

**THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**ENGLISH COURSE – ENGLISH  
FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES III**

**Podgorica, 17.10.2017**

## Present Continuous

- We make the Present Continuous **positive** and **negative** with:  
subject + *be* + (not) + verb+ing.

I'm (not) cooking dinner at the moment.

You/We/They are/aren't writing a book.

He/She/It's/isn't becoming more popular.

- We make Present Continuous **questions** with:  
(question word) + *am/are/is* + subject + verb+ing.

What **am** I **doing** here?

Who **are** you/we/they **talking** to?

Is he/she/it **working** today?

## G2.2 Present Continuous and Present Simple

2B 5 p15

- We use the **Present Continuous** for things that:
  - a) are happening at the moment of speaking: *I'm cooking dinner. That's exactly what I'm making!*
  - b) are temporary and happening around now, but maybe not at this exact moment: *I'm writing a book in my spare time. She's doing an evening course in traditional English cooking!*
  - c) are changing over a period of time: *The market is growing rapidly. They're becoming more common in Germany.*

## Present Simple

- For *I/you/we/they*, the Present Simple **positive** is the same as the infinitive. For *he/she/it*, we add -s or -es to the infinitive: *he lives; she goes; it works*.
- We make the Present Simple **negative** with: subject + *don't/doesn't* + infinitive.  
*I/You/We/They don't cook. He/She/It doesn't go out.*
- We make Present Simple **questions** with: (question word) + *do/does* + subject + infinitive.  
*Where do I/you/we/they live? Does he/she/it work?*

- We use the **Present Simple** for:
  - a) habits, daily routines, things we do every day/week/year, etc.: *My mother still **cooks** a full three-course meal every evening. These days we only **spend** 20 minutes each day cooking food.*
  - b) things that we think are permanent, or true for a long time: *People who **live** in the UK **spend** over £1 billion a year. People in the USA and Sweden also **buy** a lot of ready meals.*
  - c) verbs that describe states (have got, be, know, think, etc.): *Many experts now **believe** that they're bad for our health. We **need** to read the labels carefully.*



## ACTIVITY AND STATE VERBS

- Activity verbs talk about activities and actions. We can use activity verbs in the Present Simple and the Present Continuous (and other continuous verb forms): *I watch TV every evening. I'm watching TV now.* Typical activity verbs are: *watch, talk, spend, eat, learn, buy, cook, take.*
- State verbs talk about states, feelings and opinions. We don't usually use state verbs in the Present Continuous (or other continuous verb forms): *I like broccoli.* not ~~*I'm liking broccoli.*~~

- Learn these common state verbs.

'be and have' verbs	'think and know' verbs	'like and hate' verbs	senses	other verbs
be have (got) own belong	think know believe understand remember forget mean	like love hate prefer want	see hear taste smell touch	hope seem need cost agree weigh contain

Study the explanations and compare the examples:

*Present continuous (I am doing)*

Use the continuous for something that is happening at or around the time of speaking. The action is not finished.

**I am doing**

*past* *now* *future*

- The water is **boiling**. Can you turn it off?
- Listen to those people. What language **are** they **speaking**?
- Let's go out. It isn't **raining** now.
- 'Don't disturb me. I'm busy.' 'Why? What are you **doing**?'
- I'm going to bed now. Goodnight!
- Maria is in Britain at the moment. She's **learning** English.

*Present simple (I do)*

Use the simple for things in general or things that happen repeatedly.

←----- **I do** -----→  
*past* *now* *future*

- Water **boils** at 100 degrees celsius.
- Excuse me, **do** you **speak** English?
- It **doesn't rain** very much in summer.
- What **do** you usually **do** at weekends?
- What **do** you **do**? (= What's your job?)
- I always **go** to bed before midnight.
- Most people **learn** to swim when they are children.

