

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The central area is a clean, light gray, providing a high-contrast backdrop for the text.

APC English

week 3 lesson 2

verbs

Introduction

This Lessons

- Introduction to verbs
- Verb tense - simple
- Verb tense - continuous

Next Lessons

- Verb agreement
- Linking Verbs
- Helping Verbs
- Verb tense - Perfect

What are verbs?

All sentences contain verbs

Show action

- ▶ The bear **growls**
- ▶ The bear **runs**
- ▶ The bear **sleeps**

Verb

A verb is a word used to express an action, a feeling or a state of being.

She is riding a bike

He kicks the ball

We learn English

Resources

- Khan Academy
 - <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/grammar>



Action Verbs



run



play



cry



drink



look



listen



write



build



ride



knock



laugh



hug



dance



draw



clap



paint



brush hair



call



kiss



read



kick



climb



jump



yawn

top 50 verbs

ask
be
become
begin
call
can
come
could
do
feel

find
get
give
go
have
hear
help
keep
know
leave

let
like
live
look
make
may
mean
might
move
need

play
put
run
say
see
seem
should
show
start
take

talk
tell
think
try
turn
use
want
will
work
would

Verbs

tense

time

past



now

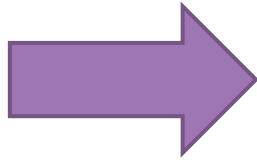


future

present

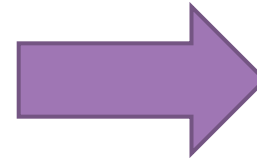
3 Verb tenses

past



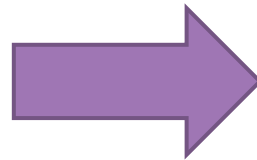
August						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

present



September						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

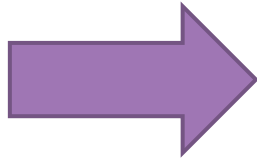
future



October						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

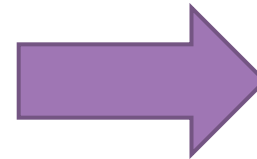
3 Verb tenses

past simple



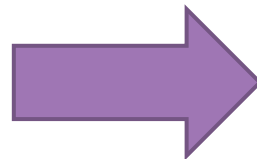
August						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

present simple



September						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

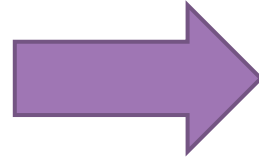
future simple



October						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

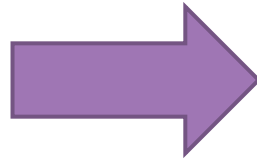
3 Verb tenses

past simple



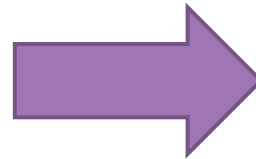
worked

present simple



work

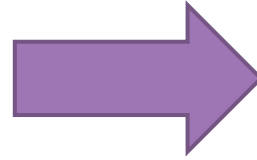
future simple



will work

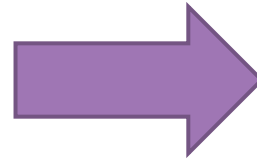
3 Verb tenses

simple past



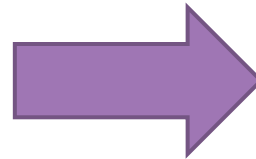
I **worked**
yesterday

simple present



I **work** today

simple future



I **will work**
tomorrow

examples



I talked

I liked

I helped

I talk

I like

I help

I will talk

I will like

I will help

3 Verb tenses

simple past



simple
present



simple future



The background features abstract, overlapping purple geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of purple, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.

English

For you

your life - present

I **am** a student

I **am** from China

I **eat** food

I **love** food

I **love** Chinese food

I **love** my mother

I **love** my father

I **have** one brother(s) and one sister(s)

your life - past

- ▶ I **was born** in China
- ▶ I **was** a child
- ▶ I **had** fun
- ▶ I **played**
- ▶ I **ate** food
- ▶ I **loved** school
- ▶ I **liked** it
- ▶ I **loved** it

your life - future

- ▶ I **will live** in China
- ▶ I **will study** in Chiang Mai
- ▶ I **will have** fun
- ▶ I **will study**
- ▶ I **will eat** Thai food
- ▶ I **will love** Thai food
- ▶ I **will like** it
- ▶ I **will love** it

Practice

verbs

is it past, present or future?

