

First aid.

The Present Continuous Tense

Fractures

The word “fracture” means a break in a bone. There are two kinds of fractures: closed and open.

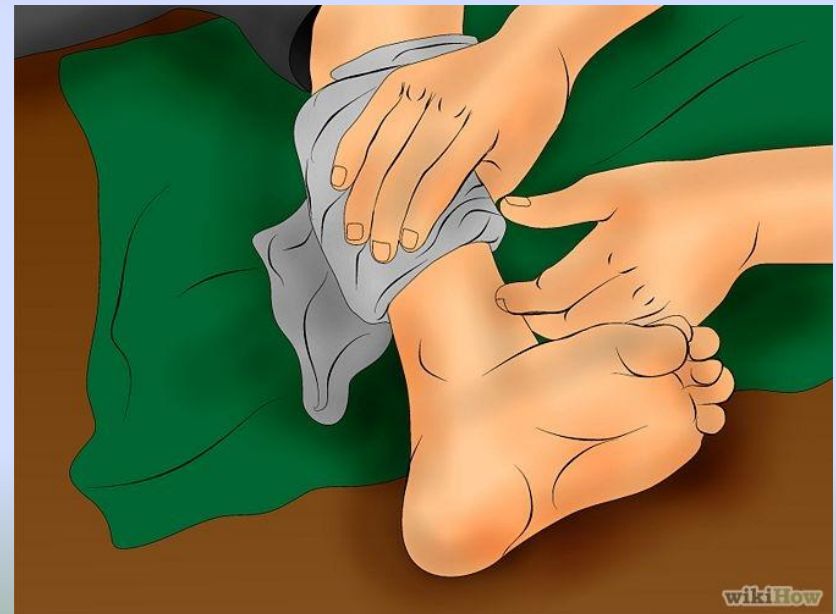
In a closed fracture there is no wound on the skin.

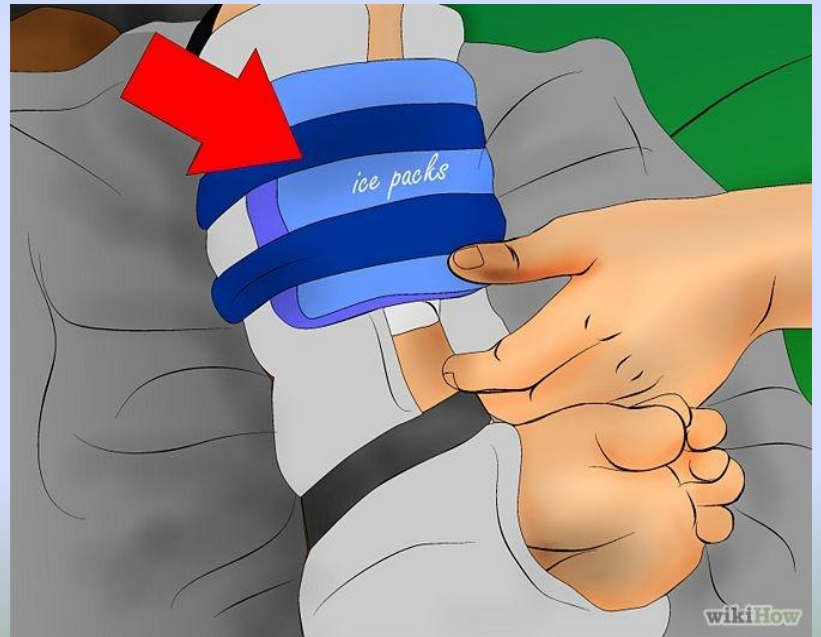
In an open fracture there is a wound. Open fractures are more serious than closed ones.

If a person breaks his arm or leg he complains of pain in the place of the break. The pain becomes more severe if he presses the place or tries to move.

Swelling appears quickly. Do not let the person move. Use a splint for the broken limb. Bind the splints to the limbs but not at the place of the fracture.

Doctors use X-rays to see the break and put plaster casts on the broken limbs.





Vocabulary

- 1.fracture –сынық
- 2.to break –сіндыру
- 3.bone –сүйек
- 4.closed –жабық
- 5.open –ашық
- 6.to complain –шағымдану
- 7.to move –қозғалу
- 8.swelling –ісік
- 9.to appear –пайда болу
- 10.splint – шина
- 11.to bind –таңу
- 12.X-rays –рентген сәулесі
- 13.plaster cast –гипс

