### Do you ... ? (present simple questions)

We use **do/does** in present simple questions:

sitive	
I	work
we	like
you	do
they	have
he she	works likes

has

question		
	I	
	we	
do	you they	work?
does	he she	do? have?



Study the word order:

do/does + subject + infinitive

	40, 4000	erregeer	3	
	Do Do	you your friends	work live	in the evening? near here?
	Does	Chris	play	tennis?
Where	do	your parents	live?	
How often	do	you	wash	your hair?
What	does	this word	mean?	
How much	does	it	cost	to fly to Rome?
1				

Questions with always/usually/often:

200000000	Does	Chris	always often	play	
What	do	you	usually	do	at weekends?

What do you do? = What's your job?:

- 'What do you do?' 'I work in a bank.'
- Remember:
  - do I/we/you/they ...
- Do they like music?
- does he/she/it ...
- Does he like music?

short answers

37	I/we/you/they	do.
Yes,	he/she/it	does.

NIa	I/we/you/they	don't.
No,	he/she/it	doesn't.

- 'Do you play tennis?' 'No, I don't.'
- 'Do your parents speak English?' 'Yes, they do.'
  'Does George work hard?' 'Yes, he does.'
- 'Does your sister live in London.' 'No, she doesn't.'

AALIFC	e questions									
2 I p 3 To 4 Yo 5 Yo 6 I o 7 Su 8 I v	ou speak E	And yournis. Ar here. Anglish. As every 1 es away. famous.	u.? ad <u>Ann?</u> and <u>your fri</u> and <u>your br</u> morning. A And <u>Paul?</u> And you?	other?		ou like ch				
Write	questions.	Use the v	vords in brac	kets (	.) + do/doe	s. Put the	words	in the i	right orde	r.
2 (y 3 (h 4 (y 5 (h 6 (y 7 (v	how often you / want like / you / your broth what / you	/ alway / TV / / what / footbal er / like / do / i	s / get up?) you / watch / for dinne !?) / football?) n the eveni	1?) r?)		iere do you you alwa				
9 (t 10 (v 11 (c 12 (g 13 (h	what / mea often / sno go / usually now much	ma / oft in / this w / it / v / to be / to pho	en/you/{ word?)	me / yo	/ cost?)					
9 (t 10 (v 11 (c 12 (g 13 (h  14 (y	to the ciner what / mea often / sno go / usually how much you / for br	ma / oft in / this w / it / v / to be / to pho reakfast	en / you / { word?) here?) d / what tin one New Yo have / usu	me / yo ork / it nally / v	/ cost?)					•
9 (t 10 (v 11 (c 12 (g 13 (h  14 (y	to the ciner what / mea often / sno go / usually how much you / for br	ma / oft in / this w / it / v / to be / to pho reakfast	en / you / § word?) here?) d / what tir one New Yo / have / usu	me / yoork / it	/ cost?)	start	tea	ach	work	
9 (t 10 (v 11 (c 12 (g 13 (h  14 (y	to the ciner what / mea often / sno go / usually now much you / for bridge de	ma / oft in / this w / it / y / to be / to pho reakfast stions. U	en / you / { word?) here?) d / what tin one New Yo have / usu	me / yoork / it aally / v	/ cost?) what?) like What	lo you do	it?	I wo	ork in a b	pookshop

- 2 Do you live in a big city?
- 3 Do you often ride a bicycle?
- 4 Does it rain a lot where you live? ......
- 5 Do you play the piano?

[22]

### I am doing and I do (present continuous and present simple)

Jim is watching television. He is not playing the guitar.

> But Jim has a guitar. He often plays it and he plays very well.

Jim plays the guitar but he is not playing the guitar now.

Is he playing the guitar? Does he play the guitar?

