

UNIT

1

Simple Present

Are You Often Online?

1 Grammar in the Real World

A What kinds of things do you do on the Internet? Read the magazine article. What is one good thing and one bad thing about spending time online?

B Comprehension Check Answer the questions.

- 1 What do sociologists disagree about?
- 2 How much time does the average person in the United States spend online per week?
- 3 What is face-to-face time? What are some examples of face-to-face time?
- 4 Does the article say not to use computers?

C Notice Find the sentences in the article and complete them.

- 1 In today's busy world, people _____ a lot of time with computers, and they _____ less and less time with people.
- 2 Sociologists _____ about this.
- 3 In the United States, the average person _____ 24 hours a week online.
- 4 Sometimes technology _____ people improve their relationships with others.

Look at the words you wrote in the blanks. Which of the verbs end in -s?



Balancing TIME ONLINE and TIME WITH PEOPLE

¹**sociologist**: someone who studies people and society

²**face-to-face**: meeting with someone in the same place directly

In today's busy world, people **spend** a lot of time with computers, and they **spend** less and less time with people. **Does** this **change** how people interact with family and friends? **Does** it **help** or **hurt** people and relationships? Sociologists¹ **disagree** about this. Some **worry** about the Internet's effect on our friends and family. Others **think** this is not a problem.

Studies **show** that people spend less face-to-face² time with family and friends than they did a few years ago. Instead, they **play** online games, **shop** online, and also **look** at social networking sites. In the United States, the average person **spends** 24 hours a week online. They **interact** face-to-face less, and this sometimes has bad effects. For example, some people **do not spend time** together as a family very often. They talk less because they spend more time online.

Sometimes technology **helps** people improve their relationships with others. For example, social networking sites **help** people stay in touch with friends and family who live far away. They enable people to reconnect with old friends and classmates.

Are you worried about the time you spend online? If so, try to make a schedule. Schedule time away from the computer to be with family and friends. Try to balance online time with face-to-face time.

2 Simple Present

Grammar Presentation

The simple present describes habits, general truths, feelings, or thoughts.

Many people **spend** up to 24 hours a week online.
 I **play** games online every night.
 My sister **loves** to shop online.

2.1 Affirmative and Negative Statements

AFFIRMATIVE		
Subject	Verb	
I You We They	shop	online.
He/She/It	shops	

NEGATIVE			
Subject	Do/Does + Not	Base Form of Verb	
I You We They	do not don't	shop	online.
He/She/It	does not doesn't		

2.2 Affirmative and Negative Statements with Be

AFFIRMATIVE		
Subject	Be	
I	am	online.
You We They	are	
He/She/It	is	

NEGATIVE		
Subject	Be + Not	
I	am not	online.
You We They	are not	
He/She/It	is not	

CONTRACTIONS		
Affirmative	Negative	
I'm	I'm not	
You're We're They're	You're not We're not They're not	You aren't We aren't They aren't
He's She's It's	He's not She's not It's not	He isn't She isn't It isn't

Data from the Real World

Research shows the contractions 's not and 're not are more common after pronouns (he, she, you, etc.) than isn't and aren't.

's not/'re not
 isn't/aren't



Be careful not to use contractions in formal writing.

Say: "He's not feeling well today."
 Write: He is not feeling well today.

2.3 Yes/No Questions and Short Answers

Do/Does	Subject	Base Form of Verb	
Do	I you we they	shop	online?
Does	he/she/it		

Short Answers	
Yes, I do .	No, I don't .
Yes, you do .	No, you don't .
Yes, we do .	No, we don't .
Yes, they do .	No, they don't .
Yes, he/she/it does .	No, he/she/it doesn't .

2.4 Information Questions and Answers

Wh- Word	Do/Does	Subject	Base Form of Verb
Where When How often	do	I you we they	shop?
	does	he/she/it	

Answers
I shop online. You shop at night. We shop once a week. They shop every day.
He shops every night.

Wh- Word	Verb	
Who	uses	e-mail?
What	helps	people reconnect?

Answers
Everyone uses e-mail! The Internet helps people reconnect.

