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Present perfect simple + continuous PDF exercise 3 Present perfect simple + continuous PDF exercise 4 Present perfect simple + continuous PDF exercise 5 Present perfect simple + continuous PDF exercise 6 Present perfect simple + continuous PDF exercise 7 Compare: Present perfect vs. past simple exercises + PDF Present perfect passive exercises + PDF Mixed tenses tests PDF English grammar exercises PDF Online exercises with answers: Present perfect simple + continuous exercise 1 Complete sentences with verbs in brackets. Present perfect simple + continuous exercise 2 Choose correct answers. Present perfect simple + continuous exercise 3 Complete a job interview. Grammar rules PDF: Present perfect PDF rules The use and forms. English tenses PDF Grammar rules on all English tenses. English grammar PDF All PDF rules on e-grammar.org. Present perfect simple vs. present perfect continuous 1. In some situations we can use both tenses and there is practically no difference in meaning. It has been raining for a long time. Verbs which can be used in this way include: learn, live, sleep, rain, sit, work, wait, stay... 2. Sometimes the simple tense can describe a permanent state, while the continuous tense a temporary activity. I have lived here for ten years. It is my permanent address. I have been living here for ten years. And now I am going to move. Some verbs cannot express this difference, because they are not normally used in the continuous tenses. Verbs of senses: feel, hear, see... Verbs expressing emotions: like, love, admire, wish... Verbs of mental state: know, remember, mean, recognize... Verbs of possession: belong, own, owe... Auxiliary verbs: can, must, be + have in some cases. Other verbs: appear, concern, seem, sound... All these verbs must be used in the simple form. We have always had a dog. I've known him since 1997. 3. Verbs that express a single action (find, start, stop, lose, break...) are not used in the continuous form. They've started the fight. I've lost my purse. 4. There is a difference between a single action in the simple and continuous. I have painted the hall. (I have completed my work.) I have been painting the hall. (That is how I have spent the day, but it does not mean that I have finished my job.) 5. A single action in the present perfect continuous comes up to the time of speaking. But it is different with the simple tense. She's been cooking dinner. (She has not finished cooking. The action is important.) She has cooked dinner. (The dinner is ready. The result is important.) 6. We can only use the present perfect continuous for uninterrupted actions. I've been visiting New York for a couple of years. She has been writing letters since she got up.In these sentences we describe one uninterrupted incomplete activity. If the action is repeated or interrupted (we describe a number of completed individual actions), we must use the simple form. (see also the past tense rules). I have visited New York three times. She has written four letters since she got up. Our tip: English grammar books PDF All PDF exercises and grammar rules from this website. top Download full-size image from Pinterest Recent past actions (just, already, yet) To talk about past finished actions when we don't know or say when the action happened. There's often a present result. John has broken his leg, and he is in hospital. Sue has left. (=She is not here anymore.) We use just for actions that happened a very short time ago. Mike's just called. He said that he'd call you back. Sue has just left. She was here a minute ago. We also use the present perfect simple with the words already and yet. Have you already finished your homework? She hasn't called me yet. Experiences (never, ever, before) To talk about past experiences when we don't say when something happened. He has been to the moon. He's an astronaut. I haven't been to India. We often use the words never, ever, or before to talk about experiences. I have never read this book. Have you ever seen a John Wayne film? I haven't experienced anything like this before. How much we have done of something, or how many times we have done something To talk about how long the situation has lasted. I have been waiting for hours! (=I want to emphasise that I've been waiting for a long time). I couldn't do the dishes. I've been working all day. Finished and unfinished situations We use the present perfect simple to talk about finished actions in the past and the present perfect continuous to describe situations (happening from the past till now) that may or may not have finished. Who has eaten my cookies? (=We would say this if there are no cookies left) I've been watching the series you recommended. I'll tell you about it when I finish watching it. I've watched the series you recommended. I watched the last episode yesterday. Actions with present results We can use both present perfect simple or continuous