**Lesson Title: (Present Continuous)**

**What is the Present Continuous?**

The present continuous is a verb tense used to describe actions happening **right now**, actions that are **temporary**, or actions that are happening **around this time** but not necessarily at the moment of speaking.

**How to Form the Present Continuous?**

**Structure:**
**Subject + Am/Is/Are + Verb (-ing) + (Object/Complement).**

* **Am** is used with **I.**
* **Is** is used with **he, she, it.**
* **Are** is used with **you, we, they.**

**Examples**

**1. Positive Sentences**

* I am studying English.
* She is playing the piano.
* They are watching TV.

**2. Negative Sentences**

* I am not studying English.
* She is not (isn’t) playing the piano.
* They are not (aren’t) watching TV.

**3. Questions**

* Am I studying English?
* Is she playing the piano?
* Are they watching TV?

**Uses of the Present Continuous**

**1. To Describe Actions Happening Right Now**

* Examples:
	+ I am writing a lesson.
	+ They are playing football outside.

**2. To Describe Temporary Actions**

* Examples:
	+ She is staying with her aunt this week.
	+ I am working from home today.

**3. To Describe Future Plans (With Time Words)**

* Examples:
	+ We are traveling to Spain next month.
	+ He is meeting his friends tonight.

**4. To Talk About Actions Happening Around This Time**

* Examples:
	+ I am reading an interesting book these days.
	+ They are studying for their exams this week.

**Spelling Rules for -ing Form**

1. **Add -ing to most verbs:**
	* Play → Playing
	* Watch → Watching
2. **If the verb ends in -e, drop the -e and add -ing:**
	* Write → Writing
	* Make → Making
3. **If the verb ends in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant and add -ing:**
	* Run → Running
	* Swim → Swimming
4. **For verbs ending in -ie, change -ie to -y and add -ing:**
	* Lie → Lying
	* Die → Dying

**Common Time Expressions Used with the Present Continuous**

* **Now**: I am working now.
* **At the moment**: She is cooking at the moment.
* **Today**: They are cleaning the house today.
* **This week/month/year**: We are learning about animals this week.
* **Currently**: He is currently living in London.

**Practice Exercises**

**1. Fill in the blanks with the correct present continuous form:**

* She \_\_\_ (write) a letter.
* They \_\_\_ (not/sleep) at the moment.
* \_\_\_ you \_\_\_ (study) for the test?

**2. Rewrite the sentences in negative form:**

* I am eating lunch. ➡ I \_\_\_ \_\_\_ eating lunch.
* He is driving a car. ➡ He \_\_\_ \_\_\_ driving a car.

**3. Write questions using the present continuous:**

* She is talking on the phone. ➡ \_\_\_ she \_\_\_ on the phone?
* They are playing basketball. ➡ \_\_\_ they \_\_\_ basketball?

**Conclusion**

The present continuous is useful for describing what is happening now, temporary activities, or planned future actions. By practicing forming sentences and questions, you’ll master this tense quickly.

**Lesson Title: "Be Going To"**

**What is "Be Going To"?**

"Be going to" is a structure used to talk about future plans, intentions, or predictions based on evidence. It's an easy and common way to express the future in English.

**How to Form "Be Going To"?**

**Structure:**
**Subject + Am/Is/Are + Going To + Base Verb + (Object/Complement).**

* **Am** is used with **I.**
* **Is** is used with **he, she, it.**
* **Are** is used with **you, we, they.**

**Examples**

**1. Positive Sentences**

* I am going to visit my grandma.
* She is going to start a new job next week.
* They are going to watch a movie tonight.

**2. Negative Sentences**

* I am not going to visit my grandma.
* She is not (isn’t) going to start a new job.
* They are not (aren’t) going to watch a movie tonight.

**3. Questions**

* Am I going to visit my grandma?
* Is she going to start a new job?
* Are they going to watch a movie tonight?

**Uses of "Be Going To"**

**1. To Talk About Future Plans or Intentions**

We use "be going to" when we have already decided to do something in the future.

* Examples:
	+ I am going to travel to Italy next summer. (I have already planned it.)
	+ They are going to buy a new car.

**2. To Make Predictions Based on Evidence**

We use "be going to" when there is clear evidence that something will happen.

* Examples:
	+ Look at those dark clouds! It is going to rain.
	+ Be careful! You are going to fall.

**Common Time Expressions Used with "Be Going To"**

* **Tomorrow**: I am going to meet my friends tomorrow.
* **Next week/month/year**: She is going to start a new course next week.
* **In a few minutes/days**: They are going to leave in a few minutes.
* **Soon**: We are going to visit you soon.

**Practice Exercises**

**1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of "be going to":**

* I \_\_\_ (visit) my cousin tomorrow.
* She \_\_\_ (not/go) to the party tonight.
* \_\_\_ they \_\_\_ (watch) the game this evening?

**2. Rewrite the sentences in negative form:**

* We are going to play soccer. ➡ We \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ play soccer.
* He is going to take an exam. ➡ He \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ take an exam.

**3. Write questions using "be going to":**

* She is going to cook dinner. ➡ \_\_\_ she \_\_\_ \_\_\_ cook dinner?
* They are going to travel to France. ➡ \_\_\_ they \_\_\_ \_\_\_ travel to France?

**Examples in Context (Dialogue)**

**John:** What are you going to do this weekend?
**Emma:** I’m going to visit my grandparents. What about you?
**John:** I’m going to watch a football match with my friends.

**Conclusion**

"Be going to" is a versatile way to talk about the future, whether for plans or predictions. Practice forming sentences, negatives, and questions to improve your fluency.