No, he isn't. Yes, he does. (present continuous) (present simple)

Present continuous (I am doing) - now, at the time of speaking:

#### I'm doing

- future

- Please be quiet. I'm working. (not 'I work')
- Tom is having a shower at the moment. (not 'Tom has')
- Take an umbrella with you. It's raining.
- You can turn off the television. I'm not watching it.
- Why are you under the table? What are you doing?
- Present simple (I do) in general, all the time or sometimes:

I do

- I work every day from 9 o'clock to 5.30.
- Tom has a shower every morning.
- It rains a lot in winter.
- I don't watch television very often.
- What **do** you usually **do** at the weekend?
- We do not use these verbs in the present continuous (I am -ing):

like	love	want	know	understand	remember	depend
prefer	hate	need	mean	believe	forget	

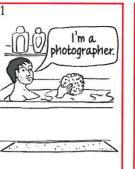
Use the present simple only with these verbs (I want / do you like? etc.):

- I'm tired. I want to go home. (not 'I'm wanting')
- 'Do you know that girl?' 'Yes, but I don't remember her name.'
- I don't understand. What do you mean?

present continuous ⇒ UNITS 3-4 present simple ⇒ UNITS 5-7 present for the future ⇒ UNITS 26

#### **EXERCISES**

Answer the questions about the pictures.









	1 Does he take photographs? Yes, he does. What is he doing? He's having a bath.	Is he taking a photog	graph? No, he isn't.
	2 Is she driving a bus?	. Does she drive a bus	
	3 Does he clean windows?	Is he cleaning a wind	low?
	4 Are they teaching? What do they do?		
8.2	Put in am/is/are or do/don't/does/doesn't.		
	1 Excuse me, do you speak English? 2 'Where's Ann?' 'I know.' 3 What's funny? Why you laug 4 'What your sister do?' 'She' 5 It raining. I for the you come from?' 'O' 7 How much it cost to phone of the your sister to give the graph of the your sister to give the your sis	s a dentist.' want to go out in the ra: Canada.' Canada?	
8.3	Put the verb in the present continuous (I am doing) or		
	1 Excuse me. Do you speak (you/speak) En 2 'Where's Tom?' 'He's having (he/have) 3 I don't watch (I/not/watch) television ve 4 Listen! Somebody	glish? a shower.' ry often. (sing).	
	5 Sandra is tired.	. (she/want) to go home	e now.
	6 How often (you	/read) a newspaper?	N 0 N
	7 'Excuse me but	(you/sit) in my place.'	'Oh, I'm sorry.'
	8 I'm sorry,	t/understand). Can yot	speak more slowly?
	(you/come) with me?	TOTAL TIOW.	
	10 What time	(your father / finish	) work in the evenings
	11 You can turn off the radio.	(I/not/lister	n) to it.
	12 'Where's Paul?' 'In the kitchen.	(he/d	cook) something.'
	13 Martin	(not/usu	ally/drive) to work. He
	14 Sue (usually/walk). (not/like) coffee	ee	(she/prefer) tea.

#### You can say I have or I've got, he has or he's got:

I we you they	have	OR	I we you they	have got	(I've got) (we've got) (you've got) (they've got)
he she it	has	OR	he she it	has got	(he's got) (she's got) (it's got)



• I've got blue eyes. (or I have blue eyes.)

• Tim has got two sisters. (or Tim has two sisters.)

Our car has got four doors.

• Diane isn't feeling well. She's got a headache. (she's got = she has got)

• They like animals. They've got a horse, three dogs and six cats.

#### I haven't got / have you got? etc.

I we you they	have not (haven't)	got
he she it	has not (hasn't)	9

	I	
have	we	
nave	you	
	you they	got?
	he	
has	she	
	it	

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

• I've got a motor-bike but I haven't got a car.

Mr and Mrs Harris haven't got any children.

• It's a nice house but it hasn't got a garden.

• 'Have you got a camera?' 'No, I haven't.'

• 'What have you got in your bag?' 'Nothing. It's empty.'

• 'Has Ann got a car?' 'Yes, she has.'

• What kind of car has she got?

#### I don't have / do you have? etc.

In negatives and questions you can also use do/does ...:

• They don't have any children. (= They haven't got any children.)

• It's a nice house but it doesn't have a garden. (= it hasn't got a garden)

• Does Ann have a car? (= Has Ann got a car?)