for recent actions with a present result, but we use the present perfect simple when the present results come from having finished the action, and we use the present perfect continuous when the present results come from the process of performing the action (which may or may not have finished). Look how nice my car looks. I've washed it. Sorry, I'm so sweaty. I've been washing my car. Something is different in this house. Have you painted it? How come you are so dirty? Have you been painting? Page 2 Download full-size image from Pinterest Recent past actions (just, already, yet) To talk about past finished actions when we don't know or say when the action happened. There's often a present result. John has broken his leg, and he is in hospital. Sue has left. (=She is not here anymore.) We use just for actions that happened a very short time ago. Mike's just called. He said that he'd call you back. Sue has just left. She was here a minute ago. We also use the present perfect simple with the words already and yet. Have you already finished your homework? She hasn't called me yet. Experiences (never, ever, before) To talk about past experiences when we don't say when something happened. He has been to the moon. He's an astronaut. I haven't been to India. We often use the words never, ever, or before to talk about experiences. I have never read this book. Have you ever seen a John Wayne film? I haven't experienced anything like this before. How much we have done of something, or how many times we have done something To talk about how long the situation has lasted. I have been waiting for hours! (=I want to emphasise that I've been waiting for a long time). I couldn't do the dishes. I've been working all day. 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Have you painted it? How come you are so dirty? Have you been painting? Page 3 Download full-size image from Pinterest Recent past actions (just, already, yet) To talk about past finished actions when we don't know or say when the action happened. There's often a present result. John has broken his leg, and he is in hospital. Sue has left. (=She is not here anymore.) We use just for actions that happened a very short time ago. Mike's just called. He said that he'd call you back. Sue has just left. She was here a minute ago. We also use the present perfect simple with the words already and yet. Have you already finished your homework? She hasn't called me yet. Experiences (never, ever, before) To talk about past experiences when we don't say when something happened. He has been to the moon. He's an astronaut. I haven't been to India. We often use the words never, ever, or before to talk about experiences. I have never read this book. Have you ever seen a John Wayne film? I haven't experienced anything like this before. How much we have done of something, or how many times we have done something To talk about how long the situation has lasted. I have been waiting for hours! (=I want to emphasise that I've been waiting for a long time). I couldn't do the dishes. I've been working all day. Finished and unfinished situations We use the present perfect simple to talk about finished actions in the past and the present perfect continuous to describe situations (happening from the past till now) that may or may not have finished. Who has eaten my cookies? (=We would say this if there are no cookies left) I've been watching the series you recommended. I'll tell you about it when I finish watching it. I've watched the series you recommended. I watched the last episode yesterday. Actions with present results We can use both present perfect simple or continuous for recent actions with a present result, but we use the present perfect simple when the present results come from having finished the action, and we use the present perfect continuous when the present results come from the process of performing the action (which may or may not have finished). Look how nice my car looks. I've washed it. Sorry, I'm so sweaty. I've been washing my car. Something is different in this house. Have you painted it? How come you are so dirty? Have you been painting? The present perfect continuous tense is used to denote action/events that continue to occur at some time in the recent past. Have/has + been + verb-ing is the verb form followed. Check how far you understand the use of the tense by trying out the present perfect continuous tense exercises given in the article. Present Perfect Continuous Tense Exercises with Answers Complete the following exercises. Exercise 1 - Fill in the blanks Fill in the blanks with the present perfect continuous form of the verb given in brackets. Rahul _____ French for three months. (learn) Mr Rupert _____ in New Orleans for the past four years. (stay) The boys _____ in the park since five o'clock. (play) Tina _____ for some time. (meditation) The child _____ for three hours. (sleep) Mohit _____ for a new PS5 for a long time. (ask) The