

Lesson Two

GRAMMAR

Simple Present Tense

CONTEXT

Washington, D.C.

Meet Sara Harris

LESSON FOCUS

A simple present tense verb has two forms:

eat—eats run—runs play—plays have—has

We use the simple present tense for facts and regular activities.

Americans *spe*ak English.

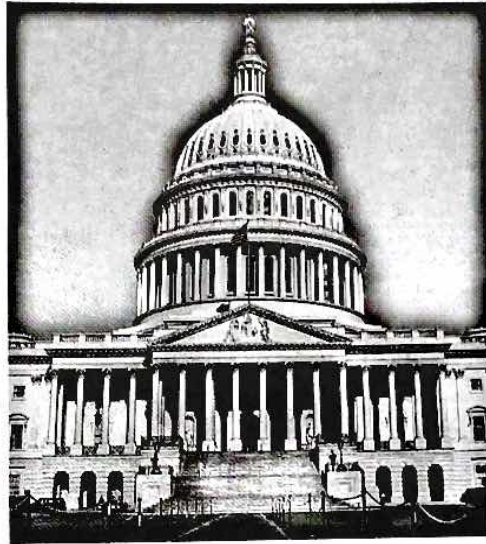
The President *live*s in Washington, D.C.

Americans *elect* a president every four years.

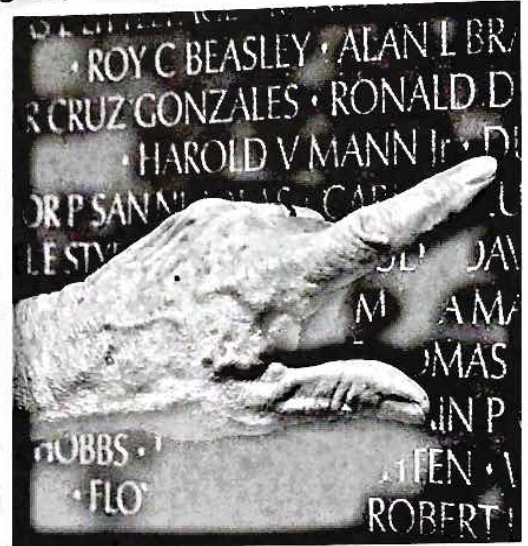


Before You Read

1. What capital cities do you know?
2. What do you know about Washington, D.C.?



The Capitol



The Vietnam War Memorial

Read the following article. Pay special attention to the present tense verbs.



Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C., is the capital of the United States. D.C. **means** District of Columbia. It is not a state; it is a special government district. More than half a million people **live** in Washington. Many residents **work** for the government.

Tourists from all over the United States and many other countries **visit** Washington. They **come** to see the Capitol, the building where Congress **meets**. Another popular tourist attraction is the White House, the President's home. Eight to ten thousand tourists **visit** the White House every day. Tour guides **show** visitors many rooms, but they **don't show** them the President's private family rooms or private offices.

Besides government buildings, Washington also **has** many important monuments and museums. The Smithsonian Institution **has** 16 museums, galleries, and a zoo. The Smithsonian **includes** the Air and Space Museum. This very popular museum **shows** visitors real spaceships, such as the Apollo 11, which landed on the moon in 1969.

Many visitors **want** to see the Vietnam War Memorial. This wall of dark stone **has** all the names of American soldiers who died in the war in Vietnam.

Tourists **don't pay** to see government buildings and museums. However, tourists **need** tickets to see many places because these places are crowded. A trip to Washington is an enjoyable and educational experience.

Did you know...?

The first location of the U.S. capital was in New York City.

2.1 Simple Present Tense—Forms

| Subject | Base Form | Complement |
|------------|-------------|----------------|
| I | | |
| You | | |
| We | work | in Washington. |
| They | | |
| My friends | | |

| Subject | -s Form | Complement |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| He | | |
| She | works | in Washington. |
| It | | |
| The President | | |

LANGUAGE NOTES

- We use the base form when the subject is *I, you, we, they*, or a plural noun.
- We use the -s form when the subject is *he, she, it*, or a singular noun.
- Three verbs have an irregular -s form:
 have → has (pronunciation /hæz/)
 go → goes
 do → does (pronunciation /dʌz/)
- After *family*, use a singular verb.
 My family *lives* in Korea.

EXERCISE 1 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

EXAMPLE: Visitors like the museums.
 (like/likes)

- The President _____ in the White House.
 (live/lives)
- Many people in Washington _____ for the government.
 (work/works)
- Washington _____ many beautiful museums.
 (have/has)
- Millions of tourists _____ Washington every year.
 (visit/visits)
- Tour guides _____ visitors the White House.
 (show/shows)
- The Vietnam War Memorial _____ the names of men and women who died in the war.
 (have/has)
- "D.C." _____ District of Columbia.
 (mean/means)

2.2

Simple Present Tense—Uses

| Examples | Uses |
|---|--|
| The President lives in the White House. Washington, D.C., has a good subway. | With general truths, to show that something is consistently true |
| Americans eat fries and hamburgers with their hands. Many Americans have a picnic on the Fourth of July. | With customs |
| We take a vacation every summer. We sometimes go to Washington. | To show regular activity (a habit) or repeated action |
| I come from Bosnia. He comes from Iraq. | To show a place of origin |

EXERCISE 2 Write the correct form of the verb. Add more words to give facts.

