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Present perfect continuous present perfect simple exercises

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Continue with proposed cookies and aim to practice English for continuous time in English. You have to create a positive or negative form. adverbs with ly worksheets It is really important to ensure that you create the forms in such a way so that you can concentrate on the time to use it, which is a little more difficult. Even some of my advanced students are confused about how to create a positive or negative form based on the stress pattern in the word. I will provide a guide to help you understand the difference between the two forms.

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Additional recommended cookies. This exercise is practice for making the English perfect continuous tense. You must form a positive or negative form. It is very important to make sure that you are confident that you have tension so that you can focus when you need to apply yourself, which is a little more difficult. Even some of my advanced students are definitely not 100% confident and it really shows if they have to speak English either in a hurry or during exams under stress. Click here to see how to keep clicking perfectly perfect (just in case you forgot) to download this PDF exercise (with answers). Article "English" We and our partners use cookies to secure and/or access your access device, to enhance site navigation, to site usage, to assist in our marketing efforts, to remember choices you make, to improve our customer service, to monitor site usage, and to assist in our marketing efforts. You may choose to accept all cookies or you may opt-out of certain cookies. Please refer to the list below for the purposes for which you believe you have a legitimate interest or to object to the processing of this data. The consent granted will only be used for the processing of data from this website. If you wish to change your settings or withdraw your consent at any time, please refer to our privacy policy available on our website.

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Continue with the recommended biscuits, complete the following sentences using the continuous perfect or the perfect tense. Adverb: how to learn english vocabulary pdf The present perfect is used to indicate completion.

23. I am very tired because I _____ (play) basketball with my classmates all morning.
24. Baby Peter's hands are all dirty. _____ (be / draw) with crayons or something?
25. The firemen _____ (fight) the hill fires for hours but _____ (not put) them out yet.
26. Shops _____ (not give out) plastic bags for a year.
27. I _____ (wait) for ten minutes and the train _____ (not come) yet.
28. _____ (you / see) my bracelet? I can't find it anywhere.
29. Billy is in the front yard. He _____ (mow) the lawn all day.
30. You _____ (study) all morning. Why don't you take a break?
31. Anna _____ (exercise) a lot recently. That's why she _____ (lose) weight.
32. Jimmy's exhausted she _____ (work) hard all week.
33. We _____ (practise) all afternoon. I think it's time to stop now.
34. Amanda _____ (open) a shop which sells newspapers and magazines.
35. Danny _____ (just / go) to the post office. He'll be back soon.
36. Dave _____ (learn) to drive for six months. He _____ (not pass) his test yet, though.
37. I _____ (know) Alison for ten years. She is a the most kind-hearted person I _____ (ever / meet).
38. My uncle is painting his house again. Actually, he _____ (paint) it three times this year already.
39. My baby brother _____ (sleep) since 10 o'clock last night. I think he will wake up very soon.
40. I'm planning to buy a new house. I _____ (look) for one for two months now. So far I _____ (look) at ten houses, but _____ (not find) one I like.
41. My Spanish lessons are going very well. I _____ (learn) Spanish for five months now and I love it. I _____ (learn) a lot of useful phrases and expressions.
42. Jacky _____ (be) very busy recently. He _____ (re-decorate) the living room and the bedrooms, but he _____ (not start) designing the kitchen yet.

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The current ideal continuous time is used to demonstrate continuity. Were in the village, did not visit, did not visit Answers 1. It has been raining continuously since the morning. 2. We've been to their house twice, but they still haven't come to visit. 3. [rapid_luwesejopik_yifuridaxeveti_gofidusevifon.pdf](#) Haven't seen him in a long time. 4. The kids are hungry. They play in the garden for hours. 5.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

HOW TO USE IT

WE USE THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE to talk about:

1. **Actions that have happened at an unspecified time in the past.**
 I **have met** her several times.
 She **has written** me a letter.
 The team **has won** five prizes this year.
 I **have never visited** London.
 He **has just finished** his homework.
2. **Actions that have happened at a specific time in the past.**
 I **have met** her several times **in the last five years**.
 She **has written** me a letter **twice in the last year**.
 The team **has won** five prizes **in the last three years**.
 I **have never visited** London **before**.
 He **has just finished** his homework **now**.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

HOW TO USE IT

WE USE THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS to talk about:

1. **Actions that have been going on since a specific time in the past.**
 I **have been waiting** for her since 10 o'clock.
 She **has been writing** to me since last year.
 The team **has been winning** prizes since 2005.
 I **have been visiting** London since I was 10.
 He **has been finishing** his homework since 5 o'clock.
2. **Actions that have been going on for an unspecified time.**
 I **have been waiting** for her.
 She **has been writing** to me.
 The team **has been winning** prizes.
 I **have been visiting** London.
 He **has been finishing** his homework.

