

Chapter 7-2

Present Continuous Tense 現在進行時

Additional Notes

1. Present Continuous Tense: Structure ●

1) Positive Sentences

Structure: **Subject** + **am/is/are** + **verb-ing**

Examples:

- I **am working** now.
- You **are studying** English.
- We **are playing** football.
- They **are living** in London.
- He **is working** today.
- She **is studying** English.
- It **is running** well.

2) Negative Sentences

Structure: **Subject** + **am/is/are** + **not** + **verb-ing**
(**isn't/aren't**)

Examples:

- I **am not working** today.
- They **are not (aren't) playing** basketball.
- He **is not (isn't) working** now.

Notice:

✓ He isn't working.
✗ He isn't work.

✓ She isn't studying.
✗ She isn't study.

3) Question Sentences

Structure: **Am / Is / Are** + **subject** + **verb-ing** + ?

Examples:

- **Are you playing** football?
- **Are they living** here?
- **Is he working** today?
- **Is she studying** English?

Notice:

✓ Is he working?

✗ Is he work?

✓ Are they playing?

✗ Are they play?

4) Common Mistakes

Incorrect

✗ He working now.

Correct

✓ He is working now.

Incorrect

✗ They are play football.

Correct

✓ They are playing football.

Incorrect

✗ She study English now.

Correct

✓ She is studying English now.

Incorrect

✗ Is she study English?

Correct

✓ Is she studying English?

2. Present Continuous Tense: Verb Form ●

In the Present Continuous Tense, every sentence needs:

- A **be verb** (am, is, are)
- A **verb + ing**

Structure: **Subject** + **be verb** + **verb-ing**

Examples:

I am working now.	He is working now.	You are working now.
	She is working now.	We are working now.
	It is working well.	They are working now.

The main verb changes to the -ing form. This is called the **present participle** [現在分詞].

1) Subject and Be Verb Agreement

The **be** verb must agree with the subject.

Subject	Be Verb
I	am
you	are
we	are
they	are
he	is
she	is

it	is
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Examples:

- I **am** studying English.
- They **are** playing football.
- He **is** reading a book.

2) Present Participle Rules

a. Rule 1: Add -ING

For most verbs, simply add **-ing**.

Examples:

- work → work**ing**
- play → play**ing**
- read → read**ing**
- eat → eat**ing**
- learn → learn**ing**

Sentences:

- He is **working** in his office.
- She is **playing** tennis.
- Tom is **reading** a book.

b. Rule 2: Drop Final E and Add -ING

If a verb ends in **e**, remove the **e** and add **-ing**.

Examples:

- make → mak**ing**
- write → writ**ing**
- take → tak**ing**
- dance → danc**ing**
- drive → driv**ing**

Sentences:

- He is **making** lunch.
- She is **writing** an email.
- They are **taking** a test.

c. Rule 3: Double the Final Consonant and Add -ING

For short verbs ending in: **vowel + consonant**, double the final consonant before adding **-ing**.

Examples:

- run → **running**
- sit → **sitting**
- swim → **swimming**
- stop → **stopping**
- jog → **jogging**

Sentences:

- She is **running** in the park.
- He is **sitting** near the window.
- They are **swimming** in the pool.

d. Rule 4: Keep Y and Add -ING

When a verb ends in **y**, simply add **-ing**.

Examples:

- study → **studying**
- play → **playing**
- enjoy → **enjoying**
- carry → **carrying**
- buy → **buying**

Sentences:

- She is **studying** English.
- They are **enjoying** the movie.
- My father is **buying** groceries.

3) Common Present Continuous Verb Form

Base Verb	Verb + ING
work	working
play	playing
read	reading
eat	eating
make	making
write	writing
take	taking
dance	dancing
run	running
sit	sitting
swim	swimming
stop	stopping
study	studying

enjoy	enjoying
buy	buying

3. Present Continuous Tense: Adverbs of Time ●

In the **Present Continuous Tense**, adverbs of time show that an action is **happening now** or **at the present time**.

Examples:

- Now [現在]
- right now [此刻]
- at the moment [目前、當下]
- currently [目前、當前]
- today
- this week
- this month
- these days

Sentences:

- I am doing my homework **now**.
- She is talking on the phone **at the moment**.
- We are working on a project **this week**.
- They are studying hard **these days**.

Position of Adverbs of Time

Adverbs of time usually come at the **end of a sentence**.

Structure: **Subject** + **am/is/are** + **Verb-ing** + **Adverb of Time**

Examples:

- I **am** **studying** **now**.
- She **is** **reading** a book **at the moment**.
- We **are** **working** hard **this week**.
- They **are** **learning** English **these days**.

Note:

Some adverbs of time can also appear at the **beginning of a sentence** for emphasis.

Examples:

- **Today**, I **am** **working** from home.
- **This week**, we **are** **preparing** for our exams [考試].
- **These days**, she **is** **learning** Japanese [日語].