Thì Hiện tại Hoàn thành Tiếp diễn - Present perfect continuous

#### \*I. Ôn lại thì Hiện tại Hoàn thành



We use the present perfect simple with **past finished actions or experiences** when we **don’t mention** or we don’t know **when** they happened. And we also use the present perfect simple to ask or talk about **situations** that started in the past and have **not finished**.

Chúng ta sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành đơn giản với các hành động hoặc trải nghiệm đã hoàn thành trong quá khứ mà chúng ta không đề cập đến hoặc chúng ta không biết khi nào chúng xảy ra. Và chúng ta cũng sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành đơn giản để hỏi hoặc nói về những tình huống đã bắt đầu trong quá khứ và chưa kết thúc.

## \*II. Công thức Present perfect continuous


We form the present perfect continuous with the present perfect simple of **be** + the **-ing** form of the main verb.

Cách sử dụng Present perfect continuous



### Actions from the past till now – duration

We use the **present perfect continuous** with **action verbs** (dynamic verbs) to talk about situations that started in the past and **have not finished**or**have just finished**.

Chúng ta sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn với các động từ hành động (động từ) để nói về các tình huống bắt đầu trong quá khứ và chưa kết thúc hoặc vừa kết thúc.

* ***Have*** you ***been crying***?
* Sorry I am so dirty, but I***‘ve been painting***.

There is often a**present result** from doing these actions.

Thường có một kết quả hiện tại từ việc thực hiện những hành động này.

* You***‘ve been crying***. (Your eyes are red.)
* I am dirty because I***‘ve been painting***.

We can use the present perfect continuous to talk about **continuous or repeated** actions or situations from the past till now.

Chúng ta có thể sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn để nói về các hành động hoặc tình huống liên tục hoặc lặp đi lặp lại từ quá khứ đến nay.

* She‘***s been calling*** you for days. (=She has repeated this action for several days.)
* I***‘ve been studying*** since you left. (=I have done this action continuously without stopping.)

Các từ dấu hiệu

#### for, since, how long, lately, all day/week/month/etc.

We can use **for, since, how long, lately, all day/week/month/etc.** to ask or say **how long** a situation has been happening.

* I haven’t been feeling well ***lately***.
* He’s been annoying us ***all evening***.
* She’s been studying very hard ***for weeks***.
* ***How long*** have you been playing golf?

Khi nào dùng HTHT và khi nào dùng HTHTTD?

#### Situations that started in the past and still continue

We can use the present perfect simple and the present perfect continuous to talk about situations that started in the past and still continue. But we must use the **present perfect simple** with [non-action verbs](https://test-english.com/grammar-points/a2/present-simple-continuous/) (stative verbs), and we normally use the **present perfect continuous** with **dynamic verbs** (although the present perfect simple is also possible.)

#### Các tình huống đã bắt đầu trong quá khứ và vẫn tiếp tục

Chúng ta có thể sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành và hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn để nói về các tình huống đã bắt đầu trong quá khứ và vẫn tiếp diễn. Nhưng chúng ta phải sử dụng **thì hiện tại hoàn thành** với **các động từ không phải hành động** (động từ chỉ tính chất trạng thái, ví dụ: Think: nghĩ, Believe: tin, Imagine: tưởng tượng, Know: biết, Understand: hiểu), và chúng ta thường sử dụng thì **hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn với động từ chỉ hành động** (mặc dù hiện tại hoàn thành cũng có thể được dùng).

* We***‘ve had*** this car for years.
* I ***haven’t been sleeping*** well lately.

We use the **present perfect continuous** (and NOT simple) with dynamic verbs for situations that started in the past and still continue when we want to **emphasise how long** the situation has lasted.

Chúng ta sử dụng **thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn** (KHÔNG phải thì HTHT) với động từ động cho các tình huống đã bắt đầu trong quá khứ và vẫn tiếp diễn khi chúng ta muốn **nhấn mạnh tình huống đó đã kéo dài bao lâu**.

