

01 Making conversation

Verbs have various forms in the present tense, including continuous and perfect. You need to understand these differences when making question tags.

 **New language** Present tenses

 **Aa Vocabulary** Meeting new people

 **New skill** Using question tags

1.1 KEY LANGUAGE PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT SIMPLE

The present simple refers to something that happens in general or as part of a daily routine.

I usually **cycle** to work, but today I'm **walking** instead.



1.2 REWRITE THE NOTE, CORRECTING THE HIGHLIGHTED ERRORS



Hi José,

Today is being my first day in my new job, so I leave the house early. I'm being a bit nervous, but I'm also being very excited! Anyway, I already run late, and I'm needing to leave to catch the bus. Don't be forgetting to pick up some milk on your way home from work tonight!

See you later!

Hi José,

Today is my first day...

1.3 KEY LANGUAGE PRESENT PERFECT AND PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT

Use the present perfect to talk about the recent past or general experiences in a lifetime up until now.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Use the present perfect continuous to talk about an action that started in the past, but is continuing until now or has present results.

I've just **started** a new job. I've been **meeting** new people all week.



1.4 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PRESENT PERFECT OR THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I have been waiting (wait) for a bus all morning, but I still haven't seen (not see) one!

1 I read (read) for hours. My eyes start (start) hurting.

2 Has the mail arrive (arrive) yet? I expect (expect) a letter all week.

3 My leg hurt (hurt) all day, but I not see (not see) a doctor yet.

4 Have you see (see) my keys? I look (look) for them for ages.

5 Have you hear (hear) about Carl? He decide (decide) to move.

6 I finish (finish)! I write (write) this essay for ages.

7 Have you ever visit (visit) France? We look (look) at brochures.

8 I try (try) to reach Tao all day, but he not answer (not answer) yet.



1.5 KEY LANGUAGE QUESTION TAGS

If the main clause of the sentence is positive, the question tag is negative, and vice versa. In most cases, the question tag uses the verb "do."

Question tags are small questions added to the end of a statement in informal conversation.

You like meeting new people, don't you?



You don't like meeting new people, do you?



If the main verb is "be," "be" is also used in the question tag.

The negative question form of "I am" is "aren't I."

I am working tomorrow, aren't I?



George isn't working today, is he?

If the main clause of the sentence contains an auxiliary verb or a modal verb, the question tag uses this verb.

You have met the new boss, haven't you?



We shouldn't interrupt him, should we?



1.6 MATCH THE STATEMENTS TO THE CORRECT QUESTION TAGS

Nina's always late for work,

are they?

1 They aren't very welcoming,

does he?

2 He should try harder to be friendly,

has she?

3 She hasn't made many friends here,

isn't she?

4 He doesn't like going to new places,

wouldn't they?

5 They're so happy to be here,

aren't they?

6 They would be here if they could,

shouldn't he?



