

CANADIAN GRAMMAR SPECTRUM

REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

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Present Progressive or Simple Present?



MILA VARGAS IS A TV REPORTER.

MILA IS ON GUY'S TALK SHOW.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

We use the Present Progressive for something happening now. *I am speaking to you live* means that Mila is in the middle of a live broadcast. Here are some more examples.

It's **raining** right now.
I'm **watching** this show.
Look. That man **is taking** a photo of you.

SIMPLE PRESENT

We use the Simple Present for repeated actions. *I often speak live to the camera* means that she does it again and again.

It always **rains** on the weekend. I **watch** television most weekends. He's a photographer. He **takes** lots of photos.

2 Thoughts, feelings, and states

We normally use the Simple Present to talk about thoughts and feelings.

I **think** it's a good show. Mila **likes** her job.

We also use it to talk about states and permanent facts.

Reporting **means** a lot to her. Paper **burns** easily.

We also use the Simple Present in I promise, I agree, I refuse, etc.

I promise I'll write to you. It's all right. I forgive you.

3 Temporary or permanent?

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

We use the Present Progressive for a routine or situation that we see as temporary (for a short period).

I'm working at a community centre for six weeks. Right now they're living in a very small apartment.

SIMPLE PRESENT

We use the Simple Present for a routine or situation that we see as permanent.

I work at a community centre. It's a permanent job. They live in a very nice apartment.

4 Always

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

We can use always with the Present Progressive to mean "very often," usually with the added meaning of "too often."

Effem is always inviting friends here. (= He invites them very often.)

I'm always making careless mistakes.
(= I make careless mistakes too often.)

SIMPLE PRESENT

Always with the Simple Present means "every time."

Effem **always invites** us for dinner on Sunday. (= He invites us every Sunday.)

I always make careless mistakes on tests. (= I make mistakes on every test.)

A Present Progressive or Simple Present? (1–2) At work, Martin is talking to Alain in the hallway. Complete their conversation. Write the Present Progressive or Simple Present form of the verbs. (vou/look) for someone? Alain: Yes, (>) heed (I/need) to speak to Neil. He isn't in his office. Martin: (1) (he/talk) to the boss right now. (2) (I/think) (3) (they/discuss) money. Oh, right. And what about you? (4) (you/look) for someone, too? Alain: Martin: Yes—Linda. (5) (you/know) where she is? Alain: Oh, she isn't here today. She only (6) (work) four days a week. (7) (she/not/work) on Fridays. She'll be here on Monday. Martin: Thank you. (8) (you/know) a lot about Linda. Alain: Well, most days (9) (I/give) her a ride, or (she/live) very close to me. (12) (it/save) gas. Martin: Yes, (13) (I/agree). Good idea. Well, (14) (I/waste) my time here then. I'll get back to my computer. B Present Progressive or Simple Present? (1–3) Complete the sentences. Write the Present Progressive or Simple Present form of the verbs. ▶ I'm writing (I/write) to my parents. I write (I/write) to them every weekend. (it/come) down pretty hard—look. Normally (I/start) work at eight o'clock, but(l/start) at seven this week. We're very busy right now. My car is in the garage, so(I/go) to work on the bus this week. Usually(I/drive) to work. The sun (rise) in the east, remember. It's behind us so (we/travel) west. I'm afraid I have no time to help you now. (I/write) a report. But(I/promise) I'll give you some help later. (I/want) a new car. (I/save) up to buy one. C Always (4) Complete the sentences. Use always and the Present Progressive or Simple Present. Vivienne: Yuri talks too much, doesn't he? Keisha: Yes, and he's always talking about hockey. Courtney: You forget your keys every time. I try to remember them, but I always forget . . . Marc: Cameron: Sarah takes the train every day, doesn't she? Danilo: Yes, the train. 2 Patti: Janna misses lectures way too often, in my opinion. Kerry: I agree. lectures. Every time I drive along here, I go the wrong way. Mike: Dani: Jesse and Jeff argue too much, I think. June: I know.

Past Progressive or Simple Past?

