

Continue

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE OR CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

HAVE/HAS + PAST PARTICIPLE

We are interested in the **RESULT** of the action.

The room was grey and now it's blue.

*I've painted the bedroom. (You don't know when)

Uses: to say how much we've done, how many things or how many times but we don't say when we did the action. Also for news:

*Peter has bought a new car.

*I have played tennis twice this week.

PRESENT PERFECT CONT.

HAVE/HAS + BEEN + VERB/ING

We are interested in the **ACTION** itself

My dothes are covered in paint.

*I've been painting the room. (Recent action)

Uses: to say how long something has been happening.

*How long has she been reading?

*She has been reading since ten o'clock.

And she's still reading.

Exercise 1 Fill the gaps with the correct form of the verb.

- 1-She's a fantastic swimmer but she _____ (never win) an medal.
- 2-Peter _____ (visit) so many American cities so far.
- 3-I need a rest. I _____ (run) for four hours.
- 4-How long _____ (you wait) for me? Just ten minutes.
- 5-Look! Somebody _____ (brake) that vase. Be careful, don't cut yourself.
- 6-I _____ (learn) English for two years and my English is improving.
- 7-You look sweaty. _____ (cut) in the garden?
- 8-My sister _____ (live) in a house all her life.
- 9-I'm tired. I _____ (play) football all morning.
- 10-Your eyes look red. _____ (be) to the eye specialist?
- 11-What a lovely smell. _____ (bake) a cake?
- 12-Sara _____ (phone) me twice this morning.
- 13- _____ (wear) glasses for a long time?
- 14-I _____ (buy) a new computer. Do you like it?

Exercise 2 Choose the correct option.

- 1-My sister *has had* / *has been having* a shower for twenty minutes. The floor is wet.
- 2-Hi Tom! I *haven't seen* / *haven't been seeing* you for ages!
- 3-Michael *has learnt* / *has been learning* French for three months and he loves it.
- 4-Melissa *has bought* / *has been buying* a new dress for the party.
- 5-What are you doing? - 'I *have watch* / *have been watching* television since I arrived'.
- 6-Do you like my living room? I *have put* / *have been putting* new curtains.
- 7-I'm not very well. I *have been* / *have been being* to the doctor's twice this week.
- 8-Sorry, I'm late. How long *have you sat* / *have you been sitting* here?
- 9-Carol *has seen* / *has been seeing* this film many times. She loves it.
- 10-She's a good dancer. She *has won* / *has been winning* two championships already.
- 11-Sam is not here. He's gone. He *has travelled* / *has been travelling* for months.
- 12-Look at my jacket. I *have had* / *have been having* it for only three days.

Definition

- The **past continuous tense** is a tense which describes continuous events that happened in the past.

Examples:

- It was raining yesterday.
- Last night at 6 PM, I was eating dinner.

PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense:

1. She _____ (go) to school by bus every day.
2. They _____ (play) tennis at the moment.
3. Look! He _____ (jump) on the bed.
4. My mother _____ (cook) lunch every day.
5. Tom never _____ (wash) his face in the morning.
6. I usually _____ (do) my homework in the evening.
7. Listen! They _____ (sing) a song.
8. We _____ (watch) every evening.
9. It _____ (not eat) meat in the morning.
10. I _____ (not listen) to music now. You can turn off the radio.
11. My parents _____ (not drink) coffee every morning.
12. My father _____ (fix) the bike at the moment.
13. We _____ (not drive) to work every morning.
14. My dog _____ (not eat) bread.
15. I always _____ (watch) my favourite TV show at the weekend.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense WORKSHEET

Recall the formula of future perfect continuous tense and tick the correct answer.

