

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

We use the present perfect to talk about actions before now when there is a connection to the present situation.

We form the present perfect with *have / has* + the past participle. The past participles of regular verbs are the same as the past simple form, for example, *play – played – played*, but some verbs are irregular, for example, *see – saw – seen*.

We often use the present perfect to start a conversation and to find out about other people's experiences, sometimes with *ever*. We do not always reply using the present perfect.

A: *Have you ever eaten a very spicy curry?*

B: *Yes, it was delicious.*

When there is a past time phrase such as *yesterday* or *a few years ago*, we use the past simple, not the present perfect.

Did you cook yesterday? Have you cooked yesterday?

We can make the present perfect negative with *not* or *never*. *Never* means 'not in my life'. We often use *still* before the verb or *yet* at the end of a sentence to mean 'not before now but probably in the future'.

A: *Have you (ever) seen Swan Lake?*

B: *No, not yet. / No, I still haven't seen it. / No, I've never liked ballet.*

Past participles can be regular (the same as the past simple) or irregular. The irregular participle *been* means 'went and came back'. The irregular participle *gone* means 'went and isn't back yet'.

1 Type 'correct' if you think the sentence is correct and rewrite the sentences that are wrong.

❌ *I never drunk coffee.*

✅ *I've never drunk coffee. / I haven't drunk coffee.*

1 I've heard of Margot Robbie, but I don't know how.

2 Has you ever been to Africa?

3 Sophie still hasn't finished her homework.

4 My parents have gone to Kuala Lumpur three times.

5 Never he's travelled abroad in his life.

6 Did you ever eaten goat?

7 Have you decided what to eat yet?

8 They've been on holiday and they aren't back until next week.

TOO / NOT ... ENOUGH

We often use **too** + adjective / adverb to say that something has more of a particular quality than we need or want, or that something is worse or better than necessary. We can use an infinitive with **to** after **too** + adjective / adverb to say why.

He's **too slow to work as a chef**. (= He's very slow, so he can't / won't work as a chef.)

We're **too hungry to wait** for dinner. (= We're very hungry, so we can't / won't wait for dinner.)

We want to eat now.)

We can use **too much** before uncountable nouns and **too many** before countable nouns to say that there is more of something (a bigger quantity) than we need or want. (See also Unit 3.)

There's **too much salt** in the soup.

There are **too many restaurants** selling fast food.

We use **(not) enough** + adjective / adverb to talk about qualities or characteristics that are worse or better than necessary and with nouns to talk about quantity.

The sauce **isn't spicy enough**.

There's **enough milk** for coffee.

There **aren't enough eggs** for an omelette.

We can use **enough** in questions.

Is he **old enough** to get a job?

Are there **enough biscuits** for everyone?

SUMMARY

too + adjective / adverb

too much + uncountable noun

too many + countable noun

(not +) adjective / adverb + enough

(not) enough + noun

enough ...?

Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

enough enough enough **too** too many too many too much

➔ I can't hear you. The music's **too** loud.

- 1 _____ sweets are bad for your teeth.
- 2 You're ill because you don't eat _____ vegetables.
- 3 You still look hungry. Have you had _____ to eat?
- 4 That new restaurant is nice, but it's _____ expensive.
- 5 There isn't _____ sugar in this cake.
- 6 I think there's _____ milk in this coffee. It's cold.
- 7 The lift isn't working. Are there _____ people in it?
- 8 Could you open a window, please? It's _____ hot in here.