



Present Simple v Present Continuous Interactive Worksheet **Answers**

In order to complete this worksheet, you should watch the series of grammar videos about the present simple and present continuous tenses in English. You should complete this worksheet at the same time as watching the videos.

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Video: Present Simple v Present Continuous Use

EXERCISE A: Fill in the table below with example sentences that demonstrate the use of the present simple and present continuous tenses.

Present Simple	Present Continuous
Personal Information E.g. My name is Hannah	Right now E.g. I am teaching you
Facts and truths E.g. The world is round	Process E.g. I'm studying to become a teacher
Habits and daily routines E.g. I play tennis every Saturday	Before and after structure E.g. At 7am I'm normally having a shower
Future events E.g. She has English class tomorrow	Future events E.g. My mum is visiting me on Saturday
Stative verbs E.g. Want	Change in state E.g. The children are growing up so quickly

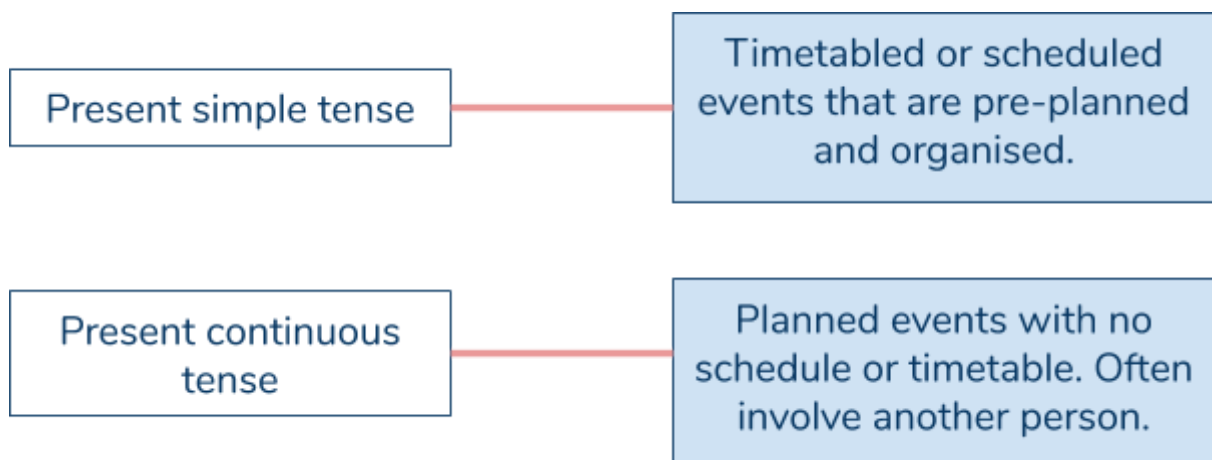
EXERCISE B: Look at the two sentences below and use the space to explain the difference in meaning between these two sentences.

At 7am, I have a shower

At 7am, I'm normally having a shower

These sentences are different because: we use the present simple tense (at 7am, I have a shower) to talk about strict routines and schedules that never change. We use the present continuous tense (at 7am, I'm normally having a shower) to talk about routines that have flexibility and can change. Frequency adverbs are normally used with the present continuous tense when talking about daily routine and habits.

EXERCISE C: Both the present simple and the present continuous tenses can be used to talk about future events, however there are a few differences. Match the tense to its correct use in the future by drawing a line.



EXERCISE D: Is the following sentence true or false? Select the correct option.

Stative verbs can be used in both present simple and present continuous forms.

TRUE

FALSE



Video: Present Simple v Present Continuous Affirmative

EXERCISE A: Fill in the table below which describes the affirmative form of the present simple and present continuous tenses. In row 2, you should write the number of parts that this tense uses in the affirmative. In row 3, you should write the form of each tense in the affirmative. In row 4, you should write an example form using the verb TO WALK.

Category	Present Simple	Present Continuous
Number of parts	2	3
Tense structure	Subject + Verb	Subject + To Be + Present Participle
Conjugation of the verb "to walk"	I walk You walk He walks She walks It walks We walk They walk	I am walking You are walking He is walking She is walking It is walking We are walking They are walking



Video: Present Simple v Present Continuous Negative

EXERCISE A: Fill in the table below which describes the negative form of the present simple and present continuous tenses. In row 2, you should write the number of parts that this tense uses in the negative. In row 3, you should write the form of each tense in the negative. In row 4, you should write an example form using the verb TO WALK.

