

UNIVERSITÀ DI CAGLIARI



CORSO DI LAUREA IN ECONOMIA E GESTIONE AZIENDALE

CORSO DI LAUREA IN ECONOMIA E FINANZA

LINGUA INGLESE

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PAST SIMPLE – How do we form it?

- **AFFIRMATIVE:**

subject + past (+ED / irregular form) (+ complement)

EX: I stayed with my friend last night.

- **NEGATIVE:**

subject + **DID + NOT (DIDN'T)** + base form of the main verb (+ complement)

EX: I did not (didn't) stay with her last night.

- **INTERROGATIVE:**

DID + subject + base form of the main verb (+ complement) ?

EX: Did you stay with your grandma for dinner?

- **NEGATIVE QUESTION:**

DID + **NOT (DIDN'T)** + subject + base form of the main verb(+ complement) ?

EX: Why didn't you stay in Rome?

PAST SIMPLE

Uses:

- For situations that completed / finished in the past → *He **lived** in Milan from 1593 to 1683.*
- For a series of actions (when one thing happens after another) / states or habits in the past when we have a finished time word (yesterday, last week, at 2 o'clock, in 2003). → *Yesterday we **arrived** in Rome at 11 o'clock and **took** a taxi to his apartment.*
- For finished actions, states or habits in the past when we know from general knowledge that the time period has finished. → *Leonardo painted the Mona Lisa.*
- To talk about things that are not real in the present or future. So we use it with the second conditional and after words like 'wish'. → *If I won the lottery, I would buy a huge house. / I wish I had more time!*
- **Time expressions often used:** ago, for, last week/month/year, yesterday, when, after, since + past simple.
- **The Past simple corresponds to the Italian tense:**
 - Imperfetto / Passato remoto / Passato prossimo

PAST SIMPLE – REGULAR VERBS

- **Form:**

- Positive: *I STAYED with my friend last night.*

- In inglese il passato semplice dei verbi regolari si forma aggiungendo –ed all’infinito senza to:

I worked

she worked

- La forma verbale rimane uguale per tutte le persone.

- Per le variazioni ortografiche, valgono le stesse regole della desinenza –ing.

to open

opened

to phone

phoned

to stop

stopped

to prefer

preferred

to transmit

transmitted

to travel

travelled

PAST SIMPLE – Spelling variations

Verbi	AI SIMPLE PAST	Esempio
1) che terminano in E	aggiungere - D alla forma base del verbo	live - lived date - dated
2) che terminano in consonante + Y	cambiare Y in I poi aggiungere - ED	try - tried cry - cried
3) che terminano con 1 vocale accentata + 1 consonante (ma non W e Y)	raddoppiare la consonante, poi aggiungere - ED	stop - stopped unzip - unzipped prefer - preferred transmit - transmitted
4) che terminano con 1 vocale + L	raddoppiare la L , poi aggiungere - ED	travel - travelled label - labelled
Per il caso 3. → eccezione Per il caso 4. → eccezione		<u>offer</u> → offered reveal → revealed

PAST SIMPLE – Phonetic variations with -ED

PRONUNCIATION: “ed” (simple past)

in a simple way

1) Take the infinitive of the verb... “LIVE”, for example
2) Add the sound of “**D**” (for most verbs)

DO NOT PRONOUNCE THE “E”

So **“LIVED” will be pronounced as |LIV'D|**

3) If the infinitive of the verb ends in the sounds of
“s” “p” “k” “sh” “tch” or “f” (gh)

Add the sound of **“T”**

“LIKED” will be pronounced as |LIK'T|

4) If the infinitive of the verb ends
in the sounds of “t” or “d”

Add the sound of **“ID”**

“WANTED” will be pronounced as |WANTID|

PAST SIMPLE – Phonetic variations with -ED

- Verbs ending with the sounds:

-/F/ , /K/ , /P/ , /s/ , /S/ , /TS/

cough	coughed	miss	missed
walk	walked	finish	finished
tip	tipped	watch	watched

→ /T/

- Verbs ending with the sounds:

