Present Continuous (Lam doing)

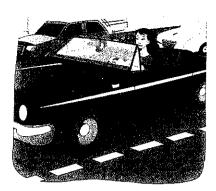
Study this example situation:

Sarah is in her car. She is on her way to work. She's driving to work. (= She is driving ...)

This means: she is driving *now*, at the time of speaking. The action is not finished

am/is/are + -ing is the present continuous:

1	am	(= 'm)	driving
he/she/it	is	(= he 's , etc.)	working
we/you/they	are	(= we 're , etc.)	doing, etc.
			L



R

I am doing something = I started doing it, and I haven't finished. I'm in the middle of doing it.

- O Please don't make so much noise. I'm trying to work. (not I try)
- O "Where's Mark?" "He's taking a shower" (not He takes a shower)
- Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** anymore. (not It doesn't rain)
- O How's your new job? **Are** you **enjoying** it?
- What's all that noise? What's going on? or What's happening?

Sometimes the action is not happening at the time of speaking. For example:

Steve is talking to a friend on the phone. He says:



I'm reading a really good book right now.
It's about a man who ...

Steve says "I'm reading ..." but he is *not* reading the book at the time of speaking.

He means that he has started reading the book but has not finished it yet. He is in the middle of reading it.

Some more examples:

- Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's learning Italian.
 (but perhaps she isn't learning Italian at the time of speaking)
- O Some friends of mine are building their own house. They hope to finish it next summer.

You can use the present continuous with today, this week, this year, etc. (periods around now):

- A: You're working hard today. (not You work hard today)
 - B: Yes, I have a lot to do.
- The company I work for isn't doing so well this year.

We use the present continuous when we talk about a change that has started to happen. We often use these verbs in this way:

getting changing increasing rising starting becoming improving growing falling beginning

- Is your English **getting** better? (not Does your English get better)
- The population of the world **is increasing** very fast. (*not* increases)
- O At first I didn't like my job, but I'm starting to enjoy it now. (not I start)

Exercises

bored with it.

What	's happening	in the pictur	es? Choose	from t	hese verbs:		
cros	s hide	scratch	take	tie	wave		
		2	3 -		4	5	6
	She's taking						
		.1					
The se	entences on	the right follo	w those or			tence goes with wh	————
1		ake so much	noise.	1 1	a I'm getting		1 <u>f</u> 2 <u>C</u>
1	Ve need to le			}	b They're lyin	=	
1		ywhere to liv	-		c It's starting		3 5
1		omething soc			d They're tryi		5 0
1	•	ed their car ar	•	1 1	e It's getting l		6 /2
1	~	: so good at w	Ork.	1 1	f <u>l'm trying t</u> a l'm staving	with friends.	7
1	Vhat they say Ve're going to			!!!		any is losing money.	
8 V	ve re going it	get wet.		L	ii iiie compa	any is losing money.	
Write	questions.	Use the prese	nt continu	ous.			
	•				vhat / happen	?)	
						(why / you / cry?)	
3 W	here's your m	other?				(she / work / too	day?)
4 1 ha	aven't seen yo	ou in ages				(what / you /	' do / these days?]
						what / she / study?)	
6 Wi	ho are those	people?				(what / they /	do?)
7 I h	eard you star	ted a new job				(you / er	njoy / it?)
8 W	e're not in a h	nurry	***************************************	*****		(why / you / walk	(/ so fast?)
						or negative (I'm n	ot doing, etc.).
					(I / try) to wo	ork.	
		w. Itisn'tra					
3 Yo	u can turn of	ff the music			(1	/ listen) to it.	(Cl 1 l)
					S		(She / nave)
a g	great time and	d doesn't wan	t to come b	ack.		(Un Ula	ovn) lananaca
5 An	ndrew started	l evening class	es recently.	1		(He / lea	(they (speak)
		nave nad an	argument a	ina now	/		(cricy / speak)
	each other.	alroady yory h	and and no			(it / ge	r) worse.
/ IΠ Ω Τ:ν	ie Situduoii iS m	alleady very t	au, anu no الباد	vv vrk) tad:	ay. He's taken	the day off	-,
Ö III	14	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(1 / look) for Alli	son. Do vou l	know where she is?	
10 Th	e washing m	achine has be	en repaired		**********************************	(lt / wo	rk) now.
11			(Thev /	build) a	new hospital.	It will be finished r	ext year.
12 Be	n is a studen:	t. but he's not	very happy		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(He / e	njoy) his courses.
13					(The wea	ther / change). I thir	nk it's going to rain
14 Da	an has been i	n the same jo	b for a long	time		(H	le / start) to get
		,	O				

