

Regular and irregular –ing forms

It's easy to form the present participle with **regular verbs**. You simply take the infinitive without (to) and you add –ing at the end of your verb.

Examples:

(to) find – **finding**

(to) laugh – **laughing**

(to) wash – **washing**

There are also different irregular verbs that follow certain rules. If the infinitive ends with a consonant followed by an **–e**, you have to take off the –e to form your present participle.

Examples:

(to) arise – **arising**

(to) become - **becoming**

(to) have – **having**

If the infinitive ends with **one vowel followed by one consonant** (except of –y), you have to double this consonant to form your present participle.

Examples:

(to) get – **getting**

(to) let - **letting**

(to) plan – **planning**

If the infinitive ends with **–ie**, the letters are replaced by –y followed by –ing in the past participle form.

Example:

(to) die – **dying**

(to) lie - **lying**

Attention: Modal verbs (can, must, should and so on) don't have a present participle form.

Task: Now, it's your turn. Form the present participle of the following regular and irregular verbs.

(to) live - _____

(to) be - _____

(to) cry - _____

(to) chat - _____

(to) like - _____

(to) ban - _____

(to) cut - _____

(to) dare - _____

(to) die - _____

(to) fit - _____

(to) flee - _____

(to) choose - _____

(to) go - _____

(to) hide - _____

(to) lose - _____

(to) pay - _____

(to) lie - _____

(to) see - _____

(to) shoe - _____

(to) wonder - _____