

Grammar 3

TARGETS

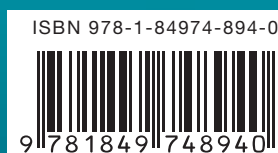
Grammar Targets 3 gives students at Pre-Intermediate level clear explanations and practice of English grammar.

Key features:

- clear simple explanations and examples
- a variety of stimulating exercises
- lively illustrations
- revision units
- exploring grammar sections

Components

Grammar Targets 3 Student's Book
Grammar Targets 3 Key




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Unit 1

Present Simple

Form

Affirmative:	I work, you work, he/she/it works, we work, etc.
Negative:	I don't work, you don't work, he/she/it doesn't work, etc
Interrogative:	Do I/you work? Does he/she/it work? Do we work? etc
Short Answers:	Yes, I/you do. Yes, he/she/it does. etc No, I/you don't. No, he/she/it doesn't. etc

Spelling: 3rd person singular

- Most verbs take -s in the **third person singular**.
I drink – he drinks
- Verbs ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x or -o, take -es.
I miss – he misses, I brush – he brushes, I catch – he catches, I fix – he fixes, I do – he does
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y**, drop the -y and take -ies.
I cry – he cries
BUT: I play – he plays

Pronunciation

-s/-es in the **third person singular** is pronounced:

- /s/ with verbs ending in /f/, /k/, /p/, or /t/ sounds. he works
- /iz/ with verbs ending in /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ or /z/ sounds. he watches
- /z/ with verbs ending in all other sounds. he leaves

Use

We use the **present simple** for:

- daily routines.** I start work at nine o'clock in the morning.
- repeated actions.** She walks to work every day.
- habits.** They usually go to the park in the afternoon.
- permanent states.** They live in Bristol.
- timetables, itineraries.** The bus for Brighton leaves at 3 o'clock.
- laws of nature.** Water boils at 100°C.

Time expressions used with the present simple: every hour/day/week/month/summer/year/etc, usually, always, every morning/afternoon/evening/night, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at noon, at night, etc.



He is a doctor. He works at Memorial Hospital.

1 Fill in the third person singular form of the verbs below.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 fly | 4 kiss | 7 lie | 10 lose |
| 2 catch | 5 stay | 8 give | 11 play |
| 3 miss | 6 fix | 9 finish | 12 dance |

- 2 Look at Tony's room. Then ask and answer questions about his habits and hobbies, as in the example.



- 1 Does Tony play baseball? Yes, he does.
- 2 he play rugby?
- 3 he like racing cars?
- 4 read comic books?
- 5 play video games?
- 6 watch TV in bed?
- 7 have a messy room?
- 8 he like fruit?
- 9 go to school?
- 10 play the piano?

- 3 Complete the exchanges with the present simple of the verb in brackets.

- 1 A:
(your brother/catch) any fish when he
..... (go) fishing?

B: Yes. He usually
(come) home with a bucket full of fish.

- 2 A: What
(you/usually/do) at the weekends?

B: I sometimes (go)
out with friends or I
(stay) in and (read)
a book.

- 3 A: How often
(you/travel) abroad?

B: I (fly) to Paris at least
twice a month.

- 4 A: What time
(you/have/dinner)?

B: (we/usually/eat)
around 7 o'clock.

- 5 A: Mark
(always/beat) me at chess.

B: Yes. I (know). He
..... (always/win).

- 6 A: (they/live) in
the centre of Naples?

B: No, their house (be)
on the outskirts.

- 4 Complete the questions, then answer them about yourself.

- 1 you
(play) tennis?

- 2 your friends
(go) hiking?

- 3 your teacher
(give) you lots of homework?

- 4 you
(go) to school by bus?

- 5 you (take)
a shower in the evening?

- 6 your friend
(play) the guitar?

Adverbs of Frequency

- Adverbs of frequency tell us how often something happens. They are used with the present simple. They are:
always (100%), usually (75%), often (50%), sometimes (25%), seldom/rarely (10%), never (0%).
- Adverbs of frequency usually come **before the main verb** (drink, work, leave, etc) but **after auxiliary verbs** (have, do, can, will, etc) and the verb **to be**.

