

Past simple and present perfect

ПЛАН:

1. РАЗБИРАЕМ ПРАВИЛО
2. ОТРАБАТЫВАЕМ ПРАВИЛО
3. НОВЫЕ(ВОЗМОЖНО УЖЕ
ЗНАКОМЫЕ СЛОВА)
4. SPEAKING
5. ДОП. ЗАДАНИЕ (ЕСЛИ ОСТАНЕТСЯ
ВРЕМЯ)
6. ДЗ

Answer the questions in brackets about the sentences in *italics*.

1 She ***has worked*** in Paris for five years. (Does she work in Paris now?)

2 She ***worked*** in Hong Kong for three years. (Does she work in Hong Kong now?)

Which sentence above (1 or 2) uses the past simple? Which uses the present perfect?

We use the past simple to:

- talk about completed actions that happened in the past.
*Larry Page and Sergey Brin **created** Google in January 1996.*
- refer to a definite moment or period in the past.
*I **spoke** to her on Tuesday.*

The present perfect connects the past and the present. We use the present perfect to:

- talk about past actions that affect us now.
*The boss **has just given** her a pay rise, and she's very pleased.*
- talk about life experiences.
*I've **worked** with many companies where stress was a problem.*
- announce recent news.
*Coca-Cola **has just confirmed** it has dropped Wayne Rooney.*

A**Cross out the incorrect sentence in each pair.**

1 a) Stress levels have increased in recent years.

~~b) Stress levels increased in recent years.~~

~~2 a) The finance sector changed dramatically over the past five years.~~

b) The finance sector has changed dramatically over the past five years.

3 a) The risk factors for stress have risen significantly since 2009.

~~b) The risk factors for stress rose significantly since 2009.~~

~~4 a) I resigned three months ago.~~

b) I have resigned three months ago.

5 a) Have you ever been to a stress counsellor before?

~~b) Did you ever go to a stress counsellor before?~~

B

Write the time expressions from the box in the correct column of this chart.

Past simple	Present perfect
<i>two years ago</i>	<i>so far</i>

~~so far~~ ~~two years ago~~ ever in 2009 yet just yesterday for the past two weeks
already never last Friday during the 1990s in the last few days since 2005
when I was at university

Now talk about your life using the time expressions.

C

The present perfect is often followed by more detailed information in the past simple. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about these subjects.

- attend a conference
- travel abroad on business
- be late for an important meeting
- make a presentation
- make a telephone call in English
- go on a training course

EXAMPLE:

A: Have you ever travelled abroad on business? B: Yes, I have.

A: Where did you go? B: Frankfurt. I went there three years ago, on a sales trip.

15.1

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

go to bed

~~clean his shoes~~

stop raining

close the door

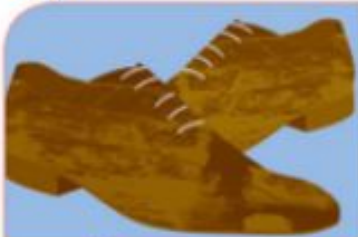
fall down

have a shower

before

now

1



He has cleaned his shoes.

2



SHE'S CLOSED THE DOOR

3



They THEY'VE GONE TO BED

15.1

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

go to bed

~~clean his shoes~~

stop raining

close the door

fall down

have a shower

4



It **IT'S STOPPED RAINING**

5



He **HE'S HAD A SHOWER**

6



The **IT'S FALLEN DOWN**

15.2

Complete the sentences with a verb from the box.

break	buy	decide	finish	forget	go	go
invite	lose	see	not/see	take	tell	not/tell

- 1 I 've lost my keys. I don't know where they are.
- 2 I 'VE BOUGHT some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
- 3 'Where is Helen?' 'She's not here. She 'S GONE out.'
- 4 I'm looking for Paula. HAVE you SEEN her?
- 5 Look! Somebody 'S BROKEN that window.
- 6 'Does Lisa know that you're going away?' 'Yes, I 'VE TOLD her.'
- 7 I can't find my umbrella. Somebody 'S GONE it.
- 8 'Where are my glasses?' 'I don't know. I HAVEN'T SEEN them.'
- 9 I'm looking for Sarah. Where HAS she GONE ?
- 10 I know that woman, but I 'VE FORGOTTEN her name.
- 11 Sue is having a party tonight. She 'S INVITED a lot of people.
- 12 What are you going to do? HAVE you DECIDE ?
- 13 A: Does Ben know about the meeting tomorrow?
B: I don't think so. I HAVEN'T TOLD him.
- 14 I 'VE FINISHED with this magazine. Do you want it?

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A Match the statements (1–10) to the adjectives (a–j).

They ...

1 like to spend time with other people.

2 want to reach the top in their career.

3 have a lot of new ideas.

4 do what they promise to do.

5 are usually calm.

6 spend a lot of time doing a good job.

7 like to be on time.

8 encourage other people to work well.

9 are good at making things work.

10 like to do things for other people.

They are ...

a) ambitious.

b) creative.

c) hard-working.

d) motivating.

e) helpful.

f) punctual.

g) relaxed.

h) sociable.

i) practical.

j) reliable.

C

Look again at the adjectives in Exercise A. Which do you think are the three most important for a) a boss; b) a colleague in a team? Discuss your answers with a partner.

I think a hard-working boss is important.

I like to work with ambitious people. They give me energy.



D

Answer these questions in pairs.

- 1 What kind of people do you like working with?
- 2 What kind of people do you not like working with?

ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬН

A

 CD2.1 Ros Pomeroy, a management consultant, talks about the people she likes to work with. Listen to the first part of the interview. Which adjectives from Vocabulary Exercise A does she mention? 


B

 CD2.2 Listen to the second part of the interview and answer these questions.

- 1 Why did team members hide information from one bad manager?
- 2 Why were the team members not prepared to take any risks?



C

 CD2.3 Listen and complete the final part of the interview.

Well, luckily, I have met and worked with several good managers, and these are people who are willing to delegate; that is, they will give a¹ to a team member to get on and². They are less³ in how a task is done, but they are clear about setting the⁴ and being clear about what⁵ they expect.

And a good manager will also give⁶ and⁷ to a team member when they do a good job.

HOMework

B Use adjectives from Exercise A to complete this human-resources report.

Maria Karlsson

.....

Maria is good in a team and she gets on well with her colleagues. She is extremely *sociable*¹. She is never late for meetings – she is always². She is very³; she always meets deadlines. She is in the office at 8.00 a.m.

every day and usually stays late, so she is very⁴. Her boss says this is very⁵ to others. Her colleagues have a lot of respect for her work and attitude.

She is also a very⁶ person with a lot of good ideas for the future of the company.