (指出) **the duration of actions** and '**since**' to tell **the starting point of actions**.



## Examples Explained

There are **four types of conditional sentences** altogether. We are going to talk about **Type 0**, **Type 1** and **Type 2** conditional sentences in this book.

### a Type 0



- ◆ talk about **things that are always true**
- ◆ use the **simple present tense** in **both the if-clause and the main clause**

If-clause	Main Clause
e.g. If we <b>put</b> an ice-cream in the sun, (simple present tense)	it <b>melts</b> . (simple present tense)
Main clause	If-clause
e.g. The plants <b>die</b> (simple present tense)	if they <b>don't get</b> any water. (simple present tense)

### b Type 1

- ◆ talk about **things that are likely to happen under a condition**
- ◆ use the **simple present tense** in the **if-clause** and the **simple future tense** in the **main clause**

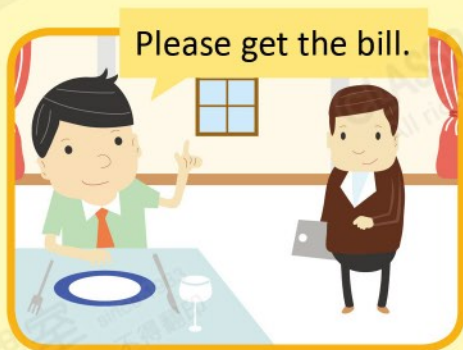
If-clause	Main Clause
e.g. If it <b>is</b> windy, (simple present tense)	we <b>will fly</b> our kites. (simple future tense)
Main Clause	If-clause
e.g. Brenda <b>will fail</b> her exam (simple future tense)	if she <b>doesn't work</b> hard. (simple present tense)





## Brain Boost

- A** Look at the pictures. Change the imperatives to reported speech sentences.



- 1 The man told ..... 2 .....

.....  
.....

- B** Lily is telling her husband what Poppy has told her. Complete the conversation using reported speech.

I like Yummy Restaurant. The food here is delicious. My husband likes the fried rice most.



When I had lunch with Poppy, she said that

- 1 ..... She thought  
that 2 ..... Also, she  
3 .....

