

**En otras palabras...**  
**Lengua Extranjera Inglés**  
**Tema:**  
**“Present Perfect Continuous”**

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## **Tema: Prepositions/ Preposiciones**

### **Resumen (Abstract)**

- **El alumno será capaz de reportar información, parafrasear opiniones, historias u órdenes con palabras propias.**
- **The student will be able to inform information, paraphrase opinions, stories or orders with their own words.**

### **Palabras claves en idioma (keywords)**

- ✓ **Past participle verbs.**
- ✓ **Present Perfect Simple.**
- ✓ **For / Since**



- **Objetivo general:** El alumno será capaz de reportar información proporcionada en presente.



**Nombre de la unidad:**

**UNIDAD I Dar énfasis en los hechos y objetos**

**Objetivo de la unidad:**

Expresar hechos donde se dé prioridad a lo hecho y no a quién lo hizo.

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# PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

*I HAVE BEEN + Verb (ing)*

***En Otras Palabras...***

***English B1.2***

***Professor: L.E.I. Carlos Caballero Sánchez***

***Unit 1.1 University for me so far***

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*Study this situation:*



*Is it raining?*

*No, but the ground is wet.*

*It has been raining.*

*Have / has been Ving is the present perfect continuous.*

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I/you/we/they **HAVE BEEN** Ving

He/she/it **HAS BEEN** Ving

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## When do we use it?

We use the present perfect continuous for an activity that has recently stopped or just stopped. There is a connection with **now!**

You are out of breath. **Have you been running?** (=you are out of breath NOW)

Paul is very tired. **He has been working** very hard. (=he is tired now)



# Study this situation:



It began raining two hours ago and it is still raining.

How long *has it been raining*?  
*It has been raining* for two hours.

We use the present perfect continuous in this way with *how long*, *for* .... and *since*.... The activity is still happening (as in the example) or has just stopped.



The present perfect continuous is often use with words and phrases like *all day/week/year/etc, for, since, just, etc.* As well as for actions repeated over a period of time.

How long *have you been learning* English? (=you are still learning it)

Tom is still watching TV. *He's been watching* TV all day.

Where have you been? *I have been looking* for you the last half hour!

*We have been walking* for hours and I need a rest!

Every morning they meet in the same cafe. *They have been going* there for years.



How long have you been studying  
for the EGEL?

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How long have you been studying  
for the TOEFL?

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How long have you been studying English?

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How long have you been working  
in your current job?

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## NOTE:

The present perfect continuous is **NOT** normally used with the words **ever** and **never**! In this case we use present perfect simple!

Have you **ever** flown in a helicopter before? ✓

~~Have you ever been flying in a helicopter before?~~ ✗



Sometimes there is very little difference in meaning between present perfect simple and continuous and sometimes there IS a difference in meaning.

I have worked at the airport for four years = I have been working at the airport for four years.

I have read that book about cruise ships. (and I have finished it!)

**BUT**

I have been reading that book about cruise ships.  
(I have **NOT** finished it!)

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## NOTE:

The present perfect continuous is **NOT** used with stative verbs!  
this case we use present perfect simple!

Have you known each other long? (**not** Have you been knowing!)

I haven't liked ice cream since I ate too much and was sick.  
(**not** I haven't been liking!)



## STATIVE VERBS:

Stative verbs are NOT normally used in continuous tenses because they do not describe actions!

Use	Example
Stative verbs often refer to:	
thinking	<i>believe, imagine, know, mean, think, understand</i>
existence	<i>be, exist</i>
emotions	<i>hate, like, love, need, prefer, satisfy, want</i>
the human senses	<i>hear, see, smell, sound, taste</i>
appearance	<i>appear, look, resemble, seem</i>
possession and relationships between things	<i>belong to, consist of, have, include, involve, own</i>

Some verbs (such as *be, have, imagine, look, see, smell, taste, think*) are stative verbs with one meaning and non-stative verbs with another meaning.

Do you have you plane ticket with you? (state: possession)

Are you having lunch at the moment? (action: eating)



## RESOURCES

- Davies, P. (2013). *Make It Real! Professional*. México: Imprenta UAEH
- PET Vocabulary List (2009). *University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations*.
- PET Handbook (s/f). *University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations*. Davies, P. (2013). *Make It Real! Professional*. México: Imprenta UAEH

