

Objectives

- Grammar: Present Perfect and Past Simple
- Vocabulary: Word endings and word stress
- Everyday English: English Agree with me!
- Reading: The not so distant past
- Listening: Family history





1. Describe the picture. What time of history does this picture portrays?

2. Why do you think they are doing this?

3. Which periods in history do you find interesting? Why?

1. What are the Past Simple and past participle of these verbs?

be | eat | go | move | sing | have | wear | work | know | live | write

2. Which are regular? Which are irregular?

Language focus | Present Perfect, for/since

In famous footsteps

1. Look at the following pictures. How are the people related?
Which pairs are connected with ...?

- wildlife
- music
- charity work

2. Who in the photos do the sentences refer to?  6.1
Write the names, then listen and check.

has written a children's book.

has been Patron of the HALO Trust since 2013.

always wore a khaki shirt and shorts.

has sung with The Crocmen and The Jungle Girls.

wrote the famous song Imagine.

married Prince Charles in 1981.

3. Put the verbs in Past Simple or Present Perfect.  6.2
Then listen and check.



Steve Irwin 1962–2006
Steve grew (grow) up on his parents' wildlife park in Australia and became a popular TV personality with his TV series, The Crocodile Hunter.
He _____ (die) in 2006 while filming a programme about stingrays.



Princess Diana 1961–1997
Diana _____ (do) a lot of work with charities in Africa, and she once _____ (walk) through a minefield in Angola to bring attention to the work of HALO. Since 1988, this organisation _____ (find) and destroyed over 1.6 million landmines around the world.



John Lennon 1940–1980
John _____ (write) most of The Beatles' songs with Paul McCartney. After The Beatles, John _____ (become) a solo artist and also _____ (do) a lot of work for the peace movement with his wife, Yoko Ono.



Bindi Irwin 1998–
Bindi _____ (be) a TV personality since she was two! Since her father died, she _____ (make) many wildlife TV programmes of her own. She _____ (star) in the film Free Willy 4 in 2010, and also Return to Nim's Island in 2013. Bindi sings too, and _____ (make) five albums with Bindi and the Jungle Girls.



Prince Harry 1984–
Harry _____ (do) charity work for many years and _____ (continue) his mother's work with HALO in Africa. He _____ (visit) minefields in Mozambique and Angola, and in 2017 he _____ (ask) all governments to stop using landmines by the year 2025.



Julian Lennon 1963–
Julian _____ (begin) playing guitar and drums when he was ten, and _____ (make) six solo albums. In 2006, he _____ (produce) a film about the environment, called Whaledreamers, and he recently _____ (write) a children's book called Touch the Earth.

In famous footsteps

4. Write questions with the prompts, using the Past Simple or Present Perfect and answer them.

- 1. Where / Steve Irwin / grow up?
Where did Steve Irwin grow up?
He grew up on his parents' wildlife park in Australia.
- 2. When / he / die?
- 3. How many films / Bindi Irwin / star / in?
- 4. How many albums / she / make with The Jungle Girls?
- 5. Where / Princess Diana / walk / through a minefield?
- 6. Where / Prince Harry / visit / minefields?
- 7. What / Harry / ask / governments to do in 2017?
- 8. Who / John Lennon / write / songs with?
- 9. When / Julian Lennon / begin / playing the guitar?
- 10. How many solo albums / Julian / make?

Listen and check.  6.3

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- 1. Find examples of the Past Simple and the Present Perfect in 2.
- 2. Why are the different tenses used in these sentences?

Steve Irwin **made** a lot of wildlife TV programmes.
Bindi Irwin **has made** a lot of wildlife TV programmes.

Why is this sentence wrong?
John Lennon **has played** with The Beatles for 12 years.
- 3. Look at the examples. When do we use **for**? When do we use **since**?

for two hours/six weeks/ten years/a long time
since eight o'clock/yesterday/last week/2010/she was two

Go to page 19-22 for grammar reference.

