

Present Perfect Continuous – Test 1



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 30

Elige la opción correcta (A, B, C o D) en cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Forma – afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas

Elige la forma correcta para completar cada oración.

- Maria _____ English for three years.
A has been learning B have been learning C is learning D has been learn
- They _____ for the bus since 8 o'clock.
A has been waiting B have been waiting C are waiting D have been wait
- I _____ very well recently.
A haven't sleeping B don't been sleeping
C haven't been sleeping D hasn't been sleeping
- _____ you been working here long?
A Are B Have C Has D Did
- How long _____ she been living in Lisbon?
A has B have C is D does
- Which sentence is correct?
A We've been playing tennis since two hours.
B We've been play tennis for two hours.
C We've been playing tennis for two hours.
D We're been playing tennis for two hours.
- "Have you been running?" – "Yes, I _____."
A am B did C been D have
- It _____ all morning, so the streets are wet.
A has been raining B have been raining C has been rained D has raining
- Tom has been _____ (study) all night.
A studing B studying C studied D study
- My brother and I _____ to each other lately.
A hasn't been talking B haven't been talked
C don't been talking D haven't been talking

Parte 2: Significado y uso

Elige la opción que mejor se ajuste al significado de cada oración.

- Kenji has been working at the hospital _____ 2019.
A for B since C from D during

12. She's been waiting _____ forty minutes.
A since **B** ago **C** for **D** during
13. "Why are your hands so dirty?" – "I _____ in the garden."
A work **B** 've been work **C** was been working **D** 've been working
14. Lena _____ three emails so far this morning.
A has been writing **B** has written **C** is writing **D** have been writing
15. I _____ this book for a week, but I'm only on page 50.
A have been reading **B** have read **C** read **D** am reading
16. How long _____ Sam?
A have you been knowing **B** are you knowing
C have you known **D** do you know
17. "Ana has been painting the kitchen." What does this sentence mean?
A She finished painting a long time ago.
B She started painting and may not have finished yet.
C She is going to paint the kitchen tomorrow.
D She paints kitchens as her job.
18. Which sentence is correct?
A I've been owning this car for ten years. **B** I've been having this car for ten years.
C I have this car for ten years. **D** I've had this car for ten years.
19. "You're out of breath!" – " _____ "
A Have you been running? **B** Have you run?
C Did you been running? **D** Are you been running?
20. I've been feeling tired _____.
A ago **B** lately **C** yesterday **D** last week

Parte 3: Encuentra el error

Cada oración contiene un error. Elige la parte de la oración que es incorrecta.

21. She have been working here since May.
A have **B** been **C** working **D** since May
22. We've been waiting here since forty minutes.
A We've **B** been waiting **C** here **D** since
23. How long are you been learning to drive?
A How long **B** are **C** been learning **D** to drive
24. I've been knowing Priya since we were children.
A I've **B** been knowing **C** since **D** were
25. They haven't been play football this week because of the rain.
A haven't **B** been play **C** this week **D** because of

Parte 4: Gramática en contexto

Lee el correo electrónico y responde a las preguntas.

Hi Jonas,

Sorry I haven't written for a while. Things have been really busy here! I've been working at a new café since March, and I love it. I've been learning how to make all kinds of coffee, and my manager says I'm getting better every day.

In my free time, I've been taking guitar lessons. I've only had six lessons so far, but I've already learned four songs. My neighbours probably aren't very happy, because I've been practising every evening!

The only problem is that I haven't been sleeping very well. The café opens at seven, so I've been getting up at half past five. I'm always tired.

What about you? Have you been looking for a new flat? Write soon and tell me everything.

