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| **Present Perfect Continuous: Overview** | | | | | | |
|  | We form the **present perfect continuous** with  **HAVE/HAS + (NOT) + BEEN + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ING** | | | | | |
| **FORM:** | I have  You have  He has  She has  It has  We have  You have  They have | been studying | I haven’t  You haven’t  He hasn’t  She hasn’t  It hasn’t  We haven’t  You haven’t  They haven’t | been studying | Have I  Have you  Has he  Has she  Has it  Have we  Have you  Have they | been studying? |
|  | The form is also called the **present perfect progressive**. Remember, some verbs are not usually used in the continuous form:  want hate realize remember need see seem  belong believe forget prefer suppose like know hear mean love think (opinion) understand have (possession) | | | | | |
| **USE:** | Sentences with the **present perfect continuous** always connect the present and the past. Use the **present perfect continuous** in the following situations:   * To talk about something which started in the past and has been in progress up to the present. Use it to express how long the activity has been taking place.   **Example**: *I got to the bus stop at 7:30am. It is now 8:30am. I have*  *been waiting for the bus for one hour.*   * When an action has been in progress up to the recent past, especially when the action has results in the present. It is used without specific mention of time.   **Example:** *It has been raining*. (It isn’t raining now, but the ground is  clearly wet.)   * To talk about repeated actions or temporary situations in a period up to the present (or the recent past). With for and since + the verbs live, work and teach, both the **present perfect** and **present perfect continuous** tense can be used with no change of meaning.   **Examples:** *He has been living with his grandparents since the summer.*  *He has lived with his grandparents since the summer.*   * To give explanations of events that have just been completed, or are still in progress.   **Example**: A: You look really tired!  B: I have been cleaning my apartment all morning. | | | | | |

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| *Complete the following sentences using the PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS.* |

#### A: “Haven’t you finished writing that essay yet?”

B: “No, I’m still working on it.”

A: “You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) it for almost two weeks.”

1. A: “Did you lose your glasses?”

B: “Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) for them everywhere.”

1. A: What are you doing?”

B: “I’m waiting to make a call. This man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on

the phone for the last ten minutes.”

1. A: “I must go and see the doctor.”

B: “Why? Are you sick?”

A: “Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not-feel) well lately.”

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| *Read the actions below and match them to the appropriate situation. Make complete sentences using the PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS.* |

**ACTIONS SITUATIONS**

Making apple pie Her hair is wet.

Drinking His clothes are covered with flour

Chopping onions They have sore backs.

Fixing a car Give me your keys. You can’t drive.

Swimming in the pool Her eyes are all red.

Digging in the garden His hands are covered with grease.

Example: *His clothes are covered with flour because he has been making apple pie.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
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4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
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