

LESSON 10

53



See Chart 5

Present continuous

home

speak

that

Present continuous (positive)

I	am	} speaking
you	are	
he	is	
she		
it		
we	are	
you		
they		

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 What **am** 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 **sitting** on a chair

Present continuous (negative)

I	am	} <u>not</u> speaking
you	are	
he	is	
she		
it		
we	are	
you		
they		

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? No, you aren't writing in the book; you're reading the book
- Are you speaking ... (student's language)? No, I'm not speaking ...; I'm speaking English
- Is he standing on the floor? No, he isn't standing on the floor; he's sitting on the chair
- Is she speaking French? No, she isn't speaking French; she's speaking English
- Are we going home? No, we aren't going home; we're remaining in the room
- Are they standing behind the house? No, they aren't standing behind the house; they're standing in front of the house

Present continuous (questions)

positive: You are speaking.

question: **Are** **you** speaking?

"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.



See Chart 5

Present simple

do

does

Japanese

Chinese

Present simple (positive)

I
you] **speak**

he
she
it] **speaks**

we
you
they] **speak**

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 got a 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 after the 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

- 58 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)

I
you] do not speak

he
she
it] does not speak

we
you
they] do not 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 lesson?

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 after the 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 ...

60 **Present simple** (questions)

do [I
you] speak?

does [he
she
it] speak?

do [we
you
they] speak?

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 question 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, / closing it, / and putting it / on the floor. / Which door / is open? / That door is. / Eleven, twelve, thirteen, / fourteen, fifteen.