1. Family I **love** my family
2. Friends I **have** many friends
3. Work I **will work** later
4. Study I **like** to study
5. Fun This **was** fun
6. Travel I **want** to travel
7. Weather It **is** sunny
8. Food I **am** hungry
9. Life I **watched** TV

[illegible]

1 Be: Present Simple (1) (I am, I'm not)

- 1 Here are some examples of **be** in the Present Simple:

*This **is** my brother. He's ten years old.*

*I'm a student. These **are** my books.*

*They **aren't** at home. They're at the theatre.*

- 2 We form the Present Simple of **be** like this:

POSITIVE

	Full form	Short form
Singular	I am	I'm
	You are	You're
	He/she/it is	He's/she's/it's
Plural	We are	We're
	You are	You're
	They are	They're

NEGATIVE

	Full form	Short form
Singular	I am not	I'm not
	You are not	You aren't
	He/she/it is not	He/she/it isn't
Plural	We are not	We aren't
	You are not	You aren't
	They are not	They aren't

2 Be: Present Simple (2) (Am I...? Are you...?)

- 1 We use **be**:

- to talk about how we feel:

I'm happy.

They're sad.

They're bored.

She's tired.

We're hungry.

I'm thirsty.

He isn't afraid.

They're cold.

- to say hello:

Bill: *Hello. How **are** you?*

Jane: *I'm fine thanks. How **are** you?*

- to apologize:

Mary: *I'm sorry I'm late.*

Chris: *It doesn't matter.*

- to describe things:

*It **isn't** expensive. It's cheap.*

*It's an old film. It **isn't** very good.*

*These photos **are** bad!*

(For other uses of **be**, see unit 1.)

- 2 We often use **there + be** (e.g. **there is**, **there are**) to talk about where things are:

SINGULAR: ***There's** a supermarket in this street.*

***There is** a telephone in the flat.*

PLURAL: ***There are** some good cafés in the centre of the town.*

We also use **there + be** to talk about when things happen:

***There is** a bus to London at 6 o'clock.*

***There are** taxis, but **there aren't** any buses on Sunday.*

***There isn't** another train to Manchester today.*

- 3 We form questions with **be** in the Present Simple like this:

QUESTIONS

Singular	Am	I	} late?
	Are	you	
	Is	he/she/it	
Plural	Are	we	} late?
	Are	you	
	Are	they	

Here are questions with all the forms of **be**:

***Am I** late for the film?*

***Are you** twenty years old?*

***Is he** at home now?*

***Is she** French or Italian?*

***Is it** time to go home?*

***Are we** ready to leave?*

***Are you** both at university?*

***Are they** in London today?*

Maria is from Brazil. She is writing about herself and her family. Put full forms of *be* in the gaps.

- 0 I am a student from Brazil.
- 0 My parents are not (not) rich.
- 1 My father _____ a teacher.
- 2 My mother _____ (not) Brazilian.
- 3 She _____ from America.

Now fill these gaps. This time, use short forms of *be*, as in the examples.

- 0 I'm _____ a doctor.
- 0 I'm not (not) a bank manager.
- 1 She _____ (not) a teacher.
- 2 He _____ a student.
- 3 They _____ at home.
- 4 They _____ (not) in the park.

Put forms of *be* in these conversations.

- Steve: This ⁰ is Joan, my sister.
- Tom: Hello, Joan. ¹ _____ you a student?
- Joan: No, I ² _____ a dentist. I work in Brighton.
- Mike: How are you, Sally?
- Sally: I ³ _____ fine, thanks.
- Mike: ⁴ _____ you hungry?
- Sally: Yes. ⁵ _____ there a good restaurant near here?
- Mike: Yes. There ⁶ _____ a restaurant in Wellington Street.
The food is good and it ⁷ _____ very cheap.

