**Scientific Vocabularies**

* **Abandon: give up, retreat, throw over, sign away.**
* **Acknowledge: admit, allow, confess, grant, concede**
* **Adopt, take over, take on, and embrace.**
* **advocate : legal advisor, defend**
* **Allow: permit, legalization, let**
* **Alter: change , vary, shift**
* **Analyze: test, characterize, construe**
* **Appear, seem, look like, denote, come to light**
* **Argue: discuss, dispute, debate, contend (compete)**
* **Assert: confirm, double check, vouch**
* **Assess: evaluate, estimate, appraise**
* **Assume: suppose, presume, postulate**
* **Attribute: contribute,**
* **be aware believe calculate challenge characterize clarify classify ( sort out) combine ( integrate, consolidate, embody ) compare conceptualize ( visualize, envisage, vision, conceive)**
* **conclude consider construct construe (analyze) contain contend continue contribute criticize( review) decide (resolve, determined) deduce(conclude)**

**Present- continuous**

**Present**

Use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens. It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

Examples:

* I **play** tennis.
* She **does not play** tennis.
* **Does** he **play** tennis?
* The train **leaves** every morning at 8 AM.
* The train **does not leave** at 9 AM.
* When **does** the train usually **leave**?
* She always **forgets** her purse.
* He never **forgets** his wallet.
* Every twelve months, the Earth **circles** the Sun.
* **Does** the Sun **circle** the Earth?

**USE 2 Facts or Generalizations**

The Simple Present can also indicate the speaker believes that a fact was true before, is true now, and will be true in the future. It is not important if the speaker is correct about the fact. It is also used to make generalizations about people or things.

Examples:

* Cats **like** milk.
* Birds **do not like** milk.
* **Do** pigs **like** milk?
* California **is** in America.
* California **is not** in the United Kingdom.
* Windows **are** made of glass.
* Windows **are not** made of wood.
* New York **is** a small city. *It is not important that this fact is untrue.*

**USE 3 Scheduled Events in the Near Future**

Speakers occasionally use Simple Present to talk about scheduled events in the near future. This is most commonly done when talking about public transportation, but it can be used with other scheduled events as well.

Examples:

* The train **leaves** tonight at 6 PM.
* The bus **does not arrive** at 11 AM, it **arrives** at 11 PM.
* When **do** we **board** the plane?
* The party **starts** at 8 o'clock.
* When **does** class **begin** tomorrow?

**Continuous**

### USE 1 Now

Use the Present Continuous with [Normal Verbs](http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/types.html) to express the idea that something is happening now, at this very moment. It can also be used to show that something is not happening now.

Examples:

* You **are learning** English now.
* You **are not swimming** now.
* **Are** you **sleeping**?
* I **am sitting**.
* I **am not standing**.
* **Is** he **sitting** or **standing**?
* They **are reading** their books.
* They **are not watching** television.
* What **are** you **doing**?
* Why **aren't** you **doing** your homework?

### USE 2 Longer Actions in Progress Now

In English, "now" can mean: this second, today, this month, this year, this century, and so on. Sometimes, we use the Present Continuous to say that we are in the process of doing a longer action which is in progress; however, we might not be doing it at this exact second.

Examples: (All of these sentences can be said while eating dinner in a restaurant.)

* I **am studying** to become a doctor.
* I **am not studying** to become a dentist.
* I **am reading** the book Tom Sawyer.
* I **am not reading** any books right now.
* **Are** you **working** on any special projects at work?
* **Aren't** you **teaching** at the university now?

### USE 3 Near Future

http://www.englishpage.com/images/verbs/simplefuture.gif

Sometimes, speakers use the Present Continuous to indicate that something will or will not happen in the near future.

Examples:

* I **am meeting** some friends after work.
* I **am not going** to the party tonight.
* **Is** he **visiting** his parents next weekend?
* **Isn't** he **coming** with us tonight?

### USE 4 Repetition and Irritation with "Always"

The Present Continuous with words such as "always" or "constantly" expresses the idea that something irritating or shocking often happens. Notice that the meaning is like [Simple Present](http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/simplepresent.html), but with negative emotion. Remember to put the words "always" or "constantly" between "be" and "verb+ing."