builder _____ the tower for a few months. (build) I _____ David Copperfield since Saturday. (read) Uma _____ the three pages since morning. (type) Hira _____ for his friend at the cafe since the evening. (wait) The teacher _____ for the last two hours. (teach) The man _____ to fix the flat tyre for a few hours. (try) The doctors _____ for three hours. (operate) Raj _____ for his examination since the morning. (study) My mother _____ cakes since two o'clock. (bake) The man _____ the streets for hours. (wander) Ron _____ video games since noon. (play) Paro _____ with her friend on the phone for hours. (talk) It _____ since dawn. (rain) The dog _____ since last night. (bark) Answers for Exercise 1 Rahul has been learning French for three months. (learn) Mr Rupert has been staying in New Orleans for the past four years. (stay) The boys have been playing in the park since five o'clock. (play) Tina has been meditating for some time. (meditation) The child has been sleeping for three hours. (sleep) Mohit has been asking for a new PS5 for a long time. (ask) The builder has been building the tower for a few months. (build) I have been reading David Copperfield since Saturday. (read) Uma has been typing the three pages since morning. (type) Hira has been waiting for his friend at the cafe since evening. (wait) The teacher has been teaching for the last two hours. (teach) The man has been trying to fix the flat tyre for a few hours. (try) The doctors have been operating for three hours. (operate) Raj has been studying for his examination since morning. (study) My mother has been baking cakes since two o'clock. (bake) The man has been wandering the streets for hours. (wander) Ron has been playing video games since noon. (play) Paro has been talking with her friend on the phone for hours. (talk) It has been raining since dawn. (rain) The dog has been barking since last night. (bark) The present perfect continuous tense is used for an action/event which started at some time in the past and is still continuing. Conditional sentences (if-clauses) PDF worksheets Online exercises Grammar rules PDF English grammar books PDF PDF book 1: English grammar exercises PDF PDF book 2: English grammar rules PDF If-conditional (0, 1, 2, 3) Free PDF worksheets, online exercises with answers and grammar rules. Zero conditional I always take my umbrella if it rains. First conditional I will take my umbrella if it rains. Second conditional I would take my umbrella if it had rained. Mixed conditionals Practise all forms of conditional sentences. Online exercises with answers First conditional exercises Test 1. Join sentences. (I'll help you. Maybe you'll need it. I'll help you if you need it.) Test 2. Complete sentences with verbs in brackets. Second conditional exercise Complete sentences: I would sit here if you _____ . (not mind) First + second conditional exercise Respond to the situations. Third conditional exercise Complete a letter: Dear Jill, If you hadn't go to the disco, you wouldn't... Second + third conditional exercise Part 1. Rewrite sentences. Part 2. A multiple choice test. All conditional forms (mixed types): Conditionals - multiple choice test Choose correct answers. Conditionals - mixed Combine the second and third conditional in each sentence. Conditionals - type 1, 2, 3 Use the words in brackets to answer questions. Conditionals - correct mistakes Find mistakes and correct them. Conditionals - questions Make questions in short dialogues. See also: Conditional tense (would, should, could, might) Grammar rules PDF: If-conditional rules PDF Grammar rules with examples. English grammar PDF All PDF rules with examples to download for free. Conditional sentences There are four basic types of conditional sentences in English. Zero conditional (type 0): I take my umbrella if it rains. First conditional (type 1): I'll call you if I work late. Second conditional (type 2): If the bus didn't arrive on time, I would drive you to the airport. Third conditional (type 3): She wouldn't have come if I hadn't invited her. Zero conditional sentences (type 0) The zero conditional describes situations that are always true. If has the same meaning as when or whenever. If I go to school, I get up at seven. (Whenever I go to school I get up at the same time.) If you park your car on double yellow lines, you pay a fine. (Whenever you park illegally, you pay a fine.) We use the present simple tense in both the main clauses and the if clauses. First conditional sentences (type 1) The first conditional sentences are used to speculate about possible situations that can really happen at present or in future. We do not use will in the if clause to describe future activities (compare it to time clauses). If he studies hard, he'll pass the exams. If you don't get the ticket, what will you do? We make if clauses with if + present tense and main clauses with will + bare infinitive. Second conditional sentences (type 2) In the