

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

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

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):

- I _____ (be) to Indonesia.
- She _____ (not eat) sushi.
- What countries _____ (you/ visit)?
- We _____ (ride) a horse.
- My brother _____ (meet) his favourite singer.
- They _____ (not be) to a concert.
- I _____ (not see) an alien!
- A: _____ (you / ever / tell) a lie?
B: Yes, 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.'



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.