PRESENT CONTINUOUS

A.- FORMA

El presente continuo en inglés se forma con el auxiliar “to be” en presente más el verbo en gerundio.

Subject + To be (present) + Verb - ING

AFFIRMATIVE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Subject | To Be | Verb - ING |
| I | am | playing |
| He / She / It | is | writing |
| You / we / They | are | cooking |

E.g.: I am having a cup of coffee

E.g.: He is watching TV at this moment E.g.: We are studying English

Reglas para añadir - ING al verbo:

• Infinitivo + ING

E.g.: to watch > watching   
E.g.: to drink > drinking

• Infinitivo que acaba en - E, se suprime esa - E final al añadir -ING:   
 E.g.: to have > having

E.g.: to write > writing   
E.g.: to come > coming

• Infinitivo de una sílaba que acaba en vocal + consonante duplica la

consonante final al añadir - ING:

E.g.: to sit > sitting

E.g.: to run > running   
E.g.: to put > putting

• Infinitivo de dos sílabas cuya última sílaba acaba en vocal + consonante   
 duplica la consonante final si esa última sílaba es la que lleva el acento   
 (Br. Engl.):

E.g.: to pre’fer > preferring (el apostrofe señala donde recae el acento) E.g.: to for’get > forgetting

Comparar con to ‘differ > differing o con to ‘profit > profiting

NEGATIVE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Subject | To Be | Verb - ING |
| I | (I’m) am not | playing |
| He / She / It | is not / isn’t | writing |
| You / we / They | are not / aren’t | cooking |

1 / 2

E.g.: The baby isn’t crying now.

E.g.: They are not waiting for her.

E.g.: He’s not talking to her on the phone.

QUESTIONS

En las preguntas se produce la inversión del auxiliar to be.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| To be | Subject | Verb - ING |
| Am | I | playing? |
| Is | he / she / it | writing? |
| Are | you / we / they | cooking? |
| Yes, I am / No, I’m not | | |
| Yes, he is / No, he isn’t | | |
| Yes you are / No, you aren’t | | |

E.g.: What are you doing?

E.g.: Are you watching the TV?   
E.g.: Is he using the dictionary?

B.- USO

• Se utiliza para acciones que tienen lugar en el momento de hablar. A

menudo se utiliza con adverbios o expresiones temporales como now, at the moment, etc. Compárese con el Present Simple que se usa para acciones habituales.

E.g.: He is working at the moment, so he can’t come to the telephone.

E.g.: Someone is knocking at the door. Can you answer it?

E.g.: She is wearing a trouser and a blouse today, but usually she wears a skirt and a pullover.

2 / 2