1. Complete the time expressions with *for* or *since*.

- 1. _____ two months
- 2. _____ last Tuesday
- 3. _____ half an hour
- 4. _____ last Christmas
- 5. _____ 2018
- 6. _____ three months
- 7. _____ they were 20
- 8. _____ six o'clock
- 9. _____ a long time

2. Match the lines in **A** and **B**, and then match them with a sentence in **C**. There is more than one possible answer.

A	B	C
1. I've known John	from 2017 to 2019.	I had a great time there.
2. I last went to the cinema	for over an hour.	What have you been up to?
3. I've had this watch	a month ago.	The film was really boring.
4. I lived in New York	since 2015.	We went to Spain.
5. I've lived in this house	since I was a child.	We met at university.
6. We last had a holiday	for ages.	I really need a coffee.
7. I haven't seen you	for many years.	My grandad gave it to me.
8. We haven't had a break	two years ago.	It's got a beautiful garden.

3. Fill in the interview with Vicki. What tense is used in each question?

Questions

- 1. 'Where do you live, Vicki?'
- 2. 'How long _____ there?'
- 3. 'So why _____ move there?'
- 4. 'And, what _____ you _____?'
- 5. 'How long _____ there?'
- 6. 'So, what _____ do before that?'

Answers

- 'In a flat near the town centre.'
- '_____ three years.'
- 'Because I wanted to walk to work.'
- 'I work for a pharmaceutical firm.'
- '_____ 2015.'
- 'I was a student in Edinburgh.'

Listen and check.  6.5

Talking about you

4. Make similar conversations about you.

- How long have you lived/worked/ had/ known/ been ... ?
- Where/ Why/ When/ What did you ...?

Language focus

Present Perfect – always, ever and never

1. Look at Frieda Hoffmann’s photos and introduction. What’s her nationality? Which countries has she visited? What are her passions?

2. Write the questions on the correct line.  6.6 Then listen and check.

- How many books have you written?
- Have you ever been in any dangerous situations?
- When did you first travel abroad?
- Have you always been interested ...?
- How did you travel?
- Have you ever made an important discovery?
- Why did you move there?
- How many times have you been to Egypt?

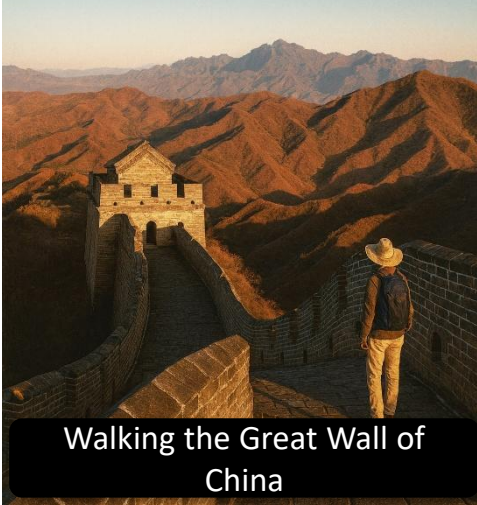
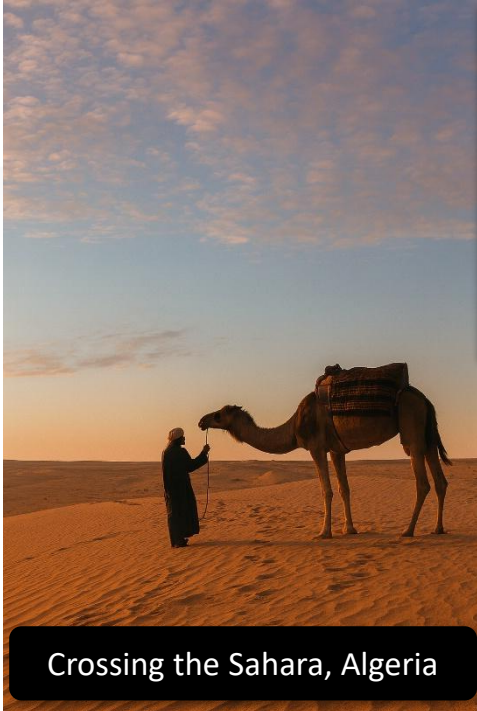
3. Ask and answer questions about Frieda.

