

# Simple present vs present continues

I go to school everyday.

I'm going to school by bus.

She cooks dinner she is a cook.

She is cooking right now.

They paly basketball every Sunday.

They are playing football in the park today.

I have 8 classes every week.

Me and my sister are talking.

We use **simple present** to talk about :

1. Things we do often or repeated actions or everyday activities (routines)

We can use adverbs like (always/usually/never/often...) or words like: everyday/every week/normally...

Example: I go to work every day. (+)

I don't go to gym very often. (-)

Do you walk 1 hour a day? (?)

2. To talk about facts or truth.

The water boils in 100 degrees.

We use **present continues** to talk about actions which are happening at the moment (right now) or out of routine.

Example:

I always wear black but I'm wearing jeans today. (out of routine)

I'm making cake now, I can't talk with you.

## Present continuous

<b>Positive</b>	I'm (am) <b>waking</b> up. You/We/They're (are) <b>getting</b> dressed. He/She/It's (is) <b>eating</b> breakfast.
<b>Negative</b>	I'm (am) <b>not brushing</b> my hair. You/We/They <b>aren't</b> (are not) <b>going</b> to school. (or You/We/They're <b>not going</b> to school.) He/She/It <b>isn't</b> (is not) <b>helping</b> . (or He/She/ It's <b>not helping</b> .)
<b>Questions</b>	<b>Am I eating</b> lunch? <b>Are you/we/they making</b> breakfast? <b>Is he/she/it drinking</b> hot chocolate?
<b>Short answers</b>	Yes, I <b>am</b> . No, I'm <b>not</b> . Yes, you/we/they <b>are</b> . No, you/we/they <b>aren't</b> . (or you/we/they're <b>not</b> .) Yes, he/she/it <b>is</b> . No, he/she/it <b>isn't</b> . (or he/she/it's <b>not</b> .)

## Present continuous

most verbs add <i>-ing</i>	<i>go</i> → <i>going</i> <i>brush</i> → <i>brushing</i> <i>eat</i> → <i>eating</i>
verbs ending in <i>-e</i> : remove <i>-e</i> and add <i>-ing</i>	<i>wake</i> → <i>waking</i> <i>have</i> → <i>having</i>
verbs ending in <i>-ie</i> : change the <i>-ie</i> to <i>-y</i> and add <i>-ing</i>	<i>lie</i> → <i>lying</i>
one-syllable verbs ending in a consonant + a vowel + a consonant (except <i>w, x</i> or <i>y</i> ): double the consonant and add <i>-ing</i>	<i>get dressed</i> → <i>getting dressed</i> <i>shop</i> → <i>shopping</i>
two-syllable verbs ending in a stressed vowel + a consonant: double the consonant and add <i>-ing</i>	<i>begin</i> → <i>beginning</i> (but <i>open</i> → <i>opening</i> )
In British English, we double the final <i>l</i> in <i>travel</i> .	<i>travel</i> → <i>travelling</i> (American English: <i>travel</i> → <i>traveling</i> )