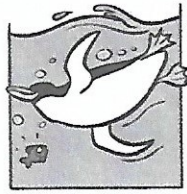
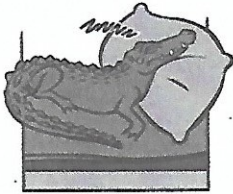


Le présent Be + ING sert à décrire ce que l'on observe.
On conjugue l'auxiliaire Be et on ajoute -ING au verbe.
Observe le tableau suivant :

Forme affirmative	<i>The boy over there is touching a crab.</i>	Sujet + auxiliaire BE + Verbe -ing
Forme interrogative	<i>What is it eating?</i>	On inverse l'auxiliaire BE et le sujet.
Forme négative	<i>The children aren't listening to the teachers.</i>	On place la négation not après l'auxiliaire BE.

Exercice 5

Regarde les illustrations suivantes et complète les phrases en utilisant BE + -ING.



1. ■■ the crocodile ■■ (eat) ? No, the crocodile ■■ (not eat). It ■■ (sleep).
2. The penguin ■■ (swim).
3. What ■■ the children ■■ (do) ? They ■■ (look at) the monkeys.
4. The little girl ■■ (feed) the turtles.

Exercice 6

Jake est en train de faire un album souvenir de son voyage scolaire au bord de la mer mais il n'est pas très bon en grammaire! Peux-tu l'aider à conjuguer les verbes suivants ?

play – swim – read – juggle (*jongler*)

1. I ■■ football with my friends.
2. The girls ■■ in the sea.
3. My teacher ■■ a magazine.
4. Look, a man ■■ !

5 Complete the phone call with the correct form of each verb.

“Hi Oscar! Is your sister at home?”

“Yes, she is. She ... (play) on her new video game console. Just a minute, let me call her.

Jessie, Emily ... (wait) for you on the phone!”

“OK, I ... (come)! Hi Emily!”

“Hi Jessie! ... you ... (come) to my party?”

“Oh, sorry, I can't! My brother and I ... (go) to visit our grandma...”

“OK, too bad...”