



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Past Simple: verb + -ed

Past Simple is used:

- for actions which happened at a stated time in the past.
He **sold** his car two weeks ago.
(When? Two weeks ago.)
- to express a past state or habit.
When he **was** young, he **lived** in a small flat.
- for past actions which happened one after the other.
She **put on** her coat, **took** her bag and **left** the house.
- for an action which happened in the past and cannot be repeated.
I once **spoke** to Princess Diana.
(I won't see her again; she's dead.)

Time adverbs and expressions used with the past simple

yesterday, last week / month / year / Monday, etc., ago, how long ago, just now, then, when, in 2000, etc.

Present Perfect: have + past participle

Present Perfect is used:

- for actions which happened at an unstated time in the past.
He **has sold** his car. (When? We don't know.)
- to express actions which have finished so recently that there's evidence in the present.
He **has just painted** the room. (The paint is wet.)
- to talk about experiences.
He **has tried** skydiving.
- for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present.
She **has lived** in this house for two years.
(She still lives in this house.)
BUT He **lived** in Australia for one year.
(He doesn't live in Australia now.)
- for an action which happened in the past and may be repeated.
I've **met** Leona Lewis.
(I may meet her again; she's still alive.)

Time adverbs and expressions used with the present perfect

just, ever, never, always, already, yet, for, since, so far, how long, lately, recently, today, this week / month / year, once, several times, etc.

Note:

Since is used to express a starting point.
I've known Ann **since** October.

For is used to express a period of time.
I've known Mary **for** two months.

Yet is used in questions and negations.
Have you met him **yet**? I haven't met him **yet**.

Already is used in statements and questions.
I've **already** posted the letters.

Just + present perfect
I've **just** called the doctor.

Just now + past simple
He **left just now**.

1 Add -(e)d to the verbs and put them in the correct column.

cry	hate	fry	type	destroy	beg	play	enjoy
stay	taste	dance	plan	pray	try	study	empty
stop	prefer	like	annoy	phone	tip	travel	tidy

-e → + -d	double consonant + -ed	consonant + y → -ied	vowel + -y → -ed
<i>hated,</i>	<i>stopped,</i>	<i>cried,</i>	<i>stayed,</i>

2 Add -(e)d to the verbs and put them in the correct column. Listen and check. Listen and repeat.

add	wash	help	plan	love	laugh
open	rain	want	marry	end	hope
work	need	count	close	invite	kiss

/ɪd/ after /t/, /d/	/t/ after /k/, /s/, /tʃ/, /f/, /p/, /ʃ/	/d/ after other sounds
<i>added,</i>	<i>worked,</i>	<i>opened,</i>

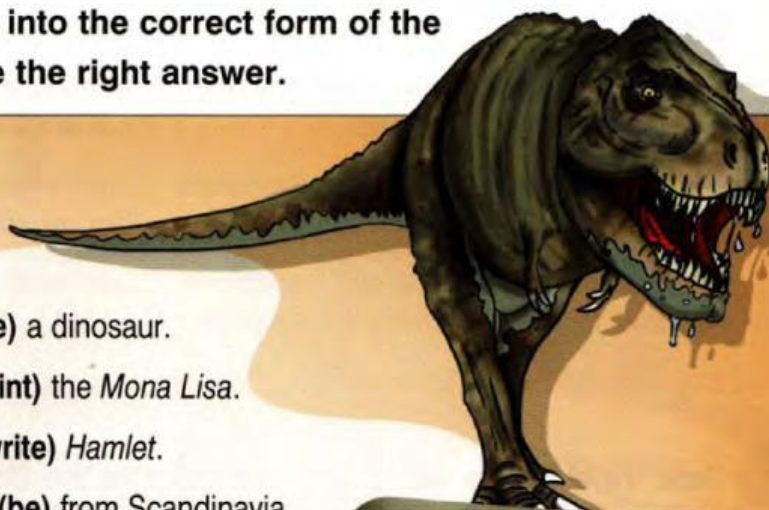
2

Past Simple – Present Perfect

3

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple. Then choose the right answer.

QUIZ



- 1 It was (be) a dinosaur.
- 2 He (paint) the *Mona Lisa*.
- 3 He (write) *Hamlet*.
- 4 They (be) from Scandinavia.
- 5 He (invent) the telephone.
- 6 They (make) their first flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
- 7 He (become) the first astronaut to travel to outer space.
- 8 It (begin) in 1939.
- 9 They (discover) polonium and radium.

- a Alexander Graham Bell
- b The Wright brothers
- c Pierre and Marie Curie
- d William Shakespeare
- e Tyrannosaurus Rex
- f Yuri Gagarin
- g The Vikings
- h Leonardo da Vinci
- i World War II

4

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple as in the example:

- 1 A: What 1) did you do (you/do) last night?
B: I 2) (go) to the cinema.
A: What film 3) (you/see)?
B: *The Pink Panther II*.
- 2 A: Why 1) (not/Emily/come) to Terry's party yesterday?
B: She 2) (have) to study for an exam.

- 3 A: I 1) (read) the book you 2) (give) me about dinosaurs.
B: 3) (you/like) it?
A: Yes. It 4) (be) very interesting.
- 4 A: Where 1) (you/spend) your summer holidays?
B: We 2) (go) to Jamaica.
A: Really? What 3) (it/be) like?
B: Great!

Past Simple – Present Perfect

2

- 5 Use the *past simple* form of the verbs in the list to fill in the gaps in the following sentences. Which sentences refer to:

- actions which happened at a specific time in the past
- past habits
- people who are no longer alive
- actions which happened one after the other in the past

be	play	catch	spend	walk	buy
1 Shelly ... <i>caught</i> ... the bus to school yesterday. <i>action which happened at a specific time in the past</i>			4 Mark and his band at the concert hall last Saturday.		
2 Heath Ledger a talented actor.			5 My father every summer in the countryside when he was a boy.		
3 They left the cinema and to the train station.			6 Larry computer games yesterday afternoon.		

- 6 James is in Monaco with his family. Write what he *has* or *hasn't done*.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • visit the Oceanographic Museum ✓ | • take lots of photos ✓ |
| • see the Opera de Monte-Carlo ✗ | • buy souvenirs for his friends ✗ |
| • visit the Prince's Palace ✗ | • walk along the harbour ✓ |



- 1 *James has visited the Oceanographic Museum.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

- 7 In pairs, ask and answer about Anna and yourself as in the example:

	meet a famous person	cook a foreign meal	have a bad dream	visit a foreign country	be on a roller coaster
Anna	never	once	several times	recently	many times
You					

- A: *Has Anna ever met a famous person?*
- B: *No, she has never met a famous person.*