# PRESENT CONTINUOUS

### **PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

# **USE:**

Current activities, activities which are happening at the moment.

• *I'm listening to my teacher.* 

• They are talking.

• *She isn't singing.* 

(actividades que están ocurriendo en el momento de hablar.)

• We aren't laughing.

# •Affirmative:

- •I + <u>am</u> + verb-<u>ING</u>.
- •You, we, they + are + verb-ING.
- •He, she it + is + verb-ING

The baby <u>is</u> cry<u>ing</u> now.

- •Negative:
  - •I'm not + verb-ING.
  - •You, we, they + <u>aren't</u> + verb-<u>ING</u>.
  - •He, she it + isn't + verb-ING.

She isn't singing.

- •Questions and short answers:
  - •<u>Am</u> + I + verb-<u>ING</u>?
  - •Are + you, we, they + verb-ING?
  - •<u>Is</u>+ he, she, it + verb-<u>ING</u>?

<u>Is</u> he laugh<u>ing</u> at the film?

-Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

#### •Affirmative:

- •I + <u>am</u> + verb-<u>ING</u>.
- •You, we, they + are + verb-ING.
- •He, she it + is + verb-ING

• The baby is crying now.

#### •Negative:

- •I'm not + verb-ING.
- •You, we, they + <u>aren't</u> + verb-ING.
- •He, she it + <u>isn't</u> + verb-<u>ING</u>.

• *She* isn't singing.

#### •Questions and short answers:

- •Am + I + verb-ING?
- •Are + you, we, they + verb-ING?
- •<u>Is</u>+ he, she, it + verb-<u>ING</u>?

- *Is* he laughing at the film?
  - Yes, he is.
  - No, he isn't.

#### PRESENT CONTINUOUS SPELLING RULES

-e  $\rightarrow$  -e+ing  $arrive \rightarrow$  arriving

Monosyllabic  $\rightarrow$  vowel+ consonant (not 'x' o 'w') = double consonant.  $put \rightarrow putting$ ;  $Show \rightarrow showing$ 

2 syllables with stress in the last syllable = double consonant.  $refer \rightarrow refer\underline{ring}$ ;  $begin \rightarrow begin\underline{n}ing$ 

2 syllables ending in -I = double -I.  $travel \rightarrow travel ing$ 

-ie  $\rightarrow$  change to 'y'.  $die \rightarrow dying$ 

## **PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

# Temporal expressions:

- •At the moment (en este momento)
- •Now (ahora).
- Right now (ahora mismo)
- •Today (hoy)



I'm wearing a hat today.

At the beginning or end of the sentence (se colocan al principio o al final de la frase).

### PRESENT CONTINUOUS

# **Question words:**

(Pronombres interrogativos)

- •Who?(¿quién?)
- •Where?(¿dónde?)
- •When?(¿cuándo?)
- •Why?(¿por qué?)

- •What? (¿qué?) What are you doing?
  - **Who** are you talking to?
  - Where are you going?
  - When are you coming?
  - **Why** am I worrying about that?

# Present simple vs. Present continuous

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
<b>Habits</b> (hábitos, rutinas)	What is happening at the moment. (lo que está ocurriendo en el momento)
I usually sing rock songs,	but today I'm singing pop songs.
She usually wears trousers,	but today she is wearing a skirt.



**STATIC VERBS** (Verbos estáticos): son verbos que expresan gustos (<u>like</u>, <u>hate</u>), sentimientos (<u>feel</u>), deseos (<u>wish</u>), actividades de la mente (<u>think</u>), posesión (<u>have</u>, <u>own</u>) y percepción (<u>know</u>, <u>seem</u>).