**Past Simple Vs. Present Perfect**

* **Past simple:**

**\* When do we use past simple?**

As you know, when we want to tell a story, or talk about a past experience, or report an event/ action that happened and ended in the past, we usually use the simple past tense. Look at these examples:

1. I **walked** to school yesterday.
2. My friends **lived** in Jordan in 1995.
3. They **drove** five hours to get home last week.

As you can see from these examples, the simple past tense is often, but not always, accompanied by **a time expression** such as yesterday, last year, etc. The following are some more examples of expressions used to refer to the past which we call **keywords**:

**Yesterday; last week/month/year; last summer/ last winter/ last spring, a few minutes ago/ a few hours ago; a month ago; a year ago, in 1990, In the past/ then/ previously/ in that day..etc.**

\* There are two types of verbs :

1. Regular Verbs:

For regular verbs we simply use the infinitive form of the verb and add “-d” or “-ed” or “ied” for both singular and plural subjects.
For example:

* walk- walked

We add “ed” because this is a regular verb.

* live- lived

We add “d” because the verb ends with an “e”

* Study- studied

We drop the “y” and add “ied” because the verb (study) does not have a vowel before the "y" and the vowels are (i/a/e/u/o). So, If you have a consonant before the “y", drop the "y" and add "ied" to the verb.

**.** Play- played

We add “ed” when the letter before the “y” is a vowel (i/a/e/u/o)

b. Irregular Verbs

Now, it’s good to know that English has also irregular verbs. i.e. verbs that don’t take “d” or "ed", but you have to know them in order to get the simple past form. And it is advisable to study some commonly used irregular verbs such as:

* **Build- built**
* **Teach- taught**
* **Write- wrote**
* **Swim-swam**
* **go- went**
* **become- became**
* **begin- began**
* \* we have **positive** and **negative** simple past:
* \***positive**:
* the past simple positive is the same for all subjects (I, you, they, he..etc). **ex**: I worked there. They worked there.
* **negative**:
* to make the past simple negative we use: **subject + didn't (did not) + infinitive**.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subject | auxiliary | infinitive |  |
| His mother | didn't | Have | Much money |
| It | didn't | Open | Until august 1952 |
| they | didn't | know | What to do |

#### the past simple negative is the same for all subjects (I, you, they, he..etc).

#### WH-QUESTIONS:

#### Rule: we make WH Questions with:

#### question word (what- when- where)+ did + subject+ infinitive

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Question word | auxiliary | subject | infinitive |  |
| what | did | you | do | Last night? |
| when | did | He/she | learn | To cook? |
| where | Did  | they | travel | To? |

* Yes\No Questions and Short Answers:
* rule: Did+ subject+ infinitive

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Did you enjoy the meal? | Yes, I did\ No, I didn't |
| Did he go to work yesterday? | Yes, he did\ No, he didn't |
| Did they call you last night? | Yes, they did\ No, they didn't |

* **\* The verb be:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| positive | negative |
| I\she\he\it was | I\she\he\it wasn't  |
| You\we\they were | You\we\they weren't |

* **\* WH QUESTIONS:**
* **RULE**: QUESTION WORD+ WAS or WERE+ SUBJECT
* ex: where were you/ they last night?
* when was he/ she in the UK?
* **Yes\No Questions and short answers:**
* **Rule: auxiliary (was, were)+ subject**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Were you at work? | Yes, I was./ No, I wasn't |
| Was she at home last night? | Yes, she was\ No, she wasn't |
| Were they from Germany? | Yes, they were\ No, they weren't |

* **The Verb Can:**
* \* the past simple **positive** of can is could
* \* the **negative** of could is couldn't
* \* could and couldn't are followed by **infinitive**
* \* could and couldn't are the **same** for all subjects (I, you, he, she, it, we, they)
* Tip: We make the yes/no questions with could+subject+infinitive
* ex: could you speak English five years ago?

**Present perfect:**

- We use the **present perfect** for experiences that happened some time recently. We don't know or don't say when they happened. Example : he's done a lot of work for charity/ he has never been to Italy.

**Example**: over the years there have been many similar inventions, but this one has been the most popular

* the same principle has been used in machines ever since (passive)

-We use the **present perfect** to answer questions about **how many?/ How much?**

**Example**:

A: How much grain have they harvested?

