

Действие произошло
(завершилось) **до момента**
речи, но мы видим его
результат **сейчас**.

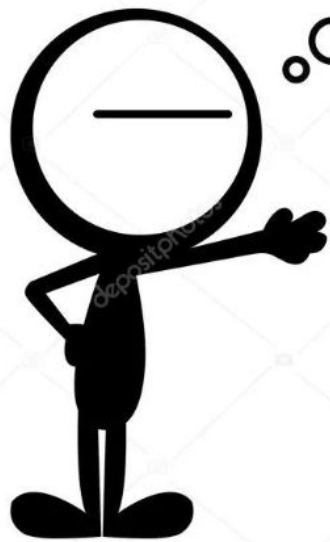
The cat **has made** a sandcastle.
Кот **построил** замок.



Упоминание о чем то
опыте.

I have been to Paris. Я был в
Париже.





Granny baked the pies (**пекла**)



Granny has baked the pies
(**испекла**)

7. THE PERFECT FORMS

to have + Participle II

7.1 THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I have worked	I have not worked	Have I worked?
He has worked	He has not worked	Has he worked?
She has worked	She has not worked	Has she worked?
It has worked	It has not worked	Has it worked?
We have worked	We have not worked	Have we worked?
You have worked	You have not worked	Have you worked?
They have worked	They have not worked	Have they worked?
I've worked	I haven't worked	
He's worked	He hasn't worked	

*The Present Perfect is always connected with the present:
Present Perfect = Past + Present.*

1. It denotes a completed action connected with the present.

- I am a little frightened for I **have lost** my way.
- He **has recovered** from his illness (he is better now).

The only thing which matters here is the result: the time when the action took place is of no importance.

- I **have seen** this film (I can discuss it with you now).

Questions in *the Present Perfect* never start with **when**:

- When** did you see this film?

2. The Present Perfect is frequently used with:

a) the adverbs: **ever never just already yet of late/lately/recently**

- I **have never seen** him.
- I **have not spoken** to her yet.

b) **this morning/evening, today, this week, this year**

(when these periods are not finished at the time of speaking):

- Has Ann had** a holiday this year?
- Have you seen** him today?

c) the prepositions **for, since**:

- I **have known** her *for two years*.
- He **has not seen** his friends *since last September*.
- I **haven't seen** him *since he left for Moscow*.

d) the expression: **This (it) is the first time:**

- This is the first time* he **has driven** a car.

3. The Present Perfect is not used in:

- Что Вы сказали? – What did you say?
- Я не слышал вашего вопроса. – I did not hear your question.
- Я забыл. – I forgot.
- Теперь я понял. – Now I understand.
- Где Вы купили эту книгу? – Where did you buy the book?

Ex. 13. (A, B) Translate the questions and answers.

Example: Когда ты в последний раз видел Аню? – Я не видел ее с мая.

When did you last see Ann? – I haven't seen her since May.

1. Когда в последний раз шел дождь? – Дождя не было целую вечность.
2. Когда они навещали вас в последний раз? – Они не навещали нас с июня.
3. Когда ты в последний раз играл в теннис? – Я уже давно не играл в теннис.
4. Когда ты в последний раз ела кокос? – Я никогда не ела кокос.
5. Когда ты в последний раз водил машину? – Я не водил машину шесть месяцев.
6. Когда ты в последний раз ездил в Канаду? – Я никогда не ездил в Канаду.
7. Когда она тебе писала в последний раз? – Она не писала с прошлого лета.

Ex. 14. (A, B) Translate into English using *the Present Perfect Tense*.

1. Они построили новый дом. Ты его видел?
2. Ты показал маме свою картину? – Нет, она еще не готова.
3. Я посмотрел этот фильм. А ты? – Да. Это интересный фильм.
4. Ты был в Лондонском зоопарке? – Да.
5. Отец только что вернулся с моря.
6. Возьмите эти журналы. Я уже прочитал их.
7. Вы были когда-нибудь в Греции? – Да, это очень красивая страна.
8. Мы еще не сделали опыт.
9. Она никогда не переводила такие

трудные статьи. 10. Я звонил ему три раза сегодня. 11. Сегодня он уехал в Нью-Йорк.
12. Ты видел директора сегодня? – Нет.