EXAMPLE: I come from Colombia.
(come)

- The capital of my country _____.
(have)
- Most people in my country _____.
(have)
- In my native city, I especially _____.
(like)
- Tourists in my country _____.
(visit)
- My native city _____ people.
(have)
- My family _____.
(live)
- In the U.S., I _____.
(live)
- The U.S. _____.
(have)

9. I _____ College/School.
(attend)
10. This school _____.
(have)

2.3 Spelling of the -s Form

| Rule | Base Form | -s Form |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Add s to most verbs to make the -s form. | hope eat | hopes eats |
| When the base form ends in <i>ss, sh, ch, or x</i> , add <i>es</i> and pronounce an extra syllable. | miss wash catch mix | misses washes catches mixes |
| When the base form ends in a consonant + <i>y</i> , change the <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>es</i> . | carry worry | carries worries |
| When the base form ends in a vowel + <i>y</i> , add <i>s</i> . Do not change the <i>y</i> . | pay enjoy | pays enjoys |

EXERCISE 3 Write the -s form of the following verbs.

EXAMPLES: eat eats

study studies

watch watches

1. try _____
2. play _____
3. have _____
4. go _____
5. worry _____
6. finish _____
7. do _____
8. push _____
9. enjoy _____
10. think _____
11. say _____
12. change _____
13. brush _____
14. obey _____
15. reach _____
16. fix _____
17. work _____
18. raise _____
19. charge _____
20. see _____

2.4

Pronunciation of the -s Form

| Pronounce /s/ | Pronounce /z/ | Pronounce /əz/ |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| hope—hopes | grab—grabs | miss—misses |
| eat—eats | read—reads | dance—dances |
| pick—picks | hug—hugs | use—uses |
| laugh—laughs | live—lives | wash—washes |
| | hum—hums | watch—watches |
| | run—runs | change—changes |
| | borrow—borrows | fix—fixes |
| | sing—sings | |
| | fall—falls | |
| | hear—hears | |
| | see—sees | |

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. We pronounce /s/ after voiceless sounds: /p, t, k, f/
2. We pronounce /z/ after voiced sounds: /b, d, g, v, m, n, ŋ, l, r/ and all vowels.
3. We pronounce /əz/ when the base form ends in *ss, ce, se, sh, ch, ge, x*.
4. The following verbs have a change in the vowel sound. Listen to your teacher pronounce these examples.
do /du/—does /dʌz/
say /sei/—says /sez/

EXERCISE 4 Go back to Exercise 3 and pronounce the base form and -s form of each verb.

EXERCISE 5 Fill in the blanks with the -s form of the verb in parentheses (). Pay attention to the spelling rules. Then pronounce each sentence.

EXAMPLE: A teacher tries (try) to help students learn.

1. A pilot _____ (fly) an airplane.
2. A dishwasher _____ (wash) dishes.
3. A babysitter _____ (watch) children.

4. A soldier _____ an officer.
(obey)
5. A citizen _____ taxes.
(pay)
6. A mechanic _____ machines.
(fix)
7. A student _____.
(study)
8. A student _____ homework.
(do)
9. A homemaker _____ a home.
(manage)
10. A secretary _____ a computer.
(use)
11. A teacher _____ students.
(teach)

EXERCISE 6 Write at least three sentences to tell about your profession (former, present, or future). Tell what someone in this profession does.

EXAMPLE: A car mechanic tries to find the problem in a car. Then he fixes the problem. A mechanic also changes parts, such as tires, oil, and brakes.

2.5 Comparing Affirmative Statements with *Be* and Other Verbs

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| I am a student. I study English. | You are right. You know the answer. | We are immigrants. We come from Guatemala. |
| They are kind. They help people. | The teacher is American. She teaches grammar. | He is busy. He works hard. |

EXERCISE 7 A student is comparing himself to his friend. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the underlined verb.

EXAMPLES: My friend and I are very different.

I get up at 7 o'clock. He gets up at 10.

I'm a good student. He 's a lazy student.

1. I study every day. He _____ only before a test.
2. I always get A's on my tests. He _____ C's.
3. I have a scholarship. He _____ a government loan.
4. I'm a good student. He _____ an average student.
5. He lives in a dormitory. I _____ in an apartment.
6. He's from Japan. I _____ from the Philippines.
7. He studies with the radio on. I _____ in a quiet room.
8. He watches a lot of TV. I _____ TV only when I have free time.
9. He eats a lot of meat. I _____ a lot of fish.
10. He uses a laptop computer. I _____ a desktop computer.

Before You Read

1. Do you need a car in this city? Why or why not?
2. What are some interesting places to see in this city?



Read the following article. Pay special attention to the negative form of verbs.



Meet Sara Harris

Sara Harris is a single, thirty-year-old woman. She lives in Washington, D.C. She works just a few blocks from the White House. She has a job with the government.

Washington has a good subway, so Sara **doesn't** need a car. The subway is clean and the trains are quiet. The subway trains **run** until midnight. Sara

uses the public transportation system, but if she is late or in a hurry, she takes a taxi. She **doesn't take** a taxi very often because it's too expensive.

Like many residents of Washington, Sara isn't a native of Washington. She comes from Chicago, Illinois. Her parents **don't live** in Washington. They live in Chicago.

Sara lives alone, but she has two cats. She also has a lot of friends. She **doesn't see** her friends during the week because she is so busy. She sees her friends on the weekends.

She works hard, so she **doesn't have** much time to visit the galleries and museums. When friends and relatives from out of town come to visit her, she gives them a tour of her city.