Answer the questions

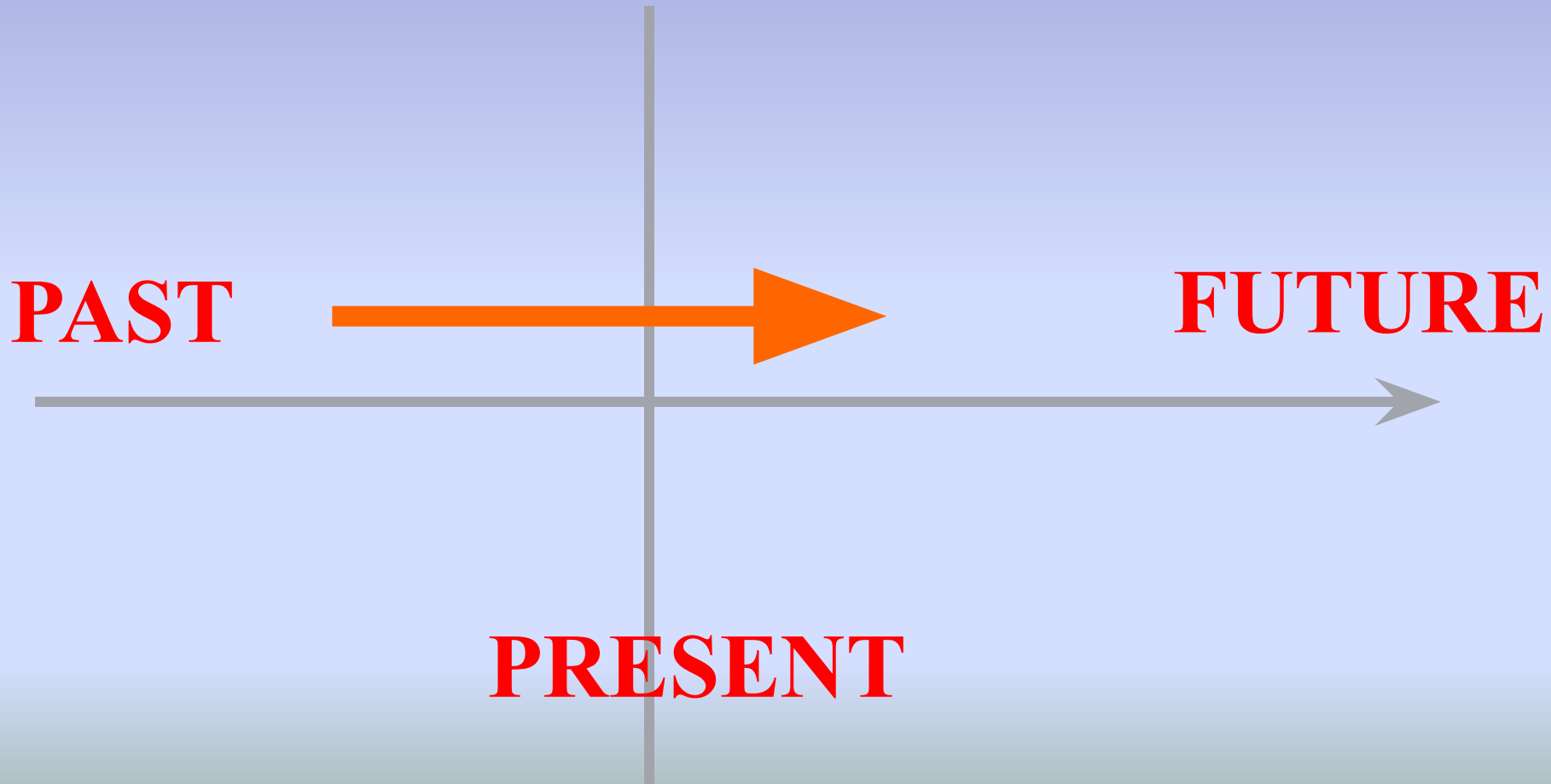
- 1. What does the word "fracture" mean?
- 2. What kinds of fractures are there?
- 3. Is there a wound on the skin in a closed fracture?
- 4. What must we use for the broken limb?

