



WE ARE
STUDYING
ENGLISH.



**Present
continuous
Tense**

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

NEGATIVE FORM

INTERROGATIVE FORM

I am walking	I am not walking	Am I walking?
You are walking	You are not walking	Are you walking?
He/she/it is walking	He/she/it is not walking	Is he/she/it walking?
We are walking	We are not walking	Are we walking?
You are walking	You are not walking	Are you walking?
They are walking	They are not walking	Are they walking?



General Rule

In general we just add **-ING** to the end of a verb.

- ✓ eat → eating
- ✓ go → going
- ✓ read → reading



Verbs ending in W, X, or Y

Do **NOT** double the final letter at the end of the verb when it is **W, X, or Y**.

- ✓ snow → snowing
- ✓ fix → fixing
- ✓ play → playing



Verbs ending in Consonant + E

Remove the **E** from the end of the verb and add **-ING**.

- ✓ dance → dancing
- ✓ ride → riding
- ✓ write → writing



Verbs ending in IE

Remove the **IE** from the end of the verb and add **-YING**.

- ✓ die → dying
- ✓ lie → lying
- ✓ tie → tying



Consonant + Vowel + Consonant

When a verb with one syllable ends in a **C + V + C** we double the final consonant.


- ✓ cut → cutting
- ✓ run → running
- ✓ stop → stopping







Exceptions: when the verb ends in IE, X, or Y



Consonant + Vowel + Letter L

 Double the final **L**

 Do **NOT** double the final **L** unless stressed

- ✓ equal →  equalling  equaling
- ✓ travel →  travelling  traveling
- ✓ control →  controlling  controlling

Last syllable is **NOT** stressed

Two or more syllables and final syllable is **NOT** stressed, do **NOT** double final letter.

