



## Presentation

### Present simple

Use the present simple to talk about:

- Facts: *I work for the same company.*
- Habits: *I eat a lot of Indian food.*
- Routines: *I start work at nine.*

### Present continuous

Use the present continuous to talk about:

- Something happening at or around the time of speaking: *We're opening new offices.*
- A temporary situation: *I'm staying at the hotel this week.*
- A changing situation: *The company is expanding.*

We normally use stative verbs with the present simple tense and NOT the present continuous tense: *I love curry!* / *I'm loving curry!*

You can use both the present perfect simple and the present perfect continuous to talk about an action, event or situation that started in the past and continues in the present:

*I've been here since Monday.* (I'm still here.)

*I've been visiting clients all week.* (I started on Monday and I'm still visiting clients.)

### Present perfect simple or present perfect continuous?

You can use the present perfect simple or continuous when you talk about facts which are long term:

*I've worked for this company all my life.*

*I've been working for this company all my life.*

You can use both forms with verbs such as *live, work, teach*.

You also use the present perfect simple with stative verbs: *How long have you been here?*

You use the present perfect continuous to talk about:

- something temporary: *I've been working in our new offices all week.*
- repeated actions: *I've been visiting clients every day.*

You usually use dynamic verbs in the present perfect continuous to talk about an action, or series of actions, that is still in progress: *I've been talking to clients.*

### how long, for / since

You often use the present perfect with *how long, for* and *since*. Use *for* to talk about a **period of time**. Use *since* with the **point in time** and **when it started**:

A: *How long have you been here?*

B: *For about an hour.*

A: *How long have you been working here?*

B: *Since I left school.*

## Exercises

## 1 Make sentences with the words. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 They / currently / develop  
They are currently developing a new type of medicine for the flu.
- 2 The postman / deliver / our letters  
..... once a day.
- 3 You / always / talk  
..... during the movie. It's so annoying!
- 4 This room / be / always / cold  
.....
- 5 Why / my course fees / go up  
..... again this term?
- 6 It's night time and the wind / blow  
..... when there's a loud scream in the air ...

## 2 Write the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous. Use the present perfect continuous where possible.

- 1 Sorry, I didn't call you back. I 've been working (work) long hours every day this week.
- 2 Wow! I ..... (not/see) you for ages. You look great!
- 3 How long ..... (you/be) here?
- 4 How long ..... (wait) for me?
- 5 I'm surprised you haven't seen them. They ..... (stay) at the same hotel as you.
- 6 Sandra ..... (want) to become a doctor since she was a child.
- 7 Frank ..... (talk) about the new girl in his class ever since she arrived.
- 8 In my life, I ..... (always/spend) too much time on unimportant things.

## 3 Choose the correct options. In some cases, both verb forms are possible.

## Language from the Stone Age

Everyone <sup>1</sup>*agree / agrees* that language is <sup>2</sup>*always changing / changing always*. For example, words often disappear after a few years and new ones – especially among teenagers and young adults – <sup>3</sup>*are appearing / have appeared* all the time. But speakers of English <sup>4</sup>*are using / have been using* certain words <sup>5</sup>*for / since* tens of thousands of years. That's what researchers at the University of Reading now <sup>6</sup>*believe / are believing*.

Dr Mark Pagel, who is leading the research at the University of Reading, <sup>7</sup>*thinks / is thinking* that words including 'I', 'we' and 'two' <sup>8</sup>*are / have been* with us <sup>9</sup>*for / since* the

Stone Age. Over the last few months, his team <sup>10</sup>*is comparing / has been comparing* modern and ancient languages using computers and the results show that humans <sup>11</sup>*have said / have been saying* some words for the last 15,000 to 20,000 years.

Since these findings, Dr Pagel <sup>12</sup>*is also studying / has also been studying* how quickly words change or disappear. For example, numbers and pronouns <sup>13</sup>*don't often change / aren't often changing* because we use them extremely often. However, less frequently used words <sup>14</sup>*evolve / are evolving* more quickly and are also likely to die out very quickly.