# Adverbial phrases of time

## Present Continuous

**NOW**

**AT THIS MOMENT**

**LOOK!**

**LISTEN!**

**TODAY**

**TONIGHT**

**THIS...**

## Simple Present

*Every...*

*Always*

*Usually*

*Often*

*Sometimes*

*Rarely/seldom*

*Never*

## COMPARE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

*I AM WORKING IN A FACTORY.*

*I WORK IN A FACTORY.*

*I HOPE YOU WILL COME.*

*I AM HOPING YOU WILL COME.*

*I THINK THEY WILL CALL YOU.*

*I AM THINKING ABOUT MOVING OUT.*

*I LOOK FORWARD TO MEETING YOU.*

*I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO MEETING YOU.*



## COMPARE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

*I AM WORKING IN A FACTORY.*

*I WORK IN A FACTORY.*

*TEMPORARY*

*PERMANENT*

*I HOPE YOU WILL COME.*

*I AM HOPING YOU WILL COME.*

*NEUTRAL*

*POLITE*

*I THINK THEY WILL CALL YOU.*

*I AM THINKING ABOUT MOVING OUT.*

*TO HAVE AN OPINION*

*TO CONSIDER*

*SOMETHING*

*I LOOK FORWARD TO MEETING YOU.*

*I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO MEETING YOU.*

*FORMAL*

*A BIT INFORMAL*

This is a part of a report that a personnel manager wrote after interviewing a candidate for the position of Director of Software Development. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or present continuous tense:

Articulate and well presented, Paul Sutherland is an excellent candidate for the post of Director of Software Development. He \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to leave his present employer, a small computer company, because he \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) that he \_\_\_\_\_ (not use) his knowledge of software engineering to the full. He \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) a more challenging position where his field of specialisation can be exploited in a more stimulating environment. He \_\_\_\_\_ (realise) that our company \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) rapidly, and that he would be expected to contribute to that growth. He is familiar with our existing range of software and regularly \_\_\_\_\_ (read) our publications.

Although at present he \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the south, he \_\_\_\_\_  
(say) that he is willing to go wherever we \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to send him. He  
occasionally \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to various European countries for trade fairs  
and exhibitions and \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) meeting people of different nationalities.  
At the moment he \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) a training course at the Goethe Institute  
in order to perfect his German.

J. Hargreaves  
Personnel Manager  
27<sup>th</sup> January 2004

# KEY:

wants,  
feels,  
isn't using,  
is looking for,  
realises,  
is growing,  
reads,  
is living,  
says,  
decide,  
travels,  
enjoys,  
is attending



# THE UNITED NATIONS

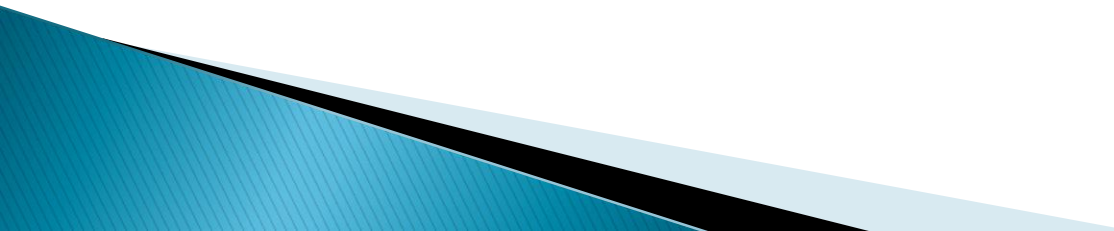


United Nations






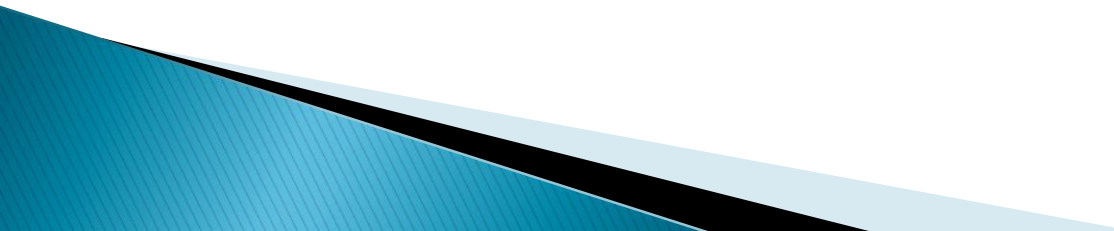
The history of world politics for the past 350 years has largely been a chronicle of interactions among states that remain the dominant political organizations in the world. States' interests, capabilities and goals significantly shape world politics. However, the supremacy of the state has been severely challenged in recent years.