2.6 Negative Statements with the Simple Present Tense

| Examples | Explanation |
|--|---|
| Sara lives in Washington. She doesn't live in Chicago. | We use <i>doesn't</i> + the base form with <i>he, she, it,</i> or a singular noun. |
| Her parents live in Chicago. They don't live in Washington. | We use <i>don't</i> + the base form with <i>I, you, we, they,</i> or a plural noun. |

LANGUAGE NOTES

- Don't* is the contraction for *do not*. *Doesn't* is the contraction for *does not*.
- Always use the base form after *don't* and *doesn't*.
- American English and British English use different grammar to form the negative of *have*. Compare:
 AMERICAN: He *doesn't have* a dictionary.
 BRITISH: He *hasn't* a dictionary. OR He *hasn't got* a dictionary.

EXERCISE 8 Fill in the blanks with the negative form of the underlined verb.

EXAMPLE: Sara works in Washington. She doesn't work in Chicago.

- She sees her friends on the weekend. She _____ her friends during the week.
- Her friends have jobs. They _____ much free time.
- Her parents live in Chicago. They _____ in Washington.

4. Her parents visit her in the spring. They _____ her in the winter.
5. Sara has time on the weekend. She _____ time during the week.
6. Sara lives alone. She _____ with her parents.
7. She works for the government. She _____ in a private company.
8. She takes a taxi when she's in a hurry. She _____ a taxi every day.
9. She has two cats. She _____ a dog.
10. She visits museums and galleries when friends come to visit. She _____ museums and galleries every day.

EXERCISE 9 Tell if this school has or doesn't have the following items.

EXAMPLES: ESL courses
This school has ESL courses.
classes for children
It doesn't have classes for children.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a library | 5. a swimming pool | 9. dormitories |
| 2. a cafeteria | 6. a gym | 10. classes for children |
| 3. copy machines | 7. a student newspaper | 11. a computer lab |
| 4. a parking lot | 8. a theater | 12. e-mail for students |

EXERCISE 10 Make an affirmative statement or a negative statement with the words given to state facts about the teacher. Use the correct form of the verb.

EXAMPLE: speak Arabic
The teacher speaks Arabic.
OR
The teacher doesn't speak Arabic.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. talk fast | 6. pronounce my name correctly |
| 2. speak English well | 7. wear glasses |
| 3. speak my language | 8. wear jeans to class |
| 4. give a lot of homework | 9. teach this class every day |
| 5. give tests | 10. watch the students during a test |

EXERCISE 11 Check (✓) the items that describe you and what you do.
Exchange your book with another student. Make statements about the other student.

EXAMPLES: _____ I have children.
Marta doesn't have children.

✓ _____ I like cold weather.
Marta likes cold weather.

1. _____ I speak Chinese.
2. _____ I live alone.
3. _____ I live near school.
4. _____ I walk to school.
5. _____ I speak Spanish.
6. _____ I like summer.
7. _____ I like cold weather.
8. _____ I have a computer.
9. _____ I use the Internet.

EXERCISE 12 Fill in the blanks with the negative form of the underlined verb.

EXAMPLES: We study English grammar.

We don't study American history.

The teacher speaks English in class.

He/She doesn't speak another language in class.

1. The President lives in Washington, D.C.
He _____ in New York.
2. The President serves for four years.
He _____ for six years.
3. The U.S. Congress makes the laws.
The President _____ the laws.
4. The President and his family live in the White House.
The Vice President _____ in the White House.
5. Tourists see many rooms in the White House.
They _____ the President's private living area.
6. The Washington subway runs all day.
It _____ after midnight.

7. People in Washington pay to ride the subway.
They _____ to enter most museums.
8. Some people need a car.
Sara _____ a car.
9. Some workers live in Washington.
Some workers _____ in Washington. They live near Washington.
10. We study American English.
We _____ British English.
11. I need a grammar book in this course.
I _____ a history book.
12. Sara lives in Washington.
Her parents _____ in Washington.
13. Sara and her friends go out on the weekend.
They _____ out on weekdays.
14. Washington, D.C., has a subway.
Miami _____ a subway.

2.7

Comparing Negative Statements with *Be* and Other Verbs

| | |
|--|--|
| I'm not from Mexico. I don't speak Spanish. | They're not sure. They don't know the answer. |
| You aren't sick. You don't need a doctor. | We aren't lost. We don't need help. |
| She isn't hungry. She doesn't want dinner. | He's not cold. He doesn't want a sweater. |

EXERCISE 13 Check (✓) the items that describe you and what you do. Exchange your book with another student. Make statements about the other student.

EXAMPLE:

_____ I'm an immigrant.
Margarita isn't an immigrant. She comes from Puerto Rico.

EXAMPLE:

 ✓ I have a computer.
Margarita has a computer.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. ___ I'm married. | 7. ___ I'm a full-time student. |
| 2. ___ I have children/a child. | 8. ___ I have a pet. ¹ |
| 3. ___ I have a computer. | 9. ___ I'm an immigrant. |
| 4. ___ I'm an American citizen. | 10. ___ I'm happy in the U.S. |
| 5. ___ I like this city. | 11. ___ I like baseball. |
| 6. ___ I have a job. | 12. ___ I understand American TV. |

EXERCISE 14 Choose one of the items from the list below. Write sentences telling what this person does or is. Include negative statements. (You may work with a partner.) Read some of your sentences to the class.

EXAMPLE:

a good teacher

A good teacher explains the lesson.

A good teacher doesn't get angry at students.

A good teacher doesn't walk away after class when students have questions.

A good teacher is patient.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. a good friend | 3. a good doctor |
| 2. a good mother or father | 4. a good adult son or daughter |

EXERCISE 15 Read each statement. Then make a negative statement with the words in parentheses ().

EXAMPLE:

Sara works in Washington. (Chicago)
She doesn't work in Chicago.

1. Colombians speak Spanish. (Brazilians)

¹A pet is an animal that lives in someone's house. Dogs and cats are common pets.

