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Областное государственное автономное профессиональное
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ШЕБЕКИНСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ И ТРАНСПОРТА

**Учебный материал по теме «Present Simple vs Present
Continuous»**

(лекция и презентация)

Учебная дисциплина Иностранный язык

*Специальность 23.02.07 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт
двигателей, систем и агрегатов автомобилей*

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Пояснительная записка

Учебный материалы по теме «Present Simple vs Present Continuous» разработан на основе примерной программы по иностранному языку и предназначены для организации работы на уроках с обучающимися 1 курса по специальности 23.02.07 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт двигателей, систем и агрегатов автомобилей.

Изучение иностранных языков в среднем профессиональном образовании направлено развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в совокупности ее составляющих, а также на развитие национального самопознания, самореализации и социальной адаптации.

Эффективность урока зависит от множества различных причин, ибо урок - явление, представляющее собой достаточно сложную процессуальную психолого-педагогическую систему.

Общая функция урока - целостное формирование личности на основе развивающего и воспитывающего обучения. Для того, чтобы урок был действительно эффективным, необходимо тщательное продумывание каждым преподавателем всех 3-х аспектов триединой дидактической цели урока.

Каждый преподаватель, идя на урок, должен представлять, чему конкретно он должен научить, что он должен начать и продолжить развивать и воспитывать у своих учеников.

В основе эффективности урока лежит понимание преподавателей того, что цель обучения, воспитания и развития обучающихся осуществляется посредством содержания учебного материала и методов его преподавания, на основе их единства и согласования. Кроме того, необходимо, чтобы содержанию учебного материала и методам обучения соответствовали и формы организации познавательной деятельности обучающихся.

Материал может использоваться преподавателями иностранных языков, обучающимися СПО.

Present Simple vs Present Continuous – правила и отличия



Временные формы Present Simple (Простое Настоящее) и Present Continuous (Настоящее Длительное) относятся к группе настоящих времен в английском языке. Говоря иначе, действия, которые они описывают, происходят в настоящем и это то, что их объединяет. А что их разобщает – поможет выяснить сравнение времен Present Simple vs Present Continuous.

Simple Present/Present Simple

Use:

1) repeated actions

My friend often draws nice posters.

2) things in general

The sun rises in the East.

3) fixed arrangements, scheduled events

The plane flies to London every Monday.

4) actions in the present - one follows after the other

First I get up, then I have breakfast.

5) instructions

Open your books at page 34.

6) with special verbs

I understand English.

Signal words:

every day, often, always, sometimes, never

Трудности

Английский язык богат временами и это не новость. Одни временные формы сложны для восприятия, так как аналогов им нет в русском языке, другие – не так сложны, поскольку есть с чем сравнить. Пара Present Simple (Простое Настоящее) и Present Continuous (Настоящее Длительное) довольно проста, но и здесь есть нюансы, о которых надо знать и уметь в них разбираться. Прежде всего, и одна и вторая временные формы на русский язык переводятся глаголом настоящего времени. Как отличить их и понять, когда используется то или иное время – помогут понять примеры и правила Present Simple, Present Continuous.

Form

infinitive (3rd person singular he, she, it: infinitive + **-s**)

I read books.	My brother reads books.
We sing pop songs.	She sings pop songs.
I play handball.	John plays handball.

Negative sentences:

You must not negate a full verb in English. Always use the auxiliary **do, does** for negations.

I	like	computers.
I don't	like	computers at all.
My friend	likes	computers.
My mum doesn't	like	computers at all.

Questions:

Use the auxiliary **do**.
Do you play football?
Does he play football?

Образование

Первое самое очевидное отличие – образование рассматриваемых временных форм. Формула Present Simple (Простое Настоящее) одна из самых простых – **I, you, we, they + глагол или he, she, it + глагол + -s/-es**. В отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях на помощь к глаголу приходит вспомогательный глагол do/does. Формула Present Continuous (Настоящее Длительное) более сложна – **подлежащие + to be + основной глагол + -ing**. Как видно, в данной конструкции вспомогательный глагол to be появляется сразу в утвердительных предложениях, не дожидаясь приглашения к участию в отрицательных предложениях и вопросах.

Present Simple

(Простое Настоящее)

Подлежащие + глагол (+s/-es)

I go to school – я хожу в школу

He cooks well – он готовит хорошо

Present Continuous

(Настоящее Длительное)

Подлежащие + to be + основной глагол + -ing

I am going to school now – я иду в школу сейчас

He is cooking at this moment – он готовит в

We swim every day – мы плаваем
каждый день

данный момент

We are still swimming – мы всё ещё плывем

PRESENT CONTINUOUS is used for things...