SENTENCES	Option
How long _____ (you teach) when you finish the class?	<input type="checkbox"/> you will have been teaching <input type="checkbox"/> you will have been teaching
Jon _____ (live) in Austria since April.	<input type="checkbox"/> will be living <input type="checkbox"/> will have been living
I _____ (spend) my holidays on a hill station for two days.	<input type="checkbox"/> will spend <input type="checkbox"/> will have been spending
The carpenter _____ (make) furniture since 2005.	<input type="checkbox"/> will have been making <input type="checkbox"/> will be making
Jonathan _____ (design) gift cards on the eve of the new year.	<input type="checkbox"/> have been designing <input type="checkbox"/> will have been designing
Will _____ (visit) the doctor for many years?	<input type="checkbox"/> will have been visiting <input type="checkbox"/> will be visiting
We _____ (make) a monthly schedule by the time you arrive.	<input type="checkbox"/> will be making <input type="checkbox"/> will have been making
He _____ (drive) for three hours straight when we get to the home.	<input type="checkbox"/> will have been driving <input type="checkbox"/> will be driving
Will _____ (you sleep) for 8 hours by morning?	<input type="checkbox"/> you have been sleeping <input type="checkbox"/> you will be sleeping
When he finishes this course, he _____ (learn) marketing for one year.	<input type="checkbox"/> will be learning <input type="checkbox"/> will have been learning

PRESENT SIMPLE



often
never
sometimes
rarely
always
occasionally
usually

Use Present Simple to talk about:

- repeated actions or daily routines
I **feed** my dog twice a day.
- permanent states
Maggie **lives** in a detached house.
- general truths or laws of nature
Water **freezes** at 0°C.

Common time expressions:

- every day/week/month/year,
- every morning/afternoon/evening/night,
- in the morning/afternoon/evening, at night,
- on Mondays/Tuesdays/Wednesdays, etc.

★ Match the adverbs of frequency to the symbols.

★ Choose the correct answer.

- My granny visit - visits us every weekend.
- My brother and I share - shares a room.
- Your cousin look - looks fabulous.
- I seldom do - does the shopping by myself.
- Danny usually catch - catches a bus to school.
- We always eat - eats dinner in the dining room.
- I wake - wakes up at 7.30 every morning.
- Kids like - likes watching cartoons.
- Peter and Tom live - lives next door.
- Mr. Robertson work - works in my dad's office.
- Jack often copy - copies at Maths exams.
- They do - does their homework after dinner.
- We play - plays volleyball at school.



★ Add 's' to the verbs.

- dance
- buy
- go
- finish
- tidy
- run
- brush
- type
- spell
- drive
- read
- give
- pay
- stand
- say
- promise
- drink
- cry
- feel
- win

★ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

1. Molly _____ a school uniform.	a. work
2. I never _____ alcohol.	b. brush
3. The sun _____ in the east.	c. read
4. Jeremy and Sue _____ to work together.	d. wear
5. I _____ my teeth after every meal.	e. meet
6. Luke _____ (not) spinach.	f. play
7. My neighbour _____ the garden every second day.	g. drink
8. Kevin _____ his kite in the summer.	h. get
9. We _____ old coins and postcards.	i. rise
10. My mum always _____ the morning paper.	j. tidy
11. I _____ my room every day. I'm neat.	k. like
12. The Morgans _____ basketball on Sundays.	l. collect
13. Sam _____ (not) to classical music.	m. water
14. Mrs. Harris _____ in a pet shop.	n. walk
15. I _____ (not) pocket money every week.	o. listen
16. Harry and Pat _____ at the café on Fridays.	p. fly

What is simple present tense and give examples. Examples of simple present tense and present continuous tense. Examples of present tense and present continuous tense. Simple present tense and present continuous tense worksheet pdf. Simple present tense and present continuous tense worksheet with answers. Simple present tense and present continuous tense worksheet for class 3. Simple present tense and present continuous tense worksheet for class 4. What is simple present continuous tense with examples.

