

Ejercicios de Practica

Presente Simple y Presente Continuo: identificacion, diferencias y uso combinado

Esta serie de ejercicios avanza de forma progresiva: primero se practica cada tiempo por separado, despues se trabajan juntos, y al final se integra un texto donde ambos conviven. Cada actividad incluye un ejemplo ya resuelto para guiarte antes de empezar.

Parte 1: Presente Simple

Recuerda: el presente simple se usa para rutinas, habitos y hechos generales. La estructura es: sujeto + verbo (+ s/es en 3a persona) en afirmativa; sujeto + do/does + not + verbo base en negativa; do/does + sujeto + verbo base en interrogativa. Palabras clave: always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day.

Ejercicio 1.1 - Completa con la forma correcta del verbo

Ejemplo resuelto: He _____ (study) English on weekends. → He studies English on weekends.

- 1 She _____ (work) at a marketing agency every day.
- 2 They _____ (not / like) fast food.
- 3 _____ he _____ (speak) English fluently?
- 4 The store _____ (open) at 9 a.m. and _____ (close) at 8 p.m.
- 5 I _____ (not / drink) coffee at night.
- 6 My parents _____ (watch) the news every evening.

Ejercicio 1.2 - Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones correctas

Ejemplo resuelto: every morning / coffee / she / drinks → She drinks coffee every morning.

- 1 usually / breakfast / at 7 a.m. / I / have
- 2 does / not / play / soccer / she / on weekends
- 3 go / do / you / how / to school / ?
- 4 every year / travels / to Mexico / my family

Ejercicio 1.3 - Responde con informacion real usando presente simple

Ejemplo resuelto: What time do you usually have lunch? → I usually have lunch at 2 p.m.

- 1 What time do you usually wake up?
- 2 Do you study English every day?
- 3 Where does your best friend live?
- 4 What do you do on weekends?

Parte 2: Presente Continuo

Recuerda: el presente continuo se usa para acciones que ocurren en este momento o situaciones temporales. La estructura es: sujeto + am/is/are + verbo-ing en afirmativa; sujeto + am/is/are + not + verbo-ing en negativa; am/is/are + sujeto + verbo-ing en interrogativa. Palabras clave: now, right now, at the moment, currently, today, this week.

Ejercicio 2.1 - Completa con la forma correcta del verbo

Ejemplo resuelto: He _____ (study) for the exam right now. → He is studying for the exam right now.

- 1 She _____ (work) on a new project right now.
- 2 They _____ (not / watch) TV at the moment.
- 3 _____ you _____ (study) for the exam today?
- 4 Look! It _____ (rain) outside.
- 5 I _____ (not / listen) to music currently.
- 6 We _____ (prepare) dinner right now.

Ejercicio 2.2 - Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones correctas

Ejemplo resuelto: now / homework / doing / her / is / she → She is doing her homework now.

- 1 is / a new campaign / working on / the team / currently
- 2 not / am / I / at the moment / studying
- 3 you / are / doing / what / right now / ?
- 4 this week / are / preparing / they / for an exam

Ejercicio 2.3 - Describe que esta pasando ahora mismo

Ejemplo resuelto: Ejemplo: My brother is playing video games in the living room right now.

Escribe 4 oraciones en presente continuo describiendo cosas que están sucediendo en este momento a tu alrededor (en tu casa, en tu salón de clases o en tu trabajo).

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Parte 3: Presente Simple y Continuo Juntos

Recuerda: antes de responder, pregunta: ¿es una rutina/habito (presente simple) o algo que pasa justo ahora/temporalmente (presente continuo)? Una misma oracion puede necesitar los dos tiempos si compara lo habitual con lo que pasa en este momento en especifico.

Ejercicio 3.1 - Elige el tiempo correcto y conjuga el verbo

Ejemplo resuelto: Normally, she _____ (cook) dinner, but tonight she _____ (order) pizza. → Normally, she cooks dinner, but tonight she is ordering pizza. (cooks = habito con 'normally'; is ordering = accion especifica de 'tonight')

- 1 Normally, Carlos _____ (analyze) data every week, but this month he _____ (focus) on a big campaign.
- 2 My sister _____ (not / usually / cook), but right now she _____ (cook) dinner for the family.
- 3 Look! The children _____ (play) in the park. They _____ (play) there every Saturday too.
- 4 I _____ (study) English three times a week, but today I _____ (review) grammar for two hours.
- 5 He _____ (not / like) noisy places, so he _____ (wear) headphones right now to concentrate.
- 6 We _____ (usually / take) the bus to work, but today we _____ (walk) because it's sunny.

Ejercicio 3.2 - Identifica el tiempo verbal y justifica

Ejemplo resuelto: Our university offers courses in marketing. → offers = Presente Simple (PS), porque es un hecho general sobre la universidad, no algo que pasa solo en este momento.

Lee cada oracion, subraya el verbo conjugado, indica si es presente simple (PS) o presente continuo (PC) y explica brevemente por que.

- 1 She is preparing a presentation for tomorrow's meeting.
- 2 At the moment, the students are taking their English exam.
- 3 He never arrives late to class.
- 4 Right now, I am reading an article about grammar rules.
- 5 The company usually hires new interns in August.

Parte 4: Texto Integrador

Recuerda: en un mismo texto es normal combinar ambos tiempos: el presente simple describe lo que la persona hace habitualmente, y el presente continuo describe lo que esta pasando en un momento o periodo especifico (por ejemplo, 'this week' o 'right now').

Ejemplo resuelto de lectura marcada

Antes de leer el texto de practica, observa este ejemplo corto ya marcado como modelo:

Ana **works** (PS - rutina) as a designer. This week, however, she **is preparing** (PC - accion especifica de esta semana) a big presentation for a new client.

Ejercicio 4.1 - Lee el texto y marca cada verbo con (PS) o (PC)

Subraya cada verbo conjugado y escribe a un lado si esta en presente simple (PS) o presente continuo (PC).

Sofia studies Business Innovation and Marketing at a technological university. She attends classes every day and usually studies in the library after class. This week, however, she is preparing for an important English exam, so she is practicing speaking and writing more than usual. She doesn't normally study on weekends, but this weekend she is reviewing grammar because the exam is coming soon. Right now, she is sitting at her desk and is reading about the differences between the simple present and the present continuous. She knows that practice makes perfect, so every day she tries to improve a little more.

Ejercicio 4.2 - Preguntas de comprension

Ejemplo resuelto: What does Sofia study at the university? → She studies Business Innovation and Marketing.

- 1 Why is she practicing speaking and writing more than usual this week?
- 2 Does she normally study on weekends? What is she doing this weekend?
- 3 Find one sentence in present simple and one in present continuous. Explain the difference in meaning.

Ejercicio 4.3 - Escribe tu propio texto

Ejemplo resuelto: Modelo de una oracion: I usually take the bus to work (PS), but this week I am driving my car because it is being fixed on Saturday (PC).

Siguiendo el modelo del texto anterior, escribe un parrafo de al menos 6 oraciones sobre tu propia rutina y lo que estas haciendo esta semana en particular. Usa por lo menos 3 verbos en presente simple y 3 en presente continuo, y marca cada uno con (PS) o (PC).