- that are **HAPPENING NOW, AT THE MOMENT**

I'm working, so please call me back later.

*Look! It **is raining**.*

*Are you **enjoying** this party?*

*I'm **studying**, can you be quiet?*

*The phone **is ringing** – can you answer it?*

- that you are **IN THE MIDDLE OF, but maybe NOT DOING NOW**

*I'm **reading** War and Peace at the moment. You can borrow it when I'm finished.*

*Tom wants to go to Paris, so **he's learning** French.*

*I need a new job, so **I'm applying** with lots of firms in town.*

- that are **HAPPENING AROUND NOW**

*Are you **working** this week? No, I'm sick.*

***You're working** hard this morning. – – – I know, it is because I want to leave early today.*

- that are **CHANGING AROUND NOW**

*His English **is** certainly **improving**.*

*The cost of living **is increasing** very quickly.*

SOME EXCEPTIONS...

- **HERE COMES and THERE GOES**

It is possible and normal to say "**Here comes our train**" if you mean "Our train is coming now".

It is also fine to say "**There goes the bus**" if you mean "The bus is going away from us now".

But, it is incorrect to say "Here is coming the train." or "There is going the bus."

- **CONTINUOUS VERBS WITH THE IDEA OF CHANGE**

Some verbs which are normally "Non-Continuous" can be used in continuous form to emphasize the idea of change or development.

*These days, more and more people **are preferring** low-calorie foods.*

*The water **is tasting** better today.*

***I'm liking** my job a lot more now than when I started.*

(In this sentence, for example, the speaker means that she did not enjoy her job at the beginning, but that the situation is improving over time.)

Случаи употребления

Сравним два предложения:

My sister usually uses bright pencils for drawing – Моя сестра обычно использует яркие карандаши для рисования.

My sister is using bright pencils for drawing now – Моя сестра использует яркие карандаши для рисования сейчас.

Как видно в первом предложении используется временная форма Present Simple (Простое Настоящее), так как речь идёт об обычном, привычном, повторяющемся событии в настоящем. На характер действия указывает и маркер времени Present Simple – usually (обычно). Во втором случае употребляется Present Continuous (Настоящее Длительное), поскольку говорится о том, что происходит в момент речи, что подчеркивает наречие now (сейчас).

- 1. [Present Continuous: правила и примеры](#)
- 2. [Present Simple - правила](#)
- 3. [Present Simple - таблица](#)
- 4. [Present Continuous: слова-маркеры](#)

Present Simple

(Простое Настоящее)

Для описания обычных, повторяющихся, привычных событий в настоящем

Используются следующие маркеры времени:

Usually (обычно), always (всегда), often (часто), seldom (редко), sometimes (иногда) и другие

Present Continuous

(Настоящее Длительное)

Для описания действия, которое происходит в момент речи или длится какой-то период времени в настоящем

Используются следующие маркеры времени:

now (сейчас), at this moment (в данный момент), still (всё ещё), currently (в настоящий момент) и другие

Present Continuous (Настоящее Длительное) может быть использовано с наречием always (всегда), если эмоциональная окраска предложения носит негативный характер: Ted is always making many mistakes in letters – Тед всегда делает много ошибок в письмах (недовольство).

Simple Present	Present Continuous
infinitive (3rd person singular: infinitive + 's') I speak you speak he / she / it speaks we speak they speak	form of 'be' and verb + ing I am speaking you are speaking he / she / it is speaking we are speaking they are speaking
Exceptions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceptions when adding 's' : For <i>can, may, might, must</i>, do not add <i>s</i>. Example: he can, she may, it must • After <i>o, ch, sh</i> or <i>s</i>, add es. Example: do - he does, wash - she washes • After a consonant, the final consonant <i>y</i> becomes <i>ie</i>. (but: not after a vowel) Example: worry - he worries but: play - he plays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceptions when adding 'ing' : <i>Silent e is dropped</i>. (but: does not apply for <i>-ee</i>) Example: come - coming but: agree - agreeing • After a short, stressed vowel, <i>the final consonant is doubled</i>. Example: sit - sitting • After a vowel, <i>the final consonant l is doubled</i> in British English (but not in American English). Example: travel - travelling (British English) but: traveling (American English) • <i>Final ie becomes y</i>. Example: lie - lying

