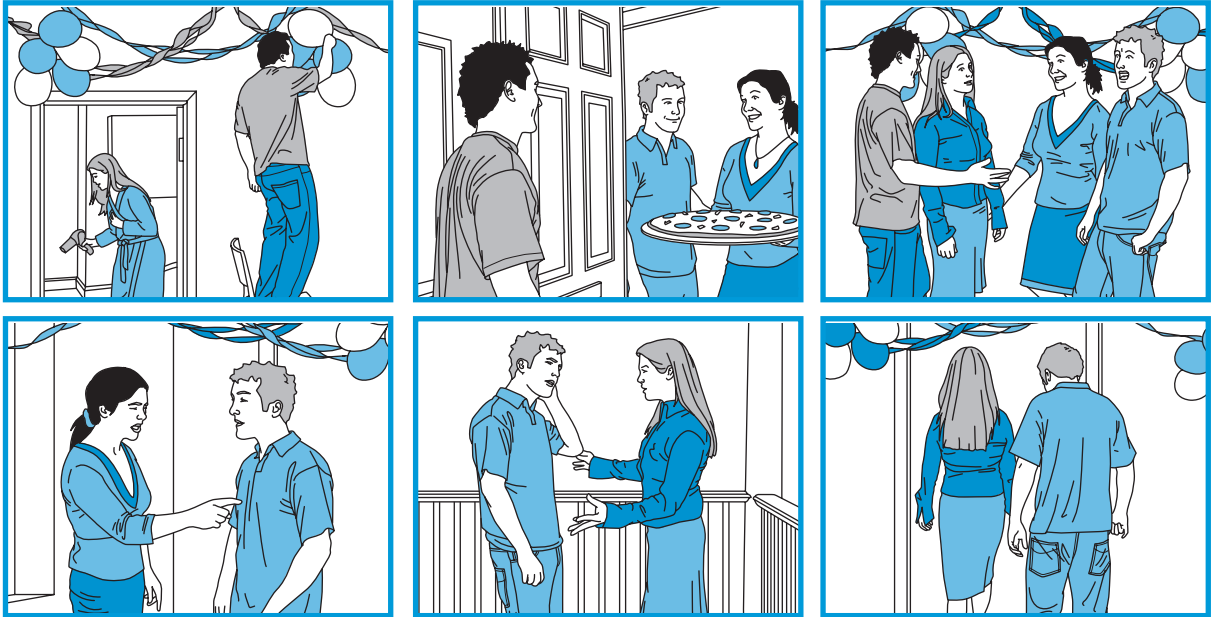


Present perfect and past simple

present perfect and past simple; *have gone* and *have been*

A Context listening

A1 James shares a flat with his sister Annie. James is having a birthday party. Look at the pictures and guess what happened.



A2 **6** You are going to hear some conversations at the birthday party.
How does Garry know Annie? What happens at the end?

A3 **6** Listen again and complete the sentences below.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 I all the balloons up yet. | 6 I Annie last week at the cinema. |
| 2 I still my hair. | 7 She there since April. |
| 3 I it this morning. | 8 I in the cinema for you on Saturday. |
| 4 you two already ? | 9 But I just her! |
| 5 I there for two months. | 10 She an hour ago ... |

A4 Look at your answers to A3 and answer these questions.

- Which sentences are about an action or event in the past which is finished? Which tense is used?
- Which sentences contain the words *yet*, *still*, *already* and *just*? Which tense is used?
- Which sentences contain the words *for* and *since*? Which tense is used?

B Grammar

B1 Present perfect

We form the present perfect with *has/have* + past participle.

The past participle

- ♦ for regular verbs (*want* → *wanted*) and a few irregular verbs (*make* → *made*) is the same as the past simple.
- ♦ for most irregular verbs is different from the past simple (*break* → *broke, broken*; *go* → *went, gone*). (See p.viii.)

