

11.2 PAST SIMPLE AND PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

PAST SIMPLE	PRESENT PERFECT
- Completed actions in the past. <i>e.g.</i> Did you get my message? He refused to lend me his car.	- Focuses on the present result of a past action or recent event. <i>e.g.</i> Look! My cup is empty. Somebody has drunk my tea.
- Often used with expressions referring to a specific time or period in the past. <i>e.g.</i> I went to China <u>three years ago</u> . I sent him a letter <u>last week</u> .	- Refers to situations or actions in a time up to now. <i>e.g.</i> I have interviewed three applicants this week.
	- Situations or actions that began in the past and still continue. <i>e.g.</i> She has been ill for two weeks. How long have you had this car?
Often used with time expressions like: Yesterday, last (week, month, etc.), ago, in + year, it's time, etc.	Often used with time expressions like: Ever, never, so far, how long, for, since, already, yet, this is the first time..., etc.

I	played
You	
He / She / It	
We	
They	

I	have ('ve)	played
You		
We		
They		
He / She / It	has ('s)	

Did	I you he / she / it we they	play?
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Have	I you we they	played?
Has	he / she / it	

I	did not (didn't)	play
You		
He / She / It		
We		
They		

I	have not (haven't)	played
You		
We		
They		
He / She / It	has not (hasn't)	

EXERCISE 2

1. He _____ a new job two weeks ago.
(A) found
(B) has found
(C) founded
(D) was found
2. It's the best movie _____.
(A) I never see
(B) I didn't see
(C) I have ever seen
(D) have you seen
3. I don't think that she _____ to Europe.
(A) has ever been
(B) have never gone
(C) wasn't here
(D) were
4. He _____ his application yet.
(A) sent
(B) hasn't sent
(C) were sending
(D) has been sending
5. How long _____ your girlfriend?
(A) have you known
(B) do you know
(C) has been known
(D) you knew
6. When _____ dinner yesterday evening?
(A) did they have
(B) have they had
(C) they had
(D) they were having
7. So far, the company _____ 3,000 units.
(A) sold
(B) has sold
(C) was selling
(D) didn't sell
8. Sam was driving back home when his car _____.
(A) has broken
(B) broke down
(C) braked down
(D) broken
9. Who _____ at the party?
(A) did you meet
(B) you met
(C) are you meeting
(D) meet
10. _____ has she worked for that German company?
(A) How long ago
(B) How long
(C) When
(D) Since

11.3 PAST CONTINUOUS

USE	EXAMPLES
In descriptions: to give background details.	She was alone at the bus stop. It was raining. The wind was blowing.
Repeated past habits or actions (criticism).	She was always complaining about the weather.
To refer to actions or situations in progress at and around a particular time in the past.	At 10:30 he was attending a meeting.
Past simple and past continuous are sometimes used together in the sentence: the verb in the past continuous expresses an action in progress interrupted by another action (in the past simple).	We were just leaving the room when the phone rang.
Often used with time expressions like: while, as	

I	was	playing	
He / She / It			
You	were		
We			
They			

Was	I	playing?
	he / she / it	
Were	you	
	we	
	they	

I	was not (wasn't)	playing	
He / She / It			
You	were not (weren't)		
We			
They			

11.4 PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

USE	EXAMPLES
- Activities or situations which began in the past and are still continuing (duration).	I have been waiting for him since lunchtime (and I am still waiting for him).
- The present result of completed or recently completed actions.	I have been working all day (That is why I am exhausted now).
- The continuous form of the present perfect cannot be used with stative verbs (i.e. verbs expressing states and not actions). e.g. To know, to like, want, seem, doubt...	I have known about it since January.
Often used with time expressions like: all day, for years, over the last few years, for, since, etc	

I You We They	have ('ve)	been	playing
He / She / It	has ('s)		

Have	I you we they	been	playing?
Has	he / she / it		

I You We They	have not (haven't)	been	playing
He / She / It	has not (hasn't)		