Ex. 15. (B, C) Translate into English. The first sentence is done for you.

1. Я звоню тебе уже третий раз за вечер.
It's the third time I've phoned you this evening.

2. Ты опоздала уже второй раз на этой неделе.

3. Машина ломается уже третий раз за месяц.

4. Я выпила уже пятую чашку кофе за вечер.

7.2 THE PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST INDEFINITE (SIMPLE)

- a) Do not use *the Present Perfect (I have done)* when you are talking about a finished time in the past (for example: **last Tuesday, seven years ago, in 1995, when I was a student**).

Use *the Past Indefinite*:

- I **lost** my English book *yesterday*. (not 'has lost')
- Did** you **see** the football match on television *last night*? (not 'have you seen')
- Father **retired** from his job *a year ago*. (not 'has retired')
- I **swam** in the lake *when I was a child*. (not 'have swum')

To ask when something happened, use *the Past Indefinite Tense*:

- What time* **did** they **start**? (not 'have they started')
- When* **was** he born? (not 'has he been born')

COMPARE:

- I **have lost** my English book. (*Present Perfect*)

Here I am not thinking of the past action; I am thinking of the present result of the action: I am without an English book now.

- I **lost** my English book *yesterday*. (*Past Indefinite*)

Here I am thinking of the action in the past. I don't say whether I am still without a book.

- b) Now compare these sentences:

Present Perfect (I have done)

- I've **seen** Margaret **today**.
Today is a period of time which continues up to present. It is not a finished time.
So we use *the Present Perfect*.

Past Indefinite (I did)

- I **saw** Margaret **yesterday**.
Yesterday is a finished time in the past.
So we use *the Past Indefinite*.

today

past ----- (unfinished time) ----- present

- I **haven't had** holidays *this year*.
- Have** you **spoken to** Jill *this morning*?
(It is still morning).
- Have** you **been** ill *recently*?
- Brian **has lived** in Ireland *for 6 years*
(He still lives there).
- I **have** never ridden a horse (in my life).

The Present Perfect always has a connection with the present.

yesterday

past ----- (finished time) ----- present

- I **didn't have** holidays *last year*.
- Did** you speak to Jill *this morning*?
(It is afternoon now)
- Were** you ill *last week*?
- Brian **lived** in Wales *for 10 years*
(He no longer lives there).
- I **didn't** ride when I **was** on holiday *last summer*.

The Past Indefinite tells us only about the past.

EXERCISES

Ex. 16. (A, B) Read the situation and then write a sentence.

Example: Ten minutes ago Granny lost her glasses. Now she has them on her nose.
(lose/find) Granny lost her glasses but now she has found them.

1. Harry went to Egypt but now he is back in Ireland again.
(go/come back) Harry _____ but now _____
2. I lived in the centre but now I live in a new district.
(live/move) _____
3. I had long hair. Now I wear it short.
(have/cut) _____
4. Ten years ago I met Fran. We are great friends now.
(meet/become) I _____ and we _____
5. He travelled to the North last year. You can read about it in his book.
(travel/write) _____
6. They bought a house three years ago. Now other people live in it.
(buy/sell) _____

Ex. 17. (A, B) Read the sentences below and correct those which are wrong.

Example: Have you written to Barry Lane yet?

RIGHT.

B. Shaw has written the play *Pigmalion*.

WRONG – wrote.

1. Newton has been an English physicist. _____
2. Oh, you have come just in time. We're beginning in a moment. _____
3. Who has invented telephone? _____
4. Have you heard? Paul bought a new car! _____
5. Oh, I broke my pencil. Can you lend me yours? _____
6. My great-grandfather travelled to India once. _____

Ex. 18. (A, B) Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

Example: A.: There's a cat in the room. Who has let (let) it in?

B.: Well, it was (be) Ben, I'm sure.

- A.: Your hedge is so trim now. _____ (you/cut) it?
B.: Yes.
A.: _____ (you/cut) it yourself?
B.: No, Mr Barry _____ (cut) it for me.
- A.: _____ (you/speak) to Ellen yet?
B.: Yes. I _____ (phone/she) this morning. (It's evening now)
A.: What _____ (she/tell) you about her trip?

Ex. 19. (A, B) Make sentences using the words given.

