

Josep Tous School – Barcelona English department / 1st ESO

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Grammar Unit 5:

Present Continuous Tense

Uses:

- To express something that we are doing or is happening <u>now</u>.
 We <u>are studying</u> English <u>now</u>.
- 2. To express something that we are doing or is happening <u>for a period of time.</u>
 We <u>are staying</u> at my grandparents' house <u>for a month.</u>
- 3. To express a future <u>arrangement</u> (things that are planned in our diary). My class is going on a school trip on the 22nd December.
- (+) Subject + VERB to be PRESENT + verb in gerund + complements am / is / are -ing form

He's drinking a cold coke just now.

(-) Subject + VERB to be PRESENT + not + verb in gerund + complements am / is / are -ing form

I am not = I'm not

is not = isn't

are not = aren't

(?) [Wh- QUESTIONS]+ VERB to be PRESENT + subject +verb in gerund+ comp? am / is / are -ing form

Special points:

- 1. -e ending: -e disappears and we add -ing. dance / dancing
- 2. One syllable verb (c + v + c):
 we double the last consonant and we add -ing.
 stop / stopping
 clap / clapping

Attention! Help - Helping, not helpping !!!

3. -y ending:

-y never disappears and we add –ing. play / playing cry / crying

- 4. -l ending: we write double I and we add -ing. travel / travelling
- 5. Two syllable verb, stressed at the end:
 We double the last consonant and we add -ing.
 begin / beginning
- 6. -ie ending: we change -ie to y and we add -ing. die / dying lie / lying

TIME EXPRESSIONS:

Present meaning (use 1):

Now ara

Just now ara mateix

Right now ara mateix

Today avui

At the moment en aquest moment

In this moment en aquest moment

Present meaning (use 2):

This week aquesta setmana

month aquest mes aquest any year **(...)** (...)

These days aquests dies

weeks aquestes setmanes aquests mesos months aquests anys years

(...) (...)

For a ... or 2,3,4 ... week/s durant un/a ... o 2,3,4 ... setmana/es mes/os

month/s year/s

any/s **(...)** (...)

Future meaning (arrangements / use 3):

Tomorrow demà

The day after tomorrow demà passat

Next day
week
year
class
(...)
el/la proper/a dia
setmana
any
class
(...)

On Monday (...) weekdays el dilluns (...) dies de la setmana

Soon = aviat

Tonight = aquesta nit

Position:

We place these time expressions at the end of the sentence and, occasionally, at the beginning with comma.

EXAMPLES:

USE 1:

- (+) My father is reading a book now.
- (-) My father isn't reading a book at the moment.
- (?) Is my father reading a book right now? Yes, he is / no, he isn't.
- (?) What is my father doing in this moment? He's reading.
- (?) What is my father reading now? He's reading a book.

USE 2:

- (+) They are living with their grandparents for a month.
- (-) They aren't living with their grandparents for two weeks.
- (?) Are they living with their grandparents for a year? Yes, they are / no, they aren't.
- (?) Where are they living for a month?
 They're living at their grandparents' house.
- (?) Who are they living with for a week?
 They are living with their grandparents.

USE 3:

- (+) They are buying a new bike next week.
- (-) They aren't buying a new bike next month.
- (?) Are they buying a new bike next year? Yes, they are / no, they aren't.
- (?) What are they buying next week?
 They are buying a new bike.

Present Simple and Present Continuous in contrast:

We use **Present Simple** to express **routines** and **Present Continuous** to talk about something is happening **now**.

I <mark>usually have</mark> water at lunch time but I'm drinking coke today.

We normally walk to school but we're going by car now.

Important:

If you know the adverbs or time expressions used with each tense, you can choose the right form.

<u>Stative verbs</u> (verbs of feeling, perception and thinking) are not used in Present continuous.

I like this fim / not I'm liking this film!!!

He knows the answer / not he's knowing the answer!!!