- Which countries ... been to?

Which countries has she been to?

She’s been to Egypt, South Africa, Algeria, Kenya, and China.

- ... ever / South America?
- When / move / England?
- Where / her father get a job?
- When / see / the Tutankhamun Exhibition?
- How many times / to Egypt?
- How many books ...?



Frieda Hoffmann - Archaeologist & writer

Frieda Hoffmann grew up in Germany, but has lived most of her life abroad. Her passion is ancient history and she has written several books about ancient Egypt.



I: Frieda, you’ve travelled a lot in your lifetime.

1. Which countries have you been to?

F: Well, I’ve been to a lot of countries in Africa, and I’ve been to China and Nepal. I’ve never been to South America, but I’m planning a trip there soon.

I: 2. _____ ?

F: When I was six. My family moved to England.

I: 3. _____

F: Because my father got a job as Professor of History at Cambridge University.

I: 4. _____ in archaeology?

F: Yes, I have. When I was ten, there was an exhibition about Tutankhamun, the Egyptian king, in London. My father took me to see it, and I was fascinated! After that, I knew I wanted to be an archaeologist and work in Egypt.

I: 5. _____

F: Oh, ... I’ve been there 30 times at least! I go as often as I can.

I: 6. _____

F: Yes, I’ve made some very important discoveries, including some important ancient tombs near Cairo.

I: And you’ve written books about Egypt, too, haven’t you? 7. _____

F: I’ve written three about the pharaohs. And I’ve written a book about a journey I made from Cairo to Cape Town.

I: 8. _____. By train? Or by car?

F: By Land Rover, of course!

I: Ah, yes. And in all your travels, 9. _____

F: Oh my goodness, yes! I’ve often been in danger. But I’ve learnt to look after myself!



LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. What are the tenses in these sentences?

You've travelled a lot in your lifetime.

Which countries have you been to?

When I was six, my family moved to England.

Which tense refers to a definite time in the past?

Which tense refers to an experience some time in your life?

2. The adverbs *always*, *ever*, and *never* are often used with the Present Perfect.

I've always been interested in archaeology.

Have you ever been in danger?

I've never been to South America.

Practice I Present Perfect or Past Simple?

1. Listen and complete some other lines from the interview with Frieda.



6.7

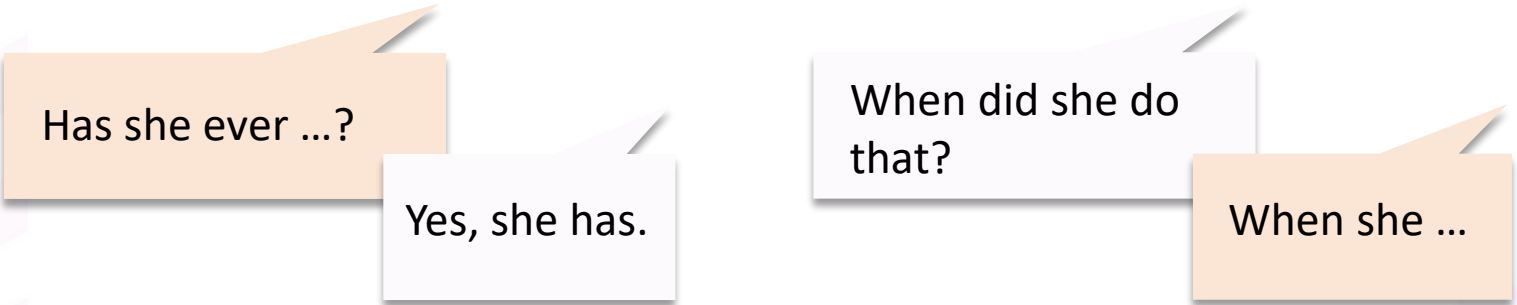
1. I: Do you go back to Germany much?
F: No, I don't. I _____ back a few times to visit relatives, but I _____ there again.
2. I: What _____ you _____ at university?
F: I _____ Ancient History at Cambridge.
3. I: _____ you ever _____ any other jobs, apart from being an archaeologist?
F: Yes, I _____. I _____ all sorts of jobs – I even _____ as a waitress when I was at university.
4. I: What's the most dangerous situation you _____ in?
F: Well, I _____ a very difficult time in Egypt during the revolution in 2011. I _____ two weeks inside my friend's house – it was too dangerous to go out!