Simple Present (I do)

A

Study this example situation:



Alex is a bus driver, but now he is asleep in bed. He is not driving a bus. (He is asleep.)

but He drives a bus. (He is a bus driver.)

drive(s), work(s), do(es), etc., is the simple present:

l/we/you/they	drive/work/do, etc.
he/she/it	drives/works/does, etc.

<u> </u>	/								
B	We use the simple present to talk about things in general. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general: \(\text{Nurses } \text{ Nurses } \text{ take } \text{ care of patients in hospitals.} \) \(\text{I usually } \text{ leave for work at 8 a.m.} \) \(\text{The earth } \text{ goes } \text{ around the sun.} \) \(\text{The coffee shop } \text{ opens } \text{ at 7:30 in the morning.} \)							, ree .	
	1		he works	you go	but it	goes			
	the		my sister teacl			e has			
	For spel	ling (-s or -es), se	e Appendix 6.						
c	We use	do/does to make	e questions and	l negative sentenc	:es;	Normal Makes and antibility of property of	When a contract production which we	TA PART - 199 WANTAGAN ING TA SEET SATS WAS	roma.
	do does	I/we/you/they he/she/it	work? drive? do?	l/we/you/they he/she/it	don't	work drive do			
	00	I come from Japa I don't travel a What does this Rice doesn't gro	lot. word mean ?(not What means	this word?))			
	In the fo	"What do you d	o ?" "I work in	main verb (do yo a a store." do anything to h		esn't do , e	tc.):		
D	000	I get up at 8:00 e How often do y Julia doesn't dris	very morning ou go to the de nk coffee very	entist?		Management of the property and		A disconfiguration of the second of the seco	. 200
E	I promis	e / I apologize, e	tc.	може на ответны от техности и подоборожно и подпоступува и	al our alliance was to extend by the graph, of the latter is a sec	and an energy reconstruction	and and a state of the state of	en anche an allan communication (a)	<u> </u>
And the state of t	I promise / I apologize, etc. Sometimes we do things by saying something. For example, when you promise to do something, you can say "I promise"; when you suggest something, you can say "I suggest": I promise I won't be late. "What do you suggest i do?" "I suggest that you"								

In the same way we say: I agree ... / I advise ... / I insist ... / I refuse ... / I suppose ... , etc.

