

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE (Sujeto + to be + verbo acabado en -ing ...)

<i>LONG FORM</i>	<i>SHORT FORM</i>	<i>TRANSLATION</i>
I am playing	I'm playing	Yo estoy jugando
You are playing	You're playing	Tú estás jugando
He is playing	He's playing	El está jugando
She is playing	She's playing	Ella está jugando
It is playing	It's playing	El/ella está jugando
We are playing	We're playing	Nosotros estamos jugando
You are playing	You're playing	Vosotros estáis jugando
They are playing	They're playing	Ellos están jugando

NEGATIVE (Sujeto + to be + not + verbo acabado en -ing ...)

<i>LONG FORM</i>	<i>SHORT FORM</i>	<i>TRANSLATION</i>
I am not playing	I'm not playing	Yo no estoy jugando
You are not playing	You aren't playing	Tú no estás jugando
He is not playing	He isn't playing	El no está jugando
She is not playing	She isn't playing	Ella no está jugando
It is not playing	It isn't playing	El/ella no está jugando
We are not playing	We aren't playing	Nosotros no estamos jugando
You are not playing	You aren't playing	Vosotros no estáis jugando
They are not playing	They aren't playing	Ellos no están jugando

INTERROGATIVE (to Be + sujeto + verbo acabado en -ing ...?)

<i>QUESTIONS</i>	<i>SHORT ANSWERS</i>
Am I playing?	Yes, I am / No, I'm not
Are you playing?	Yes, you are / No, you aren't
Is he playing?	Yes, he is / No, he isn't
Is she playing?	Yes, she is / No, she isn't
Is it playing?	Yes, it is / No, it isn't
Are we playing?	Yes, we are / No, we aren't
Are you playing?	Yes, you are / No, you aren't
Are they playing?	Yes, they are / No, they aren't

USOS:

El presente continuo se usa para:

>> *Expresar acciones o hechos que ocurren en el mismo momento de hablar o en un contexto muy cercano a éste.*

It is raining now. > Ahora **está lloviendo**.

I'm playing a football match. > **Estoy jugando** un partido de fútbol.

>> *Expresar acciones en curso aunque no se estén realizando necesariamente en el momento de hablar.*

This year, **I am learning** French. > Este año **estoy aprendiendo** francés.

>> *En otras ocasiones es utilizado con sentido de futuro para indicar, principalmente, planes inmediatos que se van a realizar con total seguridad.*

I am playing tennis with Ann tomorrow. > Mañana **juego** al tenis con Ann.

Las frases con presente continuo suelen acompañarse de expresiones como:

LOOK ! (¡mira!) / **NOW** (ahora) / **TODAY** (hoy) / **AT THE MOMENT** (en este momento)

-ING : Formas irregulares

>> *Los verbos acabados en una vocal y una consonante duplican la consonante final*

sit / sitting // swim / swimming

>> *Los verbos acabados en -e pierden la e:*

dance / dancing // write / writing

LOS SIGUIENTES VERBOS CASI NUNCA SE EMPLEAN EN PRESENTE CONTINUO:

Verbos que expresan sensaciones, como **feel** (sentir), **hear** (oír), **see** (ver) o **smell** (oler).

Verbos que expresan posesión, como **belong** (pertenecer), **own** (ser propietario de) o **possess** (poseer).

Verbos que expresan sentimientos o emociones, como **desire** (anhelar), **detest** (detestar), **dislike** (disgustar), **fear** (temer), **hate** (odiar), **like** (gustar), **love** (amar), **respect** (respetar), **want** (querer) o **wish** (desear).

Verbos que expresan actividades mentales, como **agree** (estar de acuerdo), **believe** (creer), **forget** (olvidar), **know** (saber), **realize** (darse cuenta), **recognize** (reconocer), **remember** (recordar), **suppose** (suponer), **think** (pensar) o **understand** (entender).