Examples: (I/write/letters/yesterday) I wrote five letters yesterday.

(How many letters/you/write/today?) How many letters have you written today?

- (they/not/phone/so far/today) _____
- (how many times/phone/you/him/yesterday?) _____
- (he/come/to see us/three times/this month) _____
- (it/not/rain/so far/this summer) _____
- (how many shoes/you/buy/this season?) _____

Ex. 20. (A, B) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, *the Present Perfect* or *the Past Indefinite*.

Example: I first saw (see) him when he came to visit his aunt.

1. Mr Hayes _____ (work) as a solicitor when he lived here.
2. The Darcies live in Shancarrig. They _____ (live) there for 5 years now.
3. My grandparents are old. They _____ (be) married for 55 years.
4. When I last saw him, he _____ (be) 10 years old.
5. The summer _____ (be) very hot so far, don't you think?
6. Mr Blake died 10 years ago. I _____ (never/meet) him.
7. He doesn't know my husband. He _____ (never/meet) him.

Ex. 21. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form, *the Present Perfect* or *the Past Indefinite*.

I. (A, B)

1. A.: You ever (visit) Chicago?
B.: Yes, I (be) there several times.
C.: Yes, I (be) there a few years ago.
2. A.: You (be) at the Ryan's lately?
B.: Yes, I _____
C.: Yes, I (go) there last night.
3. A.: He (speak) to you about his plans recently?
B.: No, he _____
C.: No, he (go) to Vilnius last week and (not / arrive) yet.

4. A.: You (see) your brother this morning?
B.: Yes, I _____
C.: No, I (not / see) him since last Monday.
5. A.: You (be) here before?
B.: Yes, I _____
C.: Yes, I (be) here last year.
6. A.: You (go) to the theatre last week?
B.: Yes, I _____. I (go) to the Bolshoi Theatre.
7. A.: You (see) the new monument in that street?
B.: No, I _____ (not / see) it yet.
C.: No, I _____ (be) there on Friday but I _____ (not / see) the monument.
8. A.: You ever (show) your water-colours to anybody?
B.: Yes, I _____
C.: Yes, I _____ (show) them to my friends a few days ago.

II. (A, B)

1. I just (call) him. 2. I (not/call) him yesterday, I was busy. 3. My parents just (go) away. 4. She already (answer) the letter. 5. She (answer) it on Tuesday. 6. My friends (go) away five minutes ago. 7. I (read) that book during the summer holidays. 8. The fisherman (sell) all his fish now. 9. He (sell) the last one half an hour ago. 10. I (not / see) him for three years. 11. I (meet) him last week. 12. The newspaper (come)? – Yes, Ann is reading it now. 13. You (wear) your hair long when you were at school? – Yes, my mother (insist) on it. 14. He (not / smoke) for two weeks. He is trying to give it up. 15. When he (arrive)? – He (arrive) at 2.00. 16. You (shut) the window? 17. I (read) his books when I was at school. I (enjoy) them very much. 18. You (be) here before? – Yes, I (spend) my holidays here last year. – You (have) a good time? – Yes, the sun never (stop) shining. 19. The clock is slow. – It isn't slow, it (stop). 20. Here is your dress; I just (mend) it. 21. I (leave) home at 8.00 and (get) here at twelve. 22. You (have) breakfast yet? – Yes, I (have) it at 8.00. 23. You (see) the stars last night? 24. We (miss) the bus. Now we'll have to walk. 25. The lecture just (begin). You are a little late. 26. He (break) his leg in a skiing accident last year. 27. I can't go out because I (not / finish) my work.

III. (B, C)

1. He showed her inside the house. "Oh! How lovely!" she exclaimed. "And you (do) it all by yourself? When you (buy) the house?" 2. I understand you (have) an unpleasant experience at the week-end? What (happen) exactly? 3. You remember the shell you (find) on the beach? 4. "How many children you (teach) in that family?" the girl asked her new governess. 5. "What is going on here?" Mel sighed, "We (have) a storm for three days. It (ruin) everything here." 6. "Can we get dinner here?" – "Of course, we can. Have you got enough money? I (spend) my last dollar on the taxi." 7. As we got into the taxi my brother asked, "Well, you (speak) to Harry?" – "I (speak) to him for a moment." 8. "Hello", the little girl said to her mother and looked at her companion. "Come and say 'How do you do' to Mr Zappa." – "I (see) him already." – "You can't have done, dear. He only just (arrive) here." – "I (see) him in the hall this afternoon." – "I'm sure you didn't. You (see) my little daughter yet, Mr Zappa?" 9. "I say, your cheek is like a grater (терка)! You (not/shave) today." 10. You (not/hear) what the pilot (say)? 11. At school I (be) never good at languages, but here I (pick) up a bit of French. 12. "Good night. It (be) nice to meet you," he (say) and (go) off to his car.