+	I/you/we/they have + past participle he/she/it has + past participle	<i>They've arrived.</i>
-	I/you/we/they have not (haven't) + past participle he/she/it has not (hasn't) + past participle	<i>He hasn't arrived.</i>
?	Have I/you/we/they + past participle ...? Has he/she/it + past participle ...?	<i>Has it arrived?</i>

-C1

B2 Present perfect and past simple (for past simple forms see Unit 5)

We use the present perfect **not** the past simple

- ♦ for past events when the exact time is not important, but the result is interesting now:
*They **have moved** to another town.* (= They don't live here now.)
*She's **passed** her driving test.* (= She can drive to work.)
*The bus **has arrived**.* (= We can get onto it.)

- ♦ for a period of time beginning in the past and continuing to now (often with *since* and *for*):

*You **have worked** very hard.*

some time in the past → now

You've worked very hard.

I've worked there for two months.

I've worked there since April. (= I still work there now.)

We use the past simple **not** the present perfect

- ♦ for past events at a particular time:

*They **moved** in July.*

*She **passed** her driving test yesterday.*

*The bus **arrived** at six.*

- ♦ for a period of time beginning and ending in the past (sometimes with *for*):

*You **worked** very hard last year.*

last year → now

You worked very hard.

She worked at the cinema for ten months.

(= But she doesn't work there now.)

- ◆ *not* with *still* and *yet* and in questions with *yet*:

*I **still haven't dried** my hair.* (= it's wet)

*I **haven't put** the balloons up **yet**.* (= I want to – they're on the floor)

*Have the guests **arrived yet**?*

- ▲ *Still* goes before the verb and *yet* goes after it.

- ◆ for questions asking *how long* until now:

***How long have you known** Annie?*

- ◆ for actions and events started in the past which are finished, often with *ago*:

*I **dried** my hair **half an hour ago**.* (= it was wet but it's dry now)

*I **didn't put** the balloons up.* (= because I decided not to have a party)

- ◆ for questions asking *when*:

***When did you meet**?*

→C2

B3 Other uses of the present perfect

We use the present perfect

- ◆ with *just* for an event a short time before now:

*I've **just met** her.* (= a few minutes ago)

- ◆ with adverbs *already*, *before*, *ever* and *never*, meaning 'before now' (see also Unit 2):

*We've **already met**.*

*Has he **ever met** her?*

*We've **met before**.*

- ◆ with superlatives (see Unit 3):

*You make **the best** pizza I've ever eaten.*

- ◆ after the expressions *the first/last* etc. *time*:

*That's the **second time** you've asked me.*

→C3

B4 Have gone and have been

- ▲ *To go* has two forms in the present perfect: *have gone* and *have been*. The meanings are different.



*He's **been** to the shops.*

(= He went there and then returned home.)



*She's **gone** to the city centre.*

(= She went there and she's there now.)

→C4

C Grammar exercises

C1 Rhiannon is preparing for a trip abroad with her friend Ellen. Look at the list she made yesterday evening and then complete the email she has sent to Ellen, using the present perfect.

To do

- photocopy passport ✓
- collect travellers' cheques ✓
- buy money belt ✓
- check camera ✗
- choose clothes ✓
- pack rucksack ✗
- phone Granny ✓
- see my cousins and say goodbye ✓
- find my address book!! ✗ Ellen look?
- get coach ticket ✗

Hi Ellen

Are you ready? I am, almost!

Today 1 I 've photocopied my passport, 2 I my travellers' cheques and 3 I a money belt. 4 I my camera, but 5 I my clothes. 6 I my rucksack. I can do that tomorrow. 7 I Granny and 8 I my cousins and 9 I goodbye to them. One problem: 10 I still my address book. 11 (you) for it in your flat? Phone me if you find it. I'm going to the coach station now because I 12 my ticket to the airport. See you tomorrow evening at the check-in desk!

XX R

C2 A film has just won a prize. Journalist Ali has interviewed the director, Mike, and the star, Nika, for his magazine. Fill in the gaps using the verbs in brackets in the present perfect or the past simple.

THE WINNING TEAM



Ali: How long 1 have you known (you/know) each other?

Mike: We 2 (meet) two years ago.

Ali: And when 3 (you/decide) to make a film together?

Mike: Oh, very quickly.

Nika: We 4 (begin) filming immediately.

Mike: It was hard work, and seven months ago our money 5 (run) out.

Nika: That was frightening!

Mike: Yes. We 6 (have) to borrow a million pounds and of course, we 7 (not pay) it all back yet.

