

FORMA:

AFIRMATIVA	SUJETO + AM / IS / ARE + GERUNDIO
NEGATIVA	SUJETO + AM NOT / ISN'T / AREN'T + GERUNDIO
INTERROGATIVA	AM / IS / ARE + SUJETO + GERUNDIO?
RES. CORTAS	YES, PRONOMBRE SUJETO + AM / IS / ARE NO, PRON. SUJETO + AM NOT / ISN'T / AREN'T

FORMACION

- En general añadimos ING a la forma del infinitivo sin el to:
To listen listening To meet meeting
- Verbos acabados en consonante+e omiten la E final delante de ING:
To live living to write writing
- Verbos monosilábicos acabados en CONSONANTE+VOCAL+CONSONANTE, duplican la consonante final delante de ING:
To stop stopping To knit knitting
To put putting to swim swimming
To rob robbing to run running
- Verbos acabados en IE cambian la IE por Y delante de ING:
To die dying to lie lying.
- Verbos acabados en Y, la Y no cambia delante de ING:
To try trying to lay laying
- Verbos de dos o más sílabas acabados en CONS+VOCAL+CONS duplican la consonante final si el acento recae en la última sílaba:
To refer referring to occur occurring
Pero : to suffer suffering (aquí se acentúa la primera sílaba)
- Verbos acabados en vocal+L duplican la L final delante de ING excepto en el inglés americano:
To travel travelling.

GERUNDIO

	TO WORK	TO LIVE	TO RUN	TO DIE
AF.	I'm working You are working She is working He is working It is working We are working You are working They are working	I'm living You're living She's living he's living It's living We're living You're living They're living	I'm running You're running She's running He's running It's running We're running You're running They're running	I'm dying You're dying She's dying He's dying It's dying We're dying You're dying They're dying.
NEG	I'm not working You are not working She is not working He is not working It is not working We are not working You are not working They are not working	I'm not living You aren't living She isn't living She isn't living It isn't living We aren't living We aren't living We aren't living	I'm not running You aren't running She isn't running She isn't running It isn't running We aren't running We aren't running We aren't running	I'm not dying. You aren't dying She isn't dying She isn't dying It isn't dying We aren't dying We aren't dying We aren't dying
INT	Am I working? Are you working? Is she working? Is he working? Is it working? Are we working? Are you working? Are they working?	Am I living? Are you living? Is she living? Is he living? Is it living? Are we living? Are you living? Are they living?	Am I running? Are you running? Is she running? Is he running? Is it running? Are we running? Are you running? Are they running?	Am I dying? Are you dying? Is she dying? Is he dying? Is it dying? Are we dying? Are you dying? Are they dying?

USO:

- Se usa para expresar acciones que ocurren en el momento de hablar:
She's watering the plants now.
- El Present Continuous se usa con expresiones de tiempo o imperativos que indiquen que la acción se desarrolla en el momento en que se está hablando.

Listen! Look! Now at the moment.
At present at this moment

We are staying in a hotel at the moment.
At present she is writing a letter.

- A veces, en español se emplea un presente de indicativo para referirse al momento en el que se está hablando:

What are you eating? - Qué comes?

Cuidado: What are you doing? Qué haces en este momento?
What do you do? Qué haces como profesión?

Se usa para expresar acciones que están ocurriendo temporalmente, no necesariamente en el momento de hablar:

My brother is working in a pizza restaurant at the moment.
I'm learning French at the moment. (ahora).

- Se usa para expresar planes futuros que han sido confirmados:
He's having dinner with us tonight.

- Si una oración tiene dos acciones en el presente continuous, las conectamos con AND – BUT – OR, entonces no se suele repetir el sujeto y el auxiliar (to be) esto, si los sujetos son los mismos:
Tom is painting and listening to music.

- Se usa para expresar acciones habituales que expresan irritación en el hablante. En este caso, suele ir con el adverbio always:
He's always talking about himself.

STATES VERBS:

- El presente continuo no se suele utilizar con ciertos verbos, llamados STATE VERBS. Estos verbos describen el estado de alguien o su condición. Por lo cual, se utiliza el Present Simple:

like	know	belong
love	realise	fit
hate	suppose	contain
want	mean	consist
need	understand	seem
prefer	believe	depend
agree	remember	matter
mind	recognise	see
own	appear	look (=seem)
sound	taste	smell
hear	astonish	deny
disagree	please	impress

STATES VERBS

STATES VERBS

satisfy	promise	surprise
doubt	think (=have an opinion)	feel (=have an opinion)
wish	imagine	concern
dislike	be	have
deserve	involve	include
lack	measure (=have length etc)	possess
owe	weigh (=have weight)	

- Un verbo que no es un State Verb, se llama DYNAMIC VERB (suelen ser verbos de acción).

- Algunos verbos pueden ser STATES VERBS Y DYNAMIC VERBS.

BE:

Generalmente es un STATE VERB pero cuando se utiliza en continuo significa comportarse / actuar.

You are stupid (it's part of your personality).

You are being stupid (comportamiento).

THINK:

State verb ► have an opinión (tener una opinión) : I think that coffee is great.

Dynamic verb ► consider (considerar) have in my head (pensar).

What are you thinking about? I'm thinking about my exam.

HAVE:

State verb ► own (ser propietario - poseer) : I have a car

Dynamic verb ► parte de una expresión : I'm having a party.

SEE:

State verb ► see with your eyes / understand (ver con tus ojos /entender)

I see what you mean / I see her now.

Dynamic verb ► meet (conocer) / have a relationship with (tener una relación con)

I've been seeing my boyfriend for three years.

I'm seeing Robert tomorrow

DYNAMIC VERBS

- Podemos utilizar los STATE VERBS en el present continuous para dar más énfasis o para quejarse:

You're always forgetting your books.

- Algunos STATE VERBS pueden ser utilizados en el present continuous como forma futura:

I'm seeing Mike next week.

(= I'm visiting Mike next week).

- Otros usos de forma excepcional:

Stop that! You are being a nuisance today!

Are you enjoying the show!

I'm feeling better today.

I'm thinking of buying a new house.

Where is John? He is seeing his girlfriend home.

I didn't see Philpp today so I'm hoping to meet him next week.

- Utilizamos el Present Continuous para quejarnos de manera categórica sobre una cosa. Para eso, utilizamos ciertos adverbios de frecuencia (always, continually, constantly...). Estos adverbios se colocan detrás del TO BE:

You are always talking in class

You are constantly drawing on the table.