Ex. 22. (A, B) Open the brackets using *the Present Indefinite, the Present Continuous, the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect Tense*.

1. In the morning, coming downstairs, Rosemary (see) Tony lying in the sitting room: What you (do) here? – I (sleep) here. – I am sorry we (take) your room. 2. He's a night watchman. He works at night and (sleep) in the daytime. It's noon now, and he still (sleep). 3. I first (meet) Richard a month ago, and I (meet) him several times since then. 4. I usually (go) to bed before midnight. 5. I (sit) here all night and I swear I (not/doze) for a moment. 6. What's your brother doing? – He (play) tennis with our neighbour, they (play) it every day. 7. He wants to buy a car, but first he must learn how to drive, so he (take) driving lessons. 8. I (write) to my parents a fortnight ago, but I've not had a reply, so I just (write) again. 9. Where is my daughter? – She (talk) to a policeman. – What (happen)? – She has been driving without a license. 10. It's 3 p.m. and he (not/eat) anything today, but he (eat) a good dinner last night. 11. Is Mary ready to come out? – No, she still (dress). 12. I (read) this book several times. I first (read) it in 1990. 13. He often (read) detective stories; he (read) a very good one now. 14. She (not/have) a holiday since 1996, but she (have) a very long holiday in 1995. 15. We (stay) here for nearly a week. – I hope you (not/think) of leaving.

Ex. 23. (A, B) Translate into English.

1 Я потеряла иголку. Я нигде не могу найти ее. 2. Ты смотрел вчера фильм по телевизору? 3. Ее родители купили ей машину на 21 день рождения. 4. У нее теперь очень короткие волосы. Она сделала новую стрижку. 5. Вчера вечером он пришел домой очень поздно. Он принял ванну и потом лег спать. 6. Вы посетили много музеев, когда были в Лондоне? 7. Книги нет на полке. Кто-то взял ее. 8. Когда твой отец бросил курить? 9. Я не завтракал утром, потому что мне не хотелось есть. 10. Почему ты не хотел играть в шахматы вчера? 11. Машина выглядит очень чистой. Ты вымыл ее? 12. Молли: Привет, Джеймс. Алан здесь?

Джеймс: Нет, боюсь, он вышел.

Молли: Какая жалость! Когда точно он вышел?

Джеймс: Около двадцати минут назад.

Ex. 24. (B, C) Translate into English.

1. Рад с вами познакомиться! Я читал все ваши статьи.
2. Я закончила картину. Взгляните на нее, пожалуйста.
3. Сегодня я еще не читал газеты.
4. Вы принесли мне еще одну книгу? – Нет, я пришел за вашим советом.
5. Сколько раз вы уже были в Лондоне? Я знаю, что вы ездили в Лондон в прошлом году.
6. Вас недавно навещал ваш внук? – Да, он приходил сегодня днем.
7. Лена дала мне очень интересный фильм на прошлой неделе, но я еще не посмотрел его.
8. Вы послали за доктором? – Да, он скоро придет.
9. Вы давно знаете Майю? – Я знаю ее всю жизнь.
10. Я очень люблю путешествовать. Я побывала во многих столицах Европы.
11. Я не была в Новгороде с тех пор, как мы переехали в С.-Петербург. Я очень люблю этот древний город.
12. За последнее время я встречал ее несколько раз. Она очень изменилась.
13. Семь лет назад он уехал в Америку, и с тех пор я его не видела.
14. Я встретила с Томом у своих друзей три года тому назад, и с тех пор я о нем ничего не слышала.
15. Утро было холодное и дождливое, но с десяти часов погода изменилась, солнце ярко сияет.
16. Вы хорошо знаете этот город? – Нет, я никогда здесь раньше не была.
17. Вы не навещали нас с тех пор, как приехали.

