

ACTIVIDAD 4

Present Perfect Continuous, o *present perfect progressive*, sirve para expresar que una acción que ha comenzado en el pasado sigue ocurriendo en el presente. Este tiempo pone de relieve la duración de la acción. Se forma con el presente del verbo auxiliar *have*, el participio del verbo *be* y el gerundio del verbo principal.

Ejemplo

Aaron has been repairing cars since he was sixteen years old. He has always wanted to be a mechanic.

He has been working in this garage for ten years.

As Aaron has been changing tyres all morning, his clothes are dirty now.

Uso

El *present perfect continuous* es similar en uso al present perfect simple, con la diferencia de que en este modo se expresa que una acción sigue en curso o que no ha finalizado, o se pone de relieve el desarrollo de una acción en sí. El uso del *present perfect continuous* puede resumirse así:

- expresar un acción pasada reciente poniendo de relieve la acción en sí y no el resultado de la misma;

Ejemplo:

Aaron has been changing tyres all morning.

- expresar la continuidad de una acción en particular que comenzó en un momento del pasado y que en el presente aún no ha finalizado;

Ejemplo:

He has been working in this garage for ten years.

Sigue trabajando en el taller, por lo que se considera que la acción no ha finalizado.

- expresar acciones recurrentes que comenzaron en un momento del pasado y siguen ocurriendo en el presente.

Ejemplo:

Aaron has been repairing cars since he was sixteen years old.

Marcadores temporales

Los marcadores temporales nos permiten identificar el tiempo verbal que debe emplearse en una oración. Estos son los marcadores temporales que se utilizan con más frecuencia con el *present perfect continuous*:

- *all day, the whole week*
- *for 4 years, since 1993, how long?*
- *lately*

Conjugación

Para conjugar un verbo en *present perfect continuous* se utiliza el presente del verbo auxiliar *have*, el [participio](#) de *be* (*been*) y el gerundio del verbo principal: *have/has + been + -ing*.

	Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I, you, we, they	I <u>have been</u> speaking	I <u>have not been</u> speaking	<u>Have I been</u> speaking?
he/she/it	he <u>has been</u> speaking	he <u>has not been</u> speaking	<u>Has he been</u> speaking?

Reglas de ortografía

Por lo general, el gerundio ([presente participle](#), en inglés) se forma añadiendo la terminación *-ing* al verbo en infinitivo sin necesidad de modificar la ortografía de la palabra. Sin embargo, existen algunas excepciones.

- Si el infinitivo termina en *-e*, es necesario eliminar esta vocal antes de añadir *-ing*. En el caso de *-ee*, *-oe* o *-ye*, la *e* se mantiene.

Ejemplo:

come – coming

agree - agreeing

- En palabras con una vocal de pronunciación corta antes de una consonante final, se duplica la consonante final. Esto no es así con las consonantes finales *-w*, *-y*, o *-x*.

Ejemplo:

sit – sitting

(pero: mix – mixing)

- En inglés británico, hay que duplicar la */* final tras una vocal. Esto no es así en inglés estadounidense.

Ejemplo:

travel – travelling (inglés británico), traveling (inglés estadounidense)

- Los verbos que terminan en *-ie* reemplazan estas vocales por una *y* antes de añadir la terminación *-ing*.

Ejemplo:

lie – lying

Touchdown!

17-year-old Austin Walker looks happy. He ¹
 (play) American football all morning and he ²
 (score) two touchdowns. It's pretty good and I tell him
 so during the break. 'How long ³ (you / be) a
 member of the Johnson Eagles football team?' 'Six months,'
 says Austin, 'and I'm getting good.' When Austin Walker
 joined the school football team he weighed over 120 kilos.
 Today, he's a lot slimmer – he ⁴ (lose) weight
 bit by bit and he's almost reached his goal. He ⁵
 (stop) eating fast food, too. 'It's something I ⁶
 (want) to do for a long time,' he says. 'I just didn't have
 the discipline before.' So what changed his mind? 'Six
 months ago my mum was diagnosed with diabetes,' explains
 Austin. 'It was a shock, so my family decided to make some
 lifestyle changes – we ⁷ (eat) less food and
 exercising more.'

'It ⁸ (not be) easy,' he adds, 'but I want to be
 with my family for as long as I can and that means living
 a healthy life.'



Who are they? What have they been doing?

Nick has been playing the game of marbles since he was 5 years old. He likes to play marbles. He plays with the other kids. He also teaches other kids how to play the game.

Lately, he has been teaching Brian how to play marbles. He has been teaching Brian all the rules of the game. He has been teaching Brian how to win.

Brian is Nick's friend. Recently, he has been learning to play marbles. He has been wishing to play the game for many years. The past few days, his friend, Nick, has been teaching him how to play marbles. It is a fun game.

A. Answer the following questions. Use the Present Perfect Progressive tense.

1. How long has Nick been playing the game of marbles?

2. Lately, whom has Nick been teaching to play marbles? What has he been teaching him?

3. What has Brian been learning recently?

ACTIVIDAD 6

Ejercicios

Completa las oraciones siguientes con *have* o *has* para formar el *present perfect continuous*.

1. I been working all day.
2. She been studying all morning.
3. You been eating the whole time.
4. William been sleeping for four hours.
5. Kate and Rian been arguing for half an hour.

Conjuga los *verbos* entre paréntesis en *present perfect continuous*.

1. Claire (*teach*) English since 2006.
2. We (*look*) for that document all day.
3. Mr Smith (*speak*) on the phone for two hours.
4. The students are exhausted because they (*take*) a difficult test.
5. He (*live*) here since he was a child.

Present Perfect Continuous - Positive and Negative

Make the present perfect continuous

- 1) She (work) here for five years.
- 2) I (study) all day.
- 3) You (eat) a lot recently.
- 4) We (live) in London for six months.

- 5) He (play) football, so he's tired.
- 6) They (learn) English for two years.
- 7) I (cook) so I'm really hot.
- 8) She (go) to the cinema every weekend for years.
- 9) It (rain) the pavement is wet.
- 10) You (sleep) for twelve hours.
- 11) I (not/work) today.
- 12) You (not/eat) well recently.
- 13) We (not/exercise) enough.
- 14) She (not/study).
- 15) They (not/live) here for very long.
- 16) It (not/snow).
- 17) He (not/play) football for five years.
- 18) We (not/drink) enough water - that's why we feel tired.

19) I

(not/sleep) I was reading.

20) They

(not/watch) TV much recently.