• WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW?



Hello Michael. What are you doing here?

Oh, hi! Sally is singing a song and I am listening to her.

Well, is she singing well?

Yes, she is absolutely singing well.



WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- * For the activities that are going on (in progress) at the time of speaking.
 - I am writing a story now.
 - She is going to the school.
 - They are watching TV.
 - It is barking at the moment.
- * Even if the activitiy is not in progress at the time of speaking, we can use this tense to talk about the activities we have been doing for a while. In this respect, we usually use adverbs like nowadays, these days, this term, etc.
 - I am reading a book by Chaucer this year.
 - She is eating too much these days.
 - They are working on a Project this term.
- * Sometimes we use "always" in present continuous tense to Express complaints or anger. (Normally "always" is a frequency adverb and it is used in present simple tense.)
 - You are always coming to the class late.
 - She is always making the same mistake.
 - We are always wearing the same things to the school.
- * To talk about planned and certain activities to be done in the future.
 - I have bought two tickets for London, so I am leaving tomorrow.
 - She is ill; therefore, she isn't going to the school today.
 - I have put on so much weight so I am going on a diet soon.
- **a) AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**: We use the proper auxiliary for the subjects and we add –ing to the verb.

I	am	go ing	to the school.
WE YOU THEY	are	listen ing read ing	to the music. a book.
HE SHE IT	is	writ ing watch ing	a poem. TV.



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b) NEGATIVE SENTENCE: Main verb is in the –ing form and "am / is / are" are used according to subjects used.

I	am not ('m not)	go ing	to the school.
WE YOU THEY	aren't	listen ing read ing	to the music a book.
HE SHE IT	isn't	writ ing watch ing	a poem. TV.

c) INTERROGATIVE FORM: All the thing we do is to write "am / is / are" at the beginning of the sentence.

Am	I	go ing	to the school?
Are	WE YOU THEY	listen ing read ing	to the music? a book?
Is	HE SHE IT	writ ing watch ing	a poem? TV?

3- THE ADVERBS USED:

At the moment (şu anda)
At present (şu anda)
Now (şimdi)
Right now (şu anda)
Currently (şu sıralar)
This year (bu yıl)

for the time being (şu anda)
presently (şu anda)
these days (bugünlerde)
nowadays (bugünlerde)
this week (bu hafta)
still (hala)

In addition, we use present continuous tense by the exclamations like "Watch out!", "Listen!", "Look!", etc.

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EXERCISES: WHAT ARE THEY DOING?





































• WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW?

Write the positive forms of the verbs given:
1.My mother(watch a soap opera)
2. They (buy a new car)
3. We(play checkers)
4. Mike(do his homework)
5. Mary (wash her shirt)
6. Michael and Smith (help their friend)
7. I (read a short story)
8. The artist (paint a new picture)
9. The little girls(sing a song)
10. I (talk to the teacher)
11.Andrea(<i>make a cake</i>)
12. You(<i>listen to music</i>)
13. Ali to his parents. (write a letter)
14. We (move our house)
15. Kate(dance with her boyfriend)
16. My father (save money to buy a car)
17. The cat (run towards the tree)
18. My mother (<i>knit a jumper</i>)
19. Ducks (swim in the river)
20. The mechanic (repair the car)
Write the negative forms of the verbs given: 1. Joanna and his sister
Make questions:
1. When
Write the correct present progressive form.

1. Look! They (have a picnic).....in the garden.

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- 2. My father (watch).....TV now.
- 3. My sister (read).....a book at the moment.
- 4. The old man (play)the piano.
- 1. My mother (clean)the living room.
- 2. Look! They (steal)the car.
- 3. I (lie)in the bed now.
- 4. Mrs. Brown (talk)to her neigbour.
- 5. We (study)English at the moment.
- 1. His brother (prepare)......a test at the moment.
- 2. The swans (swim)in the river.
- 3. David (come)from school.
- 4. My dog (play)in the garden.
- 5. I (have)breakfast in the kitchen.

EXTRA: This - That - These - Those - Here - There

This – that – these and those are used to demonstrate the things which are $\underline{\text{near}}$ or $\underline{\text{far}}$ to the speaker. This and that are used for $\underline{\text{singular nouns}}$ and these are used for $\underline{\text{plural nouns}}$. This and these demonstrate the $\underline{\text{near}}$ things and that and those demonstrate the $\underline{\text{far}}$ things.

This car (araba yakındadır.) that car (araba uzaktadır.)
These cars (arabalar yakındadır) those cars (arabalar uzaktadır.)



Read the conversations below for here and there:

a) Ahmet: Could you give me that book on the table over there?

Cemil: Do you mean this book here?

Ahmet: Yes, that book.

Cemil: Here you are. Oh, could you give me those magazines on the table over there?

Ahmet: These? Sure, here you are.

b) Ahmet: Is there an apple on that table over there?

Cemil: Yes, there is. Here it is.

Ahmet: Great, are there any oranges?

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Cemil: No, there aren't.

Ahmet: Oh, here they are, next to me on this table.

*** "here" is used for something which is near to us. **Example: Here is the agenda in my bag.** "there" is used for something which is far from us. **Example: There is a printer next to the monitor.**

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD 1 - You shouldn't do it like that, do it way.
A this
B that
C these
D those
2 - Take one of books from that pile.
A this
B that
C these
D those
2 4.000
3 - Everyone does it days.
A this
B that
C these
D those
4 - Everyone did it in days.
A this
B that
C these
D those
5 - If class doesn't stop making so much noise, I'm going to go and tell them to shut up.
A this
B that
C these
D those
D those
6 - Can you see what car's registration is? It's too far away for me.
A this
B that
C these
D those
D those
7 - I'm leaving Tuesday.
A this
B that

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D those	
8 - I spoke to her a few hours ago- at the mo A this B that C these D those	eeting morning.
9 - The flat we looked at today was better the A this B that C these D those	nan two we saw at the weekend.
10 - 'Waiter, I think wine is off.' A this B that C these D those	
*** Write sentences with "this is a / an column and that for the right column.	" and "That is a / an" use this for the left
1- 2-	1- 2-
3-4-	3-4-
5-6-	5

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*** Make sentences with "These are "these" for the left column and "those" for th	
1-	1-
2-	2-
3-	3-
4-	4-
5-	5-
1	
.)	