The Present Continuous Tense / Созылыңқы осы шақ

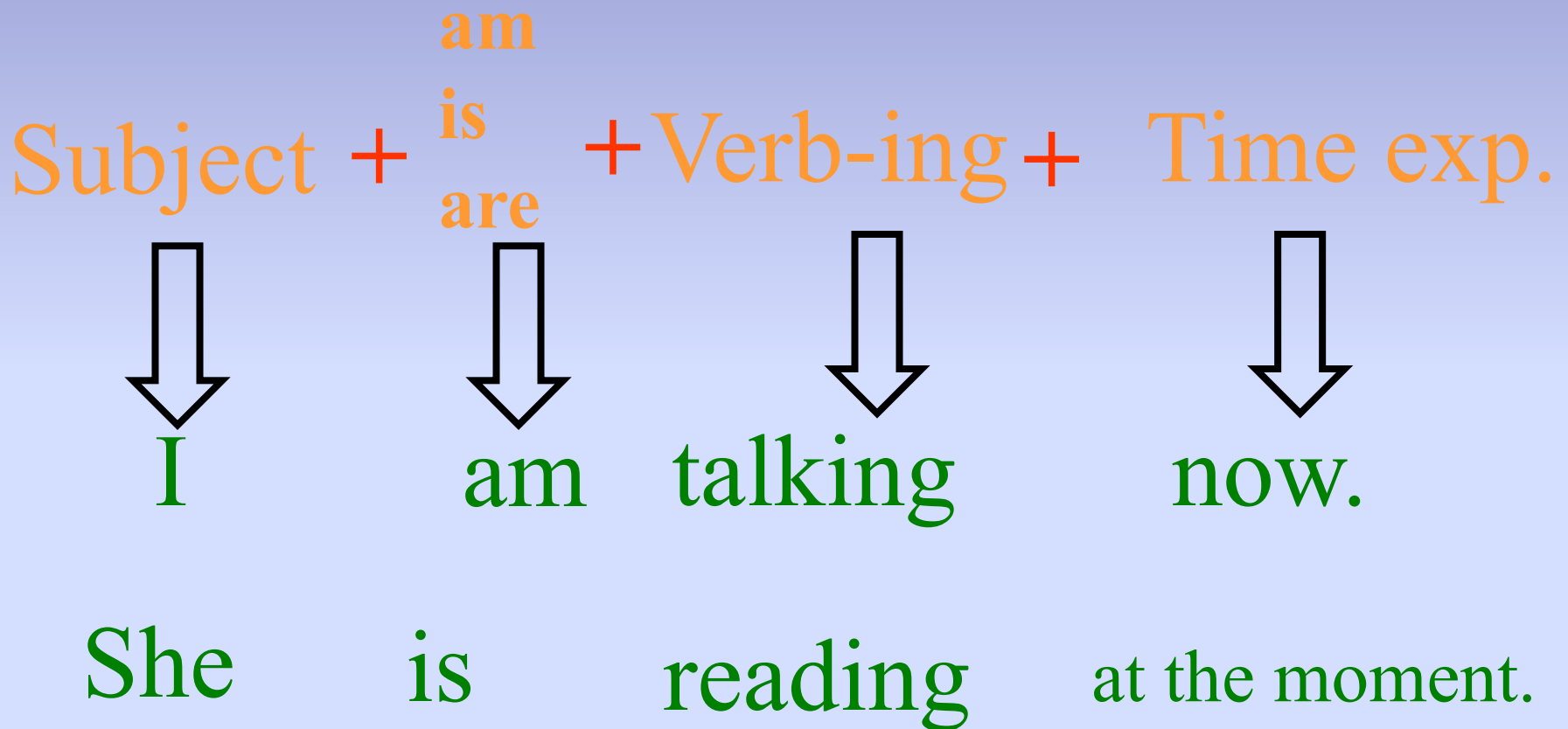
Present Continuous шағы сөйлеу кезінде әлі болып жатқан іс-әрекеттің аяқталмағанын білдіреді. Present Continuous шағында уақыт мезгілін көрсететін мына сөздер қолданылады: **now** –қазір, **at this moment** – дәл қазір

Present Continuous шағы “to be” көмекші етістігінің осы шақ формасы (**am, is, are**) және негізгі етістік есімшенің осы шақ формасы (**Participle I**) арқылы жасалады (яғни етістікке **-ing** жалғауы жалғанады)

Present Continuous on the time line:



Positive Sentence Form :



BUT, DON'T FORGET!

Never use the non-progressive verbs in continuous forms.



~~I am knowing you.~~

I know you.

~~I am loving you.~~

I love you.

~~I am understanding you.~~

I understand you.

Some other non-continuous verbs

care

dislike

hate

like

love

mind

think

understand

remember

need

want

feel

hear

believe

forget

imagine

know

mean

see

smell

Spelling Rules:

- 1. The **e** is left off when the infinitive ends in **e**

*make**e** - making*

*take**e** - taking*

- 2. If verbs of one syllable end with a vowel + consonant, the consonant is doubled:

set - *setting*

Put- *putting*

- 3. If the infinitive ends with **ie**, **ie** becomes **y**:

die - **dying**

lie - **lying**

*Now,
Examples*





My friends are playing football.



The Pilot is flying
the airplane.

**She is reading an
interesting book.**



**He is catching butterflies
for his collections**



He is painting beautiful pictures



**He is taking the dog
for a walk.**



Baby is crying.