11.5 PAST PERFECT

USE	EXAMPLES
<p>Refers to completed situations or events that happened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - before a particular time in the past - or before other events in the past (often expressed in the past simple tense) 	<p>By 10 o'clock, she had already typed all the letters.</p> <p>When the police arrived, the burglars had already left.</p>
<p>Often used in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reported speech structures - in 3rd conditionals 	<p>She asked me if I had done it.</p> <p>If you had asked me, I would have told you.</p>
The present perfect continuous (see section 11.4) is used to refer to activities going on up to the present.	She <u>has been waiting</u> for the train for 20 minutes. (= She is still waiting. The train has not arrived yet.)
The past perfect continuous is used to refer to activities going on up to a point in the past.	She <u>had been waiting</u> for 20 minutes when the train arrived. (= She started waiting for the train at a particular time, it arrived 20 minutes later. She is no longer waiting.)
<p><u>Often used with time expressions like:</u> after, once, by, already, just</p>	

I You He / She / It We They	had ('d)	<u>played</u>
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Had	I you he / she / it we they	<u>played</u> ?
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I You He / She / It We They	had not (hadn't)	<u>played</u>
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EXERCISE 3

1. This photograph _____ by my wife.
(A) is taking
(B) was taken
(C) had taken
(D) was taking
2. This is the first time he _____ a horse.
(A) has ridden
(B) rode
(C) was riding
(D) is riding
3. It is high time you _____ her the truth.
(A) told
(B) tell
(C) said
(D) say
4. He said he _____ to her the month before.
(A) had phoned
(B) had spoken
(C) is speaking
(D) called
5. How long _____ in Taipei when you decided to move?
(A) did you live
(B) had you been living
(C) are you living
(D) you have been living
6. By the time she arrived at the station the train _____.
(A) is departing
(B) had lived
(C) had already left
(D) had been left
7. Stan is on vacation this week. He _____ to the Bahamas.
(A) has gone
(B) has been
(C) is
(D) would go
8. She has been working here _____ 1995.
(A) for
(B) since
(C) ago
(D) until
9. Monica was nervous on the plane because she _____ before.
(A) has not ever flown
(B) had never flown
(C) was not flying
(D) fly
10. He was tired because _____ since six in the morning.
(A) he worked
(B) he had been working
(C) he is working
(D) he works

11.6 FUTURE

WILL + INFINITIVE WITHOUT TO	<p>- Future facts and predictions. e.g. He will be away for five days. Production costs will increase by 3% next year.</p> <p>- Immediate decisions (i.e. decisions made at the moment of speaking). e.g. "I forgot my wallet. I haven't got any money." "Don't worry. I'll lend you some."</p>
	<i>Will</i> is replaced by the present simple after the following words: when, while, before, after, as soon as, until / till.
BE GOING TO + INFINITIVE	<p>- Future intentions or plans (decision made before the moment of speaking). e.g. "Why are you turning on the radio?" "I'm going to listen to some music."</p> <p>- Future events whose cause is evident or can be seen now. e.g. My daughter is not feeling well. I think she's going to be sick.</p>
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	<p>- Fixed future arrangements between people. e.g. She is seeing her sister next week.</p>
PRESENT SIMPLE	<p>- Future actions (<i>timetables, programs</i>). e.g. The train arrives in London at 6:00.</p>

I		
You		
He / She / It	will ('ll)	play
We		
They		

	I	
	you	
Will	he / she / it	play?
	we	
	they	

I		
You		
He / She / It	will not (won't)	play
We		
They		

EXERCISE 4

1. Your suitcases look very heavy. I _____ you carry them.
(A) will help
(B) help
(C) am helping
(D) helped
2. What _____ this summer?
(A) do you do
(B) are you doing
(C) you do
(D) you are doing
3. "It is Louisa's birthday today."
"I know. _____ some flowers for her".
(A) I am going to buy
(B) I buy
(C) I will buy
(D) I will have bought
4. Saturday _____ the warmest day of the week.
(A) will have
(B) is going to
(C) will be
(D) will
5. Please let me know _____ you are ready.
(A) than
(B) as soon as
(C) until
(D) will
6. I am going to call him while _____ on the train.
(A) I will be
(B) I am
(C) I am being
(D) to be
7. Don't miss the bus if _____ to arrive on time.
(A) you will want
(B) you want
(C) you wanted
(D) would you like
8. The airport shuttle _____ every half an hour.
(A) is leaving
(B) left
(C) lives
(D) leaves
9. I _____ tennis with Bruno next Sunday.
(A) am playing
(B) play
(C) going to
(D) played
10. We are going to buy a house when we _____ more money.
(A) have
(B) will have
(C) are having
(D) will be