CHAPTER 5

The Present Perfect Continuous

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A1 Before You Read

Discuss these questions.

Do you look forward to old age? Why or why not? What are some things that people do in order to live longer and stay healthier?

A2 Read

Read this book review to find out why people in some parts of the world are living longer and healthier lives than the rest of us.

Since 2004, explorer and writer Dan Buettner has been traveling the world with some of the world’s best longevity researchers in hopes of identifying the factors that contribute to people leading long healthy lives. The nonagenarians and centenarians he’s met and the lessons he’s learned from them are at the heart of his best-selling book, *The Blue Zones: Lessons for Living Longer From the People Who’ve Lived the Longest.*

Here are a few of the amazing people whose stories he tells:

One-hundred-year-old Panchita from the Nicoya Peninsula of Costa Rica has been chopping wood and making tortillas by hand every day for as long as she can remember.

Giovanni has spent most of his 103 years walking the rocky mountains of Sardinia as a shepherd. He has also been arm-wrestling for most of that time and hardly ever loses a match.

One-hundred-three-year-old Marge of Loma Linda, California, lifts weights every day and rides an exercise bike for seven or eight miles at a rate of 25 miles per hour. Since her husband passed away after 77 years of marriage, she’s been doing volunteer work for no less than seven organizations.

Ushi, from the village of Ogimi on the island of Okinawa in Japan, has been farming her family’s land for most of her 104 years. In the afternoons she and Setzu Taira, her 90-year-old friend, bag oranges at a roadside market. They haven’t been working there long, but Ushi says her job is one of the things that provides her with *ikigai*, a sense of purpose in life. Her relationships with family and friends are another.
What do Panchita, Giovanni, Marge, and Ushi all have in common? The answer is simple. For their entire lives, they have been living in places that population scientists call Blue Zones—areas of the world where an unusually high percentage of the population live active, healthy lives past the age of 100.

Just how high is unusually high? Well, consider this. Experts estimate that in the United States there are about 10–20 centenarians per 100,000 people. In Okinawa, the ratio is 50 per 100,000, probably the highest in the world. And in general, people in Blue Zones tend to live 10 years longer and experience a sixth the rate of heart disease, a fifth the rate of major cancers, and a third the rate of dementia than people who live elsewhere.

So what are the factors that contribute to greater longevity in the four Blue Zones? People who live in all of these places share specific lifestyle habits that he calls the "Power 9." Among them: walking and getting regular exercise through activities of daily living, having a sense of purpose in life, eating wisely, making time to "de-stress" and relax on a daily basis, and enjoying strong, lifelong ties to one's family and community.

The Blue Zones is a must read for anyone who has ever asked: What can I do to maximize my chances of leading a long, healthy life? Buettner's well-written book offers insight into how making small changes in our lifestyles might add years to our lives.

centenarians: people over 100 years old

dementia: medical condition characterized by loss of memory and a decline in mental ability

factors: elements that influence a particular result

longevity: long life

nonagenarians: people between 90 and 99 years old

passed away: died

A3 After You Read

Complete these sentences with appropriate words.

1. The oldest person mentioned in the book review is from ________________.

2. ________________ recently got a part-time job at a roadside market.

3. Panchita gets her daily exercise by ________________.

4. People who live in Blue Zones have lower rates of ________________, cancer, and dementia than people from other places around the globe.

5. The Blue Zones covered in Buettner's book are the Nicoya Peninsula of Costa Rica, Sardinia, Loma Linda in California, and the island of ________________ in Japan.

6. If you read the book, you will learn about Blue Zone lifestyle habits that Buettner refers to as the ________________.
The Present Perfect Continuous

**Think Critically About Form**

A. Look back at the book review on page 102 and complete the tasks below.

1. **IDENTIFY** An affirmative example of the present perfect continuous is underlined. Find five more affirmative examples and one negative example.

2. **RECOGNIZE** How many auxiliaries are there in each example? What ending is added to the main verb? Where is *not* placed in negative forms?