Singular	I am	I'm
	You are	You're
	He/she/it is	He's/she's/it's
Plural	We are	We're
	You are	You're
	They are	They're

4 Present Simple (2) (Do you drive?)

1 We use the Present Simple:

► to talk about feelings:



I like pop music. I don't like classical music.

She loves football!

Philip wants a new car.

I don't want a cup of tea, thanks.

He feels sick.

► to talk about thoughts:



I don't think she likes her new job.

I don't know the answer.

He doesn't understand me.

2 For other uses of the Present Simple, see unit 3.

3 We form Present Simple questions like this:

QUESTIONS

Singular	Do	I/you	} know?
	Does	he/she/it	
Plural	Do	we	} know?
	Do	you	
	Do	they	

Note that we put **do** before **I/you/we/they**:

Do you speak Spanish?

Do you work in the town centre?

Do they know the answer?

We put **does** before **he/she/it**:

Does he walk to work?

Does Steve enjoy his job?

Does she play the piano?

Note that we say:

Does he walk? (Not *-Does he walks?*)

B Put the words from the box in the correct form in the gaps. Use the Present Simple. Use each verb once.

like	not know	love	feel
think	not like	want	not understand

- 0 She thinks that films are fantastic! She loves films.
- 1 I _____ sick. Can I have a glass of water please?
- 2 I don't know the answer because I _____ the question.
- 3 I _____ he's tired. He works too hard.
- 4 We _____ that new painting. We think it's terrible!
- 5 I want to telephone Jane, but I _____ her phone number.
- 6 They're thirsty. They _____ something to drink.
- 7 I _____ your new car. It's very nice. Was it expensive?

speaking / pronunciation practice

consonant sounds

/m/ - as in "mat"

1. Map
2. Mom
3. Man
4. Mud
5. Mop
6. Mess
7. Meat
8. Mint
9. Melt
10. Mill

/n/ - as in "nut"

1. Nap
2. Net
3. Not
4. Nose
5. Nut
6. Nine
7. Nail
8. Neck
9. Nod
10. Name

/p/ - as in "pat"

1. Pen
2. Pig
3. Pot
4. Pop
5. Pat
6. Pup
7. Pool
8. Peach
9. Pencil
10. Park

/t/ - as in "top"

1. Tip
2. Tap
3. Tom
4. Tent
5. Tan
6. Tug
7. Toy
8. Table
9. Teeth
10. Tail

/k/ - as in "cat"

1. Cup
2. Kit
3. Key
4. Can
5. Cut
6. Cake
7. Car
8. Coat
9. King
10. Kite

/h/ - as in "hat"

1. Hen
2. Hot
3. Home
4. Hill
5. Hair
6. Hand
7. Hug
8. High
9. Hose
10. Hike

/f/ - as in "fun"

1. Fan
2. Fish
3. Fog
4. Fox
5. Fun
6. Feet
7. Fall
8. Five
9. Fork
10. Felt

9 Be: Past Simple (I was, they were)

1 We form the Past Simple of **be** like this:

POSITIVE			
Singular	I	was	
	You	were	
	He/she/it	was	
Plural	We/you/they	were	
NEGATIVE			
		Full form	Short form
Singular	I	was not	wasn't
	You	were not	weren't
	He/she/it	was not	wasn't
Plural	We/you/they	were not	weren't
QUESTIONS			
Singular	Was	I	} right?
	Were	you	
	Was	he/she/it	
Plural	Were	we/you/they	right?

Here are some examples with **was** and **were**:

I was in New York last week.

We were at home yesterday evening.

They weren't late this morning.

Was it a good film?

2 We use **was/were** when we are talking about the past. Look at these examples:

► **was/were** + facts about the past:

John F. Kennedy was an American president.

Our first house was in the centre of town.

A: *Were your answers correct?*

B: *No, they were all wrong!*

Paula wasn't the first person at the party.

► **was/were** + place and time:

	+ PLACE	+ TIME
<i>We were</i>	<i>in Spain</i>	<i>in June.</i>
<i>She wasn't</i>	<i>at home</i>	<i>last night.</i>

George and Joanna weren't in London at the weekend. They were in Brighton.

Steve and Mary were here at six o'clock.