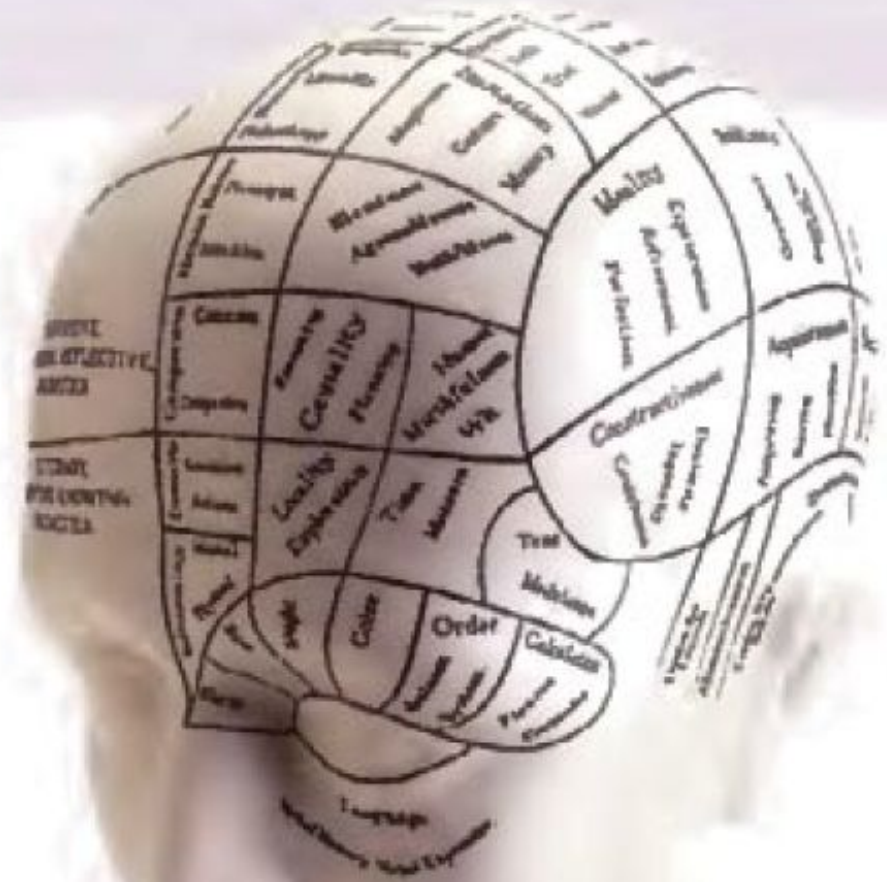
Ex. 25. (A, B, C) Translate into English, using *the Present Indefinite, the Present Continuous, the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect Tense*.

1. В пятницу на прошлой неделе шел сильный дождь. 2. Я обычно завтракаю в половине восьмого. 3. Он уже построил дачу? – Нет, он все еще строит ее. 4. Почему вы идете так быстро? – Я иду быстро, потому что я боюсь опоздать на электричку. Я всегда хожу быстро утром. 5. Моя сестра никогда не носит шубу. 6. В тот вечер я смотрел телевизор. 7. Почтальон обычно приходит в восемь часов вечера. Сейчас уже половина девятого, а он все еще не пришел. 8. Каждый вечер я смотрю телевизор. 9. Когда я пришел к Пете в прошлое воскресенье, он читал новую книгу. Как только он закончит читать ее, он даст мне эту книгу. 10. Боюсь, я проиграл эту партию в шахматы (this game of chess). Я играл очень плохо. Обычно я играю намного лучше. 11. Лекция еще не началась, и студенты разговаривают. Обычно лекция начинается в девять часов. 12. В школе он играл в баскетбол. 13. Я не играл в волейбол с 1983 года. 14. Автор еще молодой человек. Он написал свою первую пьесу в 1985 году. 15. Сейчас 9 часов вечера. Ребенок уже заснул. Вчера вечером он лег спать гораздо раньше.