3. **ANALYZE** What are the two forms of *have* in your examples? When is each one used?

B. Discuss your answers with the class and read the Form charts to check them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS</th>
<th>NEGATIVE STATEMENTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBJECT</strong></td>
<td><strong>HAVE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>have</td>
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<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>has</td>
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<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>have</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES/NO QUESTIONS</th>
<th>SHORT ANSWERS</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HAVE</strong></td>
<td><strong>SUBJECT</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Have</td>
<td>you</td>
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<tr>
<td>Has</td>
<td>she</td>
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<tr>
<td>Have</td>
<td>they</td>
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</table>
### INFORMATION QUESTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WH- WORD</th>
<th>HAVE</th>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>BEEN</th>
<th>VERB + -ING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>talking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>doing?</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WH- WORD</th>
<th>HAVE</th>
<th>BEEN</th>
<th>VERB + -ING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>happening?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>calling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The present perfect continuous has two auxiliary verbs: *have* and *been*. Only *have* and *has* form contractions.
- Verbs with stative meanings are not usually used with the present perfect continuous.
  - *x* I have been knowing her. (INCORRECT)
- See Appendix 3 for spelling rules for verbs ending in *-ing*.
- See Appendix 14 for contractions with *have*.

## B1 Listening for Form

Listen to the sentences and choose the one you hear.

1. a. What's been happening this week?
   ![Correct Answer](b)
   b. What's happening this week?

2. a. Jack has been visiting his grandparents.
   ![Correct Answer](b)
   b. Jack has visited his grandparents.

3. a. It's rained all day.
   ![Correct Answer](b)
   b. It's been raining all day.

4. a. They've been living in Florida.
   ![Correct Answer](b)
   b. They're living in Florida.

5. a. He's been sleeping on the sofa.
   ![Correct Answer](b)
   b. He's sleeping on the sofa.

6. a. She's been exercising at the gym.
   ![Correct Answer](b)
   b. She's exercising at the gym.
B2 Completing Conversations with the Present Perfect Continuous

Work with a partner. Complete these conversations with the words in parentheses and the present perfect continuous. Use contractions when possible. Then practice the conversations.

Conversation 1
A: What's wrong?
B: I've been trying (try) to call the doctor for an hour, but the line is still busy.
A: It's not an emergency, is it?
B: No, but I'm not feeling well, and I'm starting to worry.
A: You do look tired. Did you get enough sleep?
B: Well, no, I really didn't sleep (not/sleep) very well.

Conversation 2
A: I haven't been (not/go) to the movies at all this summer.
B: Why not?
A: I'm helping my parents almost every weekend.
   We're packing up (pack up) their house because they're going to retire to Arizona next month. The house is very large, so it takes a lot of my time.

Conversation 3
A: We normally don't get any homework in this course, but lately the instructor is giving us an hour or two each night.
B: Maybe you're not making (not/make) enough progress, or maybe the material is getting more difficult.

Conversation 4
A: You look wonderful. What have you done (you/do)?
B: I've been exercising (exercise) a lot at the gym, and I haven't been eating (not/eat) junk food.
B3 Unscrambling Questions

A. Work with a partner. Reorder the words to form a question in the present perfect continuous. Make sure you use every word and correct punctuation.

1. you/how/been/have/lately/feeling
   *How have you been feeling lately?*

2. who/you/writing to/have/lately/been

3. recently/sleeping/you/well/have/been

4. been/you/working/semester/hard/this/have

5. enough/lately/you/exercising/een/have

6. time/what/recently/getting up/have/you/een

7. doing/you/what/in/the/been/have/evening

8. been/have/where/semester/youb/eating/this/lunch

B. Now take turns asking and answering the questions. Respond to each question and then ask What about you?

   A: *How have you been feeling lately?*
   
   B: *I've been feeling fine. What about you?*
   
   A: *I've been feeling great.*

B4 Writing Your Own Sentences

Use these verbs or your own to write two responses for each sentence below.