2.5 Using Simple Present Statements

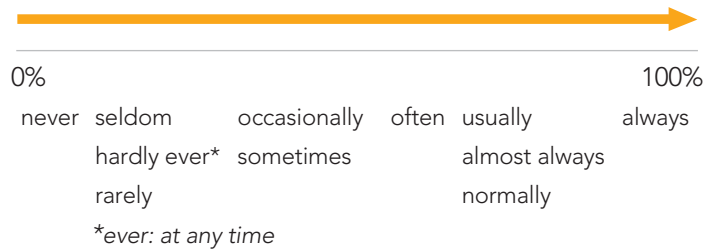
A Use the simple present to describe habits and routines (usual and regular activities).

I usually **read** the news online.
 We **eat** together as a family on weekends.

B Use the simple present to describe facts, general truths, feelings, or thoughts.

The average person **spends** 24 hours a week online.
 Some people **worry** about the effects of the Internet.

C Use the simple present with adverbs of frequency to say how often something happens.



D Adverbs of frequency come before the main verb in affirmative statements but after the verb *be*.

I **occasionally** play online games.
 I am **hardly ever** free.

E Do not use *sometimes* after *not*.
 Note that meaning can change in negative statements with adverbs of frequency.

Sometimes people do not check e-mail.
 People ~~do not sometimes~~ check e-mail.
 I don't **always** check e-mail.
 (Does not mean "I never check e-mail.")

F *Sometimes, occasionally, normally, often, usually, and almost always* can come before the verb or at the beginning or end of a sentence.

I **usually** check my e-mail at home.
Usually, I check my e-mail at home.
 I check my e-mail at home **usually**.

G Adverbs of frequency come before the main verb in questions.

Do you **always** study at night? Yes, I do.
 Do you **ever** watch YouTube? No, I don't.

H Do not use negative adverbs of frequency in negative sentences.

I ~~don't usually~~ shop online.
 I ~~don't never~~ shop online.

2.6 Using Simple Present Questions

A Answer *when* or *what time* questions with **time expressions**.

What time do you shop online? I shop online **at night**.
 When do you check e-mail? I check e-mail **during the day**.
 When do you call your family? I call my family **on Sunday night**.
 When do you shop at the mall? I shop at the mall **in December**.

B Answer *how often* questions with **frequency expressions**.

How often do you shop? I shop **once a week**.
 How often do you check e-mail? I check e-mail **three times a day**.



Grammar Application

Exercise 2.1 Statements

A Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use contractions when possible.

- 1 My family and friends _____ **use** _____ (use) the computer for all sorts of things.
- 2 I _____ (use) an online dictionary for my classes.
- 3 My friend Mark _____ (shop) for clothes online.
- 4 Our classmates Marta and Raul _____ (check) their e-mail at the library.
- 5 My best friend Ana _____ (not be) on any social networking sites.
- 6 Ana and her sister Claudia _____ (not buy) groceries online.
- 7 My family _____ (spend) a lot of time online.
- 8 My brother Sam is online a lot, but he also _____ (interact) with our family.
- 9 Technology _____ (not hurt) my relationships.

B Over to You Rewrite three sentences in A so they are true about you. Then compare your sentences with a partner.

- A** *I don't use an online dictionary. How about you?*
B *No, I don't, but I shop for clothes online.*

Exercise 2.2 Frequency Adverbs



Listen to Alex and Karen talk about their online activities. Complete the sentences with the correct adverb of frequency.

- Karen hardly ever goes to the mall.
- Karen is _____ studying.
- Karen _____ reserves library books online.
- Alex _____ goes to the library on the weekend.
- Karen _____ studies in the library.
- Karen _____ studies at home.
- Alex _____ meets up with friends.
- Karen needs a break _____.



Exercise 2.3 Time Expressions and Frequency Adverbs

Look at the things Brandon does online. Then complete the sentences. Circle the correct answer.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Watch videos	✓						
Read the news	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Shop for groceries	✓	✓					
Play games						✓	✓
Check e-mail	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shop for clothes							

- Brandon occasionally/never watches videos online.
- He checks e-mail sometimes/every day.
- He seldom/often reads the news online.
- Brandon always plays games on Thursday/on Saturday.
- He shops for groceries online twice/once a week.
- He hardly ever/never plays games.
- Brandon always/rarely checks e-mail.
- He never/sometimes shops for clothes online.

Exercise 2.4 Questions

A Unscramble the words to make questions. Then write two questions of your own.

