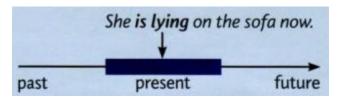
## Present continuous L. Comp. Israel Ortega Ortiz Colegio Anáhuac

## Present continuous

1. The present continuous describes a temporary activity in progress at or around now.



I'm reading this book at the moment.

Mark is speaking on the phone.

Are you listening.

2. Make present continuous statements with **am / is / are + -ing** form of the verb.

I am watching TV.

Monica is washing her hair.

We are drinking coffee.

3. Make negatives, questions and short forms like this:.

I am not watching TV.
Is Monica washing her hair?

- Are they drinking coffee?
- Yes, they are.

statement ✓	negative *
l am ('m) working	I am not ('m not) working
You / We / They are ('re) working	You / We / They are not (aren't) working
He / She / It is ('s) working	He / She / It is not (isn't) working

question?	short answer
Am   working	Yes, I <b>am</b> .
·	No, I am not ('m not).
Are you / we / they working?	Yes, (you) are.
	No, (you) are not (aren't / 're not).
Is he / she / it working?	Yes, (he) <b>is</b> .
_	No, (he) is not (isn't / 's not).

If a verb ends in -e, drop the -e.

dance → People are dancing. NOT ... dancing

If a verb ends in **one vowel** and **one consonant, double consonant**.

stop  $\rightarrow$  The train is stopping. NOT ... stoping

## -ing form

most verbs	+ -ing	work - working
verbs ending -e	remove e + -ing	come – com <b>ing</b>
/ except <b>be</b> is irregular		be - b <b>eing</b>
verbs ending -ee	+ -ing	see → seeing
verbs ending in <b>vowel</b> + b, g, m, n, p, t	double consonant + -ing	g <b>et</b> – ge <b>tting</b>
/ except if final syllable is <b>not stressed</b>		vis <b>it</b> - visiting
verbs ending -l	double l + ing	travel – travelling
/ North American English ha one l		traveling
verbs ending in -ie	ie → y + ing	l <b>ie</b> – l <b>y</b> ing