

# Present Perfect vs Past simple

# PRESENT PERFECT VS PAST SIMPLE

**Objectives:** After this lesson, students will be able to:

- explain the relationship between tenses and verbs
- define 'present perfect verb past tense'
- identify and form present perfect verbs

# Present Perfect

# Past Simple

Subject + have, has + past participle

Subject + past simple

I  
You  
We  
They } **have ridden** a horse.  
He  
She } **has ridden** a horse.  
It

I  
You  
We  
They } **rode** a horse.  
He  
She  
It

# Present Perfect

# Past Simple

Subject + have, has not + past  
participle

Subject + did not + verb

I  
You  
We  
They } **have not ridden** a horse.  
He  
She } **has not ridden** a horse.  
It

I  
You  
We  
They } **did not ride** a horse.  
He  
She  
It

# Present Perfect

**Have, has** + subject + past participle?

**Have** { I  
you  
we **ridden** a horse?  
they  
he  
she  
**Has** { he **ridden** a horse?  
it

# Past Simple

**Did** + subject + verb?

**Did** { I  
you  
we  
they **ride** a horse?  
he  
she  
it

# Present Perfect

# Past Simple

## Clue words

## Clue words

**ever**

**yesterday**

**never**

**last night**

**for**

**3 days ago**

**since**

**In 2004**

**already**

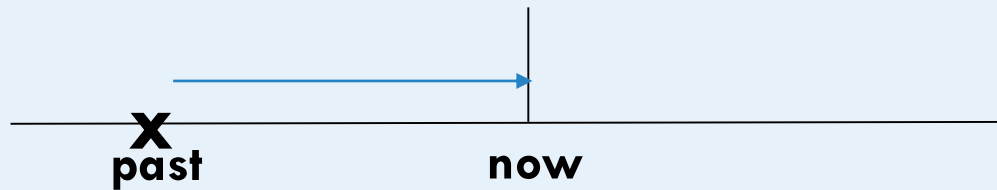
**just**

**yet**

**so far**

# Present Perfect

The present perfect shows **a relation** between **past time** and **present time**



She **has phoned** me four times so far.

He **has never played** golf before.

My sister **has written** many books.

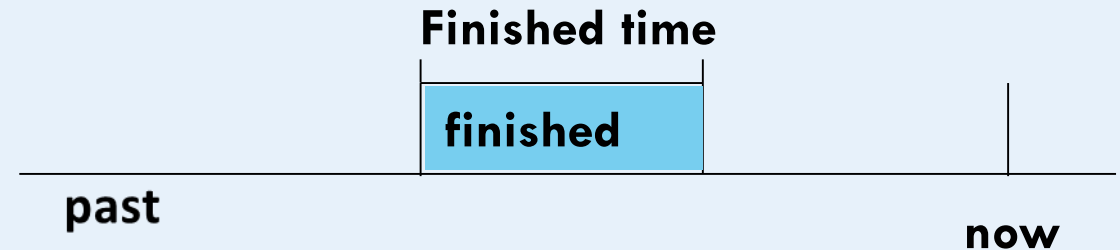
She **still** writes books.

He **has worked** there **for six years**.

He **still** works there

# Past Simple

The past simple talks about actions and events **in the past** that are now **finished**



She **phoned** me two hours ago.

She **didn't play** golf

Shakespeare **wrote** many plays.

He **worked** there six years.

He **doesn't work** there anymore.

# Present Perfect

To talk about something that happened in the past, but **we don't specify when it has happened** (because we don't know or it is not important)

I **have bought** a new car.

He **has already learned** to ride a bike.

The new school year **has just begun**.

The plane to New York **has already departed**.

# Past Simple

To indicate that something happened **at a specific time in the past**

I **bought** a new car **last week**.

He **learned** to ride a bike **two months ago**.

The new school year **began yesterday**.

The plane to New York **departed two minutes ago**.



# Present Perfect

We use the present perfect for a **state** which has **gone on up to the present**.

She **has been** in the hospital **for ten days**.

She is still in the hospital



He **has lived** in London **for two years**.

He still lives in London.

# Past Simple

We use the past simple for a state in the past **in a period which is finished**.

I **was** in the hospital **for three days**.



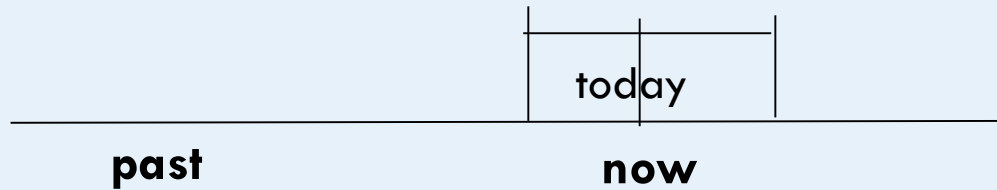
He **lived** in London **for two years**.

He doesn't live in London now.

# Present Perfect

We use the present perfect with **today, this morning, this week**, etc. When these periods are not finished at **the time of speaking**

Unfinished time



**I haven't shaved today.**

The day **is not finished**. He may shave later or may not.

**She has made three cakes this morning.**

It is still morning.

# Past Simple

We use the past simple with **today this morning, this week**, etc. When these periods are **finished** at the time of speaking

Finished time



**I didn't shave today.**

The day **has passed**. It means he will not shave today.

**She made three cakes this morning.**

The morning is over.

# Present Perfect

The present perfect is used to give new information(**general summary**).

The US space shuttle Atlantis **has returned** safely to earth.



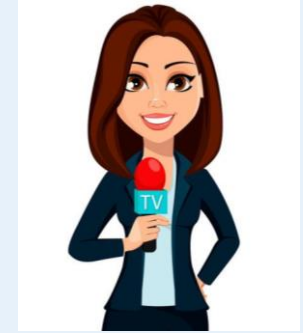
Mongolian team **has won** in basketball competition 2009.



# Past Simple

The past simple used to give the **details**

It **landed** in Florida this this morning



Mongolian team **won** by the score of 14-10.



# PRACTICE

1. A:  (you/ever/be) to Paris ?

B: Yes, we  (spend) a month in Paris two years ago.

2. A:  (**you/see**) Janice at the party?

B: No, I  (**see**) her for weeks.

3. A:  (**Fred/visit**) his grandparents in Italy?

B: Yes, he  (**go**) to Italy last summer to see them.

4. A: I  (**eat**) at *Martin's Steak House* last night -the food was delicious.

B: That's my favourite restaurant. I  (eat)there many times.

6. A:  **(Mum/speak)** to Jim yesterday?

B: Yes, she  **(call)** him this morning.

7. A:  **(Michael/buy)** a CD player?

B: No, he  **(not/save up)** enough money yet.

8. A:  **(you/buy)** a dress for the wedding yet?

B: No, I  **(not/find)** anything that I really like.

9. A:  **(Sara/come)** home from work yet?

B: No, she  **(call)** and **(say)** that she's going to come home late

tonight.

# COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

**blow**

Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?



Present	Past	Past participle
blow	blew	blown

# break



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

# break



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>break</b>	<b>broke</b>	<b>broken</b>



**come**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

**come**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>come</b>	<b>came</b>	<b>come</b>

# HOMework

## Worksheet 1

Present perfect and Past simple tense.

Learn irregular verbs