Love,
Chiara

26. How long has Chiara been working at the café?
- A** For a week. **B** Since last year.
C Since March. **D** She doesn't work there yet.
27. Why does Chiara write "I've only had six lessons" and not "I've only been having six lessons"?
- A** Because 'have' is never used in the continuous form.
B Because she is counting completed lessons, so the present perfect simple is needed.
C Because the lessons happened last year.
D Because she is talking about the future.
28. Which sentence from the email describes a repeated activity that is still continuing?
- A** I've already learned four songs. **B** I've only had six lessons so far.
C The café opens at seven. **D** I've been practising every evening.
29. Chiara is tired because she _____ very well.
- A** hasn't been sleeping **B** isn't been sleeping
C hasn't been slept **D** doesn't been sleeping
30. Which question could Jonas ask Chiara in his reply?
- A** How long are you playing the guitar?
B How long have you been play the guitar?
C How long have you been playing the guitar?
D How long do you been playing the guitar?

Soluciones – Present Perfect Continuous – Test 1

1 A	2 B	3 C	4 B	5 A	6 C	7 D	8 A	9 B	10 D
11 B	12 C	13 D	14 B	15 A	16 C	17 B	18 D	19 A	20 B
21 A	22 D	23 B	24 B	25 B	26 C	27 B	28 D	29 A	30 C

Explicaciones

- A** – Con un sujeto en singular usamos 'has been' + verbo en -ing.
- B** – Con 'They' se usa 'have been' + verbo en -ing para una acción que empezó en el pasado y continúa ahora.
- C** – La forma negativa es 'haven't been' + verbo en -ing, y con 'I' se usa 'have'.
- B** – Las preguntas empiezan con 'have/has', y con 'you' se usa 'have'.
- A** – Después de 'How long' usamos 'has' con 'she' + been + verbo en -ing.
- C** – Usamos 'for' con un período de tiempo y 'have been' + verbo en -ing.
- D** – Las respuestas cortas repiten el auxiliar 'have'.
- A** – Con 'It' se usa 'has been' + -ing; las calles mojadas son el resultado de la actividad.
- B** – Mantenemos la 'y' y añadimos -ing: 'studying'.
- D** – Un sujeto en plural lleva 'haven't been' + verbo en -ing.
- B** – Usamos 'since' con un punto concreto en el tiempo, como un año.
- C** – Usamos 'for' con un período de tiempo.
- D** – El present perfect continuous explica un resultado presente de una actividad reciente.
- B** – Cuando contamos cosas terminadas, usamos el present perfect simple.
- A** – La acción empezó en el pasado, continúa ahora y no ha terminado.
- C** – 'Know' es un verbo de estado, así que usamos el present perfect simple, no el continuo.
- B** – El present perfect continuous se centra en una actividad que puede seguir en curso.
- D** – 'Have' con el significado de posesión es un verbo de estado, así que usamos el present perfect simple.
- A** – Usamos el present perfect continuous para preguntar por una actividad que explica una situación presente.
- B** – 'Lately' se refiere a un período que llega hasta ahora; 'ago', 'yesterday' y 'last week' requieren el pasado simple (past simple).
- A** – Con 'she' necesitamos 'has', no 'have'.
- D** – 'Forty minutes' es un período de tiempo, así que necesitamos 'for'.
- B** – El auxiliar debe ser 'have': 'How long have you been learning...?'
- B** – 'Know' es un verbo de estado, así que debería ser 'I've known'.
- B** – Después de 'been' necesitamos la forma en -ing: 'been playing'.
- C** – El correo dice 'I've been working at a new café since March'.
- B** – Cuando decimos cuántas cosas están terminadas, usamos el present perfect simple.
- D** – 'I've been practising every evening' indica una actividad repetida que continúa hasta ahora.
- A** – La forma negativa correcta es 'hasn't been' + verbo en -ing, como en el correo.
- C** – La forma interrogativa correcta es 'How long have you been' + verbo en -ing.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test después de presentar el present perfect continuous o como repaso antes de compararlo con el present perfect simple. Se centra en los errores típicos del nivel B1: la concordancia de has/have, la omisión de -ing, el uso de 'since' con períodos de tiempo, los auxiliares incorrectos en las preguntas y los verbos de estado como 'know' y 'have' (posesión) en forma continua. Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a los alumnos que escriban un breve correo electrónico contando lo que han estado haciendo últimamente, usando for, since, recently y lately.