

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCES

**ENGLISH COURSE –
INTERMEDIATE (B1 to B2)**

Podgorica, 11.04.2016.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE (SADAŠNJI TRAJNI PERFEKT)

sadašnji perfekat pomoćnog glagol "to have" + sadašnji (prezent) particip

(have, has been) + (glagol + ing)

to study – učiti

potvrđan oblik

I have been studying
you have been studying
he, she, it has been studying
we have been studying
you have been studying
they have been studying

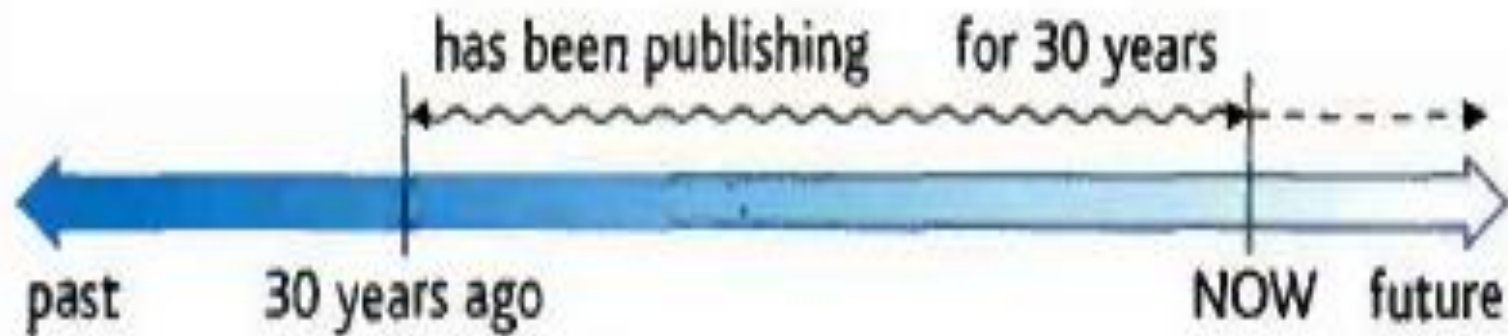
odričan oblik

I haven't been studying
you haven't been studying
he, she, it hasn't been studying
we haven't been studying
you haven't been studying
they haven't been studying

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

have I been studying?
have you been studying?
have he, she, it been studying?
have we been studying?
have you been studying?
have they been studying?

- We usually use the **Present Perfect Continuous** to talk about an **activity** that started in the past and continues in the present: *Their company, Lonely Planet, has been publishing guidebooks for 30 years.*



- We usually use the **Present Perfect Simple** to talk about a **state** that started in the past and continues in the present:
They've been married since 1972.



PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE (have, has + V-ed, III column)

to call – zvati

potvrđan oblik

odričan oblik

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

I have called (ja sam zvao)
you have called
he, she, it has called
we have called
you have called
they have called

I haven't called
you haven't called
he, she, it hasn't called
we haven't called
you haven't called
they haven't called

have I called?
have you called?
have he, she, it called?
have we called?
have you called?
have they called?

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (have, has + been + V-ing)

to call – zvati

potvrđan oblik

odričan oblik

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

I have been calling
you have been calling
he, she, it has been calling
we have been calling
you have been calling
they have been calling

I haven't been calling
you haven't been calling
he, she, it hasn't been calling
we haven't been calling
you haven't been calling
they haven't been calling

have I been calling?
have you been calling?
have he, she, it calling?
have we been calling?
have you been calling?
have they been calling?

- 1 an activity that began in the past and is continuing now.
I've been studying English for three years.
How long have you been working here?

It has been raining since Wednesday.

I'm sorry I'm late. **Have you been waiting** long?

COMPARE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

I HAVE LIVED IN PODGORICA SINCE 1990.

I HAVE BEEN LIVING IN PODGORICA SINCE 1990.

