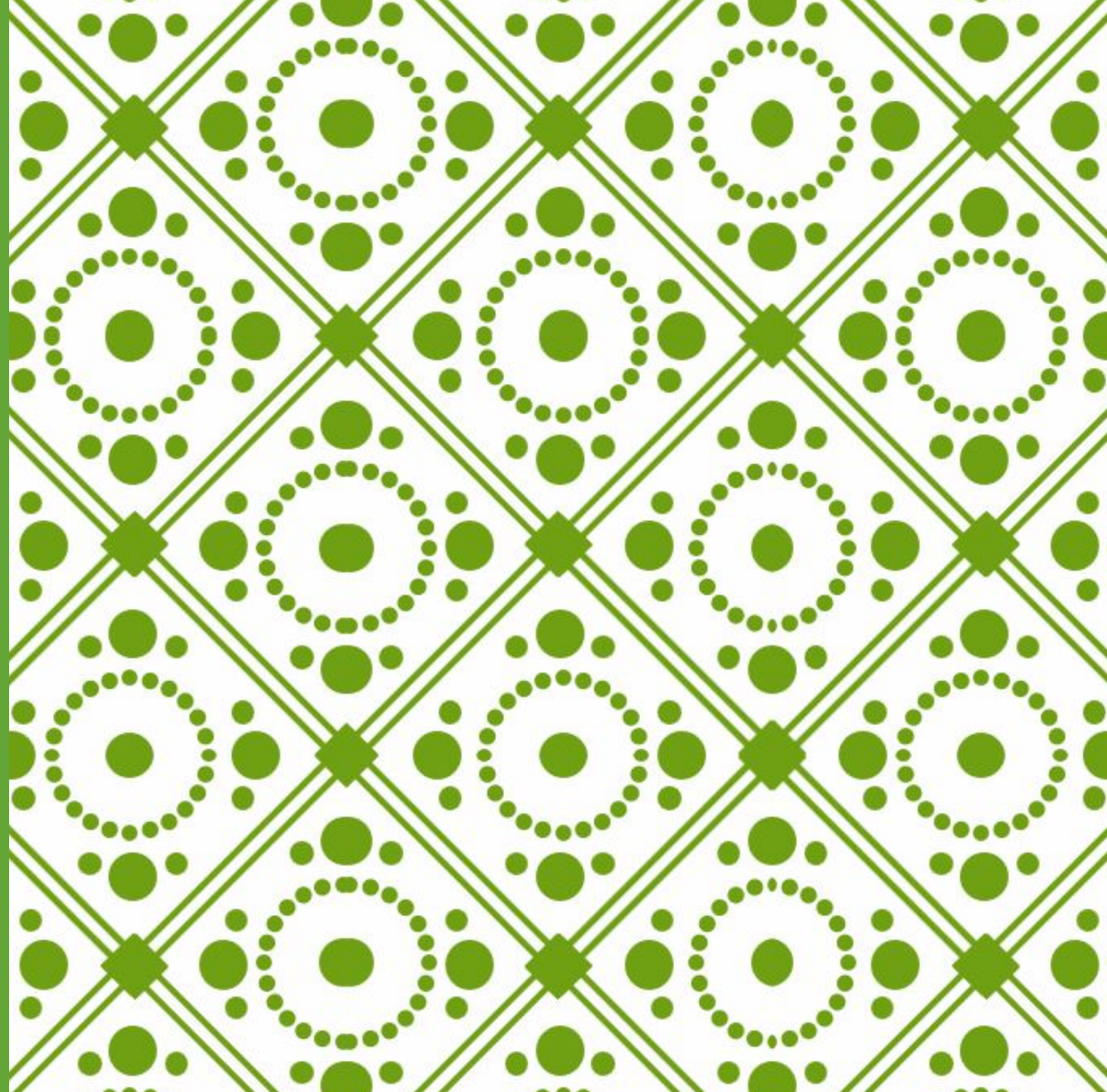


VIRTUAL SUPERPOWERS

Licence 2
Week 2





THIS WEEK'S AIM

To continue the Grammar revision

Present Perfect vs Present Perfect Continuous

Virtual Superpowers listening audio

PRESENT PERFECT

Used to show a link between the **present** and the **past**

The time of action is in the *past* but *not specified* i.e. we don't know when the action happened

Something that started in the **past** and continues into the **present**

Present perfect tense

Irregular verbs

Present	Past	Present perfect
do	did	done
be	was/were	been
write	wrote	written
eat	ate	eaten
draw	drew	drawn
break	broke	broken
speak	spoke	spoken