-/T/ and /D/

mend	mended	visit	visited
post	posted	sugget	suggested

→ /ID/

- Verbs ending with **all other sounds:**

→ /D/

PAST SIMPLE – Phonetic variations with -ED

/-T/

TOUCHED
ASKED
STOPPED
HELPED
WORKED
WATCHED
LAUGHED
WASHED
DANCED

/-D/

LIVED
PHONED
CYCLED
USED
LOVED
ANSWERED
LISTENED
MOVED

/-ID/

WANTED
WAITED
STARTED
HATED
NEEDED
SKATED

PAST SIMPLE – The three most important irregular verbs

	Be	Have	Do
I	was	had	did
You	were	had	did
He/She/It	was	had	did
We	were	had	did
You	were	had	did
They	were	had	did

PAST SIMPLE – IRREGULAR VERBS

Altri verbi irregolari si dividono in 3 principali categorie:

CATEGORIA	ESEMPI
verbi che non cambiano	cut - cut hit - hit fit - fit cost - cost
verbi che cambiano la loro vocale	get - got sit - sat drink - drank come - came
verbi che cambiano completamente	catch - caught go - went bring - brought

PAST SIMPLE - IRREGULAR VERBS

Base form

Simple Past

Past Participle

1	<i>buy</i>	<i>bought</i>	<i>bought</i>
2	<i>drink</i>	<i>drank</i>	<i>drunk</i>
3	<i>find</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>found</i>
4	<i>give</i>	<i>gave</i>	<i>given</i>
5	<i>hear</i>	<i>heard</i>	<i>heard</i>
6	<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>
7	<i>know</i>	<i>knew</i>	<i>known</i>
8	<i>lose</i>	<i>lost</i>	<i>lost</i>
9	<i>make</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>made</i>
10	<i>meet</i>	<i>met</i>	<i>met</i>
11	<i>pay</i>	<i>paid</i>	<i>paid</i>
12	<i>send</i>	<i>sent</i>	<i>sent</i>
13	<i>spend</i>	<i>spent</i>	<i>spent</i>
14	<i>think</i>	<i>thought</i>	<i>thought</i>
15	<i>win</i>	<i>won</i>	<i>won</i>

PAST SIMPLE

- La frase negativa e interrogativa del Simple Past si forma con l'ausiliare DID seguito dalla forma base del verbo principale:

- **FORMA NEGATIVA**: Si forma aggiungendo *didn't* o *did not* davanti alla forma base del verbo. Il verbo **essere** fa **eccezione**.

subject + DID + NOT (DIDN'T) + base form of the main verb (+ complement)

FRASE AFFERMATIVA	NEGATIVA (INFORMALE E FORMALE)
I had a dog	I didn't have a dog / I did not have a dog
You drank a coke	You didn't drink a coke / You did not drink a coke
She was there	She wasn't there / She was not there
You were at the cinema	You weren't at the cinema / You were not at the cinema

PAST SIMPLE

- **FORMA INTERROGATIVA:** Si forma aggiungendo *l'ausiliare did* davanti al soggetto. Il verbo **essere** fa **eccezione**.

DID + subject + base form of the main verb (+ complement) ?

FRASE AFFERMATIVA	FRASE INTERROGATIVA
He left his girlfriend	Did he leave his girlfriend?
He was tired	Was he tired?

PAST SIMPLE

- **SHORT ANSWERS**: sono brevi risposte date a domande che prevedono in genere un Sì o un No come risposta. Si formano utilizzando, dopo **Yes** o **No**, il soggetto sempre in forma di pronome personale + **did** o **didn't**.

Yes/No Questions	Short Answer
Did they work in London?	Yes, they did No, they didn't
Did George and Michael work in London?	Yes, they did No, they didn't
Did she drive to work yesterday?	Yes, she did No, she didn't
Did Rachel drive to work yesterday?	Yes, she did No, she didn't

PAST SIMPLE

- **WH- QUESTIONS**: Le Wh- Questions (domande che usano interrogativi come *What*, *Where*, *Why*, *When*, *Which*, *Who*, *How*) si formano ponendo all'inizio della domanda l'interrogativo Wh-, seguito poi dall'ausiliare **did** davanti al soggetto.

Interrogati vo	forma interrogativa	Esempi
Why	did they work	Why did they work on Sundays?
What	did you study	What did you study?
Where	did they live	Where did they live in 2014?
Which car	did she drive	Which car did she drive?