2 Underline the correct form.

The nature of intelligence

For many years scientists **a** *tried* / *have been trying* to **b** *define* the nature of human intelligence. However, they **c** *were* / *have been* unable to agree on whether there is one kind of intelligence, or several kinds. In the early 20th century, **d** *psychologist* Charles Spearman **e** *came up* / *has come up* with the concept of 'g' or 'general intelligence'. He **f** *gave* / *had given* subjects a variety of different tests and **g** *found* / *has found* that the people who **h** *performed* / *have performed* well in the tests **i** *used* / *have used* one part of the brain, which he **j** *called* / *has called* 'g', for all the tests. More recently, research **k** *found* / *has found* that this idea may well be true, as one part of the brain (the lateral prefrontal cortex) shows increased blood flow during testing. However, some scientists believe that intelligence is a matter of how much people **l** *learned* / *have learned* rather than some ability they are born with. They believe that environment also matters.

**Ex 2**

a have been trying b have been c came up
d gave e found f performed g used h called
i has found j have learned

The nature of intelligence

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D Complete the dialogue using the verbs in brackets in the present perfect, past simple or present simple.

Susan: I'm not happy! It ¹ *has been* (be) a hard week and it ²
(have not) finished yet!

Lorraine: What ³ ? (*happen*)

Susan: Well, after training on Monday Mr Jones ⁴ (*phone*) me and ⁵ (*tell*) me I couldn't be in the handball team.

Lorraine: Oh no, you always tell me that handball ⁶ (*be*) your favourite sport.

Susan: That isn't true any more. It ⁷ (*be*) my favourite, but not now! I never want to play again.

Lorraine: This is terrible. ⁸ you (*speak*) to the other players?

Susan: No, I ⁹ (not see) them all week. They are probably hiding!

Lorraine: When ¹⁰ you
..... (start) playing handball?

Susan: Three years ago, My dad
¹¹ (take) me to a handball
club. I ¹² (not miss) a
single training session since then.

Lorraine: Don't worry, Susan, you will get on the team again.

E Circle the correct option.

The University of Bologna is the oldest university in the world. It ¹... a university since 1088. (The oldest university in England, Oxford University, ²... in 1167.) Bologna, in the north of Italy, ³... a beautiful town and many tourists ⁴... the university each year to understand its history and traditions. The first students at Bologna only ⁵... law but now the university ⁶... over a hundred different types of courses, from agriculture to zoology. Many famous people ⁷... from Bologna, especially in law and science. Perhaps the most important scientist is Copernicus (1473–1543). Copernicus was an astronomer (someone who studies the planets and stars). He ⁸... that the earth went round the sun at a time when everyone ⁹... that the earth was the centre of the universe. Since 2000, Bologna ¹⁰... 'Alma Mater Studiorum', which means 'Dear mother of studies' in Latin.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | a was | b is | c has been | d have been |
| 2 | a started | b starts | c has started | d have started |
| 3 | a was | b is | c has been | d have been |
| 4 | a visited | b visit | c has visited | d have visited |
| 5 | a studied | b study | c has studied | d have studied |
| 6 | a taught | b teaches | c has taught | d have taught |
| 7 | a graduated | b graduates | c has graduated | d have graduated |
| 8 | a thought | b thinks | c has thought | d have thought |
| 9 | a believed | b believes | c has believed | d have believed |
| 10 | a was called | b is | c has been called | d have been called |

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- 1 John Harvard from England. a comes b came c has come
- 2 Lesley a student for two years now. a is b was c has been
- 3 Obama president in 2009. a becomes b became c has become
- 4 Women at Harvard for about the last 100 years. a study b studied c have studied
- 5 My brother needs good marks because he to go to Harvard. a wants b wanted c has wanted

MY TEST answers: 1b 2c 3b 4c 5a


UNIT

19

Present Perfect and Simple Past

Grammar in Context

BEFORE YOU READ

 *What do you think a “commuter marriage” is? What is happening in the cartoon? How do you think the people feel? Read the excerpt from an article in Modern Day magazine.*