• How much money do you have? (= How much money have you got?)

ad / didn't have (past) ⇒ UNITS 11-12	have breakfast / have a shower etc. $\Rightarrow$	UNIT 57
/		

#### **EXERCISES**



.1	Write the short form	n (we've got / h	e has	sn't got etc.).					
	1 we have got 2 he has got						it has got I have not got		
.2	Write questions.								
	1 (you / an umb 2 (you / a passpo 3 (your father / a 4 (Carol / many 5 (you / any bro 6 (how much many 7 (what / kind o	ort?) a car?) friends?) thers or sisters oney / we?)	?)						
.3	What has Tina got? What have you got' Look at the informa and write sentence about Tina and yourself.	ttion		my brothe	rs rs		YOU?		5، ک
	1 (a camera)	1a							
.4	Put in have got ('ve	not) has not (	e un	t) haven't an	t or hasn't not				*****
0.5	1 Sarah hasn't 2 They like anin 3 Charles isn't ha 4 They don't rea 5 'What's wrong 6 'Where's my p 7 Julia wants to g	got a car. Sho nals. They 've appy. Hed d much. They ?' 'Ien?' 'I don't go to the conc	got got knowert b	es everywher three dogs s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s	e by bicycle. and two cats. a lot of prob many omething in	blems, books. my eye.' it.'	cket.		
a lo	lot of friends four v	wheels six le	gs á	<del>headache</del>	a toothache	a key	much time	a garden	
						a ney	mach thine		
	1 I'm not feeling	verv well.	AF	you a rieman	wie.				

I'm not feeling very well.	I 've got a headache.
	)1 1

2 It's a nice house but it hasn't got a garden.

3 Most cars.

4 Everybody likes Tom. He .....

5 I'm going to the dentist this morning. I

6 He can't open the door. He

7 An insect ....

8 We must hurry. We ...

10.1 Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?



Now Robert is at work.

At midnight last night he wasn't at work.

He was in bed. He was asleep.

am/is (present)  $\rightarrow$  was (past):

- I am tired. (now)
- Where is Ann? (now)
- The weather is good today.

I was tired last night. Where was Ann yesterday?

The weather was good last week.

are (present)  $\rightarrow$  were (past):

- You are late. (now)
- They aren't here. (now)

negative

You were late yesterday. They weren't here last Sunday.

I he	
she it	was
we you they	were

I he she it	was not (wasn't)
we you they	were not (weren't)

was	I? he? she? it?
were	we? you? they?

- Last year Rachel was 22, so she is 23 now.
- When I was a child, I was afraid of dogs.
- We were hungry after the journey but we weren't tired.
- The hotel was comfortable but it wasn't expensive.
- Was the weather good when you were on holiday?
- Those shoes are nice. Were they expensive?
- Why were you late this morning?

short answers

37	I/he/she/it	was.
Yes,	we/you/they	were.

N.T.	I/he/she/it	wasn't.
No,	we/you/they	weren't.

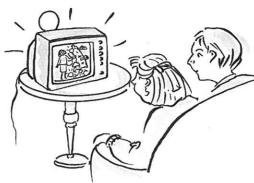
- 'Were you late?' 'No, I wasn't.'
- 'Was Ted at work yesterday?' 'Yes, he was.'
- 'Were Sue and Steve at the party?' 'No, they weren't.'