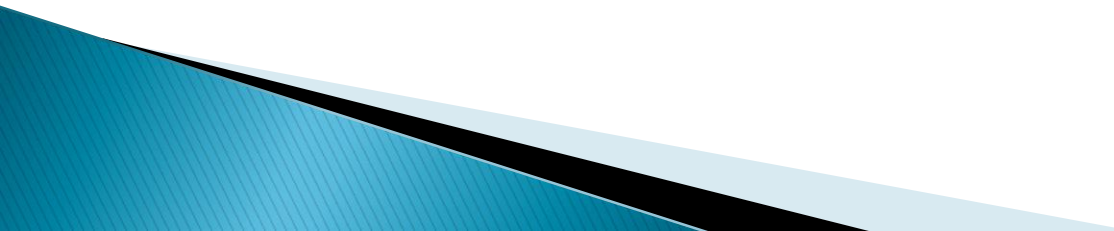
Increasingly, world affairs are being influenced by intergovernmental organizations that transcend national boundaries – global international organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and regional organizations such as the European Union (EU). In addition, there exist many ways that individual people band together as coalitions of private citizens in groups to play influential roles in international affairs. Religions, nationalities based on ethnic and linguistic heritages, and multinational corporations are examples of nongovernmental organizations.



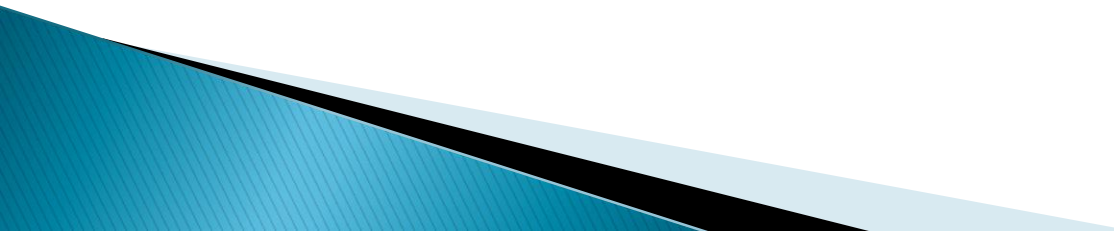
There are two principal types of nonstate actors: **intergovernmental organizations** (IGOs), whose members are states, and **nongovernmental organizations** (NGOs), whose members are private individuals and groups.



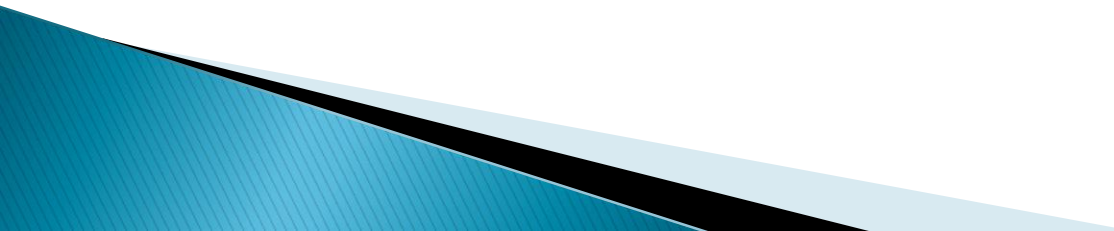
The United Nations (UN) is the best-known global organization. What distinguishes it from most other IGOs is its nearly universal membership, including today 190 independent states from every region. In principle, any sovereign state accepting the UN's regulations and principles can join, but the great powers have often let realpolitik political considerations dictate what countries were admitted.




In addition to its nearly universal membership and its pervasive politics mirroring world politics, the UN is also a multipurpose organization. As Article 1 of the UN Charter states, the objectives are to:

- Maintain international peace and security
  - Develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples
- 

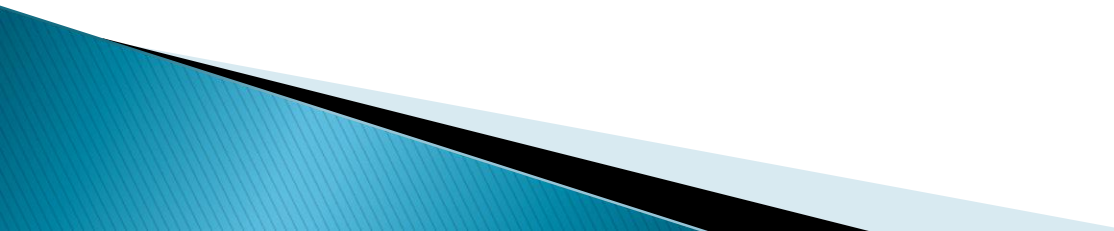


- Achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all
  - Function as a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends
- 

The UN has sought from its birth to combine the dual goals of preserving peace and improving the quality of life for humanity. These twin missions have carried the UN into nearly every corner of the complex network of interstate relations. The UN's conference machinery has become permanent: it has provided a mechanism for the management of international conflict, and increasingly the UN has become involved in a broad range of global welfare issues.



