

Communicative Resources FCE B2:

UNIT 7: Present Perfect Simple & Continuous

Communicative Resource	Present Perfect Simple The Present Perfect Simple is formed with: ○ Auxiliary Verb: 'to have' in the present simple, i.e. 'have', 'has'. ○ Main Verb: Past Participle of the Main Verb. ** See declension chart at the end of the Unit.
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Communicative Use N°1	To describe an action which started in the past and continues up to the present.
Example	- I have studied English for 7 years. - I have loved hiking since I was a kid. - My friends have been abroad for 2 months.
Own Example	
Communicative Context & Use	1. Write 3 actions you have done for a period of time and how long you have done them: a) Study English: I have studied English for 7 years. - b) - c) - d) 2. Find out what actions your classmates have done for a period of time and ask them how long they have done them: What is something you have done for a period of time? And how long have you...(studied English)?

Communicative Use N°2	To describe events which have happened in the past segment of the present time unit. Present Time Units: Time units that are currently in progress: <i>this hour/class, today, this week, this month, this year, this term, this morning, this afternoon, etc.</i> Past Segment of the Present Time Unit: The time frame that goes from the moment the Present Time Unit starts to the 'right now', to the moment of speech.
Example	- This year, I have done the Camino de Santiago and I have eaten sushi for the first time. - This week, I have gone to the cinema and I have visited my aunt. - Today, I have met my friends and we have eaten an ice cream.
Own Example	
Communicative Context & Use	Talk about the things you have done this week so far, from the beginning of the week until now: <i>I have done the groceries.</i> Ask your classmates about the things they have done this week: <i>What have you done this week?</i> Talk about the things you have done this month so far, from the beginning of the month until now: <i>I have visited my grandparents.</i> Ask your classmates about the things they have done this month: <i>What have you done this month?</i> Talk about the things you have done this year so far, from the beginning of the year until now: <i>I have travelled to Greece.</i>

	d) 2. Ask your classmates about the things they have done this year: <i>What have you done this year?</i>
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Communicative Use N°3	To describe events which have been repeated several times in the past segment of the present time unit. Typically, in sentences containing 'the first, second, third time', etc.
Example	- This week, I have gone to Alimerka 4 times. - This year, I have travelled to Santander 6 times. - This month, I have gone to the cinema twice. - Today, I have had 3 exams/meetings. - This is the fourth time we have played this game. - This is the first time I have travelled abroad.
Own Example	
Communicative Context & Use	1. Think of something you have done several times in the following time units, and write two sentences about it, one with the time adverb at the beginning, and one containing 'this is the Xth time I have done something' a) <i>This week, I have gone to the cinema twice.</i> <i>This is the second time I have gone to the cinema twice.</i> b) c) d)

Communicative Use N°4	To talk about past events with <u>present relevance or consequences</u> .
Example	a) Do you want some biscuits? b) No, thanks. I have already eaten. <u>I am not hungry</u>. a) Do you want to watch the movie 'Antman'? b) No, not really, I have already watched it. I now don't want to.
Own Example	
Communicative Context & Use	1. Think of two exchanges that replicate the examples, that allow you to describe a past action with present relevance or consequence. a) <i>Do you want to try this out?</i> b) <i>No, I have already tried it out. I don't want to now.</i> a) b) a) b)

Communicative Use N°5	With the following words, pay special attention to the position of the words in bold in the sentences, as it is compulsory: - ALREADY: action has happened or been completed. - NEGATIVE YET: action has not happened or been completed. - INTERROGATIVE YET: asking if the action has happened or been completed. - JUST/RECENTLY: action has happened or been completed little time ago. - SO FAR: in the past segment of the present time unit. - EVER: at any time. - NEVER: at no time. - FOR: for a period of time. - SINCE: since a past moment.
Example	- ALREADY: I have already made dinner. - NEGATIVE YET: I haven't taken out the trash yet.