Listen again. What extra information did you hear?



6.7

3. Use the prompts to ask and answer more questions about Frieda.



- work / in a restaurant? (at university)
- cross / the Sahara? (in her early thirties)
- travel / up the Nile (in 2002)
- walk / Great Wall of China? (in 2010)

Talking about you

4. Use the prompts to ask and answer more questions about Frieda.

Have you ever...?

- led a project at work?
- cooked a meal for more than ten people?
- given a presentation to a large audience?
- broken a bone?
- worked in another country?
- slept in a tent?
- completed a professional course or certification?
- travelled alone to another country?

1. What are the endings of the words in *italics*?

She is an *archaeologist*, a *writer*, and a *historian*.

2. Use these endings to make jobs from words below.

-er | -or | -ist | -ian | -ant

politics | farm | translate | act | reception | invent |
music | account | assist | economy | build | electric |
art | photograph | interpret

Listen, check. Pay attention to changes in word stress.  6.8

3. Look at the endings below and complete the chart.

nouns: -tion | -ment | -ness | -ility | -sion | -ence
adjective: -ful | -y | -al | -ous | -ive

Noun	Verb	Noun	Adjective
reservation	reserve	fame	
	explain		different
behaviour		expense	
	invite		dangerous
decision		success	
student		music	
	collect		kind
	argue		possible
discussion		health	

Listen, check, then repeat each pair and underline the main stress.  6.9

reservation reserve

4. Listen to the sentences. Say them again using the other form of the word.  6.10
Then listen, compare, and repeat.

I collect postcards. ‘I have a collection of postcards.’

5. Listen and repeat the words. Where is the stress?  6.11

Two-syllable nouns and adjectives

nouns: artist | difference | danger | kindness | critic
adjective: famous | different | healthy | friendly

Two-syllable verbs

discuss | employ | decide | invite | explain | compete

Nouns ending in -tion and -sion

competition | invitation | decision | explanation | ambition

Optional. Can you think of any other words to go in each group?

Reading and speaking |

The not so distant past

1. There is a saying that *history repeats itself*. What does this mean? Explain with examples.

2. Read and listen to Breaking news! Answer the following questions.



6.12

1. What are the three news bulletin about? When did you last hear about these problems? Who were the people involved?
2. Does your country have any of these problems?

3. Read “Same old problems” and “The Romans in Britain”. What is often surprising about ancient history? Answer the questions.

1. What was modern Iraq called 2000 years ago?
2. Why were Goth refugees trying to get into the Roman Empire?
3. Which Roman Emperor built a wall to try and keep foreigners out?
4. Why were taxes so high in ancient Rome ? How did rich people avoid them?
5. Why do many things in modern Britain come from the ancient Romans?

LIVE BREAKING NEWS

1 THE WEST HAS SENT MORE SOLDIERS TO IRAQ.

Enemy fighters there have captured and executed the leader of the Western army.

LIVE BREAKING NEWS

2 MORE REFUGEES HAVE TRIED TO ENTER THE COUNTRY, AFTER THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT NO MORE WILL BE ALLOWED IN

One leader has already built a wall to try and keep foreigners out.

LIVE BREAKING NEWS

3 THERE HAVE BEEN MORE PROTESTS AGAINST HIGH GOVERNMENT TAXES.

Protestors say that ordinary people are paying too much tax because the rich have found ways to avoid paying theirs.

