## SETUPI

### PRESENT PROGRESSIVE: AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE FORMS

Subject	Structure	Examples	
		Affirmative	Negative
I	Subject + am (not) + verb with -ing ending + complement.	I am sleeping.	I am not playing.
He/She/It	Subject + is (not) + verb with -ing ending + complement.	He is doing homework.	He is not running.
You / We / They	Subject + <i>are</i> ( <i>not</i> ) + verb with – <i>ing</i> ending + complement.	You are watching TV.	You are not reading.

- We use the present progressive to describe an action at the moment of speaking.
- In negative sentences, we add *not* between the verb *to be* and the verb with *-ing* ending. We can also use these contractions: 'm not, isn't, aren't.

## Spelling rules to add -ing to verbs

Most verbs	Verbs ending in -e	Verbs ending in -ie	Verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant
play = playing cry = crying	slide = sliding ride = riding	die = dying tie = tying	beg = begging begin = beginning
bark = barking	write = writing	lie = lying	run = running



## SETUPI

#### UNIT 3

#### PRESENT PROGRESSIVE: INTERROGATIVE FORM

### Yes / No questions

Subject	Structure	Examples
I	Am + subject + verb with  -ing  ending  +  complement?	Am I studying English? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
You / We / They	Are + subject + verb with $-ing$ ending + complement?	Are the children eating lunch? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
He / She / It	<i>Is</i> + subject + verb with – <i>ing</i> ending + complement?	Is he reading a book? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

### Wh-questions

Subject	Structure	Examples
I	Wh- word + $am$ + subject + verb with $-ing$ ending + complement?	What am I studying? I'm studying English.
You / We / They	Wh- word + $are$ + subject + verb with $-ing$ ending + complement?	Where are we going? We're going to the mall.
He / She / It	Wh– word + $is$ + subject + verb with – $ing$ ending + complement?	Why is she crying? She's crying because she's sad.

Yes / No questions can be answered with short answers.

- Wh- questions ask for specific information.
- Short answers use am, is, or are in affirmative or negative form.
- Wh- words are what, where, when, why, how, etc.



UNIT 3

# SETUPI

### SIMPLE PRESENT VS. PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

	Simple present	Present progressive
Affirmative	Subject + verb (+ -s in 3 <sup>rd</sup> person) + complement.  I play football every Friday.	Subject + verb <i>to be</i> + verb with – <i>ing</i> ending + complement.  Carla <b>is talking</b> on the phone at the moment.
Negative	Subject + don't / doesn't + verb + complement. He doesn't play football.	Subject + verb to be + not + verb with -ing ending + complement.  They aren't watching TV.
Yes / No questions	Do / Does + Subject + Verb + complement?  Does she play tennis once a week?	Verb to be + subject + verb with -ing ending + complement?  Are you doing your homework right now?
Wh- questions	Wh-word + do / does + subject + verb + complement? Where do you study?	Wh-word + verb to be + subject + verb with -ing ending + complement? What are you doing?

- We use simple present for habits, repeated actions, true facts, instructions, and schedules.
- We use present progressive for actions happening at or around the time of speaking, and continuing actions.

