

PRESENT SIMPLE /  
PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Review

# Present simple: 'think'

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
Common expressions	<b>always, usually, often, sometimes, never, rarely, occasionally, every ____, on Mondays...</b>	
Affirmative	think	think <b>s</b>
Negative	<b>don't</b> think	<b>doesn't</b> think
Interrogative	<b>Do</b> ____ think... ?	<b>Does</b> ____ think... ?

# Adding '-s' to the third person

1. If the verb ends in **SS**, **X**, **CH**, **SH** or the letter **O**, we add + **ES** in the third person.

Kiss- **Kisses**

Fix- **Fixes**

Watch- **Watches**

Crash- **Crashes**

Go- **Goes**

- A mechanic **fixes** cars.
- She **watches** soap operas every afternoon.
- He **kisses** his wife before he **goes** to work.

# Adding '-s' to the third person

2. If the verb ends in a **Consonant + Y**, we remove the Y and + **IES** in the third person.

Carry - **Carries**

Hurry - **Hurries**

Study - **Studies**

Deny - **Denies**

- Isabel **studies** every night.
- The baby **cries** all the time.
- He **denies** all responsibility.

# Present continuous: 'think'

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
Common expressions	<b>now, at the moment, at present, this year, Look!, Listen!, today, tonight</b> thinking	
Affirmative	<b>am / are thinking</b>	is thinking
Negative	<b>am not / aren't thinking</b>	<b>isn't thinking</b>
Interrogative	<b>Am / Are ___ thinking... ?</b>	<b>Is ___ thinking... ?</b>

# Adding '-ing' to the verb

1) If the verb ends in an E we remove the E and add ING.

to live - living

to have - having

to make - making

to take - taking

- People **are living** longer now than they were 100 years ago.
- We **are making** a chocolate cake.
- He **was taking** his time to get ready.

# Adding '-ing' to the verb

2). If the verb ends in a consonant + vowel + consonant, we double the final consonant and add ING.

to stop - stopping

to sit - sitting

to plan - planning

to get - getting

to swim - swimming

- The policeman is stopping the traffic.
- We are planning a surprise party for our teacher.
- I think I am getting a cold.

# Adding '-ing' to the verb

3). If a two-syllable verb ends in a consonant + vowel + consonant, we **do not** double the final consonant when the stress is on the first syllable.

to happen - happening

to enter - entering

to offer - offering

to suffer - suffering

- What is happening?
- They are offering a discount.
- Many people are suffering from a lack of food and water.



# Adding '-ing' to the verb

4). But, we do not double the final consonant when the verb ends in W, X or Y or when the final syllable is not emphasized.

to fix - fixing

to enjoy - enjoying

to snow - snowing

- He fixing his bike.
- We are enjoying this great weather.
- It's snowing outside.

# Adding '-ing' to the verb

5). If the verb ends in IE we change it to YING.

to lie - lying

to die - dying

to tie - tying

- I know you are lying to me!
- You should water your plant more because I think it is dying.
- The little boy is tying his shoelaces.

# Adding ‘-ing’ to the verb

6). If the verb ends in consonant + vowel + L, we normally double the final L and add ING.

Note: In the United States (US) they do not double the L when the accent is on the first syllable

## **Infinitive ING form (UK)**

to travel- travelling -  
to marvel - marvelling -

## **ING form (US)**

traveling  
marveling

- I have been travelling around South America for 6 months.
- He was marvelling at her beauty.

# Adding '-ing' to the verb

7). If the verb ends in a stressed vowel + R, we double the final R and add ING.

refer - referring

defer - deferring

- Are you referring to this one or that one?
- They are thinking of deferring payment of their mortgage.

# Adding '-ing' to the verb

8). If the verb ends in an **unstressed** vowel + R, we do **not** double the final R and add ING.

to offer - offering

to suffer - suffering

to whisper - whispering

- I am offering you a special deal.
- He is now suffering the consequences of his actions.
- I wonder what he is whispering in her ear.

