CBSColegio Bautista Shalom



English Course Fifth Grade Fourth Bimester

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NOTE: As you progress in learning each of the topics developed you will find exercises to solve with the help of your teacher.

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

The present perfect progressive expresses an action that recently stopped or is still going on. It puts emphasis on the duration or course of the action.

FORM OF PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

	Positive	Negative	Question
I / you / we / they	I have been speaking.	I have not been speaking.	Have I been speaking?
he / she / it	He has been speaking.	He has not been speaking.	Has he been speaking?

EXCEPTIONS IN SPELLING

Exceptions in spelling when adding ing	Example
final e is dropped (but: ee is not changed)	come – coming (but: agree – agreeing)
after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled	sit – si tt ing
I as final consonant after a vowel is doubled (in British English)	travel – travelling
final ie becomes y	lie – l y ing

USE OF PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

- puts emphasis on the duration or course of an action (not the result)
 Example: She has been writing for two hours.
- action that recently stopped or is still going on Example: I have been living here since 2001.
- finished action that influenced the present Example: I have been working all afternoon.

SIGNAL WORDS OF PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

• all day, for 4 years, since 1993, how long?, the whole week

Exercise 01: Exceptions in Spelling when Adding ing

Write the "ing" form of the verbs. Note the excepitons in spelling when adding "ing".

- run → ______
 arrive → ______
 chat → ______
 sit →
- **5.** lie →_____
- **6.** move →
- **7.** cycle →_____
- **8.** travel →_____
- **9.** tie →_____

Exercise 02: Positive Sentences

Write positive sentences in present perfect progressive.

- **1.** Albert / squash / play →_____
- **2.** Hannah / the match / watch →_____
- **3.** we / in the park / wait \rightarrow ______
- **4.** you / a song / sing →_____
- **5.** I / a magazine / read \rightarrow _____
- **6.** it / rain / all day →_____
- 7. Phil and Greg / a race / run →
- **8.** she / her teeth / brush \rightarrow
- **9.** the Millers / in London / live / for three years →

PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

The past perfect progressive puts emphasis on the course or duration of an action taking place before a certain time in the past.

FORM

- A: He had been talking.
- N: He had not been talking.
- Q: Had he been talking?

USE

- action taking place before a certain time in the past.
- sometimes interchangeable with past perfect simple.
- puts emphasis on the course or duration of an action.

SIGNAL WORDS

• for, since, the whole day, all day.

Exercise 03: Put the verbs into the correct form (past perfect progressive).

1.	We ((sleep)	į	for	12	hours	when	he	woke	us	up	

- **2.** They (wait) _____ at the station for 90 minutes when the train finally arrived.
- **3.** We (look for)_____ her ring for two hours and then we found it in the bathroom.
- **4.** I (not / walk)______ for a long time, when it suddenly began to rain.
- **5.** How long (learn / she)______ English before she went to London?

6. Frank Sinatra caught th	e flu because he (sing)	in the rain too long.
7. He (drive)	less than an hour when h	ne ran out of petrol.
8. They were very tired in	the evening because they (help)	on the farm all day.
9. I (not / work)	all day; so I wasn't t	tired and went to the disco at night.
10. They (cycle)	all day so their legs v	were sore in the evening.
Exercise 04: Choose the past	perfect, or the past perfect con	itinuous.
1. When we arrived the f	ilm	(start).
2. She made redundant.	(work) in	that company for twenty years when she was
3. I felt ill because I		(drink) six cups of coffee.
4. I	(study) all day	y, so I was tired.
5. How long	(you /	/ live) in London when your daughter was born?
6. When I arrived at the	airport I realised I	(forget) my passport.
7. I	(break) my an	nkle, so I couldn't go skiing last year.
8. She	(study) Eng	glish for three years when she took the exam.
9. I	(run), so I was	s hot and tired.
10. I didn't go to the cla	ss because I	(not / do) my homework.
La solución de este ejercicio se e	ncuentra al final del presente follet	to. Ya que, se incluye el past perfect continuous.
	PRESENT TENSI	E
Exercise 05: Fill in the space	s with the correct form of the ve	erb in present perfect progressive tense.
Note: The present perfect prog some time in the past, and is sti		that something has happened continuously since
Example: I / You / We / They working for two hours.	(work) have been working for two	hours. Example: He / She / It (work) has been
1) I (write) research. Thankfully, it is almos	my new book for ten mo	onths. Writing it has taken a lot of hard work and
2) The runners (race)leaders are about to cross the fir	since 9:00 sish line.	in the morning. Now it is 3:00 p.m., and the
3) The weather has been dreary have some sunshine this weeker		since Monday. Hopefully, we wil