* 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** for **finished** actions in the past when we don’t say **when**. We use the **present perfect continuous** for actions or situations that maybe have not finished or that maybe have finished (very recently)

#### Tình huống đã hoàn thành và chưa hoàn thành

Chúng ta sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành cho các hành động đã hoàn thành trong quá khứ mà chúng ta không nói khi nào chúng hoàn thành. Chúng ta sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn cho các hành động hoặc tình huống có thể chưa kết thúc hoặc có thể đã kết thúc (rất gần đây)

* Who ***has eaten*** my cookies? (=We would say this if there are no cookies left. The action is finished.
* Who ***has been eating*** my cookies?  (=We would say this if there are some 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 present perfect simple and present perfect continuous for actions with **present results**. We use the **present perfect simple** if the **present results** come **from completing the action**.

#### Hành động với kết quả hiện tại

 Chúng ta có thể sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành và HTHTTD cho các hành động **có kết quả hiện tại**. Chúng ta sử dụng **thì hiện tại hoàn thành** nếu **kết quả hiện tại đến từ việc hoàn thành hành động.**

* Look how nice my car looks. I***‘ve washed*** it. (=The car looks nice because I have finished washing it.)
* Something is different in this house. ***Have*** you ***painted*** it? (=The house looks different because you have completed the action of painting it.)

We use the **present perfect continuous** if the **present results** come **from the process of doing the action**.

Chúng ta sử dụng **thì hiện tại hoàn thành** **tiếp diễn** **nếu kết quả hiện tại đến từ quá trình thực hiện hành động.**

* Sorry I’m so sweaty. I***‘ve been washing*** my car. (=I am sweaty because of the physical activity that washing the car involves.)
* How come you are so dirty? ***Have*** you ***been*** ***painting***? (=You are dirty because of the process of painting.)

#### ****how long**** vs ****how many/much****

We use the **present perfect continuous** to talk about the duration of an action, i.e. about **how long** we have been doing something. And we use the **present perfect simple** to talk about **how many** things or **how much** of something we have done.

Chúng ta sử dụng thì **hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn** để nói về khoảng thời gian của một hành động, tức là chúng ta đã làm một việc gì đó trong **bao lâu**. Và chúng ta sử dụng thì **hiện tại hoàn thành** để nói về **bao nhiêu** việc hoặc bao nhiêu điều chúng ta đã làm.

* I’ve written ***twenty*** e-mails. (I’m talking about **how many** emails I’ve written.)
* I’ve been writing emails ***for hours***. (=I’m talking about **how long** I have spend writing emails)

#### \*III. BÀI TẬP

### Exercise 1

##### Choose the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous to complete the sentences below. If both tenses are possible, use the present perfect continuous.

Top of Form

**1**I  and my legs are really tired now.

a. ‘ve cycled

b. ‘ve been cycling

**2**I'm sorry I'm late,  for a long time?

a. have you waited

b. have you been waiting

**3**How long  Peter?

a. have you known

b. have you been knowing

**4**Somebody  my cookies. There are none left.

a. has been eating

b. has eaten

**5**Somebody  my cookies. There are very few left.

a. has eaten

b. has been eating

**6**How many books ?

a. has she been writing

b. has she written

**7**She must be tired. She  all afternoon.

a. has written

b. has been written

**8**I  all afternoon? I  5 chapters.

a. ‘ve been reading a. ‘ve read

b. ‘ve read b. ‘ve been reading

**9**I think I  chocolate since I was born.

a. ‘ve been liking

b. ‘ve liked

**10**They  for months, and they  three countries so far.

a. have travelled have visited

b. have been travelling have been visiting

### Exercise 2

##### Choose the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous for each gap below.

Top of Form

Page 1 of 2

**1**I \_\_\_\_\_\_ the book you lent me and it's great. I'll give it back to you when I finish it.

*a.*'ve read

*b.*was read

*c.*'ve been reading

**2**Bruce \_\_\_\_\_\_ tennis since he was a child. He \_\_\_\_\_\_  many trophies.

*a.*has been playing / has won

*b.*is playing / has won

*c.*has played / has been winning

**3**You \_\_\_\_\_\_ too much time playing that stupid game!

*a.*'ve spent

*b.*'ve spending

*c.*'ve been spending

**4**You \_\_\_\_\_\_ tennis since 10 o'clock. How many sets \_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

*a.*have played / have you been playing

*b.*have been playing / have you played

*c.*are playing / have you played

**5**He \_\_\_\_\_\_ since he was a little boy. **Choose TWO correct options**

*a.*is fishing

*b.*has fished

*c.*has been fishing

### Exercise 3

##### Complete the dialogues below with the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets. If both tenses are possible, use the present perfect continuous.