PAST SIMPLE – Some irregular verbs

INFINITIVE	PAST +	PAST -
GO	WENT	DIDN'T GO
HAVE	HAD	DIDN'T HAVE
GET	GOT	DIDN'T GET
TEACH	TAUGHT	DIDN'T TEACH
HEAR	HEARD	DIDN'T HEAR
FEEL	FELT	DIDN'T FEEL
LEAVE	LEFT	DIDN'T LEAVE
LOSE	LOST	DIDN'T LOSE
MEET	MET	DIDN'T MEET
SEE	SAW	DIDN'T SEE
WEAR	WORE	DIDN'T WEAR
SPEAK	SPOKE	DIDN'T SPEAK
DO	DID	DIDN'T DO
CAN	COULD	COULDN'T

PAST SIMPLE

- **Complete the exercise with the correct past simple verb:**
- WILLIAM (*VISIT*) _____ HIS GRANDPARENTS LAST WEEKEND.
- JANE _____ (*ARRIVE*) AN HOUR AGO.
- WE _____ (*GO*) TO BOB'S BIRTHDAY PARTY YESTERDAY.
- I _____ (*BE*) ON HOLIDAY LAST WEEK.
- SHE _____ (*SEE*) FIRE.

PAST SIMPLE

- **Complete the exercise with the correct past simple verb:**

- 1) VISITED
- 2) ARRIVED
- 3) WENT
- 4) WAS
- 5) SAW

PAST SIMPLE

• Complete the exercise with the correct past simple verb **IN THE NEGATIVE FORM:**

- I PHONED LUCY LAST NIGHT. → I _____ LUCY LAST NIGHT.
- YOU TIDIED UP YOUR ROOM. → YOU _____ UP YOUR ROOM.
- OLIVIA BECAME AN ACTRESS. → OLIVIA _____ AN ACTRESS.
- WE FOUND THE TREASURE. → WE _____ THE TREASURE.
- HE SPOKE SPANISH. → HE _____ SPANISH.

PAST SIMPLE

- Complete the exercise with the correct past simple verb **IN THE NEGATIVE FORM:**

- 1) DIDN'T PHONE
- 2) DIDN'T TIDY
- 3) DIDN'T BECOME
- 4) DIDN'T FIND
- 5) DIDN'T SPEAK

PAST SIMPLE

- Complete the exercise with the correct past simple verb **IN THE QUESTION**

FORM:

- _____ (YOU/DANCE) AT THE PARTY LAST NIGHT?
- _____ (SHE/DO) HER HOMEWORK?
- _____ (ROBERT/WORK) AT THE POST OFFICE?
- _____ (THEY/HELP) YOU WITH THE WASHING-UP?
- WHEN _____ (I/SAY) THAT?

PAST SIMPLE

- Complete the exercise with the correct past simple verb **IN THE QUESTION**

FORM:

- 1) DID YOU DANCE
- 2) DID SHE DO
- 3) DID ROBERT WORK
- 4) DID THEY HELP
- 5) DID I SAY

PAST SIMPLE

How to... I refer to past times

- 8 a** Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box.

after ago later last in in the when

- a Six weeks _____ I sold my business for \$2 million.
- b _____ mid 1990s I graduated from university with a degree in music.
- c _____ I was a teenager I played four musical instruments.
- d _____ working for two years in my old university I started my own business making musical instruments.
- e I left school _____ 1990.
- f _____ year I decided I wanted to stop working.
- g A year _____ I started working in my old university.

- b** Put the events in order to make a life story.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____
6 _____ 7 _____

PAST SIMPLE

How to... I refer to past times

8 a Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box.

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- e I left school _____ 1990.
- f _____ year I decided I wanted to stop working.
- g A year _____ I started working in my old university.

b Put the events in order to make a life story.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

8a – Complete the sentences

- a. Later
- b. In
- c. When
- d. After
- e. In the
- f. Last
- g. Ago

8b – Put the sentences in order

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

PAST SIMPLE

Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

buy find break hear make take can lose meet think

- 1 Last night we heard a noise downstairs.
- 2 They _____ the man's daughter was the murderer.
- 3 The policeman _____ the money in an old bag.
- 4 They _____ their friends outside the restaurant.
- 5 I _____ a detective story in the bookshop.
- 6 My girlfriend _____ her mobile phone last night.
- 7 The man _____ a window and went into the house.
- 8 Somebody _____ my laptop when I was out of the room.
- 9 We were worried because we _____ see a police car outside our house.
- 10 I was thirsty so I _____ a cup of tea.