SAME OLD PROBLEMS

Surprisingly, these are not recent news stories – they’re ancient history! This was all happening 2,000 years ago!

The ‘West’ was the Roman Empire and ‘Iraq’ was Mesopotamia.

The refugees were the Goths, escaping the Huns who were invading their land. The wall was Hadrian’s Wall, in the North of England, built to stop the early Scots coming into Roman Britain.

Taxes were high to pay for Roman wars and unemployment, but rich people knew how to move their money to places where the government couldn’t tax it.

So, perhaps it’s true that history repeats itself!

THE ROMANS IN BRITAIN

However, many of the good things in our lives are also reminders of our ancient past. People often don’t realize this, because they’ve forgotten how much of their culture has come from foreign peoples. This is certainly true in Britain, where the Romans ruled for nearly 400 years.

Reading and speaking

4. Read the rest of the text: “What good have the Romans done for us?” Correct these false statements..

- 1. There are 9,600 km of modern roads in Britain.
- 2. The British have never used a global currency.
- 3. There was only one copy of the first Roman newspapers.
- 4. The Romans needed to wear lots of pairs of socks in their villas.
- 5. Roman aqueducts in the cities were better than the old British ones.
- 6. The British used their own recipes to make food for the Romans.
- 7. We have added an extra day to the Roman year.

5. Match these words with their definitions.

A	B
1. to capture 2. to execute 3. a reminder 4. minced 5. sewage 6. taxes 7. to invade 8. to rule 9. to announce 10. to avoid	• to say something publicly • money you pay to the government • something that makes you remember • cut into very small pieces • to kill a prisoner • to enter as an enemy • to find a way not to do something • to control a country • what comes out of toilets • to catch and take prisoner

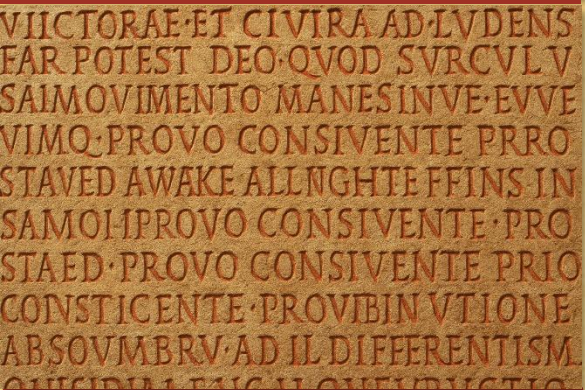
SO WHAT GOOD HAVE THE ROMANS DONE FOR US?

ROADS



Romans built the first super highways for their armies to move along quickly. It’s easy to see which modern British roads have followed the 9,600 km of old Roman roads. They are long, wide, and incredibly straight!

NEWSPAPERS



The first newspaper was created in 53 BC, on the orders of Julius Caesar. It was actually a ‘newsstone’, and people could read copies of it in public places.

GLOBAL CURRENCY



The British said no to the Euro in 1992, but they have had a global currency before. People could spend Roman coins all over Europe, and in Turkey and North Africa, too!

FLUSHING TOILETS



Roman aqueducts brought fresh water into towns and cities. This was completely new in Britain. There was also the amazing luxury of public baths, and even hot ones in the city of Bath. And the Romans certainly knew the importance of another use for this water system – to flush away the sewage from toilets.

CENTRAL HEATING



The Romans didn’t enjoy British winters – a soldier’s letter sent home from Hadrian’s Wall asked for more socks and underpants to keep the cold out! However, life inside their villas was lovely and warm, and we’ve taken the idea of underfloor central heating from them!

FAST FOOD



The Romans created large towns, and the soldiers in them wanted quick and easy food to eat on the move. The British began selling food from street stalls, using new foods and recipes the Romans brought with them. The name ‘patties’ with bread and lettuce sounds very like our modern hamburgers!