Top of Form

**1**A: I'm very tired. We  (walk) too fast.

B: Maybe you are right, we  (walk) 10 kilometres in only one hour and a half.

**2**A: You  (drink). You can't take the car.

B: But I  (only/drink) a couple of beers!

A: That isn't true; you  (drink) four beers.

**3**I  (wait) for you all morning! Where  (you/be) all this time?

**4**I  (teach) in this school for 20 years, and I  (meet) thousands of students from hundreds of different countries.

**5**A: It smells fantastic!

B: Yeah, I  (make) cookies all afternoon.

A: Let me see. Wow! You  (make) a lot of cookies!

**6**A: Someone  (call) all morning. They  (call) at least ten times.

B: Well, you  (sit) next to the phone all this time. You could have picked it up.

**7**I  (work) here for over a month and I  (not meet) the manager yet.

**8**I  (lose) my keys and I  (try) to contact my wife all morning, but she isn't answering her phone.

**9**What's the matter with you? You  (say) anything since this morning.

**10**Look, I  (wash) my car. Doesn't it look new now?

**KEY**

Exercise 1

**1**

Correct answer: 've you been cycling
➪ We use the **present perfect continuous** with dynamic verbs for situations which started in the past and have not finished or **have just finished**.
➪ We use the **present perfect continuous**when the present result comes from**the process of doing the action**: my legs are tired because I have been cycling.

**2**

Correct answer: have you been waiting
➪ We can use both the **present perfect simple or continuous** to talk about situations that started in the past and **have not finished**, but the **present perfect continuous** is more common when the verb is **dynamic** (action verbs).

**3**

Correct answer: have you known
➪ We can use **both** the **present perfect simple and** the present perfect **continuous** with **how long, for, since, recently, lately**to talk about situations that started in the past and still continue.
➪ But we can only use the **present perfect simple** with **stative verbs**, and **know** is a stative verb.

**4**

Correct answer: has eaten
➪ When we use the **present perfect simple** for a past finished action, we focus on the completion of the action; i.e. the **action has been completed** (=there are no cookies left). When we use the **present perfect continuous** we focus on the **duration** of the action; the action has been going on for some time and maybe it's been completed or maybe not.

**5**

Correct answer: has been eating
➪ When we use the **present perfect simple**, we focus on the completion of the action, i.e. **the action has been finished**. And when we use the **present perfect continuous**s we focus on the **duration** of the action; the action has been going on for some time and maybe it’s been finished or maybe not. If there are some cookies left, it means that the action has not been completed, and this is why we need the **present perfect continuous**.

**6**

Correct answer: has she written
➪ We use the **present perfect simple** to talk about **how many** things or **how much** of something we have done (*how many books*).

**7**

Correct answer: has been writing
➪ We use the **present perfect continuous** with **action verbs** (dynamic verbs) to talk about situations that started in the past and **have not finished**or**have just finished**.
➪ With the present perfect continuous, we emphasise the duration of the action: we have been doing something **all morning, all day, etc**.

**8**

Correct answer: 've been reading/'ve read
➪ We use the **present perfect continuous** with **dynamic verbs** for situations which started in the past and are still going on or have just finished. We focus on the duration of the action (*all afternoon*).
➪ We use the **present perfect simple** when we talk about **how many things** or how much of something we have completed (*how many chapters*); we are focusing on the completion of the action.

**9**

Correct answer: 've liked
➪ We can use **both** the **present perfect simple and** the present perfect **continuous** with **how long, for, since, recently, lately**to talk about situations that started in the past and still continue.
➪ But we can only use the **present perfect simple** with **stative verbs**, and **like** is a stative verb.

**10**

Correct answer: have been travelling/have visited
➪ We use the **present perfect continuous** with **action verbs** (dynamic verbs) to talk about situations that started in the past and **have not finished**or**have just finished**. In this sentence the verb **travel**is dynamic and we focus on the duration of the action (*for months*).
➪ We use the **present perfect simple** to talk about **how many** things or **how much** of something we have done. We focus on the completion of the action, i.e. how many things we have finished doing.

Exercise 2

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. b

Exercise 3

**1**

Correct answer (1st gap): have been walking ('ve been walking)

➪ We use the **present perfect continuous** with **dynamic verbs** for situations which started in the past and are still going on or have just finished. There’s normally a present result (I'm tired) that comes **from the process of doing the action**.