7	CAROL JACK GEORGE	SUE MR AND MRS HALL BEN
1	George was in bed.	4
	Carol and Jack	
3	Sue	6 And you? I
Pı	ut in <b>am/is/are</b> (present) or <b>was/were</b> (pas	st).
2 3 4 5 6 7	Last year she	t yesterday itvery cold.  ching to eat?  very tired last night.  st Friday morning?  very expensive.  expensive?
9		
		on't know. They in the garden ten minutes a
Pt 1 2 3 4 5	'Where	r roomwas very small and itwasn't very clean. ecause he
Pt 1 2 3 4 5 6	'Where	r roomwas very small and itwasn't very clean. eccause he
Pt 1 2 3 4 5 6	'Where	r room _was very small and it _wasn't very clean.  recause he ill. He's better now.  to the shops closed. They're open today.  'Sue there but Bill ?  They on the table but they're not there not there you?  ets () in the correct order + was/were.
Pt 1 2 3 4 5 6 W	'Where the children?' 'I do  It in was/were or wasn't/weren't.  We weren't happy with the hotel. Our George at work last week b Yesterday a public holiday so '	r room was very small and it wasn't very clean. eccause he ill. He's better now. to the shops closed. They're open today. 'Sue there but Bill
Pt 1 2 3 4 5 6 W	'Where the children?' 'I do  It in was/were or wasn't/weren't.  We weren't happy with the hotel. Our George at work last week b Yesterday a public holiday so '	r room _was very small and it _wasn't _ very clean.  recause he ill. He's better now.  oo the shops closed. They're open today.  'Sue there but Bill'  They on the table but they're not there not there you?  ets () in the correct order + was/were.  The traffic was bad.
Pu 1 2 3 4 5 6 W 1 2	'Where the children?' 'I do  It in was/were or wasn't/weren't.  We weren't happy with the hotel. Our George at work last week b Yesterday a public holiday so '	r room _was very small and it _wasn't very clean.  lecause heill. He's better now.  loo the shopsclosed. They're open today.  'Sue there but Bill  They on the table but they're not there not there  lets () in the correct order + was/were.  The traffic was bad.  No, it was easy.  They were on holiday.
Pu 1 2 3 4 5 6 W 1 2 3	'Where the children?' 'I do  It in was/were or wasn't/weren't.  We weren't happy with the hotel. Our George at work last week b Yesterday apublic holiday so '	r room _was very small and it _wasn't very clean. ecause heill. He's better now. to the shopsclosed. They're open today.  Sue there but Bill  They on the table but they're not there not there moreyou?  ets () in the correct order + was/were.  The traffic was bad.  No, it was easy.  They were on holiday.  Sixty pounds.

A	They	watch	television every evening. (present simple)
	They	watched	television yesterday evening. (past simple)

watched is the past simple:

_		
	I/we/you/they he/she/it	watch <b>ed</b>
	HE/SHE/IL	



The past simple is often -ed (regular verbs). For example:

$work \rightarrow worked$	clean → cleaned	$start \rightarrow started$
$stay \rightarrow stayed$	arrive → arrived	$dance \rightarrow danced$

- I clean my teeth every morning. This morning I cleaned my teeth.
- Terry worked in a bank from 1986 to 1993.
- Yesterday it rained all morning. It stopped at lunchtime.
- We enjoyed the party last night. We danced a lot and talked to a lot of people. The party finished at midnight.

*Spelling* ( $\Rightarrow$  Appendix 5):

$$\begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{tr} \mathbf{y} \to \operatorname{tried} & \operatorname{stud} \mathbf{y} \to \operatorname{studied} & \operatorname{cop} \mathbf{y} \to \operatorname{copied} \\ \operatorname{sto} \mathbf{p} \to \operatorname{stopped} & \operatorname{plan} \to \operatorname{planned} \end{array}$$

Some verbs are irregular (= not regular). The past simple is not -ed. Here are some important irregular verbs (see also Appendix 2-3):

bring be build buy be catch come do drink	pegan proke prought pouilt pought caught came lid drank	fall → find fly forget get give go have hear know	fell found flew forgot got gave went had heard knew	leave → lose make meet pay put read ring say see	left lost made met paid put read /red/* rang said saw	sell → sit sleep speak stand take tell think win write	sold sat slept spoke stood took told thought won wrote
---	---	---	---	--	---	--	--

\* pronunciation

- I usually get up early but this morning I got up at 9.30.
- We did a lot of work yesterday.
- Caroline went to the cinema three times last week.
- Jim came into the room, took off his coat and sat down.

