

3. Her friends _____ canceled, so she's free tonight.
4. The coffee _____ fresh. Have some.
5. It looks like your package _____ arrived.
6. Your sister _____ downstairs. She's borrowing some boxes for her move.
7. Our neighbors _____ planned a party for next weekend.
8. What _____ we told them? Are we going?

EXERCISE 18 ► Warm-up. (Chart 2-6)

What do you notice about the verb tenses in blue? Discuss the differences.



2-6 Present Perfect vs. Simple Past

PRESENT PERFECT	(a) I've <u>met</u> Linda, but I <u>haven't met</u> her husband. <u>Have you met</u> him? before now + unclear time --> PP before now + clear time --> SP	The PRESENT PERFECT is used to talk about <i>past events when there is no specific mention of time</i>. In (a): The speaker is talking about some <i>unspecified time before now</i>.
SIMPLE PAST	(b) I <u>met</u> Helen <u>yesterday</u> at a party. Her husband <u>was</u> there too, but I <u>didn't meet</u> him. <u>Did you meet</u> him at the party?	The SIMPLE PAST is used when there is a <i>specific mention of time</i>. In (b): The speaker is thinking of a specific time: yesterday.
PRESENT PERFECT	(c) Sam <u>has been</u> a math teacher <u>for</u> ten years. He <u>loves</u> teaching. before now + up to now -> PP before now + ended in past -> SP	The PRESENT PERFECT is used for <i>situations that began in the past and continue to the present</i>. In (c): The present perfect tells us that Sam is still a teacher now.
SIMPLE PAST	(d) Jim <u>was</u> a teacher <u>for</u> ten years, from 2000 to 2010. Now he is an engineer.	The SIMPLE PAST is used for <i>situations that began and ended in the past</i>. In (d): The simple past tells us that Jim is not a teacher now.

EXERCISE 19 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 2-6)

Use the information in the timeline to:

- make past tense sentences with: *leave, start*;
- make present perfect sentences with: *be, live, study, work*.

Jin's Timeline

Example: Jin's parents have been in Australia since 1990.

1990: Jin's parents immigrated to Australia from Hong Kong.

1991: They settled in Sydney, Australia.

1992: They opened a restaurant.

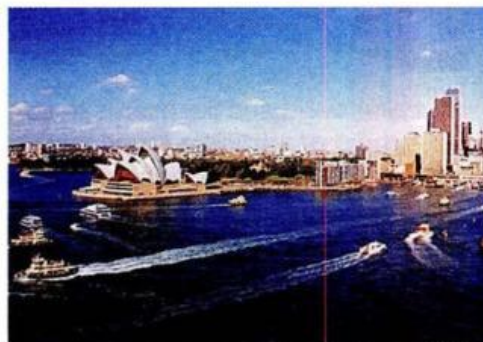
1995: Jin was born.

2013: He entered the University of Melbourne.

2015: He went to Hong Kong to study Chinese.

Now: Jin is studying in Hong Kong.

His parents are working at their restaurant in Sydney.



EXERCISE 20 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 2-6)

Complete the sentences. Use the **simple past** or the **present perfect** form of the verbs in parentheses

- Noor **is** from a hot, dry country. / She (*see, never*) never saw / has never seen snow. / **Last January**, I (*see*) saw / has seen snow for the first time in my life.
- Last night** my friend and I (*have*) had / have had some free time, so we (*go*) went / have gone to a show. **Since** ^{starting PAST time} classes began, I (*have, not*) didn't have / haven't had much free time. ^{up to now}
- Ming Won** (*be*) was / has been in this class **for** three months. His English **is** getting better and better. He **plans** to take this class until the end of May. **Mrs. Perez** (*be*) was / has been in our class for three months, but then she **left school** to get a job.
- Late-breaking news! A major earthquake (*occur, just*) _____ in southern California. It (*occur*) _____ at 9:25 A.M.
- A: Greg Adams? Yes, I know him. I (*know*) _____ him since college.
B: Did Natalie just say Joe North passed away? I'm sorry to hear that.
I (*know*) _____ him well when we were in college together.
- I admit that I (*get***) _____ older since I last (*see*) _____ you, but with any luck at all, I (*get, also*) _____ wiser.

*Typically, the present perfect is used in sentences with *already, yet, and just*, but in some situations the simple past is also commonly used with these adverbs in informal English, especially American English, with no difference in meaning.

**COMPARE:

(a) I **have gotten** or **have got** four letters so far this week. In this sentence, *have gotten / have got* is present perfect. (NOTE: *Got* is used as the past participle of *get* in both American English and British English. *Gotten* occurs only in American English.)

(b) I **have got** a problem. In this sentence, *have got* is not present perfect. *I've got a problem = I have a problem*. The expression *have got* means "have" and is common in informal spoken English. Its meaning is present; it has no past form.