CALENDARS



We’ve continued to use the Roman year, with 365 days and a leap year every four years. The months of July and August are a living reminder of the Roman Emperors Julius and Augustus.

1. Answer the questions:

- Do we learn from our past mistakes? Why?
- How can we avoid making those mistakes again?
- What periods of history would you like to see repeated?
- What has your country taken from other cultures in the past?



Listening and speaking | Family history

1. Is researching your family history popular in your country? What do you know about your grandparents and great-grandparents?

2. Listen to David Taylor Bews. He's from England but now lives in Perth, Australia, and he is researching his family history. Answer the following questions.



6.13

1. How long has David lived in Perth?
2. Who are the two 'Alices' in his life?
3. Where does his grandmother live?
4. Where were her brothers and sisters born?
5. What did her father do for a living?
6. What did her ancestors do in the 9th century?
7. What does she say is the result of this?
8. Why did the family leave the Orkney Islands?



3. Listen to David talking to his grandmother on Zoom about his family history. Answer the questions.



6.14

1. "... she got married when she was only 17." **Who is *she*?**
2. "... I can't really remember him at all." **Who is *him*?**
3. "She had two jobs, and all those children!" **What were the *two jobs*? How many *children* were there?**
4. "... they got work in the shipyards." **Who were *they*?**
5. "That wasn't unusual in those days." **What was *that*?**
6. "They live all over the world." **Who are *they*? Where do they live?**
7. "... he's helped me to keep in touch with you all ..." **Who is *he*?**
8. "... it's all really wonderful, isn't it?" **What is *it all*?**



1. Answer the questions:

- Why are people interested in their family history?
- How far back can you go in your family history?
- Would you like to know more? Why/Why not?
- How could you find out more?



5. Where did the people say these lines?

What are they talking about?

1. Have you got any in blue?
2. I'll try the brown pair on, then.
3. To have here, or take away?
4. It looks good.
5. Do you want a bottle or packet?
6. Have you got any ID?
7. It'll go well with this lovely white loaf.

Audioscript 4.7.

1.

C: Can I have a copy of The Times, please.

S: That's one pound sixty, please.

C: And ... can I have a box of matches, too, please? And I'll take a packet of this chewing gum.

S: Sure. That's £2.90 altogether, then.

2.

C: Excuse me, how much are these shorts?

S: Those are £19.99 a pair.

C: Have you got any in blue?

S: No, sorry, they only come in black and brown.

C: OK. I'll try the brown pair on, then.

3.

C: Can I get two lattes and a bottle of sparkling water, please.

S: To have here, or take away?

C: To have here.

S: What size lattes?

C: Regular. And three slices of that chocolate cake, too, please. It looks good.

S: It is! So, that's £16.10, please.

4.

C: Could I have some paracetamol, please?

S: Do you want a bottle or a packet?

C: Er, two packets, please. And a box of tissues.

S: OK. That's £2.98, then.

5.

C: Four cans of beer and three packets of crisps, please.

S: How old are you?

C: 18.

S: You don't look 18. Have you got any ID?

C: Not on me, no.

S: Then I can't sell you the beer.

C: OK, I'll take the crisps then and four cans of Coke.

S: Right. £5.30, please.

6.

C: Four slices of ham, please.

S: Certainly, madam. There you go. Anything else?

C: Er, a piece of that blue cheese, please? Is it Roquefort?

S: No, it's Stilton. Very nice though. It'll go well with this lovely white loaf.

C: OK, I'll take one.

S: Lovely. That'll be £14.20 altogether.

1. Read and listen to these sentences.
Does the intonation go up or down at the end?



Zoom is great, **isn't it?**

You can come from Scotland, **don't you?**

Life wasn't easy then, **was it?**

You've lived here for years, **haven't you?**

Listen and repeat them.

LANGUAGE FOCUS - QUESTION TAGS

The words in **bold** above are question tags. They aren't really questions – they mean *I want you to agree with.*

2. Read the four conversations and look at the **bold** words.
How are the question tags formed? Listen and note the intonation.



