

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

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

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.