- daydream
- read
- stand
- talk
- work
- listen
- sit
- study
- think
- write

1. Describe something you have been doing since you came to class.
   *I've been sitting in the back of the room. I've been...*

2. Describe something you haven't been doing since you came to class.

3. Describe what two people in your class have been doing since they came to class.

4. Make questions about what your classmates have been doing since they came to class.
Informally Speaking

Omitting Have

Look at the cartoon and listen to the conversation. How is each underlined form in the cartoon different from what you hear?

Have you been going to the study sessions?

No. I’ve been writing my English paper all week. It’s due tomorrow.

In informal speech, some speakers may omit have. Other speakers may say have very quickly so that it is difficult to hear. This happens most often in statements with I and in questions with you. Notice that the subject you may also be omitted if it is clear from the context.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Form</th>
<th>What You Might Hear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have been studying so hard.</td>
<td>“I been studying so hard.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you been doing the homework lately?</td>
<td>“(You) been doing the homework lately?”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B5 Understanding Informal Speech

Listen and write the standard form of the words you hear.

1. A: _______________ all day?
2. B: __________________________ my friend.
3. A: __________________________ OK?
4. B: No, __________________________ some problems with my back.
5. A: __________________________ at all?
6. B: __________________________ a lot.
Focus on Continuing or Recent Past Activities

Think Critically About Meaning and Use

A. Read the sentences and answer the questions below.
   a. Look at this library book. Someone has been writing all over it.
   b. She's been trying to find information on the Internet, and she's still searching for it.
   c. Look. It's finally done! I've been knitting this sweater for months.

1. **ANALYZE** Which sentence focuses on an activity that began in the past and is continuing into the present?
2. **ANALYZE** Which sentence is used to reach a conclusion about a current situation?
3. **ANALYZE** Which sentence expresses an activity that was in progress but just ended?

B. Discuss your answers with the class and read the Meaning and Use Notes to check them.

Meaning and Use Notes

**Focus on Continuing Activities up to Now**

1. The present perfect continuous most often describes activities that began in the past and are continuing at the present time. The present perfect continuous emphasizes that the activity is ongoing. This meaning can be understood in context, but time expressions with *for* and *since* often help to show continuing time up to now.

I've been reading that novel, too. It's so good. (I'm still reading it.)
I've been writing this letter since four o'clock. (I'm still writing it.)
For the past several years, she's been knitting a pair of mittens every day.
   (She's still knitting a pair every day.)

(Continued on page 110)
Focus on Continuing Activities up to Now

- The present perfect continuous also describes recent situations or activities that were in progress, but have just ended. To emphasize the recent past, adverbs like recently, just, and lately may be used with the present perfect continuous.

  I’ve been thinking about you recently.
  I’ve just been reading the most wonderful book.
  What have you been doing lately?

Common Uses of the Present Perfect Continuous

- The present perfect continuous is frequently used to make an excuse along with an apology. It is also often used to reach a conclusion about a current situation.

  **An Excuse:** I’m sorry I haven’t called you. I haven’t been feeling well lately.
  **A Conclusion:** Half of my cake is gone. Someone has been eating it!

C1 Listening for Meaning and Use

Listen to the conversations between Max and Helen. Check (✓) the correct column to answer each question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Helen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Who is reading a John Grisham novel?</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Who is no longer sick?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Who still volunteers at a hospital?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Who has been to Chicago more than once this year?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Who has tried to call Eddie more recently?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Who is playing chess these days?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

C2 Making Apologies and Excuses

Work with a partner. Use the present perfect continuous to make excuses for your behavior. Begin with an apology. Then practice the conversations.