Exercise 1 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs.

1. I **was** a fantastic comedian but then I **decided** to be a writer.

2. I **used to** work in a bank but I **decided** to be a teacher.

3. I **used to** live in London but I **decided** to move to America.

4. I **used to** be a teacher but I **decided** to be a writer.

5. I **used to** be a writer but I **decided** to be a teacher.

6. I **used to** be a teacher but I **decided** to be a writer.

7. I **used to** be a writer but I **decided** to be a teacher.

8. I **used to** be a teacher but I **decided** to be a writer.

9. I **used to** be a writer but I **decided** to be a teacher.

10. I **used to** be a teacher but I **decided** to be a writer.

Exercise 2 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs.

1. I **have been waiting** for her since 10 o'clock.

2. She **has been writing** to me since last year.

3. The team **has been winning** prizes since 2005.

4. I **have been visiting** London since I was 10.

5. He **has been finishing** his homework since 5 o'clock.

6. I **have been waiting** for her.

7. She **has been writing** to me.

8. The team **has been winning** prizes.

9. I **have been visiting** London.

10. He **has been finishing** his homework.

Exercise 3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs.

1. I **have been waiting** for her since 10 o'clock.

2. She **has been writing** to me since last year.

3. The team **has been winning** prizes since 2005.

4. I **have been visiting** London since I was 10.

5. He **has been finishing** his homework since 5 o'clock.

6. I **have been waiting** for her.

7. She **has been writing** to me.

8. The team **has been winning** prizes.

9. I **have been visiting** London.

10. He **has been finishing** his homework.

Exercise 4 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs.

1. I **have been waiting** for her since 10 o'clock.

2. She **has been writing** to me since last year.

3. The team **has been winning** prizes since 2005.

4. I **have been visiting** London since I was 10.

5. He **has been finishing** his homework since 5 o'clock.

6. I **have been waiting** for her.

7. She **has been writing** to me.

8. The team **has been winning** prizes.

9. I **have been visiting** London.

10. He **has been finishing** his homework.

5. Have you finished the job? 7. His health has greatly improved. 8.


PASSENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. I _____ (know) _____ what happened in Boston last night.
2. _____ (HARVEY) _____ the car when he was young.
3. _____ (HARVEY) _____ the car, but only when he was young.
4. While he was a teenager, _____ (HARVEY) _____ that he was going to be a doctor.
5. Tom _____ (KNOW) _____ that things were bad.
6. Tom _____ (KNOW) _____ that things were bad.
7. Mary _____ (KNOW) _____ that things were bad.
8. _____ (HARVEY) _____ the car when he was young.
9. Can't you see the picture? _____ (HARVEY) _____ the car when he was young.
10. _____ (HARVEY) _____ the car when he was young.
11. _____ (HARVEY) _____ the car when he was young.
12. _____ (HARVEY) _____ the car when he was young.
13. _____ (HARVEY) _____ the car when he was young.
14. _____ (HARVEY) _____ the car when he was young.
15. _____ (HARVEY) _____ the car when he was young.
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96. _____ (HARVEY) _____ the car when he was young.
97. _____ (HARVEY) _____ the car when he was young.
98. _____ (HARVEY) _____ the car when he was young.
99. _____ (HARVEY) _____ the car when he was young.
100. _____ (HARVEY) _____ the car when he was young.

