

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον present continuous για να μιλήσουμε για:

- μια πράξη που συμβαίνει τώρα (1)
- μια πράξη που εξελίσσεται τώρα(2) (ξεκίνησε στο παρελθόν και συνεχίζεται τώρα μέχρι κάποια στιγμή στο μέλλον)
- μία οριστική ρύθμιση/μια πράξη που κανονίζουμε να γίνει στο μέλλον (3).

Παραδείγματα:

- Please be quiet. <u>I'm watching</u> television. (1)
- <u>She's studying</u> Italian at the university. (2)
- <u>They're booking</u> the hotel tomorrow. (3)

Level: beginner

We use the present progressive tense:

- 1. When somebody is doing something at this moment.
 - Sarah is changing her clothes right now.
 - Her boyfriend is waiting for her.
 - We are learning the progressive tense in English.

2. When something is happening at this moment. When the action has started but hasn't finished.

It is snowing at the moment.

- The economy is growing at an exponential rate.
- The children are sleeping so please be quiet.

3. To talk about something that is happening **around the time of speaking** but not necessarily at that exact moment.

- Alfredo is studying a lot for his exam.
- I'm reading a great book. (Not necessary right at this moment)
- We are planning a trip to Jamaica.

4. future plans or arrangements:

Mary **is going** to a new school <u>next term</u>. What **are** you **doing** <u>next week</u>?

Stative verbs

We do not normally use the continuous with stative verbs. Stative verbs include:

• verbs of thinking and feeling:

believe	love	recognise	understand
dislike	hate	remember	want
know	prefer	suppose	wish
like	realise	think (= believe)	

verbs of the senses:

appear	look	smell	taste
feel	seem	sound	

others:

agree	belong	need	own
be	disagree	owe	possess

We normally use the simple present instead:

I understand you. (NOT I am understanding you.) This cake tastes wonderful. (NOT This cake is tasting wonderful.)

Level: intermediate

We also use the present continuous to talk about:

• something which is happening before and after a specific time:

At eight o'clock we **are** usually **having** breakfast. When I get home the children **are doing** their homework.

• something which we think is temporary:

Michael is at university. He's studying history. I'm working in London for the next two weeks.

• something which is **new** and **contrasts** with a previous state:

These days most people **are using** email instead of writing letters. What sort of clothes **are** teenagers **wearing** nowadays? What sort of music **are** they **listening** to?

• something which is changing, growing or developing:

The children **are growing up** quickly. The climate **is changing** rapidly. Your English **is improving**.

• something which happens again and again (or to express annoyance):

It's always raining in London. They are always arguing. George is great. He's always laughing.

Note that we normally use *always* with this use.

Level: advanced

We can use the present continuous to talk about the <u>past</u> when we are:

• telling a story:

The other day I'm just walking down the street when suddenly this man comes up to me and asks me to lend him some money. Well, he's carrying a big stick and he looks a bit dangerous, so I'm wondering what to do ...

• summarising a book, film or play:

Harry Potter is a pupil at Hogwarts school. One day when he is playing Quidditch he sees a strange object in the sky. He wonders what is happening ...

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