► **was/were** + adjective (e.g. **cold**, **tired**):

It was cold yesterday.

They were tired after the journey.

The train was late again this morning.

A: *Were your exams easy?*

B: *The first exam was easy, but the second one wasn't.*

POSITIVE

<i>Singular</i>	I was
	You were
	He/she/it was
<i>Plural</i>	We/you/they were

NEGATIVE

	<i>Full form</i>	<i>Short form</i>
<i>Singular</i>	I was not	wasn't
	You were not	weren't
	He/she/it was not	wasn't
<i>Plural</i>	We/you/they were not	weren't

QUESTIONS

<i>Singular</i>	Was	I	} right?
	Were	you	
	Was	he/she/it	
<i>Plural</i>	Were	we/you/they	right?

Here are some examples with **was** and **were**:

I was in New York last week.

We were at home yesterday evening.

They weren't late this morning.

Was it a good film?

A Put these sentences into the past. Use the Past Simple.

TODAY	YESTERDAY
0 I'm at home.	<i>I was at home.</i>
1 Jane and Michael are tired.	
2 She's in the park.	
3 It's a sunny day.	
4 You're late.	
5 They aren't hungry.	
6 We aren't at work.	
7 I'm thirsty.	
8 You aren't at school!	
9 We're at the cinema.	
10 Paula isn't happy.	
11 Everyone is excited.	
12 I'm not afraid.	

Listening Exercises - past tense

- pdf - 'needed me' by Anne Murray
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S3k_l4Ew4vU (without lyrics)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-X79Jko9bBI> (with lyrics)

Continuous

Verb tense

Simple Aspect

past → worked

I worked at home

present → work

I work at home

future → will work

I will be working at home

past → was working

I was working

present → working

I am working

future → will be working

I will be working

present

simple present

- ▶ The bear **growls**
- ▶ The bear **runs**
- ▶ The bear **sleeps**

present continuous (-ing)

- ▶ The bear **is growling**
- ▶ The bear **is running**
- ▶ The bear **is sleeping**

past

-ed

- ▶ The bear growl**ed**
- ▶ I lik**ed** it
- ▶ We walk**ed** there

opened / closed

other

- ▶ The bear ran
- ▶ The bear sle**pt**

- I watch**ed** TV
- We want**ed** it
- They work**ed**

- You **studied**
- I **ate** the apple

past

simple present

- The bear **growls**
- The bear **runs**
- The bear **sleeps**

present continuous (-ing)

- The bear is **growling**
- The bear is **running**
- The bear is **sleeping**

simple past

- The bear **growled**
- The bear **ran**
- The bear **slept**

past continuous (-ing)

- ▶ The bear was **growling**
- ▶ The bear was **running**
- ▶ The bear was **sleeping**

future

simple present

- The bear **growls**
- The bear **runs**
- The bear **sleeps**

present continuous (-ing)

- The bear is **growling**
- The bear is **running**
- The bear is **sleeping**

simple future

- ▶ The bear will **growl**
- ▶ The bear will **run**
- ▶ The bear will **sleep**

future continuous (-ing)

- ▶ The bear will be **growling**
- ▶ The bear will be **running**
- ▶ The bear will be **sleeping**

continuous -ing

present continuous (*is*)

The bear is **growling**

The bear is **running**

The bear is **sleeping**

past continuous (*was*)

The bear was **growling**

The bear was **running**

The bear was **sleeping**

future continuous (*will be*)

The bear will be **growling**

The bear will be **running**

The bear will be **sleeping**

Practice

- 1 We form the Present Continuous like this:

be + -ing FORM
<i>I am eating.</i>

Here are the forms of the Present Continuous:

POSITIVE

Full form

I am eating.

You are eating.

He/she/it is eating.

We are eating.

You are eating.

They are eating.

Short form

I'm eating.

You're eating.

He's eating.

We're eating.

You're eating.

They're eating.

NEGATIVE

Full form

I am not eating.

You are not eating.

He/she/it is not eating.

We are not eating.

You are not eating.

They are not eating.

Short form

I'm not eating.

You aren't eating.

He isn't eating.

We aren't eating.

You aren't eating.

They aren't eating.

