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Past perfect simple and continuous

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Beside or besides? Between or among? Born or borne? Bring, take and fetch Can, could or may? Classic or classical? Come or go? Consider or regard? Consist, comprise or compose? Content or contents? Different from, different to or different than? Do or make? Down, downwards or downward? During or for? Each or every? East or eastern; north or northern? Economic or economical? Efficient or effective? Elder, eldest or older, oldest? End or finish? Especially or specially? Except or except for? Expect, hope or wait? Experience or experiment? Fall or fall down? Far or a long way? Farther, farthest or further, furthest? Fast, quick or quickly? Fell or felt? Female or feminine; male or masculine? Finally, at last, lastly or in the end? First, firstly or at first? Fit or suit? Following or the following? For or since? Forget or leave? Full or filled? Fun or funny? Get or go? Grateful or thankful? Hear or listen (to)? High or tall? Historic or historical? House or home? How is ...? or What is ... like? If or when? If or whether? Ill or sick? Imply or infer? In the way or on the way? It's or its? Late or lately? Lay or lie? Lend or borrow? Less or fewer? Look at, see or watch? Low or short? Man, mankind or people? Maybe or may be? Maybe or perhaps? Nearest or next? Never or not ... ever? Nice or sympathetic? No doubt or without doubt? No or not? Nowadays, these days or today? Open or opened? Opportunity or possibility? Opposite or in front of? Other, others, the other or another? Out or out of? Permit or permission? Person, persons or people? Pick or pick up? Play or game? Politics, political, politician or policy? Price or prize? Principal or principle? Quiet or quite? Raise or rise? Remember or remind? Right or rightly? Rob or steal? Say or tell? So that or in order that? Sometimes or sometime? Sound or noise? Speak or talk? Such or so? There, their or they're? Towards or toward? Wait or wait for? Wake, wake up or awaken? Worth or worthwhile? Nouns, pronouns and determiners Determiners Nouns Noun phrases Pronouns Pronouns Each other, one another Everyone, everybody, everything, everywhere It Gender No one, nobody, nothing, nowhere One One and one's Pronouns: personal (I, me, you, him, it, they, etc.) Pronouns: possessive (my, mine, your, yours, etc.) Pronouns: reflexive (myself, themselves, etc.) Pronouns: indefinite (-body, -one, -thing, -where) Pronouns: one, you, we, they Relative pronouns Questions: interrogative pronouns (what, who) Someone, somebody, something, somewhere That Quantifiers A bit All Any Both Either Enough Least, the least, at least Less Little, a little, few, a few Lots, a lot, plenty Many More Most, the most, mostly Much, many, a lot of, lots of: quantifiers No, none and none of Plenty Some Some and any Question words How What When Where Which Who, whom Whose Why Using nouns Prepositions and particles Using English Collocation Functions Numbers Dates Measurements Number Time People and places Place and movement Abroad Away and away from Back Inside Nearby Outside Up Politeness Reported speech Sexist language Spoken English Types of English Useful phrases Writing Verbs Tenses and time Verb forms Verb patterns Phrasal verbs and multi-word verbs Passive voice Modal verbs and modality Conditionals and wishes Using verbs Table of irregular verbs Words, sentences and clauses Word classes and phrase classes Word formation Word order and focus Conjunctions and linking words Clauses and sentences Relative clauses Negation Negation Neither, neither ... nor and not ... either Not Neither, neither ... nor and not ... either Not Forming negative statements, questions and imperatives Negation: two negatives Negative clauses with any, anybody, anyone, anything, anywhere Negation in non-finite clauses Negative prefixes and suffixes Negative adverbs: hardly, seldom, etc. Negation: emphasising Negation of think, believe, suppose, hope Questions Prev Article Next Article PAST PERFECT TENSE & PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE 1. Past Perfect Tense is used to express the past action, already finished when another past action happened. (In such sentences, it is not emphasized how long or how many times the action has continued. It is emphasized that the action had happened before another action. However, sometimes we can see the duration of the action in a sentence. In this case also, Past Perfect Tense shows that the action was completed at the given time and it is emphasized that the event started and finished in the past, not the duration of the event.) Examples: I had made a decision before you called me. When she arrived, the bus had already left. My mother had written three books before she died. I had never seen him for 5 days. But I saw him yesterday. (the event was completed – I finally saw it) When her husband died, they had been married for 30 years. (the state was completed – They were no longer married) HOWEVER; Past Perfect Continuous Tense is used to express a past action which started in the past and continued to happen after another action or time in the past. (In such sentences, Past Perfect Continuous Tense tell us "how long the action had continued" or " the duration of the action" is emphasized more in this tense. Namely, Past Perfect Continuous Tense shows that the action was not completed after that time (the event continued to happen) and it is emphasized the duration of the event.) Examples: We had been looking for the wallet for 2 hours when Susan found it. She had been writing reports since morning when the boss came the office. Tom had been sitting in the garden for 2 hours when his friends went to the cinema. They had been celebrating their wedding anniversary for hours when David arrived. My wife had been cooking the meal since 4 o'clock when my father called us. 2. In reported speech, Past Perfect Tense is used instead of "Simple Past Tense and Present Perfect Tense in direct speech") Examples: He told us he had visited Paris twice before. (He told 'I have visited Paris twice before ') Jackson asked the singer when he had sung his first song. (Jackson asked the singer 'When did you sing your first song?') HOWEVER; In reported speech, Past Perfect Continuous Tense is used instead of "Past Continuous Tense and Present Perfect Continuous Tense in direct speech " Examples: She told him she had been living in London. (She told 'I was living in London') My