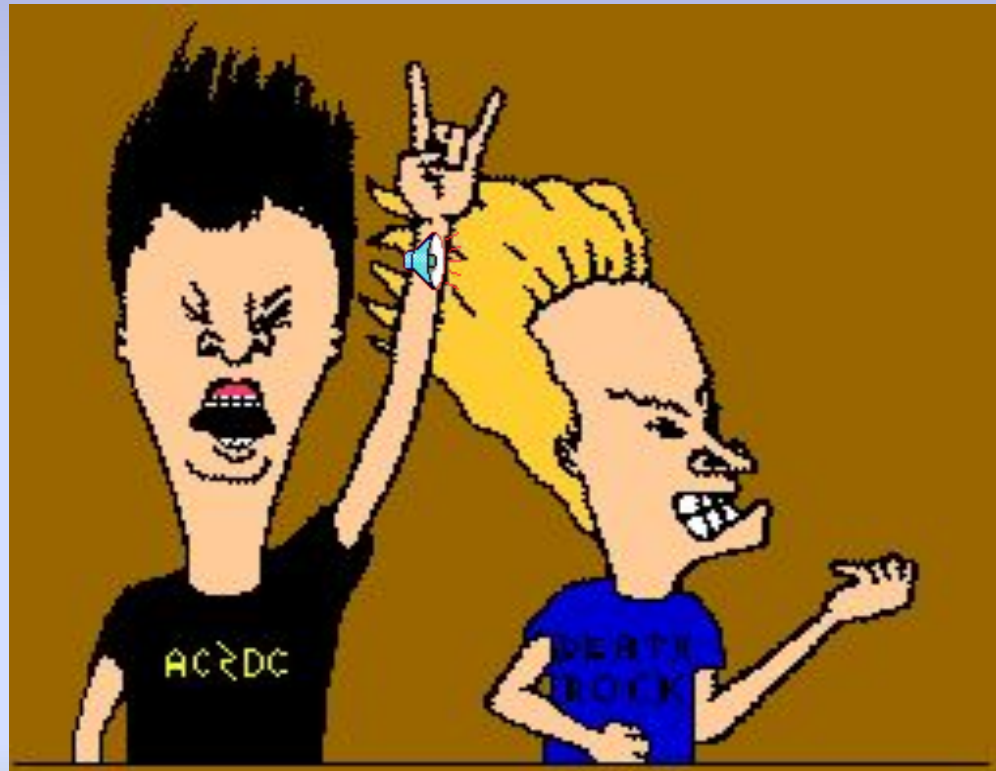
He is having a bath.



**He is eating his
lunch.**



They are dancing.



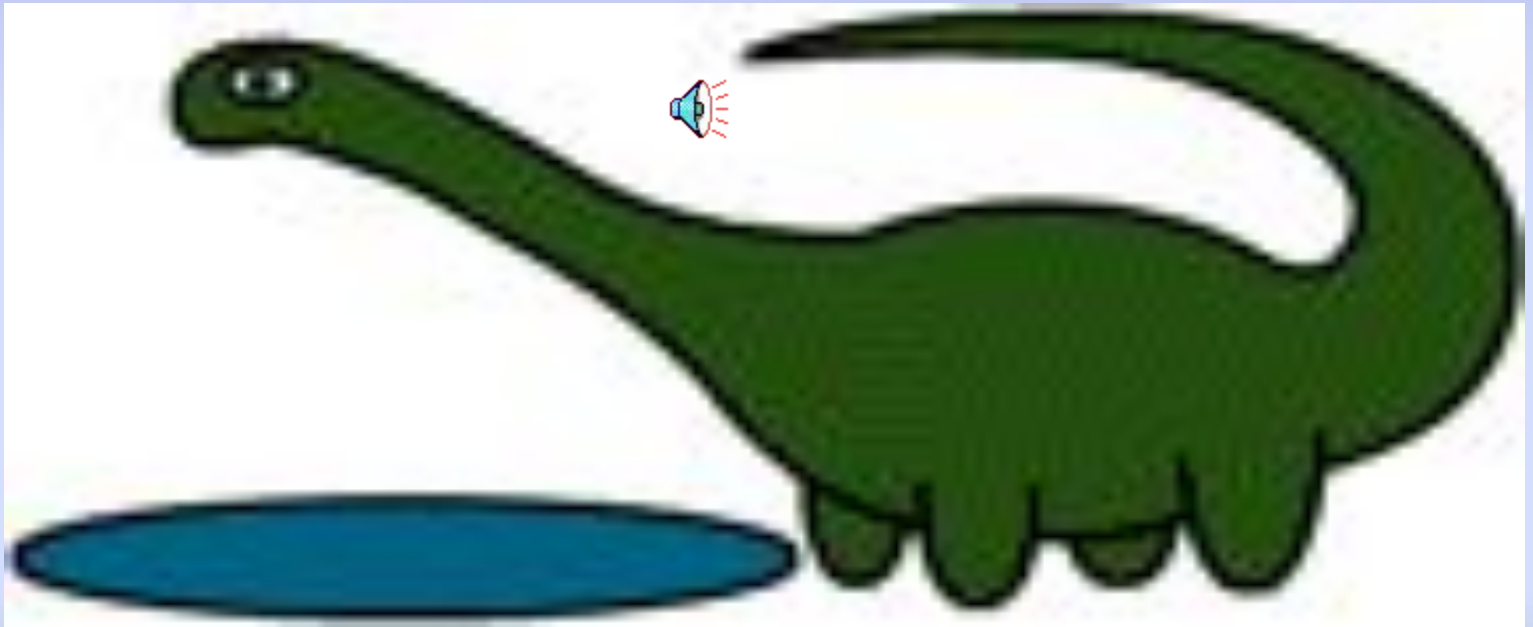
He is listening
to pop music.



