

# Present and Past; Simple and Progressive

## Pretest, p. 1.

1. I Air **consists** of oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases.
2. C (*no change*)
3. I **Is** the copy machine working right now?
4. I We **don't know** Sami's wife.
5. C (*no change*)
6. C (*no change*)
7. I I turned on the stove, **boiled** the water, and **forgot** to put in the rice.
8. I A few children **drew** some pictures this morning while the teacher was talking.
9. I When I turned the key, the car **didn't start**.
10. C (*no change*)

## Exercise 1, p. 1.

1. c
2. a
3. b

## Exercise 3, p. 2.

1. b. washes
2. a. sits  
b. is sitting
3. a. works  
b. is working
4. a. is shining  
b. shines ... wakes
5. a. grow  
b. is growing
6. a. am trying  
b. tries

## Exercise 5, p. 3.

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. a | 5. c |
| 2. b | 6. a |
| 3. a | 7. c |
| 4. b | 8. a |

## Exercise 6, p. 4.

1. right now
2. in the winter, every April
3. every year
4. right now, today
5. every summer, in the spring
6. this week
7. every summer

## Exercise 7, p. 4.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. beats   | 4. removes |
| 2. pumps   | 5. laughØ  |
| 3. carries | 6. goes    |

## Exercise 8, p. 5.

1. doesn't
2. does
3. Is

## Exercise 9, p. 5.

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 2. Is   | 9. Is    |
| 3. Are  | 10. Do   |
| 4. Do   | 11. Is   |
| 5. Are  | 12. Does |
| 6. Is   | 13. Do   |
| 7. Does | 14. Is   |
| 8. Do   |          |

## Exercise 10, p. 5.

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2. causes         | 8. blinks           |
| 3. falls          | 9. doesn't spoil    |
| 4. doesn't freeze | 10. uses            |
| 5. grow           | 11. isn't revolving |
| 6. don't become   | 12. is getting      |
| 7. are dividing   |                     |

## Exercise 11, p. 6.

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. occur     | 10. cause         |
| 2. have      | 11. doesn't last  |
| 3. stretches | 12. is forming    |
| 4. form      | 13. are seeking   |
| 5. are not   | 14. are getting   |
| 6. meets     | 15. are listening |
| 7. make      | 16. Are you       |
| 8. pick up   | 17. Do you        |
| 9. flies     |                   |

## Exercise 12, p. 7.

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 3. a |
| 2. b | 4. a |

## Exercise 13, p. 8.

*Underlined verbs:* wants, believes, understand

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. applies  | 4. learnØ |
| 2. provides | 5. gives  |
| 3. teaches  | 6. looks  |

## Exercise 14, p. 8.

1. a. *smell* describes a state that exists, i.e., the flowers have a smell and that smell is good.  
b. *is smelling* describes the action of using one's nose.
2. a. *think* means "believe" in this sentence and describes a state.  
b. *am thinking* is an action; thoughts are going through the speaker's mind.
3. a. *look* means "appear or seem to be" and describes an apparent state that exists: You are apparently cold.  
b. *am looking* describes the action of using one's eyes.
4. a. *see* describes a perception that exists right now as a result of the speaker using his/her eyes.  
b. *is seeing* a doctor means "is going to a doctor for help," a general activity in progress at present.  
c. *are seeing* means they are dating each other, a general activity in progress at present.

5. a. *remember* describes a state that exists.  
b. *am remembering* describes an activity in progress: memories are going through my mind.
6. a. *are* describes a state that exists.  
b. *are being* describes a temporary behavior: The children are acting awfully quiet.
7. a. *are appearing* describes the action of performing on stage in a theater, a general activity in progress at present.  
b. *appears* means “seems” and describes an apparent state that exists.
8. a. *is being* means “is acting.” It describes a temporary behavior.  
b. *isn’t* refers to his character. It is a state; it is not temporary.
9. a. *is feeling* describes the action of using one’s sense of touch. The baby is using her hands to touch the grass. The activity is in progress at the present moment.  
b. *feels* describes a state that exists, the state of the grass; i.e., it is soft.  
c. *am not feeling* describes the speaker’s physical feelings of illness, in progress at the present. [Note: The simple present is also possible here with little difference in meaning (*I don’t feel well today*) to describe a state that exists.]  
d. *feel* means “think or believe” in this sentence and describes a state.