EXAMPLE:

- Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. He **has lost** his keys.
- He has lost his key recently, in the past, and he still doesn't have it in the present



CONSTRUCTION: AFFIRMATIVE

Subject: I / you / he / she / we / you (all) / they

+

Present simple of *to have*

+

Past participle / participle passé of second verb

E.g. I *have slept*

CONSTRUCTION

Present simple '*to have*':

I have	+ participe passé of a verb:
You have	finished
He / She / It has	lost
We have	done
You (all) have	been (to be)
They have	

NOTE

Past participle DOES NOT always = simple past

To see □ simple past = saw / past participle □ seen

To do □ simple past = did / past participle □ done

CONSTRUCTION: NEGATIVE

Subject

+

Present simple of *to have*

+

Not

+

Past participle / *participle passé* of second verb

E.g. I *have not/haven't slept*

CONSTRUCTION: QUESTION

Present simple of *to have* **reversed**

+

Subject

+

Past participle / participe passé of second verb

Have you slept?

TO HAVE: REVERSED

Have I

Have you

Has he / she / it

+ participe passé

Have we

Have you (all)

Have they

JUST, ALREADY AND YET

You can use the present perfect with just, already and yet.

just = a short time ago:

'Are you hungry?' 'No, I've just had lunch.'

'Hello. Have you just arrived?

We use *already* to say that something happened sooner than expected: 'Don't forget to pay your electricity bill.' 'I've already paid it.'

'What time is Mark leaving?' 'He's already Left.'

Yet = until now. Yet shows that the speaker is expecting something to happen. Use yet only in questions and negative sentences: Has it stopped raining yet?

I've written the email, but I haven't sent it yet.

EXERCISE

Read the situations and write sentences with just, already or yet.

1. Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says, 'Can I speak to joe?'

You say: I'm afraid _____ (go out)

2. You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away. You say: Wait a minute! _____. (not I finish)

3. You plan to eat at a restaurant tonight. You phoned to reserve a table. Later your friend says, 'Shall I phone to reserve a table?' You say:

No, _____ (do it)

4. You know that a friend of yours is looking for a place to live. Perhaps she has been successful. Ask her. You say: _____ ? (find)

5. You are still thinking about where to go for your holiday. A friend asks, 'Where are you going for your holiday?' You say: _____ (not I decide)

6. Linda went shopping, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks, 'Is Linda still out shopping?' You say: No _____ (come back)

