

A man with a beard and dark hair is shown in profile, looking down at a smartphone he is holding in his right hand. He is wearing a light blue button-down shirt under a grey zip-up jacket. The background is a blurred city street at night, with warm yellow and orange lights from buildings and street lamps creating a bokeh effect. The overall mood is contemplative and modern.



Pedestrians are almost as **careless** as motorists. They use map apps and constantly check their phones, walking almost blindly.



Slow travel will never be the most practical way to get around places, especially for busy commuters. However, maybe now and again we should shut our devices off and use our minds and senses on a more leisurely, thoughtful journey. Here's to getting lost on purpose!



Grammar Reference

A do / does in positive statements

- 1 We use **do** or **does** with non-auxiliary verbs in positive Present simple statements for emphasis.
I **do** enjoy travelling first class!
This taxi driver **does** know the shortest route!
- 2 We also use **do** or **does** to specify positive meaning when the expectation is negative.
The driver **does** stop at our school if you ask him.
I **do** want to take the next train!
- 3 We use **did** in the same way in Past simple statements.
Hanna **did** arrive late, but only by five minutes.
We **did** book seats, but I don't remember where.

B Phrasal verb types

- 1 Phrasal verbs consist of a verb followed by one or two particles. Their meaning is different from the meaning of the verb alone.
- 2 Some phrasal verbs are **intransitive**. They have no direct object and their parts can't be separated.
They set off at 7 a.m. (= began their journey)
- 3 Phrasal verbs with **two particles** can be transitive or intransitive, but they cannot be separated.
Phil looks up to his older brother.
- 4 Some transitive phrasal verbs with **one particle** can be separated by the direct object, but some can't. It's necessary to check in a dictionary.
Please fill in this form. / Please fill this form in.
BUT
I'm looking for a bus stop.
~~NOT I'm looking a bus stop for.~~
- 5 If a phrasal verb is separable, when the direct object is a personal pronoun, the pronoun is always between the verb and the particle.
I left behind my phone. / I left my phone behind.
I left it behind.
~~NOT I left behind it.~~

C Present tenses: review

- 1 We use the Present simple for routines and habitual or repeated actions, for facts or permanent situations and to express preferences and opinions.
I ride my bike every day.
The ferry leaves from Portsmouth.
Do you like that car?
- 2 We use the Present continuous for actions in progress now or in this period.
'Where's Jon?' 'He's walking home.'
My dad's teaching me to drive.



We don't normally use continuous tenses with stative verbs such as *be, belong, believe, know, think, like, hate*.

They hate taxis.

~~NOT They are hating taxis.~~



In English we can't use the Present simple for actions in progress.

I'm going to the station now.

~~NOT I go to the station now.~~

- 3 We use the **Present perfect** to express:
 - general experiences or events at an unspecified time in the past;
I've been in this street before.
 - experiences or events during the life of a living person, especially with **ever** and **never**.
Has she ever flown?
No, she's never travelled by plane.
 - the completion a number/quantity of actions in an unfinished period of time;
We've taken the tram twice this week.
 - news and past events with a connection to or a result in the present;
Ann's missed the bus. (so now she's late)
 - the connection between finished actions and the present, especially with **just** (recently), **already** (before now), **still** (negative only – not before now) and **yet** (negative and questions only – before now).
I've just reached the platform.
I still haven't seen the train. / I haven't seen it yet.
Has it already left? / Has it left yet?
 - the duration of actions and states that started in the past and continue now (with **how long in questions**, **for** + a time duration and **since** + the start of the action or state).
How long have you had your bike?
I've had it for six months/since March.
- 4 We use the **Present perfect continuous** to express:
 - the duration or repetition of actions or events in an unfinished period of time;
We've been taking the tram this week.
 - actions repeated or in progress until very recently with results in the present;
Have you been running? (you look tired)
 - the duration of ongoing or repeated actions (not states!) that started in the past and continue now (with **how long in questions**, **for** + a time duration and **since** + the start of the action).
How long have you been riding your bike?
I've been riding it for four hours/since noon.

Focus on form

A do/does in positive statements

1 Complete the sentences with the Present simple positive form of **do**. Use the Past simple positive form in one of the sentences.

- 1 It _____ take a long time to walk across the city.
- 2 People _____ use public transport.
- 3 I _____ love travelling by plane.
- 4 We _____ try to go into the Duomo, but there was a long queue.
- 5 He _____ leave the house early every day.

B Phrasal verb types

2 Write the words in brackets in the correct position. Separate the parts where possible.

- 1 We're looking _____ for _____
(a place to eat)
- 2 Your shoes are dirty. Take _____ off
_____! (them)
- 3 Don't throw _____ away _____!
(those books)
- 4 Have you left _____ behind _____?
(your passport)
- 5 Where do we get _____ off
_____? (the bus)

3 Rewrite the sentences and replace the bold words with the phrasal verb in brackets. Separate the parts where possible.

- > Trains go at a slower speed near the station.
(slow down)
Trains slow down near the station.
- 1 How can I get information about his address?
(find out)

- 2 Does Martin respect his father? (look up to)
- 3 I can't hear the music. Make it louder! (turn up)
- 4 They always think of good ideas. (come up with)
- 5 The coach is already here. Let's enter it. (get on)

C Present tenses: review

4 Write complete sentences with the Present simple. Use contracted forms where possible.

- 1 My sister | not like | getting up early.
- 2 How long | it | take | to get | there?
- 3 People | create | new apps | all the time.
- 4 Lydia | go | to the cinema | once a month.
- 5 I | not believe | you.

5 Complete the questions and short answers with the Present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Use contracted forms where possible.

- 1 _____ (your brother | study) for exams right now?
Yes, _____.
- 2 _____ (you | wait) for the Number 54 bus?
Yes, _____.
- 3 _____ (Molly | use) the computer now?
No, _____.
- 4 _____ (we | leave) now?
No, _____.
- 5 _____ (Milly and Aisha | sit) at the front today?
Yes, _____.
- 6 _____ (Tom | feel) better now?
Yes, _____.

6 Complete the sentences with the Present perfect form of the verbs in brackets. Use contracted forms where possible.

- 1 They _____ (know) each other for years.
- 2 Harry _____ (not finish) the book yet.
- 3 _____ (Luke and Ryan | eat) Chinese food?
- 4 I _____ (never | travel) on a tram.
- 5 How long _____ (your sister | live) in the USA?
- 6 We _____ (not be) to the beach for ages.
- 7 _____ (you | ever | ride) a horse?
- 8 Sara _____ (text) me three times this morning.

7 Rewrite the sentences with the Present perfect continuous negative (-) or question (?) form. Use contracted forms where possible.

- 1 You've been travelling a lot recently. (?)
- 2 I've been talking to Max. (-)
- 3 It's been raining all day. (?)
- 4 Pete's been trying to lose weight. (?)
- 5 She's been living there for a long time. (-)
- 6 They've been studying all morning. (?)

Learning to learn

KEY COMPETENCES

Look at any errors you made.
Do you know what you did wrong?

Yes?

Well done!

No?

Look at the explanations in the Grammar Reference again. Speak to the teacher if necessary.