

Presente continuo (Present Continuous) – Test 2

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 30



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Elige la respuesta correcta (A, B, C o D) en cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Formación (am / is / are + -ing)

Elige la forma correcta para completar cada oración o responder a la pregunta.

- My brothers _____ in the garden right now.
A is playing B are playing C playing D are play
- Look at Kenji! He _____ a red hat today.
A wearing B is wear C is wearing D are wearing
- I _____ for my keys. Can you help me?
A is looking B are looking C looking D am looking
- Find the mistake: "Priya and Omar is eating sandwiches."
A Priya and Omar B is C eating D sandwiches
- "She's reading a magazine." What does "She's" mean here?
A She has B She was C She is D She does
- My grandmother and I _____ a cake for the party.
A are baking B am baking C is baking D baking
- The sun _____ and the sky is blue.
A shining B is shine C are shining D is shining
- Take an umbrella! It _____.
A rains B is raining C are raining D raining

Parte 2: Ortografía de la forma -ing

Elige la forma -ing correcta del verbo entre paréntesis.

- The boys are _____ to the bus stop. (run)
A running B runing C runnning D runeing
- Elena is _____ at her friend's party. (dance)
A danceing B danceng C dancing D dancinng
- Grandpa is _____ in his favourite chair. (sit)
A sitting B siting C sitteing D sittting
- Nadia is _____ her bike to work. (ride)
A rideing B ridding C rideng D riding
- The kids are _____ a video game. (play)
A plaing B playying C playing D plaiyng

14. My aunt and uncle are _____ at the market. (shop)
A shopping **B** shopping **C** shopeing **D** shopp

Parte 3: Negativas y preguntas

Elige la negación, la pregunta o la respuesta correcta.

15. I'm not hungry, so I _____ lunch.
A not eating **B** am not eating **C** don't eating **D** am not eat
16. The students _____ to the teacher. They are talking to each other.
A isn't listening **B** don't listening **C** not listening **D** aren't listening
17. Which sentence means the same as "He isn't sleeping."?
A He are not sleeping. **B** He is not sleeping.
C He does not sleeping. **D** He not is sleeping.
18. Put the words in the correct order: playing / are / what / they / ?
A What they are playing? **B** Are what they playing?
C What are they playing? **D** What playing are they?
19. "_____?" "I'm making a sandwich."
A What do you make? **B** What you are making?
C What are you make? **D** What are you making?
20. "Are you and Kim studying?" "Yes, _____."
A we are **B** we do **C** you are **D** they are
21. Find the mistake: "Is he runing to the bus stop now?"
A Is **B** he **C** runing **D** to the bus stop
22. Choose the negative of: "We are walking to the station."
A We don't walking to the station. **B** We aren't walking to the station.
C We not are walking to the station. **D** We isn't walking to the station.
23. "Is Daniel using his phone?" "No, he _____ using it. It's in his bag."
A doesn't **B** aren't **C** not **D** isn't

Parte 4: Lectura y uso

Lee el texto. Después, elige la respuesta correcta.

It is Saturday afternoon and the weather is warm. Zara is at the park with her family. Her father is sitting on a blanket under a big tree. He is reading a newspaper. Her mother isn't reading. She is taking photos of the flowers.

Zara's little brother, Malik, is running after a ball with their dog, Pepper. Zara is not playing with them. She is sitting near the lake and she is drawing the ducks. Some children are feeding the ducks, and an old man is selling ice cream.

Everyone is smiling. Zara usually plays basketball on Saturdays, but today she is relaxing with her family.

