



Department of Medical Instrumentation Techniques

Engineering

English language

Second stage

Lecture 1

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present simple and present continuous

How to use them

For the **present simple**, add **s** or **es** for **he, she and it**. For the negative, use **don't** for **I, you, we and they**, and **doesn't** for **he, she and it**.

- I watch cartoons every day. I don't watch the news.
- My dad makes dinner every evening. He doesn't make lunch.

For the **present continuous**, use **am, is** or **are** and **ing**. For the negative, use **not**.

- I'm going to the park now. I'm not going to school.
- She's studying English now. She isn't studying maths.

For **present simple questions**, use **do** for **I, you, we and they** and **does** for **he, she and it**.

For **present continuous questions**, change the order of **am, is** or **are** and the person.

- What time do you wake up every morning?
- Does she walk to school every day?
- Are you doing your homework now?
- What is he doing right now?

Present Simple	Present Continuous
Things which are always true: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water boils at 100 degrees. Habits or things we do regularly: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I drink coffee every morning	Things which are happening at the moment of speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The water is boiling now, so you can put in the pasta.

Effective Reading

During your course, you will do a lot of reading. It is essential that you learn how to be an effective and efficient reader in order to make the best of your study time. Learning to be a good reader takes practice. You need to develop different strategies or methods of reading.

Skimming

Sometimes you will read just to get a general idea of a text. This is skim reading. First, identify your reason for reading, for example, to decide whether an article meets your needs, or perhaps to understand a writer's attitude. To do this, read the text very quickly. Don't worry about reading and understanding everything. Instead, look particularly at the first and last paragraphs, and the first and last sentences of paragraphs. These often summarize the main points.

Scanning

Sometimes you will read quickly to find particular pieces of information, for example, a statistic, a date, a person's name, or the name of a place. Again, you do not need to read every word to find this information. Instead, scan the text using a finger or a pencil to move quickly through the words. You could time yourself to see how long it takes you to find the information. Always try to improve your speed.

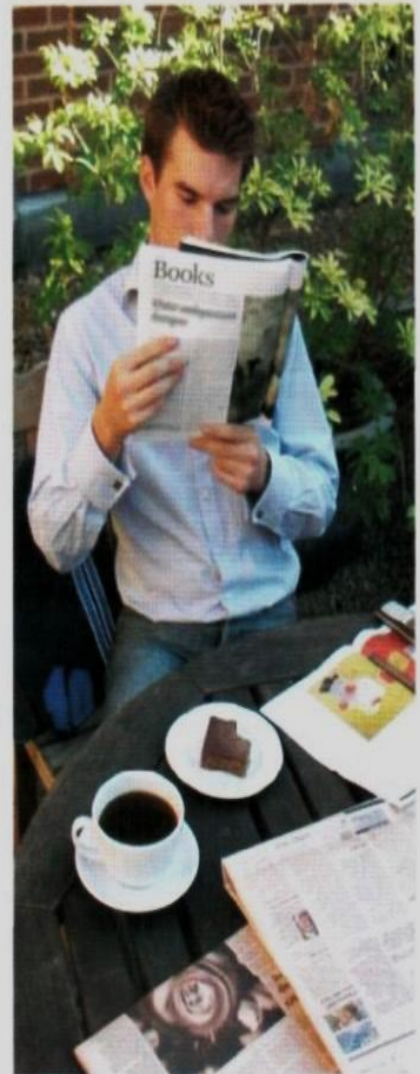
Intensive reading

Sometimes you read for every detail, for example, a description of a process, the results of a scientific study, or a set literature text. To do this, take your time. Stop and think about what you are reading. Have you understood the text? You may need to read the text more than once, in order to make notes or highlight important points for future reference. This is called intensive reading or study reading.

Extensive reading

Sometimes you will read for pleasure – perhaps as extra research, or purely for interest. You may concentrate, but you don't have to worry about detail. This is extensive reading.

We do not always read the same kinds of texts in the same way, and we often use more than one method of reading for a single text. Your reason for reading will help you decide how to read.



How and why do you read?

5 What do *you* read? Tick (✓) the different reading materials a–j that you read.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a <input type="checkbox"/> textbooks | f <input type="checkbox"/> reports |
| b <input type="checkbox"/> novels | g <input type="checkbox"/> timetables |
| c <input type="checkbox"/> emails | h <input type="checkbox"/> indexes |
| d <input type="checkbox"/> search engine finds | i <input type="checkbox"/> a dictionary |
| e <input type="checkbox"/> journals | j <input type="checkbox"/> instruction manuals |

6 Which reading materials from exercise 5 do you read for pleasure; for work; for your studies? Make three lists.

7 Read the handout for new students about reading. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which two ways of reading are the quickest?
- 2 Which way would you read for enjoyment?
- 3 Which way of reading is the slowest?