



Perfect simple and present perfect continuous

Present Perfect vs Present Perfect Continuous! Learn the difference between the Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous Tense in English with examples and useful grammar rules. Present Perfect vs Present Perfect Continuous Present Perfect Continuous Differences in Form Present Perfect Simple Tense: Formed by adding "have/has" to the past participle S + have/has + V3 Present Perfect Continuous Tense: Formed by adding "have/has been" to the present participle S + have/has + been + V-ing Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous Differences in Usage The present perfect simple tense is used with finished actions, while the present perfect progressive tense is used with unfinished actions. Examples: The kids have played for 2 hours. (present perfect simple) The kids have been playing since morning. (present perfect continuous) The present perfect simple tense indicates permanent actions; the present perfect progressive tense describes temporary actions. Examples: I have taught English for 12 years. (present perfect simple) I have been teaching this class for one hour. (present perfect continuous) The present perfect simple tense emphasizes the result of the action; In contrast, the present perfect progressive tense emphasizes the duration of the action. Examples: He has repaired the car. (present perfect simple) He has been repairing the car for 2 hours. (present perfect continuous) The present perfect simple tense indicates "How much/How many", while the present perfect progressive tense indicates "How long something has been happening". Examples: It has taken six years to write this book. (present perfect simple) He has been studying English for two months. (present perfect continuous) Always use the present perfect simple with the verbs believe, know, understand, like/dislike, belong, own: Examples: We've known each other since we were kids. I've never understood math very well. He's always liked sports. Differences between Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous | Picture Pin Learn the Differences between Present Perfect Simple vs Present Perfect Continuous with Picture Pin 12 Verb Tenses in English Learn all (12) tenses in English with useful grammar rules, examples and ESL worksheets. Verb Tenses Chart Index of contents Video: present perfect continuous The present perfect simple and the present perfect progressive are both present tenses. Both can express an action that started in the past and is either ongoing or just completed. However, the two tenses have a slightly different focus: the present perfect simple refers to a recently completed action while the present perfect simple refers to a recently completed. to emphasise their duration. Learn the difference between the present perfect simple and the present perfect progressive in English grammar with Lingolia's tense comparison charts. Then test yourself in the exercises. The key aspect of the present perfect simple and the present perfect progressive is that they talk about actions that started in the past and are still ongoing in the present. This means that both tenses can be used to answer the question to ongoing actions. However their focus is slightly different: The present perfect simple: is used with stative verbs as well as action verbs. focuses on the result of the action talks about recently completed actions or experiences that have a connection to the present perfect progressive: is only used with action verbs emphasises the duration of the action talks about temporary ongoing actions or new habits The table below provides an overview of the differences between the English present perfect simple and present perfect progressive tenses. Signal words can help us to recognise which tense to use in a sentence. Below is a list of signal words for the present perfect simple and present perfect progressive tenses and example sentences. Some signal words are used with both tenses. We can usually use either Present Perfect Progressive or Present Perfect Simple with the verbs live and work without changing the meaning. Example: I have been working/living here since 2010. I have worked/lived here since 2010. The following verbs are not generally used in a progressive form. stative verbsbe*, cost, fit, mean, remain, suit Example: The tourists have been to the hotel before. verbs that indicate possession/belongingbelong, have* Example: One tourist has had a headache for two days. verbs of sensory perceptionfeel, hear, see*, smell, taste, touch Example: I haven't heard the telephone ring. verbs that express feelingshate, hope, like, love, prefer, regret, want, wish Example: None of the tourists has regretted staying in our hotel. verbs of thought and recognitionbelieve, know, realise, recognise, seem, think*, understand Example: Have you thought about it? Some stative verbs also have a progressive form is sightly different. Our online exercises for English help you to learn and practice grammar rules in an interactive manner. To make sure that you understand the correct answers, our answer keys offer simple explanations as well as handy tips and tricks. Present