English Classes

You can go where you want, just belive it.

Class 1

The Alphabet

A BCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Ei Bi Si di I Éf Dji Eight Ai Djei Kay El Ém Èn Ou Pi Quiu Ár ÉS Ti Iu Vi Dabliú Éckis Uai Zi

Pronauns

Subject	Object	Possessive	Possessive
Pronauns	Pronauns	Adjectives	Pronaums
I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
He/she/It	Him/Her/It	His/Her/its	His/Hers/Its
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
They	Them	Their	Theirs

Main Verbs

To have	To Watch	To Drink	To come
1011010	10 114011	10 0111111	10 001111

To Be To Go To Smell

To Do To Walk To Sell

To Eat To Sleep To Wash

To Can To listen To Wait

To Make To Play To Buy

To Speak To Run To Laugh

Verb To Have

Example

Pronaun Verb Complement

I Have a book

You Have a book

She Has a book

We Have a book

They Have a book

Verbo To be

Example

Pronaun Verb Complement

I Am smart

You are intelligent

He/she is a nice person

We are a very nice people

They are a gentle people

Verb to eat

Example

Pronaun Verb Complement

l eat a delicius fruit

You eat a nice meat

He/she eats a good fish

We eat fast food

They eat rice and beans

Hello! My name is Gordon Wilson. I come from Aberdeen in Scotland,

but now I live and work in London. I have a Small flat near the centre. I am waiter and I'm also a drama student. I work in an Italian restaurant. I eat Italian food and I drink Italian and French wine. I don't drink beer. I don't like it. And I don't play sports. I speak three languages — English, French, and a little Italian, I want to became na actor.

Text 2

The Williams Family is very big. Mary and George Williams have 11 Children – 7 Girls and 4 boys, The youngest is Mina, She's six. The oldest is Elizabeth she is 35. Elizabeth lives in a different city and she has a little girl. Bernard, the oldest boy, also lives in a different city and has a little boy. So Mary and George are parents and grandparents now. Elizabeth's and Bernard's children are lucky – They have a lot of aunts and uncles. What about the children still at home? They are not just brothers and sisters, but friends and classmates, too, They go to school together in their house they are homeschooled. Their mother is their teacher. They really like sports. They run, play soccer, and play volleyball together. They are a big happy family.

Prepositions Of Time

Using the prepositions of time IN / ON / AT

Preposition In

In the 20th Century

In the 1960s

In the 2020

In Winter

In March

In the Morning

In the afternoon

In the evening

Preposition In

In

We use **IN** for centuries, decades, years , seasons, and months:

Peru was colonized **in** the 16th century.

My grandfather was born **in** the twenti es.

He earned his degree **in** the year 1998.

What time does it get dark **in** the summer.

My parents got married **in** December.

Examples

In

We also use IN with morning, afternoon and evenin g.

She takes a shower **in** the morning.

They take a nap **in** the afternoon.

What time do you get home **in** the evening?

Preposition on

On my birthday

On may 6th

On last January

On Cristmas Day

On the weekend

On monday morning

On New's Years Eve

Preposition on

ON

We use **ON** for specific days and dates:

They're arriving **on** Wednesday.

They got married **on** Friday the 13th.

I get paid **on** the 30th of every month.

We ate too much on Christmas Eve.

Examples

We also use **ON** in the following expressions:

on Monday mornings

on Sunday night

In American English **ON** is used with weekend:

I don't work on the weekend.

Preposition At

At seven o'clock

At 15:00

At lunch Time

At midday

At midnight

At Night

At the weekend

Preposition At

We use **AT** with specific times:

I woke up **at** 8 o'clock.

What are you doing **at** lunchtime?

They left the party **at** midnight.

We use **AT** with *night*:

It's eleven o'clock **at** night in Barcelona.

Examples

We also use **AT** for holiday periods:

It's nice to be with family **at** Christmas.

In British English **AT** is used with *weekend*: What did you do **at** the weekend?