PAST SIMPLE

Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

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- 10 I was thirsty so I _____ a cup of tea.

- 1) HEARD
- 2) THOUGHT
- 3) FOUND
- 4) MET
- 5) BOUGHT
- 6) LOST
- 7) BROKE
- 8) TOOK
- 9) COULD
- 10) MADE

PRESENT PERFECT

- **AFFIRMATIVE:**

subject + have / has + past participle

EX: We have prepared breakfast.

- **NEGATIVE:**

subject + have not (haven't) / has (hasn't) + past participle

EX: He has not (hasn't) seen the new house yet.

- **INTERROGATIVE:**

have / has + subject + past participle ?

EX: Have you met the boss yet?

- **NEGATIVE QUESTION:**

have not (haven't) / has (hasn't) + subject + past participle ?

PRESENT PERFECT

• Uses:

- To talk about actions and experiences that have happened in our lives up to now and we don't say when → *I've travelled a lot. / My father **has worked** for several companies.*
- To talk about a past action that has a result in the present / started in the past and are still continuing → *They **have gone** out. (They went out earlier, and they aren't here now.) / Tom **has worked** at the garage for two years. (He's working there now.)*
- To talk about something that has recently happened → ***Have you finished** the exercise? / Your parents **have arrived** and they are waiting for you.*
- **Time expressions often used:** ever (at any time in your life), never (at no time in your life), just, already, since (the beginning of the time), for (the length of time), yet (int. + NEG), not yet, recently, today, this morning, this week, this year, so far.

PRESENT PERFECT

	full form of have	contraction	past participle of main verb
<input type="checkbox"/> +	I have You have He / She / It has We have They have	I've You've He / She / It's We've They've	seen that film.
<input type="checkbox"/> -	I have not You have not He / She / It has not We have not They have not	I haven't You haven't He / She / It hasn't We haven't They haven't	

PRESENT PERFECT

?		
Have	I / you / we / they	seen that film?
Has	he / she / it	

✓		
Yes,	I / you / we / they	have.
	he / she / it	has.

✗		
No,	I / you / we / they	haven't.
	he / she / it	hasn't.

- To make the present perfect use *have / has* + the past participle of the verb.
- 's = *has* in present perfect.

- Past participles of regular verbs are the same as the past simple.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
like	liked	liked
want	wanted	wanted

- Past participles of irregular verbs are sometimes the same as the past simple, e.g. *read*, but sometimes different, e.g. *seen*.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
see	saw	seen

PRESENT PERFECT

Write sentences with the present perfect.

1 she / read / *Jane Eyre*

She's read Jane Eyre

2 we / not see / this programme

We haven't seen this programme

3 my parents / fall asleep

4 Adam / appear / in a film

5 I / not speak to an actor

6 you / break / the camera

7 Dawn / not cry / in a film

8 we / not forget / the tickets

PRESENT PERFECT

Write sentences with the present perfect.

- 1 she / read / *Jane Eyre*
She's read *Jane Eyre*
- 2 we / not see / this programme
We haven't seen this programme
- 3 my parents / fall asleep

- 4 Adam / appear / in a film

- 5 I / not speak to an actor

- 6 you / break / the camera

- 7 Dawn / not cry / in a film

- 8 we / not forget / the tickets

- 1) She has read *Jane Eyre*
- 2) We have not seen this programme
- 3) My parents have fallen asleep
- 4) Adam has appeared in a film
- 5) I haven't spoken to an actor
- 6) You have broken the camera
- 7) Dawn has not cried in a film
- 8) We have not forgotten the tickets

PRESENT PERFECT VS. PAST SIMPLE

12B present perfect or past simple?

A Have you been to Luigi's? B Yes, I have. (5 52)))

A When did you go there? B I went last weekend.

A Who did you go with? B I went with some people from work.

I've been to New York twice. I went to visit my sister – she's married to an American.