-1	

1.1	Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs in the past simple:
	<del>clean</del> die enjoy finish happen open rain start stay want
	I cleaned my teeth three times yesterday.  It was hot in the room, so I the window.  The concert at 7.30 and at 10 o'clock.  When I was a child, I to be a doctor.  The accident last Sunday afternoon.  It's a nice day today but yesterday it all day.  We our holiday last year. We at a very nice place.  Ann's grandfather when he was 90 years old.
1.2	Write the past simple of these verbs.
	1 get got       4 pay       7 go       10 know         2 see       5 visit       8 think       11 put         3 play       6 buy       9 copy       12 speak
1.3	Read about Lisa's journey to Madrid. Put the verbs in the correct form.
	AIRPORTS OF THE PORTS OF THE PO
	Last Tuesday Lisa (1) flew from London to Madrid. She (2) up at six o'clock in the morning and (3) a cup of coffee. At 6.30 have she (4) home and (5) to the airport. When she (6) to the airport café where she (9) breakfast. Then she (10) through passport control and (11) for her flight. The plane (12) wait, depart arrive take (14) a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the centre of Madrid.
1.4	Write sentences about the past (yesterday / last week etc.).
	1 Jim always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car. 2 Rachel often loses her keys. She last week 3 Kate meets her friends every evening. She yesterday evening 4 I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I 5 We usually go to the cinema on Sundays. Last Sunday we 6 I eat an orange every day. Yesterday I 7 Tom always has a shower in the morning. This morning he 8 Our friends come to see us every Friday. They last Friday
1.5	Write sentences about what you did yesterday.
	1 I played volleyball yesterday. 4

#### **EXERCISES**

# I didn't ... Did you ... ? (past simple negative and questions)

We use **did** in past simple negatives and questions:

infinitive	positive	
play	I	played
start	we	started
watch	you	watch
have	they	had
see	he	saw

she

it

1	
	negativ
play <b>ed</b>	
started	we
watch <b>ed</b>	you
had	they
saw	h
did	she
went	i

did not

(didn't)

	question	
play start watch have see do	did	I we you they he she it

play?

start?

watch?

have?

see?

do?

go?

do/does (present) → did (past):

do

go

I don't watch television very often.

- I didn't watch television yesterday.
- Does she often go away?
- Did she go away last week?
- We use did/didn't + infinitive (watch/play/go etc.):

I watched but I didn't watch (not 'I didn't watched') did they go? (not 'did they went?') they went he didn't have he had did you do? you did

- I played tennis yesterday but I didn't win.
- 'Did you do the shopping?' 'No, I didn't have time.'
- We went to the cinema but we didn't enjoy the film.
- Study the word order in questions:

d	lid +	subject	+	infinitive	_
T	oid	your sis	ter	phone	

	0.00000000			
What	Did did	your sister	phone do happen?	you? yesterday evening?
How Where	did did	the accident your parents	go	for their holiday?

short answers

_	1011 011		
	Yes,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	did.

No,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	didn't.
-----	----------------------------	---------

- 'Did you see Joe yesterday?' 'No, I didn't.'
- 'Did it rain on Sunday?' 'Yes, it did.'
- 'Did Helen come to the party?' 'No, she didn't.'
- 'Did your parents have a good holiday?' 'Yes, they did.'

2.1	Complete these sentences with the verb in the ne	egative.
	1 I saw Barbara but I didn't see Jane. 2 They worked on Monday but they 3 We went to the post office but we	any paper.
2.2	Write questions with Did?	
	1 I watched TV last night. And you? 2 I enjoyed the party. And you? 3 I had a good holiday. And you? 4 I finished work early. And you? 5 I slept well last night. And you?	Did you watch TV last night?
2.3	What did you do yesterday? Write positive or ne	gative sentences.
	1 (watch TV) 2 (get up before 7 o'clock) 3 (have a shower) 4 (buy a magazine) 5 (eat meat) 6 (go to bed before 10.30)	TV. OR I didn't watch TV.
2.4	Write B's questions. Use:  arrive cost go go to bed late	happen have a nice time stay win
	1 A: We went to New York last month. B: Where did you stay? A: With some friends.	5 A: We came home by taxi. B: How much? A: Ten pounds.
	2 A: I was late this morning. B: What time	6 A: I'm tired this morning. B:? A: No, but I didn't sleep very well.
	3 A: I played tennis this afternoon. B:	7 A: We went to the beach yesterday. B:?

