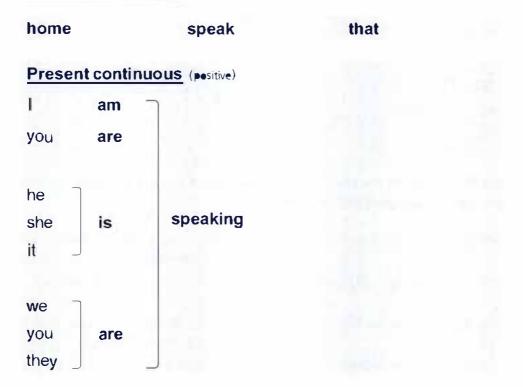
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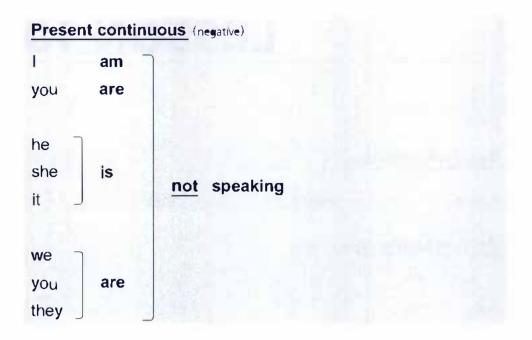


Present continuous



We use the present continuous for an action that we are doing now. For example, I am going to the door; I am coming from the door; I am closing the book; I am opening the book.

54	Whatam I doing?	You're opening the book
	What am I doing?	You're closing the book
	What am I doing?	You're going to the door
	Are you speaking English?	Yes, I'm speaking English
	Is he/she sitting on a chair?	Yes, he's/she's sittin∎ on a chair



For the negative, we say "not". For example, I am not speaking french; you are not standing on the table.

55 Am I writing in the book?

Are you speaking ... (student's language)?

Is he standing on the floor?

Is she speaking French?

Are we going home?

Are they standing behindthe house?

No, you aren't writing in the book; you're reading the book

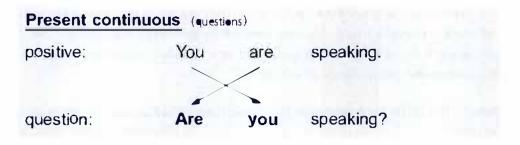
No, I'm not speaking ...;
I'm speaking English

No, he isn't standing on the floor; he's sitting on the chair

No, she isn't speaking French; she's speaking English

No, we aren't going home; we're remaining in the room

No, they aren't standing behind the house; they're standing in front of the house



"You are speaking" is a positive sentence. For a question, we put "are" before "you" and we say "Are you speaking?"

Are you sitting on a chair?

Yes, I'm sitting on a chair

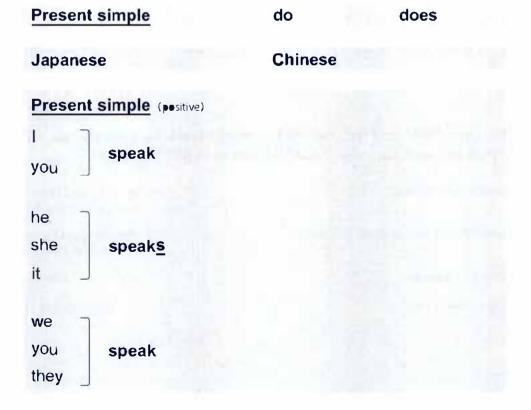
What am I doing?

You're closing the book

56 Ask him/her a question with the present continuous.

What are you doing? Am I writing? etc.





We use the present continuous for an action we are doing now, whereas we use the present simple for an action we do generally. For example, now you are speaking English, but generally you speak He is not reading a book now, but generally he reads books.

57 What's the difference between the present continuous and the present simple?

The difference between the

present continuous and the present simple is that we use the present continuous for an action we are doing now, whereas we use the present simple for an action we do generally

With the present simple, we use the word "do". The word "do" hasn't gota meaning, but we use it in questions and negative sentences. For example, we say "Do you speak Japanese?" and "You do not speak Japanese".

Are you reading that book?

No, I'm not reading this book

Do you read that book? Yes, I read this book

Are you writing? No, I'm not writing

Do you write? Yes, I write

Am I going to the door?

No, you aren't going to the door;

you're remaining on the chair

Do I go to the door afterthe lesson? Yes, you go to the door

after the lesson

For "he", "she" and "it", we use the word "does". For example, we say "Does he speak Japanese?" and "He does not speak Japanese".

Is he going home?

No, he isn't going home;

he's remaining in the room

Does he go home after the lesson? Yes, he goes home

after the lesson

S\$ Is she speaking? No, she isn't speaking

Does she speak? Yes, she speaks

do not	don't		
does not	doesn't	remain	
Present simple	(negative)		
you do no	t speak		
he she does	not speak		
it			
you do no	t speak		

For the negative of the present simple, we use the words "do not" and we say "I do not speak Chinese". The contraction of "do not" is "don't" – "I don't speak Chinese".

What's the negative of "I speak"?

The negative of "I speak" is "I don't speak"

59 Do you remain here after the less on?

No, I don't remain here after the lesson; I go home

Do they speak Japanese?

No, they don't speak Japanese; they speak ...

Do I read books in Chinese?

No, you don't read books in Chinese; you read books in English For "he", "she" and "it", we use the words "does not" for the negative, and we say "He does not speak Chinese". The contraction of "does not" is "doesn't' - "He doesn't speak Chinese".

What's the negative of "he speaks"?

The negative of "he speaks" is "he doesn't speak"

Does he/she speak Japanese?

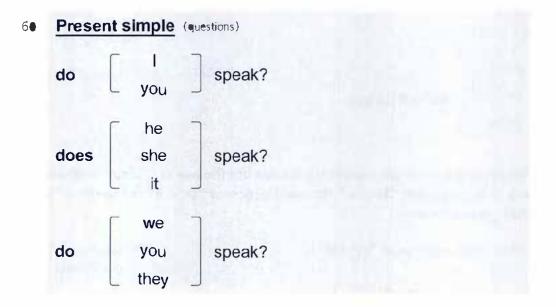
No, he/she doesn't speak Japanese; he/she speaks ...

Does he/she remain here afterthe lesson?

No, he/she doesn't remain here after the lesson; he/she goes home after the lesson

Does he/she write in German?

No, he/she doesn't write in German; he/she writes in ...



For questions, we use the words "do" and "does", and we say "Do you speak Chinese?" or "Does she write in German?"

Ask him/her a question with the word "do", please.

Do you speak English? Do they read their books at home?

Ask him/her a questi on with the word "does", please.

Does he speak Chinese? Does she read books in French?



You aren't Mrs Brown;/ you're Mr Green./ I'm Mrs Brown./ Six, seven, eight,/ nine, ten./ The women/ are standing/ under the light/ in front of/ the picture./ Where's the house?/ It's behind her./ What am I doing?/ You're taking the bag/ from me,/ dosing it,/ and putting it/ on the floor./ Which door/ is open?/ That door is./ Eleven, twelve, thirteen,/ fourteen, fifteen.