ANSWERS

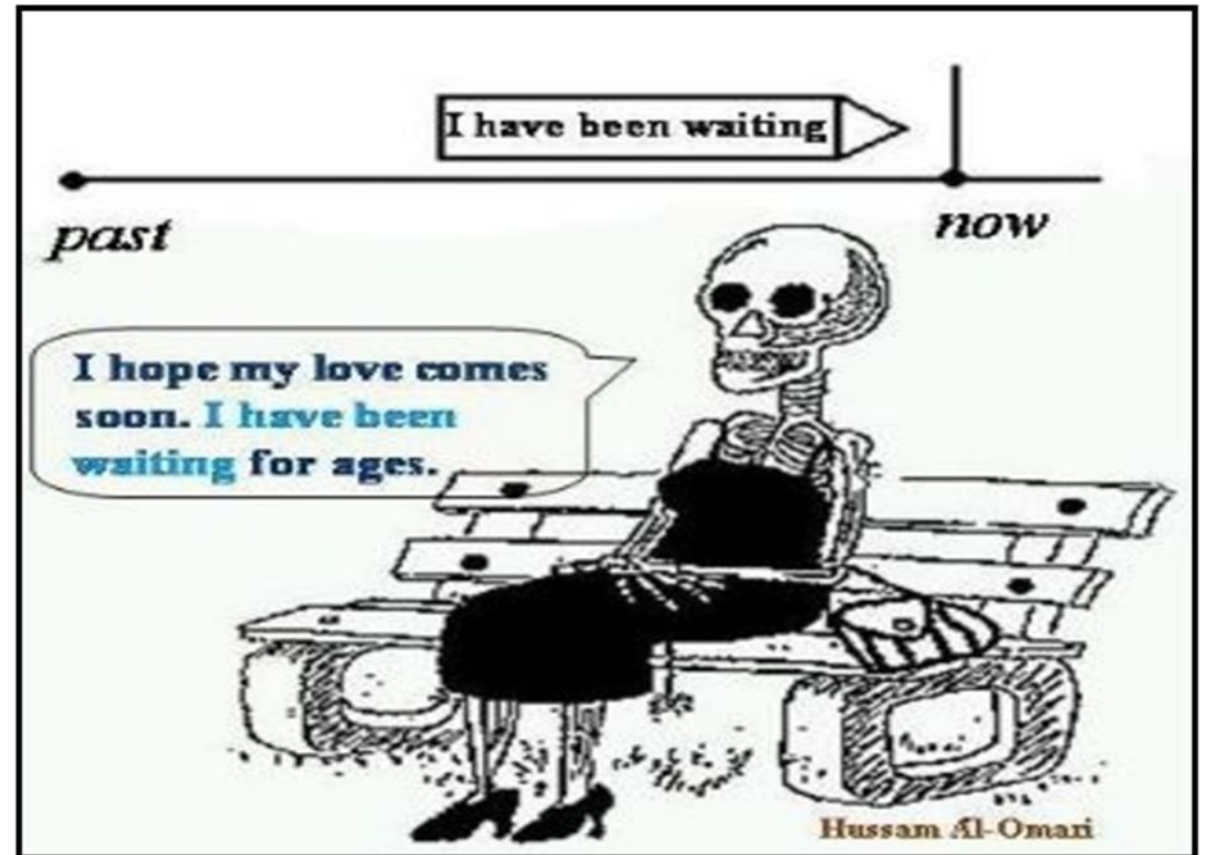


1. Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says, 'Can I speak to Joe?'
You say: I'm afraid He has just gone out. (go out)
2. You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away. You say: Wait a minute! I haven't finished yet. (not I finish)
3. You plan to eat at a restaurant tonight. You phoned to reserve a table. Later your friend says, 'Shall I phone to reserve a table?' You say: No, I have already done it (do it)
4. You know that a friend of yours is looking for a place to live. Perhaps she has been successful. Ask her. You say: Have you found a place to live yet? (find)
5. You are still thinking about where to go for your holiday. A friend asks, 'Where are you going for your holiday?' You say: I haven't decided yet (not I decide)
6. Linda went shopping, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks, 'Is Linda still out shopping?' You say: No, she has just come back (come back)

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Refresh ☐ present perfect is used to show something that has started in the **past** and continues into the **present**

Present perfect continuous is used for an activity that has *recently stopped* or *just stopped*



EXAMPLE:

Is it raining?

No, but the ground is wet.

It *has been raining*.

PRESENT PERFECT VS PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Both tenses are used to express that an action began in the past and is still going on or has just finished

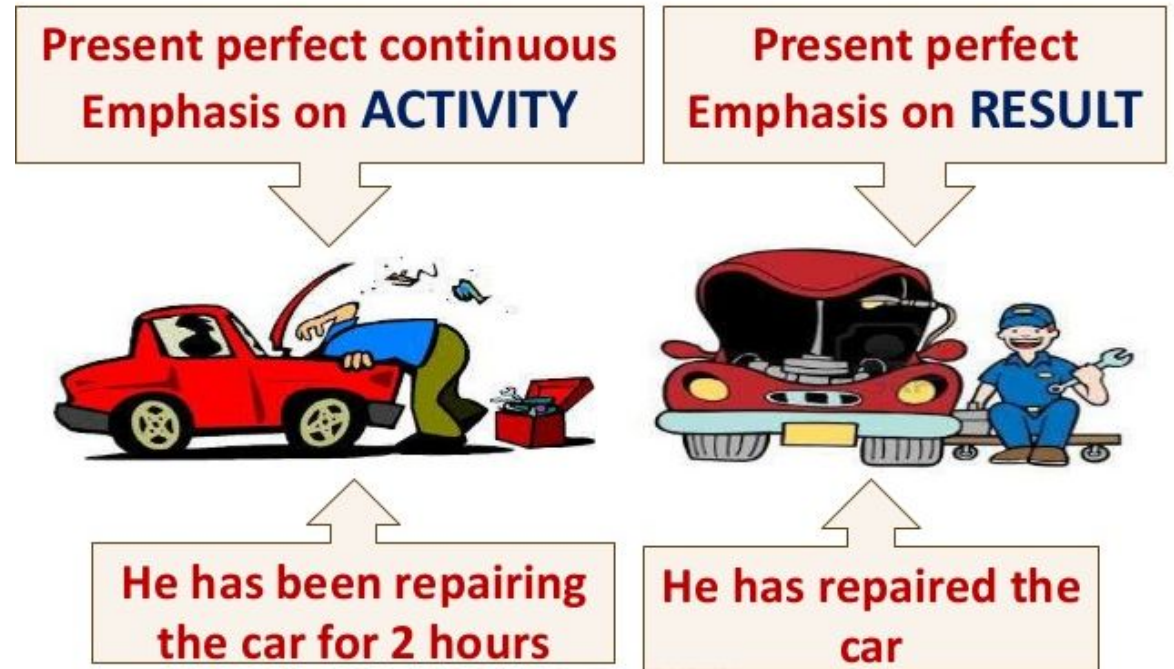
In many cases, both forms are correct, but there is often a difference in meaning

