What is he doing?
He’s playing football now.
The present progressive puts emphasis on the course or duration of an action.
TWEETY, WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

I’M FLYING !!!
THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE: Play

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>am</th>
<th>playing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>‘m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>‘re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>‘s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Is he playing football now?
No, he isn’t. He is running.
### THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

#### INTERROGATIVE: Play

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Am</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>playing?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is</td>
<td>he</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>she</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NEGATIVE: Play

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Am</th>
<th>‘m not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is</td>
<td>is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>isn’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| I   | am not |
|     | playing |
|     |         |
WHAT IS SHE DOING?

She is drawing a picture.

draw

She is drawing a picture.
VERB + ing (spelling rules)

listen + ing = listening
die (-ie→y) + ing = dying
write + ing = writing
hop + p + ing = hopping
travel + l + ing = travelling
Make -ing forms of each verb given.

begin  get
rub    use
listen admit
lie    try
swim   decide
study  come
happen put
**-ing forms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>begin<strong>n</strong>ing</th>
<th>get<strong>t</strong>ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rub<strong>b</strong>ing</td>
<td><strong>u</strong>sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listen<strong>i</strong>ng</td>
<td>adm<strong>it</strong>ting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ly<strong>i</strong>ng</td>
<td>try<strong>i</strong>ng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim<strong>m</strong>ing</td>
<td>dec<strong>i</strong>ding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>study<strong>i</strong>ng</td>
<td>com<strong>i</strong>ng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happen<strong>i</strong>ng</td>
<td>put<strong>i</strong>ng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A single, silent e at the end of the word is dropped before ing.
example: come – coming
**But:** ee at the end of the word is not changed
example: agree – agreeing

The final consonant after a short, stressed vowel is doubled before ing.
example: sit - sitting

The final consonant after the second stressed syllable is doubled before ing:
example: begin - beginning

The letter l as final consonant after a vowel is always doubled before ing.
example: travel - travelling
Mind: This applies only for British English; in American English there is usually only one l.

An ie at the end of a word becomes y before ing.
example: lie - lying
The Present Continuous Tense is used for

1. Actions which are happening at or around the moment of speaking.
   - *Now I’m doing the washing up.*
   - *She is working very hard nowadays.*

2. Temporary situations.
   - *I’m staying with a friend at the moment.*
ACTIONS THAT ARE HAPPENING AT PRESENT (1)

They are dancing right now.
TEMPORARY SITUATIONS (2)

They normally play tennis.

But this week they are skating.
THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

TIME EXPRESSIONS:

Now, at the moment, today, nowdays, this week.

They are throwing snowballs now
Present Simple or Present Continuous?

1. (You / come) _________________________________ tonight?

2. (He / eat) _________________________________ rice every day?

3. I (work) _________________________________ at the moment.

4. (He / come) _________________________________ to London often?

5. He (play) _________________________________ tennis now.

6. (You / come) _________________________________ to the cinema later?
to the party
7. They (not / come) ____________________ to the partytomorrow.

8. He (not / play)
_________________________________ golf now.

9. (You / play) _________________________________ tennis this Sunday?

10. They (go) _________________________________ to a restaurant every Saturday.

11. She (not / go) _________________________________ to the cinema very often.
Answers:
1. Are you coming tonight?
2. Does he eat rice every day?
3. I am working at the moment.
4. Does he come to London often?
5. He is playing tennis now.
6. Are you coming to the cinema later?
7. They aren't coming to the party tomorrow.
8. He isn't playing golf now.
9. Are you playing tennis this Sunday?
10. They go to a restaurant every Saturday.
11. She doesn't go to the cinema very often.