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4 Complete the offers. Use the current continuous form of the verb in brackets. Use abbreviations where possible. The current continuous tension is used for actions taking place now, or for unfinished action. This time is also used when the action is temporary. The real continuous tension is formed with the subject plus the current particle shape (-ing) of the underlying verb and the present continuous voltage of the verb to be: am, is, are. One simple example of this time is: It floats. It is a subject, there is a present verb to be and swimming is the current form of the partial verb. Some other forms of this verb are tense: I Sing in Church today. Boys play ball after school. Below are the main examples of the current uninterrupted time. The verb is tense in each sentence is emphasized. She's crying. He's talking to his friend. The baby sleeps in his crib. We visit the museum in the afternoon. Real continuous tension can be used to express something happening right now or express something that is not happening right now. Examples of this use include: It's not worth it. Anthony's sitting in a chair. You don't watch a movie. Rose reads the book. Real continuous voltage can also be used to show that something will happen or not happen in the near future. Examples of this use include: It's not going to a game tonight. He's dating his friends after school. Are you visiting your cousin this weekend? I'm not going to a meeting after work. Is John playing football today? Real continuous tension can be used for actions that still occur during the performance. Examples of this use include: Mark makes pizza now. They're eating lunch right now. Francis is on the phone right now. Real continuous tension can also be used in questions. Here are a few more examples of this use: Is she laughing? Do they listen to the teachers? Does a child drink his bottle? Are you doing it? More uses of the current continuous tenseIn addition to the above, the current continuous tension can be used to describe the actions that are repeated. Words, as always, are constantly and forever used together with the verb. Examples of this use include: Jack and Jill are always struggling. She complains about her sister all the time. Her mother forever misplaced her keys. The current continuous tension can be used when talking about current trends. Examples of this use include: Online shopping is growing in popularity now. Stocks are constantly falling because of the economy. Today, most people use text messages instead of a phone. Another use of this time when it comes to the planned in the future. Examples of this use include: We leave for the beach tomorrow morning. The children arrive at six o'clock. She's speaking at a conference tonight. When not to use a real continuous continuous certain verbs that cannot be used in the present uninterrupted time. The following verbs are continuous: Consent, Promise, SurpriseFilling: how, love, hatred: hear, see, smell, tasteThinking: believe, know, understand the importance of the present continuous TenseAs you can see the present continuous tension most commonly used in English grammar to describe the ongoing action, what is unfinished. This time is also important because it is a simple sentence structure that can show actions or events that are happening right now, in the planned future, and sometimes even in the past. The present continuous tension Examples home English Grammar Verbs Present tense level: Newcomer Real Continuous is made of the present time verb to be and -ing form of verb: I work You Play It Says It Lives He Lives We Stay They Sleep We Use the Present Continuous Talk About : Activity at the Moment of Conversation: I'm Just Leaving Work. I'll be home in an hour. Please be quiet. The kids are sleeping. This continuous 1 Matching_MTYyNzM Present Continuous 2 GapFillTyping_MTYyNzQ future plans or arrangements: Maria is going to a new school next semester. What are you doing next week? Present Continuous 3 TrueOrFalse_MTYyNzU Present Continuous 4 GapFillTyping_MTYyNzY Present continuous questions We do questions by putting morning, eat or are in front of the subject: Are you listening? Are they coming to your party? When does she go home? What am I doing here? There are continuous questions 1 ReorderingHorizontal_MTYyNzg Real continuous questions 2 GapFillTyping_MTYyNzk T. You're not listening. (or you don't listen.) They're not coming to the party. (or they won't come to the party.) She's not going home until Monday. (or she's not going home until Monday.) There are continuous negatives 1 GapFillDragAndDrop_MTYyODA Real continuous negatives 2 GapFillTyping_MTYyODE Stative verbs We usually do not use continuous with stentative verbs. Stative verbs include: verbs of thinking and feelings: feel disliked to know how love hate prefer to recognize admit suppose, think (I believe) understand the desire to appear to smell the sound taste agree to belong should not own we usually use the simple