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## Present simple vs present progressive pdf

See also explanations on Present Perfect Simple and Present Perfect Progressive Use Both tenses are used to express that an action began in the past and is still going on or has just finished. In many cases, both forms are correct, but there is often a difference in meaning: We use the Present Perfect Simple mainly to express that an action is completed or to emphasise the result. We use the Present Perfect Progressive to emphasise the duration or continuous course of an action. Result or duration? Do you want to express what has happened so far or how long an action has been going on yet? Certain verbs The following verbs are usually only used in Present Perfect Simple (not in the progressive form). state: be, have (for possession only)Example: We have been on holiday for two weeks. senses: feel, hear, see, smell, taste, touchExample: He has touched the painting, brain work: believe, know, think, understandExample: I have known him for 3 years. Emphasis on completion or duration? Do you want to emphasise the completion of an action or its continuous course (how has somebody spent his time)? Result or side effect? Do you want to express that a completed action led to a desired result or that the action had an unwanted side effect? Time + negation: last time or beginning of an action? In negative sentences: Do you want to express how much time has past since the last time the action took place or since the beginning of the action? Permanent or temporary? If an action is still going on and we want to express that it is a permanent situation, we would usually use the Present Perfect Simple. For temporary situations, we would prefer the Present Perfect Progressive. This is not a rule, however, only a tendency. Signal words Exercises on Present Perfect Simple and Present Perfect Progressive Tests on Present Perfect Simple and Present Perfect Progressive The present progressive tense is a verb tense that indicates an ongoing action that is happening or continuing at the present instant. The present progressive tense is also known as present continuous tense. The present progressive tense is also used to indicate future plans or actions that are going to take place in the near future. Present continuous tense adds energy to the verb and conveys that the action is happening at that moment. For example, In the sentence "Mohor is running", it is clear what the subject i.e, Mohor is doing (Running) at this moment.Present Progressive tense forms a major part of the present tense and is widely used in the English language. Present progressive tense is used in the following situations:To describe the actions happening now. For example; Aharsi is reading a storybook.To express predetermined plans or near future appointments. For example; Uttam is going to India tonight. To narrate the actions of temporary nature. For example, I am working with Shyam this month.To report the actions that are currently happening, but not at the moment of speaking. For example, situations that are changing every day.To describe the longer actions occurring around the moment of speaking. For example, Ismat is preparing for the IIT entrance.To describe trends. For example, Online education is becoming new schools for students.To inform repetitive actions, For example, Uttam is always coming late from office.Present Progressive tense can easily be recognized by a few of the keywords or signal words in a sentence. These are: "At the moment", "Now", "Listen", "Look", "Just now", "Right Now".There are few words for which present progressive tense or present continuous tense is not used. Examples of a few such words are: Belong - Cost - Know- Hate - Remember-Have (possession) - Hear - Think - Like - Love - Feel-Need - Own - Remember - Taste-Seem - Smell - Understand - Want-Forget-Understand-Notice-Seem-Recognise-Own-Want-See-AppearREAD Animals for Kids Worksheet: Farm Animals for Kids (pdf)The formula for making present progressive or present continuous tense in a sentence is:Subject+ to be verb (am/is/are)+verb with -ing+ objectExample: Rani (Subject) is (to be verb) dancing (main verb dance+ing) with her group.Present Progressive tense can be used in affirmative or negative meaning or to make a question.Rahul is singing a song.Swarnali is watching TV.Formula: Subject+be verb (am/is/are)+(main verb+ing)+objectAdvik is not sleeping.Sarah is not working.Formula: Subject+be verb (am/is/are)+not+ (main verb+ing)+objectIs he playing carrom? Are they coming today?Formula: Be verb (am/is/are)+subject+(main verb+ing)+object+ (?) question markThe main differences between Simple present tense and present progressive tense are listed below in a tabular format:Simple Present vs Present ProgressiveLet's learn more about the present progressive tense while solving the following worksheetsThe old woman walks slowly along the road.The children swim in the pool.These children study in class v.The gardener cuts down all the big trees.Deep hits the ball with his bat.An Aeroplane flies in the air.It rained heavily the day before yesterday.The notebook lies in the corner.They begin their class at 11 o'clock.Raj works in the shop.The birds are building their nest on the tree.Smita is going to market.The children are playing in the playground.Nitu's dog is biting my leg.The teacher is writing a poem on the blackboard now.Today I am playing badminton.We are eating orange and apple in the morning.She is buying a gold pendant.We are living in this house.My parents are going to the zoo.She is writing a story.Rechal \_\_\_\_\_ (have)a shower now. She can't come to the phone.Gita \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a serial.I can't go to play now. I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) my homework.They \_\_\_\_\_ (run) around the park.We can't go outside now. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (rain)!Look, Subir \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis over there. Let's talk to him.Ravlen \_\_\_\_\_ (cry), give her toys back.Soma \_\_\_\_\_ (fry) some eggs.I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) some vegetable.She \_\_\_\_\_ (blend) the colors for her picture.Iffate \_\_\_\_\_ (chop) fruits for salad.READ Adjective Examples and Worksheets (PDF)I (am, is, are) eating cookies.My friends (am, is, are) calling me.The farmer (am, is, are) working in the field.We (am, is, are) learning music.My little brother (am, is, are) standing in front of the window.The students (am, is, are) making noise.She (am, is, are) thinking about a story.I (am, is, are) listening to my favorite song.The player (am, is, are) running with the ballStuti (am, is, are) singing on the chorus.Raghav (am, is, are) drinking Coldrinks.Anna is looking at her pet fish.He drinks juice every morning.We were listening to FM all evening.My sister and I will be traveling to India in July.Tomorrow the weather will be sunny and dry.Ismat is cooking shahi-tukda for snacks.The girls are painting mandala art.They are celebrating Easter.Swarna likes Oreo cake.They are going to the temple.Verbs to Choose from: Go, play, write, drive, run, fly, sing, share, watch, eatMy friends \_\_\_\_\_ hokey.Sreela \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to her grandfather.Jhuma \_\_\_\_\_ a butterfly kite.Isaani's father \_\_\_\_\_ a car.The athlete \_\_\_\_\_ really fast.They \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.Those girls \_\_\_\_\_ a Bollywood song.No one \_\_\_\_\_ a toy with her.My brother \_\_\_\_\_ IPL in TV.The dog \_\_\_\_\_ its food.Tanusree reading a storybook right now.They are eat dinner at their favorite restaurant.I watching a Susant's movie right now, so please be quiet.My little brother is cry so loudly! I can't do my homework.Jacklin walking to the park right now with her mother.They are watch TV at the moment.My parents sitting on the sofa.Ruma is play with her cat right now.Ganesh dance in front of his fans.Ankit can't talk on the phone because he is sleep.It is a sunny day. The birds are \_\_\_\_\_ The skies are blue. The trees look very beautiful. Everyone is \_\_\_\_\_ fresh. The bees are \_\_\_\_\_ while the cat is \_\_\_\_\_. Today is a nice day.link to What Are Infinitives? Examples, Types, and Uses of Infinitives (PDF)link to What are Adverbs? Definition, Rules, Examples, and Worksheets (PDF) Being an English learner can be daunting ... so many tenses to choose from! How can students remember sentence formulas and know when to choose between the simple present and present progressive tense all while using effective subject-verb agreements? Dear students, it's not easy... I know. But hopefully this summary will be a useful resource! Continue reading below for some tips on these important grammar focus points.Simple Present Tense:The first thing one must remember when learning a new tense is the formula used to form sentences, in this case: in simple present . Below, you will find the formulas for affirmative (+), negative (-) and interrogative (?) statements:+: subject + verb(s) + complement. -: subject + doesn't/don't + verb + complement. ?: Does/Do + subject + verb + complement?Quick Review!: In order to use the simple present tense, you must know the rules of subject-verb agreements. We must remember that base verbs first person, second person and third person plural subjects (i.e.: I work, We work, You work, They work) but you must add -s at the end of verbs with third person singular subjects (i.e.: She works, He works, It works).When to Use: The second thing you must learn is when to apply which tense. The simple tense is used when expressing routine habits, permanent situations or concrete facts. When using the simple present to talk about one's routine, it is common to use adverbs of frequency such as: always, sometimes, never, rarely, often, usually, every day/week/month/year, etc.. Present Progressive Tense:Unlike simple present, the present progressive tense incorporates 2 new elements: the verb to be and -ing at the end of the action verb.Below, you will find the formulas for affirmative (+), negative (-) and interrogative (?) statements:+: subject + verb to be + verb-ing + complement. -: subject + verb to be + not + verb-ing + complement. ?: verb to be + subject + verb-ing + complement?Quick Review!: The verbs to be are: is, are and am. You need to know them in order to use the present progressive tense correctly. Be sure you are using the correct subject-verb agreement when constructing your sentences. First person takes the verb: am (I am.), second person and third person plural take the verb: are (You are, we are, they are.) and third person singular take the verb: is (She is, he is, it is).Tip!: If you are not sure which is the correct subject-verb agreement, think about the pronoun of your subject.Example: Let's figure out the correct verb to be in the sentence: "The laptop \_\_\_\_\_ shutting down."First, determine the pronoun. Hmmm... Well, a laptop = It.Then, determine the verb to be that belongs with that pronoun: it is.Therefore, the answer is: "The laptop is shutting down."When to Use: The present progressive is used to talk about actions happening at the moment and to discuss changes as well as temporary situations.Examples:It's easy enough to remember these formulas. The hard part is applying them! When speaking, pause and think about which tense and formula this idea should be spoken in. Below you will find examples of both the simple present and present progressive tense. These simple examples follow the formulas exactly as shown above. You must be excited to use this new language, but remember to keep your speech simple for now. As your English improves, you will be able to make more and more complex sentences.Example with Simple Present:+: She works every day -: She doesn't work every day. ?: Does she work every day? Example with Present Progressive:+: She is walking to school now. -: She isn't walking to school now. ?: Is she walking to school now?Exercise: Use the examples above to practice identifying the different parts of each sentence. Determine what is the subject, the verb and the complement. Then, use the formulas to practice making your own sentences.I hope that this post will help clarify the difference between the simple present tense and the present progressive tense. Happy Learning! 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)724 viewsThe document provides examples and exercises to practice the difference between the present simple and present continuous tenses in English. It includes examples of verbs in sentences using ...SaveSave Present Simple vs. Progressive Exercises For Later0%0% found this document useful, undefined