Prepositions list

about above across after against among around at before behind between beyond but by concerning despite down during except following for from in including into like near of off on onto out over past plus since throughout to towards under until up upon up to with within without

Exercices

```
1- You have to choose ____ fish or meat. R: Under // Between // Around
2- The match starts ____ half past nine. R: In // Of // At
3- The baby cried ____ three hours. R: of // from // For
4- It hasn't rained ____ Monday. R: since // for // At
5- Go ____ the stairs. R: For // Up // With.
6- Who's ____ the car? R: About // Until // Behind.
7- The ducks swam ____ the river. R: During // Across // out of
8- We sat ____ the fountain. R: Around // between // from
9- My friends live ____ London. R: On // in // at
```

What is a conjuction

A conjuction is a part of speech that is used to connect two or more than two different words, phrases, clauses in a sentence.

A conjunction is a word which is used to link thoughts and ideas within a sentence. You might think of them as being 'the glue' of the phrase. Without the use of a conjunction, you would not be able to express your thoughts and ideas in a manner which flows. Your sentences would be forced into being simple and concise. Let's take a look at an example. Consider the following sentence.

• The girl is pretty **and** kind. She has blonde hair **with** green eyes **and** she is wearing a blue jacket **on top of** a white t-shirt.

You can see how the words highlighted in bold (the conjunctions) bring each of the ideas together to create a flowing sentence. Without the use of a conjunction, the wording would be much more different.

Coordinating Conjunction

- 1- I chose that car as a birthday gift For my son.
- 2- Rambo and Charlie are good soldiers.
- 3- Angela is good at singing but poor at dancing.
- 4- The Theme of tonight's party is yet to decided.
- 5- We can go to play, or we can study at home.
- 6- His car was dirty, so he washed it.
- 7- He does not want to play nor does he study.

Examples of Coordinatig conjuction

For - We listened eagearly, For he Brought news of our families

And - She didn't speak to anyone, and nobody spoke to her

Nor - I don't expectchildren to be rude, nor do I expect to be desobeyed

But- They rushed to the hospital, But they were too late.

Or - I will go shopping, or I will go camping

Yet - Kelly was convicted criminal, Yet many people admired him.

So - I was feeling hungry, so I made myself a sandwich.

Subordinating conjunction

- 1- Because of the nonstop rain, we had to cancel our trip.
- 2-The stadium was looking like garbage after the match had finished.
- 3-I feared lest he said something inside?
- 4- The lawyer has provided the essential documents in the courtroom.
- 5- You will not crack the examen Unless you prepare well.
- 6- If you wish for peace, be prepared for war.
- 7- Our bus won't start because the battery is flat.

Examples of Subordinating conjuction

He is staying Because it is raining outside

As long as you want to satey here, you can stay.

Till we finishour work, you stay and wacth outside.

The darkest hour is that Before the dawn.

She was looking gourgeous When she was in shimla.

The rain has been continuos since this morning.

Belive me! Once you look at that car, you will like it.

Correlative conjunction

- 1- She became a topper not only in the district But Also in the state.
- 2- They can have either whiskey or wine at the party.
- 3- Both my brother and I are gamers.
- 4- Neither the shopkeeper nor my Friend has this game set.

Examples of Correlative conjunction

Not Only-But Also: Max not only lost but also disappointed us.

Either - Or: Jon must be living either in Canada or in Brazil.

Neither – Nor: Neither George nor his brother is very tall.

Both - and: Michael can both read and write.

So – that: My mother speaks so quickly that nobody undertands what she says.

```
1-I visit the Grand Canyon ______ I go to Arizona. (once, whenever, wherever)

2-This is the place _____ we stayed last time we visited. (where, when, how)

3-____ you win first place, you will receive a prize. (wherever, if, unless)

4- You won't pass the test _____ you study. (when, if, unless

5- I could not get a seat, ____ I came early. (as, though, when)
```

6- We are leaving Wednesday ______ or not it rains. (if, whether, though)
7- Pay attention to your work _____ you will not make mistakes. (so that, unless, or 8-The musicians delivered a rousing performance _____ they had rehearsed often. (though, as, once)
9- She's honest _____ everyone trusts her. (if, so, when)
10- Write this down _____ you forget. (or, when, lest)

