

SUBJECT: ENGLISH FOUR.

CAREER: GENERAL NURSING.

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STUDENT'S NAME: KERILIN DOMINGUEZ MARQUEZ.

GROUP: "A".

FOURTH QUARTER.

WORK: SÚPER NOTA EN PRESENTE CONTINUO.

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SÚPER NOTA EN PRESENTE CONTINUO CON 10 AFIRMACIONES, 10 NEGATIVAS, 10 INTERROGATIVAS.

El presente continuo o presente progresivo (present continuous, or present progressive in English) is one of the present tenses used in English.

USE

The present continuous is used on these occasions:

- ▼ To describe something that is happening at the exact moment of stating it: The boy is crying. (El niño está llorando).
- ▼ To describe an action that takes place now but not at the exact moment it is stated: He is working in Dubai. (Él está trabajando en Dubái).
- ▼ To describe an event planned for the future: I'm resitting my French exam on Tuesday. (Reharé mi examen de francés el martes).
- With always, but meaning often (used to emphasize the frequency of a situation in a humorous or hyperbolic way): My mother is always making me go to school! (Mi madre siempre me hace ir a la escuela) and She is always playing with that doll! (Ella siempre juega con esa muñeca).
- ▼ To describe an action that is taking place now and is subject to interruption: Ellen cannot come to the phone since she is sleeping (Ellen no puede atender el teléfono, porque está durmiendo).

CONSTRUCTION

AFFIRMATIVE

To form the present continuous, use the appropriate conjugation of the verb to be in its present form (am, is, are), and then the gerund of the chosen verb.

(S + am, is and are + V-ing + C)

NEGATIVE

In the negative form, just add "not" after the verb "to be"

INTERROGATIVE

When the interrogative mood is used with the present continuous, the verb to be is not used as with the present simple, instead, the position of the conjugation of the verb to be and the gerund is exchanged.

In the questions we must put the verb "to be" (in any of its three forms in the present) at the beginning.

If it is an open question, we must remember that at the beginning my auxiliary (verb to be) does not go to the beginning, but a Wh- word (what, where, when, how, why which, etc.) and then the same order of closed question.

(is, are and am + S + V - ing + C)

FOR EXAMPLE

	1. I am working in the school.
	2. He is playing in the park.
	3. She traveling to Canada.
	4. He taking a bath in the river.
AFFIRMATIVE	5. I am running as fast as I can.
	6. My unele is fixing his cars these dars.
	7. He is counting the stars in the sky.
	8. They are singing karaoke.
	9. We are doing homework in the living room.
	10. She is making a cake at home.
	She is not reading the newspaper in the living room.
	2. You are not working very hard.
	3. They are not playing in the park.
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NEGATIVE	4. She is not doing the work of two people.
NEGATIVE	5. They are not selling books there.
	6. They are not playing chess.
	7. The telephone is not ringing.
	8. He is not speaking German.
	9. The boy is not crying because his toy is broken.
	10. The plane is not leaving the airport.
	1. Is he sleeping in your bed? Yes, he is.
	2. Is he working on the ranch? No, he isn`t.
	Are they running in the field? No, they aren`t.
	Are they eating male? Yes, they are.
INTERROGATIVE	Is she eating in the park? No, she isn`t.
	6. Am I playing with your cousin? Yes, you are.
	7. Am I swimming in Acapulco? No, you not.
	8. Am I smoking drug? Yes, you are.
	9. Is she listening pop? Yes, she is
	10. Are you crying for your boyfriend? No, I'm not.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

El presente continuo indica una acción que se está desarrollando ahora, en este preciso momento (now, at the moment)

Se forma con un SUJETO + am, is, are + verbo acabado en "ING", y se traduce por el "gerundio" español.

(Yo estoy estudiando).

Ella está comiendo SHE IS EATING Así pues, el PC tiene dos verbos: uno AUXILIAR (am, is, are) y otro PRINCIPAL (acabado en "ING")

Si queremos convertir una oración de PRESENTE SIMPLE a
PRESENTE CONTINUO, lo primero que debemos hacer es NO
OLVIDARNOS de colocar "am, is, are" delante del verbo
principal, que DEBE TERMINAR siempre en "ING"