An action which began in the past and is still continuing can, with certain verbs, be expressed by either the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous. Verbs which can be used in this way include expect, learn, lie, live, rain, sleep, sit, snow, stand, stay, study, teach, wait, want, work etc.

How long have you learnt English?

How long have you been learning English?

He has slept for ten hours.

He has been sleeping for ten hours.

It has rained for a long time.

It has been raining for a long time.

TIPS! • We often use the Present Perfect Continuous with verbs that talk about longer activities: *learn, rain, try, play, work, read, wait, etc.*: *I've been learning English for five years.*

- We don't usually use the Present Perfect Continuous with verbs that talk about short actions: *start, find, lose, break, buy, stop*, etc.: *I've started a course.* not ~~*I've been starting a course.*~~

HOW LONG AND HOW MANY

- We usually use the **Present Perfect Continuous** to say **how long** an activity has been happening: *The company has been running a website for several years.*
- We usually use the **Present Perfect Simple** to say **how many** things are finished: *Lonely Planet has published over 650 guidebooks since the company began.*

Because the simple expresses a completed action, we use it if the sentence gives a number or quantity. Here, the continuous isn't possible.

*I've been reading all day. I've **read** ten chapters.*

*She's been eating ever since she arrived. She's **eaten** ten biscuits already.*

WE USE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE:

- *WHEN THE **NUMBER OF TIMES** IS MENTIONED*
- *WHEN THE SENTENCE IS NEGATIVE – WITH **NOT, NEVER** ETC.*
- *WITH **JUST, YET, ALREADY***
- *WITH **HOW MANY TIMES***

Translate the following sentences:

1. *Igrao sam tenis TRI PUTA ove nedjelje.*
2. *NIKADA nisam bio u Lisabonu.*
3. *Vidio sam je DVA PUTA od prošle godine.*
4. *JOŠ nije doputovao.*
5. *Da li si IKADA živio u Moskvi?*
6. *Nisam je upoznao JOŠ UVIJEK.*
7. *Objavili su 360 knjiga do sada.*
8. *Poznajemo se godinama.*
9. *KOLIKO DUGO živite ovdje?*
10. *KOLIKO PUTA si napravio tu grešku?*

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous - summary

For an action which has just finished.

*They **have** just made a cake.*

*Someone **has eaten** my sandwich. (There is nothing left, someone ate the whole sandwich.)*

For an action which started in the past and continues up to the present.

*She **has been teaching** for six years. (She began working as a teacher six years ago and she still teaches.)*

*Someone **has been eating** my sandwich. (There is something left, maybe a half of it).*

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous - summary

To put an emphasis (za naglašavanje) on number, amount, times...

He has painted six pictures.

He has made some coffee.

How much coffee have you made?

To put an emphasis on duration (trajanje).

He has been making coffee all morning.

She has been painting for 10 years.

How long have you been painting?

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous - summary

Usually with these time expressions: 'ever', 'never', 'already', 'just', 'still', 'yet':

I've already done it.

I've just fed the baby.

Usually with these time expressions: 'all', 'all of'.

I've been writing all morning.

I've been going to the beach all my life.

Note: Both PPS and PPC can be used with 'for' and 'since'.

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous - summary

With non-continuous verbs:

1. Verbs of senses: *see, hear, feel, taste, smell*
2. Verbs of perception: *know, remember, forget, understand, notice, realise, seem, sound, think*
3. Verbs which express like/dislike: *love, like, hate, dislike, enjoy*
4. Other verbs such as: *include, matter, need, belong, cost, prefer, mean, own, appear, believe, want, have...*

For an action that is frequently repeated:

Jim has been phoning Jill every night for the past week.

For an action whose results are visible (vidljivi) in the present.