- We often use the **present perfect** to ask about or tell somebody about a past action for the first time. We don't ask / say when the action happened: *Have you been to Luigi's? I've been to New York twice.*

- We then use the **past simple** to ask / talk about specific past details: *When did you go there? I went to visit my sister.*
- We use the past simple **NOT** the present perfect with *when* and past time expressions, e.g. *yesterday, last week*:
When did you see it? NOT When have you seen it?
I saw it last week. NOT I've seen it last week.

PRESENT PERFECT OR SIMPLE PAST ?

<p>a. L'azione è avvenuta in un periodo di tempo non ancora concluso: this week/month/year this morning/afternoon (se è ancora mattina /pomeriggio)</p> <p><i>I have seen three movies this week.</i></p>	<p>a. L'azione è avvenuta in un tempo passato e concluso: yesterday last week/month/year a moment/a minute ago when I was a child/on holiday</p> <p><i>I saw three movies last week.</i></p>
<p>b. L'azione è già avvenuta ma il tempo non è specificato perché quello che importa è l'effetto sul presente:</p> <p><i>I have seen that movie already.</i></p>	<p>b. Il tempo dell'azione è chiaro. A volte il tempo passato non è specificato, ma lo si può desumere dal contesto:</p> <p><i>I saw that movie on Saturday. Who wrote "War and peace"?</i></p>
<p>c. L'informazione data riguarda il passato recente:</p> <p><i>Martin has crashed his car again.</i></p>	<p>c. L'informazione data riguarda un passato un pò più remoto:</p> <p><i>Martin crashed his car last year.</i></p>

PRESENT PERFECT OR SIMPLE PAST ?

<p>d. E' usato con <i>for</i> e <i>since</i> quando l'azione non è ancora finita: <i>I have lived in London for two years.</i></p>	<p>d. E' usato con <i>for</i> e <i>since</i> quando l'azione è già finita: <i>I lived in London for two years.</i></p>
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Nota:

In vari casi nelle conversazioni si passa dal Present Perfect al Past Simple: con il Present Perfect si pone l'accento sulla situazione attuale, con il Past Simple ci si riferisce al momento passato in cui è avvenuta l'azione (ad esempio quando si fanno domande con When? How? Where?...).

I've broken my hand.

Mi sono rotta una mano.

I've been on holiday to Spain.

Sono stata in vacanza in Spagna.

When /where/how did you break it?

Did you have a good time?

PAST SIMPLE VS. PRESENT PERFECT

Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 **A** Have you been (you / be) on holiday recently?
B Yes, we have. We _____ (go) to the beach in July.
- 2 **A** When _____ (your brother / buy) his motorbike?
B Last week. My parents _____ (pay) for it.
- 3 **A** _____ (you / meet) your sister's new boyfriend?
B Yes, I _____ (meet) him at a party last month.
- 4 **A** _____ (you / be) to New York?
B Yes, I _____ (go) there last year.
- 5 **A** _____ (your parents / ever / give) you an expensive present?
B Yes, I _____ (have) a car for my last birthday.
- 6 **A** Why _____ (he / send) his wife some flowers yesterday?
B Because he _____ (forget) their anniversary.

PAST SIMPLE VS. PRESENT PERFECT

Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- A** Have you been (you / be) on holiday recently?
B Yes, we have. We _____ (go) to the beach in July.
- A** When _____ (your brother / buy) his motorbike?
B Last week. My parents _____ (pay) for it.
- A** _____ (you / meet) your sister's new boyfriend?
B Yes, I _____ (meet) him at a party last month.
- A** _____ (you / be) to New York?
B Yes, I _____ (go) there last year.
- A** _____ (your parents / ever / give) you an expensive present?
B Yes, I _____ (have) a car for my last birthday.
- A** Why _____ (he / send) his wife some flowers yesterday?
B Because he _____ (forget) their anniversary.

- 1) Have you been / we went
- 2) Did your brother buy / paid
- 3) Have you met / met
- 4) Have you been / I went
- 5) Have your parents ever given / had
- 6) Did he send / forgot

present perfect (experience) + ever, never

+	-
I've (I have) You've (You have) He's (He has) She's (She has) It's (It has) We've (We have) They've (They have)	I haven't You haven't He hasn't She hasn't It hasn't We haven't They haven't
been to London.	worked in a bank.