11-I plan to take my vacation(whether / or, either / or, as / if)	in June	in July.	
12 I'm feeling happy (either / or, whether / or, when / I'm)	sad, I try	to keep a positive attitude.	
13 had I taken my shoes of (no sooner / than, rather / than, whether)		ound out we had to leave agai	n.
14 only is dark chocolate d (whether / or, not / but, just as / so)	elicious,	it can be healthy.	
15 I have salad for dinner, for dessert. (if /then, when / than, when		I can have ice cream	ì

16- or, both / and,		trees grow	durin	g warm weather. (not only /
	do we enjoy summer / or, not only / bu	ner vacation, ut also, either / or)	_we	enjoy winter
18-Calculus is _. / or)	easy	difficult	(not / but, both / and, either
19-lt's	going to rain	snow tonight.	(as / i	f, either / or, as / as)
20-Savory flavo and)	ors are	sweet sour.	(often	/ and, neither / nor, both /

MORNING

He wakes up. He sees the sun rise. He brushes his teeth. His teeth are white. He puts on his clothes. His shirt is blue. His shoes are yellow. His pants are brown. He goes downstairs. He gets a bowl. He pours milk and cereal. He eats. He gets the newspaper. He reads.

In a small town a greengrocer had opened a shop that was located above a deep cellar. Every night, mice came in droves out of this cellar into the shop. They are apples and pears, grapes and nuts and did not spare the vegetables and potatoes either. No goods that were in the shop were safe from the small intrusive rodents between midnight and sunrise. As long as there was noise in the streets at night and cars were driving by, the mice still stayed quietly in the cellar. But as soon as the old clock on the town hall had struck midnight and it became quiet in the street, they came out in droves, enjoyed the sweet fruits and celebrated real feasts, whose remains filled the owner with despair every morning when he entered the shop. So he tried to protect himself against the mice. At first he set up traps all over the shop.

Business

Many people dream of having their own business. But if you want this dream to come true, you should be hard-working, ambitious, self-disciplined and obsessed with your passion. Running your own business can give you a lot of benefits. And it seems a lot better than working for a boss for the rest of your life. If you want to be a successful businessman or a businesswoman, you should be self-organized. It's not as easy as it seems, as you should have many skills, know how to organize your time and to communicate effectively with different types of people. You also need a lot of patience in order to achieve your goals. And you should be strong enough to take responsibility for your actions.

Business

As a kid, I used to dream that I would make a lot of money when got older. But now I realize that I don't have all the needed qualities for becoming a successful businessman. I wish I had these qualities. Then I would open a cozy bookshop. I don't have any business idols, but I respect people who have passion in their heard and do everything possible to achieve their dreams. In my humble opinion I would be a good, kind and understanding boss for my employees, but I don't have the possibility to check it out.



I don't often dream at night and don't like having dreams because usually my dreams are bad. Sometimes I even have nightmares. And it means that something is disturbing me mentally.
While being younger I didn't have bad dreams so often, but now I see that it's some kind of a pattern for me.

I don't know how people find strength to watch horror movies, let alone love them. I used to like horror movies — you know, the time when you're thirteen and you want to prove your friends that you're old enough to watch them. But now I never watch such movies because I can't sleep normally after them. I have an overactive imagination, so even if I watch a horror movie even in the daytime, I can't sleep well at night.

I also daydream a lot — almost always. It helps me to escape the reality. I imagine events which will never happen to me. But in the world of my dreams everything is possible. Sometimes my brain even mixes up the reality and a dream.

FRIENDSHIP

I believe that there is no perfect friend as well as there is no perfect person. But there are some features of character, which I appreciate in people and which I hate in them.

First of all one of the most important qualities in people is the ability to keep secrets. There are problems sometimes that you can't share even with your parents, but only with your friends. So I'd like my friend to keep silent about my secrets.

Then, I think, you must have something in common with your friend. For example, we should have the same hobbies or interests.