	Anthony (play) polarship.	soccer his entire	life. Soon	, he will g	o to college	on a soccer
5) His	The baby (cry) parents are so tired. They are hoping that his	all night. He has b sleeping habits will	peen doing change so	that every on!	night since h	e was born.
-	Julian and I (try)nnot give up.	to find jobs for to	wo weeks.	We are a	little discoura	ged, but we
_	Mrs. Burk is giving her students an algebra te test for thirty-five minutes. They have five mi	_	-	take)		
-	Ichiro is worried because his keys are lost. He them for fifteen minutes. Let's help him.	He needs to go to w	ork. He (look)		

FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Future Perfect Progressive Tense Example Sentences

An action that will continue up until sometime in the future:

- He will have been driving for an hour by the time he gets home.
- In November, we will have been living in Spain for eleven years.
- In December, I will have been working here for two years.
- > By the end of the day, he will have carried ninety bags of potatoes on his back.
- > Tony will be tired when he gets here because he will have been exercising for four hours.
- > Even though she will have been dancing the whole night, Monica will still look very fresh.
- How long will you have been studying when you get your degree?
- You will have been waiting for over two hours when the train finally arrives.
- > They will be tired when they get home because they will have been working late.
- They will win that contest because they will have been practicing for months.

The future perfect progressive tense is used for an on-going action that will be completed at some specified time in the future.

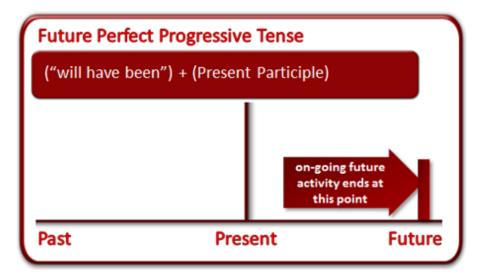
Examples of the Future Progressive Tense

Here are some examples of the future perfect progressive tense (shaded):

- In July next year, you will have been studying for three years.
 ("In July next year" is the specified time.
- I will have been playing poker for 30 years by then.
 ("by then" is the specified time)
- Of course, you can also have the negative version, which is formed "will not have been"
 I will not have been playing poker for 30 years by then.

FORMING THE FUTURE PROGRESSIVE TENSE

Here is an infographic explaining the future progressive tense:



OTHER FUTURE TENSES

The future perfect progressive tense is one of four future tenses. They are:

The 4 Future Tenses	Example
simple future tense	I will go
future progressive tense	I will be going
future perfect tense	I will have gone
future perfect progressive	I will have been going

FORMING THE FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

The future perfect progressive tense is formed:

will have been + [present participle]

For example:

untie > untying

For verbs whose last syllable is written [consonant-vowel-consonant] and is stressed, double the final consonant and add *ing*: Add ing to most verbs:

- play > playing
- shout > shouting

For verbs that end e, remove the e and add ing:

- prepare > preparing
- ride > riding

For verbs that end ie, change the ie to y and add ing:

- lie > lying
- untie > untying

For verbs whose last syllable is written [consonant-vowel-consonant] and is stressed, double the final consonant and add ing:

- run > running
- forget > forgetting

Exercise 0	5:	Change	the	verb	into	the	correct	form:
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	1. By midnight, you	(danc	e) for 4 hours.	
	2. By dinner, she	(cook) tl	ne whole afternoon.	
	3. He	(work) there for 10 year	ars by 2018.	
	4. By next year, I	(study) Eng	glish for 7 years.	
	5. By next week, we	(renova	te) for over a month.	
	6. In 2012, they	(live) her	e for 4 years.	
	7. Before December,	Barbara	(teach) for a year.	
	8. By this time tomor	rrow, I	(do) this exercise for a long	time.
	9. Jessica	(help) them for 1	2 months.	
	10. Bob and Sarah_	(cook) for 2 l	hours at 8 o'clock.	
	11. Tomorrow at 9 o	'clock I	(sleep) for 10 hours.	
	12. On Thursday, I_	(fix) the ca	r for a whole month!	
	13. In 10 minutes, Ja	ames (wait)	for 2 hours.	
	14. They	(stand) for a whole day.		
	15. By this time next	. week, we((vacation) for a month.	
Exerci	se 06: (with Simple	Present and Simple Future) Char	nge the verb into the corre	ect form:
1.	You	(wait) for 2 hours when I_	(arrive).	
2.	Janet	(study) for 5 years when she	(get) her deg	ree.
3.	We	(talk) for an hour when I	(leave).	
4.	They	(drive) for 6 hours when they_	(get) there	е.
5.	Sam for over 2 hours.	(be) tired when he	(return) because he	(jog)
	(practice) for a whole	(be) much better when I e month. _ (have) all the things they need		
8.	We	(exercise) the entire morning,	so we will	(want) to rest.
9.	Monica	(prepare) the whole wee	kend so she	$_{\scriptscriptstyle -}$ (pass) the test.