2. I speak English in class. (my native language)

3. A, E, I, O, and U are vowels. (B, C, and D)

4. I'm from _____ . (the U.S.)
(your country)

5. Washington is a special government district. (a state)

6. The subway in Washington is clean. (dirty)

7. My brother works in Washington. (live in Washington)

8. Washington has an Air and Space Museum. (New York)

9. Sara is busy during the week. (on the weekend)

10. Sara is single. (married)

11. A taxi ride is expensive. (a bus ride)

2.8

Yes/No Questions and Short Answers with the Simple Present Tense

| Examples | Explanation |
|---|--|
| <p>Does Sara live in Washington? Yes, she does.</p> <p>Do her parents live in Washington? No, they don't.</p> | <p>We use <i>do</i> or <i>does</i> to form a <i>yes/no</i> question. We always use the base form after <i>do</i> or <i>does</i>.</p> <p>We can answer with a short answer.</p> |

Compare statements and questions:

| Do/Does | Subject | Verb | Complement | Short Answer |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Do | Tourists | visit | the White House. | |
| | they | visit | the President's private rooms? | |
| Does | The President | lives | in the White House. | No, they don't. |
| | the Vice President | live | in the White House? | No, he doesn't. |

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. Use *does* with *he, she, it*, and singular subjects.
2. Use *do* with *I, you, we, they*, and plural subjects.
3. We usually answer a *yes/no* question with a short answer. The short answer uses a pronoun.

Do Sara's parents live in Washington? No, *they* don't.

4. The short answer usually uses a contraction in the negative.
5. American English and British English use different grammar to form a question with *have*. Compare:

AMERICAN: *Does he have a car? Yes, he does.*

BRITISH: *Has he a car? OR Has he got a car? Yes, he has.*

EXERCISE 16 Ask your teacher a question with "Do you . . . ?" and the words given. Your teacher will respond with a short answer.

EXAMPLE:

drive to school

A. Do you drive to school?

B. Yes, I do. OR No, I don't.

1. like your job
2. teach in the summer
3. have another job
4. speak another language
5. teach English to Americans
6. know my language
7. like to read students' homework
8. live far from the school
9. have a fax machine
10. have trouble with English spelling
11. have an e-mail address
12. like soccer

EXERCISE 17 Two students are comparing teachers. Fill in the blanks to complete this conversation.

A. Do you like your English class?
(Example: like)

B. Yes, I (1). I (2 have) a very good teacher. Her name is Ms. Lopez.

A. (3) Spanish?

B. No, she doesn't. She comes from the Philippines. She (4 speak) English and Tagalog.

A. My teacher is very good too. But he (5 talk) fast, and sometimes

I (6 not/understand) him. He (7 give) a lot of homework.

(8) a lot of homework?

B. Yes, she does. And she (9 give) a test once a week.

A. My teacher (10 wear) jeans to class. He's very informal.

(11) jeans to class?

B. No, she doesn't. She always wears a dress.

EXERCISE 18 Read each statement. Then write a *yes/no* question about the words in parentheses (). Write a short answer.

EXAMPLES: You know the present tense. (the past tense)

Do you know the past tense? No, I don't.

The school has computer classes. (gym classes)

Does it have gym classes? Yes, it does.

1. The teacher uses the chalkboard. (a map)

2. You bring your textbook to class. (your dictionary)

3. We need practice with grammar. (with spelling)

4. The teacher speaks English. (another language)

5. I understand the teacher. (you)

6. The past tense has a lot of irregular verbs. (the present tense)

7. The teacher speaks English fluently. (the students)

8. Washington has a space museum. (a zoo) (answer: yes)

9. People pay to use the subway in Washington. (to enter the White House) (answer: no)

10. The subway trains run all day. (after midnight) (answer: no)

EXERCISE 19 Put a check next to customs from your native country. Then make an affirmative or negative statement about your country. Ask another student if this is a custom in his/her native country. (You may work with a partner.)

EXAMPLE: People take off their shoes before they enter a house.

A. Russians take off their shoes before they enter a house.
Do Mexicans take off their shoes before they enter a house?
B. No, we don't.

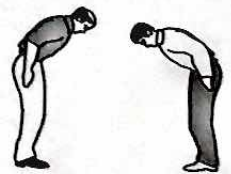
1. People take off their shoes before they enter a house.

2. People bow when they say hello.

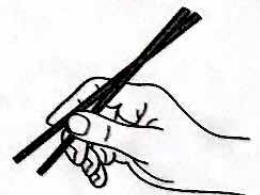
3. People shake hands when they say hello.

4. People bring a gift when they visit a friend's house.

5. People eat with chopsticks.



bow



chopsticks

6. ___ On the bus, younger people stand up to let an older person sit down.
7. ___ Women cover their faces with a veil.
8. ___ People visit friends without calling first.
9. ___ Men open doors for women.
10. ___ Men give flowers to women for their birthdays.
11. ___ People celebrate children's day.
12. ___ High school students wear a uniform.



veil

2.9

Comparing Yes/No Questions with *Be* and Other Verbs

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Are you lost? | No, I'm not. | Am I right? | Yes, you are. |
| Do you need help? | No, I don't. | Do I have the right answer? | Yes, you do. |
| Are they from Haiti? | Yes, they are. | Is the teacher British? | No, he isn't. |
| Do they speak French? | Yes, they do. | Does the teacher have an accent? | No, he doesn't. |

EXERCISE 20 Read each statement. Then write a *yes/no* question about the words in parentheses (). Write a short answer.

EXAMPLES: Americans like baseball. (basketball) (yes)
Do Americans like basketball? Yes, they do.

