

Present continuous – Test 2



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30

Pour chaque question, choisissez la bonne réponse (A, B, C ou D).

Partie 1 : la forme (am / is / are + -ing)

Choisissez la forme correcte pour compléter chaque phrase ou répondre à la question.

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

Partie 2 : l'orthographe de la forme en -ing

Choisissez la forme en -ing correcte du verbe entre parenthèses.

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

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

Partie 3 : négation et questions

Choisissez la forme négative, la question ou la réponse correcte.

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

Partie 4 : lecture et emploi

Lisez le texte, puis choisissez la bonne réponse.

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.

Corrigé – 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

Explications

- B** – « My brothers » est au pluriel, on utilise donc « are » + verbe en -ing.
- C** – Avec « he », on utilise « is » + verbe en -ing.
- D** – Avec « I », on utilise toujours « am » + verbe en -ing.
- B** – Deux personnes, c'est un pluriel : il faut donc « are eating » et non « is eating ».
- C** – Devant un verbe en -ing, « she's » est la forme contractée de « she is ».
- A** – « My grandmother and I » équivaut à « we », on utilise donc « are » + verbe en -ing.
- D** – « The sun » est au singulier, il faut donc « is » + shining.
- B** – La pluie tombe en ce moment, on dit donc « it is raining ».
- A** – Les verbes courts qui se terminent par une voyelle + une consonne doublent la consonne : run → running.
- C** – Les verbes qui se terminent par -e perdent le « e » devant -ing : dance → dancing.
- A** – Sit se termine par une voyelle + une consonne, on double donc le « t » : sitting.
- D** – On supprime le « e » final et on ajoute -ing : ride → riding.
- C** – Pour les verbes qui se terminent par voyelle + y, on ajoute simplement -ing : play → playing.
- B** – Shop se termine par une voyelle + une consonne, on double donc le « p » : shopping.
- B** – La forme négative se construit avec am/is/are + not + verbe en -ing.
- D** – « The students » est au pluriel, la négation est donc « aren't » + verbe en -ing.
- B** – « Isn't » est la forme contractée de « is not ».
- C** – Dans les questions, l'ordre est : mot interrogatif + are + sujet + verbe en -ing.
- D** – La réponse porte sur le moment présent, la question est donc « What are you making? ».
- A** – « You and Kim » inclut la personne qui répond, la réponse est donc « Yes, we are ».
- C** – Après une voyelle brève, « run » double sa consonne finale devant -ing : la forme correcte est « running » : « Is he running to the bus stop now? ».
- B** – Avec « we », la négation est « aren't » + verbe en -ing.
- D** – Avec « he », la négation est « isn't » + verbe en -ing.
- B** – Le texte dit que sa mère prend des photos des fleurs.
- C** – Malik court après un ballon avec leur chien, Pepper.
- D** – Le texte dit que Zara ne joue pas avec eux ; la réponse courte utilise donc « isn't ».
- A** – Le texte dit que des enfants donnent à manger aux canards.
- B** – « Today » indique une action en cours, on utilise donc le present continuous.
- D** – « Usually » indique une habitude, cette phrase est donc au present simple.
- A** – Deux sujets demandent « are » + verbe en -ing.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Proposez ce test une fois que les élèves ont pratiqué le present continuous à l'oral. Il cible les erreurs typiques du niveau A1 : l'oubli ou la mauvaise forme de be, l'emploi de « do » dans les questions et les fautes d'orthographe en -ing (runing, danceing). La partie 4 demande aussi de distinguer les actions en cours des habitudes. En prolongement, les élèves peuvent décrire une image très animée ou leur salle de classe au present continuous.