1 Introduction

A reporter is interviewing Gilbert and Ruby. Reporter: Gilbert and Ruby, tell me what you saw.

Well, when we were driving home last night, we saw a strange object in the sky.

Gilbert: As we were coming down the hill into town, it just suddenly appeared in front of us.

We **stopped** the car and **got** out.

Ruby: It was a very clear night. The stars were twinkling.

It was a spaceship. It seemed very big. It had some strange writing on the side. And a light Gilbert:

was flashing on the top.

Ruby: As we were watching it, it suddenly flew away and disappeared.

PAST PROGRESSIVE SIMPLE PAST

We use the Past Progressive for an action that we We use the Simple Past for a complete action in

were in the middle of. the past.

We **drove** home. We were driving home. (We were in the middle of our trip.) (We finished our trip.) The spaceship **flew** away.

A light **was flashing**.

We do not normally use the Past Progressive We also use the Simple Past (not normally the

for states. Progressive) for states.

NOT The spaceship was seeming ... The spaceship **seemed** very big. It had writing on the side. NOT It was having writing ... NOT I wasn't knowing ... I didn't know what it was.

2 It happened as I was driving

We often use the Past Progressive and Simple Past together when one (shorter) action comes in the middle of another (longer) one.

As we were driving down the hill, a strange object appeared in the sky.

While Laura was sitting in the yard, it suddenly began to rain.

You drove right past me when I was waiting for the bus.

The appearance of the strange object comes in the middle of the longer action, the drive down the hill.

Longer action: We were driving down the hill. Shorter action: An object appeared.

In the three sentences above, the Past Progressive comes after as, while or when

(As we were driving ...). We can also use when before the Simple Past.

We were driving down the hill when a strange object appeared in the sky.

Amed was making lunch when the phone rang.

But we use two Simple Past verbs for one action after another.

When we **saw** the spaceship, we **stopped** the car. (= We saw it and then we stopped.)

3 The sun was shining

PAST PROGRESSIVE SIMPLE PAST

We often use the Past Progressive to describe We use the Simple Past for actions in a story.

the background.

The sun was shining. We arrived at the beach. The stars were twinkling. The aliens landed quietly.

A Past Progressive or Simple Past? (1-2)

Jeff is always having accidents. His girlfriend Shannon is talking about some of the accidents. Write her sentences from these notes. Each sentence has one verb in the Past Progressive and one in the Simple Past.

	>	when/he/carry/a suitcase/he/drop/it/on his foot When he was carrying a suitcase, he dropped it on his foot.			
		he/break/his leg/when/he/ski	opped to ok me toole.		
		He broke his leg when he was skiing.			
	1	he/sit down/on a chair/while/l/paint/it			
	2	as/he/run/for a bus/he/collide/with a lamppo			
	3	his hair/catch/fire/when/he/fry/onion rings			
	4	when/he/hold/a beautiful vase/he/suddenly/drop/it			
	5	he/sit/in the backyard/when/a bee/sting/him	on the nose		
В	Pa	ast Progressive or Simple Past? (
		rite the correct form of the verb.	,		
	Sar	andy: I hear the lights (▶) went (go) aya: Yes, (▶) I was watching (we/lose	out in your building last night. (I/watch) a documentary on TV when suddenly) all power. But (2)(it/come)		
		on again after about ten minutes.			
	Jer		(come) down the stairs when the lights		
	D:-		She almost (5)		
	Joe	cardo: Matthew and I (6)	rk) on the computer. (8)		
	306		vork. But this morning (9)		
			(do) it again.		
			(do) it again.		
С	Pa	ast Progressive or Simple Past? (1–3)		
	Fin	nd the second part of each sentence. Write e	each verb in the correct form.		
		Lian (have) a beautiful dream	when she (touch) the wire.		
		When Georges (see) the question,	when I (find) a ten-dollar bill in it.		
	1	The train (wait)	when the alarm clock (ring).		
	2	I (read) a library book	the crowd (rush) in.		
	3	Arianna (get) an electric shock	he (know) the answer immediately.		
	4	When the doors (open),	they (see) that the sun (shine).		
	5	When the campers (wake),	when we (arrive) at the station.		
Lian was having a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang.					
	1	-	w the answer immediately.		
	1				
	3				
	4				
	-				

Present Perfect or Simple Past? (1)



The Present Perfect tells us about the past and the present. The Rockets have won the cup, so it's theirs now.