1. A: What’s the matter? You’re not listening to me.
   
   B: I’m sorry. I’ve been thinking about something else.
2. A: You're really late. What took you so long?
   B: 

3. A: I thought we were going to the movies sometime this week.
   B: 

4. A: You never come home right after school anymore. What's going on?
   B: 

5. A: Is something wrong? You keep looking out the window.
   B: 

6. A: It was your turn to go grocery shopping, wasn't it? We're out of milk.
   B: 

C3 Reaching Conclusions

Work in small groups. Look at the picture. What can you conclude about what has just been happening? Write as many sentences as possible.

The TV is on. Someone has been watching TV.
A. Work with a partner. The advertisements below are missing introductory sentences that will attract attention. Write one or two present perfect continuous questions to begin each advertisement.

Have you been trying to lose weight without success?
Have you been feeling frustrated lately?

Come to Diet Helpers

We’ll help you lose weight easily and healthily.

For more information call 555-2323.

Call Apartment Finders Rental Agency at 555-4949.

We’ll help you find the kind of apartment you need today.

You need MORE EXERCISE!

Aurora Health & Fitness Club

Reasonable rates, friendly staff

Stop by for more information about a free trial membership.

298 Ridgewood Road, 555-0908

You need to get away!

We offer discounted plane and bus fares for students.

Let us help you plan your trip.

Mills Travel Agency
209 West Main St.

B. Create a newspaper, radio, or TV advertisement for one of the businesses below. Begin your advertisement with one or more attention-getting questions in the present perfect continuous. Be prepared to share your ad with the class.

a clothing store  an ice-cream shop  a photocopy center
a dance studio  an Internet provider  a take-out restaurant
Contrasting the Present Perfect Continuous and
the Present Perfect

Think Critically About Meaning and Use

A. Read the sentences and answer the questions below.
   1a. Kathy has been reading the book.  2a. I’ve been working here for ten years.
   1b. Vera has read the book.          2b. I’ve worked here for ten years.

   1. **Evaluate** Which pair of sentences express the same meaning?
   2. **Evaluate** Which pair express different meanings?
   3. **Interpret** In sentences 1a and 1b, who has probably finished the book? In
      which sentence is the activity continuing up to the present?

B. Discuss your answers with the class and read the Meaning and Use Notes to
   check them.

**Meaning and Use Notes**

**Similar Meanings with Continuing Time up to Now**

▶ **1A** Certain common verbs can be used in the present perfect or the present perfect
   continuous with *for* or *since* with no difference in meaning. These verbs include *live*,
   *teach*, *wear*, *work*, *study*, *stay*, and *feel*.

   **Present Perfect**
   Mr. Ortiz has lived here since 1960.
   He’s taught English for a long time.
   He’s worn the same jacket for years.

   **Present Perfect Continuous**
   Mr. Ortiz has been living here since 1960.
   He’s been teaching English for a long time.
   He’s been wearing the same jacket for years.

▶ **1B** The meanings of the present perfect and the present perfect continuous are not always
   the same. Sometimes the focus on the ongoing activity is stronger in the continuous, so
   you can choose the continuous to emphasize the length of time a situation lasted.
   Remember, using the continuous can show a more intense or emotional situation.

   **Present Perfect**
   I’ve waited for an hour.
   I’ve thought about this for days.

   **Present Perfect Continuous**
   I’ve been waiting for an hour. I’m very annoyed.
   I’ve been thinking about this for days. I can’t stop.

(Continued on page 114)
Completed vs. Continuing or Recent Past Activities

2. The present perfect can express a completed activity that may or may not have been recent. In contrast, the present perfect continuous suggests that an activity is continuing up to the present time or was very recently completed.

**Present Perfect**
I've read a book about astronomy.
(I finished it at some indefinite time in the past.)

**Present Perfect Continuous**
I've been reading a book about astronomy.
(I'm not finished, or I've just finished.)

⚠️ A sentence with the present perfect continuous usually does not tell how many times an activity is repeated.

