



# We use the present continuous tense in two cases:

1-to talk about things that are happening at the moment of speaking / happening now:

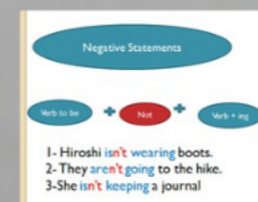
now:

Ex:

- Martina is carrying a heavy bag.
- They're relaxing by the lake.

2-It's also for an action currently in progress- today, this term. Etc.  
Ex:  
we're learning Italian this semester.  
She's majoring in biology.  
I'm studying English this year.

## How to form the present continuous:



2-It's also for an action currently in progress.- today, this term. Etc.

Ex:

We're learning Italian this semester.

She's majoring in biology.

I'm studying English this year.

# How to form the present continuous:

Verb to be + Verb + -ing

She **is** **carrying** a heavy bag.

Affirmative Statements

## Negative Statements

Verb to be

+

Not

+

Verb + ing

1- Hiroshi **isn't** wearing boots.

2- They **aren't** going to the hike.

3- She **isn't** keeping a journal

# Yes/No Questions:

Affirmative Questions:

Verb to be + S + (Verb+ing) + the rest  
of the sentence...?

EX: IS Gill carrying Steve's  
backpack?

Are you studying English?

# WH- Questions:

Affirmative Questions:

WH- + Verb to be + S + (Verb+ing) + the rest of the Question...?

EX: When are we leaving?

Why are you sneezing?

## Spelling Rules for *-ing* Verbs

The Simple Form of the Verb	Rule	Examples
1. Ends in a silent <i>-e</i> after a consonant	Drop the <i>-e</i> and add <i>-ing</i> .	have      having sneeze      sneezing
2. Ends in <i>-ie</i>	Change the <i>-ie</i> to <i>y</i> and add <i>-ing</i> .	die      dying untie      untying
3. Has one syllable and ends in one consonant after one vowel	Double the last consonant and add <i>-ing</i> . <b>Exception:</b> If the last consonant is an <i>x</i> or a <i>w</i> , do not double the consonant.	get      getting run      running box      boxing row      rowing play*      playing*
4. Ends in an accented (stressed) syllable**	Follow Rule 3 for one final consonant after one vowel.	begin      beginning
5. All other verbs	Add <i>-ing</i> to the simple form.	walk      walking eat      eating carry      carrying

*Note:* \*The letter *y* at the end of a word is a vowel, therefore just add *-ing*.

\*\* If the last syllable is not accented, just add *-ing*. Example: háppen/happening

# Non action Verbs

Some verbs do not appear very often in the continuous tense. In their nonaction meanings, these verbs have only one present tense form—the simple present. These verbs have the following meanings:

- feeling and thought
- possession
- sensory perception

## 2.8 Verbs for Feeling or Thought

Verbs			Examples
appear	know	remember	I <b>know</b> his telephone number. (NOT: I am knowing his telephone number.)
appreciate	like	seem	Anita <b>needs</b> a new jacket. (NOT: She is needing a new jacket.)
be	mean	suppose	<b>Do you recognize</b> me? (NOT: Are you recognizing me?)
believe	need	understand	<b>What do you mean?</b> (NOT: What are you meaning?)
dislike	prefer	want	
hate	recognize		

## 2.9 Verbs for Possession

### Verbs

belong to

have

owe

own

possess

### Examples

Akeno **owns** a camping stove.  
(NOT: Akeno is owning a camping stove.)

**Do you have** a car?  
(NOT: Are you having a car?)

Who **does** this rock **belong** to?  
(NOT: Who is this rock belonging to?)

## 2.10 Verbs for Sensory Perception

Verbs	Examples
feel    see hear    smell look    taste	The pizza <b>smells</b> good. (NOT: The pizza is smelling good.)  Do you <b>hear</b> that noise? (NOT: Are you hearing that noise?)  The campers <b>see</b> a deer outside their tent. (NOT: They are seeing a deer outside their tent.)

*Note:* There are some very specific cases in which some of these verbs can be used in the continuous form.  
*Example:* *I am not feeling well = I am sick.*