In general or right now? Do you want to express that something happens in general or that something is happening right now?	
Simple Present	Present Continuous
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in general (regularly, often, never) Colin plays football every Tuesday. • present actions happening one after another First Colin plays football, then he watches TV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • right now Look! Colin is playing football now. • also for several actions happening at the same time Colin is playing football and Anne is watching.
Signal words	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *always *every ... *often *normally *usually *sometimes *seldom *never *first *then 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *at the moment *at this moment *today *now *right now *Listen! *Look!
Note: The following verbs are usually <i>only used in Simple Present</i> : <i>be, have, hear, know, like, love, see, smell, think, want</i>	

Будущее

Следующие примеры помогут разобраться с одной особенностью времен Present Simple (Простое Настоящее) и Present Continuous (Настоящее Длительное) – описания действий в будущем:

The shop opens at 9 o'clock in the morning – Магазин открывается (откроется) в 9 часов утра.

My friend is opening his first shop today – Мой друг открывает его первый магазин сегодня.

И в первом и во втором случаи речь идёт о запланированном событии в будущем. Но между ними всё же есть разница. Present Simple (Простое Настоящее) используется для обозначения действия, которое зафиксировано в расписании автобусов, банков, поездов, магазинов и так далее. А время Present Continuous (Настоящее Длительное) – для описания запланированных на ближайшее время личных намерений, планов.

Present Simple

(Простое Настоящее)

Когда речь идёт о расписании транспорта, графике работы различных учреждений

Present Continuous

(Настоящее Длительное)

Когда речь идёт о намеченных на ближайшее время в будущем личных планах

Обратите внимание на то, какой глагол употребляется в предложении – статический (обозначает состояние) или динамический (обозначает действие). Если глагол статический (Stative Verbs), то он не может употребляться в Present Continuous (Настоящее Длительное), и тогда необходимо применить конструкцию Present Simple (Простое Настоящее).

Exercise 1

Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple present or present progressive).

Look! He the house. (leave)

signal word: 'Look!' → present continuous

Note: Silent **e** is dropped when adding **ing**.

Quiet please! I a test. (write)

signal word: 'Quiet please!' (indicates that the action is going on right now) →

present continuous

Note: Silent **e** is dropped when adding **ing**.

She usually to school. (walk) signal word: 'usually' → simple present

But look! Today she is going by bike.

signal word: 'Look!' → present continuous

Every Sunday we to see my grandparents. (go)

signal word: 'every Sunday' → simple present

He often to the cinema. (go)

signal word: 'often' → simple present

We Monopoly at the moment. (play) signal word: 'at the

moment' → present continuous

Note: Silent **e** is dropped when adding **ing**.

The child seldom (cry) signal word: 'usually' → simple present

Note: When adding 's', a final 'y' after a consonant (r) becomes 'ie'.

I am anything at the moment. (not do)

signal word: 'at the moment' → present continuous.

Does he the news regularly? (watch)

signal word: 'regularly' → simple present

Note: In negative sentences and questions we need an auxiliary. If no auxiliary is given, use 'do' or 'does' (third person singular).

Exercise 2

Marc Look at the picture on the right and complete the sentences (Simple Present or Present Continuous):

This [redacted] Marc. (be) 'be' is normally only used in the simple form

He [redacted] T-shirt and shorts today. (wear)

What is he doing now? - Present Continuous (signal word: today)

He [redacted] an apple at the moment. (eat)

What is he doing now? - Present Progressive (signal word: at the moment)

Marc [redacted] fruits and vegetables. (like)

'like' is normally only used in the simple form

He [redacted] some every day. (eat)

What does he do in general? - Simple Present (signal word: every day)

Marc [redacted] that apples are good for his health. (know)

'know' and 'be' are normally only used in the simple form

Exercise 3

Caroline Look at the picture on the right and complete the sentences (Simple Present or Present Progressive).

This [redacted] Caroline. (be)

'be' is normally only used in the simple form

Caroline [redacted] long blond hair. (have)

'have' is normally only used in the simple form

She usually [redacted] glasses, but now she [redacted] contact lenses. (wear)

What does she do in general? - Simple Present (signal word: usually)

What is she doing now? - Present Progressive (signal word: now)

Caroline [redacted] sports. (like)

'like' is normally only used in the simple form

She [redacted] handball every Monday and Thursday. (play) What does

she do in general? - Simple Present (signal word: every ...)

Exercise 4

Look at the picture on the right and complete the sentences (Simple Present or Present Progressive).

Joe and Dennis [redacted] best friends. (be)

'be' is normally only used in the simple form

They often [redacted] in the afternoon. (meet)

What do they do in general? - Simple Present (signal word: often).

