**Grammatical exercises for further practice**

**Teacher: Silvia Cattani**

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| --- | --- |
| **Past simple vs Present Perfect** | |
| **Past Simple** | **Present Perfect** |
| Completed action which happened at a stated time in the past.  *She* ***travelled*** *to Río* ***yesterday.*** | Completed action which happened at an unstated time in the past.  *He* ***has left*** *for Europe.* |
| Action which happened in the past and cannot be repeated.  *She* ***met*** *him in 1998.* | Action which happened in the past and may be repeated.  *J. K. Rowling* ***has written*** *many books.* |
|  | Action which happened in the past with consequences at present time.  *Tom cannot walk because he* ***has broken*** *his leg.* |

**Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *present perfect.***

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(have**/**already**/**be)** on holiday?

B: No, I haven’t. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(break)** my leg last month and it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** a plaster cast for two weeks.

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(you**/**have)** any news from Katie and Rafael?

B: Yes. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(call)** me from Italy last night.

1. A: Do you know Charlotte Samuels? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(meet)** her at the Rolling Stones concert yesterday.

B: Yes. She’s a really good friend of mine. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(know)** for about 5 years.

1. A: Who is your favourite writer? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(always**/**like)** Samuel Beckett.

B: Shakespeare. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(have)** such an amazing way with words.

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(you**/**try)** goulash?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(eat)** goulash when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** in Hungary last month. It was delicious.

*Source: New Round-Up 5, page 21-22 Pearson Education Limited 2011*

**Complete the story. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Perfect or Past Simple tense**

**“A sad story of a sad man”**

One Sunday evening two men (a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(meet)** in a London pub. One of them was very unhappy.

“Life is terrible, everything in the world is really boring”. He said.

“Don’t say that”, said the other man. “Life is marvellous! The world is so exciting! Think about Italy. It’s a wonderful country. (b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** there?”

“Oh, yes. I (c) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(go)** there last year and I (d) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(not like)** it.”

“Well, (e) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** to Norway? (f) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(see)** the midnight sun?”

“Oh, yes. I (g) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(go)** in 1984 and I (h) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(see)** the midnight sun. I (i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(not enjoy)** it.”

“Well, I (j) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(return)** from a safari in Africa. (k) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(visit)** Africa yet?”.

“Yes, I (l) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(go)** on a safari in Africa last year and I (m) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(climb)** Mount Kilimanjaro. It was really boring.”

“Well,” said the other man, “I think that you’re very ill. Only the best psychiatrist can help you. Go to see Dr. Greenbaum in Harley Street.”

“I am Dr. Greenbaum”, answered the man sadly.

*Source: HEADWAY Elementary, page 101 OUP 1993*

**Put the verb in brackets in the correct tense, Present Perfect Simple or Past Simple.**

1. Carlos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(come)** to London before Christmas. When he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(arrive)**, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(go)** to stay with some friends. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** in London for several months, a he’s going to stay until the autumn.
2. A: I’m looking for Susan. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(see)** her?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(see)** her yesterday, but not today. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(look)** in the coffee bar?

A: Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(go)** there before I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(ask)** you.

1. A: John, you know I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(borrow)** your bicycle last night. Well, I’m afraid I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(lose)** it.

B: That’s awful! Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(go)**? What time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(happen)**?

A: Well, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(leave)** your house at 8.00, went home and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(chain)** it outside my house. Someone must have taken it during the night. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(phone)** the police, and they’re coming soon.

B: OK. You can tell them what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(happen)**.

*Source: HEADWAY Intermediate Workbook, page 20, OUP 1990*

**Circle the correct verb forms.**

My mum was born in Plymouth in 1948. When **she left**/ **she’s left** school, she started work in an office in Plymouth. Later the Company **sent** / **has sent** her to a different office in Bristol, where **she met** / **she’s met** my dad. **They fell** / **They’ve fallen** in love, and **they got** / **they’ve got** married in 1970. **They had** / **They’ve had** three children- I’m the youngest.