He is crying again.



It is drinking water.



He is driving a car.



I **am** talking

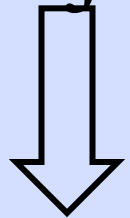
We	}	are	talking
You			
They			
He	}	Is	talking
She			
It			

Negative Sentence Form :

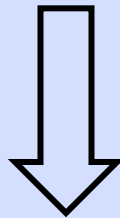
The Rule : am not , is not (isn't)
are not (aren't)

The form:

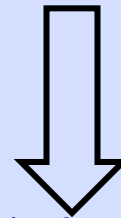
Subject + am/is /are + not + Verb +



We



are not



talking.

Tim

is not

eating.

Contractions

is not = isn't

are not = aren't

I **am not** talking to you

We **are not** speaking French now.

You **are not** reading a book.

They **are not** playing tennis.

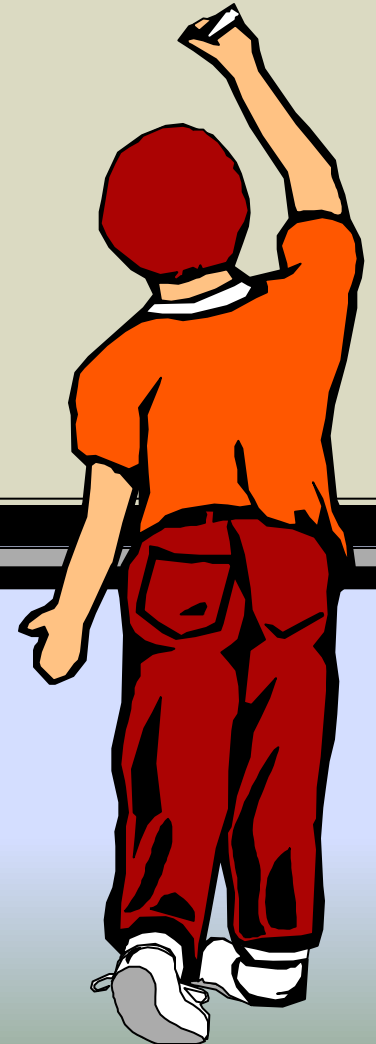
He **is not** listening to me.

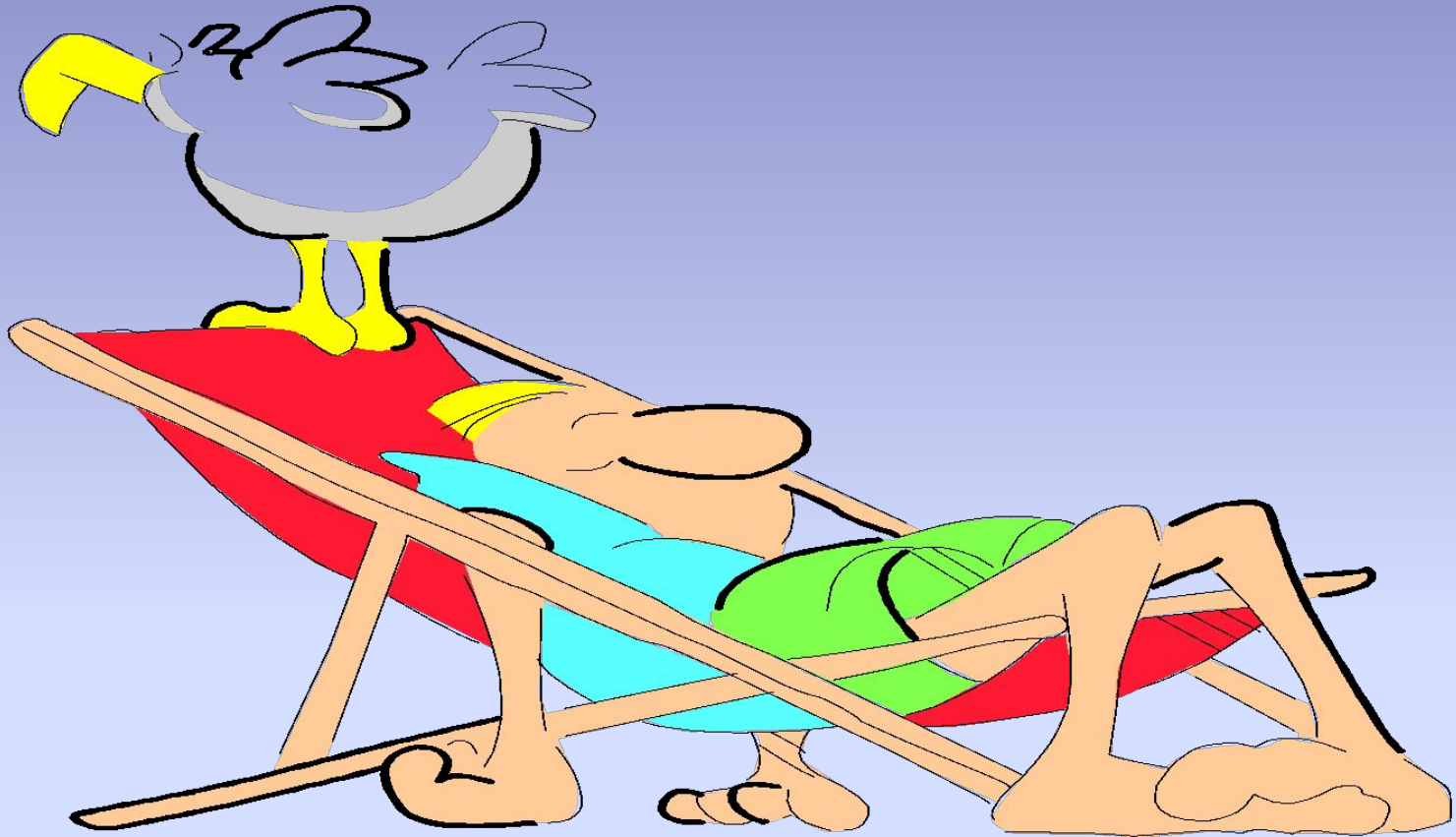
She **is not** listening to me.