?	✓	✗
Have you worked in a bank? Has he been to London?	Yes, I have. Yes, he has.	No, I haven't. No, he hasn't.

- Use the present perfect to talk about past experiences when you don't say exactly when they happened.
I've been to London. NOT I've been to London last year. My brother has worked abroad.
- For regular verbs the past participle is the same as the past simple (+ ed). For **Irregular verbs** see p.155.
- We often use the present perfect with **ever** (= in your life until now) and **never**.
Have you ever been to London? No, I've never been there.

A Compare the present perfect of *go* and *be*.
He's gone to Paris. = He's in Paris now.
He's been to Paris. = He went to Paris and came back.

present perfect or past simple?

- A Have you ever been to Mexico? B Yes, I have.
 A When did you go there? B I went last year.

- Conversations often begin in the present perfect (with a general question) and then change to the past simple (with questions asking for specific details, *when, where, who with, etc.*)
- Use the past simple to ask / say exactly when something happened.

present perfect + yet, just, already

- yet**
 A Have you finished your homework yet?
 B No, not yet. I haven't finished yet.

- Use **yet** + the present perfect in **+** and **?** sentences to ask if something that you think is going to happen has happened.
- Put **yet** at the end of the sentence.

- just**
 A Would you like a coffee?
 B No thanks. I've just had one.
 My sister's just started a new job.

- Use **just** in **+** sentences to say that something happened very recently.
- Put **just** before the main verb.

- already**
 A Do you want to see this film?
 B No, I've already seen it three times.
 A Shall I buy a newspaper?
 B No, I've already bought one.

- Use **already** in **+** sentences to say that something happened before now or earlier than expected.
- Put **already** before the main verb.

been or gone?

I've **been** to Italy.

My sister's **gone** to Italy to study Italian.

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- *been to* and *gone to* have different meanings. *been* is the past participle of *be*, and *gone* is the past participle of *go*.
- In the present perfect we use *been to* (NOT *gone to* or *beerrin*) to say that somebody has visited a place.
I've been to the USA three times. Have you been to the new Italian restaurant in George Street?
- We use *gone to* when somebody goes to a place and is still there:
My parents have gone to the USA for their holidays. They don't come back until Saturday.
- Compare: *Nick has been to Paris* = He visited Paris and came back at some time in the past.
Nick has gone to Paris = He went to Paris and he is in Paris now.

Order the words to make sentences.

- 1 made have you yet your bed?
- 2 gone already to work she's.
- 3 just we've a cup of coffee had.
- 4 I found a job haven't yet.
- 5 sent me just an he's e-mail.
- 6 house already sold they've their.

b Write sentences or questions with *already*, *just*, or *yet*.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1 he / arrive (already) | He's <i>already</i> arrived. | 5 they / get married (just) |
| 2 you / finish your homework? (yet) | | 6 You're too late. He / go home (already) |
| 3 the film / start (already) | | 7 you / speak to him? (yet) |
| 4 I / not meet / his girlfriend (yet) | | 8 I / not read his new book (yet) |

PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST SIMPLE

➤ CHOOSE THE PRESENT PERFECT OR THE SIMPLE PAST.

1. Maura _____ (just, to learn) some Arabic.
2. When they were in Austria, they finally _____ (to understand) the meaning of the word 'anschluss'.
3. " _____ you ever to New Zealand?" (To be)
4. John and Mary _____ in this house since 1985 (to live)
5. John _____ (never / understand) the present perfect.

PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST SIMPLE

➤ **CHOOSE THE PRESENT PERFECT OR THE SIMPLE PAST.**

1. Maura has just learned some Arabic.
2. When they were in Austria, they finally understood the meaning of the word 'anschluss'.
3. "Have you ever been to New Zealand?"
4. John and Mary have lived in this house since 1985.
5. John's never understood the present perfect.

PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST SIMPLE

➤ CHOOSE THE PRESENT PERFECT OR THE SIMPLE PAST.

6. She _____ (break) her leg the day before her exam.
7. We _____ (see) Oliver yesterday.
8. He _____ (be) here all morning.
9. They _____ (live) here for many years (and they still do).
10. King Henry the eighth of England _____ (have) six wives.

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