

Lesson 3

Non-Progressive Verbs

Material planned and prepared by
PROFESSOR SHAHEEN KABIR

Review of the last Two Lessons

In the last two lessons we discussed the use of verbs in the Present simple and Present continuous forms. Following is a quick review of that.

Present simple with present meaning i.e. to talk about *present situations that we see as long-term or permanent*.

Mr. Hassan is an English teacher. He is married and has two children.

• Present simple for *facts and descriptions*, for example,

Miss Hiller comes from the Netherlands.

She is Dutch. She likes travelling.

• Present simple for *frequent events, often with a frequency adverbs*, for example,

Sara always takes a bus to school.

She goes swimming every Thursday.

• Present simple with *future meaning* to talk about a timetable or a schedule,

The next train for Chittagong leaves at 7.00 p.m.

The summer vacation starts in a week.

• Present simple after *if, when* and *after*.

If you hear anything about the results please let me know.

I want to tell you something when I see you.

Come and see me after you finish work.

Present continuous to talk about-

• Things which are *happening now, at the moment*.

I am talking on the phone right now.

Nasim is watching T.V.

• Present continuous about things *happening around now, but not necessarily at the moment*,

Nasim has a tournament next week and that's why he's practising so hard these days.

• Present continuous with *future meaning*,

I'm cooking a special dish tonight.

My parents are coming for dinner.

Seema is starting her new job tomorrow.

• Present continuous for *repeated events with 'always'*,

The two brothers are always fighting with each other.

She is always complaining of fatigue.

Lesson-1

Activity 1 :

a) Anik is an executive. He works hard and is always exhausted when he returns home after office. He hardly does any physical work, so he isn't very fit. He ought to play tennis, or go jogging, but instead he just watches TV and does nothing in his free time.

b) I) The new blue dress fits me perfectly. **fit** - something that is perfect in shape or in size for someone or something.

II) She breaks into a fit of laughter at the joke.

fit - sudden short period of intense feeling.

III) The Headmaster has issued a new rule about class attendance.

issue - to officially make statement or order.

IV) The school library issues three books at a time to a student.

issue - to supply and distribute.

V) Rashid exhausted all his channels of contacts to get the job.

exhaust - to use up completely.

Activity 2:

a) She likes to play guitar.

He likes to go swimming.

He likes to play cricket.

He likes to go cycling.

b) To + verb: to bring, to get, to answer, to paint, to cook, to bother.

Verb + ing: answering, fishing, giving, painting, reading, chatting, telling, coming.

Activity 3:

a) Reading books makes me knowledgeable/educated.
b) Taking pictures keeps me happy.
c) Eating snacks and junk foods makes him overweight.
d) Making quilts brings her money.
e) Cooking for her father makes her happy.
f) Walking keeps me fit/healthy.
g) Doing nothing makes him lazy.
h) Talking on the phone costs him money.

Activity 4:

a) 1. Always 2. Usually 3. Frequently 4. Often 5. Sometimes 6. Occasionally 7. Rarely
b) i) He often goes to library.
ii) She usually reads romantic novels.
iii) The teacher always gives homework to us.
iv) We play football once a week.
v) The inspector visits school once in six months.
vi) He practises writing English daily.

Activity 5:

a) What do you do?
b) Where do you teach?
c) Which classes do you teach?
d) Why do you have to teach in other classes?
e) How much time do you teach?
f) Do you prepare to teach?
g) How do you spend your free time?

Answer Key to

Lesson-2

Activity 1 :

Bored- tired
Socialising-enjoying
spending time with other people.
Miserable- very unhappy.
Awareness- consciousness
Fund- money
Vision- dream
Distressed- in great suffering

Activity 2:

1. True 2. False
3. False 4. False
5. True 6. False
7. False 8. False

Activity 4: A

A. Occasional ly
General ly
Meaning ful
Social ly
Social lize
Un like
Aware ness
Un fold

Activity 4B & C:

Occasionally-Adverb
Occasional- Adjective
Occasion- Noun
Generally- Adverb
General- Adjective
Meaningful- Adjective
Meaning- Noun
Mean- Verb
Social- Adjective

Socialize- Verb
Society- Noun
Unlike- Negative
Like- Preposition
Awareness- Noun
Aware- Adjective
Unfold- Negative
Fold- Verb

Activity : 5

1. Present Simple for facts and description:
...today it's quite empty...
2. Present Simple for frequent events:
I often come here...
The place is...usually full...
3. Present Simple for the future:
...exams start from tomorrow...
...award giving...is at seven...
4. Present continuous to mean things happening now:
...are drinking...
...am waiting...
...is reading...
...it's raining...
5. Present continuous for future:
...is coming home tomorrow...
6. Present continuous for repeated events:
...he is always giving orders...

