

ENGLISH WORKSHEET		
Name:		
Grade: 4º Medio	Date:	
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# The Present Perfect Continuous

## GRAMMAR

1. FORM:

a I, YOU, WE, THEY HAVE BEEN + V-ING  
as in *We have been talking...*

b HE, SHE, IT HAS BEEN V-ING  
as in *It has been snowing ...*

AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE, INTERROGATIVE:

*We have been waiting for her for two hours.*  
*You haven't been doing anything lately!*  
*Have you been working out? You're so fit!*  
*How long have we been waiting for her?*  
*What has she been doing?*

2. USAGE:

a This verb tense stresses the duration of the action. Prepositions since and for can be used.

*She has been playing in the garden for hours. (she's still there)*

b It's also used to describe a long action that began in the past and has just stopped. The result of the action is clear or implied.

*It has been raining. The ground is still wet.*

c. We can also use it to talk about something that has been in progress recently or lately.


*You look wonderful! Have you been working out lately?*

*Have you been smoking recently? I can smell cigarette smoke here!*


*You haven't been taking things seriously lately.*

## PRACTICE


Complete the dialogues between a writer and a reporter using the Present Perfect Continuous and the necessary prepositions:




R: How long \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (you- write) books?<sup>1</sup>  
W: \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>  
them \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> five years.




R: How long \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in Africa?<sup>4</sup>  
W: I \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> (live) in Africa  
\_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup>1998.  
R: How long \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ <sup>7</sup> (your guide -work) with you?  
W: He \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ <sup>8</sup> (work) with me \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> two years.




R: What else \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (you-do) in Africa?<sup>10</sup>  
W: I \_\_\_\_\_  
(take)<sup>11</sup> photos for my guidebook.  
R: How long \_\_\_\_\_  
(travel)<sup>12</sup> around Kenya?




W: \_\_\_\_\_  
<sup>13</sup> (I - travel) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>14</sup> 6 a.m.  
R: \_\_\_\_\_  
<sup>15</sup> (you-walk) around Kenya?  
W: I \_\_\_\_\_  
(drive)<sup>16</sup> and \_\_\_\_\_ (walk)<sup>17</sup>



R: \_\_\_\_\_  
(you - ride)<sup>18</sup> elephants too?  
W: No, I \_\_\_\_\_<sup>19</sup>. But I \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (send)<sup>20</sup> photos of  
elephants and many other animals to  
some magazines. I've sold most of my  
photos. I \_\_\_\_\_  
(think)<sup>21</sup> of becoming a full time  
photographer.  
R: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ <sup>22</sup> (I-consider) changing my  
job \_\_\_\_\_<sup>23</sup> two years!





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**III. Choose the right alternative using the Reported Speech.**

1. I can swim really fast.
  - a) He told me that he could swim really fast.
  - b) He said could swim very fast.
  - c) He said me that he could swim really fast.
  
2. There was an accident outside in the supermarket.
  - a) He said there were an accident outside in the supermarket.
  - b) He said there had been an accident outside in the supermarket.
  - c) He said there has been an accident outside in the supermarket.
  
3. Tom said: "I am going to London tomorrow"
  - a) Tom said he was going to London tomorrow.
  - b) Tom said he is going to London tomorrow.
  - c) Tom said he been going to London Tomorrow.
  
4. Which sentence is NOT correct.
  - a) Karen said she was going to be late.
  - b) James said he will help me.
  - c) Lisa said she didn't have a map.
  
5. Paul : " I won't be at the meeting tomorrow"
  - a) Paul said to me that he wouldn't be at the meeting tomorrow.
  - b) Paul said to me that I wouldn't be at the meeting tomorrow.
  - c) Paul said to me that he couldn't be at the meeting tomorrow.
  
6. Me : "I have done it"
  - a) I told you that I did it.
  - b) I told you that I have done it.
  - c) I told you that I had done it.
  
7. Danny: " I will meet with my mom next weekend"
  - a) Danny said to me that I would meet with her mom next weekend.
  - b) Danny said to me that she would meet with my mom next weekend.
  - c) Danny said to me that she would meet with her mom next weekend.
  
7. John: "My daughter is learning French and she is very happy"
  - a) John said that his daughter was learning French and she was very happy.
  - b) John told me that her daughter was learning French and she was very happy.
  - c) John said to me that his daughter had been learning French and she was very happy.

**IV. Read and answer the questions.**

## Morocco

Morocco is a country in Africa. It is the most northwestern country. It borders the Atlantic Ocean to the west and the Mediterranean Sea to the north. It borders Algeria to the east.