Perfect Simple/Progressive - Exercises Simple Present/Present Perfect Progressive - mixed exercise Present Perfect Simple/Progressive - Extra Practice Become a Lingolia Plus member to access these additional exercises. Present Perfect Simple/Progressive – positive (1) B2 Present Perfect Simple/Progressive – positive (2) B2 Present Perfect Simple/Progressive – negative B2 Present Perfect Simple/Progressive – questions (1) B2 Present Perfect Simple/Progressive – questions (2) B2 Present Perfect Simple/Progressive – questions (3) B2 Present Perfect Simple/Progressive – completed or in progress? B2 Present Perfect Simple/Progressive – non-progressive verbs B2 Present Perfect Simple/Progressive – verbs with another meaning B2 Present Perfect Simple/Progressive – review B1 Present Perfect Simple/Progressive – Mixed Sentences B2 A1Beginner A2Elementary B1Intermediate B2Upper intermediate C1Advanced Home » Grammar » Intermediate to upper intermediate Look at these examples to see how the present perfect simple and continuous are used. We've painted the bathroom. She's been training for hours. Try this exercise to test your grammar. Grammar test 1 Grammar B1-B2: Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous: 1 Read the explanation to learn more. Grammar explanation We use both the present perfect continuous (have or has + been + -ing form) to talk about past actions or states which are still connected to the present. Focusing on result or activity The present perfect simple usually focuses on the result of the activity in some way, and the present perfect continuous usually focuses on the activity itself in some way. Present perfect simple Present perfect continuous Focuses on the result Focuses on the activity You've cleaned the bathroom! It looks lovely! I've been gardening. It's so nice out there. Says 'how many' Says 'how long' She's read ten books this summer. She's been reading that book all day. Describes a completed action Describes an activity which may continue I've written you an email. I've been writing emails. When we can see evidence of recent activity The grass looks wet. Has it been raining? I know, I'm really red. I've been running! Ongoing states and actions We often use for, since and how long with the present perfect simple to talk about ongoing states. How long have you known each other?We've known each other since we were at school. We often use for, since and how long with the present perfect continuous to talk about ongoing single or repeated actions. How long have they been playing tennis? They've been playing tennis for an hour. They've been playing tennis every Sunday for years. Sometimes the present perfect continuous can emphasise that a situation is temporary. I usually go to the gym on the High Street, but it's closed for repairs at the moment so I've been going to the one in the shopping centre. Do this exercise to test your grammar again. Grammar test 2 Grammar B1-B2: Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous: 2 Language level 현재 완료 진행형은 현재 진행형과 현재 완료의 속성 두 가지 모두를 가지고 있습니다. 기본적으로 둘 다 시간 범위가 과거로부터 현재로 이어진 시간 선에서 완료라는 개념을 가지고 있습니다. 한편 앞서 진행형과 완료형의 차이에서 이이 기 한 것처럼 진행형은 행위 자체에 무게 중심을 두고 있는데 반해 완료형은 그 결과에 무게 중심을 두고 있습니다. 아래 예를 통해 두 가지의 기본적인 차이를 알아보겠습니다. 현재 완료 진행형 현재 완료 진행형에서 중요한 것은 행위입니다. 행위의 완료 여부는 중요하지 않습니다. Ling's clothes are covered with paint. She has been painting the ceiling. 위 예문에서 중요하게 전달하려는 것은 페인트를 칠하고 있는 행위입니다. 페인트 칠이 끝났는지 계속되고 있는지는 중요하지 않습니다. I My hands are very dirty. I've been fixing the car. I She's been eating too much recently. She should eat less. I It's nice to see you again. What have you been doing since the last time we saw you? | Where have you been? Have you been playing tennis? 현재까지 진행되어 오고 있는 행위 얼마나 오래 해왔는가를 말할 때 현재 완료 진행형을 사용합니다. | How long have you been reading that book? | Lisa is still writing letters. She's been writing letters all day. | They've been playing tennis since 2:00. 현재 완료 현재 완료에서 중요한 것은 행위가 완료된 것입니다. Has painted는 완료된 행위입니다. The ceiling was white. Now it is blue. She has painted the ceiling. 위 예문에서 중요하게 전달하려는 것은 행위의 결과(페인트가 칠해진 천정)이며, 행위 자체는 중요하지 않습니다. I The car is OK again now. I've fixed it. | Somebody has eaten all my candy! The box is empty. | Where's the book I gave you? What have you ever played tennis? 완료된 행위에 대해 어느 정도 양/시간 - how much, how many 또는 how many time - 인가를 이야기할 때 현재 완료를 사용합니다. I How many pages of that book have you read? | Lisa has written ten letters today. | They've played tennis three times this week. 일반적으로 know/like/believe 와 같은 단어들은 진행형으로 사용하지 않습니다. I've known about it for a long time. (not I've been knowing) 이것은 현재 진행형과 같은 법칙이 적용됩니다. 자세한 내용은 현재 진행형과 단순 현재 (Present Continuous and Simple Present)의 3. 현재 진행형에 사용하면 안 되는 동사들을 참고하시기 바랍니다. present perfect simple and present perfect continuous exercises. difference between present perfect simple and perfect simpl and present perfect continuous exercises pdf. past simple present perfect simple and present perfect continuous. present perfect continuous examples. present perfect simple and present perfect continuous examples. speaking activities. present perfect simple and present perfect continuous lesson plan

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