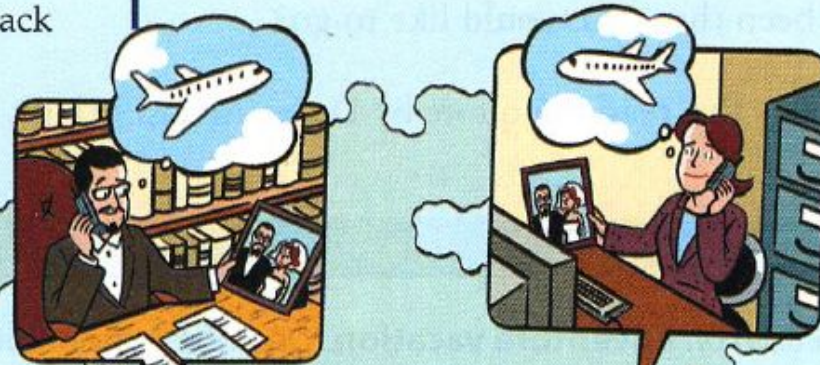


Commuter Marriages

Many modern marriages are finding interesting solutions to difficult problems. Take Joe and Maria Tresante, for example. Joe and Maria **married** in June 2000. They **lived** in Detroit for three years. Then in 2003 Joe, a college professor, **got** a great job offer in Los Angeles. At the same time, Maria's company **moved** to Boston. They are still married, but they **have lived** apart ever since. They **have decided** to travel back and forth between Boston and Los Angeles until one of them finds a different job. Sociologists call this kind of marriage a "commuter marriage." "It **hasn't been** easy," says Maria. "Last month I saw Joe three times, but this month I've only **seen** him once."

It also **hasn't been** inexpensive. In addition to the cost of frequent air flights, their phone bills **have gone up**. Last month, they **started** to communicate more by e-mail with the hope of lowering their expenses.

Is all this trouble and expense worth it? "Yes," says the couple. "It was a difficult decision, but so far it **has worked out** for us. It's better for us both to have jobs that we like." The Tresantes **have had to** work hard to make their marriage succeed, but the effort **has paid off**. The couple notes, "We've **been** geographically separated, but we've **grown** closer emotionally."



Boston

L.A.

AFTER YOU READ

Read the statements. Check **True** or **False**.

1. Joe and Maria used to live in Detroit.
2. They are now living together in Los Angeles.
3. They are happy with their marriage.
4. It costs a lot to live apart.
5. Joe and Maria communicate by e-mail.

True

False

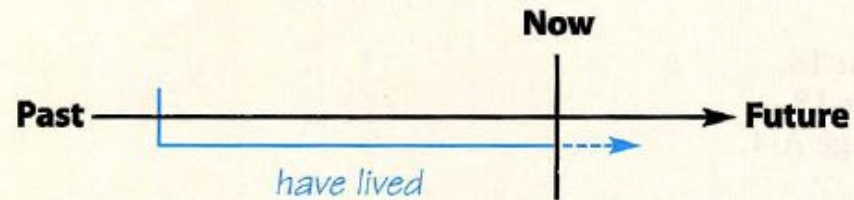
PRESENT PERFECT AND SIMPLE PAST

Present Perfect
She has been here since 2003.
They've lived here for 20 years.
We've spoken once today.
He hasn't flown this month.
Has she called him today?

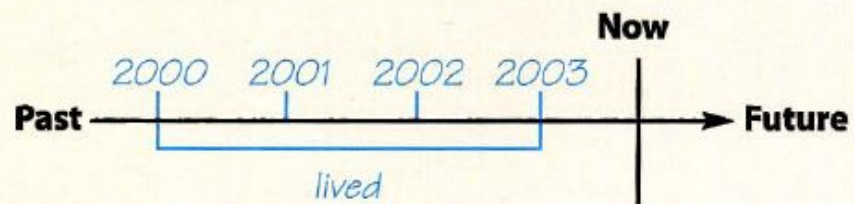
Simple Past
She was in Detroit in 2000.
They lived there for 10 years.
We spoke twice yesterday.
She didn't fly last month.
Did she call him yesterday?

GRAMMAR NOTES

1. Use the **present perfect** to talk about things that started in the past, continue up to the present, and may continue into the future.



- Use the **simple past** to talk about things that happened in the past and have no connection to the present.



EXAMPLES

- They **have lived** apart for the past three years.
(They started living apart three years ago and are still living apart.)
- They **lived** together in Detroit for three years.
(They lived in Detroit until 2003. They no longer live in Detroit.)

