## Study this example situation:

Ann is in her car. She is on her way to work. She is driving to work.

This means: she is driving now, at the time of speaking. The action is not finished.

Am/is/are -ing is the present continuous:

I am (= I'm) driving
he/she/it is (= he's, etc.) working
we/you/they are (= we're, etc.) doing, etc.



В

I am doing something = I'm in the middle of doing something; I've started doing it and I haven't finished yet. Often the action is happening at the time of speaking:

- Please don't make so much noise. I'm working. (not I work)
- "Where's Lauren?" "She's taking a bath." (not She takes a bath)
- Let's go out now. It isn't raining anymore. (not It doesn't rain)
- (at a party) Hello, Lisa. Are you enjoying the party? (not Do you enjoy)
- I'm tired. I'm going to bed now. Good night!

But the action is not necessarily happening at the time of speaking. For example:

Tom and Ann are talking. Tom says:



I'm reading an interesting book at the moment. I'll lend it to you when I've finished it.

Tom is not reading the book at the time of speaking. He means that he has started it but has not finished it yet. He is in the middle of reading it.

Here are some more examples:

- Maria wants to work in Italy, so she is studying Italian. (but perhaps she isn't studying Italian exactly at the time of speaking)
- Some friends of mine are building their own house.

C

We use the present continuous when we talk about things happening in a period around now (for example, today / this week / tonight, etc.):

- "You're working hard today." "Yes, I have a lot to do." (not You work hard today)
- "Is Sarah working this week?" "No, she's on vacation."

We use the present continuous when we talk about changes happening now or around now:

- The population of the world is rising very fast. (not rises)
- Is your English getting better? (not Does your English get better?)

1

|      | Complete the sentences using one of the following verbs in the correct form.  |
|------|---|
|      | come get happen look make start stay try work   |
|      | 1. "You <u>re working</u> hard today." "Yes, I have a lot to do."   |
|      | 2 I for Christine Do you know where she is?   |
|      | 2. I for Christine. Do you know where she is? 3. It dark. Should I turn on the light?   |
|      | 4. They don't have anywhere to live at the moment. They   |
|      | with friends until they find a place.   |
|      | 5 "Appl Let's gol" "OK I  |
|      | 5. "Ann! Let's go!" "OK, I" 6. Do you have an umbrella? It to rain.   |
|      | 7. You a lot of poise Could you please be quieter?  |
|      | 7. You a lot of noise. Could you please be quieter?  I to concentrate.  |
|      | 8. Why are all these people here? What?   |
|      | 6. Why are all these people here: what:   |
| 1.2  | Use the words in parentheses to complete the questions.   |
|      | 1. "Is Brad working this week?" "No, he's on vacation." (Brad / work)   |
|      | 2. Why at me like that? What's the matter? (you / look)   |
|      | 3. "Jenny is a student at the university." "Is she? What?" (she / study)  |
|      | 4. to the radio, or can I turn it off? (anybody / listen)   |
|      | 5. How is your English? better? (it / get)  |
|      | 1. "Is Brad working this week?" "No, he's on vacation." (Brad / work)  2. Why at me like that? What's the matter? (you / look)  3. "Jenny is a student at the university." "Is she? What ?" (she / study)  4 to the radio, or can I turn it off? (anybody / listen)  5. How is your English? better? (it / get) |
| 1.3  | Put the verb into the correct form. Sometimes you need the negative (I'm not  |
|      | doing, etc.).   |
|      | 1. I'm tired. I <u>im going</u> (go) to bed now. Good night!  |
|      | 2. We can go out now. It <u>isn't raining</u> (rain) anymore.   |
|      | 3. Laura phoned me last night. She's on vacation in France. She (have)  |
|      | a great time and doesn't want to come back  |
|      | a great time and doesn't want to come back.  4. I want to lose weight, so this week I   |
|      | 5. Angele has just started evening classes. She   |
|      | 6. I think Dave and Amy had an argument. They (study) derman.   |
| *    | each other.   |
|      | cach other.   |
| 1.4  | Read this conversation between Brian and Sarah. Put the verbs into the correct form.  |
| 11-1 | Sarah: Brian! I haven't seen you in ages. What (1) are you doing (you / do)   |
|      | these days?   |
| 1, , | Brian: I (2) (train) to be a police officer.  |
|      | Sarah: Really? What's it like? (3) (you / enjoy) it?  |
|      | Brian: It's all right. How about you?   |
|      | Sarah: Well actually I (4) (not / work) right now   |
|      | Sarah: Well, actually, I (4) (not / work) right now.  I (5) (try) to find a job, but it's not easy. But I'm pretty busy.  |
|      | I (6) (paint) my apartment.   |
|      | Brian: (7) (you / do) it alone?   |
|      | Sarah: No, some friends of mine (8) (help) me.  |
|      | Surun: 140, some mends of mine (6) (help) me.   |
| 1.5  | Complete the sentences using one of these verbs: change fall get increase rise  |
|      | You don't have to use all the verbs, and you can use a verb more than once.   |
|      |   |
|      | <ol> <li>The population of the world <u>is rising</u> very fast.</li> <li>Robert is still sick, but he <u>better slowly.</u></li> <li>The world Things never stay the same.</li> </ol>  |
|      | 2. The world Things never stay the same   |
|      | 4 The cost of living Every year things are more expensive   |
|      | <ol> <li>The cost of living Every year things are more expensive.</li> <li>The economic situation is already very bad, and it worse.</li> </ol>   |
|      | J. The economic situation is already very bad, and it worse.  |