**Dvd 4** .- **Present continuous**:

**To be (contracted) + verb + ing**

I’m reading.

You’re learning

Where am I working this month?

Where are you staying?

What is she doing now?

She isn’t cooking

It isn’t snowing

We aren’t go out

**First** when we describe something happening right now

Use the Present Continuous to speak about what is happening at the present moment in time:

We are learning English.

You’re listening now.

At the moment I’m doing yoga.

**Second**: We use the Present Continuous to describe an action happening around the present

You can also use the Present Continuous to speak about what is happening around the moment the time:

We’re studying English at this month.

She is reading a new book this week.

**Third**: We also use the Present Continuous for a planned future action, plans and schedules:

I’m going to the dentist this afternoon

SPELLING OF VERB **+ ING**

Generally, when we add -ing to the verb, the verb to remains the same:

Talk -> talking

Work -> working

Start -> starting

There are some important **exceptions**

1. *Verbs ending in –e -> Drop the final -e* :

Have -> having

Live -> living

Dance -> dancing

1. *Consonant Vowel Consonant -> double the final consonant:*

(we don’t heard it the pronunciation)

Stop + p + ing -> stopping

Plot -> plotting

Swim -> swimming

Get -> getting

**USES OF PRESENT CONTINUOUS:**

The present continuous is used to express actions happening:

1. At the moment/ now:

She’s doing her homework now

They’re playing basketball at the moment

1. Around this moment in time:

She’s studying Spanish this month

We’re going to do yoga this week

1. We also use the Present Continuous for a planned future action / plans and schedules:

I’m going to the dentist this afternoon

Jack’s meeting a client

Aunt Mary is coming tomorrow

d)-> Future arrangements: **Be going to** or **present continuous**

We can often use either with no difference in meaning, e.g.

I’m going to see Anna on Tuesday Or I’m seeing Anna on Tuesday.

It’s very common to use the present continuous with the expressions **tonight**, **tomorrow**, **this weekend**, etc. and with verbs describing travel arrangements, e.g. *go*, *come, leave, arrive*.

*I’m leaving on Monday* is more common than *I’m going to leave on Monday*

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS VS. PRESENT SIMPLE**

***PRESENT SIMPLE***

* Use the present simple to talk about activities or routines which take place on a regular basic.

She gets up at 7 o’clock.

Where do you live?

* With Frequency Adverbs:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Always**  **Usually**  **Frequently/ Often/** (a menudo, con frecuencia)  **Sometime/Occasionally** | **Every Day**  **Normally**/**Generally**  **Never**  **Rarely/Seldom** |

We usually use then with the simple present tense and they describe how many times you do actions.

**Subject + F.A. + Verb**

I **never** go out

You **usually** arrive late

She **rarely** plays tennis

It **often** rains in England

You **occasionally** drink tea

**EXCEPTION**: **Subject + to be + F.A.:**

He isn’t **often** late

We’re **sometime** in a hurry-> prisa

***PRESENT CONTINUOUS***

Use the present continuous:

* To speak about what is happening at the present moment in time.
* Around the present moment.
* For a future scheduled event.

I am Reading ‘An Italian Affair’ this month.

They’re cooking dinner now.

She’s meeting with Jack Tomorrow.

**Have to**

She uses often the verb “*have to*” for duties and responsibilities

We use “Have to” to talk about daily responsibilities and obligations

“Have to” is conjugated like the verb to have and is followed by the base form of another verb.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

*Positive sentence examples:*

I have to use a computer at work

She has to write a report

He has to answer e-mails

We have to pay taxes

*Question examples:*

Do you have to speak English?

How often do you have to travel?

What language does she have to learn?

Where do we have to go?

***Vocabulary***

**Shareholders**-> accionista.

**I am going away** -> me voy

**Length**, **breadth**, **height**, **weight**-> Longitud, anchura, altura, peso

**Lend** -> prestar, darse

**Head up** -> dirigir, estar a la cabeza de

**Dagger**-> daga, puñal

**Guess** -> Adivinar, pensar, creer, acertar

**Besides** -> además, también, por otra parte, encima

**Plot** -> trama, argumento, grafico, solar. **Verb**: trazar, conspirar, tramar

**Get** -> **Verb** obtener, conseguir, lograr

**Mall** -> centro comercial, alameda, paseo

**Duties** -> deberes, obligaciones, impuesto, aranceles

**Throw** -> **Verb** lanzar, tirar, arrojar, echar

**Sake** -> motivo

**Sake of** -> por el bien de

**Burners** -> quemadores

**Basin** -> cuenca, lavabo

**Sweep** -> barrer, deshollinar

**Neat** -> ordenado, puro, pulcro