second conditional sentences we speculate about situations that will probably never happen at present or in future. If I had more time, I would help you. (But I am not free at the moment. I can't help you.) If I won a million dollars, I would start a business of my own. (But I know that it is not realistic.) We make if clauses with if + past tense and main clauses with would + bare infinitive. Note: the verb to be can be specific in the if clause. If I were rich, I wouldn't work. If he were younger, he would marry her. (But was is also possible. If I was rich, I wouldn't be a porter now. If he was younger, he would marry her.) But: If I were you, I wouldn't do it. (In this expression, were is much more usual than was.) The main difference between the first conditional and the second conditional is about probability: the first conditional is realistic, the second conditional is unrealistic. Sometimes we can use both with the following difference in meaning. If I see him, I will tell him. (I suppose I will see him, because we go to the same school.) If I saw him, I would tell him. (I don't think I will see him, because he is ill.) Sometimes we must use either the first conditional or the second conditional to make it clear that the situation is real or unreal. If you get up late, you will miss your bus. (A real situation.) If I came from your country, I would understand your problems. (An unreal situation - I am not from your country.) Third conditional sentences (type 3) The third conditional sentences always refer to the past. We speculate about situations that happened or did not happen in the past. If I had won a million, I would have started a business of my own. (But I didn't win anything.) If we hadn't practised, we wouldn't have won the match. (But we practised and won.) We make if clauses with if + past perfect and main clauses with would + perfect infinitive (have + past participle). Other forms Apart from the basic structures described above, we can also make different combinations. Type 1: If you have finished your dinner, you can ask for the bill. If you are feeling tired, take a rest. If he is a good skier, he might make it. If you want to be slim, you should eat less. If you meet her, could you let me know? Type 2: If I knew his address, I might go and see him. If we were on holiday, we would be lying on a beach now. Why are we watching this film? If we were watching the news, it would be more interesting. Type 3: We didn't save any money. If we had saved some money, we might have bought the house. She wasn't there and I wasn't sitting next to her. But if she had been there, I would have been sitting next to her. I was looking at the trees when I fell off the bike. If I hadn't been looking at the trees, I wouldn't have fallen. In the mixed conditional sentences we can combine the second and third conditional. If he had left immediately, he would be here now. (He didn't leave immediately, he is still here.) If he had studied hard when I was young, I wouldn't be a porter now. (I didn't study and I am a porter.) Inverted conditionals (if clauses without to) In the passive form we use most such verbs with the infinitive with to. Active: We saw them come. She made him do it. Passive: They were seen to come. He was made to do it. But: They let us go. - We were let go. Use the passive is used: 1. If the action is more important than the agent. A demonstration has been held. This theatre was built in 1868. The important thing is what happened, not who did it. 2. If the agent is not known. He was offered a job. (Someone offered him the job.) They are supposed to be good students. (Some teachers suppose that.) The difference in meaning between the simple and continuous A new house is built in our street. (The house is finished.) A new house is being built in our street. (They are building it these days, it is not finished.) I was being introduced to Mrs. Jones when her husband arrived. (Her husband arrived in the middle of the introduction.) When her husband arrived I was introduced to Mrs. Jones. (Her husband arrived first and then she introduced me.) Notes This form is typical of an impersonal and formal style, that is why you can often find it in public notices, announcements, instructions or scientific articles. English is spoken in this shop. Visitors are not allowed to smoke. The seal must be removed. In a less formal style the active voice is more usual. English is spoken in this shop. - We speak English in this shop. He was seen in Dover. - They saw him in Dover. The seal must be removed. - You must remove the seal. In the English language this form is more frequent than in many other languages. Moreover, you can find some stuctures in English which are not possible in some languages. I am told that you are going to have a baby. It is thought that the crises will end soon. Our tip: English grammar books PDF All PDF exercises and grammar rules from this website. PinHe _____ for two