FRIENDSHIP

A friend must be able to give good advice. He or she must support you, your decisions and actions.

I never tell lies, so I can't stand my friend telling me lies. Where there is no trust, there is no friendship. The main base for good relations between people is confidence. But there is no place for confidence if one of the partners is a liar.

And at last there is an important quality that I would like my friend to have. It is the ability to enjoy other person's success

and happiness.

As I have already mentioned before, it is nearly impossible to find all these features in one person, so I have several friends with different good and bad features. Overall, I love my friends and hope that they feel the same to me.



Adverbs of Place in English

Adverbs of place answer the question "Where"? It describes where something happens. Most important adverbs of place list;

- About
- Anywhere
- Backward/s
- Down
- Elsewhere
- · In
- Near
- On
- Over
- Towards
- Underground
- Along

- Under
- Above
- Away
- Behind
- Downstairs
- Far
- Indoors
- Nearby
- Out
- Upstairs
- Overseas
- Somewhere

- There
- Up
- Abroad
- Back
- East
- Here
- Inside
- Off
- Outside
- Next door
- Right
- Below

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCE

ADVERBS OF INDEFINITE FREQUENCY



ADVERB OF FREQUENCY

EXAMPLES

100%	Always
90%	Usually
80%	Normally / Generally
70%	Often / Frequently
50%	Sometimes
30%	Occasionally
10%	Seldom
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely
0%	Never
	ONLY ADDROVINATE MUNICIPAL

I always brush my teeth at night.

I usually walk to work.

I normally get good marks.

I often read in bed at night.

I sometimes sing in the shower.

I occasionally go to bed late.

I seldom add salt to my food.

I hardly ever get angry.

Vegetarians never eat meat.

ONLY APPROXIMATE NUMBERS

Subject + Adverb + Main Verb

Daniel always passes his exams.

Subject + BE + Adverb He is always happy.

Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Adverb + Main Verb
Susan has always lived in New York.

CORRECT WORD ORDER Woodward Education

ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS OF MANNER

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ADJECTIVE

careful quick slow bad

happy easy noisy

reasonable incontrollable

good

hard fast early late right wrong

ADVERB OF MANNER

carefully quickly slowly badly

happily easily noisily

reasonably incontrollably

well

hard fast early late right wrong

SPELLING CHANGES

general rule add -ly

 adjectives ending in -y change -y to -i; add -ly

adverbs ending in -le change -le to -ly

irregular adverb

 Adjectives and adverbs that have the same form.

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Adverbs of TIME

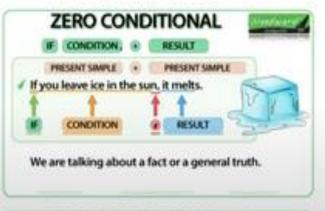
- Always
- Already
- Annually
- Before
- Constantly
- Daily
- Early
- Earlier
- Eventually
- Ever
- Frequently
- Finally
- First
- Formerly
- Fortnightly
- Generally
- Hourly

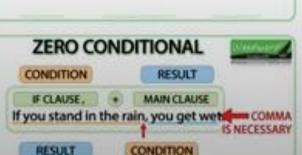
- Immediately
- Infrequently
- Just
- Last
- Late
- Later
- Lately
- Monthly
- Not until
- Now
- Normally
- Never
- Next
- Often
- Occasionally
- Previously
- Quarterly

- Rarely
- Regularly
- Recently
- Seldom
- Sometimes
- Since
- Soon
- Still
- Then
- Today
- Tomorrow
- Tonight
- Yesterday
- Usually
- Yet
- Weekly
- Yearly