father said he had been painting all the walls since Monday. (My father said 'I have been painting all the walls since Monday') ATTENTION! We use Past Perfect Tense with stative verbs / non-continuous verbs / mixed verbs instead of Past Perfect Continuous Tense Examples: They had understood the subject. (we can not say ...had been understanding...) We had believed you. (we can not say ...had been believing...) Linda had appeared confused. (we can not say ...had been appearing...) Prev Article Next Article English grammar practice exercise, upper-intermediate / advanced level This exercise focuses on the difference between the past perfect simple and past perfect continuous. I / you / he / she / it / we / they had gone. I / you / he / she / it / we / they hadn't gone. Had I / you / he / she / it / we / they gone? I / you / he / she / it / we / they had been going. I / you / he / she / it / we / they hadn't been going. Had I / you / he / she / it / we / they been going? Complete the sentences below by putting the verb in brackets into the past perfect simple or past perfect continuous: I didn't been to London. I hadn't been to London. We use the helping verb had (negative = hadn't) in the past perfect. When I saw him, I noticed that he had a haircut. When I saw him I noticed that he had had a haircut. The action (a haircut) happened before the other past action (I noticed). We use the past perfect for the action which happened first to make the time order clear to the listener. He told me has been to London. He told me he had been to London. His original words were: "I have been to London." However, in reported speech we move the tense back – the present perfect (have been) becomes past perfect (had been). I had working hard, so I felt very tired.I had been worked hard, so I felt very tired. The form of the past perfect continuous is had + been + verb (-ing). I had been hearing the song many times before. I had heard the song many times before. Some verbs (called stative verbs) are not normally used in the continuous form, e.g. know, like, understand, believe, hear, etc. English grammar can be a bit tricky (hard) for non-native speakers, and the Past Perfect Tense is no exception. Even though it is called the past 'perfect' tense, learning how to use it does not always happen 'perfectly'! However, with some hard work and practice, you will be able to fully understand how to use this tense and use it during conversations. Watch the video and then, read on and I can help you to 'perfect' this tense! What is the Past Perfect? The Past Perfect Tense refers to something that occurred in the past, before another action in the past. In other words, it expresses one event that was completed before another past event. Basically, when we use the past perfect, we are referring to a time earlier than before right now. It sounds complicated but it is really quite simple. In this example, Event A happened first and Event B happened more recently. Event A: I already had eaten 7 pancakes Event B: when my friends got to the restaurant. Both events occurred in the past, but Event A happened before Event B. In retrospect, it was probably rude that I ate 7 pancakes before my friends arrived at the restaurant to meet me. I guess I was just really hungry and I really like pancakes! Past Perfect Structure To form a sentence in the Past Perfect Tense, start with the subject followed by the auxiliary verb 'to have' conjugated in the past simple. Then, use the past participle form of the main verb. Subject + had + past participle Here are a few examples: He had jumped into the water before she told him how cold it was. They hadn't locked the door before their friend arrived. Had you already seen the monkeys when the safari ended? I had finished the race before he was halfway finished. Past Perfect Continuous The Past Perfect Continuous Tense is very similar to the Past Perfect Tense. We use it to express something that started in the past and continued until another event happened in the past. In other words, it is a continuous occurrence in the past that stopped at another specific point in the past. Instead of being a finite past action, it refers to an something ongoing in the past. In this example, Event A started first and continued until Event B occurred. Event A: I had been laughing for an hour Event B: when my friend told me to stop. Both events happened in the past. I had been laughing for the duration of one hour. My laughing continued until my friend told me to stop. My friend's joke must have been incredibly funny! Past Perfect Continuous Structure The Past Perfect Continuous structure should be pretty simple for you because it starts in the exact same way as the Past Perfect Tense! Begin with the subject followed by the auxiliary verb 'to have' conjugated in the past simple. This is followed by the past participle form of the verb 'to be' and then the present continuous form of the main verb. Subject + had + been + present continuous ... Here are a few examples: We had been working for six hours when our boss told us to go home. Had you already been waiting for a bus when she told you she could give you a ride? I had not been eating for eight hours when she finally served dinner. She had been shopping for almost an hour when she got an important phone call. Compared to Other Tenses It is important not to mix up the Past Perfect Tense with the Present Perfect Tense because it would lead to confusion! The meanings are very different. While the Past Perfect Tense refers to something that happened in the past before another past event, the Present Perfect Tense refers to something that started in the past and continues into the present. To help you remember the difference here is an easy trick: In the PAST Perfect, the past action occurs before another PAST action. In the PRESENT Perfect, the action started in the past and continues to the PRESENT. In other words: In the PAST Perfect, the reference point is the PAST. In the PRESENT Perfect, the reference point is the PRESENT. past simple present perfect simple and continuous exercises. past simple vs present perfect simple and continuous. past simple present perfect simple and continuous exercises pdf. past simple vs past perfect simple and continuous. past perfect simple and continuous exercises. past perfect simple and continuous exercises pdf. past perfect simple and continuous british council. past perfect simple and continuous games

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