1.
A: The weather is lovely today, isn't it?
B: Yes, it is. Beautiful!
A: And we all love days like this, don't we?
B: We certainly do!
2.
A: Mummy, our new cat isn't very big, is she?
B: No, she isn't. She's just a kitten.
A: But she will grow bigger, won't she?
B: Yes, of course she will. She'll be as big as our old cat soon.
3.
A: We had such a good holiday, didn't we?
B: Yes, we did. I really enjoyed it!
A: And it wasn't too expensive, was it?
B: No, it wasn't! It wasn't expensive at all.
4.
A: The baby looks just like her mum, doesn't she?
B: Mmm, she does. Same blue eyes, same nose.
A: But she has got her dad's blonde hair, hasn't she?
B: Yes, she's very fair.

Listen and check. Pay attention to the intonation in the question tags.
Repeat to practice.



Ordering paragraphs

1. What do you know about Princess Diana's & Prince Harry's charity work?
2. Read the seven paragraphs about Princess Diana. They are in the wrong order. Put them in the correct order and explain how you decided.
3. How many of Diana's charitable activities did you learn about from this text? What were they?

THE PEOPLE'S PRINCESS

- After her divorce from Prince Charles in 1996, Diana appeared less often in public and did less charity work. However, she continued to be a patron of some charities, including Centrepoin, for homeless people. She visited the charity's shelters regularly up until she died.
 - It was after her death that Diana became known as the 'People's Princess'. Many people wanted to give money to the charities which she supported, and the Princess Diana Memorial Fund managed the £34 million that was collected.
 - Diana did the same for leprosy. The fear of catching it from sufferers is centuries old, and when Diana visited a leprosy hospital in Indonesia, her advisers suggested she shouldn't touch them. Diana sat on their beds and held their hands, showing that you can't catch leprosy through physical contact.
- 1 When Diana Spencer married Prince Charles and became Princess Diana, she also became one of the biggest celebrities of the 80s and 90s. She wasn't a typical British royal, however. She had an informal style and a special ability to connect with ordinary people.
- In the same year as her death, 1997, she visited Angola to bring attention to the problem of landmines. The photograph of her walking through a recently cleared minefield is as famous as the one with the AIDS victim.
 - Two other hospitals that Diana often visited were the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children and The Royal Marsden. Both are in London and have many child cancer patients. Diana spent many hours with them, saying, 'Some of them will live and some will die, but they all need to be loved while they are here.'
 - In the 1980s, people lived in fear of the newly discovered AIDS virus, and were afraid of contact with people suffering from it. In 1987, Diana opened Britain's first AIDS hospital ward. The photograph of her shaking hands with AIDS patients, without wearing gloves, completely changed people's ideas about the illness.



4. Read the notes about Prince Harry. What are the similarities with Diana's life?
5. Use the notes to write Harry's biography, in five paragraphs. Decide which notes go in each paragraph.

- Prince Henry, former Duke of Sussex, born London September 15, **1984**
- second son of Princess Diana and Prince Charles, brother Prince William
- very popular, not typical royal – informal style, usually known as Prince Harry
- parents divorced **1996**
- mother died in car accident, Paris **1997**
- difficult childhood, left school **2003**, gap year travelling in Australia
- worked in Lesotho in southern Africa at a home for AIDS orphans
- **2005** trained at Royal Military Academy, joined Army in **2006**
- **2006** returned Lesotho, set up charity for AIDS orphans, Sentebale ('forget-me-not')
- shown similar personality to mother, very good with people
- **2007** patron of Centrepoin, charity for homeless people in UK
- **2009–2012** trained as Apache helicopter pilot
- **2013** patron of Halo Trust, visited minefields in Angola
- left Army **2015**
- **2016** dating American actress Meghan Markle
- married **2018** – do a lot of charity work together



Present Perfect

Form

have/has + -ed (past participle)

The past participle of regular verbs ends in *-ed*.

