

The Present Participle -ing

Introduction

1) Most commonly we use *the present participle -ing* as an element in all continuous verb forms (the present continuous, the past continuous etc.). The auxiliary verb indicates the tense, while the present participle remains unchanging.

I was playing computer games all night. (past continuous)

2) The present participle is formed by adding *-ing* to the base form of the verb.

Verbs ending in -e drop -e and add -ing.

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like – liking, write – writing
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Verbs with one syllable, ending in *one vowel and one consonant*, *double the consonant* and add *-ing*.

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sit – sitting, swim – swimming
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Verbs ending -ie change -ie to -y and add -ing.

The present participle is used not only to form verb tenses. It can be used:

a) after verbs of movement and position (often after the verb to go).

She went **shopping**.

They came **running** towards me.

b) after verbs of perception in the pattern *verb* + *object* + *present participle* to indicate the action being perceived.

We saw him moving the lawn.

Liz heard someone singing.

c) after verbs of movement, action, or position to indicate parallel activity.

He sat **looking at** the pedestrians.

July walks **reading** her newspaper.



d) as an adjective.

Have you heard of that **amazing** movie?
The family was trapped inside the **burning** barn.

e) to explain the cause or reason. The present participle is used instead of a phrase starting with *as*, *since*, *because*.

Feeling hungry, I made myself a sandwich. (=I made myself a sandwich **because** I was hungry.)

Knowing that his roommate was coming, James cleaned the living room. (=James cleaned the living room **as** he knew that his roommate was coming.)

Short Story Dialogue

- I can't believe that this book can be so boring! I bought it, thinking that it was a best-seller.
 - What are you talking about? It's absolutely amazing!
 - Well, believe it or not, but I fell asleep **reading** the first chapter!
- Knowing you, it's not a surprise. You told me that you read books right before going to bed.
- I'm just too busy during the day. Maybe I can listen to the audio book? I can try it while walking to work.
 - Yeah, that's a good idea.



Independent Practice - The present participle - ing

1) Fill in the gaps.

	shopping	thinking	watching	crossing	
a. I called the cops the lady was mugged. b. Samuel likes to bake cooking shows.					
c. Lilly needed to go with her friends.					
	d. Amanda saw me the street.				

2) Rewrite the sentences. Use the phrase in brackets. The meaning should remain the same.

a. (feeling) I went to bed earlier because I was sleepy.	
b. (knowing) I knew the importance of the project so I was working the whole night.	
c. (thinking) I thought I could fix my phone but I broke the screen instead.	

3) Answer the questions.

a. Do you listen to music commuting to work?	
b. Have you ever watched someone painting a portrait in the streets?	
c. What is the most interesting thing about growing up?	



Independent Practice: Answers - The present participle - ing

- 1) Fill in the gaps.
- a. I called the cops **thinking** the lady was mugged.
- b. Samuel likes to bake watching cooking shows.
- c. Lilly needed to go **shopping** with her friends.
- d. Amanda saw me **crossing** the street.
- 2) Rewrite the sentences. Use the phrase in brackets. The meaning should remain the same.
- a. **Feeling sleepy**, I went to bed earlier.
- b. Knowing the importance of the project, I was working the whole night.
- c. **Thinking I could fix my phone**, I broke the screen instead.
- 3) Answer the questions. Sample Answers:
- a. Yes, I listen to music commuting to work.
- b. No, I have never watched someone painting a portrait in the streets.
- c. The most interesting thing about growing up is how your perception of the world changes.