

ภาษาอังกฤษ ป. 6

Present Continuous Tense



Present Continuous

The structure of the Present Continuous tense is :

Subject	is + am are	+ V.ing
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Affirmative sentences

I am working

You are working

He / She / It is working

We are working

They are working

Abbreviated form:

I'm working

You're working

He's working / She's / It's working

We're working

They're working

Negative sentences

I am not / I'm not working

You are not / You aren't working

He / She / It is not / He / She / It isn't working

We are not / We aren't working

They are not / They aren't working



Questions

Am I working?

Are you working?

Is he / Is she / Is it working?

Are we working?

Are they working?



Short replies

Use the verb "to be" as the auxiliary

Yes I am / No I'm not

Yes you are / No you aren't

Yes he is / No he isn't

Yes we are / No we aren't

Yes they are / No they aren't

Spelling rules

When the verb ends in a single vowel and consonant,
double the consonant before adding –ing :

rub = rubbing

bid = bidding

dig = digging



label = labelling (although in American English you don't double the 'l' = labeling)

spam = spamming

run = running

tap = tapping

sit = sitting

When the verb ends in -e, delete the -e and add -ing :

make = making

write = writing

But if the verb ends -ee, don't delete the -e:

agree = agreeing

Some verbs that end -ie change to -y + ing

die = dying

tie = tying

lie = lying

When to use the Present Continuous tense

Use this tense to:

- talk about things that are happening now / around now

For example :

"The people next door are shouting." (At this precise moment)

"Shhh. Tony's talking on the phone." (At this precise moment)

"Tom's working at the supermarket this summer." (Around now)

"Our football team is doing really well this season." (Around now)

These things are temporary, rather than permanent. For example, Tom is working at the supermarket only for a few months this summer. It's probably not his permanent job.

– talk about trends and developments

For example :

"It's getting more expensive to go to university."

"People are living longer."



Differences between the Present Continuous and the Present Simple

Remember: in English grammar we use the simple aspect (ie the Present Simple or Past Simple) for situations that are always true, and for routines or permanent situations. We use the continuous aspect (ie the Present Continuous or Past Continuous) for situations that are temporary, or changing.

I live in France. (Present Simple : it is my permanent home)

I'm staying in a small hotel during the conference. (Present

Continuous : it is a temporary place to stay for a limited period of time)

People live a long time in Japan. (Present Simple : a true situation / fact.)

People are living longer. ((Present Continuous : a trend that is happening now.)

When you see words and phrases such as at the moment, this week; use the present continuous. When you see words and phrases such as always, never, from time to time; use the present simple tense.

"We're working on a difficult project at the moment."

"He's doing some health and safety training this week."

"He always eats fish and chips on Fridays."

"They never watch TV after dinner."

"She goes to London on business trips from time to time."



Make the present continuous, affirmative or negative.

1. (He / walk to school now).

2. (I / study at the moment).

3. (I / not / sleep).

4. (you / play badminton tonight).

5. (We / watch TV).

6. (she / not / work in Spain).

7. (he / not / wait for the bus).

8. (They / read).

9. (we / not / go to the cinema tonight).



10. (you / not / read the newspaper).

11. (she / eat chocolate).

12. (I / not / live in Paris).



13. (We / study French).

14. (they / not / leave now).

16. (He / work in a restaurant now).

17. (I / not / meet my father at four).

18. (she / not / drink tea now).

19. (She / play the guitar).

20. (we / cook).

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses (Present Simple or Present Continuous).

1. Every Monday, Sally (drive) _____ her kids to football practice.
2. Usually, I (work) _____ as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) _____ French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.



3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep)_____ .
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain)_____ .
5. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain,
always) _____ .
6. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) _____
because everybody (talk) _____ so loudly.

7. Justin (write, currently) _____ a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.

8. Jim : Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?

Denise : Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) _____ to a movie tonight with some friends.



9. The business cards (be, normally) _____ printed by a company in New York. Their prices (be) _____ inexpensive, yet the quality of their work is quite good.

10. This delicious chocolate (be) _____ made by a small chocolatier in Zurich, Switzerland.

Today (be) _____ the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs (shake) _____ ; I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet (kill, really) _____ me and my toes (bleed) _____ , but I (want, still) _____ to continue.



Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything (be) _____ so different, and I (try) _____ to adapt to the new way of life here. I (learn) _____ a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I (learn, not) _____ foreign languages quickly. Although I (understand, not) _____ much yet, I believe that I (improve, gradually) _____ .

I (travel, currently) _____ with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He (be) _____ a nice guy, but impatient. He (walk, always) _____ ahead of me and (complain) _____ that I am too slow. I (do) _____ my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old.



Right now, Liam (sit) _____ with the owner of the inn. They (discuss) _____ the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I (know, not) _____ the real name of the owner, but everybody (call, just) _____ him Tam. Tam (speak) _____ English very well and he (try) _____ to teach Liam some words in Nepali.

Every time Tam (say) _____ a new word, Liam (try) _____ to repeat it.