

Lesson 2D



PRESENT PERFECT

..... VS

PRESENT PERFECT

CONTINUOUS

Difference between Present Perfect and Present perfect Continuous

Form

Present perfect simple

Regular

Have /has + **past participle**

- She **has watched** TV.

Irregular

- He **has written** a novel.

Present perfect continuous

Have/ has + **been** + **verb+ing**

- I **have been walking** the dog.
- She **has been learning** English for two years.

& Present Perfect Present Perfect Continuous



Present Perfect



Present Perfect Continuous

S + have/has + V3

S + have/has + been + V-ing

Finished actions

E.g: The kids have played for 2 hours

Uninished actions

E.g: The kids have been playing since morning.

Permanent actions

E.g: I have taught English for 12 years.

Temporary actions

E.g: I have been teaching this class for one hour.

Emphasize on the result of the action

E.g: He has repaired the car.

Emphasize on the duration of the action

E.g: He has been repairing the car for 2 hours.

Indicate "how much/how many have been completed"

E.g: It has taken six years to write this book.

Indicate "how much/how many have been completed"

E.g: He has been studying English for two months.



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE vs PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Present Perfect

Finished actions.

The kids have played for two hours.

Permanent actions.

I have taught English for 12 years.

Emphasis on the result of the action.

He has repaired the car.

Indicate how much/many have been completed.

It has taken six years to write this book.

Present Perfect Continuous

Unfinished actions.

The kids have been playing since morning.

Temporary actions.

I have been teaching this class for one hour.

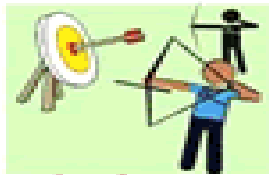
Emphasis on the duration of the action.

He has been repairing the car for two hours.

Indicate how long something has been happening.

I have been studying English for two months.