12.5 Put the verb in the correct form – positive, negative or question.

7 'I cut my hand this morning.' 'How ...

4 A: I had a nice holiday.

A: To the mountains.

B: Good. Where .

1	We went to the cinema but the film wasn't very good. We didn't enjoy it. (enjoy)
2	Timsome new clothes yesterday – two shirts, a jacket and a pullover. (buy
	'yesterday?' 'No, it was a nice day.' (rain)
	The party wasn't very good, so welong. (stay)
	It was very warm in the room, so I
6	'Did you go to the bank this morning?' 'No, I time.' (have)

8 A: The window is broken.

that?' (do)

B: How ..

A: I don't know.

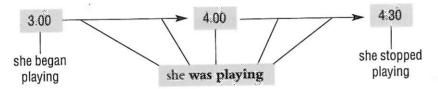
NOW 6 O'CLOCK

It is 6 o'clock now. Sarah is at home. She is watching television.

At 4 o'clock she wasn't at home. She was at the sports club.

She was playing tennis. She wasn't watching television.

augetion



was/were + -ing is the past continuous:

1	positive		
	I he she it	was	doing watching playing
	we you they	were	runn <b>ing</b> liv <b>ing</b> etc.

I he she it	was not (wasn't)	doing watching playing
we you they	were not (weren't)	runn <b>ing</b> liv <b>ing</b> etc.

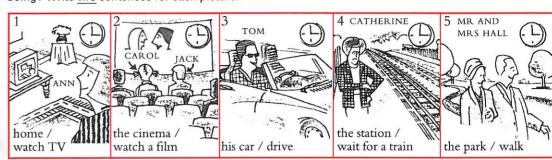
was	I he she it	do <b>ing</b> ? watch <b>ing</b> ? play <b>ing</b> ?
were	we you they	runn <b>ing</b> ? liv <b>ing</b> ? etc.

- What were you doing at 11.30 yesterday? Were you working?
- 'What did he say?' 'I don't know. I wasn't listening.'
- It was raining, so we didn't go out.
- In 1985 we were living in Canada.
- Today she's wearing a skirt, but yesterday she was wearing trousers.
- I woke up early yesterday. It was a beautiful morning. The sun was shining and the birds were singing.

Spelling (live  $\rightarrow$  living / run  $\rightarrow$  running / lie  $\rightarrow$  lying etc.)  $\Rightarrow$  Appendix 5

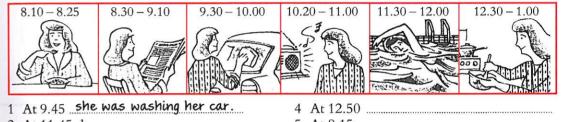
- am/is/are + -ing (present) → was/were + -ing (past):
  - I'm working (now).
- I was working at 10.30 last night.
- It isn't raining (now).
- It wasn't raining when we went out.
- What are you doing (now)?
- What were you doing at three o'clock?

Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon? And what were they doing? Write two sentences for each picture.



3.2 Sarah did a lot of things yesterday morning. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

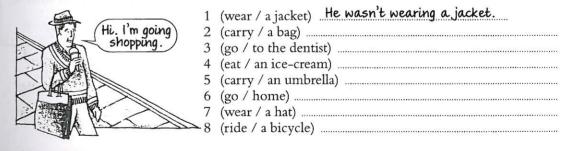
Complete the questions. Use was/were -ing. Use what/where/why if necessary.



5 At 8.15 2 At 11.45 she 3 At 9 o'clock 6 At 10.30

	(you/live) Where were you living in 1990?	In London.
2	(you/do) at 2 o'clock?	I was asleep.
3	(it/rain) when you got up?	No, it was sunny.
4	(Ann/drive) so fast?	Because she was in a hurry.
5	(Tim/wear)a suit yesterday?	No, a T-shirt and jeans.
		) (

Look at the picture. You saw Joe in the street yesterday afternoon. What was he doing? Write positive or negative sentences.



### I was doing (past continuous) and I did (past simple)









Jack was reading a book. The phone rang.

