

**TITRE DE LA LEÇON : THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE****Discipline : Anglais****Sous-discipline : Grammaire****Cycle : Lycée - Niveau : Terminale C et D**

The present perfect continuous describes an action that started in the past and is still continuing in the present.

I-Structure

Has/ have been + the present participle (verb + ing)

Examples: Tom **has been** learning English for six months. (and he is still learning now)

You **have been** drinking too much.

Children **have not been** playing football.

The shoemaker **has not been** repairing my shoes.

Have you been meeting the boss?

Has he been reading his lessons?

Contracted forms

Have → 've

Has → 's

Have not → haven't

Has not → hasn't

Examples:

I've been working.

She's been talking.

They haven't been running.

It hasn't been raining.

II- Use

We use the present perfect continuous:

1-To talk about incomplete actions.

Example: Mary **has been** reading a novel.

2-To talk about the result of an action.

Example: The children **have been** playing in the room, so everything is in a mess.

3- To talk about a temporary action.

Example: My parents **have been** suffering a lot recently.



4-To talk about past actions that stopped recently.

Examples: I've **been** working all afternoon.

You don't understand, you **haven't been** following the explanation.

5-To talk about actions which started in the past and continue now. This case is often used with **for** and **since**.

-**'For'** to talk about the duration of an action

-**'Since'** to talk about the starting point of an action.

Examples: I **have been** watching TV **for** two hours.

She **hasn't been** feeling well **for** four days.

My father **has been** living in Paris **since** I was born.

We **have not been** eating **since** 8 o'clock.

Exercise one: put these verbs between brackets into the present perfect continuous.

1-I (to live) in Brazzaville since march.

2-He (make) cakes.

3-..... they (to watch) TV?

4-It (to snow) all day long.

5-.....you (to read)?

6-We (to sit) here for thirty minutes.

Exercise two: Answer these questions using the expressions between brackets.

Example: My hands are covered in mud. What have you been doing? (garden)

→I have been gardening.

1-They look so tired. What have they been doing? (play cricket)

→

2-She has got flour on her hair. What has she been doing? (bake cakes)

→

3-My mind has blown out. What have you been doing? (work all day)

→

4-Mum is resting. What has she been doing? (look after the children)

→

5-Your foot hurts. What have you been doing? (run in the park)

→

6-She is really dirty. What has she been doing? (clean the barn)

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