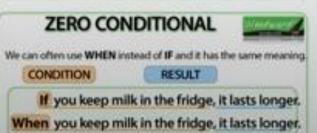
ZERO CONDITIONAL ZERO CONDITIONAL CONDITIONAL CONDITIONAL CONDITION OF RESULT

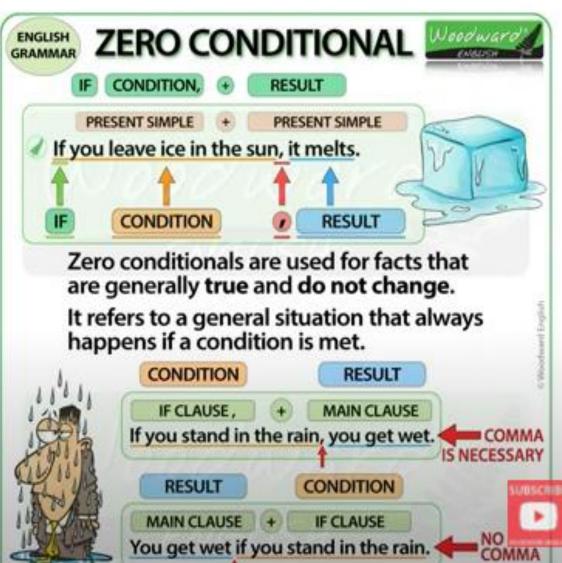
GRAMMAR LESSON











CONDITIONALS

ZERO CONDITION

If + Condition + Result

USE

- General Truths
- Habits
- Real World
- Scientific Facts, etc.

EXAMPLES:

- If it rains, the ground gets wet.
- If I cry, I have a headache.
- If you mix yellow and blue, you get green.

Priotsengli

- If you are tired, you go to bed early.
- If you leave the object, it drops
- If you pour oil on water, it floats.
- If you smoke, you get old early.
- If you leave the object, it drops.

Zero Conditional

Structure

IF + Present Simple, Present Simple.

Usage

To talk about things that are always true, like a scientific fact

Examples

· If you freeze water, it turns into ice.



- And, if you heat water at 100 degrees, it boils.
- If students miss an exam, the professor fails them.
- If my wife has a cold, I usually catch it.
- · I get tired if I work too much.
- . If I'm late for dinner, start eating without me.

First Conditional



IF + Simple Present, Simple Future

(S + will/won't + V(bare form))

