

4)

Past continuous

- We use the past continuous tense to talk about actions that continued for a period of time in the past. We form the past continuous tense with *was/were* and the *-ing* form of the verb (e.g. *doing*).

<i>I</i> <i>He/She/It</i>	was	<i>watching</i> <i>a film.</i>	Was	<i>I</i> <i>he/she/it</i>	<i>swimming</i> <i>in the pool?</i>	Yes,	<i>I</i>	was.
<i>You</i> <i>We</i> <i>They</i>	were		Were	<i>you</i> <i>we</i> <i>they</i>		No,	<i>he/she/it</i>	wasn't.
						Yes,	<i>you</i>	were.
						No,	<i>we</i> <i>they</i>	weren't.

- We often use the past continuous and the past simple together when one action interrupts another action.

*We **were** eating dinner when he **phoned** me.*

He was driving slowly.



1. Write affirmative (!), negative(x) and interrogative(?) sentences using the present continuous:

a. Julie / sleep / at three o'clock. (?)

Was Julie sleeping at three o'clock?

b. You / study / at three o'clock. (!)

c. Luke / read / at three o'clock. (x)

d. I / work / at three o'clock. (!)

_____?

e. They / eat chocolate / at three o'clock. (?)

f. John / play tennis /at three o'clock. (x)

g. We / watch TV /at three o'clock. (!)

5)

Present perfect for experience

- We use the present perfect to talk about our experiences. We form it with the present simple of the verb *have* + the past participle.
- We can form the negative with *have* + *not*, or use *never*.
- We often use *ever* in the question form to ask about someone's experiences in all their life.

I	<i>have</i>	<i>been to Brazil.</i>
You		
We	<i>haven't</i>	
They		
He	<i>has</i>	
She		
It	<i>hasn't</i>	

<i>Have</i>	I		<i>(ever)</i>	<i>been to Brazil?</i>	Yes,	I	<i>have.</i>
	you				No,	you	<i>haven't.</i>
<i>Has</i>	we				Yes,	he	<i>has.</i>
	they				No,	she	<i>hasn't.</i>
	he					it	
	she						
	it						

Remember:

I have = I've She has = She's
have not = haven't has not = hasn't

We've won our match!



1. Complete with the correct form of the verb in (brackets):

a. I _____ (be) to Indonesia.

b. She _____ (not eat) sushi.

c. What countries _____ (you / visit)?

d. We _____ (ride) a horse.

e. My brother _____ (meet) his favourite singer.

f. They _____ (not be) to a concert.

g. I _____ (not see) an alien!

h.A: _____ (you / ever / tell) a lie?

B:Yes, I _____

i. A: _____ (she / ever / climb) the Eiffel Tower?

B:No, she _____.

6) Present perfect with *just*, *already*, *yet*

- We often use the present perfect with the words *just*, *already* and *yet*.
- We use *just* to say that something happened a very short time ago. When we use it with the present perfect, it goes between the verb *have* and the past participle.
Justin has just started at a new school, and he's feeling nervous.
- We use *already* to say that something happened before now. It usually also goes between the verb *have* and the past participle.
I've already been to Japan twice, but I want to go back again next year.
- We use *not ... yet* to say that something hasn't happened before now, and we use *yet* to ask questions. *Yet* usually comes at the end of a sentence.
I haven't learnt the song yet. I'm going to do it this weekend.
'Have you learnt the song yet?' 'No, I haven't.'



Jenny's just fallen off her camel!

1. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence:

- The teacher has ***just / yet*** explained the activity.
- We've ***just / already*** been to London twice this year.
- They haven't visited their grandma this year ***yet / already***.
- Have you studied for the test ***just / yet***?
- She's ***just / already*** posted a picture on Instagram. I've ***just / already*** commented on it.

7) *for* and *since*

- We use the present perfect with *for* and *since* to talk about something that started in the past and continues into the present.
- We use *for* before a period of time (e.g. *five minutes, two weeks, three years*).
Amy's lived in this town for five years.
- We use *since* before the point in time when something started (e.g. *three o'clock, Friday, 2014*).
Harry's been at school since seven o'clock this morning.

2. Complete with 'for' or 'since':

- I've been in school _____ 8 hours, I'm exhausted!
- She hasn't come to school _____ last Monday, she has a lot of homework.
- We've lived in Villa la Angostura _____ two years, _____ 2020.