He **always** behaves like this.

He **is always** late for work.

Do you **sometimes** stay at home on Saturday evenings?

- Some adverbs of frequency can come at the beginning or end of a sentence (sometimes, usually, often).

He **goes to the park sometimes**.



British buses **always** run on time.

- 1 Complete the table with the missing adverbs of frequency.

100%	always	25%	
75%		10%	
50%		0%	never

- 2 Tick the appropriate gap in the sentences below to indicate the correct position of the adverb of frequency.

- Bob goes to the park with his friends. (**sometimes**)
- Do you wake up early in the morning ? (**usually**)
- Peter and Kate drive to work (**never**). They catch the eight o'clock bus. (**always**)
- It rains in this part of the country. (**often**)
- I can beat Tom at tennis. (**never**)
- They are happy to see us. (**always**)
- Paula goes to the theatre. (**rarely**)
- Sheila has enough money to go out at weekends. (**seldom**)

- 3 Ask your partner about his/her habits. Use adverbs of frequency. Tell the class.

How often do you...?

- play in the park
- go cycling
- go swimming
- watch TV
- meet your friends
- listen to music
- read books/ magazines
- buy a newspaper
- do the shopping
- tidy your room
- cook

Tina **sometimes** plays in the park. She **often** goes cycling.

- 4 Rewrite the sentences including the adverb of frequency, as in the example.

- You should play with fire. (**never**)
You **should never** play with fire.
- Bill and his family have dinner at around 8 pm. (**usually**)
.....
- Jane is at home on Sunday morning. (**always**)
.....
- I play with my friend Jim at the weekends. (**sometimes**)
.....
- My father drives me to school. (**often**)
.....
- My parents go out in the evening. (**rarely**)
.....

Present Continuous

Form

Affirmative:	I'm working, you're working, he's/she's/it's working, we're working, etc
Negative:	I'm not working, you aren't working, he/she/it isn't working, etc
Interrogative:	Am I working? Are you working? Is he/she/it working? etc
Short Answers:	Yes, I am/you are. Yes, he/she/it is. etc No, I'm not/you aren't. No, he/she/it isn't. etc

Spelling

- Most verbs add **-ing** after the base form of the main verb.
tell – **telling**, catch – **catching**,
stay – **staying**
- Verbs ending in **-e** drop the **-e** and add **-ing**.
write – **writing**, leave – **leaving**
- Verbs ending in a **vowel and a consonant** double the consonant and add **-ing**.
cut – **cutting**, stop – **stopping**
- Verbs ending in **-ie** change the **-ie** to **-y** and add **-ing**.
lie – **lying**

Use

We use the **present continuous** for:

- actions happening now, at the moment of speaking.**
She's **eating** some pizza now.
- actions happening around the time of speaking.**
She's **staying** at her aunt's house this week.
- fixed arrangements in the near future, especially when we know the time and the place.**
We're **going** on a picnic tomorrow.
- changing situations.**
The Earth **is getting** warmer.



Time expressions used with the present continuous: now, at the moment, at present, these days, tomorrow, next week, etc.

1 Use the prompts to ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- 1 (tennis player/play tennis)
(tie his shoelaces)

A: What does the tennis player usually do?

B: He plays tennis.

A: What is he doing now?

B: He's tying his shoelaces.



- 2 (hairstylist/cut hair)
(drink juice)

.....
.....



- 3 (secretary/answer the phone)
(read a magazine)

.....
.....



- 4 (chef/cook food)
(talk on the phone)

.....
.....



Unit 1

- 2 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present continuous or the present simple.

Mariella 0) **is staying** (stay) with her friend Lucy in Dublin at the moment and she 1) (really/enjoy) herself. She 2) (take) a course at Trinity College and 3) (plan) to be a translator when she finishes. She 4) (be) good at languages; she 5) (speak) French and German and she 6) (now/learn) Chinese. She 7) (find) the language rather difficult but she 8) (get) good grades and is sure to pass her exams. Now, she 9) (sit) on a bench in the college campus with some classmates. They 10) (talk) about the course because they 11) (work) on a project together. Later, they 12) (go) into town.

