

Steluța Istrătescu

DO IT YOURSELF!

**Workbook for all ages –
Intermediate**

Editura Paralela 45

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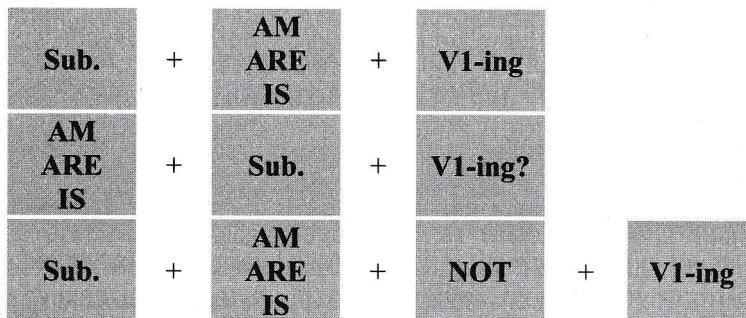
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THE VERB

1. THE INDICATIVE

1.1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS (I am doing)



This tense is used to express:

1. actions in progress at the moment of speaking:

Pupils are singing a song now. (at this very moment)

2. temporary actions/situations, not necessarily in progress at the moment of speaking:

My son is studying French at a university in France.

Father's car is broken, so he is walking to his office these days.

3. planned actions (+ future adverbial reference):

We are spending next summer in England.

4. repeated actions with adverbs like: *always, forever, whenever*:

Mother is always helping poor people.

Whenever I meet him he is walking with another girl.

5. an annoying habit (a frequency adverb is necessary):

He is always teasing the girls.

6. with verbs describing change and development:

More and more people are spending their holiday at the seaside.

The situation is getting better and better every day.

7. complaints about bad habits (adverbs: *always, constantly, continually, forever*):

People are forever complaining about noise.

1.2. PRESENT SIMPLE (I do)

Sub.	+	V1	±	s/es
DO/DOES	+	Sub.	+	V1?
Sub.	+	DON'T/DOESN'T	+	V1

This tense is used to express:

1. habitual or customary actions:

People usually travel by plane when they go abroad.

Pupils go to school in autumn.

Father works in a bank.

What do you do? (what's your job?) I work in a supermarket.

2. future references (usually scheduled, of timetables):

What time does the concert begin? It begins at eight.

Easter comes in spring.

3. timelessness (situations that are always true; or stage directions, recipes, summaries of the plots of stories, and for narration in the historical present):

It snows hard in winter.

If it is too hot the ice melts.

4. actions taking place at the present moment (this is the situation at present):

Mother works in a hospital.

My brother goes to University.

5. making declarations – verbs describing opinions and feelings tend to be state verbs:

She hopes to win the first prize.

I bet you are he best.

He recommends are us the best wines.

6. headlines (written in a “telegram style”, and references to the past are usually simplified to present simple):

Car crashes in a highway collision.

Ship sinks in midnight collision.

7. instructions and itineraries, stage directions:

On the first day we visit the Tate Gallery.

First you unscrew the cork.

She opens the door, goes to the window and opens it wide. (stage directions)

8. facts that are always true:

Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

9. summaries and events:

May 1945: The war in Europe comes to an end.

10. historical present in narratives and “funny stories”:

When the king asks who has a ring in his ear one of them says. . .

I AM DOING			I DO		
past	now	future	past	now	future
The water is boiling.	Turn it off, please.		Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.		
Listen to him!	What language is he speaking?		What language do the Marocans speak?		
We can't go out.	It's raining too hard.		It rains hard in autumn.		
I am busy.	I am digging the garden.		I dig the garden every spring.		
Sue is in England.	She is learning English.		Sue learns this language at school.		

SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Some verbs are not normally used in the continuous aspect, because they describe activities which already extend in time: *want, be, believe, understand, think, depend, have, hear, know, matter, suppose, prefer, taste, feel, smell, prefer, see, doubt, like, love, mean, own, wish, seem, contain, consist, belong, weigh, last, recommend, suggest*.

STATE	EVENT
Tom is a good boy.	He is being naughty now. (behaves)
Jack has a beautiful house.	He is having fun/a good time/breakfast/dinner/a shower/a bath/a walk/a lie down/a rest (now).
I think she is right.	I am thinking of my summer holiday.
I feel she is wrong.	I am feeling his pulse. (what? – direct object)
This cake tastes good.	She is tasting the soup. (what? – direct object)
He weighs too much.	He is weighing some apples. (what? – direct object)
My friends live in the country.	Now they are in France and are living in an elegant hotel by the sea.
Can you see that flower?	I am seeing you tonight. (I am paying you a visit.)
It depends what you mean.	He is depending on his parents now.