**Present Perfect**
I've read the report three times.

**Present Perfect Continuous**
X I've been reading the report three times. (INCORRECT)

D1 Listening for Meaning and Use

CD1 T32 A. Listen to each situation. Decide whether the situation is completed or continues. Check (✓) the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPLETED</th>
<th>CONTINUES</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
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</table>

Notes 1A, 1B, 2
## D2 | Contrasting the Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous

### A. Complete this email with the words in parentheses and the present perfect or the present perfect continuous. In some sentences, either one is acceptable.

Dear Ellen,

How are you and how's your family? *Has your father been feeling* ________
(your father/feel) better? I hope so. I ________ (think) about you a lot and
________ (wonder) if everything is OK.

I ________ (read) the novel that you sent me for my birthday. So far, I
________ (read) about a hundred pages, and I'm really enjoying it. I
________ (be) so busy lately that I ________ (not/have) much
time to read, but I hope to finish it soon.

Right now, I'm writing a paper for my psychology course. I ________
(write) it for two weeks. It's going to be long. So far, I ________ (change)
the topic four times, but now I'm finally pleased with it.

What ________ (you/do) during the past few weeks? ________
(you/work) hard? ________ (you/have) any exams yet? I
________ (have) two so far, and I did pretty well on them.

________ (you/decide) what you're going to do this summer? We really
need to make plans soon! Please write!

Love,
Anne

### B. Reread the email in part A. Write a similar email to a family member or friend. Use the present perfect and the present perfect continuous to tell what you have been doing recently and to ask questions, too.
Writing a Conversation

Work in small groups. Have you ever exaggerated in order to impress someone or to avoid a problem? Choose one of these situations and write a conversation in which one of the characters exaggerates. Use the present perfect and the present perfect continuous. Act out your conversation to the class.

1. A young man is trying to impress some new friends that he has just met. Although he has just begun a low-paying job at a television station, he exaggerates quite a bit about his job.

   New Friend: So what do you do?
   Young Man: I work for XYZ News. I haven’t been there long, but I’ve been working very hard. I’ve been writing all of the stories for the news show. I’ve also been on television three times.

2. A young woman is at a job interview for a well-paying job. She is not qualified for this job. She has not finished college. She has only worked in her uncle’s law office for a few months where she answers the telephone and runs errands.

3. A man is on the phone with his mother, who will soon be celebrating her 50th birthday. He and his brothers and sisters are planning a surprise birthday celebration. The mother is getting suspicious and asking a lot of questions.

4. A teenager promises that she will make dinner while her parents pick up relatives at the airport. They call from the airport to check on her progress. She assures them that she has been very busy. In fact, she hasn’t really started dinner yet.

Beyond the Sentence

Connecting the Past and the Present in Discourse

In longer conversations and in writing, it is often important to relate past and present situations and events. Choose between the simple past, the present perfect, and the present perfect continuous to focus on whether a situation is complete or incomplete, recent or distant, whether it happened once or many times, and how long it lasted.

A: I’ve been working here for nine years, and that’s how long I’ve known Jenny. This is where we met.

B: How long did you know each other before you got married?
A: For a year.
B: So you’ve been married for eight years. It doesn’t seem that long.
A: Well, we just celebrated our eighth wedding anniversary. We spent the weekend in the mountains...
D4 Connecting the Past and the Present in Discourse

Complete this conversation by choosing the correct answers in parentheses. In some sentences, either answer is possible.

Daughter: (I’ve been studying / I studied) French (for / since) six years now, but lately (I thought / I’ve been thinking) that I don’t want to be a French teacher. You see...

Mother: But what about your plans to study in Paris next year? I thought (you made / you’ve made) your decision a few months ago to apply for the Junior Year Abroad program.

Daughter: Yes, (I’ve applied / I’ve been applying) for that, and I’d still like to go! You see...

Mother: But what’s the point of going to Paris if you’ve already (decided / been deciding) not to be a French teacher?