- b) Read the text again and find examples of verbs describing:

- actions happening now
- actions happening around the time of speaking
- fixed arrangements in the near future

- 3 Look at the picture and correct the sentences, as in the example. Use the verbs below.

- read • have • chase • sleep • hold • cry



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Mr Smith is sleeping. No, he isn't. Mr Smith is reading a newspaper. | 4 Mr Harris is reading a newspaper. |
| 2 Ann and Sue are playing football. | 5 The baby is smiling. |
| 3 Mrs Jones is having a picnic. | 6 Bill is holding the baby. |

Game

Play in teams. Each team chooses one place and makes a list of what you can do there. The other team asks questions to find out what the members of the first team are doing.

- kitchen • garden • living room • bedroom

Team A S1: Are you in the kitchen?
Team B S1: Yes, I am.

Team A S2: Are you washing the dishes?
Team B S2: No, I'm not.

Stative Verbs

Stative verbs are verbs which do not normally have continuous tenses because they describe a state rather than an action. Some of them are: **have** (= possess), **like**, **love**, **hate**, **want**, **know**, **remember**, **forget**, **understand**, **think**, **believe**, **need**, **smell**, **see**, **cost**, etc.

I **love** Chinese food. (NOT: ~~I'm loving~~ Chinese food.)

I **believe** you're wrong. (NOT: ~~I'm believing~~ you're wrong.)

Some **stative verbs** have continuous tenses but there is a difference in meaning. Read the following examples:

- She **has** a red car. (= possesses)
She's **having** lunch now. (= is eating)
- I **think** she's a very clever girl. (= believe)
I'm **thinking** about working late tonight. (= I am considering)
- The flower **smells** nice. (= it has a nice smell)
She **is smelling** the flower. (= she is sniffing)
- Do you **see** that man over there? (= perceive with my eyes)
I'm **seeing** my doctor this evening. (= I am meeting)
- She **is** selfish. (= that's her character)
She **is being** selfish. (= that's her behaviour at the moment)
- They **look** tired. (= they appear to be tired)
They **are looking** at the building. (= they are examining)
- The food **tastes** delicious. (= has a nice flavour)
Why **are you tasting** the food? (= eat it to try its flavour)



She **is smelling** the flowers. They **smell** nice.

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 A: Those flowers smell (smell) lovely.
What are they?
B: They are orchids.</p> <p>2 A: What (you/look) at?
B: Oh, these are some pictures my sister drew.</p> <p>3 A: Here! Touch this. It
(feel) so soft.
B: It's nice, isn't it?</p> <p>4 A: Do you know that girl over there?
B: No, but I (think)
she's Spanish.</p> <p>5 A: Are you coming tomorrow?
B: Sorry, I can't. I (have)
lunch with my aunt.</p> | <p>6 A: Have some of this. It
(taste) so good.
B: You're right. It's delicious!</p> <p>7 A: Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?
B: I'm afraid I can't. I
(see) Michael.</p> <p>8 A:
(you/understand) how it works?
B: No, could you show me, please?</p> <p>9 A: I (think)
about buying a new car.
B: Oh really? What's wrong with your old car?</p> |
|--|--|

Unit 1

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, present simple or present continuous.

- 1 A: What
(you/think) I should wear to go out to dinner?
B: Something smart, I guess. I
..... (think) about wearing a suit.
- 2 A: Why (you/smell) the milk?
B: I think (it/smell) funny. It might have gone off.
- 3 A: You (look) busy. What are you doing?
B: I (look) at a website for work.
- 4 A: (you/have) time to meet me at 12:30 today?
B: Sorry, I
(have) lunch with my boss. Maybe tomorrow.
A: OK, sure.
- 5 A: Brian told me that he would leave all the documents on my desk, but I
..... (not/see) them.
B: Don't worry, I
(see) him later today so I'll ask him.

