

The Present Continuous Tense (Present Progressive)

The use:

We use the present continuous to talk about:

- 1- Activities that are happening at the moment of speaking:
E.g: They are playing basketball in the garden now.
- 2- A temporary occupation or activity:
E.g: Khaled always goes to his work by car, but now he is walking to his office because his car needs repairing.
- 3- Things that have been arranged or planned for the future:
E.g: I 'm playing golf this evening.

*Affirmative sentence:				
The structure (rule):	Subject +	Verb to be in present+	V(ing)	Com.
1	She/He/It/ singular noun	is	V(ing)	Com.
	e.g: <u>He is swimming</u> in the pool now.			
2	They/We/ You/plural noun	are	V(ing)	Com.
	e.g: Look! <u>The cats are chasing</u> a mouse.			
3	I	am	V(ing)	Com.
	e.g: <u>I am just getting</u> home.			

*Negative sentence (Neg):				
The structure:	Subject +	Verb to be in present+ not+	V(ing)	Com.
1	She/He/It/ singular noun	is not (isn't)	V(ing)	Com.
	e.g: <u>He isn't swimming</u> in the pool now.			
2	They/We/ You/plural noun	are not (aren't)	V(ing)	Com.
	e.g: Look! <u>The cats aren't chasing</u> a mouse.			
3	I	am not	V(ing)	Com.
	e.g: <u>I am not getting</u> home now.			

*Interrogative sentence (Question):					
1- Yes/No questions:					
The structure:	Verb to be in present +	Subject +	V(ing)	Com.?	
1	Is	she/he/it/ singular noun	V(ing)	com.?	
	e.g: Is he swimming in the pool now? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.				
2	Are	they/we/ you/plural noun	V(ing)	com.?	
	e.g: Are the cats chasing a mouse? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.				
2- Wh- Q: {The answer will be a sentence}					
The structure:	Wh- word	Verb to be in present +	Subject +	V(ing)	Com.?
1	Wh- word	is +	Subject +	V(ing)	Com.?
	e.g: When is he swimming in the pool? He is swimming in the pool now.				
2	Wh- word	are +	Subject +	V(ing)	Com.?
	E.g: Where are they playing at the moment? They are playing in the garden at the moment.				

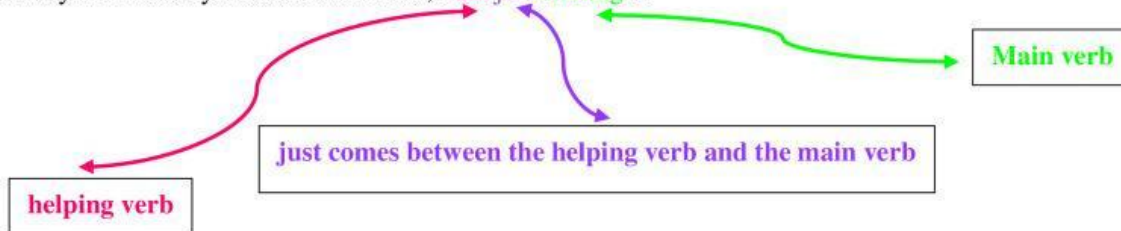
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The Key words:

just /at the moment/ at present/ today (note: it used with many tenses)/ currently/ listen!/ quiet!/ right now/be careful!
/now /look! /nowadays

Examples:

1- Have you finished your homework? No, I **am just starting** it.



2- Listen! He **is singing** loudly.

3- Be quiet! I **am typing** on my computer.

4- We **are picnicking** in the park this evening.

Spelling rules:

#	Verb	rule	examples
1	Most verbs ending with consonant + "e"	drop the e and add -ing	make → making take → taking see → seeing
2	Most verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant	double the last consonant	swim → swimming run → running
3	Verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant where the last consonant is "w", "x" or "y"	don't double the last consonant	Blow → blowing enjoy → enjoying box → boxing
4	Verbs ending in "ie"	change the "ie" to "y"	die → dying lie → lying tie → tying
5	Verbs ending in "c"	add "k"	picnic → picnicking
6	Verbs ending in a vowel	add -ing	Do → doing Go → going
7	Verbs ending in a consonant	add -ing	Rest → resting

ENGLISH SPELLING

-ING SPELLING

General Rule
In general we just add -ING to the end of a verb.
✓ eat → eating
✓ go → going
✓ read → reading

Verbs ending in W, X, or Y
Do NOT double the final letter at the end of the verb when it is W, X, or Y.
✓ snow → snowing
✓ fix → fixing
✓ play → playing

Verbs ending in Consonant + E
Remove the E from the end of the verb and add -ING.
✓ dance → dancing
✓ ride → riding
✓ write → writing

Verbs ending in IE
Remove the IE from the end of the verb and add -ING.
✓ die → dying
✓ lie → lying
✓ tie → tying

Consonant + Vowel + Consonant
When a verb with one syllable ends in a C + V + C, we double the final consonant.
✓ cut → cutting
✓ run → running
✓ stop → stopping

Consonant + Vowel + Letter L
Double the final L.
Do NOT double the final L unless stressed.
✓ equal → equalling
✓ travel → travelling
✓ control → controlling

Last syllable is NOT stressed
Two or more syllables and final syllable is NOT stressed, do NOT double final letter.
✓ happen → happening
✓ open → opening
✓ visit → visiting

Last syllable IS stressed
Verb with two or more syllables and final syllable IS stressed, double the final letter.
✓ begin → beginning
✓ forget → forgetting
✓ submit → submitting

Verb ing spelling rules examples

y + ing = ying
play = playing
fly = flying
study = studying

e = e + ing
dance = dancing
fake = faking
rhyme = rhyming

ee + ing = eeing
see = seeing
flee = fleeing
agree = agreeing

ie = ie + ying
die = dying
lie = lying
tie = tying

c/v/c* = double final c + ing
run = running
put = putting
stop = stopping

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*Exercise 1: Choose the correct answer:

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) making: | Wrong spelling | right spelling |
| 2) stoping: | Wrong spelling | right spelling |
| 3) asking: | Wrong spelling | right spelling |
| 4) liking: | Wrong spelling | right spelling |
| 5) using: | Wrong spelling | right spelling |

*Exercise 2: Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb between brackets:

- 1) Children _____ to school right now. (to go)
- 2) Look! The boys _____ in the park. (to play)
- 3) Miss Peters _____ the class at the moment. (to teach)
- 4) I _____ pasta for dinner this evening. (to cook)
- 5) It _____ now. (to rain)
- 6) Listen! The baby _____ out loud. (to cry)
- 7) We _____ the match now. (to watch)
- 8) The cat _____ on the couch right now. (to sleep)
- 9) Look! The sun _____ brightly in the sky. (to shin)
- 10) I _____ (not/to study) right now; I _____ a break. (to take)
- 11) She _____ the meeting; she is on vacation. (not/to attend)
- 12) The computer _____; there might be a technical issue. (not/to respond)
- 13) This plant _____ so fast currently. (to grow)
- 14) Your English _____ nowadays. (to improve)
- 15) _____ Sara _____ a book now? (to read)



☺ Good luck ☺

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