

# 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: <b>He is swimming</b> in the pool now.				
2	They/We/ You/plural noun	are	V(ing)	Com.
e.g: Look! <b>The cats are chasing</b> a mouse.				
3	I	am	V(ing)	Com.
e.g: <b>I am just getting</b> 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: <b>He isn't swimming</b> in the pool now.				
2	They/We/ You/plural noun	are not (aren't)	V(ing)	Com.
e.g: Look! <b>The cats aren't chasing</b> a mouse.				
3	I	am not	V(ing)	Com.
e.g: <b>I am not getting</b> 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: <b>Is he</b> swimming in the pool now? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.					
2	Are	they/we/ you/plural noun	V(ing)	com.?	
e.g: <b>Are the cats</b> 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: <b>When is</b> he swimming in the pool?      He <b>is swimming</b> in the pool now.					
2	Wh- word	are +	Subject +	V(ing)	Com.?
E.g: <b>Where are</b> they playing at the moment?      They <b>are playing</b> in the garden at the moment.					

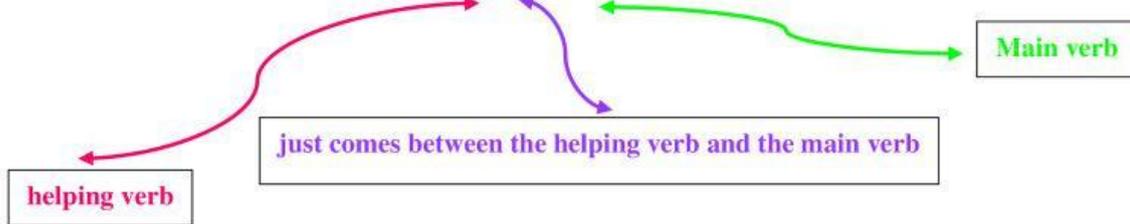
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## The Key words:

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

### -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 = g + 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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