

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.

1 *I never drunk coffee.*

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

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

4 *Has you ever been to Africa?*

5 *Sophie still hasn't finished her homework.*

6 *My parents have gone to Kuala Lumpur three times.*

7 *Never he's travelled abroad in his life.*

8 *Did you ever eaten goat?*

9 *Have you decided what to eat yet?*

10 *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

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

2 1 sweets are bad for your teeth.

3 You're ill because you don't eat enough vegetables.

4 You still look hungry. Have you had enough to eat?

5 That new restaurant is nice, but it's too expensive.

6 There isn't enough sugar in this cake.

7 I think there's too milk in this coffee. It's cold.

8 The lift isn't working. Are there too many people in it?

9 Could you open a window, please? It's too hot in here.