

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

din CARTE B1

Language Summary 4

Vocabulary

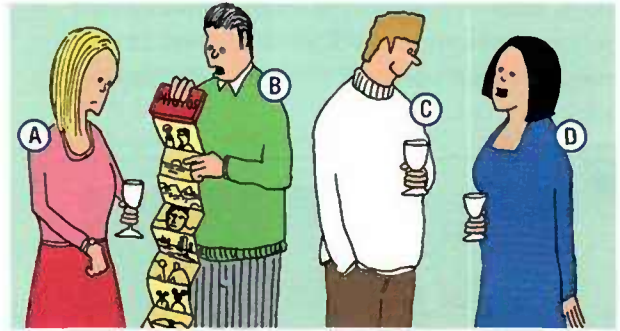
V4.4 -ed and -ing adjectives 4C 6 p33

- We use **-ed** adjectives to describe how people feel: *Many people are worried about how much TV children watch.*
- We use **-ing** adjectives to describe the thing, situation, place or person that causes the feeling: *TV can sometimes be fun and exciting.*



She's excited. He's worried. She's surprised. He's frightened. She's tired.

TIP! • People can be **bored** or **boring** and **interested** or **interesting**. Look at the picture. **A** is bored and **B** is boring. **C** is interested and **D** is interesting.



Grammar

G4.1 Present Perfect for life experiences (1): positive and negative 4A 6 p29

- We use the **Present Perfect** for experiences that happened sometime before now. We don't know or don't say when they happened: *He's been to Star Wars conferences all over the world.*
- We use the **Past Simple** if we say exactly when something happened: *He met his wife, Holly, in 1994.*

POSITIVE

subject	auxiliary	past participle	
I/You/We/They	've (= have)	seen	the first Star Wars film.
He/She/It	's (= has)	met	some of the actors.

NEGATIVE

subject	auxiliary + not	past participle	
I/You/We/They	haven't (= have not)	seen	the new Star Wars film.
He/She/It	hasn't (= has not)	met	the director.

TIPS! • To make past participles of regular verbs, add **-ed** or **-d** to the infinitive: *play* → *played*, *watch* → *watched*, etc. The Past Simple and past participles of regular verbs are the same. See G2.1 for spelling rules.

- There are no rules for irregular past participles. There is an Irregular Verb List, p159.

G4.2 Present Perfect for life experiences (2): questions with ever 4B 5 p30

- We use the **Present Perfect** to ask about people's experiences. We don't ask about when these experiences happened.
- We use the **Past Simple** to ask for more information about these experiences.

auxiliary	subject	(ever)	past participle	
Have	I/you/ we/they	ever	met	anyone famous?
Has	he/she/it	ever	been	to a concert?
Have	you	ever	been	to a rock festival?
Have	they	ever	seen	U2 in concert?
Has	Julie	ever	heard	of Miles Davis?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I/you/we/they have. | No, I/you/we/they haven't.
Yes, he/she/it has. | No, he/she/it hasn't.

TIP! • **ever** + Present Perfect = any time in your life until now.

- go** has two past participles, *been* and *gone*. When we use the Present Perfect to talk about experiences, we usually use *been*: *I've been to the USA* (I'm back in my country now).

Real World

RW4.1 Agreeing, disagreeing and asking for opinions 4D 3 p34

agreeing	disagreeing	asking for opinions
Yes, maybe you're right. Yes, definitely. I agree (with Jackie). Yes, I think so.	I'm sorry, I don't agree. I'm not sure about that. No, definitely not. No, I don't think so.	What do you think? What about you, (Jackie)? Do you think ... ? Do you agree (with that)?

TIPS! • We often use *I'm not sure about that* as a polite way of disagreeing.

- We can also agree and disagree with *Do you think ... ?* questions with *Yes, I do* and *No, I don't*.

Language Summary 8

Grammar

G8.2 How long ... ? 8A 7 p61

- We use *How long ... ?* to ask about a period of time.
- We use questions with *How long ... ?* and the Past Simple to ask about something that started and finished in the past:
How long did Luke live in Adelaide? (he doesn't live in Adelaide now).
- We use questions with *How long ... ?* and the Present Perfect to ask about something that started in the past and is still happening now:
How long has he lived in his underground house? (he lives there now).
- We can answer both Past Simple and Present Perfect questions with *for* (*for two years*, etc.), but we can't answer Past Simple questions with *since*:
How long did you live there?
For ten years. not *Since 1995.*

PAST SIMPLE QUESTIONS WITH HOW LONG ... ?

How long	auxiliary	subject	infinitive	
How long	did	I/you/he/she/it/ we/they	live	there?

PRESENT PERFECT QUESTIONS WITH HOW LONG ... ?

How long	auxiliary	subject	past participle	
How long	have	I/you/we/they	lived	there?
How long	has	he/she/it	been	in Australia?

TIPS! • We often answer *How long ... ?* questions with short phrases, not complete sentences:

How long have you lived here?
Since 2001./For five years.

• We can also make questions in the Past Simple with *How long ago ... ?*:

How long ago did you see him?
About three months ago.

G8.3 should, shouldn't, must 8B 4 p62

- We use *should*, *shouldn't* and *must* to give advice.
- We use *should* to say we think something is a **good** thing to do: *You should wait for the hostess to start eating first.*
- We use *shouldn't* to say we think something is a **bad** thing to do: *You shouldn't ask people how much they earn.*
- We use **must** to give very strong advice: *You must ask the hostess if you can smoke.*
- After *should*, *shouldn't* and *must* we use the **infinitive**.