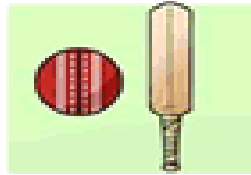
Sports and Games



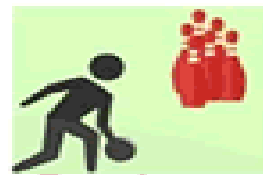
Archery



Badminton



Cricket



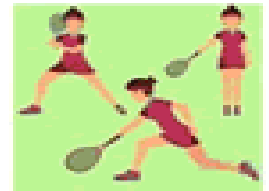
Bowling



Boxing



Curling



Tennis



Skateboarding



Surfing



Hockey



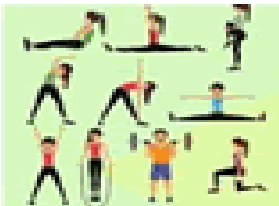
Figure Skating



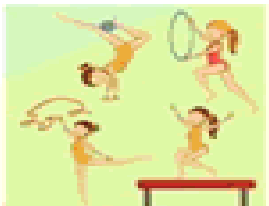
Yoga



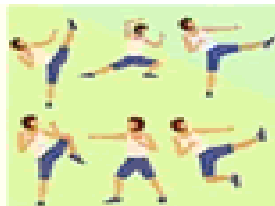
Fencing



Fitness



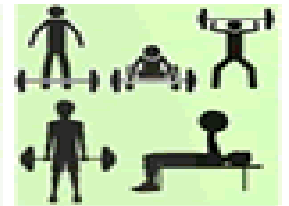
Gymnastics



Karate



Volleyball



Weightlifting



Basketball



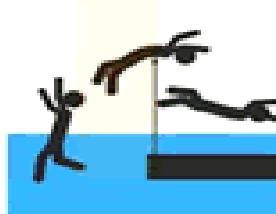
Baseball



Am. Football



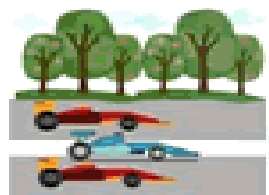
Wrestling



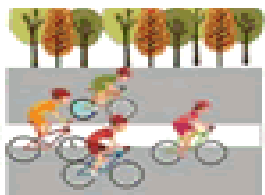
High Jump



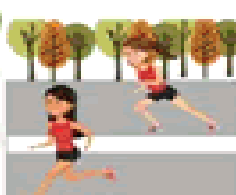
Hang Gliding



Car Racing



Cycling



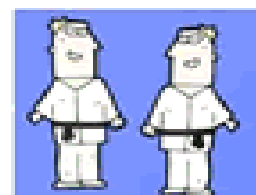
Running



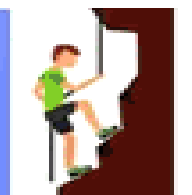
Table Tennis



Fishing



Judo



Climbing



golf
course



baseball
field



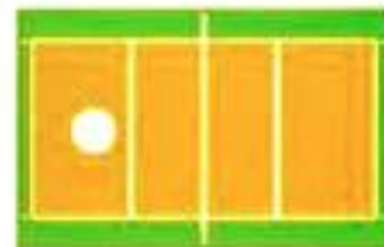
soccer
field



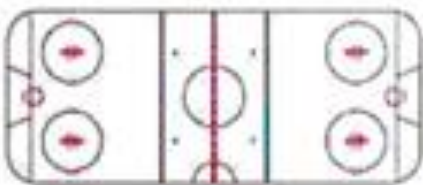
football
field



basketball
court



volleyball
court



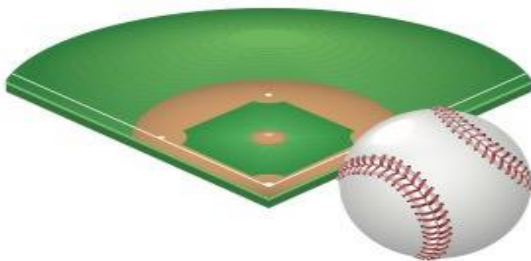
hockey
rink



tennis
court



american football field



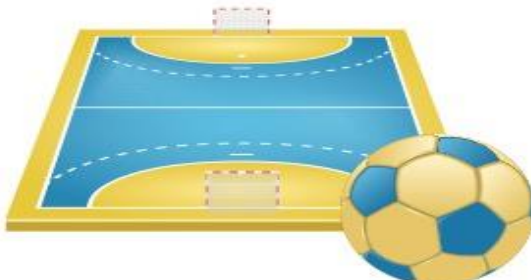
baseball field



basketball court



football field



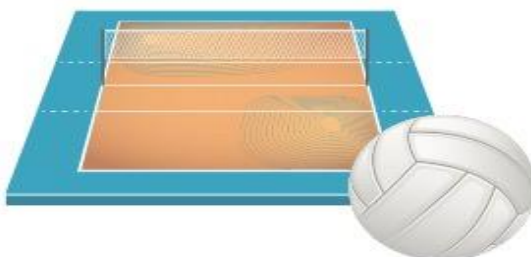
futsal court



ice hockey rink



tennis court



volleyball court



+



=



Pan

Cake

Pancake

COMPOUND NOUNS



+



=



Butter

Fly

Butterfly



+



=



Sun

Flower

Sunflower



+



=



Water

Melon

Watermelon



+



=



Pine

Apple

Pineapple

Compound Nouns

One Word	Hyphenated	More Than One Word
housekeeper	mother-in-law	dining room
showcase	runner-up	ice cream
bookmark	great-grandmother	maid of honor
football	kilowatt-hour	music box



What are compound nouns?

How To Form Compound Nouns	
noun + noun	lunchtime, boyfriend, heartache
verb + noun	haircut, sweatshirt, buzzkill
adjective + noun	smartphone, bluebird, greenhouse
preposition + noun	downtown, bystander, overtime
verb + preposition	breakdown, offshoot, uproar
separate words	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Noun + noun</i>: house party, grandfather clock, sweater vest• <i>Verb + noun</i>: flash flood, grab bag, slam dunk• <i>Adjective + noun</i>: quick fix, double agent, close call
with hyphens	know-it-all, hocus-pocus, merry-go-round

COMPOUND NOUN

Definition

A compound noun is a noun that includes two or more than two words by mixing them in a single noun

List of Compound Noun

- bathroom
- chopstick
- homework
- seashell
- coastline
- password
- notebook
- homework
- marketplace
- cowboy
- cupboard
- air conditioner
- air raid
- alarm clock
- assembly line

*The first sentence contains a compound adjective. The second sentence doesn't. However the meaning of the two sentences is very different as can be seen in the picture below:

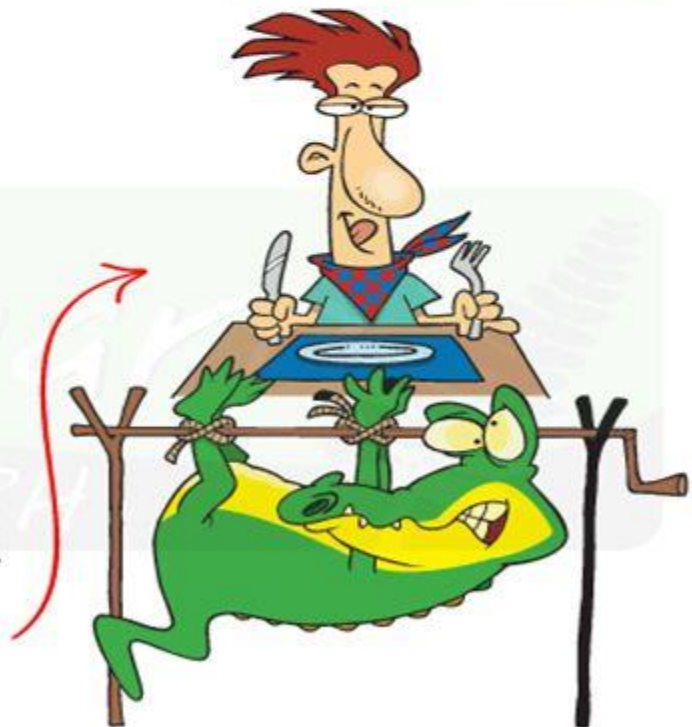
Compound Adjectives

The hyphen makes a big difference



I saw a man-eating alligator.

I saw a man eating alligator.



A hyphen can make a difference in meaning.



hyphen

I saw a **man-eating** alligator.*Compound Adjective*

Here I am **describing** the alligator, that it is one that eats people.

What type of alligator?
A man-eating alligator.

(who was)

I saw a **man eating** alligator.

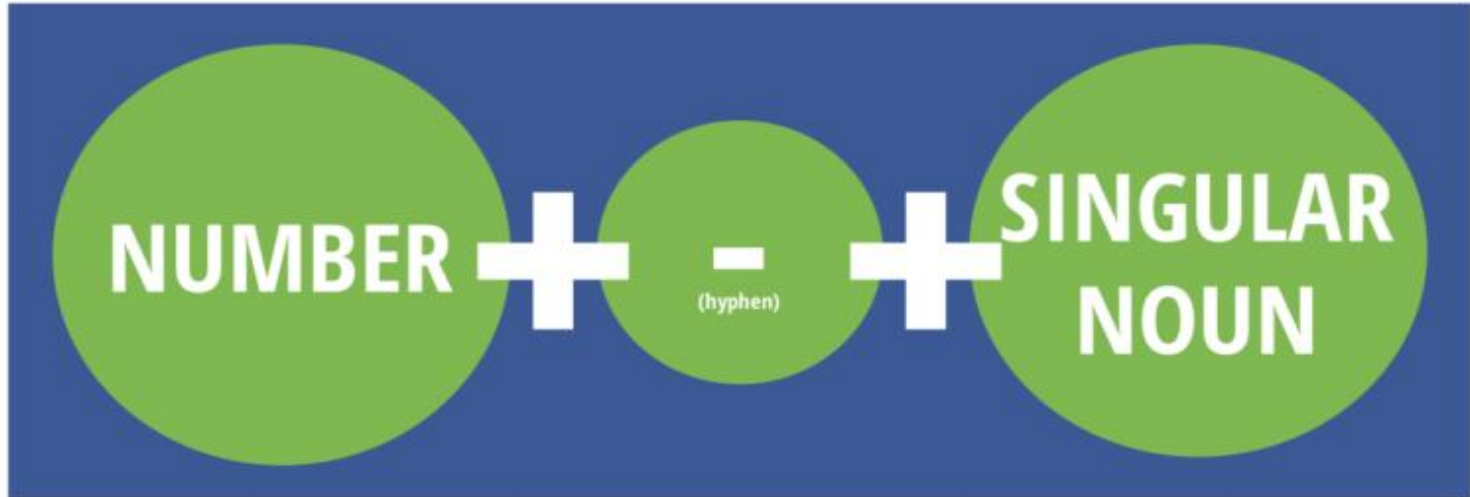
Here I am talking about how I saw a man who was eating alligator (meat). I am **NOT** describing the alligator.

A hyphen can make a big difference in meaning.

A **compound adjective** is an adjective that contains **two or more words** joined by a **hyphen**. They appear before a noun and act as a **single idea** (adjective) that describes something.

Compound Adjectives with Numbers

You can make compound adjectives with numbers by combining a number and a singular noun with a hyphen.



If the number is **less than 10**,
write out the number (e.g., one, two, three).

a **seven-day** trip
a **five-year** loan
a **one-hour** class
a **two-person** tent
a **four-door** car

If the number is **10 or greater**,
use the numeral (e.g., 10, 50, 500).

a **12-hour** shift
a **30-year** loan
a **45-minute** class
a **26-mile** run
a **100-hour** course

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES WITH NUMBERS

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We took a three-hour flight to Rome.

number hyphen noun

a two-day journey

a ten-page report

a five-minute walk

SINGULAR!

- ✗ They are on a **two-days** trip.
- ✓ They are on a **two-day** trip.