#### Exercise 15, p. 9.

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 2. a | 5. a |
| 3. b | 6. a |
| 4. b |      |

#### Exercise 17, p. 10.

1. A: are you looking  
B: look  
A: Do you think ... resemble  
B: I see
2. A: Do mosquitos exist  
B: know
3. am sitting ... is texting ... is opening ... is taking ... is staring ... seems ... is thinking ... do you think ... is doing

#### Exercise 18, p. 10.

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. is           | 7. looks            |
| 2. am standing  | 8. are forming      |
| 3. is shining   | 9. is moving        |
| 4. are enjoying | 10. are forecasting |
| 5. is           | 11. think           |
| 6. are looking  | 12. is              |

#### Exercise 19, p. 10.

1. don’t have ... don’t own ... is wearing ... wear
2. is doing ... is being ... doesn’t want ... is always
3. am looking ... looks ... has ... isn’t having
4. A: do you like ... Does it need  
B: tastes ... reminds

#### Exercise 20, p. 11.

*The Fugitive* is an action-packed, edge-of-your-seat movie. The police unjustly accuse Dr. Richard Kimball, the main character, of his wife’s murder. A court finds him

guilty and sentences him to death. On the way to jail, the prison bus crashes and Kimball escapes. A U.S. marshall, Samuel Gerard, vows to catch Kimball. Several times he almost succeeds, but Kimball stays one step ahead of Gerard. In one incredible scene, Kimball jumps from the top of a dam into a river to escape.

Kimball doesn’t want Gerard to catch him, but he also wants to solve the murder of his wife. His search for answers takes him to Chicago. He finds upsetting information about a friend and the friend’s work with a pharmaceutical company. After many suspenseful scenes, Kimball finds the real killers and leads Gerard to them.

(The present tense is used to describe the action.)

#### Exercise 22, p. 13.

1. ordered
2. realized ... needed
3. tried ... answered ... was
4. worried ... was
5. emailed ... explained
6. responded ... fixed
7. relaxed ... received

#### Exercise 24, p. 14.

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. woke up      | 8. spoke to         |
| 2. didn’t feel  | 9. made / scheduled |
| 3. ached        | 10. spoke           |
| 4. took         | 11. introduced      |
| 5. had          | 12. filled          |
| 6. didn’t leave | 13. didn’t leave    |
| 7. ate / had    | 14. confused        |

#### Exercise 25, p. 14.

1. happy, good about my decision
2. two classes, at night
3. the car with gas
4. with colored pencils, several faces, for several hours
5. in the woods, some money
6. from math class, some money from the bank
7. my hand, some rice
8. these jeans, my shirt
9. at the sad ending, when the play finished
10. over the fence, very quickly, in a sunny spot

#### Exercise 26, p. 15.

##### Part I

In 2011, at the age of 100, Fauja Singh did something incredible: he ran a 26-mile (42 km.) marathon! He was the first 100-year-old to ever run a marathon. Singh decided he wanted to compete in races when he saw a marathon race on TV. He was 89! He didn’t know much about training and showed up for his first session in a suit and tie.

Originally from India, Singh moved to England in the 1990s after his wife and son died. At the time, he said he felt more dead than alive. He was very depressed and later believed that long-distance running saved him.

He competed in his first marathon in London at the age of 89. He prepared for it in only ten weeks. His best time was at the 2003 Toronto Waterfront Marathon. He ran it in five hours and 40 minutes. Singh became world-famous and even carried the Olympic torch in 2012. In 2013, he decided to retire from long-distance running and completed his last marathon in Hong Kong.