The history of the UN reflects the fact that both rich countries and developing countries have successfully used the organization to promote their own foreign policy goals, and this proud record has bred hopes throughout the world that the UN will be able to manage an ever changing and growing agenda. The UN Millennium Summit attended in September 2000 by 150 world leaders, which led to the ratification of nearly 300 treaties and conventions, made explicit the UN's ideology expressed in its eight millennium goals:





1

**REDUCE POVERTY  
AND SOCIAL  
EXCLUSION**



2

**ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL  
PRIMARY EDUCATION**



3

**PROMOTE GENDER  
EQUALITY AND  
EMPOWER WOMEN**



4

**REDUCE  
CHILD MORTALITY**



5

**IMPROVE  
MATERNAL HEALTH**



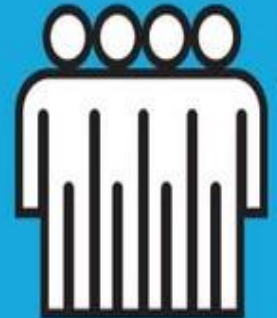
6

**COMBAT  
HIV/AIDS AND TUBERCULOSIS**



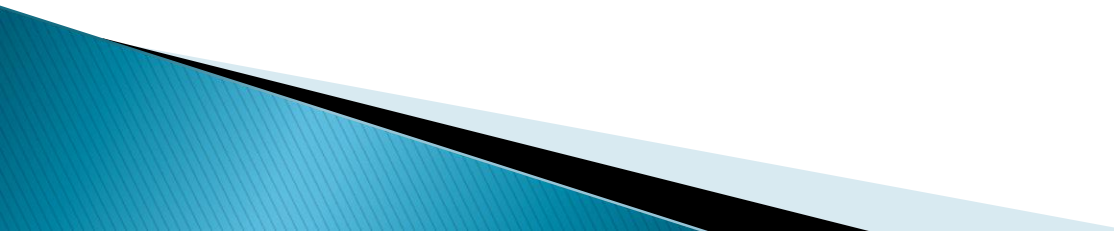
7

**ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL  
SUSTAINABILITY**



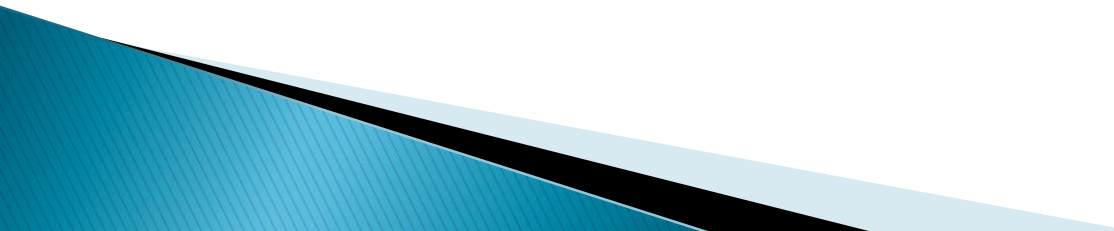
8

**PARTNERSHIP  
FOR DEVELOPMENT**

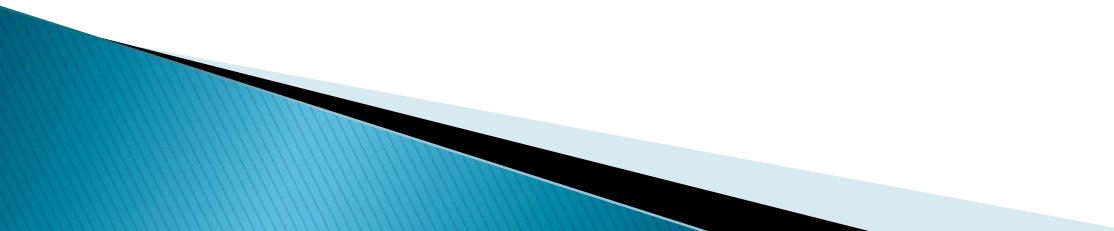
- (1) Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger,
  - (2) Achieve universal primary education,
  - (3) Promote gender equality and empower women,
  - (4) Reduce child mortality,
  - (5) Improve maternal health,
  - (6) Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases,
  - (7) Ensure environmental sustainability and
  - (8) Develop a global partnership for development.
- 



