



Present Simple v Present Continuous Interactive Worksheet

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. _____	Right now E.g. _____
Facts and truths E.g. _____	Process E.g. _____
Habits and daily routines E.g. _____	Before and after structure E.g. _____
Future events E.g. _____	Future events E.g. _____
Stative verbs E.g. _____	Change in state E.g. _____

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:

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.

Present simple tense

Timetabled or scheduled events that are pre-planned and organised.

Present continuous tense

Planned events with no schedule or timetable. Often involve another person.

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		
Tense structure		
Conjugation of the verb “to walk”	I You He She It We they	I You He She It We they



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		
Tense structure		
Conjugation of the verb "to walk"	I You He She It We they	I You He She It We they

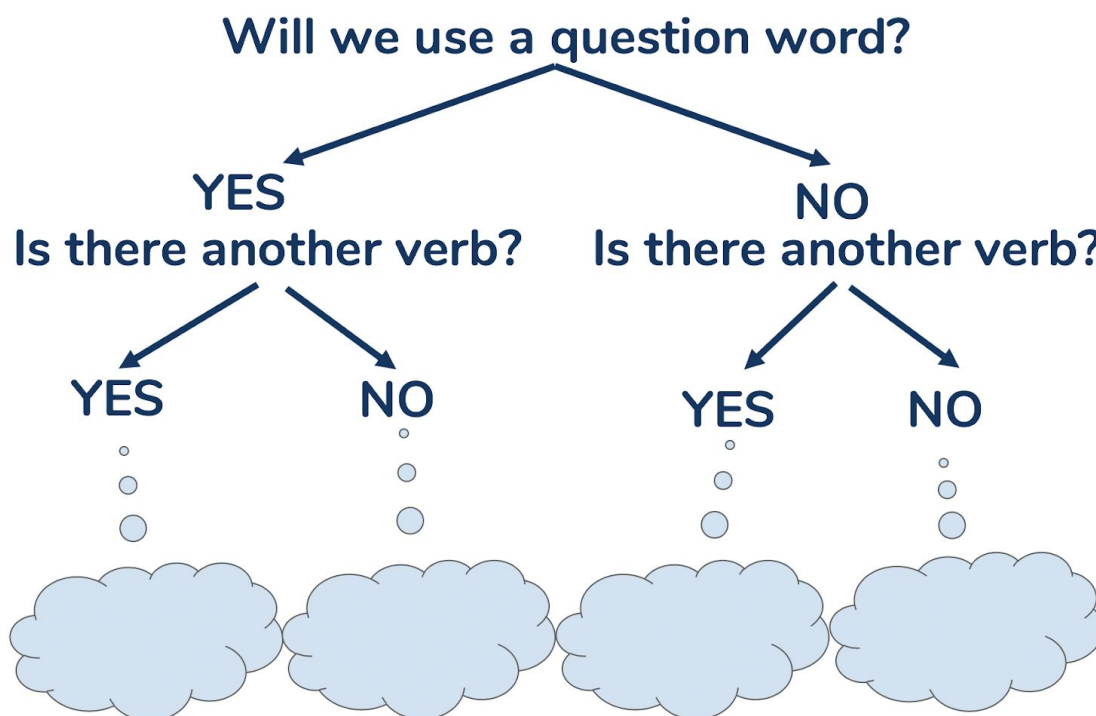


Video: Present Simple v Present Continuous Questions

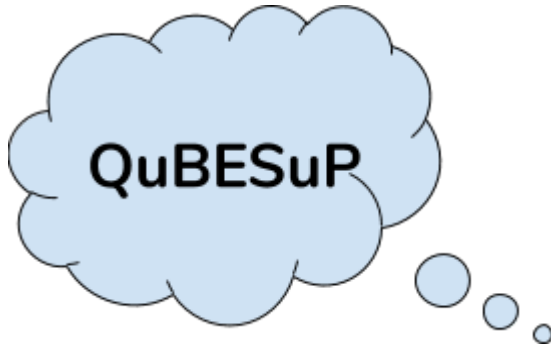
EXERCISE A: Fill in the gaps below to complete the sentences.

- ⇒ There are _____ possible question forms in the present simple tense.
- ⇒ There are _____ 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: _____

BE: _____

Su: _____

P: _____

BE: _____

Su: _____

P: _____





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 are you doing?

This sentence means:



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.

ASI

Are you cooking?

AS

Do you like chocolate?

BESuP

Are you happy?

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	
	you	
	he/she/It	
	we	
	they	

No	Subject	Verb To Do
	I	
	you	
	he/she/It	
	we	
	they	

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	
	you	
	he/she/It	
	we	
	they	

No	Subject	Verb To Be
	I	
	you	
	he/she/It	
	we	
	they	

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	
	you	
	he/she/It	
	we	
	they	

No	Subject	Verb To Be
	I	
	you	
	he/she/It	
	we	
	they	



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: _____

CORRECTION: _____

2) We are don't play football

MISTAKE: _____

CORRECTION: _____

3) I study French these days

MISTAKE: _____

CORRECTION: _____

4) The dog rests now

MISTAKE: _____

CORRECTION: _____