QUESTIONS WITH SHOULD

question word	should	subject	infinitive	
What	should	I/you/he/she/ we/they	do?	
What time	should Should	I I	arrive? take	something to eat?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I/you/he/she/we/they should.
No, I/you/he/she/we/they shouldn't.

TIPS! • We often use *I (don't) think* with *should*: *I (don't) think you should go to work.*

• We often use *Do you think I should ... ?* to ask for advice: *Do you think I should take some food?*

• The word *advice* is uncountable: *Could you give me some advice?* not *Could you give me an advice?* We can also say a piece of advice: *Let me give you a piece of advice.*

G8.4 Infinitive of purpose 8B 10 p63

- To say why we do something, we often use the **infinitive with to**: *I came here to study English.* = *I came here because I wanted to study English.*

TIPS! • We don't say: ~~*I came here for study English.*~~ or ~~*I came here for to study English.*~~

• We can also use *for + noun* to say why we do something: *I went to the shops for some coffee.*

Real World

RW8.1 Asking about places 8D 4 p66

- We use questions with *What's/What are ... like?* to ask what you know about a place:
What's Edinburgh like? (= Tell me what you know about Edinburgh.)
It's very cosmopolitan.
- Questions with *Do you like ... ?* ask how you feel about a place:
Do you like Edinburgh? *Yes, I love it.*

- We can also use *What's/What are ... like?* to ask what you know about other things in a place:

What's the city like?
What are the people like?
What's the weather like?
What's the food like?, etc.

TIP! • We don't use *like* in the answers to *What's/What are ... like?* questions: *What are the people like?* *They're very friendly.* not *They're like very friendly.*

Language Summary 11

Grammar

G11.1 Present Perfect for giving news with *just*, *yet* and *already* 11A 3 p85

- We use the **Present Perfect** for giving news about things that happened in the past, but are connected to now. We don't say the exact time they happened: *He's had a car accident. Pippa's just lost her job!*
- We use the **Past Simple** when we say the exact time something happened: *He hasn't received the money for the work he did for you last month.*
- We use **yet** to say something hasn't happened, but we think it will happen in the future: *I don't know all the details yet.*
- We use **just** to say something happened a short time ago, but we don't know exactly when: *I've just heard that Tim's in hospital.*
- We use **already** to say something happened some time in the past (perhaps sooner than we expected): *He's already had an operation.*
- We usually use *just* and *already* in positive sentences. These words go between the auxiliary and the past participle: *Robin Hall's just phoned. Ted's already done three dives.*
- We usually use *yet* in negative sentences and questions. *Yet* usually goes at the end of the sentence or clause: *I haven't done any yet. Have you sent him the cheque yet?*

TIPS! • For how to make the Past Simple, see G2.1.

- For how to make the Present Perfect, see G4.1 and G4.2.
- In American English we often use the Past Simple with *just*, *yet* and *already*: *Did you do it yet?* [US] = *Have you done it yet?* [UK].

- *go* has two past participles, *been* and *gone*. We often use *been* to mean 'go and come back', and *gone* to mean 'go, but not come back yet'. Compare these two sentences: *He's just been to the shops* (he's back home now). *He's just gone to the shops* (he's at the shops now).
- We can use the Present Perfect with *this morning*, *this afternoon*, etc. when it is still that time of day: *I've seen him this morning* (it is still morning). *I saw him this morning* (it is now afternoon).

G11.2 Relative clauses with *who*, *which*, *that* and *where* 11B 7 p87

- We use relative clauses to say which person/place/thing we are talking about.
- To introduce relative clauses we use:
 - a) *who* or *that* for people. *He's the man who/that was murdered.*
 - b) *which* or *that* for things. *Her marriage is the only thing which/that makes her happy.*
 - c) *where* for places. *That's the place where they found the body.*

- TIPS!** • We usually use *who* for people (but *that* is also correct): *He's the man who lives next door.*
- We usually use *that* for things (but *which* is also correct): *Here's the article that I was talking about.*
 - We don't use *what* in relative clauses: *This is the letter that I got today.* not ~~*This is the letter what I got today.*~~

Real World

RW11.1 Echo questions 11D 3 p90

- We use echo questions (*Didn't you? Are you?*, etc.) when we are interested or surprised.
- We usually use the **auxiliary** in echo questions: *Hannah's had twins. Has she?* not ~~*Has she had?*~~
- We only use **subject pronouns** in echo questions: *Max doesn't want to sell his computer. Doesn't he?* not ~~*Doesn't Max?*~~
- If the sentence is positive, the echo question is **positive**: *I'm going to Rome next month. Are you?*
- If the sentence is negative, the echo question is **negative**: *I didn't go to work today. Didn't you?*

TIPS! • To respond to a positive sentence in the Present Simple or Past Simple, we use *do/don't*, *does/doesn't* or *did/didn't* in the echo question:

I work for a TV company. Do you?
His mother really likes it here. Does she?
They went to Sydney last week. Did they?

- To respond to a sentence with the verb *have got*, we use *have/haven't* or *has/hasn't* in the echo question: *She's got four sisters. Has she?*
- To respond to a sentence with the verb *be*, we use *am*, *is/isn't* or *are/aren't* in the echo question: *My car's twenty years old. Is it?*
- We say *Aren't I?* not ~~*Amn't I?*~~: *You aren't in this class. Aren't I?*