



▼ Stative Verbs(non-action verbs)

1. I **see** people everywhere.
2. I **hear** children laughing and people talking.
3. This man **prefers** the shade.
4. This woman **likes** the sun.

1. They do not express an action.

2. They express a state.

3. We use them to talk about thoughts, emotions, senses and state of being. not use them to talk about actions.

▼ Mary **believes** that sun can make her happy.

->thoughts, also like: agree, remember, understand, prefer and know.

▼ John **hates** the sun, so he is sitting in the shade.

->emotions, also like: love, like, dislike.

▼ Mmm this grass **tastes** good!

->senses, also like: hear, smell, sound, see, feel, look

▼ Almost everyone **has** a hat.

->state of being, also like: be, appear, need, want

▼ Notation: Do not use verbs that express states with -ing.

1. The music **sounds** beautiful!
2. Who **wants** something to drink?
3. You **are** so handsome.
4. Do you **hear** that?
5. Do you **know** where Mom went?

Wrong: sounding, wanting, being, hearing, knowing



▼ Action verbs may be used with -ing.

1. They are **listening** to music.
2. They are **eating** food.
3. A man **singing**.

▼ Exceptions:

▼ some verbs can express both states and actions, depending on the context.

▼ think (action or state)

Action:

1. He **is thinking** about lunch.
2. He is **not thinking** about class.

State:

She **thinks** the teacher is boring.

▼ Be(action or state)

Action:

Bob is usually a good student, but today he **is being** disrespectful.

State:

Alex **is** the youngest in the class.

▼ have (action or state)

Action:

Maria **is having** a hard time understanding.

State:

The teacher **has** some important information.

▼ Present Perfect Progressive,现在完成进行时

How long has Jim been swimming?

Present Perfect Progressive: Form , 形式:



subject + has/have + been + -ing

She has been swimming for 30 minutes.

She has been swimming since 1 pm.

subject + has/have + (not) + been + -ing

She has not been swimming.

Present Perfect Progressive: Form , Use:

Begin in the past

in progress right now

how long (duration)

may appear without since or for

often with recently or lately (recent habit) (He's been working out a lot lately.)

▼ Be ware of the differences between:

present perfect progressive -----vs----- **present progressive**

present perfect progressive shows something that started in the past and is still going on now or a length of time of activity. But the present progressive is showing what is happening right now.

Emily has been reading for three hours. (ok)

Emily is reading right now.(ok)

Emily has been reading right now(not ok)

Emily is reading for three hours.(not ok)

present perfect progressive only use action verbs.

I have been working (ok)

I have been knowing (not ok)

we can say:

I have known my best friend for ten years.

Yes/No question

Has she been working here for a long time?

Have/Has + subject + been + -ing

No, she hasn't.

Yes, She has.

WH-question

WH-Words(who/what/where/when/how/which) + has/have + subject + been + -ing

WH-Words(who/what/where/when/how/which) + has she been working?

whhich department has she been working for?

Present Perfect vs. Present Perfect Progressive

present perfect progressive and present perfect continuous are the same thing.

My family has been living in California for 10 years.

I've been working at an engineering firm for 5 years.

My son has been atudying medicine at university.

My daughter has been studying law.

present perfect continuous -----vs----- **present perfect**

I have studied English for 5 years. -----vs----- I have been studying English for 5 years.

So what is the difference above?

The Similarities:

1. start in the past and has some importance in the present time.
2. Use FOR and SINCE.
3. Uses habitual actions with verbs like work/live/study/play/wear glasses... and other similar verbs.

1. start in the past and has some importance in the present time.

He has wanted to go to New York since he was 10 years old.

The have studied engineering for 3 years.

The water has been boiling for 10 minutes.

I have been studying for this test since 7:00 the morning.

2. Use FOR and SINCE.

He has wanted to go to New York **since** he was 10 years old.

The have studied engineering **for** 3 years.

The water has been boiling **for** 10 minutes.

I have been studying for this test **since** 7:00 the morning.

3. Uses habitual actions with verbs like work/live/study/play/wear glasses... and other similar verbs.

- ☐ He has wanted to go to New York since he was 10 years old.
- The have studied engineering for 3 years.
- The water has been boiling for 10 minutes.
- I have been studying for this test since 7:00 the morning.

Habitual action - No difference in meaning.

"With habitual action, there is no difference in meaning between the present perfect and present perfect continuous tenses." eg:

- He has lived in California for 5 years.
- He has been living in California for 5 years.
- They have studied engineering for 3 years.
- They have been studying engineering for 3 years.

Have the same meaning.

▼ The difference

present perfect:

1. emphasis on the result of an action(completion)
2. with non-action verbs
3. with **ever/never**
4. "**how often**" question

present perfect continuous:

1. emphasis on the ongoing action
2. with "**how long**" question
3. emphasis on duration(finished or unfinished)
4. when the action is finished but you can see the results.

1.

I **have worked** on my homework for 2 hours.(I finished my homework after 2 hours.)

I **have been working** on my homework for 2 hours.(and I am not finished yet.)

2.

present perfect is used with **non-action** verbs. Non-action verbs are verbs that **describe states, senses or mental activities**. For example, have, be, feel, hear, smell, taste, believe, think, know, understand. These verbs cannot use ing at the end.

I have had 10 cellphones.

I have been a lawyer for 2 years.

I have heard this story before.

You haven't tasted this before.

We have thought about it before.

She has known them for years.

3.

The present perfect is also used with "**ever**" and "**never**".

Have you ever visited Las Vegas?

No, I have never visited Las Vegas.

Has he ever failed a class?

No, he has never failed a class.

4.

The **present perfect** is also used with "**how often**" questions.

How often have you been to San Francisco?

I have been there 6 times.

How often has she called you?

She has called many times.

=====

Present perfect continuous tense is used with "**how long**" questions.

How long have you been living here?

How long has he been studying medicine?

How long have they been dating?

present perfect continuous tense is used to show emphasis on **duration** of time, whether the action is finished or unfinished.

For example, in the questions, **how long**, the answers:

I have been living here for 10 years, puts the emphasis on the, for 10 years.

He has been studying medicine since 2005. The emphasis is on, since 2005.

They have been dating since March, emphasis is on, since March.

Lastly, present perfect continuous is used when the action is finished but you can still see the results.
For example:

you are soaking wet. I have been walking in the rain because I forgot my umbrella. You are soaking wet, means, I can still see the results of the action, even though you're not currently walking in the rain.

You look angry. Have you been fighting with your boyfriend again? Because you look angry, I can see the results of your action of fighting with your boyfriend.