He stopped reading.

He answered the phone.

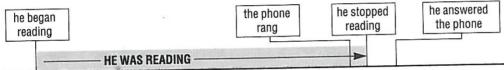
What happened? The phone rang. (past simple) (past continuous)

What was Jack doing when the phone rang? He was reading a book.

(past simple)

What did he do when the phone rang? He stopped reading and answered the phone.

Jack began reading before the phone rang. So: When the phone rang, he was reading.



past simple

• A: What did you do yesterday morning? B: We played tennis. (from 10 to 11.30) beginning (11.30)

(10 o'clock) we played (complete action)

- Jack read a book yesterday. (= from beginning to end) • Did you watch the film on television
- last night?
- It didn't rain while we were on holiday.

past continuous

• A: What were you doing at 10.30? B: We were playing tennis.



- Jack was reading a book when the phone rang.
- Were you watching television when I phoned you?
- It wasn't raining when I got up.
- I started work at 9 o'clock and finished at 4.30. At 2.30 I was working.
- It was raining when we went out. (= it started raining before we went out)
- I saw Lucy and Steve this morning. They were waiting at the bus stop.
- Jenny fell asleep while she was reading.

while	$\Rightarrow$	UNIT	98
(50)		UMIT	_

Look at the pictures and put the verbs in the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1		Carol broke (break) her arm last week. It (happen when she (paint) her room. She (fall) off the ladder.
2	Hi, Paula.	The train
3	Hello, Jim! I'm going to the station	Yesterday Sue

2011	172	5(3) 7 (3) 4	station to catch a train and he(carry) a bag.	
3	M	SUE	They (stop) to	
1			talk for a few minutes.	
Put	the v	verb into the past continuous or past simple.		
1	Α.	What were you doing (you/do) when	the phone rang (ring)?	
•	B:	I was watching (watch) television.	(	
2		Was Jane busy when you went to see her	?	
		Yes, she		
3		What time		
			ile I(have) breakfast	
4	A:	Was Margaret at work today?		
		No, she	. (not/go) to work. She was ill.	
5		How fast		
		(stop) y	ou?	
	B:	I don't know exactly but I	(not/drive) very fast.	
6 A: (your team / win) the football match yesterd				
		No, the weather was very bad, so we		
7 A: How (you/break) the window?				
B: We (play) football. I				
		(kick) the ball and it		
8		: (you/se		
-	B:	Yes, she	(wear) a very nice jacket.	
9		What(	you/do) at 2 o'clock this morning?	
4.0		I was asleep.		
10		: I(lose)		
		How(y		
	A:	: I(climb	o) in through a window.	



His shoes are dirty.

They are at home.

He is cleaning his shoes.



He has cleaned his shoes. (= his shoes are clean now)



They are going out.



They have gone out. (= they are not at home now)

has cleaned / have gone etc. is the present perfect (have + past participle):

past participle

I we have ('ve) have not (haven't)	cleaned finished started lost
he she has ('s) has not (hasn't)	done been gone

have	I we you they	cleaned? finished? started? lost?	regular verbs
has	he she it	done? been? gone?	irregular verbs

Regular verbs: The past participle is -ed (the same as the past simple):  $start \rightarrow she has started$ clean → I have cleaned finish → we have finished

Irregular verbs: The past participle is sometimes the same as the past simple and sometimes different (⇒ Appendix 2-3). For example:

buy → I bought / I have bought

have  $\rightarrow$  he had / he has had see → you saw / you have seen  $go \rightarrow they went / they have gone$ 

break  $\rightarrow$  I **broke** / I have **broken** 

fall  $\rightarrow$  it fell / it has fallen

We use the present perfect for an action in the past with a result now:

• I've lost my passport. (= I can't find my passport now)

- 'Where's Linda?' 'She's gone to bed.' (= she is in bed now)
- We've bought a new car. (= we have a new car now) • It's Rachel's birthday tomorrow and I haven't bought her a present.
- 'Bob is on holiday.' 'Oh, where has he gone?'
- Can I take this newspaper? Have you finished with it?