10. They	(swim) for 1.5 hours when th	e sun	_ (set).
11. You	(watch) television for 6 ho	urs when I	(come) back.
12. By the time you	return), it	(rain) heavily.	
13. She	(use) the car for a week	by the time she	(bring) it back.
14. I	(work) here for 15 years	next month.	
15. We	(fly) for 16 hours when we	(ar	rive)

ADVERBS OF TIME

AGO / ALREADY / ANYMORE / JUST / YET / STILL

These adverbs give additional information about when something happens.

Ago

Ago simply means in the past. For example:

- I graduated university 3 years **ago**.
- We moved to Canada just 2 months ago.

Already

Already is used when something happens before it is expected. For example:

- He's only 13, but he **already** speaks three languages.
- Can you finish this by tomorrow? Sure, it's already finished.
- You don't need to feed the dog, I've already done it

Anymore

Anymore is used when something has has changed from what we expect. For example:

- I want to email her, but her address isn't working anymore. (It worked before, but not now)
- My friend used to live here, but she doesn't live here **anymore**.
- I don't want to work here **anymore**. (I wanted to work here, but no I don't like working here.

Just

Just is used for something that happened very recently. For example:

- I just found out my test score, I got an A!
- What was that noise? Sorry, I just broke a glass.

You can also use Just about for something that will happen very soon.

- Are you finished? Yes, I'm just about to go home.
- I'm hungry. If you wait 5 minutes, I'm just about to make some lunch.

Still

Still is used when something happens for longer than expected. For example:

- Did you get a new job? No, I'm still working at my old one.
- She's 65 years old, but she **still** exercises 3 times a week.

Still is also used to confirm that an activity or situation is continuing and that nothing has changed. For example:

- Are you **still** studying English? Yep, I **still** study a little every day.
- Do you **still** want to go abroad? Of course, I'd love to!

Yet

Yet is used when something hasn't happened that is expected. It is used negative sentences and questions. For example:

- Are you finished? No, I'm not finished **yet**.
- Has the mail come yet? No, it's not here yet.

Still can be used with a similar meaning. For example:

- My parents haven't arrived yet.
- My parents **still** haven't arrived.

is unexpected.

Still in negative sentences and questions often shows impatience or that something Note that yet is usually at the end of the sentence, wheras still comes before the negative form.
EXERCISE 07: Grammar Exercise. Complete the sentences using adverbs of time.
Example: I'm almost finished, but I'm not done
a) Yetb) Stillc) Ago
The answer is: a) - yet
1. I arrived ten minutes ago.
a) justb) yetc) still
2. I haven't finished my essay
a) justb) alreadyc) yet
3. I moved to Chicago about five years
a) anymoreb) agoc) already
4. I've only worked two hours, and I'm tired.
a) yetb) alreadyc) anymore

5. I'm _.	at the college. I've been there three years.
b)	ago anymore still
6. I do	n't know my way around, but I'm learning.
b)	yet just already
7. I bo	ught a house, so I don't live in an apartment
b)	anymore yet just
8. This	book is so easy to read that I'm in chapter 10.
b)	ago still already
9. I hir	ed someone today, so I'm not accepting applications
b)	anymore already yet
10. I _	heard on the radio that a big snow storm is coming our way.
b)	ago just anymore

ANSWERS

Exercise 04: Choose the past perfect, or the past perfect continuous.

- **1.** When we arrived the film had started.
- 2. She had been working in that company for twenty years when she was made redundant.
- 3. I felt ill because I had drunk six cups of coffee.
- **4.** I had been studying all day, so I was tired.
- 5. We had been living in London for two years when our daughter was born.
- **6.** When I arrived at the airport I realized I had forgotten my passport.
- 7. I had broken my ankle, so I couldn't go skiing last year.
- **8.** She had been studying English for three years when she took the exam.
- **9.** I had been running, so I was hot and tired.
- **10.** I didn't go to the class because I hadn't done my homework.