

# Past simple / present perfect

a) Revise the form:

AFFIRMATIVE:

Past simple	Present perfect
Regular verbs: V <sub>-ed</sub>	Regular verbs: have/has + V <sub>-ed</sub>
Irregular verbs: irregular form:  was/were, had, took, broke, began,...	Irregular verbs: have/has + V <sub>-en</sub> :  have been, has had, have taken, has broken, have begun,...
Modal verbs: could (can) had to (must)	Modal verbs: have/has been able to (can) have/has had to (must)

NEGATIVE:

Past simple	Present perfect
<p><b>BE:</b> wasn't/weren't</p> <p><b>All other verbs:</b> <b>didn't</b> + V<sub>(inf)</sub> didn't have, didn't take,...</p> <p><b>Modal verbs:</b> couldn't (can) didn't have to (must)</p>	<p><b>Regular verbs:</b> haven't/hasn't + V<sub>-ed</sub></p> <p><b>Irregular verbs:</b> <b>haven't/hasn't</b> + V<sub>-en</sub> have been, have had, have taken,...</p> <p><b>Modal verbs:</b> haven't/hasn't been able to (can) have/has had to (must – obligation) must have (must – deduction)</p>

## INTERROGATIVE:

Past simple	Present perfect
<p><b>BE:</b> was/were + S...?</p> <p><b>All other verbs:</b> <b>did</b> + S + V<sub>(inf)</sub> ...?</p> <p>didn't have, didn't take, didn't break, didn't begin,...</p>	<p><b>Regular verbs:</b> have/has + S + V<sub>-ed</sub>...?</p> <p><b>Irregular verbs:</b> <b>have/has</b> + S + been, had, taken, broken, begun,...</p>

## b) Revise the use:

1. We use the **simple past** for actions finished in a past period of time, **when the time is important**, with time expressions like “in the 15<sup>th</sup> century”, “last night”, “in 1945”, “ten days ago”, “yesterday”,....:

*I went to London last year.*

We use the **present perfect** for actions finished in an undetermined moment in the past, with adverbs like “ever”, “never”, “just”, “already”, “yet”, “recently”, “lately”,... **when the time is not important:**

*I have been to London three times.*

*I have already seen that film.*

2. We use the **simple past** with actions that started and finished in the past:

*The Arabs lived in Spain for seven centuries.*

*They lived in Spain from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.*

(= They don't live in Spain any longer).

We use the **present perfect** for actions that started in the past and continue in the present:

*The Irish have always lived in Ireland.  
The Anglo-Saxons have lived in Great Britain since the 5<sup>th</sup> century.*

(= They still live in Great Britain).

c) Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets, in the **past simple** or the **present perfect**:

1. Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us a lot of homework yesterday. (give)
2. Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us a lot of homework this term. (give)
3. My wife \_\_\_\_\_ English since she was at primary school. (study)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ enough for today, we can continue tomorrow. (work)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ enough bread for everyone, or do we have to buy some more? (buy)
6. A man was driving so fast yesterday that the police \_\_\_\_\_ him and \_\_\_\_\_ him a fine. (stop; give)
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a girlfriend!  
How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ her? What's her name?  
(not know; have; know)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ to your brother for a long time. How is he? (not talk)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the film last night? I think it \_\_\_\_\_ fantastic! (watch; be)
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ a house here two years ago, and he \_\_\_\_\_ here for three years, but he \_\_\_\_\_ recently \_\_\_\_\_ to another town.  
(buy; live; move)

d) Listen and correct the wrong answers.