What [redacted] they [redacted] at the moment? (do)

What is happening now? - Present Progressive (signal word: at the moment)

They [redacted] football. (be)

What is happening now? - Present Progressive (signal word in the question above)

They [redacted] football. (love)

'love' is normally only used in the simple form

Joe [redacted] with his father every weekend, but Dennis

[redacted] football very often. (practise, not play)

What do they do in general? - Simple Present (signal word: every weekend, not very often)

Exercise 5

Look at the picture on the right and complete the sentences (Simple Present or Present Progressive).

These [] Linda and Jeff. (be)

'be' is normally only used in the simple form

Linda [] Jeff's little sister. (be)

'be' is normally only used in the simple form

At the moment, the two kids [] on the floor. (sit)

What is happening now? - Present Continuous (signal word: at the moment)

Jeff [] a book right now, he [] a story to Linda. (hold, read)

What is happening now? - Present Continuous (signal word: right now)

Look! Linda [] carefully and she [] at the beautiful pictures. (listen, look)

What is happening now? - Present Continuous (signal word: Look!)

Linda [] Jeff's stories. (love)

'love' is normally only used in the simple form

He [] a story to her every day. (read)

What does he do in general? - Simple Present (signal word: every day)

Jeff sometimes even [] his own stories. (write)

What does he do in general? - Simple Present (signal word: sometimes)

Exercise 6

Complete the story. Use Simple Present and Present Progressive.

It [] early in the morning. (be)

'be' is normally only used in the simple form

Sally [] out of bed, [] the window and [] into the bathroom. (get, open, go)

actions happening one after another - Simple Present

Then she [] breakfast. (have)

action happening after the others - Simple Present

After breakfast, Sally usually [] to school. (cycle)

What does she do in general? - Simple Present (signal word: usually)

After school, she [] back home. (go)

What does she do in general? - Simple Present

Sally usually [] her lunch at home. (eat)

What does she do in general? - Simple Present (signal word: after)

In the afternoons, she first [] her homework and then she []

her friends in the park. (do, meet)

actions happening one after another - Simple Present (signal words: first, then)

What [] she [] now? (do)

What is happening now? - Present Continuous

She [] the guitar. (play)

What is happening now? - Present Continuous

Her friends [] and some of them [] along. (listen, sing)

several actions happening at the same time at the moment of speaking - PresentCont.

Sally [] home in the evening, she [] dinner and then she

[] TV. (come, have, watch)

actions happening one after another - Simple Present (signal word: then)

She [] to bed at about 8 o'clock every day. (go)

What does she do in general? - Simple Present (signal word: every day)

Exercise 7

I _____ very busy today. (be)

'be' is normally only used in the simple form

At noon I _____ my friend Tanya. (visit)

arrangement for the near future - Present [Continuous](#)

We _____ to have lunch together. (want)

'want' is normally only used in the simple form

In the afternoon I _____ squash with Emily. (play)

arrangement for the near future - Present [Continuous](#)

In the evening, I _____ Rob. (meet)

arrangement for the near future - [Present Continuous](#)

We _____ to the cinema. (go)

arrangement for the near future - Present [Continuous](#)

The film _____ at 8 pm. (start)

action set by a timetable or schedule - [Simple Present](#)

Exercise 8

Complete the sentences. Use Simple Present and Present Progressive.

Look! Jenny _____ to school. (go)

What is happening now? - [Present Continuous](#) (signal word: Look!)

She _____ a raincoat and wellies and she is _____ an umbrella.

What is she wearing now?(wear, carry) - [Present Continuous](#)

Jenny usually _____ to school, but today she _____ the bus because

_____ ining.(cycle, take, rain)

What does she do in general? - [Simple Present](#) (signal word: usually)

What is happening now? - [Present Continuous](#) (signal word: today)

The bus _____ at 7.35 and arrives at Jenny's school at 7.45. (leave)

action set by a timetable or schedule - [Simple Present](#)

The first lesson _____ at 8 o'clock. (begin)

Exercise 9

James _____ in a little village. (live)

a daily routine - [Simple Present](#)

He _____ in his last year at school. (be)

'be' is normally only used in the simple form

After school, James _____ to become a banker. (want)

'want' is normally only used in the simple form

So this week, he _____ a practical course in a bank. (do)

What is he doing only for a short period of time? - [Present Continuous](#)

There _____ bank in a nearby town, but James _____ take the bus to get there.