Baseball is popular in the U.S. (rugby) (no)
Is rugby popular in the U.S.? No, it isn't.

1. Americans shake hands when they meet. (Mexicans) (yes)

2. Children learn a language easily. (adults) (no)

3. Americans speak English. (Australians) (yes)

4. Hot dogs are popular in the U.S. (tacos) (yes)

5. You understand American English. (British English)

6. Japanese people eat with chopsticks. (American people) (no)

7. English has a lot of irregular verbs. (Spanish) (yes)

8. You are interested in the English language. (American history)

9. The subway in Washington is clean. (quiet) (yes)

10. Sara works from Monday to Friday. (on the weekend) (no)

2.10

Or Questions

| Examples | Explanation |
|---|--|
| Do you study English or French? I study English. Is Washington, D.C., on the east coast or the west coast? It's on the east coast. | An <i>or</i> question gives a choice of answers. The first part of an <i>or</i> question has rising intonation; the second part has falling intonation. Listen to your teacher pronounce the examples to the left. |

EXERCISE 21 Circle the words that are true for you, and make a statement about yourself. Then ask a question. Another student will answer.

EXAMPLE: I drink coffee / tea in the morning.

A. I drink coffee in the morning.

Do you drink coffee or tea in the morning?

B. I drink coffee too.

1. I speak *English* / *my native language* at home.

2. I prefer *classical music* / *popular music*.

3. I'm *a resident of the U.S.* / *a visitor*.

4. I'm *married* / *single*.

5. I live in *a house* / *an apartment* / *a dormitory*.

6. I write with my *right hand* / *left hand*.

7. I'm from *a big city / a small town*.
8. I prefer *morning classes / evening classes*.

2.11

Wh- Questions with the Simple Present Tense

| Wh- Word | Do/Does Don't/Doesn't | Subject | Verb | Complement | Short Answer |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | | My brother | works | in Washington. | |
| Where | Does | he | work | for the government? | No, he doesn't. |
| | does | he | work? | | |
| Why | doesn't | he | work | for the government? | |
| | | They | have | a car. | |
| | Do | they | have | an American car? | Yes, they do. |
| What kind of car | do | they | have? | | |

LANGUAGE NOTES

The correct word order for *wh-* questions is:

Wh -word + *do/does/don't/doesn't* + Subject + Base Form of Verb (+ Complement)

EXERCISE 22 Fill in the blanks with the missing word.

EXAMPLE: Where do you live? I live in Detroit.

1. Where _____ your brother live? He lives in New York.
2. How _____ children do you have? I have two children.
3. _____ you study? I study in the library.
4. Why _____ you study at home? I don't study at home because it's too noisy.
5. How many languages _____ your teacher _____? He speaks two languages.
6. Where _____ your sister _____? She works downtown.

2.12

Wh- Questions with Prepositions

| Wh- Word | Do/Does | Subject | Verb (Base Form) | Preposition |
|------------|---------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Where | does | your friend | come | from? |
| What floor | do | you | live | on? |

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. In formal writing, we put the preposition before a question word. In conversation, we usually put the preposition at the end of the question.
FORMAL: *On* what floor do you live?
INFORMAL: What floor do you live *on*?
2. We use *whom* after a preposition. We often use *who* when the preposition is at the end.
FORMAL: With *whom* do you live?
INFORMAL: *Who* do you live with?
3. We can talk about a person's country of origin with *be* or *come*.
Where *are* you from?
Where *do* you *come* from?

EXERCISE 23 Ask and answer questions with the words given. First ask a *yes/no* question. Then use the words in parentheses () to ask a *wh-* question, if possible.

EXAMPLE:

live near school (where)

A. Do you live near school?

B. Yes, I do.

A. Where do you live?

B. I live on Green and Main.

1. speak Spanish (what language)
2. need English in your country (why)
3. have American friends (how many)
4. like this city (why)
5. live near the school (where)
6. plan to go back to your country (when) (why)
7. live alone (with whom OR who . . . with)
8. practice English outside of class (with whom OR who . . . with)
9. bring your dictionary to class (why)
10. have a cell phone (why)

EXERCISE 24 First ask the teacher a *yes/no* question. After you get the answer, use the words in parentheses () to ask a *wh-* question, if possible. Your teacher will answer.

EXAMPLE:

teach summer school (why)

A. Do you teach summer school?

- B. No, I don't.
 A. Why don't you teach summer school?
 B. Because I like to travel in the summer.

1. have an office mate (what/your office mate/teach)
2. get paid on the first of the month (when)
3. have a computer (what kind of computer)
4. speak another language (what language)
5. teach summer school (why)
6. work in another school (what other school . . . in)
7. correct the homework in school (where)
8. prefer evening classes (why)
9. drive to school (how . . . get² to school)
10. like to teach English (why)
11. come from this city (what city . . . from)
12. have children (how many)

EXERCISE 25 Ask and answer questions about another teacher with the words given. First ask a *yes/no* question. Then use the words in parentheses () to ask a *wh-* question, if possible.

EXAMPLE:

- speaking your language (what languages)
 A. Does your teacher speak your language?
 B. No, he doesn't
 A. What languages does he speak?
 B. He speaks English and French.

1. give a lot of homework (why)
2. write on the chalkboard (when)
3. use a tape recorder in class (why)
4. come to class late (what time)
5. call you by your first name (why)
6. pronounce your name correctly (how)
7. use a textbook (what textbook)
8. wear jeans to class (what)

²Get means arrive.