*Your hands are dirty. **Have you been working** in the garden.*

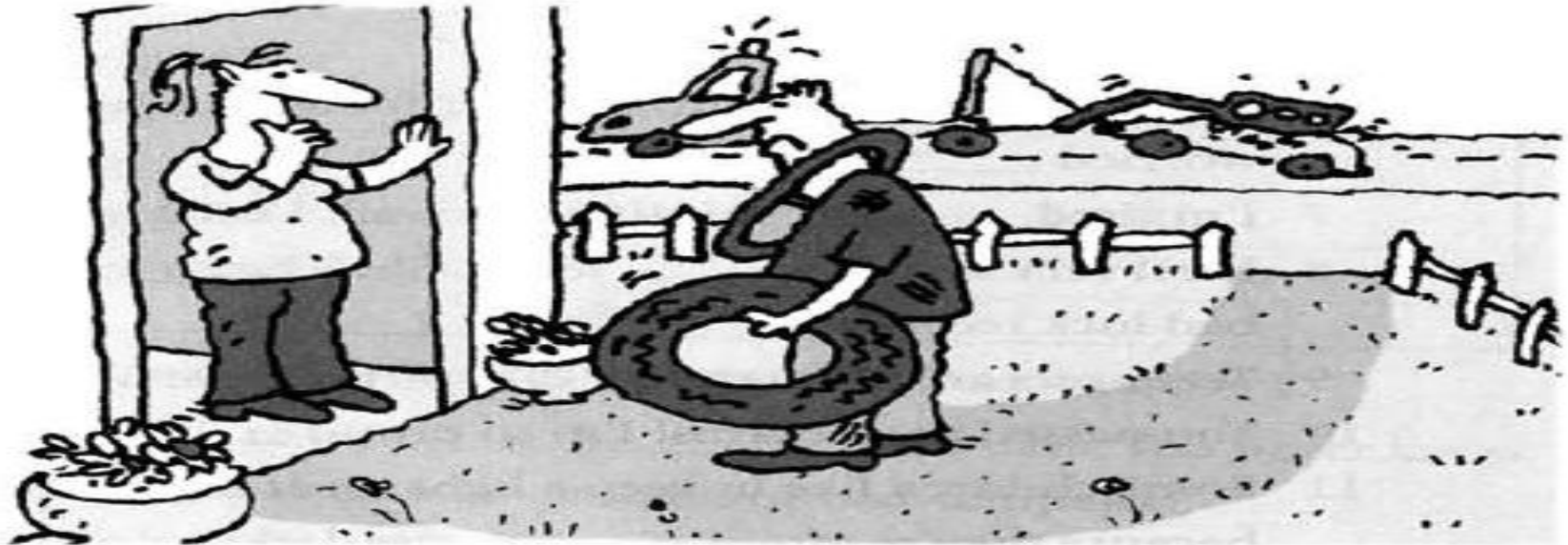
*The streets are wet. **Has it been raining?***

*Why are you so red? **I have been sunbathing.***

Present Perfect Continuous

1 Present Perfect Simple or Continuous?

- 1 **T 10.1** Underline the correct form of the verb.



- 1 I've had / been having an accident with your car, Helen. I'm really sorry.
- 2 I don't believe it! Somebody has eaten / been eating my chocolates! They've nearly all gone!
- 3 I've waited / been waiting for you for ages! Where have you been?
- 4 I've broken / been breaking a glass. I'm awfully sorry.
- 5 How many biscuits have you eaten / been eating today?
- 6 **A** Why is your face so red?
B I've run / been running.