B: The have filled fives soils.

**Clues (never, ever, yet, for, since, just, already, still, up until now/ once/ twice/ several times)**

**Form:**

**\* Positive**

**I/ you/ we/ they + 've (have) + past participle**

**he/she/it + 's (has) + past participle**

ex: I've seen all Johnny Depp's films

- He's spent over $20,000 on costumes.

**\* Negative**

**I/ you/ we/ they + haven't (have not) + past participle**

**he/she/it + hasn't (has not) + past participle**

**Questions (yes/ No questions)**: **Have/ has + subject+ past participle**

**Example: Have you done your job?**

**Questions (WH questions): Question word+ have/has+ subject+ past participle**

**Example: Where have you travelled recently?**

**Present perfect continuous:**

* **We use the present perfect continuous to talk about repeated activities which started at a particular time in the past and are still continuing up until.**
* **We use the present perfect continuous to emphasize the activity itself. The activity may or may not be completed/ finished.**
* **Example:** They have been harvesting wheat for the last three days.

**Form:**

**Statements**:

(I, we, you, they) Have+ been+ ing

(He, She, It) Has+ been+ ing

e.g. They have been picking olives for the past three days.

**Questions**:

Have (I, we, you, they)+been+ ing

Has (He, She, It) + been+ ing

-

Have you been reading……?

Has she gone talking………???

* The **present perfect simple** is often used to talk about **quantity**

Example: He’s been planting new trees (he may or may not have finished)

* He has planted 500 new trees (he has finished planting the trees)

**Activity and State verbs:**

- **Activity verbs** talk about activities and actions. We can use activity verbs in the present simple and the present continuous. ex: **He plays** football every day. **He is playing** football now.

Typical activity verbs are: (play, work, write, eat, run and do).

- **State verbs**: talk about states, feelings and opinions. We don't usually use state verbs in the present continuous (or other continuous verb forms). ex: I **like** him. not ~~I'm liking him~~. / I ~~have been knowing him~~ since 2009 (wrong sentence) It should be (I **have known** him since 2009.)

Common state verbs include:

1. Connected with emotions: (hate/ like/ love/ want/ need)
2. Connected with understanding: (believe/ know/ prefer/ understand/ agree/ remember/ think)
3. Connected with senses: (hear/ smell/ sound/ taste)
4. Connected with possession and unchanging qualities: (have/ belong/ cost/ weigh)

Use present perfect, present perfect continuous or simple past:

1. I –---didn’t call-------- him yesterday. (not call)
2. She ---has------ never----been------to Egypt. (be)
3. I –--have lived/ have been living----- in Palestine for 20 years. (live)
4. I----have lived----------- in Palestine for 20 years. I live in the United States now. (live)
5. I----have been living----------- in Palestine for 20 years. I’m still living there! It’s my favorite place on earth.
6. I ---- met-------- her a few years ago. (meet)
7. They --- have been trying------------to put the baby to sleep for the past hour, but he is still crying. (try)
8. --- Did---------- you----shut ------ the door yesterday? (shut)
9. ----Has------- she---- phoned------- her mother yet? (phone)
10. Ali----hasn’t slept------- yet. He is still on his phone. (not sleep)
11. He –-has been planting---- new trees. (plant)
12. He—has planted------- 500 new trees. (plant)
13. When--did---Jethro Tull-- invent --- the seed drill? (invent)
14. The industry---has announced------ its profits. (announce)
15. She---has given------ 100 gifts for her friends. (give)
16. She--- has given/ has been giving------- gifts for her friends. (give)
17. So far this year the industry—hasn’t developed------- any new techniques. (not develop)
18. They -----have filled--------- five soils. (fill)
19. They ------have been harvesting------------- wheat for the last three days. The land is looking bare. (harvest)
20. We -----have been painting----- the bedroom. We’ve nearly finished. (paint)
21. How long -----have you been waiting---- for the bus? (wait)

Q2: P: 7

1. He has been working on this project …..
2. How much field data have you collected?
3. Erik and Al have been studying…..
4. They have designed a robot system to kill weed and they have been demonstrating….
5. …. Manufacturers have made….
6. They haven’t been using this…..