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Get the permission, uomini e donne informazioni mediaston demand 9. Those who have finish working can go home. 10. This is the fifth time you ask this question. Full size image Download from Pinterest We use the present perfect simple with completed past actions or experiences where we do not mention or know when they happened. We also use the present perfect simple to ask or talk about situations that started in the past and haven't finished yet. There is a perfect continuous form upload full-size image Pinterest Let's make the present perfect continuous with the Press Perfect Simple of Be + the main form of the verb. The present, a giftContinue to use the grammar chart. did you cry Sorry to be so dirty but I have been studying. pablo el apostol There is often an actual result of taking these actions. You cried. habit tracker printable pdf (Your eyes are red.) I'm dirty because I painted. We can use the perfect continuous present to talk about current or repeated situations from the past. He's been calling you for days. (= He repeated this action for several days.) I have been studying since I left. (= I did this action continuously without stopping.) Why, how long, recently, all day/week/month/etc. We can use why, how long, last, all day/week/month/etc. Ask or say how long the situation has been going on.



PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

ENGLISH GRAMMAR


In the **present perfect continuous** tense, the action has been taking place for some time and is still ongoing. The duration for which the action has been going on is usually mentioned in the present perfect continuous



Interrogative Statements / Questions

HAVE/HAS	SUBJECT	BEEN	VERB + ing	REST OF THE SENTENCE
Have	I	been	working	hard for the last three days?
Have	you	been	working	hard for the last three days?
Has	he	been	working	hard for the last three days?
Has	Tom	been	working	hard for the last three days?
Has	the boy	been	working	hard for the last three days?
Has	she	been	working	hard for the last three days?
Has	Anna	been	working	hard for the last three days?
Has	the girl	been	working	hard for the last three days?
Have	we	been	working	hard for the last three days?
Have	you	been	working	hard for the last three days?
Have	they	been	working	hard for the last three days?
Have	the children	been	working	hard for the last three days?

Notice that we use: **'have'** with the subjects 'I', 'You', 'We' and 'They' / **'has'** with the subjects 'He' and 'She'. The verb form remains the same for all subjects.

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You cry. (Your eyes are red.) I'm dirty because I paint. He calls you for several days. (= She repeated this action a few days ago.) I studied from the time of departure. (= I did it constantly.) Because recently, recently, all day/week/month/tt. We can use how long, recently, all day/week/month/tt. Ask or tell how long the situation lasts. I don't feel good lately. The whole evening is boring. She was very difficult to learn for weeks. How long have you play golf?

She related this activity for several days. I have been studying since you left. (= I perform this action continuously without interruption.) How long, recently, all day/week/month/etc. We can use when, how long, last time, all day/week/month/etc. Ask or say how long the situation lasts. I haven't been good lately. He begged us all night. She studied a lot today how do you play golf? Do you supply flawless or continuously? Situations that started in the past and are still ongoing, we can use the present simple and present perfect continuous to talk about the situations that started in the past.

But we have to use the present perfect with still verbs (stable verbs), and we usually use the present perfect integer with dynamic verbs (if want emphasize change is possible). We had this car for years. I haven't been asleep lately.

We use the present perfect continuous (and not simple) with dynamic verbs in situations where the past actions are still ongoing (or want to emphasize how long it takes). I've waited for hours. (= I would like to point out that I waited a very long time.) I couldn't wash it. I have worked all day. Finite and incomplete situations we use the current perfect. We use the present perfect continuous to describe perfect continuations for actions or situations that started in the past and are still ongoing. Who ate my cookies? Please let me know when I'm ready. I saw your recommended series normal_640d08e7232717aa... I watched the last episode yesterday. Actions with current results can be provided by the president's perfect and perfect constant advertising with current usage results. We use the present tense perfectly if the current results are obtained after the completion of the action. How nice is my car, I washed it (= the car looks good because I finished it.) Something about this house is different. Did you cancel it? (= Home looks different because you're doneDrawing an action.) We use the present perfect continuous tense if the actual results occur while doing the activities.

Sorry, I'm so sweaty. I washed the car. (= I was sweating from the physical activity of washing the car.) Why are you so dirty? did you draw (= You are dirty because of the painting process.) How long and how long we use that we present ourselves as perfect continuous when we talk about the duration of activities, e.g. How long we do something. And we use the present perfect simple to talk about how many things or what we did. I wrote twenty e-mails. (I'm talking about the number of emails I wrote.) I wrote emails for many hours. (= I'm talking about the time I spend writing emails)