GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS AND PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

Present Continuous
El « present continuous" se utiliza:

1. Para hablar de actividades que ocurren o se desarrollan al momento preciso en el que se está hablando. Generalmente va acompañado de expresiones tales como "**now, at the moment, right now**."
   - I am writing this letter **now**

- What are you doing **at the moment**?
- She is talking to her boss **right now.**

2. Para hablar de actividades que comenzaron en el pasado y que aún están desarrollándose en el presente y seguirán en el futuro por un tiempo determinado. Sin embargo, estás actividades no están pasando necesariamente al momento de hablar. A veces lo acompañamos de expresiones tales como "currently."

- I am watching Vikings on Netflix. I started yesterday.
- Are you watching any series on Netflix?
- She is **currently** working on a Project.
- They are learning English with Cincinnati.

3. Para hablar de tendencias o hábitos temporales. Generalmente lo acompañamos de expresiones como "nowadays" o "these days"

- People are working longer hours **nowadays**
- We are getting more contracts **nowadays.**
- More and more people are paying attention to the environment **these days.**

4. Para hablar de planes o actividades en el futuro que ya han sido acordados. Generalmente, acompañamos estas oraciones con un día y hora específicos.

- I am meeting a client **tomorrow at 5 p.m**
- What are you doing **tonight**?
- She is attending a conference **next month** in Bogotá.

¡Cuidado! El "present continuous" no se utiliza para actividades ocurren todos los días o con cierta frecuencia. En estos casos utilizamos el presente simple.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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Formación del presente continuo

- Se forma con un sujeto (I, you, we, they, the cat, etc.) más el verbo to be (am / is / are) y el verbo en –ing (work**ing**, do**ing**, send**ing**, etc.)
- Si el verbo termina en –e, se elimina la e y se coloca –ing (produce – produc**ing** / take – tak**ing** / create – creat**ing**, etc.)
- Si el verbo tiene una sola sílaba y termina en una consonante simple (consonante (s) – vocal – consonante), se dobla la consonante y se agrega –ing (sit – si**tt**ing / plan – pla**nn**ing / rob – ro**bb**ing)
- Para las preguntas, se coloca el verbo to be + sujeto + verbo en ing.

Ejemplos
Are you studying now?
What is she saying?
Where are they going?

Activity #1:

Find the mistakes in each sentence and write the correct sentence:

1. They is traveling to Cartagena tomorrow. _____
2. Are you work at this moment? _____
3. I am writeing a letter now. _____
4. What she is doing now? _____
5. What am I say?. _____
6. Are John coming to the party tonight? _____
7. We is creating a new product _____
8. I am currently work on a project. _____
9. She is reads the newspaper now. _____
10. Are your company getting new clients these days? _____
11. Is she writing a book? Yes, she are. _____
12. Are they watching a movie now? No, they are: _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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Activity #2:

Complete the text. Use present continuous.

I am very busy now. I (1) _____(work) on the computer. I (2) _____ (write) a story for our school magazine at the moment. Right now, my father (3) _____ (watch) TV while my mother (4) _____ (read) a magazine. My sister (5) _____ (listen) to her Walkman because she loves music. She (6) _____ (sing) but she is not a good singer! My brother likes singing too, but he (7) _____ (not sing) at the moment. He (8) _____ (study) very hard. He (9) _____ (sit) at a desk and he (10) _____ (do) his homework. Our dog and cat (11) _____(play) in the corner.



Activity #3:

(listening unit 1) Listen and answer the questions. Write **complete** sentences. For example, "What is Lucy doing?" = She is drinking coffee

1. What are Paul and his parents doing?
Answer: _____ .

2. What is Lucy doing?
Answer: _____ .

3. What is Olivia doing?
Answer: _____

4. Where is Mrs. Clark going?
Answer: _____ .

5. What are Mr and Mrs Clark doing now?
Answer: _____ .

LIVEWORKSHEETS