

# CALLAN

## English

**Student's transition material**

**Stage 1 (2nd edition) – Stage 2 (3rd edition)**



See Chart 6

## Present continuous

home

speak

that

### Present continuous (positive)

I	<b>am</b>	} <b>speaking</b>
you	<b>are</b>	
he	<b>is</b>	
she		
it		
we	<b>are</b>	
you		
they		

**We use the present continuous for an action that we are doing now. For example, I am going to the door; I am coming from the door; I am closing the book; I am opening the book.**

**What am I doing?**

You're opening the book.

**What am I doing?**

You're closing the book.

**What am I doing?**

You're going to the door.

**Are you speaking English?**

Yes, I'm speaking English.

**Is he/she sitting on a chair?**

Yes, he's/she's sitting on a chair.

<b>Present continuous</b> (negative)		
I	<b>am</b>	] <b><u>not</u> speaking</b>
you	<b>are</b>	
he	<b>is</b>	
she		
it		
we	<b>are</b>	
you		
they		

**For the negative, we say "not". For example, I am not speaking French; you are not standing on the table.**

**Am I writing in the book?**

No, you aren't writing in the book; you're reading the book.

**Are you speaking German?**

No, I'm not speaking German; I'm speaking English.

**Is he standing on the floor?**

No, he isn't standing on the floor; he's sitting on the chair.

**Is she speaking French?**

No, she isn't speaking French; she's speaking English.

**Are we going home?**

No, we aren't going home; we're staying in the room.

**Are they standing behind the house?**

No, they aren't standing behind the house; they're standing in front of the house.

### Present continuous (questions)

positive:            You            are            speaking.

question:            **Are**            **you**            speaking?

**"You are speaking" is a positive sentence. For a question, we put "are" before "you" and we say "Are you speaking?"**

Are you sitting on a chair?

Yes, I'm sitting on a chair.

What am I doing?

You're closing the book.

Ask him/her a question with the present continuous.

What are you doing? ~ Am I writing? etc.



See Chart 6

### Present simple

do

does

Japanese

Chinese

lesson

### Present simple (positive)

I            ]  
you        ]        **speak**

he            ]  
she         ]        **speaks**  
it            ]

we            ]  
you         ]        **speak**  
they        ]

**We use the present continuous for an action we are doing now, whereas we use the present simple for an action we do generally. For example, he is not reading a book now, but generally he reads books. Now you are speaking English, but generally you speak ... .**

**What's the difference between the present continuous and the present simple?**

The difference between the present continuous and the present simple is that we use the present continuous for an action we are doing now, whereas we use the present simple for an action we do generally.

**With the present simple, we use the word "do". The word "do" hasn't got a meaning, but we use it in questions and negative sentences. For example, we say "Do you speak Japanese?" and "You do not speak Japanese".**

**Are you reading that book?**

No, I'm not reading this book.

**Do you read that book?**

Yes, I read this book.

**Are you writing?**

No, I'm not writing.

**Do you write?**

Yes, I write.

**Am I going to the door?**

No, you aren't going to the door; you're staying behind the table.

**Do I go to the door after the lesson?**

Yes, you go to the door after the lesson.

**For "he", "she" and "it", we use the word "does". For example, we say "Does he speak Japanese?" and "He does not speak Japanese".**

**Is he going home?**

No, he isn't going home; he's staying in the room.

**Does he go home after the lesson?**

Yes, he goes home after the lesson.

**Is she speaking?**

No, she isn't speaking.

**Does she speak?**

Yes, she speaks.

**do not**

**don't**

**does not**

**doesn't**

**Present simple** (negative)

I  
you } **do not speak**

he  
she  
it } **does not speak**

we  
you  
they } **do not speak**

**For the negative of the present simple, we use the words "do not" and we say "I do not speak Chinese". The contraction of "do not" is "don't" – "I don't speak Chinese".**

**What's the negative of "I speak"?**

The negative of "I speak" is "I don't speak".

**Do you stay here after the lesson?**

No, I don't stay here after the lesson; I go home.

**Do they speak Japanese?**

No, they don't speak Japanese; they speak ...

**Do I read books in Chinese?**

No, you don't read books in Chinese; you read books in English.

**For "he", "she" and "it", we use the words "does not" for the negative, and we say "He does not speak Chinese". The contraction of "does not" is "doesn't" – "He doesn't speak Chinese".**

**What's the negative of "he speaks"?**

The negative of "he speaks" is "he doesn't speak".

**Does he/she speak Japanese?**

No, he/she doesn't speak Japanese; he/she speaks ...

**Does he/she stay here after the lesson?**

No, he/she doesn't stay here after the lesson; he/she goes home after the lesson.

**Does he/she write in German?**

No, he/she doesn't write in German; he/she writes in ...

### **Present simple** (questions)

**do** [ I  
you ] **speak?**

**does** [ he  
she  
it ] **speak?**

**do** [ we  
you  
they ] **speak?**

**For questions, we use the words "do" and "does", and we say "Do you speak Chinese?" or "Does she write in German?".**

**Ask him/her a question with the word "do", please.**

Do you speak English? ~ Do they read their books in the lesson?

**Ask him/her a question with the word "does", please.**

Does he speak Chinese? ~ Does she read books in French?