	- INTERROGATIVE YET: Have you walked the dogs yet? - JUST/RECENTLY: My parents have just made it home. - SO FAR: I have corrected 12 exams so far. - EVER: Have you ever been to London? - NEVER: I have never been to London. - FOR: I have studied English for 7 years. - SINCE: I have studied English since I was a kid.
Own Example	- ALREADY: - NEGATIVE YET: - INTERROGATIVE YET: - JUST/RECENTLY: - SO FAR: - EVER: - NEVER: - FOR: - SINCE:
Communicative Context & Use	1. Talk about something: a) <i>You have already done:</i> b) <i>You haven't done yet:</i> c) <i>You have just done:</i> d) <i>You have never done:</i> 2. Ask your classmates about the things they have already, just, never done <i>What is something you have already done?</i> <i>What is something you have never done?</i> <i>What is something you have just done?</i> <i>What is something you have not done yet?</i>

Communicative Resource	Present Perfect Continuous The Present Perfect Continuous is formed with: ○ Auxiliary Verb 1: 'to have' in the present simple, i.e. 'have', 'has'. ○ Auxiliary Verb 2: 'been'. ○ Main Verb: Past Participle of the Main Verb. ** See declension chart at the end of the Unit.
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Communicative Use N°1	The Present Perfect Continuous highlights the <u>duration</u> of an action, and it is typically used to talk about <u>actions that have been happening for a long time</u>. As opposed to the Present Perfect Simple, which focuses on the <u>result</u> of actions.
Example	DURATION: <i>I've been ironing shirts all morning.</i> RESULT: <i>I've only ironed 6 shirts yet.</i>
Own Example	DURATION: RESULT:
Communicative Context & Use	1. Think of actions you have been doing for a while and the result you have obtained in that time: a) <i>I've been studying English for two month and I have learnt a lot.</i> - b) - c) - d) 2. Ask your classmates about something they have been doing for a while and the result they have obtained in that time: <i>What is something you have been doing for a while?</i> <i>What result have you obtained?</i>

Communicative Use N°2	The Present Perfect Continuous is also used to talk about an action which started in the past and continuous up to the present or to a point just before the present.
Example	FINISHED: <i>Sorry I'm late. I have just been finishing some things I had to do.</i> UP TO THE PRESENT AND ABOUT TO FINISH: <i>I've been working all morning. I think I'll stop soon.</i> UP TO THE PRESENT AND CONTINUES: <i>I've been living in this city for over 10 years.</i>
Own Example	FINISHED: UP TO THE PRESENT AND ABOUT TO FINISH: UP TO THE PRESENT AND CONTINUES:
Communicative Context & Use	1. Roleplay: write a short script with a partner to roleplay the following situations: 1) S1 apologises for being late and alleges they have been doing something and that is the reason why they are late. S2 accepts the apologies and ensures it won't happen again. 2) S1 wonders why S2 is so tired, S2 explains they have been doing something for a long time. S1 asks him to stop. S2 replies they have to go on a bit more as it is important for them to finish. 3) S1 praises S2 on knowing a lot about something. S2 explains they have been doing something related to that matter for a long time.

Communicative Use N°3	The Present Perfect Continuous is used to talk about actions that have been <u>in progress for a while but have not finished yet</u> . As opposed to the Present Perfect Simple , which describes <u>actions that have happened or been completed</u> .
Example	NOT FINISHED: <i>We've been painting the lounge for over six days. There isn't much left, I reckon we'll finish tomorrow.</i> FINISHED: <i>We've just painted the lounge. It's taken us 7 days.</i>
Own Example	NOT FINISHED: FINISHED:

Communicative Use N°4	The Present Perfect Continuous is used to indicate that an action is <u>temporary</u> . As opposed to the Present Perfect Simple , which indicates that an action <u>has always happened or is permanent</u> .
Example	TEMPORARY: <i>We are decorating her room; she's been sleeping on the sofa.</i> PERMANENT: <i>I've always slept badly, since I was a kid.</i>
Own Example	TEMPORARY: PERMANENT:

Communicative Use N°5	The Present Perfect Continuous describes high frequency actions, which have happened many times. As opposed to the Present Perfect Simple , which describes low frequency actions or even actions that have only happened once. Both tenses, always within the past segment of the present time unit
Example	HIGH FREQUENCY: <i>I've been phoning them all morning, but there's no reply.</i> LOW FREQUENCY OR SINGLE-TIME: <i>I've phoned Amy; she said she'll soon be here.</i>
Own Example	HIGH FREQUENCY: LOW FREQUENCY OR SINGLE-TIME:

DECLENSION CHART

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE POSITIVE			
SUBJECT	VERB		OBJECT
	AUXILIARY	MAIN VERB	

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE NEGATIVE			
SUBJECT	VERB		OBJECT
	AUXILIARY	MAIN VERB	

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE INTERROGATIVE			
AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	MAIN VERB	OBJECT?

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE WH- INTERROGATIVE				
WH-	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	MAIN VERB	OBJECT?

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS POSITIVE				
SUBJECT	VERB			OBJECT
	AUX. 1	AUX. 2	MAIN VERB	

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS NEGATIVE				
SUBJECT	VERB			OBJECT
	AUX. 1	AUX. 2	MAIN VERB	

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS YES/NO INTERROGATIVE				
AUX. 1	SUBJECT	AUX. 2	MAIN VERB	OBJECT?

PRESENT PERFECT COMTINUOUS WH- INTERROGATIVE					
WH-	AUX. 1	SUBJECT	AUX. 2	MAIN VERB	OBJECT?

BATTLESHIP

YOUR OCEAN	BROKEN SOMETHING	TRAVELLED ABROAD	EATEN SOMETHING DISGUSTING	VISITED A RELATIVE	DONE SOME EXERCISE	DRANK WATER FROM A PUDDLE	BOUGHT SOMETHING USELESS	USED A PHONE APP
THIS SUMMER								
THIS YEAR								
TODAY								
THIS WEEK								
THIS MONTH								

ENEMY'S OCEAN	BROKEN SOMETHING	TRAVELLED ABROAD	EATEN SOMETHING DISGUSTING	VISITED A RELATIVE	DONE SOME EXERCISE	DRANK WATER FROM A PUDDLE	BOUGHT SOMETHING USELESS	USED A PHONE APP
THIS SUMMER								
THIS YEAR								
TODAY								
THIS WEEK								
THIS MONTH								

QUESTIONS: What have you done ↓ ? Have you → ?

ANSWER: Yes, I have → . // No, I haven't → .

YOUR OCEAN	STUDYING	LEARNING NEW THINGS	WATCHING A FILM	MAKING DINNER	HANGING OUT WITH FRIENDS	TIDYING THE HOUSE	DOING SPORTS	WRITING A BOOK
ALL THIS TIME								
WHILE I WAS STUDYING								
WHILE I WAS ABROAD								
WHILE I WAS ON HOLIDAYS								
WHILE I WAS OUT								

ENEMY'S OCEAN	STUDYING	LEARNING NEW THINGS	WATCHING A FILM	MAKING DINNER	HANGING OUT WITH FRIENDS	TIDYING THE HOUSE	DOING SPORTS	WRITING A BOOK
ALL THIS TIME								
WHILE I WAS STUDYING								
WHILE I WAS ABROAD								
WHILE I WAS ON HOLIDAYS								
WHILE I WAS OUT								

QUESTIONS: What have you been doing ↓ ? Have you been → ?

ANSWER: Yes, I have been → . // No, I haven't been → .

INSTRUCTIONS

1. On their ocean, students mark place 1 5-square boat, 1 4-square boat, 1 3-square boat and 1 2-square boat.
2. S1 shoot at their oponents' ocean by calling a square, using the two questions.
3. S2 replies: 'Yes + answer' if they have a boat in that square or 'No + answer' if they don't. If the answer is yet, S1 also says 'touched', or 'hit'.
4. S1 writes a 'B' for boat in the selected square if the answer was 'yes', 'W' for water if the answer was 'no'.
5. When all squares of a boat have been hit, S2 say 'SUNK'.