present perfect ⇒ UNITS 16-19 present perfect and past simple ⇒ UNIT 20 irregular verbs ⇒ UNIT 24, APPENDIX 2-3

Look at the pictures. What has happened? Choose from:

	before	now	
1		•	He has cleaned his shoes.
2			She
3		*	They
4		A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	It
5		<b>&gt;</b>	He
6		A	The

go to bed clean his shoes stop raining close the door fall down have a bath

**5.2** Complete the sentences with a verb from the list.

bre	ak buy decide <del>finish</del> forget go go invite see not/see	take	tell
1	'Can I have this newspaper?' 'Yes, I've finished with it.'		
	Isome new shoes. Do you want to see them?		
	'Where is Liz?' 'Sheout.'		
4	I'm looking for Paula you her?		
	Look! Somebody that window.		
	'Does Lisa know that you're going away?' 'Yes, I	her.'	
	I can't find my umbrella. Somebodyit.		
8	I'm looking for Sarah. Whereshe?		
	I know that woman but I her name.		
0	Sue is having a party tonight. She		
11	What are you going to do?you		
	'Where are my glasses?' 'I don't know. I them.'		
	O took		

# l've just ... l've already ... (present perfect 2)

#### I've just ...



They have just arrived.

just = a short time ago

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
- B: Yes, they've just arrived.
- A: Are you hungry?
- B: No, I've just had dinner.
- A: Is Tom here?
- B: No, I'm afraid he's just gone. (= he has just gone)

I've already ...



already = before you expected / before I expected

- A: What time are Diane and Paul coming?
- B: They've already arrived. (= before you expected)
- It's only nine o'clock and Ann has already gone to bed. (= before I expected)
- A: John, this is Mary.
  - B: Yes, I know. We've already met.

I haven't ... yet / Have you ... yet?

yet = until now

You can use yet in negative sentences and questions. Yet is usually at the end.



This is my

new dress

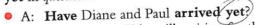
Oh, it's nic

The film hasn't started yet.

yet in negative sentences:

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
- B: No, they haven't arrived yet. (but B expects Diane and Paul to arrive soon)
- A: Does John know that you're going away?
- B: No, I haven't told him yet. (but B is going to tell him soon)
- Margaret has bought a new dress but she hasn't worn it yet.

yet in questions:



- B: No, not yet. We're still waiting for them.
- A: Has Linda started her new job yet?
- B: No, she starts next week.
- A: This is my new dress.
- B: Oh, it's nice. Have you worn it yet?

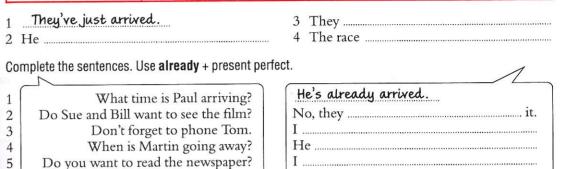
Write questions with yet.

**EXERCISES** 

Write a sentence with just for each picture.

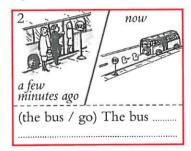
When does Linda start her new job?

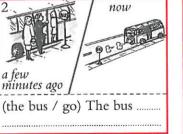
- 1 Your friend has got a new job. Perhaps she has started it. You ask her: Have you started your new job yet?
- 2 Your friend has some new neighbours. Perhaps he has met them. You ask him: . you .
- 3 Your friend must write a letter. Perhaps
- 4 Tom was trying to sell his car. Perhaps he has sold it now. You ask a friend about Tom:

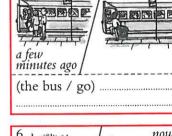


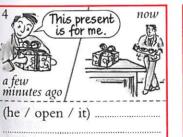
She

Write a sentence with just (They've just ... / She's just ... etc.) or a negative sentence with yet (They haven't ... yet / She hasn't ... yet etc.).





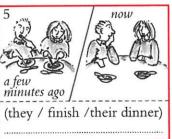




(she / go / out)
She hasn't gone out yet.

I'm going out soon.

minutes ago



minutes ago

(it / stop / raining)