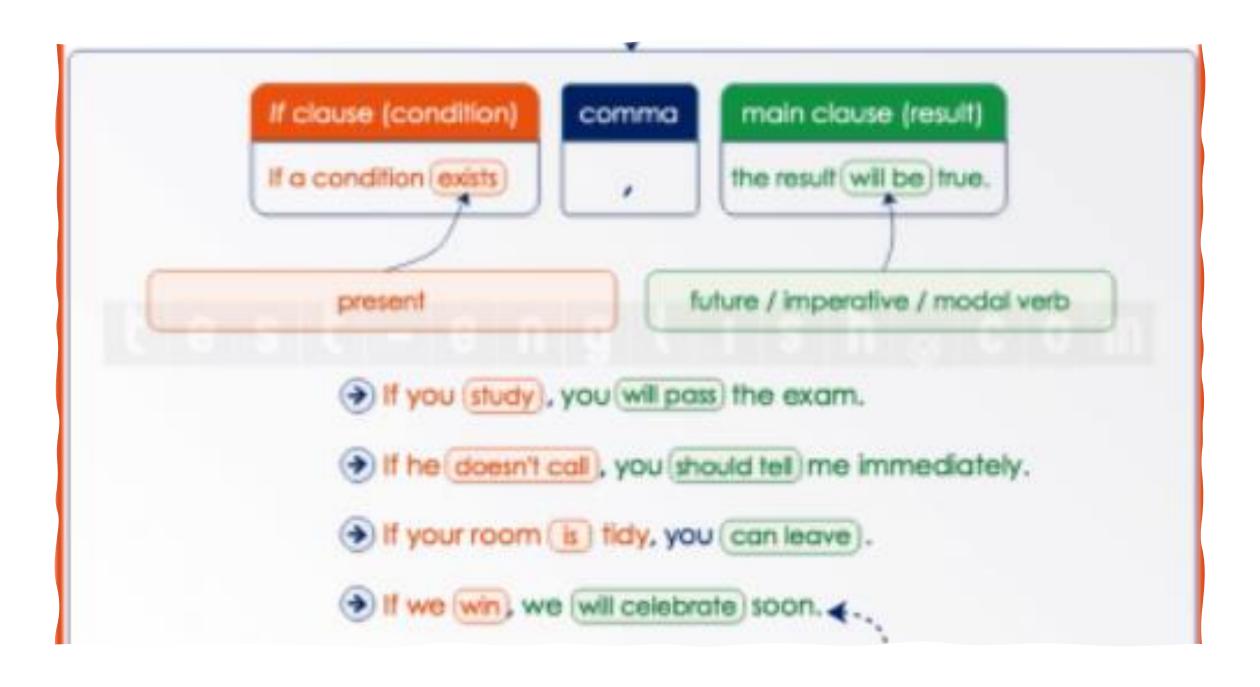
Usage

To talk about possibilities in the present or in the future

Examples

- If it rains, I will stay at home.
- If I wake up late, I will miss the bus.





SECOND CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF+ Past Simple, Present Conditional

(To be: use WERE) (would/wouldn't + Verb (bare form)).

Usage

Imaginary situations in the present or future



· If I won a million dollars, I would buy a new car.



If I were you, I would quit smoking.

Examples of the second conditional

SECOND CONDITIONAL



Usage



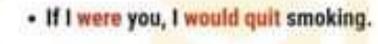
(To be: use WERE) (would/wouldn't + Verb (bare form)).

Imaginary situations in the present or

future



If I won a million dollars, I would buy a new car.



- If I were the president, I would lower taxes.
- They would stay longer if they had more time.
- If I won a million dollars, I could stop working.
- If I had more free time, I could travel around the world.

THIRD CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF + Past Perfect, Perfect Conditional

(Would/wouldn't + have + Past Participle)

Usage

Imaginary situations in the past

Examples

- If I had got a gold medal, I would have been happy.
- If I had met Susan last week, I would have given her the book.
- If the weather had been good, we would have gone water-skiing.
- If you had got (gotten-US) up earlier, you would have caught the earlier train.



- 1. Ações que acabaram de acontecer
- Pode ser empregado para designar ações que acabaram de ocorrer no momento da fala. Usualmente trazem novas informações à conversa, por exemplo:
- *I've just seen him on the corner.* Eu acabei de vê-lo na esquina.
- *I've just lost five bucks.* Acabei de perder seis reais.

Perceba que, ao falarmos de ações que acabaram de acontecer, a estrutura ganha o termo just:

Subject + have/has + JUST + past participle.

- 2. Ações que começaram no passado e ainda acontecem no presente
- Com o present perfect, você pode se referir a ações que se iniciaram em um tempo qualquer no passado e ainda continuam acontecendo no momento da fala. Nesses casos é possível perceber que o present perfect é focado mais na ação em si do que em quando ela aconteceu. Veja os exemplos:
- They have studied a lot for the exams. Eles têm estudado muito para os exames / Eles estudaram muito para os exames aqui, o que importa, não é quando eles começaram a estudar, mas sim que eles começaram a ação no passado e continuam fazendo isso no presente.
- She has worked in the same place for the last seven years. Ela trabalha no mesmo lugar há 7 anos. / Ela vem trabalhando no mesmo lugar pelos últimos 7 anos. Ela começou a trabalhar há 7 anos e isso continua sendo sua realidade (em português, quando queremos expressar essa ideia, usamos o presente sim: eu trabalho nesta empresa há 3 anos).
- John and Sarah have lived at the same place since I met them. John e Sarah moram no mesmo lugar desde que eu os conheci.
 - Perceba que, em todos os exemplos, o present perfect funciona para dar um foco major à ação e à sua ideia de continuidade até o tempo presente

3. Ações que aconteceram no passado e ainda possuem efeitos no presente

- O present perfect pode tratar de ações que aconteceram no passado e não necessariamente continuam ocorrendo no presente, mas ainda geram algum resultado no agora. Veja o exemplo:
- Where are your glasses? Onde estão seus óculos?
- I don't know. I've lost them! Eu não sei. Eu os perdi!

