

UNIT 10

Simple Present: Statements

LIKES AND DISLIKES

OUTCOMES

- Make simple present statements
- Identify true and false sentences about a reading
- Complete sentences about a conversation
- Talk about likes and dislikes
- Write a paragraph about a classmate

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

BEFORE YOU READ

A VOCABULARY Study the words. Then complete the sentences about you.



need



want



live



speak

1. I want _____.
2. I need _____.
3. I live in _____.
4. I speak _____.

B Work with a partner. Compare your answers in A.

READ

Read this article.

Alike or Different?

Some brothers are alike,¹ and some are different. John and Larry are good examples. They're both tall, and they look alike. But they like different things.

John is 27 years old. Larry is 25. John lives in New York City. He likes big cities. Larry doesn't like big cities. He lives in Grove City, a small town in Pennsylvania.

Everyone needs friends. John has a lot of² friends but not many close friends. Larry doesn't have a lot of friends, but he has a few³ very good friends. John likes people, and he loves parties. Larry likes people too, but he doesn't like parties very much.

John likes languages. He speaks English, Spanish, and Arabic. Larry just speaks English.

John likes computers. He's a computer programmer. Larry has a computer, but he doesn't use it very much. He loves music, and he's a music teacher.

John isn't married, and he doesn't want children. Larry is married. He and his wife don't have children, but they want them.

John and Larry are very different, but they have fun together.



1 alike: the same, similar
2 a lot of: a large number of
3 a few: a small number

AFTER YOU READ

A COMPREHENSION Look at the article again. For each statement, check (✓) True or False.

	True	False
1. John and Larry look alike.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Both John and Larry like big cities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Larry speaks a lot of languages.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Larry is a musician.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Both John and Larry like people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. John and Larry are alike.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B Work with a partner. Compare your answers in A.

Go to [MyEnglishLab](#) for more grammar in context practice.

STEP 2 GRAMMAR PRESENTATION

THE SIMPLE PRESENT: STATEMENTS

Affirmative Statements

Subject	Verb	
I You* We They	like	music.

Negative Statements

Subject	Do not/ Does not	Base Form of Verb	
I You We They	do not don't	like	work.

*You is both singular and plural.

Affirmative Statements

Subject	Verb	
He She Maria	likes	music.

Negative Statements

Subject	Does not	Base Form of Verb	
He She Maria	does not doesn't	like	big cities.

Affirmative Statements

Subject	Verb	
It	rains snows	a lot here.

Negative Statements

Subject	Does not	Base Form of Verb	
It	does not doesn't	rain	a lot in Los Angeles.



GRAMMAR NOTES

1 Uses of the Simple Present

Use the simple present to talk about facts and things that happen again and again .	<p>I live in Redmond. <i>(a fact)</i></p> <p>Everyone needs food and water. <i>(a fact)</i></p> <p>He studies every evening. <i>(a thing that happens again and again)</i></p>
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2 Affirmative Statements

<p>In affirmative statements, use the base form of the verb with <i>I, you, we,</i> and <i>they</i>.</p> <p>The verb changes with <i>he, she,</i> and <i>it</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add -s to most verbs. • Add -ies to verbs that end in a consonant + <i>y</i>. • Add -es to verbs that end in -ch, -o, -ss, -x, -s, or -z. 	<p>We want a big house. They like their home.</p> <p>He needs help. It rains a lot in New York City. She studies hard. Yukiko watches TV every evening. Jomo goes to the university every day.</p>
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3 Negative Statements

In negative statements, use **do not** + the base form of the verb with *I, you, we, and they*.

They **do not live** in the city.
You **do not understand**.

Use **does not** + the base form of the verb with *he, she, and it*.

She **does not need** help.
It **does not rain** a lot in the desert.

We often use the contractions **don't** and **doesn't** in speaking and informal writing.

They **don't live** in the city.
She **doesn't need** help.

4 Be and Have

Be and **have** are irregular verbs.

I **am** a student. Elena **is** a student, too.
Bi-Yun and Sung **are** teachers.

I **have** a lot of friends. Bi-Yun **has** a lot of friends, too.
They **have** a beautiful house.



PRONUNCIATION NOTE

Simple Present Verb Endings

With *he, she, it*, and words like *everyone*, **simple present verbs** end in **-s** or **-es**. These endings can be pronounced /s/, /z/, or /ɪz/.

/s/ sound:

writes
likes
helps

He **writes** letters.
Everyone **likes** music.
She **helps** us every night.

/z/ sound:

reads
plays
needs

She **reads** novels.
He **plays** the piano.
Mary **needs** help.

/ɪz/ sound:

watches
washes
misses

She **watches** TV a lot.
Bob **washes** the dishes every night.
Asha **misses** her children.

REFERENCE NOTES

For more information on the verbs *be* and *have*, see Unit 14 on page 154.

For **simple present spelling and pronunciation rules**, see Appendices 13 and 14 on page 370.

For **definitions of grammar terms**, see the Glossary on page 375.

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 DISCOVER THE GRAMMAR

GRAMMAR NOTES 1-4 Underline the simple present verbs. Then match the statements.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <u>e</u> 1. John and Larry <u>look</u> alike. | a. Yes. She is a very good student. |
| ___ 2. Sometimes I like rain. | b. No, thanks. I don't need it. |
| ___ 3. Take some money. | c. Right. She wants tea. |
| ___ 4. Jessica is a musician. | d. It rains a lot in Seattle, too. |
| ___ 5. John speaks Arabic. | e. Yes. They both have dark hair. |
| ___ 6. Eun-Yung doesn't want coffee. | f. Yes. He also speaks Spanish. |
| ___ 7. It rains a lot in New York. | g. Yes. I love her music. |
| ___ 8. Asha studies very hard. | h. Really? I don't like rain at all. |

EXERCISE 2 AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

GRAMMAR NOTES 1-2 Write sentences about the people. Use the simple present forms of the verbs *live* and *like*.

1. **Name:** Heng

Place: Beijing, China

Heng lives in Beijing, China.

Favorite music: rock

She likes rock.

2. **Name:** Ali

Place: Amman, Jordan

Favorite sport: soccer

3. **Names:** Antonio and Rosa

Place: Salvador, Brazil

Favorite city: Rio de Janeiro

4. **Name:** Carmen

Place: Santiago, Chile

Favorite food: pizza

5. **Names:** Maureen and James

Place: Dublin, Ireland

Favorite activity: movies
