

## Present continuous

*I can describe things that are happening now.*

- 1 Read the text messages. Where is Lola? Where is Jason?

## TEXT CHAT

Hi Billy. Is Lola there? She isn't answering her phone.  
 Hi Ewan. Lola is in the bathroom. She's washing her hair.  
 Is she getting ready for tonight?  
 Yes, she is.  
 What about Jason? What's he doing?  
 He's in the kitchen with Molly. They're making food for the party. I'm helping my friend Brandon. He's decorating the living room.  
 You aren't helping Brandon. You're sending text messages!

- 2 Read the *Learn this!* box. In your notebook, complete the table with examples of the present continuous from the text messages.

## LEARN THIS!

Czasu *present continuous* używamy wtedy, gdy mówimy o tym, co dzieje się teraz, w tej chwili.

## Present continuous

Czas *present continuous* tworzymy za pomocą czasownika *be* i czasownika z końcówką *-ing*.

## affirmative

I <sup>1</sup> am my friend Brandon.  
 You <sup>2</sup> are text messages.  
 She <sup>3</sup> is her hair.  
 They <sup>4</sup> are food for the party.

## negative

She <sup>5</sup> isn't her phone.  
 You <sup>6</sup> aren't Brandon.

## interrogative

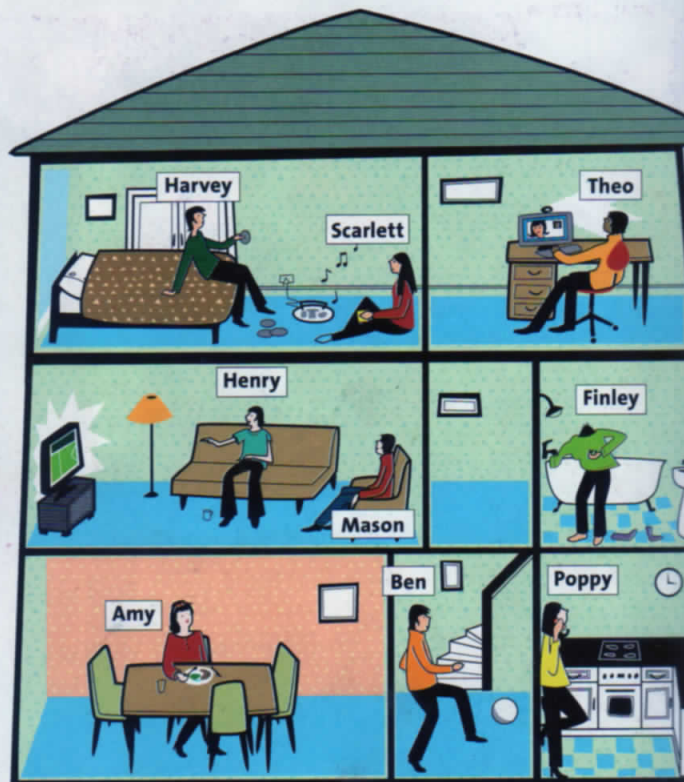
<sup>7</sup> Are you ready for tonight? Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

- 3 Read the *Learn this!* box. Then find one more example of rules 1–3 in the text messages in exercise 1. Write it in your notebook.

## LEARN THIS!

## Zasady pisowni

- większość czasowników: + *-ing*  
*wear* → *wearing*
- czasowniki zakończone na *-e*: *e* → *-ing*  
*smile* → *smiling*
- czasowniki zakończone krótką samogłoską i spółgłoską: podwójna spółgłoska + *-ing*  
*chat* → *chatting*



- 4 Look at the picture and correct the sentences in your notebook. Use the present continuous.

- Poppy is eating dinner.  
*Poppy isn't eating dinner. She's phoning a friend.*
- Amy is getting dressed.
- Henry and Mason are chatting online.
- Finley is phoning a friend.
- Harvey and Scarlett are watching TV.
- Theo is listening to music.
- Ben is playing tennis.

GRAMMAR BUILDER 4B: PAGE 116

- 5 Write questions in your notebook. Use the present continuous form of the verbs.

- you / wear / black socks?  
*Are you wearing black socks?*
- you and your classmates / work / hard?
- one of our classmates / send / a text message?
- the sun / shine?
- you / feel / hungry?
- we / sit / next to the door?
- our teacher / smile?
- we / wear / the same top?

- 6 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 5.

Are you wearing black socks?

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.



## Halloween

*I can understand information about a popular festival.*



- 1 **SPEAKING** Describe the photo. Use the words below to help you. What can you see? Where do you think the people are going?

The boy on the right is wearing a long coat.

**Verbs** carry hold smile walk wear

**Nouns** bat costume sunglasses witch's hat

**Phrases** the boy/girl on the left/on the right/in the middle  
the boy/girl in the black hat/red jacket  
the boy/girl with long hair/curly hair

- 2 Read the text. Which other festival does it mention as well as Halloween?

- 3 Read the text again. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What is the theme of Halloween parties in the USA?
- 2 What do children ask for when they go trick or treating?
- 3 What do children often make?
- 4 Why are apples often part of the games at Halloween?
- 5 Which people can see and talk to spirits, according to one belief?
- 6 What do Mexican families do on the Day of the Dead?

## HALLOWEEN

In the USA, Halloween is a popular festival. It's on 31st October, and adults and teenagers often go to fancy dress parties. The **theme** of these parties is usually horror or the **supernatural**. Restaurants and clubs often have special events too: they prepare food and drink with a Halloween theme, show horror films or invite gothic rock bands to play.

Children often go trick or treating. They wear scary **costumes** and visit friends and neighbours asking for sweets and chocolate. They also make Halloween lanterns with **candles** inside and they play traditional games. The festival comes just after the apple harvest, so the games often use apples.



