

Continue

Complete the sentences. Use the present simple, present continuous or going to. (lose) I am on a diet. I _____ weight before the summer begins. I am on a diet. I am going to lose weight before the summer begins. Going to vs present simple and continuous for future exercises and grammar rules. For beginners and elementary learners of English as a foreign language.top 1. The Simple Past 2. Present Future Past: Three years ago Yesterday Last week Last summer The Simple past is used to talk about actions that happened in the past. 3. To be 4. Affirmative Negative Interrogative I was I wasn't Was I? You were You weren't Were you? He,she,it was He, she, it wasn't Was he, she, it? We were We weren't Were we? You were You weren't Were you? They were They weren't Were they? 5. 1. Formation of the Simple Past Regular Verbs - ed after the verb play - played install - installed work - worked start-started look-looked earn-earned want-wanted Irregular Verbs special form do- did be - was, were have - had go - went say - said buy- bought come - came 6. Regular Verbs 7. PRESENT He works on Sundays. PAST I worked on Sundays He doesn't work on Sundays. Does he work on Sundays? He didn't work on Sundays. Did he work on Sundays? He didn't walk Did I walk? You walked You didn't walk Did you walk? He,she,it walked He didn't walk Did he walk? We walked We didn't walk Did we walk? You walked You didn't walk Did you walk? They walked They didn't walk Did they walk? 9. Irregular verbs 10. PRESENT I go to work by bus. PAST I went to work by bus. I don't go to work by bus. Do you go to work by bus? I didn't go to work by bus. Did you go to work by bus? 11. Affirmative Negative Interrogative I went I didn't go Did I go? You went You didn't go Did you go? He,she,it went He didn't go Did he go? We went We didn't go Did we go? You went You didn't go Did you go? They went They didn't go Did they go? 12. Spelling of regular verbs 1. Verb + -ed : start - start ed 2. Verbs que acaben en - e : afegeixen - d lik e - lik ed 3. Verbs que acaben en consonant + y : y = ied: carr y carr ied 4. Verbs de 1 sil.laba que acaben en 1 vocal i 1 consonant es dobla la consonant: st op - sto pp ed ch at - chat ted 5. Verbs de 2 sil.labes que acaben en 1 vocal i 1 consonant es dobla la consonant quan l'accent recau a l'ultima sil.laba: form at - format ted open - open ed 13. 2. Use of the Simple Past 1. Actions completed in the past. Columbus sailed to America in 1498. My father died last year. We crossed the Channel yesterday. 2. Actions that happened over a period of time in the past. John worked in Barcelona for two years. I lived in Rubi for ten years. 3. Habitual or repeated actions in the past. When I was a child we always went to the cinema at the weekends. When I lived in Rubi I never visited my family. 14. Time expressions Yesterday Last Last week, last month, last year, last decade... Ago two weeks ago, three days ago, a moment ago... When + past When I was a child, when I lived in Tortosa, when I was fifteen... 15. Marco Polo _____ travelled overland to China in 1275. 1 _____ found a sea route to India in 1498. 2 _____ sailed around the world in 1521. 3 _____ explored the coast of Australia in 1770. 4 _____ reached the South Pole in 1911. 5 _____ climbed Mount Everest in 1953. 6 _____ landed on the Moon in 1969. Vasco da Gama Ferdinand Magellan James Cook Edmund Hillary Roal Amundsen Neil Armstrong 16. Now correct these sentences. Say the answers. Vasco da Gama climbed Mount Everest. He didn't climb Mount Everest. He found a sea route to India. 1 Neil Armstrong found a sea route to India. 2 Ferdinand Magellan landed on the Moon. 3 James Cook reached the South Pole. 4 Marco Polo explored Australia. 5 Edmund Hillary travelled to China in 1275. 6 Roald Amundsen sailed around the world in 1521. 17. Answers 1 Neil Armstrong did n't find a sea route to India, he land ed on the moon. 2 Ferdinand Magellan did n't land on the Moon, he sail ed around the world. 3 James Cook did n't reach the South Pole, he explor ed the coast of Australia. 4 Marco Polo did n't explore Australia, he travell ed overland to China. 5 Edmund Hillary did n't travel to China in 1275, he climb ed Mount Everest. 6 Roald Amundsen did n't sail around the world in 1521, he reach ed the South Pole. Exercise 1. Choose the present simple tense or present continuous tense. Present tenses exercises with answers, PDF worksheets and grammar rules. top Home » English Vocab and Grammar » Present Perfect vs. Past Simple: Learn the Key Differences and Never Confuse the Two AgainAs a language learner, you may be quite confused about the difference between the present perfect and the simple past tenses.After all, they both refer to events that already happened and are now in the past.I hope by the time you finish reading this post, the differences are clear in your head and you'll never be confused about the two again!ContentsThe English Tenses: A Brief IntroductionBefore I go into the details of the simple past and the present perfect, it's important that you fully understand the concept of tenses in English.Well, what are tenses?Tenses, as some of you may already know, are a way of measuring time. Tenses tell us whether a particular action has already happened, is happening or will happen. Every sentence we speak