- 7 I have never *met / been meeting* a nicer person in my life.
- 8 How long have you *known / been knowing* Charles and Lisa?
- 9 He's *written / been writing* a book for nearly a year. It'll be finished soon.
- 10 He's *written / been writing* a book. I saw it in the bookshop.
- 11 The children are very quiet. They've *watched / been watching* videos all morning.
- 12 They've *watched / been watching* five videos already.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE VS. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (exercises)

A. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT TENSE, THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE OF THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (PUT PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS WHEREVER POSSIBLE):

1. You look tired! Yes I (work) very hard.
2. Where's the magazine I gave you? What (you do) with it?
3. We (have) the same car for twelve years.
4. This room was white. Now it is blue. He (paint) it.
5. This is the first time I (drive) a car. Thanks for lending me your car.
6. Sorry I'm late. (you, wait) long?
8. Somebody (steal) my keys. They are not on the table.
9. Mary is still watching TV. She (watch) TV all day.
10. Look! Somebody (spill) wine on the floor.
11. Your coat smells awful! (you smoke)?
12. I (know) him for a long time.
13. How many pages of the homework (you do)?
14. James (read) this book for months.
15. He (read) 20 pages so far.

A.

1. You look tired! Yes I **HAVE BEEN WORKING** very hard.
2. Where's the magazine I gave you? What **HAVE YOU DONE** with it?
3. We **HAVE HAD** the same car for twelve years.
4. This room was white. Now it is blue. He **HAS PAINTED** it.
5. This is the first time I **HAVE DRIVEN** a car. Thanks for lending me your car.
6. Sorry I'm late. **HAVE YOU BEEN WAITING** long?
8. Somebody **HAS STOLEN** my keys. They are not on the table.
9. Mary is still watching TV. She **HAS BEEN WATCHING** TV all day.
10. Look! Somebody **HAS SPILT** wine on the floor.
11. Your coat smells awful! **HAVE YOU BEEN SMOKING**?
12. I **HAVE KNOWN** him for a long time.
13. How many pages of the homework **HAVE YOU DONE**?
14. James **HAS BEEN READING** this book for months.
15. He **HAS READ** 20 pages so far.

16. He (drink) too much recently.
17. 'My friend is a teacher.' 'Really? How long(she teach)?'
18. (you ever work) at home?
19. (you ever play) volleyball?
20. (he show) you his new watch yet?
21. Are we not there yet? We..... (walk) for hours!
22. Martin (date) three girls this week.
23. Why are you out of breath? I (run).
24. They (wait) for hours.
25. We (study) all night.

16. He HAS BEEN DRINKING too much recently.
17. 'My friend is a teacher.' 'Really? How long HAS SHE BEEN TEACHING?'
18. HAVE YOU EVER WORKED at home?
19. HAVE YOU EVER PLAYED volleyball?
20. HAS HE SHOWN/SHOWED you his new watch yet?
21. Are we not there yet? We HAVE BEEN WALKING for hours!
22. Martin HAS DATED three girls this week.
23. Why are you out of breath? I HAVE BEEN RUNNING.
24. They HAVE BEEN WAITING for hours.
25. WE HAVE BEEN STUDYING all night.

a) Put the verb in brackets in the Present Perfect Continuous or the Present Perfect Simple. Use the Present Perfect Continuous where possible. Then choose *for* or *since* where necessary.

- 1 I ’ve been working (work) here for ~~since~~ two months.
- 2 How long you (travel) on your own?
- 3 Scott (write) books *for/since* he left university.
- 4 He (write) three books so far.
- 5 They (not play) tennis *for/since* very long.
- 6 I (know) my best friend *for/since* we were kids.
- 7 How long your sister (be) an actress?
- 8 We (not have) a holiday *for/since* three years.

a)

2. havebeen travelling

3. has been writing; since

4. has written

5. haven't been playing; for

6. have known; since

7. has been

8. haven't had; for

Tick the correct sentences. Change the incorrect sentences. *lost*

- 1 I've ~~been losing~~ my keys.
- 2 How was your travel to Scotland?
- 3 He's been in India during three months.
- 4 Uli's not here. She's gone to the supermarket.
- 5 This is the first time I eat fish and chips.
- 6 This is a very touristic town.
- 7 That film was absolutely incredible!
- 8 You're not supposed to wear jeans in the office.
- 9 You mustn't wear a suit, but you can if you want.
- 10 You went to France last year, haven't you?
- 11 Both of my brothers have got cars.