Perceba que no caso acima o ato de perder os óculos aconteceu em algum momento do passado e não continua acontecendo no presente. Porém, os efeitos da perda ainda impactam o momento da fala, visto que o interlocutor está sem os óculos porque os perdeu.

4. Ações que ocorreram em um tempo não preciso

- O present perfect também pode ser utilizado para designar algo que ocorreu no passado e que não é possível saber ou não interessa exatamente quando. Perceba novamente que o tempo verbal procura dar ênfase à ação realizada, e não ao tempo. Veja:
- She has lived in Amsterdam for a while. Ela morou em Amsterdã por um tempo.
- I have eaten French fries only once! Eu comi batatas fritas apenas uma vez!
- They have been to Rio de Janeiro. Eles estiveram no Rio de Janeiro.

5. Coisas que você nunca fez

Como resposta às perguntas anteriores, você pode utilizar a estrutura *has/have never* para falar sobre coisas que você ou alguém nunca fez, como:

- I have never been to China. Eu nunca estive na China.
- I have never watched The Godfather. Eu nunca assisti O Poderoso Chefão.

Present Perfect: Forma Afirmativa

- A estrutura afirmativa segue a sequencia de sujeito + auxiliar *have* ou *has* (se o sujeito for *he, she* ou *it*) + *past participle*. Vejamos alguns exemplos:
- I have eaten the whole chicken and now I am feeling sick Eu comi o frango inteiro e agora eu estou me sentindo enjoado.
- You have worked here since March Você trabalha aqui desde março.

Present Perfect: Forma negativa

A estrutura negativa é formada com a inserção de *not* após os verbos auxiliares *has* ou *have*. Veja:

- They have not visited us for the last six years. – Eles não nos visitam há seis anos.
- She has not studied since she left the school. – Ela não estuda desde que deixou a escola.

Present Perfect: Forma interrogativa

Você pode usar o *present perfect* para perguntar se alguém já fez algo, sem necessariamente precisar quando.

- Have you eaten korean food? Você comeu comida coreana?
- Have you watched The Godfather? Você assistiu O Poderoso Chefão?

A expressão *have you ever* é empregada quando você quer perguntar se alguém já fez algo na vida, deixando mais forte a ideia de imprecisão temporal. Veja:

- Have you ever been to China? Você já esteve na China?
- Have you ever visited the Louvre Museum? Você já visitou o Museu do Louvre?

COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

BARE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PARTICIPLE	BARE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PARTICIPLE
 awake 	 awoke 	 awoken 	 hold 	- held	 held
• be	- was, were	• been	• keep	- kept	• kept
• beat	• beat	• beaten	• know	- knew	• known
 become 	• became	• become	• lay	- laid	• laid
• begin	- began	• begun	• lead	- led	• led
• bend	- bent	• bent	• leave	- left	• left
• bet	• bet	• bet	• lend	- lent	• lent
• bid	- bid	- bid	- let	- let	• let
• bite	- bit	• bitten	• lie	- lay	• lain
- blow	- blew	• blown	• lose	- lost	• lost
 break 	• broke	 broken 	• make	- made	• made
 bring 	• brought	 brought 	• mean	• meant	• meant
• broadcast	broadcast	 broadcast 	• meet	- met	• met
- build	- built	- built	• pay	• paid	• paid
• buy	• bought	 bought 	• put	• put	• put
• catch	• caught	• caught	• read	- read	• read
 choose 	- chose	• chosen	• ride	- rode	• ridden
• come	• came	• come	• ring	• rang	• rung
• cost	- cost	• cost	• rise	• rose	• risen
• cut	- cut	- cut	• run	- ran	• run
• dig	- dug	• dug	• say	- said	• said
• do	- did	• done	• see	- saw	• seen
• draw	• drew	• drawn	• sell	• sold	• sold
• drive	• drove	• driven	• send	• sent	• sent
• drink	• drank	• drunk	• sing	• sang	• sung