Examples:

* She **is always coming** to class late.
* He **is constantly talking**. I wish he would shut up.
* I don't like them because they **are always complaining**.

### REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs/ Mixed Verbs

It is important to remember that [Non-Continuous Verbs](http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/types.html) cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for [Mixed Verbs](http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/types.html) cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Present Continuous with these verbs, you must use [Simple Present](http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/simplepresent.html).

Examples:

* She **is loving** this chocolate ice cream. **Not Correct**
* She **loves** this chocolate ice cream. **Correct**

### ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

* You are **still** watching TV.
* Are you **still** watching TV?

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses.

Top of Form

1. Every Monday, Sally (drive) **** her kids to football practice.   
2. Usually, I (work) **** as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) **** French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.   
3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) ****.   
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) ****.   
5. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) ****.   
6. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) **** because everybody (talk) **** so loudly.   
7. Justin (write, currently) **** a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.   
8. Jim: Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?  
Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) **** to a movie tonight with some friends.   
9. The business cards (be, normally ) **** printed by a company in New York. Their prices (be) **** inexpensive, yet the quality of their work is quite good.   
10. This delicious chocolate (be) **** made by a small chocolatier in Zurich, Switzerland.

1. Every Monday, Sally (drive) **drives** her kids to football practice.   
  
2. Usually, I (work) **work** as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) **am studying** French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.   
  
3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) **is sleeping**.   
  
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) **is raining**.   
  
5. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) **always rains**.   
  
6. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) **are saying** because everybody (talk) **is talking** so loudly.   
  
7. Justin (write, currently) **is currently writing** a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.   
  
8. Jim: Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?  
Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) **am going** to a movie tonight with some friends.   
  
9. The business cards (be, normally ) **are normally** printed by a company in New York. Their prices (be) **are** inexpensive, yet the quality of their work is quite good.   
  
10. This delicious chocolate (be) **is** made by a small chocolatier in Zurich, Switzerland.

A Trekking Journal  
  
November 12, 1997  
  
Today (be) **** the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs (shake) **** ; I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet (kill, really) **** me and my toes (bleed) ****, but I (want, still) **** to continue.  
  
Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything (be) **** so different, and I (try) **** to adapt to the new way of life here. I (learn) **** a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I (learn, not) **** foreign languages quickly. Although I (understand, not) **** much yet, I believe that I (improve, gradually) ****.  
  
I (travel, currently) **** with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England.He (be) **** a nice guy, but impatient. He (walk, always) **** ahead of me and (complain) **** that I am too slow. I (do) **** my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old.  
  
Right now, Liam (sit) **** with the owner of the inn. They (discuss) **** the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I (know, not) **** the real name of the owner, but everybody (call, just) **** him Tam. Tam (speak) **** English very well and he (try) **** to teach Liam some words in Nepali.Every time Tam (say) **** a new word, Liam (try) **** to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam (seem, also) **** to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.

Today (be) **is** the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs (shake) **are shaking** ; I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet (kill, really) **are really killing** me and my toes (bleed) **are bleeding**, but I (want, still) **still want** to continue.  
  
Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything (be) **is** so different, and I (try) **am trying** to adapt to the new way of life here. I (learn) **am learning** a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I (learn, not) **do not learn** foreign languages quickly. Although I (understand, not) **do not understand** much yet, I believe that I (improve, gradually) **am gradually improving**.  
  
I (travel, currently) **am currently traveling** with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He (be) **is** a nice guy, but impatient. He (walk, always) **is always walking** ahead of me and (complain) **complains** that I am too slow. I (do) **am doing** my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old.  
  
Right now, Liam (sit) **is sitting** with the owner of the inn. They (discuss) **are discussing** the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I (know, not) **do not know** the real name of the owner, but everybody (call, just) **just calls** him Tam. Tam (speak) **speaks** English very well and he (try) **is trying** to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam (say) **says** a new word, Liam (try) **tries** to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam (seem, also) **also seems** to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.