8 2 ... your **trip/journey** to Scotland? 3 ... India **for** three months. 4 ✓ 5 ... time I've **eaten** fish ... 6 ... very **touristy** town. 7 ✓ 8 ✓ 9 You **don't have to** wear ... 10 ... last year, **didn't** you? 11 ✓

Read the magazine article. Answer as many questions as you can in exercise 1 about Dennis Woodruff.

INTERMEDIATE
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Match a line in A with a line in B.

| A | B |
|---|--|
| I was once In films he is always cast She auditioned He's going to make She was turned down Give her a break! He set up | as the bad guy. She has real talent. the big time. a production company. for the part of Mary. (x2) an extra in a film. |

Answers

I was once an extra in a film. (a minor part, for example, standing in a crowd)

In films he is always cast as the bad guy. (given the part/role of)

She auditioned for the part of Mary. (she went to a sort of interview for actors where you read lines from the play, and they decide if they want you)

He's going to make the big time. (become very famous)

She was turned down for the part of Mary. (she didn't get the part)

Give her a break! (chance) She has real talent. (ability – she's very good at it)

He set up a production company. (he started a company which produces films)

If you go to Hollywood and look around the trendy coffee shops and restaurants, it is unlikely that you will meet your favourite film star. However, it is almost certain that you will meet Dennis Woodruff.

Dennis is a 'movie' star - well, sort of. You learn this quickly because he tells everyone he meets. He wears a T-shirt that says 'Dennis Woodruff, world-famous actor'. On his modified Chevrolet convertible he has five Oscars® (fake, unfortunately) and other awards that he has won. He also hands out videotapes of his films in exchange for a modest \$10.

If fame is a matter of being known by influential people, then Dennis Woodruff is certainly famous. He describes himself as Hollywood's best known out-of-work actor. He has been looking for work for 25 years. It is true that he has been on television over 300 times and has worked in about 45 motion pictures, invariably as an extra.

But mostly he is known as the hippie guy with the long blond ponytail, who is trapped in the only role he has been able to play with any success – playing Dennis. Everything about Dennis has to do with selling himself. He talks constantly about his life, his talent, his artistic abilities, his ambitions. His never-ending search for work in the film industry no longer has any realistic chance of success, so now he acts out the role of an actor looking for work. ‘Cast me!’ shouts the writing on his car. ‘Buy my movie!’

'Actually,' says Dennis, 'I am a movie star. It's just that no one has realized it yet.' His 'movies' titled *Dennis Woodruff the Movie, Parts I and II* and *Double Feature, starring Dennis Woodruff* are heavily autobiographical - more documentaries of his life than anything else. You can watch him auditioning for parts in

front of the security cameras at local restaurants. People recognize him and then, sadly, ignore him.


He has rugged, unconventional good looks, though he seems tired. 'I've been making another movie about me. It's called *Life Is Art*. I want to show everyone how my life is like a work of art.'

One of the most miserable tales he tells is about how he nearly made the big time. The famous actor John Wayne was going to give him a break, but unfortunately he died. Legendary producer Otto Preminger wanted to make him a star. He also died.

Now nearly 50, Dennis first had the idea of promoting himself over 20 years ago when he

asked a casting director why he had been turned down for a part. 'Because you're not a big name in Hollywood,' came the answer. Dennis immediately wrote his name in huge letters on the top of his car. It didn't get him any work, but it did get him noticed.

He's been living in a mobile home in East Hollywood for 30 years, and to his credit, he manages to earn a living. He has set up a production company with his brother, and he has sold 15,000 copies of his video. True success, he feels, is just around the corner. Now there's optimism for you.



Answer the questions.

- 1 Who will you probably *not* see if you go to Hollywood?
- 2 Is Dennis famous?
- 3 How does he try to sell himself?
- 4 Will he make the big time?
- 5 Where does he audition? How do people react?
- 6 Why is he tired?
- 7 How did he get the idea of promoting himself?
- 8 Is Dennis optimistic?