24. Who is taking photos?
A Zara's father **B** Zara's mother **C** Malik **D** the old man

25. What is Pepper doing?
- A** It is sleeping under a tree. **B** It is swimming in the lake.
C It is running after a ball with Malik. **D** It is eating ice cream.
26. Is Zara playing with her brother?
- A** Yes, she is. **B** No, she doesn't. **C** Yes, she does. **D** No, she isn't.
27. What are some children doing near the lake?
- A** They are feeding the ducks. **B** They are drawing the ducks.
C They are selling ice cream. **D** They are playing basketball.
28. Zara usually plays basketball on Saturdays, but today she _____ with her family.
- A** relaxes **B** is relaxing **C** relax **D** relaxing
29. Which sentence from the text describes a habit, not an action happening now?
- A** Her father is sitting on a blanket.
B Everyone is smiling.
C She is drawing the ducks.
D Zara usually plays basketball on Saturdays.
30. Choose the correct sentence about the text.
- A** Malik and Pepper are playing with a ball.
B Malik and Pepper is playing with a ball.
C Malik and Pepper playing with a ball.
D Malik and Pepper are play with a ball.

Soluciones – Presente continuo (Present Continuous) – Test 2

1 B	2 C	3 D	4 B	5 C	6 A	7 D	8 B	9 A	10 C
11 A	12 D	13 C	14 B	15 B	16 D	17 B	18 C	19 D	20 A
21 C	22 B	23 D	24 B	25 C	26 D	27 A	28 B	29 D	30 A

Explicaciones

1. **B** – «My brothers» es plural, así que usamos «are» + verbo en -ing.
2. **C** – Con «he» usamos «is» + verbo en -ing.
3. **D** – Con «I» siempre usamos «am» + verbo en -ing.
4. **B** – Dos personas son plural, así que debe ser «are eating», no «is eating».
5. **C** – Delante de un verbo en -ing, «she's» es la forma contraída de «she is».
6. **A** – «My grandmother and I» equivale a «we», así que usamos «are» + verbo en -ing.
7. **D** – «The sun» es singular, así que necesitamos «is» + shining.
8. **B** – La lluvia está ocurriendo ahora, así que usamos «it is raining».
9. **A** – Los verbos cortos que terminan en una vocal + una consonante duplican la consonante: run → running.
10. **C** – Los verbos que terminan en -e pierden la «e» delante de -ing: dance → dancing.
11. **A** – Sit termina en una vocal + una consonante, así que duplicamos la «t»: sitting.
12. **D** – Quitamos la «e» final y añadimos -ing: ride → riding.
13. **C** – En los verbos que terminan en vocal + y, simplemente añadimos -ing: play → playing.
14. **B** – Shop termina en una vocal + una consonante, así que duplicamos la «p»: shopping.
15. **B** – La negación se forma con am/is/are + not + verbo en -ing.
16. **D** – «The students» es plural, así que la negación es «aren't» + verbo en -ing.
17. **B** – «Isn't» es la forma contraída de «is not».
18. **C** – En las preguntas el orden es: partícula interrogativa + are + sujeto + verbo en -ing.
19. **D** – La respuesta se refiere a este momento, así que la pregunta es «What are you making?».
20. **A** – «You and Kim» incluye a la persona que responde, así que la respuesta es «Yes, we are».
21. **C** – Tras una vocal corta, «run» duplica la consonante final delante de -ing, así que la forma correcta es «running»: «Is he running to the bus stop now?».
22. **B** – Con «we» la negación es «aren't» + verbo en -ing.
23. **D** – Con «he» la negación es «isn't» + verbo en -ing.
24. **B** – El texto dice que su madre está haciendo fotos de las flores.
25. **C** – Malik está corriendo detrás de una pelota con su perro, Pepper.
26. **D** – El texto dice que Zara no está jugando con ellos, y la respuesta corta usa «isn't».
27. **A** – El texto dice que algunos niños están dando de comer a los patos.
28. **B** – «Today» indica una acción que ocurre ahora, así que usamos el presente continuo.
29. **D** – «Usually» indica un hábito, así que esta oración usa el presente simple (Present Simple).
30. **A** – Dos sujetos necesitan «are» + verbo en -ing.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test cuando los alumnos ya hayan practicado el presente continuo de forma oral. Se centra en los errores típicos del nivel A1: omitir el verbo be o usar una forma incorrecta, usar «do» en las preguntas y escribir mal la forma en -ing (runing, danceing). La parte 4 pide además distinguir entre acciones que ocurren ahora y hábitos. Como actividad de seguimiento, los alumnos pueden describir una ilustración con mucha actividad o su propia aula usando el presente continuo.