The Simple Past tells us about the past, a time which is finished. Last year is in the past.

We use the Simple Past (not the Present Perfect) to talk about times in the past such as yesterday, last week, in 1994, a hundred years ago.

We watched a game last week. NOT We have watched a game last week. Long ago dinosaurs lived here. NOT Long ago dinosaurs have lived here.

Here are some more examples.

PRESENT PERFECT

Faye **has packed** her suitcase.

(So her things are in the suitcase now.)

Manuel has fixed the chair.

(So it's all right now.)

The plane has just landed.

I've turned the heat on. (It's on now.)

I've dropped my calculator. (It's on the

floor now.)

SIMPLE PAST

Faye packed her suitcase last night.

(Her things may be unpacked now.)

Manuel **fixed** the chair.

(It may be broken again now.)

The plane landed ten minutes ago.

I turned the heat on earlier, but it's off again now.

I **dropped** my calculator, but it seems to be OK.

2 I've done it. I did it yesterday.

Komoko: We've bought a new car. Oh, have you? What kind? Komoko: A Prius. We bought it last week.

We often give a piece of news in the Present Perfect, e.g. We've bought a new car. (The car is ours now.) We use the Simple Past, e.g. We bought it last week, to give details or to ask for details about things such as when and where it happened.

Here are some more examples.

I've found my wallet. ~ Oh, good. Where did you find it?

Your package has arrived. The mail carrier brought it at eight o'clock.

They've closed the factory. ~ Really? When did they do that?

3 Structures with for, since, and last

PRESENT PERFECT

We can say that something hasn't happened for a long time or since a specific time in the past.

We haven't had a party since Halloween.

SIMPLE PAST

We can say that it was a long time since something happened or when was the last time it happened.

Halloween was **the last time** we **had** a party.

В

С

A I have done or I did? (1)

Wr	ite the correct verb form.		
	I've done (I/do) all the housework. The apartment is really clean now.		
	A young couple bought (buy) the house next door. But they didn't live there long.		
1	Our guests		
2	There's still a problem with the television. Someone (fix) it, but then		
	it broke again.		
3	(I/lose) my bank card. I can't find it anywhere.		
4	The game (start). The Jets are playing well.		
5	My dog		
6 7	Daniel (earn) some money last week. But he's already spent it all (we/plant) an apple tree in the yard. Unfortunately, it died.		
8	Prices		
9	Someone		
10	(l/call) the office at eleven to speak to the manager, but he isn't		
10	there today.		
11	(I/make) a cake. Would you like a piece?		
12	The runner Haile Gebrselassie		
12	marathon in 2007. Then one year later, he ran it in an even faster time.		
	The factor in 2007. Then one year later, he fair it in an over factor time.		
ľ۱	ve done it. I did it yesterday. (2)		
	ings that have happened today are on the radio and TV news.		
	port the news using the Present Perfect and Simple Past.		
•	the prime minister/visit McGill University/speak to students there/earlier today		
	The prime minister has visited McGill University. He spoke to students there earlier today.		
1	the bus drivers/go on strike/stop work/at twelve o'clock		
2	the Governor General/arrive in Toronto/fly there/in a helicopter		
3	two men/escape from Kingston Penitentiary/get away/during the night		
4	the author Yann Martel/write a new book/it come out/last week		
5	5 Sharon Charan/win the women's marethon/run it/in 2 hours 22 minutes		
J	Sharon Cherop/win the women's marathon/run it/in 2 hours 22 minutes		
Ü			
St	Sharon Cherop/win the women's marathon/run it/in 2 hours 22 minutes cructures with for, since, and last (3)		
St	Sharon Cherop/win the women's marathon/run it/in 2 hours 22 minutes cructures with for, since, and last (3) complete the conversations.		
St	Sharon Cherop/win the women's marathon/run it/in 2 hours 22 minutes cructures with for, since, and last (3) mplete the conversations. Varun: This car is filthy. I haven't been to the car wash for about a year.		
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Present Perfect or Simple Past? (2)





PRESENT PERFECT

We use the Present Perfect for a state which has gone on up to the present. (David is still in the hospital.)

