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Bring, take and bring can, can or can? Classic or classic? Come or leave? Consider or consider? Make, compose or compose? Content or content? Different from, different from or different from? Do or do? Down, down or down? During or for? Everyone or everyone? East or east; north or north? Economic or economical? Effective or effective? Elder, senior or senior, senior? End or end? Especially or on purpose? Everyone or everyone? Except or except? Expect, hope or wait? Experience or experiment? Fall or fall? Far or far? Further, further or further, further? Further (but no further) Fast, fast or fast? Did you fall or feel it? Female or female; male or male? Finally, finally, or finally? First, first of all, At first? Suitable or suit? After or next? For or since? Forget or leave? Full or full? Fun or funny? Get or go? Grateful or grateful? Listen or listen (to)? Tall or tall? Historical or or Home or house? How is it ...? or what is ... As? If or when? If or not? Sick or sick? To imply or draw conclusions? On the road or on the road? Is it him? Late or late? Lying or lying? Borrow or borrow? Less or less? Watch, see or watch? Low or short? Man, humanity or people? Maybe, or maybe? Maybe, or maybe? Nearest or next? Never or not ... Never? Good or sympathetic? Without a doubt or without a doubt? No or no? Now, these days or today? Open or open? Opportunities or opportunities? Opposite or before? Others, others, others or others? Exit or exit? Permission or permission? Face, face or people? Pick it up or pick it up? Play or play? Politics, politics, politics or politics? Price or prize? Principle or principle? Is it quiet or at all? Rise or rise? Remember or remind? Right or right? To rob or steal? Tell me or tell me? So what or what? Sometimes or someday? Sound or noise? Talking or talking? Such or so? There, them or them? Meet or side? Wait or wait? Wake up, wake up or wake up? Is it worth it or is it worth it? Nouns, pronouns and defining about nouns common nouns defines noun phrases pronouns of each other, each other each, everything, everything, everywhere it is nobody, no one, nothing, nowhere one and one pronouns of pronouns: uncertain (-body, -one-, -thing-where) pronouns: one, you, we, they pronouns: personal (me, me, him, etc.) Pronouns: attractive (my, my, yours, yours, etc.) Pronouns: reflections : questionable pronouns (that, who) Relative pronouns Someone, someone, something, somewhere that quantifies a little bit all or enough, at least less little, few, few, few, lot, lot, much more most, most, mostly many, many, many: quantitatively No, none of some and none question, anyone all why countless nouns , sentences and provisions on words, provisions and sentences, as well as expressions How ... as if and as if as long as as as well (a) As a comparison and contrasting terms and wishes, linking words and expressions of questions and negative sentences relative sentences reported speech and such So, not with expect, hope, think, etc. Such as the word forming the word order and focus Using English discourse markers emphasizing and down down down the Downton Exclamation Hedges (simply) Hyperbole functions : length, width, depth and height Room People's Time and place speaking types of English (formal, unofficial, etc.) useful phrases Verbs In general, we use present continuous time to talk about actions taking place now or around now. But English speakers often use a real continuous talk about pre-arranged plans or events. Through Via When we use True Continuous with this meaning, we need to add a time reference (tomorrow, tomorrow night, next Sunday) so that we know what relates to the future, not the present: Jane is working at the moment (Present Continuity) but in the evening she plays tennis (Present Continuous refers to planned activities in the future). Note: We can often use to go in instead of the present continuous to indicate future value. -- Nick is spending time with his family tonight.- Nick is going to spend time with his family tonight. How to form a true continuous statement to make the present continuous with future meaning, we use: am/is/are '-ing' the form of the verb (present engagement) and add a time marker. I'll stay home tonight. It's not working thursday. John and Samantha are getting married tomorrow. Negative suggestions We form negative, adding no to either full form or short (contract) forms: am/eat/eat/non-ing verb form We are not having a meeting in the afternoon. I'm not coming to the party tonight. The questions To form the question, we rearrange the word order, placing the verb to be in front of the subject: am/eat/are the subject -ing form of verb are you going to a concert tomorrow? Will your mom join us for dinner next week? When using Present Continuous with future value we often use Present Continuous to talk about future arrangements. A future arrangement is a plan that we have identified and organized with another person, a group of people or a company: I am working on the New Year. We stay with friends when we get to Boston.We're meeting Helen at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. It's not always necessary to find out with whom the agreement is made: I'm leaving tomorrow. (I've already bought a train ticket.) So what are we all doing at Christmas? We often use The Real Continuous to talk about things we are about to start doing. This is especially common with verbs of movement such as go, come, go away, etc.: I go to sleep now - good night. Can you help me finish my homework? -- I'm sorry, I can't: I'm going to work now. Some verbs, actions or situations cannot be used with a present continuous with future meaning because they are not part of the plan, arrangement or intention. The current continuous time for the future can only be used when an action or situation can logically be planned in advance: My leg hurts tomorrow. It is possible that he with an accident in March. It's snowing next week. No Here's a good video from Fugitive explaining the difference between going, going and present uninterrupted for future actions and events: See also: Future with Will Future with Going to I Visit my friend tomorrow. They'll come to our house on Saturday. What are you doing tonight? Remember! We can use the present continuously to talk about the arrangements (the plans you have arranged) in the future. My brother is playing football with his friends today. I'm going to the movies this weekend. Are you having a birthday party? Be careful! We usually use the present continuous when the activity has been organized. We usually use a 'go' for a plan that wasn't organized. I met Emma after school. (I spoke to her and arranged time for the meeting.) I'll watch TV after school. (That's my plan, but I didn't organize it.) We say... We don't talk... My grandmother is visiting us next week. (NOT My Grandma is visiting us next week.) We are going to Spain for our next vacation. (NOT We are going to Spain for our next holiday.) Is he going to help his mom tomorrow? (Not he's helping his mom tomorrow?) Tag tags present continuous for future use worksheet. present continuous for future use examples. present continuous for future use exercises. present continuous for future use exercises pdf. present simple and present continuous for future use exercises. esl present continuous for future use. present simple and present continuous for future use. present continuous tense for future use

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