Answers

- 1 *Dennis Woodruff the Movie, Parts I and II and Double Feature*. They're not really films though, they're documentaries.
- 2 Autobiographical documentaries.
- 3 Himself.
- 4 He is self-centred, always talking about himself, talkative, confident, and optimistic. He looks like a hippie with a long blond ponytail. He has rugged, unconventional looks but seems tired.
- 5 In a mobile home in East Hollywood.
- 6 He has a brother.
- 7 He is most famous for trying to be a film star, but failing.

Answers

- 1 *Dennis Woodruff the Movie, Parts I and II* and *Double Feature*. They're not really films though, they're documentaries.
- 2 Autobiographical documentaries.
- 3 Himself.
- 4 He is self-centred, always talking about himself, talkative, confident, and optimistic. He looks like a hippie with a long blond ponytail. He has rugged, unconventional looks but seems tired.
- 5 In a mobile home in East Hollywood.
- 6 He has a brother.
- 7 He is most famous for trying to be a film star, but failing.

The words in **A** are in the text. Match them with similar meanings in **B**.

| A | B |
|--|--|
| trendy unlikely fake trapped ignore unconventional tales huge | improbable stories caught so you can't move enormous different from what is considered usual not real pay no attention to fashionable |

Answers

trendy

unlikely

fake

trapped

ignore

unconventional

tales

huge

fashionable

improbable

not real

caught so you can't move

pay no attention to

different from what is considered usual

stories

enormous

VOCABULARY

Compound nouns

- 1 Nouns can be combined to make a new word or phrase. These are called compound nouns. They are written in different ways. Look at these words from the article about Dennis Woodruff.

| One word | Two words |
|-----------|-------------|
| ponytail | mobile home |
| videotape | movie star |

2 Put one word in each box to form three compound nouns.

ache
brush
paste

1

brush
dresser
cut

7

dining
changing
waiting

2

mail
port
conditioning

8

lights
warden
jam

3

cup
spoon
pot

9

news
4 travel
estate

set
10 glasses
tan

place
5 engine
works

wrapping
11 writing
toilet

credit
6 birthday
business

centre
12 **spree**
list

Answers

1 toothache
toothbrush
toothpaste

2 dining room
changing room
waiting room

3 traffic lights
traffic warden
traffic jam

4 newsagent
travel agent
estate agent

5 fireplace
fire engine
fireworks

6 credit card
birthday card
business card

7 hairbrush
hairdresser
haircut

8 airmail
airport
air-conditioning

9 tea cup
tea spoon
tea pot

10 sunset
sunglasses
suntan

11 wrapping paper
writing paper
toilet paper

12 shopping centre
shopping spree
shopping list

Here are definitions of some compound nouns from exercise 2. What are the words?

- A pain in your tooth or teeth.
- A place where aeroplanes take off and land.
- A person whose job is to cut and style people's hair.
- The time when the sun goes down and night begins.
- A place where there are lots of different kinds of shops.

Answers

- toothache
- airport
- hairdresser
- sunset
- shopping centre

1 Fill the gaps with words from the box to form compound nouns. Not all the words are used.

motor traffic agent air paper hair fire book
 room sun tooth shopping

Example way
motor racing
 bike

1 _____ glasses 5 dining _____
 set 5 changing _____
 bathing

2 travel _____ 6 _____ lights
 news _____ 6 _____ jam
 estate

3 _____ paste 7 _____ mail
 ache 7 _____ conditioning
 brush 7 _____ port

4 _____ cut 8 telephone _____
 dresser 8 cookery _____
 brush 8 note _____



That's all Folks!

**THAT'S ALL FOLKS.
THANK YOU FOR COMING!
SEE YOU NEXT WEEK.**

SEE YOU NEXT WEEK
THANK YOU FOR COMING!
THAT'S ALL FOLKS.