Since 1970s, the organization has been asked to sponsor a wide array of world conferences on population, food, women, human settlements, basic human needs, water, disarmament, racism and racial discrimination, agrarian reform and rural development, science and technology, new and renewable sources of energy, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs, protection of children, environment and economic development, internationally organized crime, social development, housing, human rights, global warming, international trafficking of children for prostitution, principles for world order and many others.



Since 1970s, the organization has been asked to sponsor a wide array of world conferences on population, food, women, human settlements, basic human needs, water, disarmament, racism and racial discrimination, agrarian reform and rural development, science and technology, new and renewable sources of energy, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs, protection of children, environment and economic development, internationally organized crime, social development, housing, human rights, global warming, international trafficking of children for prostitution, principles for world order and many others.



**WE CAN END  
POVERTY  
2015**  
MILLENNIUM  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

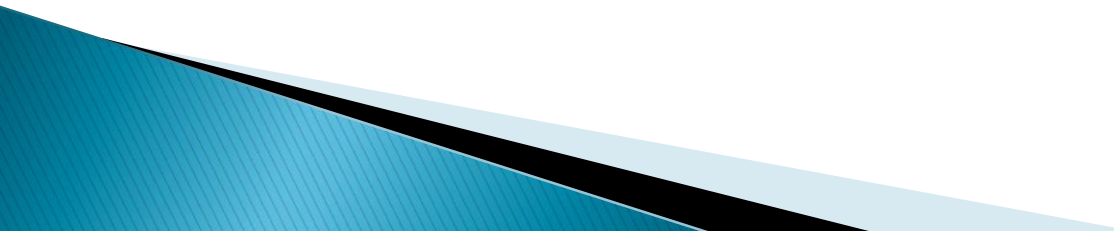
Read the text below and say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. States are still the most important organisations in the world.
2. Intergovernmental organizations have an increasingly important role.
3. Nongovernmental organizations still do not play an important role in world politics.
4. UN membership is larger than any other IGO.
5. Preserving peace and quality of life are not as important for UN nowadays as they used to be.
6. UN conferences are an important tool in preventing conflicts and dealing with a wide range of world issues.

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



**Discuss the following.**

1. Are NGOs important both on the local and international level?
  2. What is the role of NGOs in Montenegro?
  3. Do you think that the UN is as influential as the authors of the text claim?
  4. There are eight millennium goals that the UN has defined. Do you think they are well formulated or would you add any other?
  5. In the last paragraph a lot of problems that the world is facing nowadays are listed. What are the most serious ones on the global level?
  6. Which of the listed problems most affect Montenegro?
- 



NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
		<b>DOMINANT</b>
<b>CHALLENGE</b>		
	<b>INFLUENCE</b>	
	<b>ACCEPT</b>	
	<b>ADMIT</b>	
	<b>IMPROVE</b>	
	<b>MAINTAIN</b>	
	<b>DEVELOP</b>	
	<b>INTERACT</b>	
		<b>GROWING</b>
	<b>PROMOTE</b>	
	<b>RATIFY</b>	
<b>PREVENTION</b>		
<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>		
<b>PROTECTION</b>		
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>		

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
<b>DOMINANT</b>	<b>DOMINATE</b>	<b>DOMINANT</b>
<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>CHALLENGING</b>
<b>INFLUENCE</b>	<b>INFLUENCE</b>	<b>INFLUENTIAL</b>
<b>ACCEPTANCE</b>	<b>ACCEPT</b>	<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>
<b>ADMITTANCE, ADMISSION</b>	<b>ADMIT</b>	<b>ADMITTED</b>
<b>IMPROVEMENT</b>	<b>IMPROVE</b>	<b>IMPROVED</b>
<b>MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>MAINTAIN</b>	<b>MAINTAINED</b>
<b>DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>DEVELOP</b>	<b>DEVELOPED</b>
<b>INTERACTION</b>	<b>INTERACT</b>	<b>INTERACTIVE</b>
<b>GROWTH</b>	<b>GROW</b>	<b>GROWING</b>
<b>PROMOTION</b>	<b>PROMOTE</b>	<b>PROMOTED</b>
<b>RATIFICATION</b>	<b>RATIFY</b>	<b>RATIFIED</b>
<b>PREVENTION</b>	<b>PREVENT</b>	<b>PREVENTABLE</b>
<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	<b>DISCRIMINATE</b>	<b>DISCRIMINATORY</b>
<b>PROTECTION</b>	<b>PROTECT</b>	<b>PROTECTIVE</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>GOVERN</b>	<b>GOVERNMENTAL</b>