**Part II**

- |         |            |
|---------|------------|
| 2. wore | 6. was     |
| 3. left | 7. carried |
| 4. ran  | 8. retired |
| 5. felt |            |

**Exercise 27, p. 16.**

1. b
2. a

**Exercise 28, p. 17.**

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 2. 2, 1 | 4. 2, 1 |
| 3. 1, 2 | 5. 2, 1 |

**Exercise 29, p. 18.**

1. was thinking ... wasn't listening
2. was shining ... was blowing
3. stopped ... wasn't ... was sitting ... didn't get
4. were arguing ... walked
5. was waiting ... opened ... found
6. was reading ... fell ... covered ... sneaked / snuck

**Exercise 30, p. 18.**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. a | 3. a |
| 2. b | 4. a |

**Exercise 31, p. 18.**

- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 2. b, c    | 6. a    |
| 3. a, b, c | 7. a, b |
| 4. b       | 8. a, c |
| 5. c       |         |

**Exercise 32, p. 19.**

1. A: did you break  
B: slipped ... was crossing
2. B: was looking  
A: Did you find  
B: parked
3. A: Did you ask ... saw  
B: was working ... looked ... decided
4. A: Were you  
B: missed ... didn't want ... was giving
5. B: happened  
A: got  
A: was driving ... wasn't paying ... didn't see ... kept

**Exercise 33, p. 20.****Part I**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. F | 4. T |
| 2. F | 5. F |
| 3. F | 6. F |

**Part II**

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 1. had   | 9. heard   |
| 2. burst | 10. sped   |
| 3. broke | 11. saw    |
| 4. woke  | 12. ran    |
| 5. heard | 13. got    |
| 6. shook | 14. caught |
| 7. hid   | 15. felt   |
| 8. came  | 16. upset  |

**Exercise 34, p. 21.**

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. yes | 3. no  |
| 2. yes | 4. yes |

**Exercise 35, p. 21.**

1. b, c
2. a, b
3. a, b, c
4. a, c
5. b

**Exercise 37, p. 22.**

1. Breakfast is an important meal. I always eat a big breakfast.
2. While I was working in my office yesterday, my cousin **stopped** by to visit me.
3. Yuki **stayed** home because she **caught** a bad cold.
4. My brother **looks** like our father, but I **resemble** my mother.
5. Jun, are you **listening** to me? I am **talking** to you!
6. While I was surfing the Internet yesterday, I **found** a really interesting website.
7. Did you **speak** English before you **came** here?
8. I **do** not agree with your opinion.
9. My roommate usually **watches** television, **listens** to music, or **goes** out in the evening.
10. Right now Sally **is** in the kitchen eating breakfast.
11. While I **was** driving home last night, I **heard** a strange noise in the engine.
12. Why **are** you talking about me? I **don't** appreciate that.
13. Yesterday, while I was sitting at my computer, Shelley suddenly **came** into the room. I **didn't know** she was there. I was **concentrating** hard on my work. When she suddenly **spoke**, I **jumped**. She **startled** me.

**Exercise 38, p. 23.**

*Note: The directions should say: Underline the past tense verbs.*

Today was my first day at the university, and I was late for class. I didn't remember the name of the building and went to the wrong one. After about ten minutes of confusion, I finally found the right class and walked in somewhat embarrassed. A girl with a friendly smile moved her books off the chair next to her. I sat down. The professor was going over the syllabus. I didn't have a copy, but I didn't want to interrupt him. The girl next to me shared hers. The course looked interesting but difficult. I wondered if all my classes had this much work. Then the teacher announced study groups. My new friend and I were in the same group. She introduced herself during the break, and I felt very comfortable when I spoke with her. Maybe the class is going to be OK after all.

**Self-Study: Gerunds and Infinitives 1, p. 24.****Test Yourself**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 2. to go         | 6. to go         |
| 3. going         | 7. going         |
| 4. to go / going | 8. to go / going |
| 5. to go         |                  |