cause(s)	close(s)	connect(s)	go(es)	live(s)	-speak(s)	take(s)
1 Tanva S	peaks Gern	nan verv well.	5	My parents		in a very sm
		to the sai		apartment.		,,
school.					ics	place
	ıσ	many accid		every four y		prace
		at 4:00 o				the
Sundays.	um	at 4.00 0	'' /		d Pacific Ocear	
Put the verb	into the corr	ect form.				
		(not / drink) coffe				
2 What tim	e			(th	e banks / close	e) here?
		·····				
4 Where	***************************************			(Maria	/ come) from?	Is she Colombi
		()				
		Vhat				(this word / mea
		shape. He				
8 lt		(take)	me an hou	ir to get to w	ork in the mor	ning. How long
		(it / take		J v		
		•	•		the personalist	
		using these verbs			·····	4
believe						translate
1 The earth	. goes aro	und the sun.	7	•		
2 Rice do	esn't grow	in cold climates.		from one la	ınguage into ar	nother.
3 The sun	**	in th	ne east. 8	Liars are pe	ople who	
		***************************************		the truth.	•	
			-	The Amazo	n River	
		j		into the At	lantic Ocean.	
		bout herself and		v Write the	auestions	
	• •					
		ays tennis. You v	vanc to kno	ow now orter	i. Ask Hei.	
	n <u>do you pla</u>				,	
		ays tennis too. Yo				
		sister				A 1 t
3 You knov	v that Emily go	oes to the movies	a lot. You	ı want to kno	w how often.	Ask her.
	***************************************		***************************************			:1
4 You know	v that Emily's l	prother works. Ye	ou want to	know what	he does. Ask E	.mily.
		orother works. Yournell Speaks Spanish.				mily.
5 You're no	t sure if Emily		You want 1	to know. Ask	her.	
5 You're no	t sure if Emily	speaks Spanish.	You want 1	to know. Ask	her.	
5 You're no	t sure if Emily	speaks Spanish. Emily's grandpard	You want 1	to know. Ask	her.	
5 You're no	t sure if Emily know where	speaks Spanish. Emily's grandpard	You want tents live. Y	to know. Ask	her. now. Ask Emil	
5 You're no 6 You don' Complete L	t sure if Emily t know where sing the follo	speaks Spanish. Emily's grandpard wing: I insist	You want i	o know. Ask ou want to k	her. now. Ask Emil nmend -	y. suggest
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Unit

Present Continuous and Simple Present 1 (I am doing and I do)

A

Compare:

Present continuous (I am doing)

We use the *continuous* for things happening at or around the time of speaking. The action is not complete.

I am doing

past now future

The water is boiling. Be careful.

Listen to those people. What language

are they speaking?
Let's go out. It isn't raining now.
"I'm busy." "What are you doing?"

☐ I'm getting hungry. Let's go and eat.

 Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's learning Italian.

The population of the world is increasing very fast.

We use the *continuous* for *temporary* situations (things that continue for a short time):

I'm living with some friends until I find a place of my own.

A: You're working hard today.

B: Yes, I have a lot to do.

See Unit 1 for more information.

Simple present (I do)

We use the *simple* for things in general or things that happen repeatedly.

<	— I do ——	
past	now	future

Water **boils** at 212 degrees Fahrenheit.Excuse me, **do** you **speak** English?

O It **doesn't rain** very much in the summer.

What do you usually do on weekends?I always get hungry in the afternoon.

Most people learn to swim when they are children.

Every day the population of the world **increases** by about 200,000 people.

We use the *simple* for *permanent* situations (things that continue for a long time):

O My parents **live** in Vancouver. They have lived there their whole lives.

 Joe isn't lazy. He works hard most of the time.

See Unit 2 for more information.

B I always do and I'm always doing

I always do something = I do it every time:

lalways go to work by car. (not I'm always going)

I'm always doing something = I do it too often or more often than normal. For example:



I'm always losing them = I lose them too often, or more often than normal.

O Eric is never satisfied: He's always complaining. (= he complains too much)

You're always looking at your phone. Don't you have anything else to do?