We use the *Present Perfect* mainly to express that an action is completed but the consequences of this action still affect the present

We use the *Present Perfect Continuous* to emphasise an action which is still going on into the present

EXAMPLE

- ❖ Present perfect □ I have written 5 letters
 - ❖ You are no longer writing the letters, but the result still affects your present
- ❖ Present perfect continuous □ I have been writing for an hour
 - ❖ You began writing in the past and are still writing at this moment in the present



CONSTRUCTION: AFFIRMATIVE

- ❖ Subject: I / you / we / you (all) / they
- ❖ +
- ❖ have
- ❖ +
- ❖ *been*
- ❖ + base verbal with *ing*

- ❖ I have been doing / playing / waiting etc.

OR...

- ❖ Subject: He / She / It
- ❖ +
- ❖ has
- ❖ +
- ❖ *been*
- ❖ base verbale with *ing*

- ❖ He has been doing / playing / waiting etc.

CONSTRUCTION: NEGATIVE

- ❖ Subject: I / you / we / you (all) / they
- ❖ +
- ❖ have
- ❖ +
- ❖ **NOT**
- ❖ +
- ❖ *been*
- ❖ +
- ❖ base verbale with *ing*

- ❖ I have NOT been doing / playing / waiting etc.

OR...

- ❖ Subject: He / She / It
 - ❖ +
 - ❖ has
 - ❖ +
 - ❖ **NOT**
 - ❖ +
 - ❖ *been*
 - ❖ base verbale with *ing*
-
- ❖ He has NOT been doing / playing / waiting etc.

CONSTRUCTION: QUESTION

- ❖ Have
- ❖ +
- ❖ Subject: I / you / we / you (all) / they
- ❖ +
- ❖ *been*
- ❖ +
- ❖ base verbale with *ing*

- ❖ Have I been doing / playing / waiting? etc

OR...

- ❖ Has
- ❖ +
- ❖ Subject: He / She / It
- ❖ +
- ❖ *been*
- ❖ +
- ❖ base verbale with *ing*

- ❖ Has he been doing / playing / waiting etc. ?

QUESTIONS...

Read the situations and complete the sentences 😊

1. Maria _____ English for two years. (to learn)
2. Hello, Tom. I _____ for you. Where have you been? (to look)
3. Why _____ (you/look) at me like that? Stop it!
4. Linda is a teacher. She _____ for ten years. (to teach)
5. I _____ about what you said and I've decided to take your advice. (to think)
6. Is Paul on holiday this week? No, he _____. (to work)
7. Chris _____ well recently. (not / to feel)

ANSWERS



1. Maria has been learning English for two years.
2. Hello, Tom. I have been looking for you. Where have you been?
3. Why have you been looking at me like that? Stop it!
4. Linda is a teacher. She has been teaching for ten years.
5. I have been thinking about what you said and I've decided to take your advice.
6. Is Paul on holiday this week? No, he has been working.
7. Chris hasn't been feeling well recently

PRESENT PERFECT OR PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Rachel is from Australia. She is travelling round Europe at the moment. She began her trip three months ago.

She _____ for three months. (travel)

_____ six countries so far. (visit)

2. Patrick is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was ten years old. This year he won the national championship again- for the fourth time.

_____ the national championship four times. (win)

_____ since he was ten. (play)

3. When they left college, Lisa and Sue started making films together. They still make films. They _____ films since they left college. (make)

_____ five films since they left college. (make)

ANSWERS

1. She has been travelling for three months
She has visited six countries so far.
2. He has won the national championship 4 times.
He has been playing tennis since he was 10.
3. They have been making films since they left college
They have made five films since leaving college.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Listen to the audio recording about 'Virtual superpowers' and answer the questions.