EXERCISES

1. Choose the right form:

- Do you realize/are you realizing that he is a very intelligent boy?
- Mary is ill. I think/am thinking she has/is having flu.
- Grandmother thinks/is thinking of her beautiful youth.
- How much does this whale weigh/is this whale weighing?
- Don't worry. He is just/is just being a little naughty at the moment.
- Where do your grandparents live/are your grandparents living?
- My new job is rather difficult, but I survive/am surviving.
- Absolutely! I agree/am agreeing with you.
- Mother feels/is feeling when I tell/am telling a lie.
- The doctor feels/is feeling his patient's pulse.
- How long does this play last/is this play lasting? It lasts/is lasting about two hours.
- I don't like/am not liking the way she behaves/is behaving.

13. Where do the Browns live/are the Browns living? I believe/am believing they live/are living in Paris.
14. He doesn't like/isn't liking the way I speak/am speaking in public.
15. The Danube flows/is flowing into the Black Sea.
16. The sun rises/is rising in the East. It rises/is rising now and it looks/is looking wonderful.
17. What do you do/are you doing here? I knit/am knitting a pullover for you.
18. She rises/is rising from the armchair, goes/is going to the window and opens/is opening it. (stage directions)
19. I can't phone him now. He has/is having dinner.
20. Whenever I meet Mary, she talks/is talking to that plump girl.
21. As I am/am being short of money, I depend/am depending on my good aunt Lucy.
22. Do you hear/are you hearing a strange noise?
23. Can you see/are you seeing that girl who talks/is talking to that tall man?
24. They say/are saying water freezes/is freezing when it snows/is snowing.
25. What do you measure/are you measuring? I measure/am measuring the room.
26. I sell/am selling the car. Do you want/are you wanting to buy it?
27. You are/are being our new neighbour, aren't you? I recognize/am recognizing you.
28. She hopes/is hoping I mean/am meaning it.
29. I haven't made up my mind, but I think/am thinking about it.
30. What do you taste/are you tasting? I taste/am tasting the soup to see if it has/is having enough salt.

2. Put the verb in brackets in the right form:

1. I (hear) you have had a great success.
2. The Chinese (eat) more and more rice.
3. Hey, you! What (you think) you (do)?
4. My boss is on holiday so I (handle) his work now.
5. Your son is already a pupil, isn't he? How (he get on) at school?
6. He hopes his father will give him some money. He (depend) on him.
7. I (doubt) he will be accepted in their family.
8. Pay no attention to her! She (be) a little conceited again.
9. What exactly (this job involve)?
10. Who (this quotation belong) to?
11. What (it say/it write) on that notice?
12. Who (this bike belong) to?

3. Rewrite the sentences (begin as shown):

*What is his opinion of my new job?
What does he think of my new job?*

1. This naughty boy keeps interrupting my guests.
He is

2. What is the meaning of this phrase?

- What does
 3. The number of people who drink beer is increasing.
 More and more people
 4. What about visiting this old castle?
 How do.....
 5. What is the weigh of that whale?
 How much.....
 6. Helen has flu.
 She is.....
 7. What is inside that box?
 What does
 8. There is a bad smell of garlic in this room.
 This room.....
 9. Never mind about the price! Just buy it!
 The price
 10. I am meeting her tonight at the cinema.
 I am

4. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Mary and her brother are exactly alike. | LOOKS |
| 2. What's on your mind at the moment? | ABOUT |
| 3. I find going to school really funny. | ENJOYING |
| 4. How long is that room? | DOES |
| 5. Her son has the bad habit of teasing the girls. | ALWAYS |
| 6. I buy all kinds of useless things, so I am always short of money. | MEANS |
| 7. I am meeting my friend on Thursday afternoon. | SEEING |
| 8. He is losing his voice again. | GOING |
| 9. She is expecting a baby in August. | HAVING |
| 10. Good food is becoming more and more expensive nowadays. | COSTING |
| 11. My parents are considering buying a new house. | THINKING |
| 12. Don't go in. They are holding a meeting. | HAVING |

5. Translate into English:

- Zăpada se topește când este foarte cald. Dacă pui zăpada în apă, se topește.
- Vezi norii aceia cenușii? Plutesc pe cerul albastru, iar vântul îi cară ușor.
- Spectacolul are loc astăzi în sala mare. Toți spectatorii doresc să-l vadă.
- Cântărești prea mult. Mânânci prea multe dulciuri. Dacă mânânci mai puțin, poți slăbi.
- Mă întreb dacă studiază franceza la școală. Știu că studiază doar engleză.
- Cui aparține acest citat? Presupun că aparține unui mare filosof.
- Nu-i da atenție. E un băiat politicos, dar acum e cam ciudat.
- Ori de câte ori îi dau telefon doarme. Mereu doarme după-amiaza.