Answer Sheets in Present Simple Present Simple is one of the most commonly used tenses for verbs. It is used to express an action that is routine, repetitive, or may state a fact. Write negative and interrogative sentences for each affirmative sentence. Affirmative sentences Negative sentences Interrogative sentences Jacob sends an e-mail to his friend. Jacob doesn't email his friend. Does Jacob send an e-mail to his friend? Tom is playing with the cats. Tom doesn't play with cats. Tom playing with cats? They work together. They don't work together. Do they work together? It rains every summer. It doesn't rain every summer. Does it rain every summer? Tom and Bob live in the Lake View Colony. Tom and Bob don't live in the Lake View Colony. Tom and Bob live in the Lake View Colony? She loves cookies and chocolate. He doesn't like cookies and chocolate. Does she like cookies and chocolate? Provide simple answer sheets Write down the answer to each sentence. She (eats) two egg whites a day. (eats) junk food (destroys) health. (destroyed) Jacob (like) fresh fruit. (loves) Emma (reads) a novel every month. (reads) you (study) in the gym. (studies) He (goes) goes. (exists) (I agree) with your proposal. (I agree) Does John walk (walk) half an hour a day? (go) She (drinks) coffee every evening. (drinking) I (love) to read fiction. (Love) Simple Present Tense Worksheet Identify the Simple Present Tense He goes to the gym every day. He goes to the gym every day. He went to the gym. Answer: Option - 1 He didn't like coffee. He doesn't like coffee. He doesn't like coffee. Answer: Option 2. Has he fulfilled his duty? Will he do his duty? Does he fulfill his duty? Answer: Option - 3 You go. They went on foot, you will walk. Answer: Option 1 I play sports. To do sports. To do sports. Answer: Option - 3 Simple Present Worksheet Download Simple Present Worksheets Pdf Also read: the way to teach the present tenses is to compare and contrast them. These ideas will show you how to complete an even more difficult task, combining them into a workout, all in a simple and fun way. Present Continuous has many well-known and fun exercises, such as imitating and using images of crowded street scenes. You can also find lots of things like lesson plans where students have to fill in the blanks by asking each other questions in the Present Simple copy workbooks. The easiest and clearest way to show the meaning and use of the present simple and present continuous tenses is to combine them. Perhaps the main reason why this approach is not used more often in the classroom is that it is difficult to find speaking and writing lessons with a natural mix of both tenses. The purpose of these actions is to get rid of this deficiency once and for all! 1. Mime Plus Give students a list of past present continuous sentences for their partners to imitate to guess, for example "You eat bread and jam". You can add simple gifts to this by choosing activities that some people do every day (for example, "You eat spicy food" and "You blow your nose...") and ask them to go on to discuss how often they do it and why. More interesting when it comes to a topic related to cultural differences, such as table manners. 2. Mimes plus two Another way to combine mimes in the present continuous with the simple present is to ask students to imitate activities they do in real life (perhaps choosing from a list of sentences like "You have shower"). Mime watchers must produce a present continuous sentence to describe the action, as well as a real simple present tense sentence about the mime and the action (for example, "You shower every morning" or "Sometimes you shower", but you usually shower). Definition Game Give students a list of words and ask them to choose one and describe it in sentences using the simple present and the past continuous. For example, if the word is "breathe," they might say "I do this many times a day" and "Now everyone in the world does it except some scuba divers." 4. 20 Questions Using the same list of words as in the definition game above, students ask each other questions in the present simple and present continuous yes/no until they guess which word their partner chose. Possible questions are: "Do you do it now?", "Does anyone in this class do it now?", "Do many people in this town do it now?", "Do you do it every day?" and "Do you do it more than twice a week?" 5. Postcard Ask students to imagine that they are writing a postcard while sitting on a hotel room balcony, on the beach, or in front of a cafe. They should of course use the present continuous to describe what is happening when they are writing (e.g. "The sun is shining" or "The children are playing beach volleyball") and the present simple to describe daily activities on vacation ("I spend most of my day at pool" or "I have breakfast in the same cafe every morning"), but you can also specifically ask them to stick to these times. Alternatively, you can give them a sentence stem to get them to use the two tenses, eg "All around me" or "Evening". The writer should be or choose the best holiday. 