



**Nombre del alumno: Josué Roberto
Pérez López**

**Nombre del profesor: Heydi Janeth
Cruz Zurita**

**Nombre del trabajo: Writing and
research**

Materia: Ingles III

Grado: 3°

Grupo: a

Frontera Comalapa, Chiapas a 11 de julio de 2021.

In San Cristobal there is very cold and in spring there is very hot.

I like San Cristobal because there are many cafes, and there are many handicraft shops. Also there are many people from different countries.

There are many restaurants with variety of food.

In the streets there are many people walking.

Present continuous: use

The five main uses of the present continuous are:

1.- Describe actions that occur at the exact moment you speak or write

Example: You are studying English.

2.- Establish contexts. Talk about general, personal or social situations that occur today. In these cases, it can be accompanied by adverbs such as currently, lately or these days, among others.

Example: She is working a lot lately.

3.- Anticipate facts, appointments, events or actions that will occur in the future. The speaker must be sure that they will happen.

Example: They are going to the zoo next Saturday.

4.- Mention temporary events.

Example: Today is snowing, but yesterday was sunny.

5.- Describe actions that occur constantly. In these cases the sentence is reinforced with adverbs such as always, forever, constantly, among others.

Example: The birds are always singing since sunrise.

How to form the present continuous (structure)

Like other verb tenses, the present continuous in English has three modes: affirmative, negative and interrogative.

Affirmative: Subject + verb to be + verb in gerund + complement

Negative: Subject + verb to be + not + gerund verb + complement

Interrogative: Verb to be + subject + gerund verb + complement

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am listening to music	I am not listening to music	Am I listening to music?
You are listening to music	You are not listening to music	Are you listening to music?
He is listening to music	He is not listening to music	Is he listening to music?

She is listening to music	She is not listening to music	Is she listening to music?
It is listening to music	It is not listening to music	Is it listening to music?
We are listening to music	We are not listening to music	Are we listening to music?
They are listening to music	They are not listening to music	Are they listening to music?

Rules

As you can see, the dominant ending in this verb tense is –ing, however, the following rules for the formation of gerunds in some verbs should be emphasized:

Rule 1. All verbs end in –ing.

You don't have to think about this too much. Every verb conjugated in the present continuous must have this ending.

Example: The elephant is playing in the water.

Rule 2. When a verb ends in a consonant, the last letter must be doubled to add the ending –ing.

Example: The jaguar is running.

Rule 3. If the verb ends in a silent e, this letter is removed and the ending –ing is placed.

Example: They are dancing cumbias.

Rule 4. Verbs that end in double e keep this ending and add –ing to the end.

Example: I am seeing my lawyer next Monday.

Rule 5. Verbs ending in –ie substitute a and + -ing.

Example: He is lying to his boss.

Exceptions

The nature of some verbs prevents their conjugation in the present continuous in English, so they usually do not have the ending -ing. These verbs are known as "state" or stative verbs. What do the stative verbs point to? Emotional or mental states, sensations, communication and others.