Presentation-1

It Tastes Delicious!

: Hi, Mom! I'm back!
What are you cooking?
: Vegetable polau.
It's almost done.
: It smells good!
Can I try some?
: No, you can't!
Go and wash first.
I'm setting the table right away!
: Please, Mom!
It looks so tempting!
: Okay, darling, just a spoonful.
: Ummmm! It tastes delicious!
You are just great, Mom!
: Well, you know the rule, don't you?
So, go and wash your hands first.
It seems like you're starving!



Language Focus : Non-Progressive Verbs

Notice the verbs in bold in Presentation-1. These are all in the simple form, although they tell us about something that is happening now.

Note that some verbs are not usually used in a continuous form. These

verbs fall under the categories of sense verbs, state verbs, emotion verbs, possession verbs and other.

Look at the chart below showing different categories of verbs that do not usually take a progressive form.

Sense verbs	state of mind	Emotion verbs	Possession verbs	Other
hear	believe	want	belong	need
taste	remember	love	own	matter
feel	know	like	have	exist
smell	prefer	hate	possess	appear
see	seem	hope	contain	
recognize	think	desire		

Note: that 'can' is often used with sense words such as hear, see, feel, smell and taste.

Exceptions

However, some of these verbs can be used in the continuous form. For example, *be, have, think and appear*. We can only use the continuous form of these verbs when they mean *action*.

Examples:
■ **be**
Karim is an intelligent boy. (state: description)
But he is **being** quite irrational about this whole thing. (action: behaving in a certain way)
■ **have**
They **have** a beautiful apartment. (state: possession)
She's **having** breakfast right now. (action: doing something, eating)

■ **think**
I **think** Naila is a hard-working girl. (opinion; state of mind)
I **am thinking** about what to do this evening. (action: planning)
■ **appear**
He **appears** to be quite disturbed. (state; description)
Razia is **appearing** at the theatre tomorrow evening. (action: taking part)
■ **feel**: can be used in both the simple present and present continuous forms without any change in meaning.
I **feel** tired. / I **am feeling** tired.

Activity 1

Read the following passage first and then fill in the blanks with the right form of a verb from the list of words given below. You may have to use a word more than once:

It's a beautiful spring day in the city and Monika is up early. Monika knows that it is a nice day because she can smell the spring flowers. She can 1 the warm sun and 2 the birds singing.

But Monika can't 3 the spring day. She can't 4 the green trees or the blue sky. Monika can't 5 colours because she 6 blind. She has always been blind.

In another part of the town, Balu is up early too. Balu is a young dog who 7 to a special school where he 8 to help blind people. Balu 9 a guide dog. Today Monika is

10 to the school to 11 Balu. Balu is going to 12 her guide. When Monika 13 Balu for the first time, she can 14 that he is a friend. She 15 dogs and she's not afraid.

"Hello, Balu," she says, "I 16 we are a family now." Then she gives him a big hug. Monika can 17 by his bark that Balu is happy too. The teachers 18 Balu and Monika will work well together.

(Adapted from Linda Beech's A Dog for Maria)

tell, see, feel, go, learn, think, be, meet, guess, hear, love



Activity 2

Read the passage below and choose which verb form is better.

Amin Ali is the owner of a restaurant in Comilla. He *manages* / *is managing* the whole business, while his wife, Mariam, *sits* / *is sitting* at the cash counter and looks after the accounts. But today, Amin Ali *takes* / *is taking* care of the cash. The chief cook has suddenly fallen ill and Mariam *works* / *is working* in the kitchen helping the other cooks keep up with the orders. She *makes* / *is making* the salad and the sweet dish. But her mind *is not* / *isn't being* there. She *thinks* / *is thinking* of her daughter,

Kanta, who *is coming* / *comes* home this evening on vacation from a boarding school in Dhaka.

Mariam *knows* / *is knowing* that Kanta *is loving* / *loves* pudding. She *wants* / *is wanting* to finish work quickly and go home early today and *make* / *is making* a pudding for Kanta. She *is remembering* / *remembers* that there are no eggs at home and, that she also *needs* / *is needing* to buy some sugar. Suddenly she *is hearing* / *hears* someone say, "The pudding is done, Ma'am. Shall I take it off the oven?" With a start she *is saying* / *says*, "Oh, yes. Please do."

Fire Fire



Fire Service!

From any Aktel number
Please Dial*

8989

Aktel Directory Service

* charges applicable

For important
contact numbers, addresses
or any necessary information
We're at your service
24 hours



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