• eat	• ate	• eaten	• sit	• sat	• sat
• fall	• fell	 fallen 	 sleep 	• slept	 slept
 feel 	• felt	• felt	 speak 	• spoke	 spoken
 fight 	 fought 	 fought 	 spend 	• spent	• spent
• find	 found 	 found 	• stand	• stood	• stood
• fly	 flew 	• flown	• swim	• swam	• swum
 forget 	 forgot 	 forgotten 	• take	• took	• taken
 forgive 	 forgave 	 forgiven 	• teach	• taught	 taught
• get	• got	 got (gotten) 	• tear	• tore	• torn
• give	• gave	• given	• tell	• told	• told
• go	• went	• gone	• think	 thought 	 thought
• grow	• grew	• grown	• throw	• threw	• thrown
 hang 	 hung 	 hung 	 understand 	 understood 	 understood
 have 	• had	• had	• wake	• woke	 woken
• hear	• heard	 heard 	• win	• won	• won
• hit	• hit	• hit	• write	• wrote	 written

Present Perfect Continuous Tense



Present Perfect Continuous - Inglês

Present Perfect Continuous Tense



Present Perfect Continuous

- O Present Perfect Continuous or Progressive (Presente Perfeito
- Contínuo ou Progressivo) é um tempo verbal do inglês que
- expressa ações contínuas desde o passado até o presente.
- Ou seja, ele indica ações que ainda estão inacabadas e que terminaram há pouco tempo.

Formação do Present Perfect Continuous

O Present Perfect Continuous é formado pelo verbo *to have* (have / has) conjugado no simple present (presente simples) + o verbo *to be* conjugado no present perfect (presente perfeito) + o gerúndio (-ing) do verbo principal.

Forma Afirmativa (Affirmative Form)

Para construir frases afirmativas no present perfect continuous segue-se a estrutura:

Sujeito + have/has + been + -ing + complemento

Exemplo: He has been working all day.

(Ele tem estado a trabalhar o dia todo)

Forma Negativa (Negative Form)

Para construir frases negativas no present perfect continuous acrescenta-se o "not" após o verbo to have:

Sujeito + have/has + not + been + -ing + complemento

Exemplo: He has not been working all day. (Ele não tem estado a trabalhar o dia todo)

Forma Negativa (Negative Form)

Na forma negativa, o verbo to have pode aparecer na forma contraída com o "not":

I have not (I haven't)

You have not (You haven't)

He/She/It not (He/She/It hasn't)

We have not (We haven't)

You have not (You haven't)

They have not (They haven't)

Forma Interrogativa (Interrogative Form)

Na forma interrogativa, ou seja, para fazer perguntas no presente perfect continuous, o verbo to have vem antes do sujeito:

Have/Has + sujeito + been + -ing + complemento

Exemplo: Has he been working all day? (Ele tem estado a trabalhar o dia todo?)

Present Perfect Simple ou Progressive?

Com non-progressive verbs, o Present Perfect Progressive não é empregado, dando lugar ao Present Perfect Simple. Observe:

Mary's known her friend Juliet for three years. (Não: Mary's been knowning her friend Juliet for three years.)

I've had this car since 2010. (Não: I've been having this car since 2010.)

Present Perfect Simple ou Progressive?

Também não se emprega o Present Perfect Progressive com expressões que indiquem quantas vezes ou com que frequência realizamos alguma atividade. Observe:

I've travelled abroad three times.

(Não: I've been travelling abroad three times.)

That singer has recorded an album so far.

(Não: That singer has been recording an album so far.)

Present Perfect Simple x Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect Simple: trata-se de uma ação que já foi concluída ou que é permanente.

Formação: have/has + past participle do verbo principal.

Exemplo: I have worked on a new project. (Eu tenho trabalhado em um novo projeto)

Present Perfect Simple x Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect Continuous: trata-se de uma ação que não foi concluída, ou seja, que ainda está acontecendo, e provavelmente continuará acontecendo no futuro.

Formação: have/has + been + -ing

Exemplo: I have been working on a new project. (Eu tenho estado a trabalhar em um novo projeto.)