- ✓ happen → happening
- ✓ open → opening
- ✓ visit → visiting

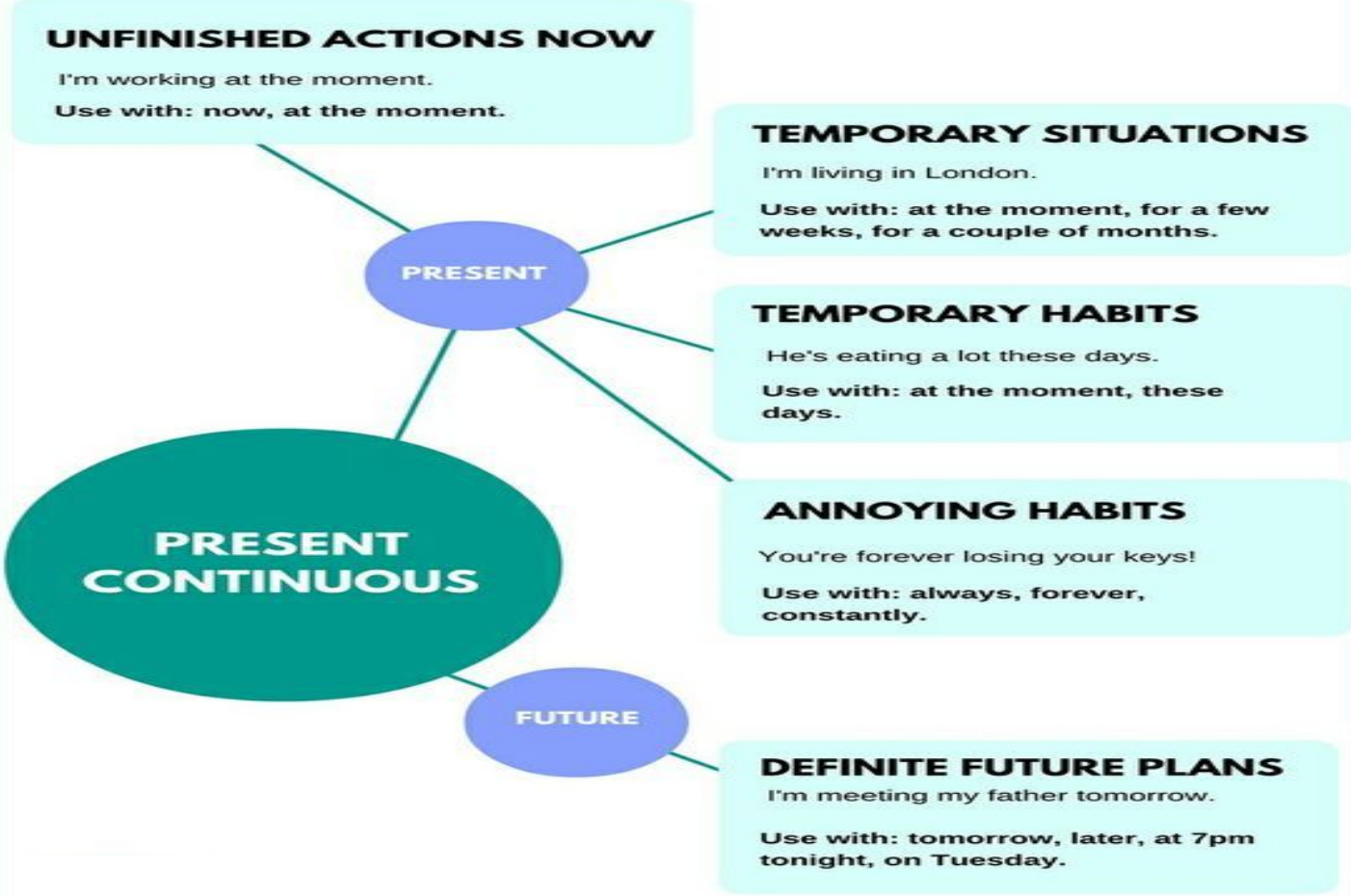


Last syllable **IS** stressed

Verb with two or more syllables and final syllable **IS** stressed, double the final letter.

- ✓ begin → beginning
- ✓ forget → forgetting
- ✓ submit → submitting





UNFINISHED ACTIONS NOW

I'm working at the moment.
Use with: now, at the moment.

TEMPORARY SITUATIONS

I'm living in London.
Use with: at the moment, for a few weeks, for a couple of months.

TEMPORARY HABITS

He's eating a lot these days.
Use with: at the moment, these days.

ANNOYING HABITS

You're forever losing your keys!
Use with: always, forever, constantly.

DEFINITE FUTURE PLANS

I'm meeting my father tomorrow.
Use with: tomorrow, later, at 7pm tonight, on Tuesday.

Stative Verbs in English

Types of stative verbs

Mental stative verbs

Refer to mental states such as feelings, beliefs, and thoughts.

Mental stative verbs include verbs such as **think, believe, understand, remember, forget, know, want, imagine, prefer, and like.**

Physical stative verbs

Refer to physical states such as possessions and states of being.

Physical stative verbs include verbs such as **own, have, weigh, contain, exist, possess, occupy, and live.**

We normally use them to talk about real-world phenomena.

Stative verb list

- Believe
- Like
- Know
- Want
- Prefer
- Seem
- Own
- Have
- Contain
- Understand
- Exist
- Possess
- Occupy
- Live
- Feel
- See
- Hear
- Smell
- Taste
- Look

STATE VERBS

descriptions / possession

be / exist
seem / look / appear / sound
have / possess / own

senses

see

smell

taste

hear

feel

emotions

love
like
adore
care for
hate
dislike
mind

ideas

know
think
imagine
believe
doubt
suppose
recognize
remember
forget
understand
mean

attitudes

hope
want
wish
desire
need
prefer
appreciate
value

physical sensations

hurt / ache / itch

measurements

measure / weigh / cost

relationships

belong to / depend on / owe

