

## **1.** Formation of the present continuous

### 1.1 VERB TO BE + PRESENT PARTICIPLE

Present participle = infinitive form of the verb (without to) + ING

E.g.: singing, speaking, making,...

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTION (+)	NEGATIVE	QUESTION (-)
I'm working	Am I working?	I'm not working	Aren't I working?
You're working	Are you working?	You aren't working	Aren't you working?
He/she's working	Is he/she working?	He/she isn't working	Isn't he/she working?
They're working	Are they working?	They aren't working	Aren't they working?

## **1.2** Rules for the formation of the present participle

Verb ending in:	-ing form	Example
- e	• remove –e	to come → coming
	• add -ING	
- ee	● add –ING	to see ➔ seeing
1 vowel + 1 consonant	double the consonant	to swim <b>→</b> swi <mark>mm</mark> ing
(verbs of one syllable)	• add –ING	to hit → hi <mark>tti</mark> ng
		to let → le <mark>tt</mark> ing
		to get → getting
most other verbs	• add - ING	to play ➔ playing
		to eat → eating
		to hold → holding



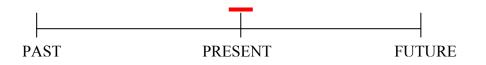
#### 1.3 Note!

- to develop developing
- to prefer preferring
- to begin beginning

- to travel traveling
- to lie lying
- to die dying

## 2. Use of the present continuous

2.1 To describe something that is happening now (or that is not happening), at this very moment.



E.g.: Look! They are coming now!What are you doing? I'm cooking.You're not studying, you're watching TV!

#### 2.2 To express a planned activity that will take place in the near future.



E.g.: What are you doing this afternoon?I'm not going to the party tonight.He is visiting his parents next weekend.



### 2.3 To express an action that is in progress.



E.g.: I'm studying to become a teacher.I'm reading a very interesting book.You're working at the bank.

# 2.4 Present continuous + always: to emphasize and/or show anger.

E.g.: She is always forgetting to bring her books! They are always going on holiday! You're always speaking! Shut up!