9. Din ce în ce mai multe femei fumează. Cred că trebuie să fumeze mai puțin. Tutunul ucide milioane de fumători în fiecare an.
10. Persoanele care nu aud bine poartă aparate speciale pentru auz.
11. Mergem în excursie de două ori pe lună. Acum mergem la cinema. Rulează un film frumos. Mereu mergem la cinema cu profesorii.
12. Mă enervează. Mereu spune aceleași glume proaste. Nimici nu-l mai ascultă.
13. De unde izvorăște Dunărea? Știu că izvorăște din Germania.
14. Ce faci? Cântăresc o bucătă de carne. Cântărește cam mult.
15. Ce fac părinții tăi? Tata lucrează într-un birou și mama lucrează la spital.
16. Ce face mama ta? Bea o ceașcă de ceai și se uită la un film. Îi plac comediiile.
17. Depinde dacă îl găsesc acasă. Mereu pleacă la plimbare și nu-l găsesc.
18. Nu am încă 18 ani aşa că depind de părinții mei. Depinde dacă au mulți bani.
19. Franța se învecinează cu Germania la vest.
20. Nu mă dezamăgi! Știu că nu ești de acord cu mine, dar acceptă-i propunerea!
21. Îmi place să merg la concerte, dar acum mă odihnesc și nu vreau să plec nicăieri.
22. Cred că merge prea repede. Nu mă pot ține de ea.

6. Choose the right word or phrase:

1. Father works in this office all this week/all the time.
2. Are they studying for long/at the moment?
3. People traditionally/all the time paint eggs at Easter.
4. Happily the patient now/recently sleeps all night.
5. We always stay at school since/till two o'clock in the afternoon.
6. He is not making much money so far this week/these days.
7. Mother's feeling rather run-down at present/usually.
8. She is leaving in the morning/so far this month.
9. My neighbour retires now/at the end of next year.
10. He doesn't feel well but he is getting over his illness now/generally.
11. Stay here until/all this time he gets back.
12. This soup tastes worse now/often. You've put too much salt in it.
13. What are they doing at the moment/for long?
14. Are they working here at the moment/for long?
15. I always stay on duty until/since night.

7. Choose the most suitable word or phrase:

1. This job is too difficult for me, but

a. I survive	b. I am surviving
--------------	-------------------
2. What on that notice?

a. does it write	b. does it say
------------------	----------------
3. Ladies and gentlemen, I this pub „The Black Night”.

a. name	b. am naming
---------	--------------
4. What exactly ?

a. does this job involve	b. is this job involving
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5. Please be quiet! You
 a. are continually interrupting b. you continually interrupt
6. To be honest, I whether he will be here at five sharp.
 a. am doubting b. doubt
7. British people beer, apparently.
 a. drink b. are drinking
8. What?
 a. does that wall measure b. is that wall measuring
9. You've just started your job. How on?
 a. do you get b. are you getting
10. What sort of work?
 a. do you do b. are you doing
11. for the bus to Newcastle?
 a. are you waiting b. do you wait
12. Our neighbours their own house in the country.
 a. are building b. build
13. What at? I at this strange painting.
 I this kind of art.
 a. do you look b. are you looking
 a. look b. am looking
 a. don't understand b. am not understanding
14. I still a pain in my leg but it better.
 a. have b. am having
 a. gets b. is getting
15. Mary rather untidy. She those bloody jeans all the time.
 a. is looking b. looks
 a. is wearing b. wears
16. I am off now, and I the bus.
 a. take b. am taking

Key:

(3) 1. He is always interrupting my guests. 2. What does this phrase mean? 3. More and more people are drinking beer. 4. How do you feel about visiting this old castle? 5. How much does this whale weigh? 6. She is suffering from flu. 7. What does it contain? 8. This room smells of garlic. 9. The price doesn't matter. 10. I am seeing her tonight at the cinema.

(4) 1. Mary looks exactly like her father. 2. What are you thinking about? 3. I am enjoying going to school. 4. How much does this room measure? 5. Her son is always teasing the girls. 6. I buy all kinds of useless things which means I am always short of money. 7. I am seeing my friend on Thursday afternoon. 8. He is going to lose his voice again. 9. She is having a baby in August. 10. Good food is costing more and more. 11. My parents are thinking of buying a new home. 12. Don't go in. They are having a meeting.

(7) 1. b. 2. b. 3. a. 4. a. 5. a. 6. b. 7. b. 8. a. 9. a. 10. a. 11. a. 12. b. 13. b. b. a. 14. b. b. 15. b. a. 16. b.