Correct answer (2nd gap): have walked ('ve walked)

➪ We use the **present perfect simple** when we talk about **how many things** or how much of something we have done (10 kilometres), because we are focusing on the completion of the action.

**2**

Correct answer (1st gap): have been drinking ('ve been drinking)

➪ We use the **present perfect continuous** with **dynamic verbs** for situations which started in the past and are still going on or have just finished. There’s normally a present result (=You are too drunk to drive) that comes **from the process of doing the action**.

Correct answer (2nd gap): have only drunk ('ve only drunk)

➪ We use the **present perfect simple** when we talk about **how many things** or how much of something we have done (*a couple of beers*), because we are focusing on the completion of the action.

Correct answer (3rd gap): have drunk (have drunk)

➪ We use the **present perfect simple** when we talk about **how many things** or how much of something we have done (*four beers*), because we are focusing on the completion of the action.

**3**

Correct answer (1st gap): have been waiting ('ve been waiting)

➪ We use the **present perfect continuous** with **dynamic verbs** and expressions like **how long, for, since, all ..., lately**, to talk about situations which started in the past and are still going on or have just finished.

Correct answer (2nd gap): have you been

➪ We use the **present perfect simple** with **stative verbs** and expressions like **how long, for, since, all ..., lately**, to talk about situations which started in the past and are still going on or have just finished. **Be** is a stative verb.

**4**

Correct answer (1st gap): have been teaching ('ve been teaching)

➪ We use the **present perfect continuous** with **dynamic verbs** and expressions like **how long, for, since, all ..., lately**, to talk about situations which started in the past and are still going on or have just finished.

Correct answer (2nd gap): have met ('ve met)

➪ We use the **present perfect simple** when we talk about **how many things** or how much of something we have done (*thousands of students*), because we are focusing on the completion of the action.

**5**

Correct answer (1st gap): have been making ('ve been making)

➪ We use the **present perfect continuous** with **dynamic verbs** and expressions like **how long, for, since, all …, lately**, to talk about situations which started in the past and are still going on or have just finished.

**11** Correct answer (2nd gap): have made ('ve made)

➪ We use the **present perfect simple** when we talk about **how many things** or how much of something we have done (*a lot of cookies*), because we are focusing on the completion of the action.

**6**

Correct answer (1st gap): has been calling ('s been calling)

➪ We use the **present perfect continuous** with **dynamic verbs** and expressions like **how long, for, since, all …, lately**, to talk about situations which started in the past and are still going on or have just finished.

Correct answer (2nd gap): have called ('ve called)

➪ We use the **present perfect simple** when we talk about **how many things** or how much of something we have done (*ten times*), because we are focusing on the completion of the action.

Correct answer (3rd gap): have been sitting ('ve been sitting)

➪ We use the **present perfect continuous** with **dynamic verbs** and expressions like **how long, for, since, all …, lately**, to talk about situations which started in the past and are still going on or have just finished.

**7**

Correct answer (1st gap): have been working ('ve been working)

➪ We use the **present perfect continuous** with **dynamic verbs** and expressions like **how long, for, since, all …, lately**, to talk about situations which started in the past and are still going on or have just finished.

Correct answer (2nd gap): have not met (haven't met)

➪ We often use the**present perfect simple** with **just**,**already** and **yet**.

**8**

Correct answer (1st gap): have lost ('ve lost)

➪ We use the **present perfect simple** for single past actions with a present result (=I don't have my keys now) when we don't say **when** they happened. We use the present perfect continuous to talk about **continuous or repeated** actions or situations from the past till now. If we say **I've been loosing my keys** we mean that I have lost them several times from the past till now.

Correct answer (2nd gap): have been trying ('ve been trying)

➪ We use the **present perfect continuous** with **dynamic verbs** and expressions like **how long, for, since, all …, lately**, to talk about situations which started in the past and are still going on or have just finished.

**9**

Correct answer: have not said (haven't said)

➪ We use the **present perfect simple** when we talk about **how many things** or how much of something we have done (*anything*), because we are focusing on the completion of the action.

**10**

Correct answer: have washed ('ve washed)

➪ We use the **present perfect simple** to talk about recent actions with present results when the **present result** comes from **completing the action**: the car looks like new because I have finished cleaning it.

Bottom of Form

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