Category	Present Simple	Present Continuous
Number of parts	3	3
Tense structure	Subject + To Do + Verb	Subject + To Be + Present Participle
Conjugation of the verb "to walk"	I don't walk You don't walk He doesn't walk She doesn't walks It doesn't walk We don't walk They don't walk	I'm not walking You aren't walking He isn't walking She isn't walking It isn't walking We aren't walking They aren't walking

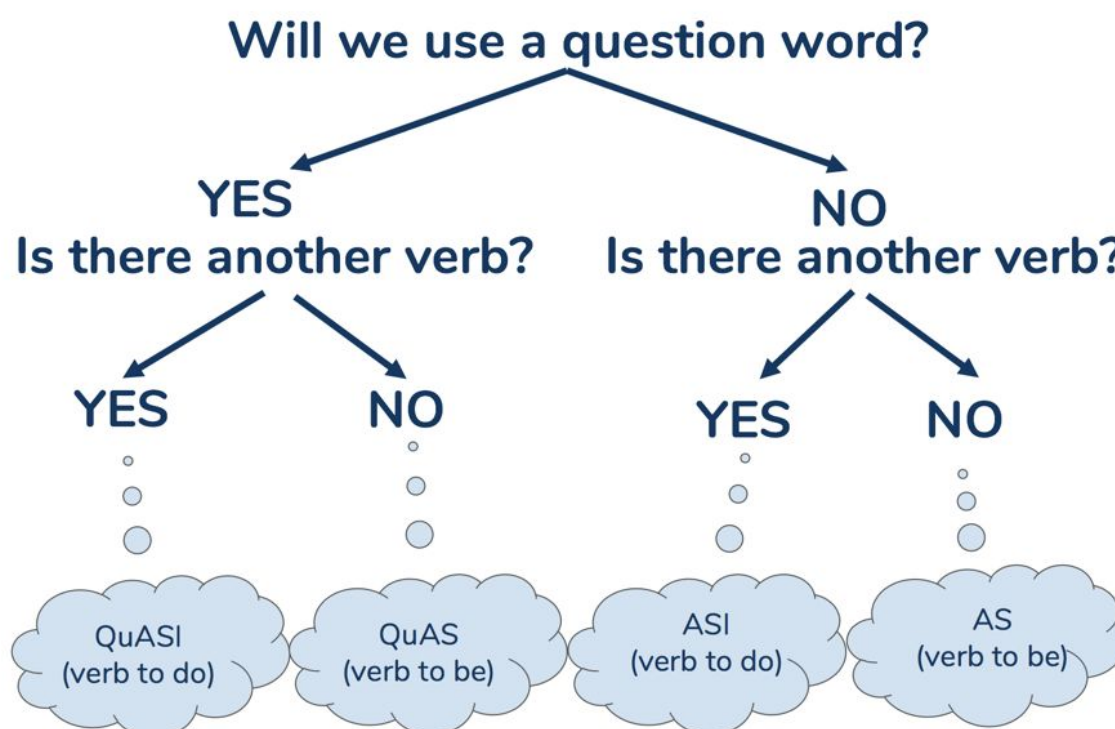


Video: Present Simple v Present Continuous Questions

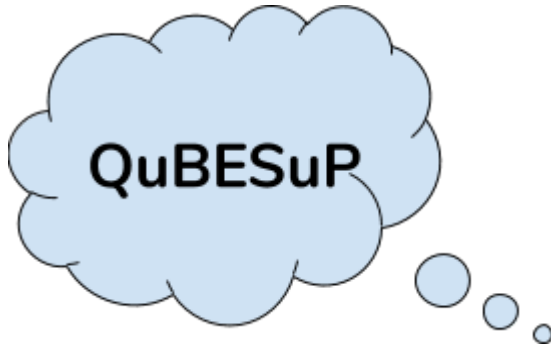
EXERCISE A: Fill in the gaps below to complete the sentences.

- ⇒ There are **4** possible question forms in the present simple tense.
- ⇒ There are **2** possible question forms in the present continuous tense.

EXERCISE B: Fill in the correct question structure in each bubble on the question word tree for the present simple tense.



EXERCISE C: There are 2 question forms in the present continuous tense. You can see the acronyms below. What does each part of the acronym stand for? Write this in the spaces provided.