**They moved** / **They’ve moved** back to Plymouth again when my dad retired. They bought a very nice house and **they lived** / **they’ve lived** there for two years now. My dad **just put** / **has just put** a greenhouse in the garden for growing vegetables- **he was** / **he’s been** a keen gardener all his life. My parents **made** / **have made** a lot of new friends and they’re very happy in their new home.

***READING COMPREHENSION***

**Read the text and answer the questions**

**Read the article about positive thinking and circle A, B, or C.**

**Are you a positive thinker?**

**Espacio para el textosdsss**

On our website this week, Dr. Charles offers some tips on positive thinking.

Are you an optimist? I hope so, because if you are, you’ll live longer and you’ll be healthier. Or are you a pessimist? I hope not. Studies show that you won’t enjoy life as much and you’ll take longer to get better when you’re ill. So how do you think positive, not negative, thoughts? Here are some tips on how to be a positive thinker.

**Stop thinking negative thoughts** such as “I’ll never find a partner” or “I’ll never pass my driving test”. Find something positive to do. Phone your best friend and have a chat. Go out and do some exercise. Put on a funny DVD. This will stop you thinking negative thoughts, and will cheer you up.

**Don’t compare your life with other people’s lives.** For example thoughts like “She’s got a better job” or “He’s got a bigger house” make you feel pessimistic about life. Change your thinking to “I’ve got a good job and I like my work” and “I’m happy in this house. It’s big enough for me”. Remember, being successful doesn’t always mean you are happy.

**Write down your negative thoughts.** This will help you to clear those thoughts from your head. And that will make you feel more positive. You could also write down positive things that happened to you. Read them when you are feeling sad or depressed, and that will make you feel more positive.

**Use positive language when you speak.** This will make you think more positively. For example, don’t say “Our holiday was a disaster”. Say “Next holiday, we’re going to do things differently”. Don’t say “Famous? It’ll never happen”. Say “Famous? I’ll try my best”. Try it- it works!

Acording to Dr. Charles,…

1. … if you’re and optimist, you’ll be healthier.
2. True B- False C- Doesn’t say sad story of a sad man"imple **e Present Perfect or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ t present time.**
3. if you’re a pessimist, you won’t get ill.
4. True B- False C- Doesn’t say
5. … we should try not to have negative thoughts.

A- True B- False C- Doesn’t say

1. … if you do something positive, your life will change.

A- True B- False C- Doesn’t say

1. … you should compare yourself with others.

A- True B- False C- Doesn’t say

1. … if you’re successful, you aren’t always happy.

A- True B- False C- Doesn’t say

1. … if you write down your negative thoughts, you won’t have them again.

A- True B- False C- Doesn’t say

1. … you should never write down your positive thoughts.

A- True B- False C- Doesn’t say

1. … if you read your positive thoughts, you’ll always be an optimist.

A- True B- False C- Doesn’t say

1. … if you use positive language, you’ll think more positively.

A- True B- False C- Doesn’t say

**Mae Jemison**

This week we look at a real adventure: Mae Jemison.

Mae has done many amazing things in her life, but perhaps the most amazing and important one is that she has been into space – she went on the space shuttle *Endeavour* in 1992. She was the first African- American woman astronaut. For this reason alone we can call Mae an adventurer, bu she’s done a lot more.

Mae was born in 1956 and when she was a child, she didn’t know if she wanted to be a doctor or a dancer. She became a doctor, but she’s also danced on stage and has produced several stage shows of modern jazz and African dance.

Mae has travelled all over the world: she went to Kenya, Cuba and Thailand during her studies to be a doctor in the late 1970s. She left university in 1981 and in 1983 she became a member of the Peace Corps – that’s an organisation for Young American people to help people in poor countries. Mae worked in West Africa between 1983 and 1985 as a doctor. She has also worked as a general doctor in the United States and she joined NASA in 1987 and became an astronaut.

Not all of Mae’s achievements are about hard work. She’s written a book and she’s also appeared in a televisión show – she was in an episode of Star Trek in 1993. She was the first real astronaut to appear in the show!