- 1 own/Do/a computer?/you Do you own a computer?
- 2 the news/Do/read/you/online? _____
- 3 often/shop online?/do/How/you _____
- 4 usually/check/do/you/your/Where/e-mail? _____
- 5 website?/your/favorite/is/What _____
- 6 music?/you/Do/download/sometimes _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

B Group Work Ask three classmates the questions in A. Answer your classmates' questions. Give extra information.

- A** Do you own a computer?
- B** No, I don't. But I use the computers at the library. They're free!

C Pair Work Tell a partner some things you learned in B.

*I own a computer, but Peter doesn't. He uses the computers at the library.
 Peter doesn't shop online, but I do.*

3 Time Clauses and Factual Conditionals

Grammar Presentation

Time clauses in the present tense show the sequence of events. Factual conditionals describe things that are generally true in a certain situation.

*When I get home, I check my e-mail.
 If it's late, I don't stay online for a long time.*

3.1 Time Clauses

Time Clause		Main Clause
Before	I get to work,	I check my e-mail.
After		
As soon as		
When		

Main Clause	Time Clause	
I check my e-mail	before	I get to work.
	after	
	as soon as	
	when	

3.2 Factual Conditionals

Condition		Main Clause	Main Clause		Condition
If	I get an e-mail,	I feel great!	I feel great	if	I get an e-mail.

3.3 Using Time Clauses

A Use time clauses to say when the main clause happens. Use <i>after</i> to introduce the first event.	<p style="text-align: center;">SECOND EVENT FIRST EVENT</p> <p><i>I check my e-mail after I get home.</i></p>
B Use <i>as soon as</i> to introduce the first event when the second event happens immediately after.	<p style="text-align: center;">FIRST EVENT SECOND EVENT</p> <p><i>As soon as I change my password, I forget it.</i></p>
C Use <i>while</i> when events happen at the same time.	<i>While I'm online, I check my e-mail.</i>
D <i>When</i> means "at almost the same time." Use <i>when</i> to introduce the first event.	<p style="text-align: center;">SECOND EVENT FIRST EVENT</p> <p><i>I visit social networking sites when I get home.</i></p>
E Use <i>before</i> to introduce the second event.	<p style="text-align: center;">SECOND EVENT FIRST EVENT</p> <p><i>Before I go to work, I check my e-mail.</i></p>
F Use a comma if the time clause comes first.	<i>Before I go out, I check my e-mail.</i> <i>After I check my e-mail, I read the news.</i>
G A time clause by itself is not a complete sentence.	<i>Before I go out, I turn off my computer.</i> <i>Before I go out.</i> <i>I turn off my computer.</i>

3.4 Using Factual Conditionals

A Use factual conditionals to describe things that are generally true in certain situations. The condition describes a situation. The main clause describes the result of the situation.	<p style="text-align: center;">CONDITION MAIN CLAUSE (RESULT)</p> <p><i>If I need a recipe, I go to a cooking site.</i></p>
B Use <i>if</i> when one event depends on another one happening.	<i>If I need directions, I go to a map site.</i> (I go to a map site only because I need directions.)
C A condition by itself is not a complete sentence.	<i>If I need directions, I go to a map site.</i> <i>If I need directions.</i> <i>I go to a map site.</i>

Grammar Application

Exercise 3.1 Time Clauses

A Read about Dave. Then complete the sentences. Circle the correct words.

- Dave gets out of bed and immediately turns on his computer.
- Then he checks his e-mail.
- He plays an online game. Then he goes to work.
- At work, Dave checks his e-mail many times a day.
- He gets home and immediately turns on his computer.
- He stays at home all evening and plays online games.
- He sometimes eats dinner and sits in front of his computer.
- He visits a social networking site. Then he goes to bed.



- 1 As soon as / Before he gets out of bed in the morning, Dave turns on his computer.
- 2 After / Before he turns on his computer, he checks his e-mail.
- 3 He plays an online game when / before he goes to work.
- 4 As soon as / While he is at work, Dave checks his e-mail many times a day.
- 5 Before / As soon as Dave gets home, he turns on his computer again.
- 6 Dave usually plays online games after / while he is at home in the evening.
- 7 Dave sometimes eats dinner while / after he sits in front of his computer.
- 8 Dave visits a social networking site before / as soon as he goes to bed.

B Pair Work Compare your behavior with Dave's. Discuss it with a partner.

- A** *As soon as I get out of bed in the morning, I turn on my computer. How about you?*
- B** *I turn my computer on after I make coffee.*