Qu: Question Word

BE: Verb To Be

Su: Subject

P: Present Participle

BE: Verb To Be

Su: Subject

P: Present Participle





Video: Present Simple v Present Continuous To Do

EXERCISE A: When we use the verb “to do” in question format, it has a change in meaning with the present simple and present continuous tenses. Look at the questions below, then write what this question means in the space provided.

What do you do?

This sentence means: *what is your job/ what is your profession?*

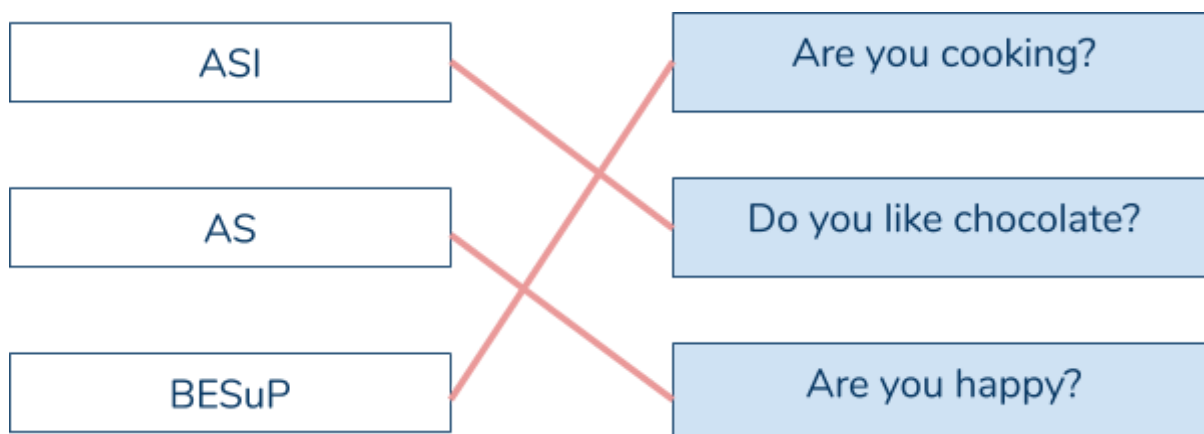
What are you doing?

This sentence means: *right now, at the moment of speaking, what action are you doing?*



Video: Present Simple v Present Continuous Short Responses

EXERCISE A: Below are three question structure acronyms and three questions. Match the questions to their correct acronyms by drawing lines.



EXERCISE B: Below is a variety of sentences. Highlight the sentence that is correct. Only one sentence is correct.

- ☐ The short responses are exactly the same to the question structures BeSuP and ASI
- ☒ The short responses are exactly the same to the question structures BeSuP and AS
- ☐ The short responses are exactly the same to the question structures ASI and AS

EXERCISE C: If I ask the question “do you like chocolate?” there are two possible ways to respond. Fill in the gaps below to show the possible responses.

Yes	Subject	Verb To Do
	I	do
	you	do
	he/she/It	does
	we	do
	they	do

No	Subject	Verb To Do
	I	don't
	you	don't
	he/she/It	doesn't
	we	don't
	they	don't

EXERCISE D: If I ask the question “are you happy?” there are two possible ways to respond. Fill in the gaps below to show the possible responses.

Yes	Subject	Verb To Be
	I	am
	you	are
	he/she/It	is
	we	are
	they	are

No	Subject	Verb To Be
	I	'm not
	you	aren't
	he/she/It	isn't
	we	aren't
	they	aren't

EXERCISE E: If I ask the question “are you cooking?” there are two possible ways to respond. Fill in the gaps below to show the possible responses.

Yes	Subject	Verb To Be
	I	am
	you	are
	he/she/It	is
	we	are
	they	are

No	Subject	Verb To Be
	I	'm not
	you	aren't
	he/she/It	isn't
	we	aren't
	they	aren't



Video: Present Simple v Present Continuous Common Mistakes

EXERCISE A: Below is a set of incorrect sentences. Identify the mistake and write this in the space provided, then rewrite this sentence correctly in the second space provided.

1) He is loving it

MISTAKE: Stative verbs aren't used in their continuous form.

CORRECTION: He loves it.

2) We are don't play football

MISTAKE: Overuse of the verb to be.

CORRECTION: We don't play football.

3) I study French these days

MISTAKE: Actions in process use the continuous form.

CORRECTION: I am studying French these days.

4) The dog rests now

MISTAKE: Actions happening right now at the moment of speaking use the continuous form.

CORRECTION: The dog is resting now.