

## 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><br><i>He/She/It</i>           | <b>was</b>  | <i>watching</i><br><i>a film.</i> | <b>Was</b>  | <i>I</i><br><i>he/she/it</i>           | <i>swimming</i><br><i>in the pool?</i> | Yes, | <i>I</i>                               | <b>was.</b>     |
| <i>You</i><br><i>We</i><br><i>They</i> | <b>were</b> |                                   | <b>Were</b> | <i>you</i><br><i>we</i><br><i>they</i> |                                        | No,  | <i>he/she/it</i>                       | <b>wasn't.</b>  |
|                                        |             |                                   |             |                                        |                                        | Yes, | <i>you</i><br><i>we</i><br><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<br>you<br>we<br>they | (ever) | <i>been to Brazil?</i> | Yes, | I                 | <i>have.</i>    |
|             |                        |        |                        | No,  | you<br>we<br>they | <i>haven't.</i> |
| <i>Has</i>  | he<br>she<br>it        |        |                        | Yes, | he                | <i>has.</i>     |
|             |                        |        |                        | No,  | she<br>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.