2.13

Questions about Meaning, Spelling, and Cost

| Wh- Word | Do/Does | Subject | Verb Phrase | Answer |
|----------|---------|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| What | does | D.C. | mean? | It means District of Columbia. |
| How | do | you | spell "district"? | D-I-S-T-R-I-C-T |
| How | do | you | say "district" in Spanish? | "Distrito" |
| How much | does | your book | cost? | \$20 |

LANGUAGE NOTES

Mean, spell, say, and cost are verbs and should be in the verb position of a question.

EXERCISE 26 Fill in the blanks in the conversation below with the missing words.

A. What ^{'s} _____ your name?
(example)

B. My name is Martha Gomez.

A. How _____ spell "Gomez"?
(1)

B. G - O - M - E - Z. It's a Spanish name.

A. Are you _____ Spain?
(2)

B. No, I'm _____.
(3)

A. What country _____ you come _____?
(4) (5)

B. I come from Guatemala.

A. _____ your family here?
(6)

B. No. My family is still in Guatemala. I call them once a week.

A. Isn't that expensive?

B. Yes, it _____.
(7)

A. How much _____?
(8)

B. A phone call to Guatemala costs about 25¢ a minute. But we don't talk for long. We just say hello.

A. How _____ "hello" in Spanish?
(9)

B. We say "hola." Please excuse me now. I'm late for my class. Hasta luego.

A. What _____ "hasta luego" _____?
(10) (11)

B. It means "see you later" in Spanish.

EXERCISE 27 Read each statement. Then ask a *wh*- question about the words in parentheses (). Answer with a complete sentence.

EXAMPLES:

Mexico has thirty states. (the U.S.)

A. How many states does the U.S. have?

B. It has 50 states.

Mexicans speak Spanish. (Americans)

A. What language do Americans speak?

B. Americans speak English.

1. The Mexican president lives in Mexico City. (the American President)

A. _____

B. _____

2. Mexicans speak Spanish. (Canadians)

A. _____

B. _____

3. A college course costs a lot of money. (this course)

A. _____

B. _____

4. "D.C." means District of Columbia. ("L.A.")

A. _____

B. _____

5. You spell "knife" K-N-I-F-E. ("enough")

A. _____

B. _____

6. China has more than 1 billion people. (the U.S.) (answer: about 275 million)

A. _____

B. _____

7. Chinese people celebrate the New Year in February. (Americans)
 A. _____
 B. _____
8. I don't know the word "large." ("large"/mean)
 A. _____
 B. _____
9. We say "book" in English. ("book" in Spanish) (answer: "libro")
 A. _____
 B. _____
10. The teacher doesn't speak a foreign language in class. (why)
 A. _____
 B. _____
11. Australia has cold weather in July. (when/the U.S.)
 A. _____
 B. _____
12. Mexicans celebrate Labor Day in May. (Americans) (answer: September)
 A. _____
 B. _____
13. "Fall" means autumn. ("automobile")
 A. _____
 B. _____
14. The school year starts in September. (when/end)
 A. _____
 B. _____

2.14

Comparing *Wh-* Questions with *Be* and Other Verbs

| | |
|--|---|
| Where are they from? What language do they speak ? | How are you? How do you feel ? |
| Where am I? What do I need ? | Where are we? Where do we go now? |
| Who is she? Where does she live ? | What is a stamp? What does "postage" mean ? |

EXERCISE 28 Read this conversation between two new students, Ricardo (R) and Alexander (A). Fill in the blanks with the missing words.

R. Hi. My name ^s _____ Ricardo. What _____? (1)
(example)

A. Alexander.

R. Nice to meet you, Alexander. Where _____? (2)

A. I _____ from Ukraine. (3)

R. What languages _____? (4)

A. I speak Ukrainian and Russian.

R. _____ a new student? (5)

A. Yes, I am. What about you? Where _____ from? (6)

R. I _____ from Peru. (7)

A. Where _____? (8)

R. It's in South America. We speak Spanish in Peru. I want to learn English and then go back to my country.

A. Why _____ to go back to Peru? (9)

R. Because my father has an export business there, and I want to work with him.

A. What _____? (10)

R. "Export" means to sell your products in another country.

A. Why _____ to know English? (11)

R. I need to know English because we have many American customers.

A. How many languages _____? (12)

R. My father speaks four languages: English, French, German, and Spanish, of course.

A. Tell me about your English class. _____ your English teacher? (13)

R. Oh, yes. I like her very much.

A. Who _____ your English teacher? (14)

R. Barbara Nowak.

A. _____?
(15)

R. N-O-W-A-K. It's a Polish name.

A. How many students _____?
(16)

R. It has about 35 students. The classroom is very big.

A. What floor _____?
(17)

R. It's on the second floor.

A. When _____ your class _____?
(18) (19)

R. It begins at 6 o'clock. I'm late. See you later.

A. _____ "see you later" in Spanish?
(20)

R. We say "hasta luego."

SUMMARY OF LESSON 2

1. The simple present has two forms: the base form and the **-s** form:

| | | | | | |
|---------------|--|------|--|-----------------|-------|
| I | | | | | |
| You | | | | He | |
| We | | eat. | | She | eats. |
| They | | | | It | |
| (Plural noun) | | | | (Singular noun) | |

2. Simple present tense patterns with the **-s** form:

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| AFFIRMATIVE: | The President lives in Washington, D.C. |
| NEGATIVE: | He doesn't live in New York. |
| YES/NO QUESTION: | Does he live in the White House? |
| SHORT ANSWER: | Yes, he does . |
| WH- QUESTION: | Where does the Vice President live ? |
| NEGATIVE QUESTION: | Why doesn't the Vice President live in the White House? |

3. Simple present tense patterns with the base form:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| AFFIRMATIVE: | We study English in class. |
| NEGATIVE: | We don't study American history in class. |
| YES/NO QUESTION: | Do we study grammar? |
| SHORT ANSWER: | Yes, we do . |
| WH- QUESTION: | Why do we study grammar? |
| NEGATIVE QUESTION: | Why don't we study history? |

4. Present tense patterns with the verb **be**:
- AFFIRMATIVE:** The teacher **is** absent.
NEGATIVE: She **isn't** here today.
YES/NO QUESTION: **Is** she sick?
SHORT ANSWER: No, she **isn't**.
WH- QUESTION: Where **is** she?
NEGATIVE QUESTION: Why **isn't** she here?