It

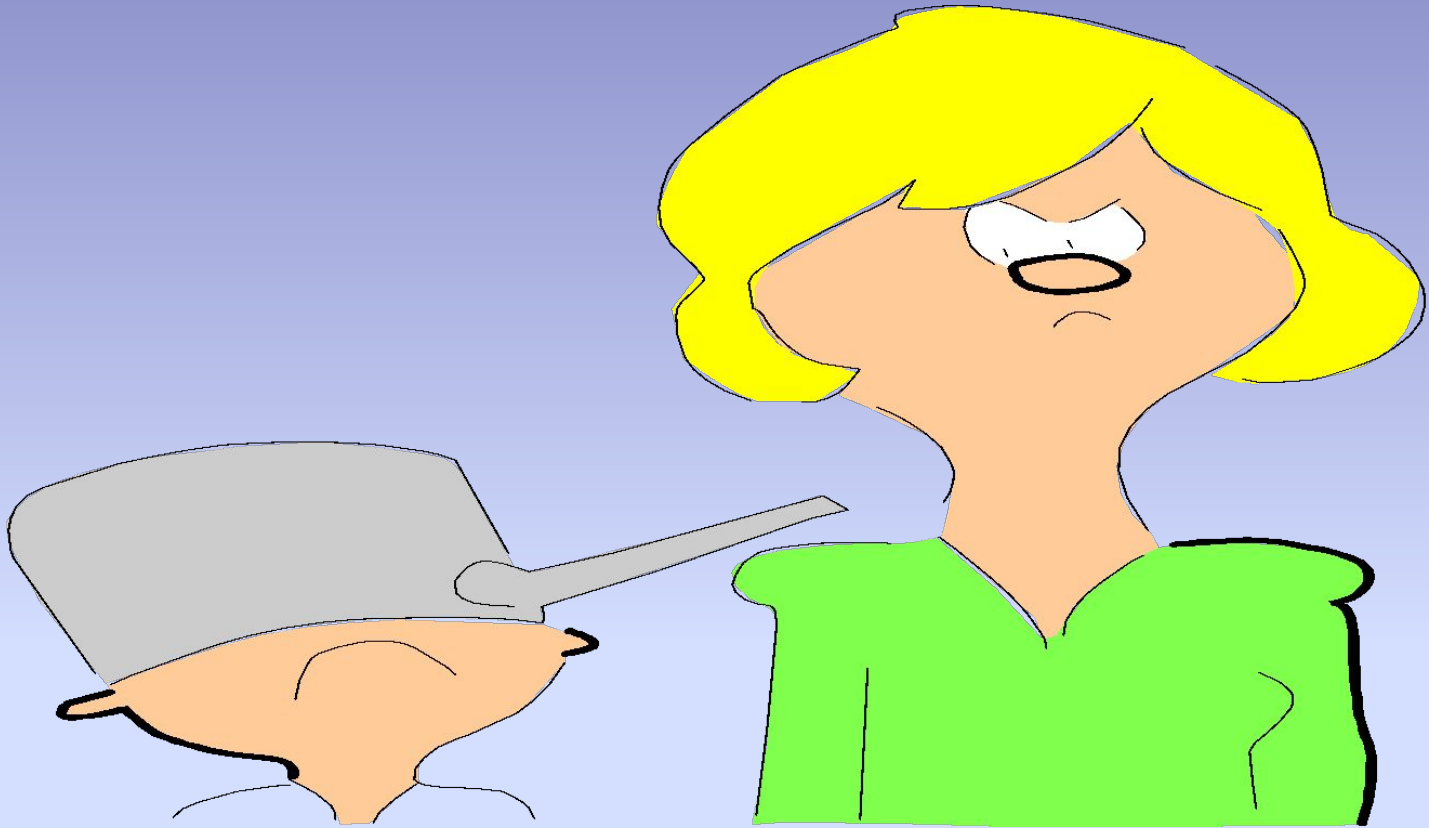
Now,

Examples





He isn't working.