- 2 To make the -ing form, we add -ing to the verb:

listen → listening	play → playing
work → working	read → reading

- 3 But notice these irregular spellings:

win → winning	get → getting
shop → shopping	sit → sitting
swim → swimming	travel → travelling
dance → dancing	write → writing
shine → shining	

(For more details on the spelling of the -ing form, see Table C, page 95.)

- 4 We use the Present Continuous:
- ▶ to talk about things that are happening now:



- ▶ to talk about things that are happening around now, but not exactly at the moment we speak:



7 Present Simple (I work) or Present Continuous (I'm working)

1 Compare the Present Simple and the Present Continuous:

Present Simple

We use the Present Simple to talk about 'regular' or 'usual' things:

*She **works** in a school. She's a teacher.*

*Jane **speaks** French and Spanish.*

*I **go** to the cinema every week.*



*It **rains** a lot in March.*



*Usually, I **play** tennis.....*

Joe: *What **does** Tom **do**?*

Sue: *He's a doctor.*

Present Continuous

We use the Present Continuous for things that are happening now ('temporary' things):

*My brother **is working** in Paris this month.*

*Tom **is speaking** on the phone at the moment.*

Pete: *Where **are** you **going**?*

Mary: *I'm **going** to the supermarket.*



*It's **raining** now!*



*but today I'm **playing** golf.*

Bill: *What's Tom **doing** this week?*

Sara: *He's **skiing** in Switzerland.*

2 We do not usually use these verbs in the Present Continuous:

like	hate	love	want	think (= believe)
know	mean	remember	understand	

Tom: *Do you **like** this book? (Not ~~Are you liking this book?~~)*

Pam: *Yes, I **think** it's good. (Not ~~Yes, I'm thinking it's good.~~)*

B Look at these pictures.



Decide what is happening (✓) and what isn't happening (X) in each picture, and then write positive or negative sentences.

0 (George/eat/breakfast)	X	George isn't eating breakfast.
(George/sleep)	✓	George is sleeping.
1 (They/work)		
(They/ sit/ in the garden)		
2 (I/study/music)		
(I/learn/Japanese)		
3 (He/play/tennis)		
(She/win)		
4 (We/spend/a day at the seaside)		
(The sun/shine)		

C Finish the postcard using the words in brackets () in the Present Continuous. Use full forms (e.g. *is sitting*).

Dear Peter,

Jenny and I ⁰ *are staying* (stay) here for a week.

The sun ¹ (shine) and it's very hot.

We ² (sit) on the beach and I

³ (drink) an orange juice.

We ⁴ (not/swim) because we're

both tired. We ⁵ (watch) the boats on

the sea at the moment. They ⁶ (travel) fast,

but I can see fifteen or sixteen. Jenny ⁷ (read)

her book, and I ⁸ (write) all the postcards!



Jim and Jenny

1 We form the Present Continuous like this:

be + -ing FORM
<i>I am eating.</i>

Here are the forms of the Present Continuous:

POSITIVE

Full form

I am eating.

You are eating.

He/she/it is eating.

We are eating.

You are eating.

They are eating.

Short form

I'm eating.

You're eating.

He's eating.

We're eating.

You're eating.

They're eating.

NEGATIVE

Full form

I am not eating.

You are not eating.

He/she/it is not eating.

We are not eating.

You are not eating.

They are not eating.

Short form

I'm not eating.

You aren't eating.

He isn't eating.

We aren't eating.

You aren't eating.

They aren't eating.

2 To make the -ing form, we add -ing to the verb:

listen → listening
work → working

play → playing
read → reading

A Put the words in brackets in the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

0 Peter: What are you doing (you/do)?

1 John: I _____ (finish) my homework.

2 Steve: How _____ (your sister/travel) to work every day?

3 Mary: She _____ (take) the bus.

4 Paul: What _____ (you/eat)?

5 Jill: An apple. It's delicious! I _____ (love) apples.

6 Carlos: Look! It _____ (snow).

7 Hans: It _____ (snow) every year in my country.

8 Sheila: What _____ (Joanna/do)?

9 Bill: I _____ (think) she's an actress, but she
_____ (work) in a restaurant this month.

Thank you!
any questions?