5. We use the simple present tense with:

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| General truths and facts | Washington, D.C., has over half a million people. Americans speak English. |
| Customs | Japanese people take off their shoes when they enter a house. Americans don't visit friends without an invitation. |
| Regular Activities | He visits his parents every summer. I play soccer once a week. |

EDITING ADVICE

1. Don't forget to use the -s form when the subject is *he*, *she*, *it*, or a singular noun.

He need^s more money.

This school have^{has} a big library.

2. Use the base form after *does* and *doesn't*.

My father doesn't have^{have} a car.

Does your mother speak~~s~~ English well?

3. If you are living in the U.S., use the American form, not the British form, with *have*.

He hasn't^{doesn't have} a car.

Do you have^{Have you} a car?

4. Don't forget *do/does* in a question.

Where^{do} your parents live?

5. Use correct word order in a question.

Where does ^{your brother live} ~~live your brother~~?

What kind of car ^{does your father have} ~~has your father~~?

Why ^{don't you} ~~you don't~~ like pizza?

6. Don't use *be* with another verb to form the simple present tense.

^I
~~I'm~~ have 3 brothers.

~~She's~~ lives in New York.

^{I don't}
~~I'm not~~ have a car.

7. Don't use *be* in a simple present tense question that uses another verb.

^{Does}
~~Is~~ your college have a computer lab?

^{Do}
~~Are~~ you speak French?

8. Use correct spelling for the *-s* form.

^{studies}
She ~~studys~~ in the library.

^{watches}
He ~~watchs~~ TV every evening.

9. Use the correct negative form.

^{doesn't}
He ~~not~~ know the answer.

^{don't}
They ~~no~~ speak English.

10. Don't use an *-ing* form for simple present tense.

^{write}
I ~~writing~~ a letter to my family once a week.

11. *Family* is a singular word. Use the *-s* form.

My family ^slive _^ in Germany.

12. Use the same verb in a short answer as in a *yes/no* question.

Are you hungry? Yes, I ^{am} ~~do~~.

Do you like baseball? Yes, I ^{do} ~~am~~.

13. Use the correct word order with questions about meaning, spelling, and cost.

does "wonderful" mean
What ~~means~~ "wonderful"?

do bananas cost
How much ~~cost~~ bananas this week?

do you
How ~~spell~~ "opportunity"?

do you
How ~~say~~ "opportunity" in your language?

LESSON 2 TEST / REVIEW

PART 1

Find the mistakes with the underlined words and correct them. Not every sentence has a mistake. If the sentence is correct, write C.

EXAMPLE: *I don't*
~~I'm not~~ speak English well.

What does the teacher want? C

1. My mother washes my clothes every Sunday.
2. I haven't a dictionary.
3. Where you live?
4. He no need help from you.
5. My sister talks a lot.
6. You aren't need a dictionary for the test.
7. My brother goes to a state university.
8. Are you want to buy a new computer?
9. Does your apartment have a dishwasher? Yes, it is.
10. What kind of computers has this school?
11. How spell "computer"?
12. What does the teacher want?
13. Why you don't want to practice English at home?

14. How many children do your sister have?
15. How much costs a stamp?
16. The teacher doesn't speak my language.
17. My mother worries a lot about me.
18. Miami don't have cold winters.
19. I'm not like to use public transportation.
20. How say "potato" in your language?
21. My friend going to Puerto Rico every winter.
22. My family has a big house.
23. How many states does the U.S. have?
24. What means "adjective"?

PART 2

Write the -s form of the following verbs. Use correct spelling.

EXAMPLE: take takes

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. go _____ | 5. play _____ |
| 2. carry _____ | 6. study _____ |
| 3. mix _____ | 7. catch _____ |
| 4. drink _____ | 8. say _____ |

PART 3

Fill in the first blank with the affirmative form of the verb in parentheses (). Then write the negative form of this verb.

EXAMPLES: A monkey lives in a warm climate.
(live)

It doesn't live in a cold climate.

Brazil is a big country.
(be)

Haiti isn't a big country.

1. The English language _____ the Roman alphabet.
(use)
- The Chinese language _____ the Roman alphabet.

2. We _____ English in class.
(*speak*)
We _____ our native languages in class.
3. March _____ 31 days.
(*have*)
February _____ 31 days.
4. Mexico and Canada _____ in North America.
(*be*)
Colombia and Ecuador _____ in North America.
5. You _____ the "k" in "bank."
(*pronounce*)
You _____ the "k" in "knife."
6. The teacher _____ the English language.
(*teach*)
He/She _____ American history.
7. A green light _____ "go."
(*mean*)
A yellow light _____ "go."
8. I _____ from another country.
(*come*)
I _____ from the U.S.
9. English _____ hard for me.
(*be*)
My language _____ hard for me.

PART 4

Write a *yes/no* question about the words in parentheses ().
Write a short answer.

EXAMPLES: January has 31 days. (February) (answer: no)
Does February have 31 days? No, it doesn't.