Make adverbs from the following adjectives and check whether there is a change in meaning.

large

\_\_\_\_\_

significant

\_\_\_\_\_

severe

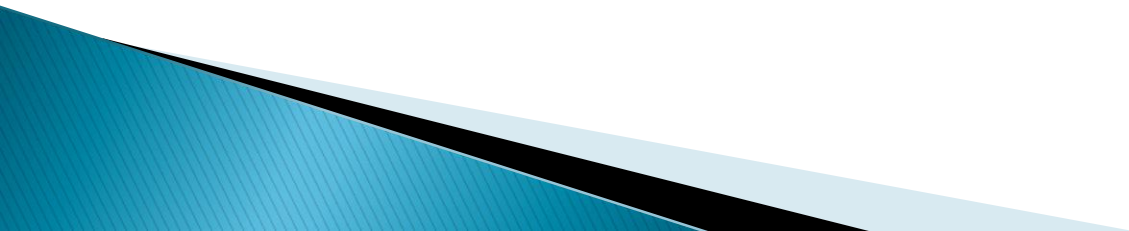
\_\_\_\_\_

increasing

\_\_\_\_\_

near

\_\_\_\_\_



## Add a suffix to form an adjective.

agriculture \_\_\_\_\_

peace \_\_\_\_\_

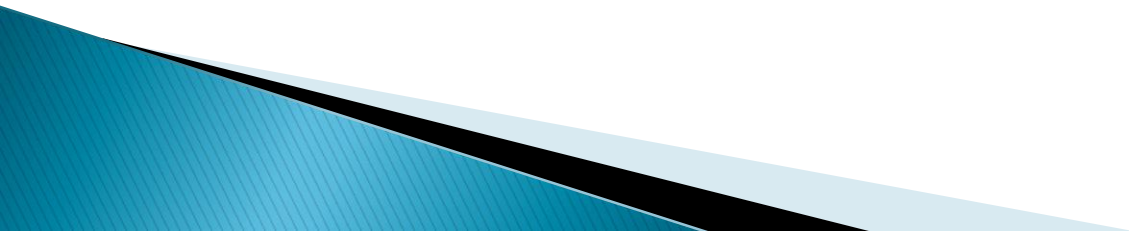
house \_\_\_\_\_

universe \_\_\_\_\_

race \_\_\_\_\_

renew \_\_\_\_\_

economy \_\_\_\_\_



**Fill the sentences below with an appropriate form of the word in brackets.**

1. The organization is committed to AIDS \_\_\_\_\_ and education. (prevent)
2. This part of the country is mainly \_\_\_\_\_. (agriculture)
3. John was \_\_\_\_\_ in persuading the producers to put money into the film. (influence)
4. Many countries have now \_\_\_\_\_ the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. (ratification)
5. \_\_\_\_\_, there is a pressure on the council to make a decision as soon as possible. (increase)

**1. PREVENTION 2. AGRICULTURAL 3. INFLUENTIAL 4. RATIFIED  
5. INCREASINGLY**



6. The minister has announced that there will be no change in \_\_\_\_\_ policy (govern).
7. I've \_\_\_\_\_ finished that book you lent me. (near)
8. Music companies have profited from the \_\_\_\_\_ of CDs over vinyl records. (dominant)
9. Round-the-clock police \_\_\_\_\_ is given to all senior politicians. (protect)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ cooperation is a very important issue in the Balkans. (region)

6. GOVERNMENTAL 7. NEARLY 8. DOMINANCE 9. PROTECTION  
10. REGIONAL





*That's all Folks!*

**THANK YOU FOR COMING!**  
**SEE YOU NEXT WEEK AT 8:45!**

SEE YOU NEXT WEEK AT 8:45!  
THANK YOU FOR COMING!