

	COLEGIO DE BOYACÁ	Formato
	SISTEMA INTEGRADO DE GESTIÓN	SA-FR-11
	PROCESO SEGUIMIENTO ACADÉMICO	Versión: 2
	Present Simple Tense VS Present Continuous	Fecha: 22/10/14
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SUBJECT: ENGLISH **LEVEL:** _____

NAME: _____

1. Decide whether the blank should be present simple or present continuous. Use adverbs of frequency and expressions of time when necessary.

1. I usually _____ at 7 a.m., but today I _____ at 8 a.m.
(wake up)
2. She _____ a book now, but she _____ TV in the evening.
(watch/ usually/read)
3. Right now, the children _____ in the garden, but they _____ their parents with chores.
(play/ always/ help)
4. He _____ every day at school, but today he _____ home because he is sick.
(study/ stay)
5. My brother _____ video games, but at the moment he _____ his homework.
(like/ do)
6. We _____ to the beach in summer, but this week we _____ a museum.
(go/ often/ visit)
7. Look! The dog _____ around the park, but it _____ all day.
(run/ usually/ sleep)
8. I _____ breakfast at 7 a.m., but this morning I _____ later.
(eat / always / eat)
9. They _____ English every Monday, but right now they _____ speaking with their teacher.
(study / practice)
10. The teacher _____ grammar every lesson, and today she _____ us a new example.
(show / explain)

2. Organize and reconstruct the following sets of words into complete, grammatically correct sentences. Pay special attention to:

The correct use of Present Simple and Present Continuous in affirmative, negative e interrogative form.
The inclusion of adverbs of frequency (always, usually, often, never, etc.) when required.

1. she / often / read / books / in the evening / and / go / to the library

2. the children / right now / play / in the garden / but / usually / help / their mother / with chores

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3. does / the teacher / give / extra exercises / to students / on Fridays / ?

4. she / often / read / books / in the evening / and / does not / go / to the library

5. my brother / is / cooking / dinner / because / our parents / are working / late today

6. I / am / not / trying / to solve / a very difficult problem / in math class / at the moment

7. I / never / forget / to turn off / the lights / before leaving home

8. my best friend / usually / stays / at his grandparents' house / with his sister

9. we / always / do / our homework / carefully / but / right now / we / are helping / our parents / with cooking

10. she / loves / chocolate / but / right now / she / is eating / a sandwich / because / she / is hungry

3. Read the text carefully and choose the correct option (a, b, c or d) to complete each rule. You must analyze meaning, not only form.

The present continuous is not only used for actions happening at the exact moment of speaking, but also for (1) _____, even if the action is not occurring right now.

However, when adverbs like always are used with the present continuous, they may express (2) _____, rather than a neutral routine.

In contrast, the present simple is used for general truths and habits, but it can also be used for (3) _____, especially in formal or scheduled contexts.

Adverbs of frequency usually appear (4) _____, but this position changes depending on whether the main verb is "to be" or another verb.

Finally, some verbs can be both stative and dynamic. When used in present simple, they express a state, but in present continuous they indicate (5) _____, which changes their meaning.

1.

- a) permanent situations
- b) temporary situations around the present time
- c) completed past actions
- d) repeated routines only

2.

- a) a general truth
- b) a permanent habit
- c) annoyance or criticism
- d) a future plan

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3.

- a) actions happening now
- b) temporary actions
- c) fixed future schedules
- d) past events

5.

- a) a permanent situation
- b) a repeated habit
- c) a temporary action or process
- d) a finished action

4.

- a) after the verb in all cases
- b) before the main verb or after "to be"
- c) only at the end of the sentence
- d) before the subject

4. Grammar Riddle: Read each riddle carefully and identify the grammatical element it describes.

1. I am the sign of movement,
the mark of something unfinished,
a moment that has not yet become memory.

I never stand alone.

I need a companion before me,
someone who gives me life and voice.

I transform verbs,
not by changing who they are,
but by showing that they are still becoming.

I live in the present,
but I am not permanent.

I exist only while the action breathes.
Without me, time feels static.
With me, everything is in progress.

What am I?

2. I am almost invisible,
yet I decide when a sentence is complete.

I do not belong to everyone,
only to a chosen few in the third place.

I arrive quietly,
sometimes changing what comes before me,
sometimes simply attaching myself
as if I had always been there.

When another takes control, I disappear without
protest.

When I am forgotten, meaning survives—
but correctness does not.

I am small,
but without me, order is broken.

What am I?
