

CBS

Colegio 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 – sitting
l as final consonant after a vowel is doubled (in British English)	travel – travelling
final ie becomes y	lie – lying

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 exceptions in spelling when adding "ing".

- run → _____
- arrive → _____
- chat → _____
- sit → _____
- lie → _____
- move → _____
- cycle → _____
- travel → _____
- tie → _____

10. dial → _____

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 → _____
4. you / a song / sing → _____
5. I / a magazine / read → _____
6. it / rain / all day → _____
7. Phil and Greg / a race / run → _____
8. she / her teeth / brush → _____
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) _____ 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 the flu because he (sing) _____ in the rain too long.
7. He (drive) _____ less than an hour when he 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 tired and went to the disco at night.
10. They (cycle) _____ all day so their legs were sore in the evening.

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

1. When we arrived the film _____ (start).
2. She _____ (work) in that company for twenty years when she was made redundant.
3. I felt ill because I _____ (drink) six cups of coffee.
4. I _____ (study) all day, 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 ankle, so I couldn't go skiing last year.
8. She _____ (study) English for three years when she took the exam.
9. I _____ (run), so I was hot and tired.
10. I didn't go to the class because I _____ (not / do) my homework.

La solución de este ejercicio se encuentra al final del presente folleto. Ya que, se incluye el past perfect continuous.

PRESENT TENSE

Exercise 05: Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in present perfect progressive tense.

Note: The present perfect progressive tense expresses the idea that something has happened continuously since some time in the past, and is still happening now.

Example: I / You / We / They (work) have been working for two hours. Example: He / She / It (work) has been working for two hours.

- 1) I (write) _____ my new book for ten months. Writing it has taken a lot of hard work and research. Thankfully, it is almost finished.
- 2) The runners (race) _____ since 9:00 in the morning. Now it is 3:00 p.m., and the leaders are about to cross the finish line.
- 3) The weather has been dreary all week. It (rain) _____ since Monday. Hopefully, we will have some sunshine this weekend.

- 4) Anthony (play) _____ soccer his entire life. Soon, he will go to college on a soccer scholarship.
- 5) The baby (cry) _____ all night. He has been doing that every night since he was born. His parents are so tired. They are hoping that his sleeping habits will change soon!
- 6) Julian and I (try) _____ to find jobs for two weeks. We are a little discouraged, but we cannot give up.
- 7) Mrs. Burk is giving her students an algebra test right now. The students (take) _____ the test for thirty-five minutes. They have five minutes until time is up.
- 8) Ichiro is worried because his keys are lost. He needs to go to work. He (look) _____ for them for fifteen minutes. Let's help him.

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.

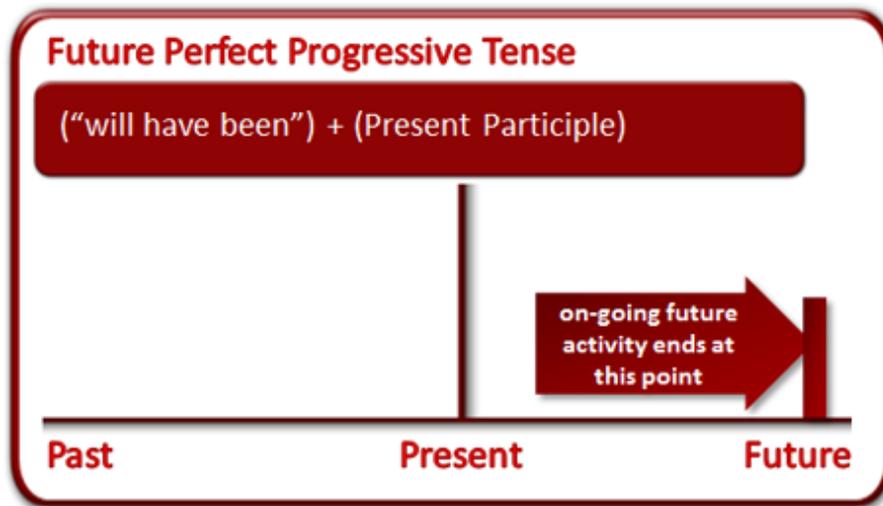
Examples of the Future Progressive Tense

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
<u>simple future tense</u>	I will go
<u>future progressive tense</u>	I will be going
<u>future perfect tense</u>	I will have gone
<u>future perfect progressive</u>	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 05: Change the verb into the correct form:

1. By midnight, you _____ (dance) for 4 hours.
2. By dinner, she _____ (cook) the whole afternoon.
3. He _____ (work) there for 10 years by 2018.
4. By next year, I _____ (study) English for 7 years.
5. By next week, we _____ (renovate) for over a month.
6. In 2012, they _____ (live) here for 4 years.
7. Before December, Barbara _____ (teach) for a year.
8. By this time tomorrow, I _____ (do) this exercise for a long time.
9. Jessica _____ (help) them for 12 months.
10. Bob and Sarah _____ (cook) for 2 hours at 8 o'clock.
11. Tomorrow at 9 o'clock I _____ (sleep) for 10 hours.
12. On Thursday, I _____ (fix) the car for a whole month!
13. In 10 minutes, James _____ (wait) for 2 hours.
14. They _____ (stand) for a whole day.
15. By this time next week, we _____ (vacation) for a month.

Exercise 06: (with Simple Present and Simple Future) Change the verb into the correct form:

1. You _____ (wait) for 2 hours when I _____ (arrive).
2. Janet _____ (study) for 5 years when she _____ (get) her degree.
3. We _____ (talk) for an hour when I _____ (leave).
4. They _____ (drive) for 6 hours when they _____ (get) there.
5. Sam _____ (be) tired when he _____ (return) because he _____ (jog) for over 2 hours.
6. My cooking _____ (be) much better when I _____ (return) because I _____ (practice) for a whole month.
7. They _____ (have) all the things they need because they _____ (shop) for the whole afternoon.
8. We _____ (exercise) the entire morning, so we will _____ (want) to rest.
9. Monica _____ (prepare) the whole weekend so she _____ (pass) the test.

10. They _____ (swim) for 1.5 hours when the sun _____ (set).
11. You _____ (watch) television for 6 hours 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 _____ (arrive).

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 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 now 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.

Still in negative sentences and questions often shows impatience or that something is unexpected. Note that yet is usually at the end of the sentence, whereas 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) Yet
- b) Still
- c) Ago

The answer is: a) - yet

1. I _____ arrived ten minutes ago.

- a) just
- b) yet
- c) still

2. I haven't finished my essay _____.

- a) just
- b) already
- c) yet

3. I moved to Chicago about five years_____.

- a) anymore
- b) ago
- c) already

4. I've only worked two hours, and I'm _____ tired.

- a) yet
- b) already
- c) anymore

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