(be, have)

'be' and 'have' are normally only used in the simple form

The bus _____ at 5.30 in the morning and _____ at 8.15 in the

evening. (leave, return)

actions set by a timetable or schedule - [Simple Present](#)

James _____ to spend so much time in town before and after work,

_____ for the bus. (not like, wait)

'like' is normally only used in the simple form

Therefore, this week he _____ with his aunt, who _____ in

town.(stay, lives)

What is he doing only for a short period of time? - [Present Continuous](#)

What does he do in general? - [Simple Present](#)

James usually _____ jeans and t-shirts, but while he _____ for the bank

now, he _____ a suit and a tie. (wear, work, wear)

What does he do in general? - [Simple Present](#) (signal word: usually)

What is he doing only for a short period of time? - [Present Continuous](#)

Exercise 10

Complete the story. Use Simple Present and Present Progressive.

Today [] Betty's birthday. (be)

'be' is normally only used in the simple form

Betty [] birthdays. (love)

'love' is normally only used in the simple form

She [] always very excited and [] up very early. (be, wake up)

What does she do in general? - Simple Present

At six o'clock in the morning, Betty [] a noise. (hear)

'hear' is normally only used in the simple form

She [] and [] into the sitting room. (get up, go)

actions happening one after another - Simple Present.

What [] on? (go)

What is happening now? - Present [Continuous](#)

Look! Betty's cat Carlos [] on the table and he

[] with Betty's present. (sit, play)

What is happening now? - Present Continuous (signal word: Look!)

Exercise 11

Complete the sentences. Use Simple Present and Present Continuous:

Sue is [] a student from South Korea. (be)

'be' is normally only used in the simple form

She [] in Seoul and studies medicine. (live)

daily routine - Simple Present

At the moment, however, Sue [] in London. (live)

What is she doing only for a short period of time? - Present

[Continuous](#)

She [] a six-months practical course in a London hospital. (do)

What is she doing only for a short period of time? - Present

[Continuous](#)

In five days, Sue [] back to South Korea because the next term at university [] in ten days. (go, start)

arrangement for the near future - Present Continuous

action set by a timetable or schedule - Simple Present

Exercise 12

Complete the sentences. Use Simple Present and Present Progressive.

Mary and Joe **are** in a clothes shop at the moment. (be)

'be' is normally used in the simple form

They **are looking** at some jeans. (look)

What **are you doing** now? - Present Progressive

Joe only **has** one very old pair of jeans. (have)

'have' is normally only used in the simple form

So he **wants** to buy a new pair of jeans now. (want)

'want' is normally only used in the simple form

Right now, he **is trying** on a pair of blue jeans. (try)

What is he doing **now**? - Present Progressive

»These jeans **fit** very well,« he says. (fit)

'fit' is normally used in the simple form

introductory clauses for direct speech are normally only used in the simple form.

»But they **don't suit** you,« Mary replies. (not suit)

'suit' is normally used in the simple form

introductory clauses for direct speech are normally only used in the simple form.

»I **am looking** on another pair.« (try)

»What do you **think**?« he **asks**. (think, ask)

'think' is normally only used in the simple form

introductory clauses for direct speech are normally only used in the simple form

Mary, when she **was** tried on another pair. (have)

»Great! How much do they **cost**?« (cost)

'cost' is normally only used in the simple form

Complete the sentences and use Present Simple or Present Continuous:

1. Every Monday, Sally (drive) her kids to football practice.
2. Usually, I (work) as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.
3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) .
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) .
5. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) .
6. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) because everybody (talk) so loudly.
7. Justin (write, currently) a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.
8. Jim: Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?
Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) to a movie tonight with some friends.
9. The business cards (be, normally) printed by a company in New York. Their prices (be) inexpensive, yet the quality of their work is quite good.
10. This delicious chocolate (be) made by a small chocolatier in Zurich, Switzerland.

Choose the right answer:

- Look! Jane _____ into the water.
 - jumps
 - is jumping
- I _____ lunch in the cafeteria every day.
 - have
 - am having
- You won't find Jerry at home right now. He _____ in the library.
 - studies
 - is studying
- Salman is rich — he _____ a Mercedes.
 - drives
 - is driving
- Once a week, I _____ to an art class at the college.
 - go
 - am going
- Don't give Jack any cheese. She _____ it!
 - hates
 - is hating
- I _____ you're crazy!
 - think
 - am thinking
- I _____ to Toronto next Thursday. Do you want to come?
 - go
 - am going
- Marie-Claude isn't a Canadian. I _____ she comes from France.
 - believe
 - am believing
- It _____ quite hard — perhaps we shouldn't go out tonight.
 - snows
 - is snowing