There are a lot of different beliefs about Halloween. For example, some people think that the candle in a Halloween lantern keeps **evil** away. If the candle goes out suddenly, a **spirit** is in the room. And if 31st October is your birthday, that means you can see and talk to spirits!

Other countries have similar festivals at the same time of year. For example, people in Mexico celebrate a festival called the Day of the Dead on 2nd November. Families go to the local **graveyard** to visit their dead relatives and they often have picnics there. In some parts of Mexico, they stay there all night!

- 4 **VOCABULARY** In your notebook, match the highlighted words in the text with the definitions below.

- 1 magical, not part of the normal world
- 2 a ghost you can't see
- 3 this gives light when it burns
- 4 topic or idea
- 5 very bad or wrong
- 6 a place for burying the dead
- 7 clothes for a show or a fancy dress party

- 5 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Is Halloween a popular festival in Poland? Do you celebrate it?
- 2 Are there any special festivals in your region? When are they? What do people do to celebrate them?



# Present simple and continuous

*I can talk about what usually happens and what is happening now.*

- 1 Read the sentences. Find examples of the present simple and present continuous. Write them in your notebook.

- 1 My cousin is living in Brazil for a year.
- 2 Polar bears live in the Arctic.
- 3 I usually listen to music on the bus.
- 4 Today, I'm reading a book on the bus.
- 5 I don't speak Spanish.
- 6 Are those girls speaking German?

- 2 Read the *Learn this!* box. In your notebook, match uses 1–3 with the examples in exercise 1.

## LEARN THIS!

Porównanie czasów *present simple* i *present continuous*

Czasu *present continuous* używamy wtedy, gdy mówimy:

- 1 o czynnościach odbywających się teraz, w tej chwili.

Czasu *present simple* używamy wtedy, gdy mówimy:

- 2 o czynnościach i zdarzeniach odbywających się regularnie.
- 3 o faktach i rzeczach zawsze prawdziwych.

- 3 Read the email. Write the correct verb forms in your notebook.

To: amelie@email.com

Hi Amelie,

How are you? <sup>1</sup>*I work / I'm working* in my bedroom and I'm bored. <sup>2</sup>*I usually watch / I'm usually watching* TV on Sunday evening, but <sup>3</sup>*I study / I'm studying* tonight because of the exam tomorrow.

It's really noisy here. I can't think! Sam <sup>4</sup>*makes / is making* a CD for his friend's party. <sup>5</sup>*He chooses / He's choosing* the songs in his bedroom at the moment. <sup>6</sup>*He often plays / He's often playing* his music really loudly.

Mum and Dad are out. They <sup>7</sup>*don't usually go out / aren't usually going out* on Sundays, but this evening, <sup>8</sup>*they have / they're having* dinner with my uncle because it's his birthday. <sup>9</sup>*They probably eat / They're probably eating* at the Chinese restaurant in town because my uncle <sup>10</sup>*loves / is loving* Chinese food.

Rosie <sup>11</sup>*cooks / is cooking* dinner for us tonight, but she's a terrible cook!

What <sup>12</sup>*do you do / are you doing* at the moment? Can I come round?

Jasmine

## LEARN THIS!

### Określenia czasu

- 1 Zwykle czas *present simple* stosujemy z takimi określeniami czasu, jak: *usually, always, every day, never, on Sundays* itp.
- 2 Czas *present continuous* stosujemy zwykle z takimi określeniami czasu, jak: *today, at the moment, tonight, (right) now* itp.

- 4 Read the *Learn this!* box. Then find all the time expressions Jasmine uses in her email. Write them in your notebook.

## LOOK OUT!

Niektórych czasowników nigdy nie stosujemy z czasami *continuous*. Oto niektóre z nich: *believe, hate, know, like, love, mean, need, prefer, seem, understand, want*.  
I'm hungry. I want some food. (NIE – *I'm wanting some food*.)

- 5 Read the *Look out!* box. Then complete the sentences in your notebook. Use the present simple or continuous form of the verbs below.

cook do go help like prefer not understand want watch

- 1 >> you >> dinner at the moment?
- 2 I >> my maths homework at the moment, but I >> the first question.
- 3 We >> to the beach. >> you >> to come too?
- 4 >> he >> TV again? He never >> with the housework!
- 5 I >> this pasta, it's really nice – but I >> Indian food.

## GRAMMAR BUILDER 4D: PAGE 116

- 6 Complete the dialogue in your notebook. Use the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Listen and check.

Evan Hi, Brooke. What <sup>1</sup>>> you >> (do) here?  
<sup>2</sup>>> you >> (look) for me?

Brooke No! I <sup>3</sup>>> (need) a top for a party on Saturday. Your sister, Libby, <sup>4</sup>>> (find) one for me.

Evan Oh, OK. <sup>5</sup>>> you >> (know) Libby, then?

Brooke Yes. We <sup>6</sup>>> (go) to the same dance class on Fridays.

Evan What <sup>7</sup>>> you >> (hold)? Is it an invitation?

Brooke Yes – to the party. It's at a club in town. The invitation says 'smart clothes' – that's why I <sup>8</sup>>> (borrow) a top!

Evan It sounds fun. Can I come?

Brooke Yes, of course. But <sup>9</sup>>> you really >> (want) to come? You <sup>10</sup>>> (not like) smart clothes.

Evan What <sup>11</sup>>> you >> (mean)?

Brooke Well, look at you! You <sup>12</sup>>> (wear) that old T-shirt again. It's terrible!

- 7 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What do you usually wear for school?
- 2 What are you wearing now?
- 3 Who do you usually sit with in class?
- 4 How do you usually feel during lessons?
- 5 How are you feeling now?