Exercises

How often are you going to the cinema? Ben tries to find a job, but he hasn't had any luck yet. Melissa is calling her mother every day. The moon goes around the earth in about 27 days. Can you hear those people? What do they talk about? What do you do in your spare time? Sarah is a vegetarian. She doesn't eat meat. I must go now. It gets late. "Come on! It's time to leave." "OK, I come." Mike is never late. He's always starting work on time.	1	Water boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit.	OK
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Unit 4	resent Continuous and Simple Present 2 I am doing and I do)
A	/e use continuous forms (I 'm waiting , it 's raining , etc.) for actions and events that have started but aven't finished. Some verbs (for example, know and like) are not normally used in this way. We don't by "I am knowing" or "they are liking." We say "I know " and "they like ."
	ne following verbs are not normally used in the present continuous:
	like want need prefer
: :	know understand recognize
	believe suppose remember mean
	belong fit contain consist seem
	 I'm hungry. I want something to eat. (not I'm wanting) Do you understand what I mean? Anna doesn't seem very happy right now.
В	hink
	When think means "believe" or "have an opinion," we do not use the continuous: I think Mary is Canadian, but I'm not sure. (not I'm thinking) What do you think of my idea? (= what is your opinion?) When think means "consider," the continuous is possible:
	 !'m thinking about what happened. I often think about it. Nicky is thinking of giving up her job. (= she is considering it)
	ee hear smell taste look feel We normally use the simple present (not the present continuous) with see/hear/smell/taste: Do you see that man over there? (not are you seeing) The room smells bad. Let's open a window. This soup doesn't taste very good.
	You can use the simple present or the present continuous to say how somebody looks or feels now: You look well today. or You're looking well today. How do you feel now? or How are you feeling now?
	O I usually feel tired in the morning. (not I'm usually feeling)
D	am/is/are being
	You can say he's being, you're being, etc., to say how somebody is behaving <i>now</i> : \(\text{\text{Local}}\) I can't understand why he's being so selfish. He isn't usually like that. \(\text{\text{being}}\) selfish = behaving selfishly now\) \(\text{\text{\text{Condition}}}\) "The path is icy. Don't slip." "Don't worry. I'm being very careful."
	Compare: ———————————————————————————————————

Present Continuous and Simple Present 1 → Unit 3 have → Unit 16
Present Tenses with a Future Meaning → Unit 18

We use am/is/are being to say how a person is behaving (= doing something they can control) now.

(= he is selfish generally, not only now)I don't like to take risks. I'm a very careful person.

○ **Are** you tired? (not are you being tired)

It is not usually possible in other situations:

Sam is sick. (not is being sick)

Exercises

	ut the verb into the correct form, p		• •
	Are you hungry? <u>Do you want</u>	•	-
2	Alan says he's 90 years old, but nob	-	
3			(I / not / remember) it now.
4	Don't put the dictionary away		
5	Don't put the dictionary away		
6			•
7	Who is that man? What		· ·
8	,		
9	7 7 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1		
			ar. Would you be interested in buying it?
	I can't make up my mind. What		
12	Alex wasn't well earlier, but		(he / seem) OK now.
4.2 U	lse the words in parentheses to mal	ke sentences.	
(2	
			Are you OK? You look worried.
			rou look worried.
	ot / seem / very happy today)		(I / think / about something)
	on't seem very		
nappy	today.		
	3	(4)	
!	of Ta		
			(this / smell / good)
(who / th	nis umbrella / belong to?)	A NEW YORK	
	to the second se	ive no idea.	S. S. C. C.
(
		6	
			GLOVES
			(these gloves / not / fit / me)
Excuse m	ne. (anybody / sit / there?)		
	ic. (dilybody Siz chere,)		
		No, it's free.	They're too small.
4.3 A	are the <u>underlined</u> verbs OK? Corre	ct them where necess	sary.
1	Michelle is thinking of giving up he	r job.	OK
	It's not true. I'm not believing it.	,	I don't believe it
	I'm feeling hungry. Is there anythin	g to eat?	<u>14</u>
	I've never eaten that fruit. What is	-	
	I'm not sure what she does. I think		
	Look over there. What <u>are you see</u>	•	
	You're very quiet. What are you th	-	
	Complete the sentences. Use is/are		
1	I can't understand why he's being	3 so selfish. He isn't	usually like that.
	You'll like Andrea when you meet		
3	Sarahve	ry nice to me right nov	w. I wonder why.
4			
5			so unreasonable about waiting
	ten more minutes?		
6	Would you like something to eat?		
	•		