

Present Perfect Continuous

Czasu **Present Perfect Continuous** używamy, mówiąc o:

- czynnościach, które się rozpoczęły w przeszłości i jeszcze trwają: **I have been waiting for her since 8 o'clock.** Czekam na nią od 8.00.
- zdarzeniach, które trwały przez pewien czas (i być może jeszcze trwają), a ich skutki są widoczne w chwili obecnej: **I'm tired because I've been painting all day.** Jestem zmęczony, bo malowałem/maluję cały dzień.

W czasie **Present Perfect Continuous**, podobnie jak w czasie **Present Perfect**, możemy używać wyrażenia **for** oraz **since**.

Zdania twierdzące (Affirmative)			Zdania przeczące (Negative)		
I/You/	've	been	I/ You/	haven't	been
We/	(have)		We/	(have not)	
They		been crying.	They		been crying.
He/	's (has)		He/	hasn't	
She/It			She/	(has not)	
			It		
Pytania ogólne (Yes/No questions)			Krótkie odpowiedzi (Short answers)		
Have	I/you/	been	Yes, I/you/we/they have.		
	we/they	crying?	No, I/you/we/they haven't.		
Has	he/she/		Yes, he/she/it has.		
	it		No, he/she/it hasn't.		
Pytania szczegółowe (Wh- questions)			Pytania o podmiot (Subject questions)		
How	have	I/you/	Who	has	been
long	has	we/they			crying?
		he/she/it			

Present Perfect Continuous a Present Perfect Simple

- Czasu **Present Perfect Continuous** używamy, gdy chcemy się skupić na czynności lub procesie (trwającym lub zakończonym). Często zadajemy w nim pytania zaczynające się od **how long**: **How long has she been writing books?** Od jak dawna ona pisze książki?
- Czasu **Present Perfect Simple** używamy, gdy chcemy się skupić na osiągnięciu lub efekcie zakończonej czynności. Często zadajemy w nim pytania zaczynające się od **how many**: **How many books has he written?** Ile książek napisał?
- Zarówno w czasie **Present Perfect Simple**, jak i w **Present Perfect Continuous** nie zadajemy pytań zaczynających się od **when**.
- Czasowniki statyczne zwykle występują jedynie w czasie **Present Perfect Simple**.

- 1 Write sentences from the prompts. Use the Present Perfect Continuous. Add **since** or **for** where necessary.
- I / study / art / 2009.
 - How long / you / wear / your glasses?
 - you / swim / all afternoon?
 - It / rain / two hours now.
 - We / not / watch / the match.
 - My parents / study English / five years.
 - How long / Joanna / work in that café?

2 Choose the correct option.

- I've looked / been looking for you for an hour!
- How many paintings have you sold / been selling?
- We have travelled / been travelling for a couple of weeks now.
- The professor has answered / been answering more than 100 questions about the Louvre.
- John has known / been knowing Cynthia since primary school.
- I've seen / been seeing most of his paintings.
- How long have you waited / been waiting?
- Have you written / been writing your essay all morning?
- How many art galleries has Dan been visiting / visited today?
- How long have you had / been having this painting by van Gogh?

3 Complete the sentences about you. Use the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

- _____ since last weekend.
- _____ for at least a month.
- _____ since my last birthday party.
- _____ since yesterday.
- _____ for more than a year.
- _____ since I was ten.
- _____ for two days.
- _____ since I was a small child.

4 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

- A: _____ (you/finish) your essay?
B: Well, not really. I _____ (write) it all day and hope to finish it tomorrow.
- A: You look tired. _____ (you/run)?
B: Oh, yes. I _____ (run) 15 km.
- A: I _____ (try) to call you since morning. What's up?
B: Oh sorry, I _____ (lose) my mobile.
- A: How long _____ (he/have) that suit?
It doesn't look too good.
B: Not long, I think but he _____ (wear) it all week.