*Source: NEW TOTAL ENGLISH Elementary Flexi Course Book 2, page 68, Pearson Education Limited 2011*

1. **A- Read the text quickly. Why is Mae Jemison famous?**
2. She’s danced and produced stage shows.
3. She’s appeared in Star Trek. 
4. She was the first African- American woman astronaut. 
5. **Read the text again and put the events from Mae’s life in the correct order, 1-6.**
6. She went to Kenya and Cuba.
7. She joined NASA.
8. She finished her studies. 
9. She appeared in a TV show. 
10. She went into space. 
11. She joined the Peace Corps. 
12. **Read the text agai and decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F)**
13. Mae’s first job was as a doctor. 
14. She went to West Africa during her studies. 
15. She became an astronaut when she left univeristy. 
16. She’s worked as an actor for a year. 
17. All the people in Star Trek are astronauts. 
18. She worked as a doctor in de the US. 
19. She joined the Peace Corps to help poor people. 
20. She’s appeared in a science fiction film. 

***The future of the book***

Do you like books? Do you like touching the paper? Well, enjoy it now because the e-book is coming!

As long ago as the early 1990s books were available in digital form. It was possible to go online and read one, but obviously, that isn’t very convenient. Then, in the late 1990s, the first e-book reader arrived. Now there are several e-book readers such a Amazon’s Kindle and the iPad, so you can read your e-books in digital form anywhere.

What’s so good about e-books? Well, they’re better than real books in several ways. They’re more convenient: you can put thousands of books on an e-book reader. They’re smaller and lighter to carry than several real books – much better when you go on holiday! Digital books are usually cheaper than physical books and they’re more versatile – you can change the size of the text on the screen, for example, or you can change the language.

Why don’t we all have e-books? There are a few problems: the e-book reader is still quite expensive – more expensive than buying a lot of books – and it’s heavier than a real book if you want to take it to work, for example. Real books are more hard-wearing than e-book readers. If a real book falls onto the ground, it doesn’t break, but an e-book reader can break. Real books are more attractive, too – you can wrap them and give them as presents.

So, e-book or real book? For now, at least, we can choose…

*Source: NEW TOTAL ENGLISH Elementary Flexi Course Book 2, page 56, Pearson Education Limited 2011*

1. Read the text and tick the correct boxes

**e-book reader a real book**

1. Heavier  
2. Cheaper  
3. More versatile  
4. Hard-wearing  
5. More attractive  
6. Read the text afain and answer the questions.
7. What is Kindle?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. When did Kindle arrive?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How many books can you put on an e-book reader?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What can you do with the language?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What can happen if an e-book reader falls on the ground?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ANSWER KEY**

***Grammar exercises***

***I)***

1- A : *Have you already been*

B: *broke*

2- A: *Have you had*

B: *called*

1. A: *met*

B: *have known*

1. A: *have always liked*

B: *had*

1. A: *Have you tried*

B: *ate – was*

***II) “****A sad story of a sad man”*

1. *met*
2. *have - been*
3. *went*
4. *didn’t like*
5. *have - been*
6. *have – seen*
7. *went*
8. *saw*
9. *didn’t enjoy*
10. *have – returned*
11. *have – visited*
12. *went*
13. *climbed*

***III)***

1. *came- arrived- went- has been*
2. *A: Have – seen*

*B: saw- have- looked*

*A: went- asked*

1. *A: borrowed- have lost*

*B: did- go?- did- happen?*

*A: left- chained- phoned*

*B: happened*

***IV)***

1. *left*
2. *sent*
3. *met*
4. *fell*
5. *got*
6. *had*
7. *moved*
8. *‘ve lived*
9. *has just put*
10. *he’s been*
11. *have made*

***Reading comprehension***

1. ***Are you a positive thinker?***
2. *A*
3. *B*
4. *A*
5. *A*
6. *B*
7. *A*
8. *C*
9. *B*
10. *A*
11. *A*
12. ***Mae Jemisen***
13. *a- 3*

*b-*

1. a
2. c
3. f
4. b
5. e
6. d
7. 1- T

2- F

3- F

4- F

5- F

6- T

7- T

8- F

1. *“The future of the book”*
2. *real book*
3. *e-book reader*
4. *e-book reader*
5. *real book*
6. *real book*
8. *An e-book reader.*
9. *After the late 1990s.*
10. *Thousands.*
11. *You can change it.*
12. *It can break.*