Positive and negative

I/You/We/They He/She/It	've (have) / haven't 's (has) hasn't	won a competition
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Question

Have Has	I/You/We/They He/She/It	been to the United States?
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Note:

We cannot use *I've*, *they've*, *he's*, etc. in short answers.

Yes, I have. **NOT** ~~Yes, I've.~~

Yes, we have. **NOT** ~~Yes, we've.~~

Short answer

Have you been to Miami? **Yes, I have.** / **No, I haven't.**

Has she ever written a book? **Yes, she has.** / **No, she hasn't.**

Use

1. The *Present Perfect* expresses an action or state which began in the past and continues to the present.

I've listened to Queen many times this week.

Have you ever **been** to London?

The time expressions *for* and *since* are common with this use. We use *for* with a period of time, and *since* with a point in time.

We've lived here **for** two years. (a period of time)

They've lived here **since** 2023. (a point in time)

Note:

In many languages this is a present tense, but in English we say:

Peter **has been** a teacher for ten years. **NOT** ~~Peter is a teacher for ten years.~~

2. The *Present Perfect* connects the present and the past. It expresses experiences in life before now.

I've met Johnny Depp. (before now)

Harrison Ford **hasn't won** an Oscar. (in her life)

I've travelled a lot in Africa. (in my life)

She's **written** three books. (up to now)

The action can continue to the present, and probably into the future.

He's **made** six movies. (So far. He'll probably make more.)

Ever and *never* are common with this use.

Have you **ever been** to Africa?
I've **never played** poker.

3. The *Present Perfect* expresses a past action with results in the present. It is often a recent past action.

I've **lost** my patience. (I haven't got it now.)
The metro's **arrived**. (It's outside the door now.)
Have we **met** before? (in our lives)

The adverbs *just*, *already* and *yet* are common with this use. *Yet* is used in questions and negatives.

He's **just** had some good news.
I've **already** had dinner.
Has she been here **yet**?
It's 12.00 and he hasn't got up **yet**.

Sometimes there is little or no difference between going to and the Present Continuous to express a future arrangement.

We're **seeing** a film this evening.
We're **going to see** a film this evening.



Present Perfect and Past Simple

1. Read and compare the use of the *Past Simple* and the *Present Perfect* in these sentences.

I **lived** in Rome for two years, from 2022–2024. (The action is finished.)
I **’ve lived** in Berlin since 2018. (I still do. The action is not finished.)

I **’ve been to** Canada. (This is an experience in my life.)
I **went** with my friend Sarah two years ago. (At a definite past time.)

‘**Have** you **ever flown** in a helicopter?’ ‘Yes, I have.’
‘Where **did** you fly?’ ‘I **flew** over Tokyo.’

‘Oh no! I **’ve broken** my glasses.’
‘What happened?’
‘I **dropped** them.’

2. These are common time expressions used with the *Past Simple* and *Present Perfect*.

Past Simple	Present Perfect
last week	since Friday
yesterday	ever
the day before yesterday	never
in 2024	just
on July 31st	already
five months ago	yet
for two weeks (but now ended)	for two weeks (and continues)



Question tags

1. Question tags are very common in spoken English. With falling intonation, they are not really questions. They help to continue a conversation and mean 'say something to agree with me'. The patterns for forming question tags are:

positive sentence – **negative** tag

It's amazing, **isn't** it ?

Or

negative sentence – **positive** tag

Life **wasn't** easy then, **was** it?

2. We repeat the auxiliary verb in a question tag. If there is no auxiliary, use *do/does/did*.

You've lived in Ireland for years, **haven't** you?

You **will** call me at 8.00, **won't** you?

He **didn't** call last night, **did** he?

The Bank **closes** at 3.00, **doesn't** it?

You **wanted** to be late, **didn't** you?

Note: In many languages, this use is expressed by a present tense. But in English, we say:

I'm crazy, **aren't** I? (but I'm not crazy, **am** I?)

