

Present Perfect is used:

- for complete past actions connected to the present with a stated or unstated time reference.

*She **has gone** to Madrid.* (unstated time; we don't know when she went – she's still there)

*Jim **has typed** five letters **this morning**.* (stated time; it's still morning – action connected to the present)

*I've **spoken** to Prince Charles.* (He's still alive – action connected to the present)

*He **has lived** in Spain for two years.* (He's in Spain now. – action connected to the present)

- to announce news or give new information.

*The Prime Minister **has decided** to call a general election.*

Past Simple is used:

- for complete past actions not connected to the present with a stated or implied time reference.

*She **went** to Madrid **last year**.* (When? Last year. The time is stated.)

*Jim **typed** five letters **yesterday morning**.* (When? Yesterday morning.)

*She **once spoke** to James Dean.* (action not connected to the present – James Dean is dead.)

*She **lived** in France for three years.* (She doesn't live in France now. – action not connected to the present)

- to give additional details of a news story.

*He **announced** the decision to Parliament **this morning**.*

15 Fill in with the present perfect or the past simple.

- A: *Did you see* (you/see) the Jackie Chan film on TV last night?
B: No. But I (already/see) all of his films on DVD this year.
- A: I (already/go) to the cinema three times this month. What about you?
B: Not once! But last month, I (go) five times.
- A: (you/ever read) *The Picture of Dorian Gray* by Oscar Wilde?
B: Yes. We (read) it in school last year.
- A: George and I (have) dinner at that new Vietnamese restaurant in town last night.
B: Really? I (never/try) Vietnamese food before. What's it like?
A: Delicious. In fact, we (already/make) a reservation to eat there again next week.

16 Fill in with the past simple or the past perfect.

The biggest event in Tom's life 1) ... *happened* ... (happen) by chance. He 2) (be) 22 years old and he 3) (just/graduate) from university. He was looking for a job. He 4) (want) to be a journalist but he 5) (know) he 6) (not/have) enough experience. You see, as a student, he 7) (spend) most of his time in the university theatre. He 8) (apply) to many newspapers but he 9) (not/receive) any replies. Then one day, the phone 10) (ring). It was a woman who 11) (offer) him a job as an actor. She 12) (see) him in a play at the university and 13) (enjoy) the performance. He 14) (take) the job and ever since then he's been a very successful actor. Last night he 15) (discover) he 16) (win) an award for his performance in the play.



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Tense Forms

Used to – Be used to + -ing form / noun / pronoun – Would – Was going to

- **Used to** expresses past habits, regularly repeated actions in the past or past states.
She **used to tell** me stories. (ALSO: would tell me ...)
He **used to live** in the country. (NOT: ~~would~~ – state)
He **used to have** a beard. (NOT: ~~would~~ – state)
- **Would** expresses regularly repeated actions and routines in the past. (Stative verbs are not used with 'would'.)
Mum **would** always make me a big breakfast. (ALSO: Mum used to make ...)
- **Be used to** means 'be accustomed to', 'be in the habit of'.
She **isn't used to living** in tropical climates. (= she isn't accustomed to living ...)
- **Was going to** expresses actions one intended to do but didn't.
She **was going to move** to London but then she decided to stay in York.

17 Write sentences using *used to*.

Ten years ago

he was overweight.
he had long hair.
he didn't wear glasses.
he rode a bicycle.
he didn't wear suits.



NOW

he is thin.
he has got short hair.
he wears glasses.
he drives a car.
he wears suits.



He used to be overweight, but now he is thin.

18 Fill in: *used to*, *be used to*, *would* or *was going to*.

Although my friend Tom has lived in the city for three years, he still 1) *isn't used to* it. He 2) live in the country so he 3) living in a more peaceful environment. His first few days in the city were so unpleasant that he 4) move straight back home, but he found a job and decided to stay. That's when I met him. He 5) come into the office with his coffee every morning and he 6) often stop and talk for a while about what his life 7) be like in the country. His family 8) have their own vegetable garden and his mother 9) prepare wonderful meals. In autumn, they 10) go for long walks and they 11) collect wild mushrooms. Tom made it sound so wonderful that, at one point last year, I 12) quit my job and leave the city forever. But I didn't. I 13) the noise and excitement of the city and I know I wouldn't feel at home in the country.