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

Present Simple	Present Continuous
daily routines, habits, repeated actions I have breakfast at 8 am every morning.	actions happening at the time of speaking I'm having breakfast at the moment.
permanent states He works for a big company.	changing situations It's getting colder as winter approaches.
timetables, itineraries The bus leaves at 9.	temporary situations He's staying with his friend until he finds a flat of his own.
Time expressions every hour/day/week/month/summer/year/etc, usually, always, every morning/ afternoon/ evening/night, in the morning/afternoon/ evening, at noon, at night	fixed arrangements in the near future He's leaving for the airport in two hours. Time expressions now, at the moment, at present, these days, today, tomorrow, etc

It's 9 o'clock. He **is going** to work. He **usually starts** work at 8, but today he **is running** late.



1 Look at the pictures and complete sentences 1-6. Use the verbs:

- bake • write • drink • watch
- swim • play



- 1 It's Monday evening. Mrs Brown a letter. She to her friend every week.
- 2 It's Sunday morning. Mrs Jenkins biscuits with her son. She usually biscuits every Sunday morning.
- 3 It's Friday and Mr Black golf. He usually golf at the weekends, but today is a holiday.
- 4 It's 5 o'clock in the afternoon and Jenny tea. She usually tea every day after work.
- 5 It's Saturday morning. Spencer He usually at weekends.
- 6 It's 8 o'clock in the evening. Jake and Sue TV. They sometimes TV before they go to bed.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 Sasha (live) in Russia but at the moment he (stay) in France.
- 2 Fran usually (go) to the cinema with her friends at the weekend but this Saturday they (see) a play.
- 3 Matthew (catch) the bus to work in the mornings but today it (snow) very hard so he (take) the Underground.
- 4 Martha (clean) the flat on Sundays but this Sunday she (visit) her aunt.
- 5 Fred (think) of going to Portugal on holiday but he (hate) flying.
- 6 Ben (finish) work early, so he (meet) his friends for coffee this evening.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 A: Where 1) (you/go) now?
B: Shopping. 2) (you/want) anything?
A: Yes. I 3) (need) some envelopes.
- 2 A: Hi Jamie. 1) (you/wait) for someone?
B: No, I 2) (look) for a taxi.
A: 3) (you/want) me to drive you home?
- 3 A: Why 1) (your father/look) so tired?
B: He 2) (work) long hours.
A: What 3) (he/do)?
B: He is a doctor.

Unit 1

- 4 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- 4 Are you always walking to college, or do
A
you sometimes take the train?
B
5 Francis comes to work at 9 every day, but
A
today he is being late.
B

Sentence Transformations

- 6 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use up to three words.
- 1 She goes to ballet classes on Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
She goes to ballet classes **three times** a week.
 - 2 Jake has an appointment with the dentist on Tuesday.
Jake the dentist on Tuesday.
 - 3 The arrival time of John's train is 2 pm.
John's train 2 pm.
 - 4 There is a party at Jackie's house next week.
Jackie a party at her house next week.
 - 5 The flowers have a very nice scent.
The flowers very nice.
 - 6 Jill has a blue dress and a white top on.
Jill a blue dress and a white top.

Greetings from Spain!

The weather here 0) **is** (be) great. I
1) (lie) on the beach right now with
Susan. She 2) (drink) an enormous
glass of cold orange juice. The children
3) (play) in the water and Jane
4) (watch) them.
We 5) (have) a great time! We
6) (stay) in a lovely room in a small
hotel near the beach. We 7) (get up)
late every day and 8) (spend)
most of our time sunbathing. In the evening we
9) (go) for walks along the
waterfront before dinner. It's wonderful here!
I 10) (look) forward to seeing
you when I get home.
Love,
Betty

- 5 Circle the mistake (A or B), then correct it.

- 1 We usually going out on Fridays.
A B
We usually go out on Fridays.
- 2 On most days, Brian is taking the bus to
A
work. Today he's going in his car.
B
- 3 I travel to Austria tomorrow. My plane
A
leaves at 4:45 pm.
B

Speaking

- a) Tell the class about the activities you do at the weekend.
- b) Bring two pictures of yourself doing your favourite activities and describe them to the class.

Writing

You are on holiday. Write a postcard to a friend telling him/her about the activities you are doing now and every day. Use Ex. 4 to help you.