Daughter: (I tried / I’ve been trying) to tell you... You see, (I took / I’ve been taking) a course in French Art this term, and I’m really enjoying it. In fact, I want to change my major to Art History and then minor in French.

Mother: And have you (told / been telling) your advisor this?

Daughter: Of course! (I talked / I’ve talked) to her a month ago when I first started to think about it, and (I spoke / I’ve spoken) to her every week since then. (She’s been / She was) very helpful in showing me how I can combine my two interests.

Mother: So, is it official? Have you (changed / been changing) your major yet?

Daughter: No, (I decided / I’ve been deciding) to talk to you first. That’s why (I’ve come / I’ve been coming home) this weekend! So what do you think?

Mother: Well, (I’ve never seen / I never saw) you so excited, so I think it’s a great idea!
Think Critically About Meaning and Use

A. Choose the best response to complete each conversation.

1. A: I’ve been working at this school for 15 years.
   B: a. Why did you leave?
       b. Are you going to retire soon?

2. A: Andrew has been visiting us for three days.
   B: a. Is he having a good time?
       b. Did he have a good time?

3. A: Cheryl has been going to Vancouver on business.
   B: a. How many times has she been there?
       b. Has she gone there more than once?

4. A: Excuse me, Miss. I’ve been waiting for the doctor for an hour.
   B: a. How long have you been here?
       b. He had an emergency. He’ll be with you soon.

5. A: Joanna has been coming to work late.
   B: a. It’s happened only once. Can’t we ignore it?
       b. It’s happened more than once. We can’t ignore it.

6. A: How long have you known about the scandal?
   B: a. A few minutes ago.
       b. Since I saw it in the newspaper.

B. Discuss these questions in small groups.

1. **EVALUATE** Find the conversations that start with the present perfect continuous. In which one of these could speaker A have used the present perfect continuous without changing the meaning of the statement or question?

2. **DRAW A CONCLUSION** Look at conversation 3. How does the meaning change if speaker A had said, “Cheryl has gone to Vancouver on business?”
**Edit**

Find the errors in this paragraph and correct them. Pay close attention to the context of each sentence.

Life expectancy is the average number of years that a person will live. Two thousand years ago, the Romans **have been living** only an average of 22 years. In other words, they have been having a life expectancy of 22. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, life expectancy around the world has been rising dramatically in many parts of the world. It will certainly continue to go up well into the twenty-first century. The rise in life expectancy has been being due to the fact that people have been taking much better care of themselves. Each generation has experienced better nutrition and medical care than the one before. In 1900 people in the United States have been living to an average age of 47. All that has changed, however: The life expectancy in 2009 was 78.7, and it may be even higher today.
Write

More and more people have been living to the age of 80 and beyond. Do you think your country has been doing a good job of taking care of its elderly population? Write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper expressing your opinion. Use the present perfect continuous and other past, present, and future forms where appropriate.

1. **Brainstorm** Use these questions to help you organize your letter into paragraphs.
   - What has the government been doing to help elderly people in recent years? (Think about services such as housing, finances, health, and recreation.)
   - What problems have elderly people and their younger relatives been experiencing with these services? How will the situation worsen in the future?
   - What do you think the role of the government should be in the future?

2. **Write a First Draft** Before you write your first draft, read the checklist below and look at the examples on page 119. Write your draft using the present perfect continuous.

3. **Edit** Read your work and check it against the checklist below. Circle grammar, spelling, and punctuation errors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DO I ...</th>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>organize my ideas into paragraphs?</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use affirmative and negative statements in the present perfect continuous?</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use the present perfect continuous for continuing time up to now and recent past activities?</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use other tenses as necessary to talk about the present and future?</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Peer Review** Work with a partner to help you decide how to fix your errors and improve the content. Use the checklist above.

5. **Rewrite Your Draft** Using the comments from your partner, write a final draft.

Dear Editor,

I am writing to express my concerns about the services that the government provides for the elderly. While it is true that our culture has a long tradition of caring for the elderly, people have been living longer and...