Folk stories are a very important part of Moroccan culture. These are stories that tell about the beliefs, traditions, and history of Morocco and the Moroccan people. From these stories, listeners can learn a lot about Morocco and what is important to Moroccans.

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### Moroccan Folk Stories

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"Folk" means people from a particular country who have a certain way of life.

There are many Moroccan Folk stories that are still told throughout Morocco today. These stories each teach lessons and give an insight to Moroccan culture. An "insight" is an understanding of something.

Many Moroccan folk stories have similar themes. A "theme" is an idea or topic that repeats itself. Travelling is an important theme in these folk stories as are animals, Islam, family, and respect. The stories always feature (talk about) the landscape of Morocco from the deserts to the mountains and the cities.



Water and housing are also very important themes in Moroccan folk stories. This is probably because both water and housing are hard to find, yet very important, in the desert.

One of the most loved Moroccan folk stories is called, "The Girl Who Lived With Gazelles." The story involves many of the themes typically used in Moroccan folk stories including family, Islam, animals, respect, and the desert.

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### **The Girl Who Lived with Gazelles**

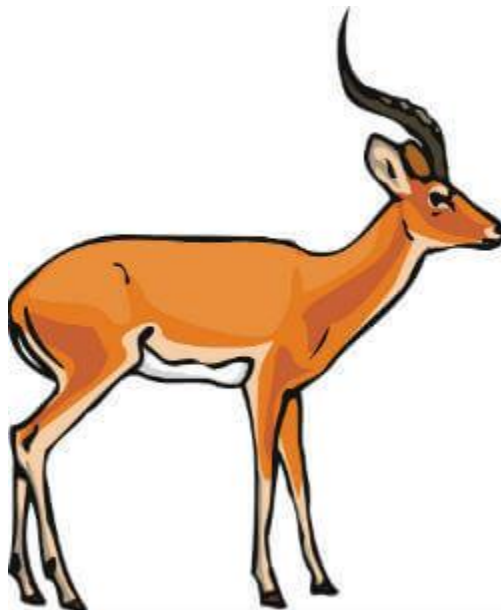
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There was once a young girl who lived with her father in the city.

The father went away on a business trip. When he came back, the city's priest, who was a bad man, told him an evil lie about the girl. Though the lie was not true, the father believed the priest and banished the girl to the desert. "Banished" means sent away forever.



In the desert, the girl was adopted (taken care of) by a herd (group) of gazelles. A "gazelle" is a kind of animal similar to a deer or horse. She lived with the gazelles for many years.



One day, a handsome prince came by and saw the girl. The two fell in love and got married. Together, they had a son.

However, the prince's advisor was jealous of the love between the prince and the girl. Because of this, he stole the baby. The girl was so upset and frightened (scared) that she ran away to a village nearby. There she wore a man's cloths and found work.

Many years later, the village was holding a hunting competition. The girl's father, the priest, the prince, and the advisor were all there. The girl recognized them (knew who they were), but they did not recognize her.

At the competition, the girl stood up and told her life story to the crowd.

Everyone immediately recognized her. They understood she was telling the truth! The girl, the prince, and her father were all happily reunited (brought together again). The priest and advisor were banished to prison.

They soon learned that the son who had been stolen was actually living in the village. The girl and her husband, the prince, were then reunited with their son.

The prince was so happy that he passed a law that said that hunters could not hunt (kill) gazelles. From that day on, the gazelles were protected from harm.

## **Morocco - Exercises**

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### **Vocabulary Questions**

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1. What does "insight" mean?

- a) understanding
- b) view
- c) look at
- d) listen to

2. What does "theme" mean?

- a) story
- b) idea that repeats itself
- c) feature
- d) family

3. What does "banished" mean?

- a) brought home
- b) found to be lying
- a) send away forever

b) found to be telling the truth

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### Grammar Questions

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1. From these stories, listeners can learn \_\_\_\_\_ lot about Morocco.

a) a

b) the

c) an

d) that

2. Many Moroccan folk stories \_\_\_\_\_ similar themes.

a) have

b) had

c) had had

d) will have

3. The father went away \_\_\_\_\_ a business trip.

a) in

b) at

c) on

d) to

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### Comprehension Questions

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1. What are some themes in Moroccan folk stories?

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2. Why did the girl's father banish her to the desert?

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3. What did the prince do at the end of the story because he was so happy?

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