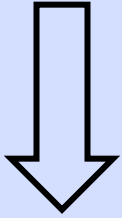
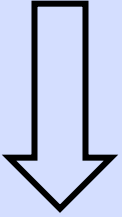
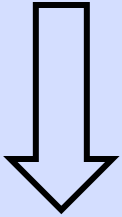


They aren't looking at each other.

Interrogative sentence form :

The rule : am , is ,are
used in this form.

The Form:

Am /is /are	+	Subject	+	Verb
				
Are		they		sleeping
Is		she		reading

Am

I

dreaming?

Are

we

reading ?

you

they

playing tennis ?

Is

he

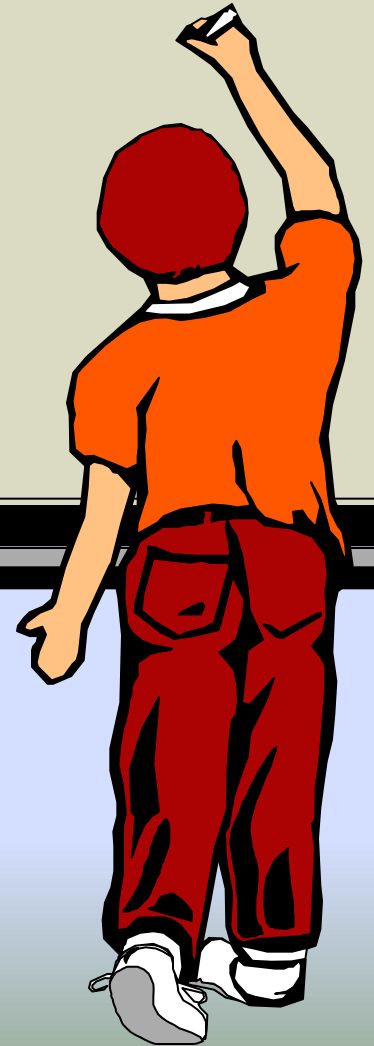
going home ?

she

it

Now,

Examples



FORM CONVERSION

Task 1: Convert the (+) sentences to (-) and (?) sentences.

1- Helen is doing her homework now.

(-) Helen is not doing her homework now.

(?) Is Helen doing her homework now?

2- They are walking to school.

(-) They aren't walking to the school.

(?) Are they walking to the school?

dance / now



He / drink



Walk / slowly



Hold / a book and a torch.