2 | IT HASN'T BEEN EASY

Grammar Notes 1–3

Complete this entry in Maria's journal. Circle the correct verb forms.

Thursday, September 28

It's 8:00 P.M. It 's been / was a hard day, and it's not over yet! I still have to work on that report. I 've begun / began it last night, but so far I 've written / wrote only two pages. And it's due tomorrow! Work has been / was so difficult lately. I 've worked / worked late every night this week. I feel exhausted and I haven't gotten / didn't get much sleep last night. And, of course, I miss Joe. Even though I 've seen / saw him last week, it seems like a long time ago. This commuter relationship is beginning to get me down. We 've lived / lived apart for too long. Oh, there's the phone. I hope it's Joe.

🎧 Complete the phone conversation between Maria and Joe. Use the present perfect or the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

JOE: Hi, hon! How was your day? I bet you're glad it's over.
1. (be)

MARIA: I'm OK—a little tired. I only sleeped a few hours last night. I'm
2. (sleep)
writing this big report, and I wasn't stop worrying about it all week.
3. (not stop)

JOE: You are tired for weeks. You need to relax a little. Listen—
4. (be)
why don't I come see you this weekend? We see each other
5. (see)
only twice this month.

MARIA: Sounds great, but remember the last time you came?
6. (come)
I didn't do any work, and I still haven't catch up.

JOE: I understand. Now, why don't you have a cup of coffee and relax?

MARIA: Coffee! You're kidding! I already have five cups today. And yesterday
9. (already have)
I drank at least six. I can't drink another drop.
10. (drink)

JOE: You have a rough week. Try to get some sleep.
11. (have)

MARIA: I can't go to sleep yet. I haven't finish my report, and it's due tomorrow.
12. (not finish)

JOE: Well, I hope it goes fast. Good night, hon. I'll call you tomorrow.

MARIA: Bye honey. Speak to you tomorrow.

Read this entry from Maria's journal. There are eight mistakes in the use of the present perfect and the simple past. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct seven more.

I've just finished reading a fascinating article about Felicia Mabuza-Suttle. Actually, ^{I've read} ~~I read~~ several articles about her this year. She's a very famous international businesswoman and talk-show host in South Africa. Guess what! We have something in common! She and her husband had a "commuter marriage" for more than 15 years, and they are still happily married! She lives in Johannesburg, South Africa; he lives in Atlanta, Georgia. That's a whole ocean apart! They have met in the 1970s. In the first 10 years of their marriage they have lived in more than 10 cities. Then, in the early 1990s she has returned to South Africa to help her country. It wasn't an easy life, but they both feel it's been very worthwhile.

Their situation makes our problems seem not that bad. Joe and I are only 3,000 miles apart, and we have managed to see each other a lot since we left Detroit. But, to be honest, I have been happier when we have lived together in Detroit. I hope we can live together again someday soon.

Look at the chart. Work in pairs and discuss the information. Use the words in the box.

↑ increase	↓ decrease
↑ get higher	↓ get lower
↑ go up	↓ go down

Marriage Statistics for the United States				
	1980	1990	1995	2000
Number of marriages	2,406,700	2,448,000	2,336,000	2,329,000
Number of divorces	1,182,000	1,175,000	1,169,000	1,155,000
Percentage of men (20–24) never married	68.8%	79.7%	80.7%	83.7%
Percentage of women (20–24) never married	50.2%	64.1%	66.7%	72.8%
Average age of first marriage:				
men	24.7	26.1	26.9	26.8
women	22.0	23.9	24.5	25.1

Example: A: The number of marriages has decreased since 1980.

B: That's right. In 1980 there were 2,406,700 marriages.

And in 2000 there were 2,329,000.

11


WRITING

How has your family changed in the last five years? Write a paragraph about some of the changes. Use the present perfect and the simple past.

Example: Five years ago, all my brothers and sisters lived at home. Since then, we have all moved away . . .

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ON THE INTERNET

 *Do a search on **Felicia Mabuza-Suttle**. What has she accomplished? What degrees has she gotten? What awards has she received? When did she receive them? Write about her. Use the present perfect and the simple past.*

Example: Felicia Mabuza-Suttle has been a talk-show host in South Africa for many years . . .