6. Chain cards Especially if you have sentence cores ready at the beginning of each line of the card, you can connect the ideas from the cards above with the familiar fun game chain writing (= consequences). Each person completes the first row and go. "I am writing to you..." add "best holiday destination ever" or "the hills of Tuscany". They fold the paper so the next person can't see what they wrote and pass it to the next person to continue working with the card. They write and pass until the cards run out, then they are passed one last time and open to general hilarity and discussion about which cards make the most sense, sound like the best holiday, and/or are the funniest. 7. Present simple and continuous taboos The peculiarity of using the present tense to talk about the present tense is that we rarely actually use it in conversation, least of all to answer typical textbook questions such as "What are you wearing?" ask? In fact, questions like "What underwear are you wearing?" are basically taboo. We can take advantage of this by creating a list of such continuous taboo questions with similarly simple taboo questions like "How often do you shave your armpits?" interspersed with more typical and harmless questions B. "When do you usually get up?" we can ask students to rank the questions from 5 points (taboo) to 1 point (easy answer) and then decide in which order they would like to ask the questions. How many points they actually get depends on how well they answer the question. For example, if they ask a four-point question (usually embarrassing, but not taboo) and somehow answer it, but with many pauses and some evasive questions, their partners may choose to award them two points (half could score four points in total). 8. Questions and speaking Students write in the present continuous and simple tense and then flip a coin to see if they have to answer the question themselves (heads = say) or ask someone else (heads = ask). It's funnier than it sounds because questions in the present tense are quite personal, and the person asking the question is often overwhelmed by the need to answer their own question. You can make it more adventurous and expand their vocabulary by suggesting words and expressions they can or should include in their questions, such as "snoring" and "itching". Alternatively, they may roll a die to decide which tense they should use in their questions (for example, the present simple tense if they rolled one, two, or three) or the topic they should ask about (for example, families, if they threw one away). 9. Time zones. If you give students a list of countries in different time zones, they should be able to make sentences about what might be happening there at the moment, as well as their impressions of everyday life, for example: "People must be coming home from bars right now". I think they often stay up late but sleep in the afternoon to describe their Spanish life scene. Their partners must listen and guess the country. 10. Guess the person. You could also have students describe and guess different people based on what they are (probably) doing right now and their daily routine, such as "Your mother-in-law" from "She texts my husband several times a day," day," and "Perhaps now she is attending flower arranging courses." brother is his girlfriend. He lives in Canada, so they only see each other a few times a year." in the picture and how many people come to see it every day. The same language is quite natural for describing the opening of the Tower Bridge, the explosion of Big Ben, and a herd of wildebeest running across the plain. You can take advantage of this situation by asking Guess the view from the descriptions and then make up your own descriptions for others to guess, or role play with people asking more and more questions during the tour. 13. Test your classmates With questions such as "What is George wearing on his feet?" and "Does Ronaldo often wear glasses?", students check each other's current clothes, as well as the behavior and daily routine of their classmates. During testing, students should close their eyes and may need to check some answers with the person being asked. 14. Sentence Completion Ask students to complete incomplete sentences to give true personal information, for example, I feel _____, I feel _____ often, _____ rarely, and my brother is _____. Students read only the part they filled in (for example, "cooking" or "hangover"), and their partners guess in which sentence they inserted the words. 15. Discussion Questions Using the present simple and present continuous, you can easily ask discussion questions such as "What is improving in your country?" and "Will people in your country pay attention to government campaigns? Why/Why not? You can also use both tenses for sentences that students should agree or disagree with, such as "People buy brands because they think they're better" and "People are gradually becoming greener in their lifestyle." in your country's economy at present."