China is in Asia. (Korea) (answer: yes)
Is Korea in Asia? Yes, it is.

1. The U.S. has 50 states. (Mexico) (answer: no)

2. The post office sells stamps. (the bank) (answer: no)

3. San Francisco is in California. (Los Angeles) (answer: yes)

4. McDonald's sells hamburgers. (Burger King) (answer: yes)

5. January and March have 31 days. (April and June) (answer: no)

6. The President lives in the White House. (the Vice President) (answer: no)

7. Americans speak English. (Canadians) (answer: yes)

8. We come to class on time. (the teacher)

PART 5

Read each statement. Then write a *wh*- question about the words in parentheses (). You don't need to answer the question.

EXAMPLES: February has 28 days. (March)

How many days does March have?

Mexico is in North America. (Venezuela)

Where is Venezuela?

1. Mexicans speak Spanish. (Canadians)

2. The U.S. has 50 states. (Mexico)

3. The President lives in the White House. (the Vice President)

4. Thanksgiving is in November. (Christmas)

5. You spell "occasion" O-C-C-A-S-I-O-N. ("tomorrow")

6. "Occupation" means job or profession. ("occasion")

7. The President doesn't make the laws. (why)

8. Marek comes from Poland. (you)

PART 6

Read this interview. Fill in the blanks with the missing word.

A. How old are you ?
(example)

B. I'm 30 years old.

A. _____ married?
(1)

B. No. I'm single.

A. _____ with your parents?
(2)

B. No, I don't live with my parents.

A. Why _____ with your parents?
(3)

B. I don't live with my parents because they live in another city.

A. Where _____ ?
(4)

B. They live in Chicago.

A. _____ you _____ Washington?
(5) (6)

B. Yes, I like it very much.

A. Why _____ Washington?
(7)

B. I like it because it has so many interesting museums and galleries. But I don't have time to visit these places very often. I work every day. When my parents visit, we go to galleries and museums.

A. When _____ ?
(8)

B. They visit me in the spring. They love Washington.

A. Why _____ Washington?
(9)

- B. They love it because it's a beautiful, interesting city. And they love it because I'm here.
- A. What kind of job _____?
(10)
- B. I have a job with the government. I work in the Department of Commerce.
- A. What _____?
(11)
- B. Commerce means business.
- A. How _____?
(12)
- B. C-O-M-M-E-R-C-E.
- A. _____ your job?
(13)
- B. Yes. I like my job very much.
- A. _____?
(14)
- B. I live a few blocks from the White House.
- A. _____ have a car?
(15)
- B. No, I don't. I don't need a car.
- A. How _____ to work?
(16)
- B. I go to work by subway. If I'm late, I take a taxi.
- A. How much _____?
(17)
- B. A taxi ride from my house to work costs about \$12.
- A. _____ clean?
(18)
- B. Oh, yes. The subway is very clean.
- A. _____ all night?
(19)
- B. No, the trains don't run all night. They run until midnight.
- A. In my country, we don't say "subway." We use a different word.
- B. How _____ "subway" in your country?
(20)
- A. We say "metro."

EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

1. Check all the items below that tell about you. Find a partner and compare your list to your partner's list. Write three sentences telling about differences between you and your partner. (You may read your list to the class.)

- a. ____ I have a cell phone. i. ____ I play a musical instrument.
 b. ____ I own a home. j. ____ I sing well.
 c. ____ I live in an apartment. k. ____ I'm a good driver.
 d. ____ I exercise regularly. l. ____ I'm a member of a health club.
 e. ____ I'm a vegetarian. m. ____ I like pizza.
 f. ____ I like classical music. n. ____ I use a pager.
 g. ____ I live with my parents. o. ____ I write with my left hand.
 h. ____ I have e-mail.

EXAMPLE: I have a cell phone. Sylvia doesn't have a cell phone.

2. Game: One student thinks of the name of a famous person and writes this person's initials on the chalkboard. Other students ask questions to try to guess the name of this person.

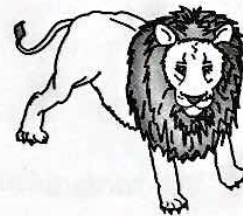
Sample Questions:

- Is he an athlete?
 Where does he come from?
 Is he tall?
 How old is he?

3. Game: One student comes to the front of the room. He or she thinks of an animal and writes the name of this animal on a piece of paper. The other students try to guess which animal it is by asking questions. The person who guesses the animal is the next to come to the front of the room.

EXAMPLE:

- lion
 Does this animal fly? No, it doesn't.
 Does it live in water? No, it doesn't.
 What does it eat? It eats meat.
 Does this animal live in Africa? Yes, it does.
 What color is this animal?



DISCUSSION

In a small group, discuss differences between classes and teachers in this school and another school you know.

EXAMPLES: In my college back home, students stand up when they speak. This class has some older people. In my native country, only young people study at college.

WRITING

Write about a tourist attraction in your country (or in another country you know something about).

INTERVIEW

Interview an American about his or her favorite tourist place in the U.S. Why does he/she like this place? What does this place have? What do tourists do there?

Internet Activities



1. Using the Internet, find information about one of the following places: Disneyland, the White House, the Holocaust Museum, Ellis Island, the Epcot Center, the Alamo, or any other American tourist attraction that interests you. Then answer these questions:

- What is it?
- Where is it?
- When is it open?
- What does it cost to enter?
- What does it have?

2. Using the Internet, find information about a museum or place of special interest in this city. Then answer these questions:

- What is it?
- Where is it?
- When is it open?
- What does it cost to enter?
- What does it have?