Ali: But now your film 8 (win) this prize, all your problems 9 (disappear).

Mike: I hope so.

Ali: And 10 (you/plan) your next film yet?

Nika: We want to make another film soon, but we still 11 (not choose) the story.

Ali: Well congratulations, on this one.

Mike: Thank you. Lots of people 12 (help) us last year and we want to thank everyone.

Nika: Because they're the best team in the world!

C3 Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box.

ago already ever for how long ~~just~~ never
since still when yet

- 1 I don't want to swim now because I've just had lunch.
- 2 My family has lived in this house thirty years.
- 3 Elena has played volleyball. She doesn't enjoy sport.
- 4 Jordan left school a year
- 5 have you been a member of the swimming team?
- 6 I haven't seen my boyfriend last weekend.
- 7 did Zoe join the theatre company?
- 8 We've booked our holiday. We're going to Corfu.
- 9 Have you worked in a shop before or is this your first job?
- 10 Neil hasn't paid me the money he owes me.
- 11 The boss hasn't arrived so we needn't start work.

C4 Look at each pair of sentences. Mark S if their meaning is the same or D if it is different

- 1 Have you ever ridden a motorbike?
Have you ridden a motorbike recently? D
- 2 She's worked here since the summer.
She didn't work here after the summer.
- 3 I've been to London twice this year.
I've just come back from London.
- 4 This is the most expensive holiday I've ever had.
I've never had such an expensive holiday before.
- 5 My father hasn't been to the theatre for ten years.
My father didn't go to the theatre ten years ago.
- 6 We've already seen this film.
We've seen this film before.
- 7 He still hasn't read that book.
He hasn't read that book yet.
- 8 This is the second time I've visited Crete.
I've been to Crete once before.

D Additional practice

! This task tests grammar from the rest of the book as well as the grammar in this unit.

Sentence transformation

Here are some sentences about a visit to a new sports centre.
For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

Use no more than three words.

Example:

0 This is the first time I've been to this sports centre.

I've never been to this sports centre before.

1 The old sports centre isn't as big as the new one.

The new sports centre is the old one.

2 The sports centre doesn't have a swimming pool.

The sports centre hasn't a swimming pool.

3 They're still building the squash courts.

They finished building the squash courts yet.

4 My friend started work here three weeks ago.

My friend here for three weeks.

5 He finds the work enjoyable here.

He working here.

Grammar focus task

Check your answers. Now look at these pairs of sentences. Are they the same or different?

1 I've never been to this sports centre before.

I've already been to this sports centre.

2 They haven't finished building the squash courts yet.

They've just finished building the squash courts.

3 I haven't been to the sports centre yet.

This is the first time I've been to the sports centre.

WRITING PART 2

GUIDED TEST - WRITING AN ARTICLE

Remember to **FOCUS ON THE INSTRUCTIONS** and **FOCUS ON THE QUESTIONS**

1. Read question 2 and follow these steps to help plan your answer.
 - Make a list of the things you do to help you learn a language. Check the spellings.
 - Decide if you think having classes is better than visiting a country where the language is spoken.
 - Write down two or three reasons to support your opinion.
 - Make a list of advantages of each way of learning a language.
 - Make a list of disadvantages of each way of learning a language.

FOCUS ON THE LANGUAGE

Read a student's answer to question 3.

Complete it with the words and phrases from the box.

if you live you'll improve a week
learning in class however you can't really

Learning a language

Is the best way to learn a language by going to classes or by going to a country where the language is spoken? Whatever method you choose, it will take time and practice.

(1)..... learn a language well just by going on holiday somewhere because it isn't long enough. (2)..... there for several months, though, you'll use the language every day and (3)..... very quickly.

If this isn't possible, then (4)..... with a teacher will help. (5)....., you will probably only practise for two or three hours (6)..... . Therefore, learning a language in this way will take longer.

WRITING PART 2

Choose **one** of these questions.

Write your answer in about **100** words.

Question 2:

You see this announcement in your school English-language magazine.

Articles wanted!

Learning a language

What's the best way to learn a language? Is it to have classes with a teacher? Or is going to a country where they speak the language better? Why?

The best articles answering these questions will be published next month.

Write your **article**.