Read / a letter



Ride / horse



Play / the piano



Write / a letter / everyday



Watch TV / all day



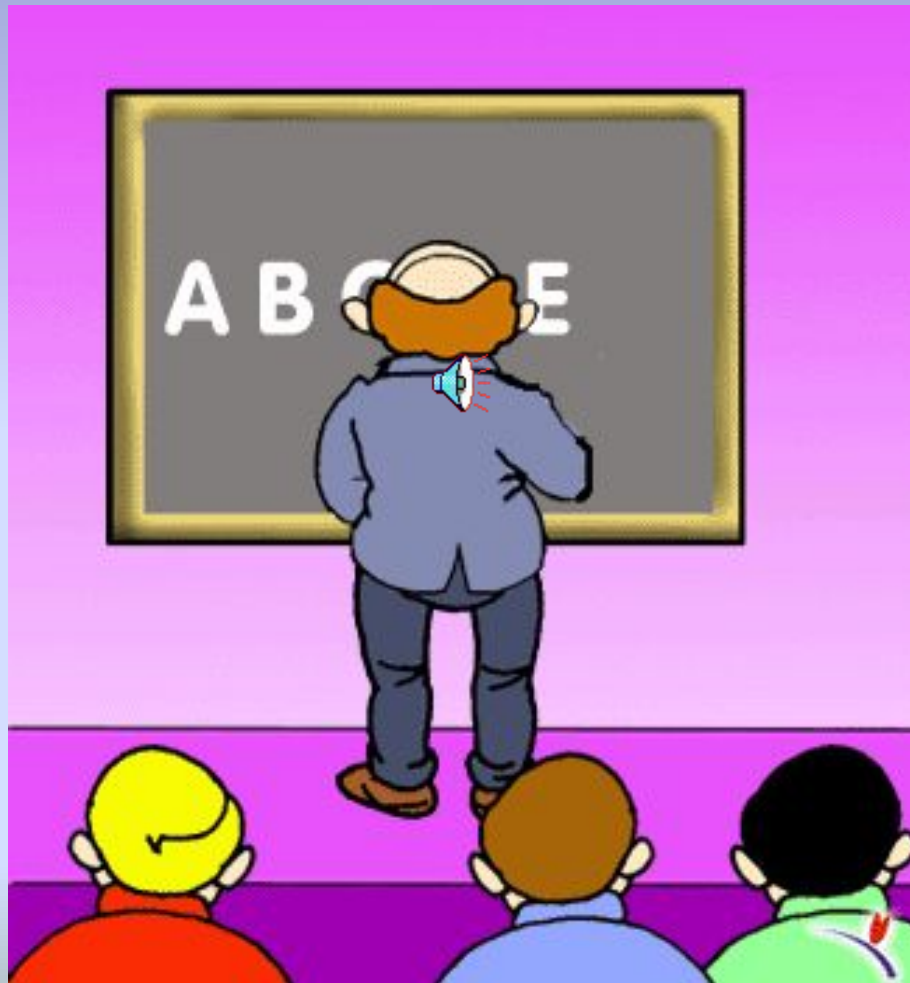
Run / fast



Answer / every question



Good / teacher



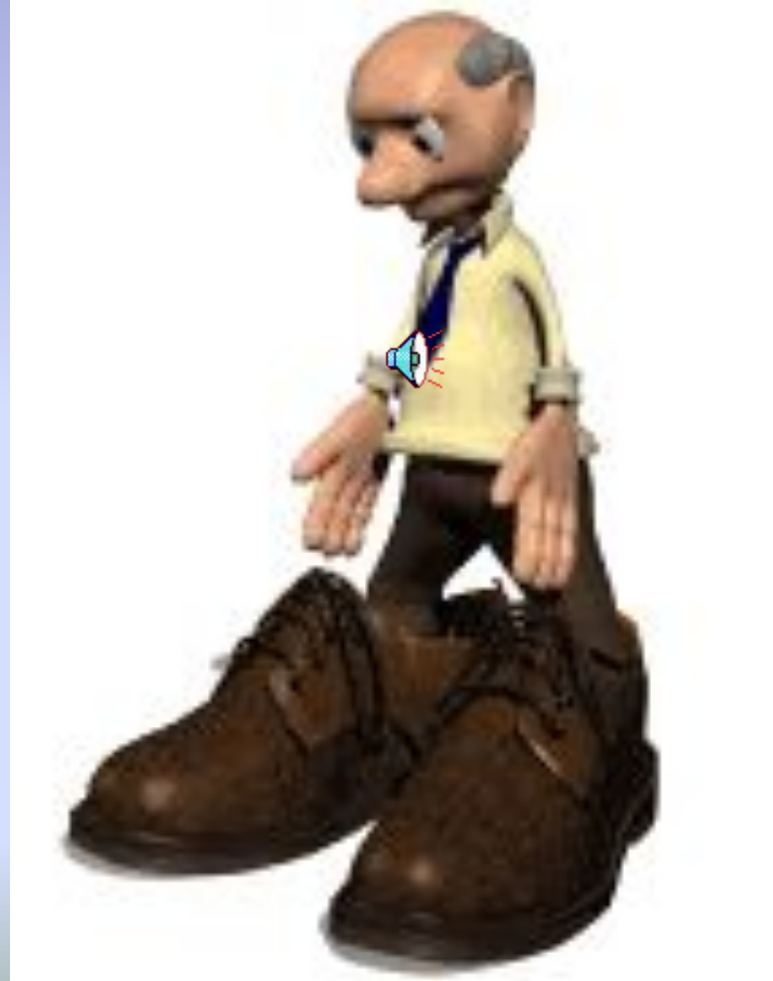
Eat / good food



rain / today



Wear / large shoes



I / WRITE / NOT / LETTER NOW.

SHE / TALK / ON THE PHONE NOW ?

THEY GO OUT FOR DINNER.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- 1. SHE **LISTENS** / **IS LISTENING** TO THE RADIO EVERY MORNING.
- 2. I AM IN THE KITCHEN I **HAVE** / **AM HAVING** BREAKFAST.
- 3. HE **HAS** / **IS HAVING** TWO SISTERS.
- 4. MY BROTHER **SPEAKS** / **IS SPEAKING** FOUR LANGUAGES.
- 5. BE QUITE! I **STUDY** / **AM STUDYING** MY LESSON.

SLEEP COME RING PLAY SWIM

1. BE QUIET !THE BABY*is sleeping*
2. LOOK !TOM*IS SWIMMING* IN THE SEA.
- 3.HURRY UP ! THE BUS *IS COMING*.....
4. WHERE ARE THE CHILDREN? THEY
.....*ARE PLAYING* IN THE GARDEN.
5. ANSWER THE PHONE ,PLEASE. IT
.....*IS RINGING*.....