We've lived here for ten years. (And we still live here.)

SIMPLE PAST

We use the Simple Past for a state in the past, in a period which is finished. (David's stay in the hospital is over.)

We **lived there** for ten years. (We don't live there now.)

2 Have you (ever) ...? and Did you (ever) ...?

PRESENT PERFECT

We use the Present Perfect for actions in a period of time up to the present.

This young director **has made** four movies so far. He has made movies means that it is possible he will make more movies.

Here are some more examples.

Have you ever been to Peru? ~ Yes, twice.

I've played lacrosse before.

We've never had any money.

SIMPLE PAST

We use the Simple Past for actions in the past, a period which is finished.

The director **made** many movies in his long career. He made movies means that his career in movies is over. He won't make any more.

Did Mom ever go to Peru? ~ Yes, I think so.

I played lacrosse in college.

We never had any money in those days.

3 Today, this week, etc.

PRESENT PERFECT

We use **today** and phrases with **this** for a period up to the present.

It hasn't snowed today.

Have you seen this week's magazine?

SIMPLE PAST

We use **yesterday** and phrases with **last** for a past period.

It snowed yesterday.

Did you see last week's magazine?

But sometimes today etc. can mean a past period. Compare:

I haven't seen Hannah today.

(It's still daytime.)

Has the mail come this morning?

(It's still morning.)

I didn't see Hannah at work today.

(The working day is over.)

Did the mail come this morning?

(It's later in the day.)

A I've been or I was? (1)

	A fe This on and (4) abo	ew das bar Main disorm	ays ago I (►) learned (I (►) has been (be) an important Street for 50 years. It (2)	Write the Present Perfect or Simple Past. earn) that someone plans to tear down the Grand Central Taverr ant part of our town for decades. It (1)	d)
В	На	ave :	you (ever)? and Dic	vou (ever) ? (2)	
				se the best sentence, a) or b).	
		_	<u></u>	walking across Canada? ~ Yes, she's reached the Rockies.	
	1	, _	The walk is continuing. b)	ball? ~ Yes, we played it on vacation.	
	'			n. b) The vacation is over.	
	2	, _	The vacation is still going o you know old Mr. Rajabi? ~ No	· —	
	_	_		b) Mr. Rajabi is probably dead.	
	3	, _		es, he's helped the Canadian team win many games.	
	Ü	a)	_	the team. b) Sean McInnis has left the team.	
		α) [Cear Mening 3th plays for	ine team. by Gean Monning has left the team.	
\mathbb{C}	To	dav	, this week, etc. (3)		
		_	s, last, today, or yesterday.		
				out this month they have fallen a little.	
	1			week, but week	k
			very wet.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	2		-	and spent all the money I earned	
	3	We o	didn't have many visitors	year. We've had a lot more	
			yea		
	4			very late morning. I felt really	
		tired		when we got up so early.	
\Box	Dr	000	nt Perfect or Simple P	act? (Pages 6 and 9)	
				ist: (rages o and o)	
	Wr No		e verbs.	(heavy) the news chart David?	
			No. (1)	/hear) the news about David?	
	Ho! No:	•	. ,	(he/have) an accident. He was walking down some stairs.	
	110	a.		(he/fall) and (4) (break) his leg	
	Hol	llv:	* *	(it/happen)?	۶.
	No	•		(6) (tell) me about it last night.	
	Hol			(you/know) about it since last night, and	
		,	(8)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	No	a:	· /	(I/not/see) you last night. And	
				(I/not/see) you today, until now.	
	Hol	lly:	I hope he's all right. (11)	(he/have) lots of accidents, you	
			know. (12)	(he/do) the same thing about two years ago.	