hours. (run)He _____ flute since evening. (play)The moon _____ in the sky since night. (shine)_____ Arabian Nights for many days. (read)She _____ a very interesting topic. (discuss)Tom _____ for an hour. (walk)They _____ in this town for many years. (live)Tamara _____ as HR Manager in this firm. (work)You _____ to Rome since 2016. (travel)The farmer _____ crops since last month. (sow)AnswersHe has been running for two hours.He has been playing flute since evening.The moon has been shining in the sky since night.I have been reading Arabian Nights for many days. She has been discussing a very interesting topic.Tom has been walking for an hour.They have been living in this town for many years.Tamara has been working as HR Manager in this firm.You have been traveling to Rome since 2016.The farmer has been sowing crops since last month.PinPresent Perfect Continuous WorksheetAFFIRMATIVE SENTENCESNEGATIVE SENTENCESINTERROGATIVE SENTENCESI have been going to the library for many years.I have not been going to the library for many years.Have I been going to the library for many years?She has been living in this hostel.She has not been living in this hostel.Has she been living in this hostel?Tom has been driving for two hours.Tom has not been driving for two hours.Has Tom been driving for two hours?They have been taking exercise.They have not been taking exercise.Have they been taking exercise?She has been learning French for two weeks.She has not been learning French for two weeks.Has she been learning French for two weeks?The mechanic has been fixing my car since morning.The mechanic has not been fixing my car since morning.Has the mechanic been fixing my car since morning?You have been working hard for one year.You have not been working hard for one year?Have you been working hard for one year?I have been watching the movie for two hours.I have not been watching the movie for two hours?Have I been watching the movie for two hours?The children have been playing in the park.The children have not been playing in the park?Have the children been playing in the park?She has been shopping for two hours.She has not been shopping for two hours?Has she been shopping for two hours?PinPresent Perfect Continuous Tense Worksheets pdfFurther Reading Posted on by in Worksheet Learning and mastering the present perfect continuous tense is essential for any ESL learner. It helps you describe such action that started in the past but are still going on. Besides, we use it to emphasize the action's duration or how long it has been going on. Moreover, it helps in adding clarity not only while you are talking but also when you writing. Therefore, we have crafted this article to help you practice present perfect continuous tense exercises with answers. So that, you can check your mistake and correct them. Put the verbs into the correct form (present perfect progressive). 1. He (work) _____ in this company since 1985.2. I (wait) _____ for you since two o'clock.3. Mary (live) _____ in Germany since 1992.4. Why is he so tired? He (play) _____ tennis for five hours.5. How long (learn / you) _____ English?6. We (look for) _____ the motorway for more than an hour.7. I (live) _____ without electricity for two weeks.8. The film (run / not) _____ for ten minutes yet, but there's a commercial break already.9. How long (work / she) _____ in the garden?10. She (not / be) _____ in the garden for more than an hour. Looking for a quick review of the present perfect simple and continuous? Jump to the Recap.Complete the sentences by using the correct form of the verb: present perfect simple or present perfect continuous. Pay attention to the context to determine whether to focus on the action's result or its duration.The present perfect simple is used to describe actions that are completed but still have relevance to the present or their results are evident. It focuses on what happened.Form: have/has + past participle (e.g., I have finished my homework.)The present perfect continuous highlights actions that started in the past and are still ongoing or emphasize the duration or activity. It focuses on how long or the ongoing nature of the action.Form: have/has + been + verb-ing (e.g., I have been studying for three hours.)What Is the Difference Between Present Perfect Simple and Continuous?AspectPresent Perfect SimplePresent Perfect ContinuousUsageActions completed or that have lasting results.Actions that started in the past and are still continuing or have a sense of ongoing duration.FormHave/has + past participle (e.g., She has finished.)Have/has + been + verb-ing (e.g., She has been reading.)ExamplesI have read the book. (The action is complete.)I have been reading the book for two hours. (Focus on the duration or activity.)Time MarkersAlready, yet, just, ever, never, for, since,For, since, recently, all day, all week.Tags: Exercises on English TensesExercises on Present Tenses

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