instead: I understand you. (I don't understand you.) This cake tastes wonderful. (NOT this tasting cake is wonderful.) Level: Intermediate We also use a real continuous talk about: what happens before and after a certain time: At eight o'clock we usually have breakfast. When I get home, the kids do their homework. what we Temporary: Michael at the university. He's learning. Learns. I've been working in London for the next two weeks. something that is new and contrasts with the previous state: These days most people use email instead of writing emails. What clothes do teenagers wear today? What kind of music do they listen to? something that changes, grows or develops: Children grow fast. The climate is changing rapidly. Your English is improving. what happens over and over again: It's always raining in London. They always argue. George is great. He always laughs. Note that we usually use this use at all times. The present continuous 5 Matching_MTYyNzc Level: Advanced We can use the present continuous to talk about the past when we: The other day I just walk down the street when suddenly this person comes up to me and asks me to lend him some money. Well, he carries a big stick and he looks a little dangerous, so I wonder what to do... in summary book, film or play: Harry Potter is a pupil at Hogwarts School. One day, when he plays quidditch, he sees a strange object in the sky. He wonders what's going on... When we talk about what is happening now - at this point - we can use the present uninterrupted time. How to form a present continuous voltage there are three parts of this time: 1. Subject/subject pronoun 2. The verb is 3. Verb and ING Use the verb to be as auxiliary for questions and negatives (NOT do/does). Here are the ways you can form affirmative, negative and issues are now continuous: Positive offers I work You work It / She / It works They work They work abbreviated form: I work you work it works / It works/ It works We do not work. Are you working? Is it/Is it/Is it working? Are we working? Do they work? Short answers Use the verb to be as auxiliary Yes I / No, I do not yes you / No, you do not he / No, it is not yes we / No, we do not yes they / No, they do not spell the rules When the verb ends in one vowel and agree, double the consonant before adding -ing: rub - rubbing bet - trades dig label - marking (although in American English you're not twice 'l' - labeling) spam - spam run - running tap - clicking when the verb ends in -e, remove -e and add -e Making: do - make a record - write But if the verb ends -ee, do not delete -e: agree with some verbs that end - ie change to -y - ing die - dying tie - tying lies - lie When to use the present continuous time Use this time to: - talk what's happening now/around now for example: People in the neighborhood are screaming. (At the moment) Shhh. Tony is on the phone. (At the moment) Tom works in a supermarket this summer. (Around now) Our football team is doing very well this season. These things are temporary, not permanent. For example, Tom works in a supermarket for only a few months this summer. Maybe it's not his permanent job. - talk about trends and events, for example: It's getting more expensive to go to university. People live longer. Differences between Present Continuous and Present Simple Remember: in English grammar we use a simple aspect (e.g., real simple or past simple) for situations that are always true, and for procedures or permanent situations. We use the continuous aspect (e.g. real continuous or past continuous) for situations that are temporary or changing. I live in France. (Real simple: this is my permanent home) I stay in a small hotel during a conference. (Real Continuous: This is a temporary place to stay for a limited period of time) People live a long time in Japan. (The real thing is simple: true situation/fact.) People live longer. ((True continuous: a trend that is happening now.) When you see words and phrases, such as at this point, this week; use the present continuously. When you see words and phrases such as always, never, from time to time; use real simple voltage. We are 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. Real Continuous Voltage Exercise Choose the right answer. Now go to the next page for phrases to describe people: How to use the look, be similar and look hello! I am Claire, an English teacher and founder of this site. I can help you speak English more easily! Here are two things for you: 10 basic phrases of fluency - Get phrases for simple conversations NEW: Join the English Fluency Club - Get my 2 fluency programs - weekly calls and group lessons present continuous sentences in hindi. present continuous sentences exercises in hindi. present continuous sentences negative. present continuous sentences example. present continuous sentences exercises. present continuous sentences interrogative. present continuous sentences active to passive. present continuous sentences in punjabi

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