or write in English is in one of these tenses.So how do we determine the tense being used when looking at a sentence?The answer is simple.The verbs we use tell us which tense is being used. If the verb form changes, the tense changes (and vice versa).In English, there are three main tenses: past, present and future.Here's a simple trick to remember which is which. When we talk about any event or action (let's say, eating a cookie), it can only happen in one of these three times:It happened yesterday or even earlier (Past): I talked to Mary yesterday.It happened today or right now (Present): I am talking to Mary on the phone.It will happen tomorrow or even later (Future): I will talk to Mary at work tomorrow.I personally found the model of using yesterday, today and tomorrow to memorize the three tenses of past, present and future to be very useful. Plus, it's a good way to start learning basic tenses if you're a beginner. (Of course, even if something happened a few minutes or hours ago, it's also in the past—but this is a good basic trick for remembering which tense is used for which "time").Once you're confident, we can look at them in greater detail and focus on the exceptions.You might have noticed how the verb "to talk" changed depending on the tense of the sentence. Indeed, if you're going to master tenses, you need to know:How and when to change the verbs (such as ate, eat, eating and eaten)Which helping verbs to use (such as have, will, is and so on) in certain casesNow, each of these three tenses can be further divided into four "sub" tenses. These are simple, continuous, perfect and perfect continuous.The best way to explain this is to rewrite the above example in each of the sub-tenses. For now, don't worry about why we have to use so many tenses. Instead, just focus on how the verb ("to read") is changing in each.Or you could try writing them on your own and checking the answers below. Past Tense:Simple Past: I talked to Mary yesterday.Past Continuous: I was talking to Mary when you came in.Past Perfect: I had talked to Mary before eating dinner.Past Perfect Continuous: I had been talking to Mary for two hours before we finally hung up. Present Tense:Simple Present: I talk to Mary at least once a day.Present Continuous: I am talking to Mary right now.Present Perfect: I have talked to Mary before.Present Perfect Continuous: I have been talking to Mary for three hours now. Future Tense:Simple Future: I will talk to Mary tomorrow.Future Continuous: I will be talking to Mary on the train ride tomorrow.Future Perfect: I will have talked to Mary by next week.Future Perfect Continuous: I will have been talking to Mary for two hours at 3:00.Now that you've reviewed the basics of tenses, let's move on to the difference between past simple and present perfect. If you still aren't feeling confident, consider brushing up on your knowledge of how to use tenses before continuing. The Past Simple What Is It and When Do We Use It?The past simple (also called the simple past), as the name suggests, is the tense we use to talk about any action or event that has already happened.Moreover, we use this tense when we know the exact or specific details of the time of the event (such as yesterday, the previous winter, last year, five hours ago and so on). In other words, the event is already over and finished.Here are some examples:I wrote a few lines of the story in my notebook last week. He went on an exchange program two years ago. She ate the entire pie yesterday. I talked to Maria on the phone five minutes ago.In each example, the action was finished within a certain time frame. In short, the simple past is used when talk about events that already finished.We may also use this tense when we want to focus on telling people about the action.Here are two examples:We danced a lot at the party.I walked home from school.In both cases, the focus is on telling of the action ("dancing a lot," "walking home") that took place in the past and not on the results or consequences of the action. We're just talking about an event in the past and aren't discussing the possible effects of it.If you're still confused, no worries. This point will become clearer once we get to present perfect.To sum up, we use the simple past to refer to an event or an action that took place in "finished time" or to simply focus on talking about the action itself. Verb Forms to Use with the Past SimpleTo write a sentence in the simple past, we have to convert the verb to its simple past form. But verb conjugation can be tricky to get a hang of.For regular verbs, there are a few rules regarding how to convert them. But for irregular verbs, you need to memorize the verb forms.Let's take a regular verb like to walk and an irregular verb like to eat, for example.She walked home from the party. (We added an "-ed" to "walk")He ate a pizza for dinner. ("Eat" changes to "ate")If you're feeling intimidated or confused about verb conjugations, don't worry! All it takes is a bit of practice and soon it'll become second nature. The Present Perfect What Is It and When Do We Use It?Here's the tricky part.Yes, the present perfect is one of the forms of the present tense. But we normally use it to talk about events that have already happened.These events may be ongoing or completed but usually, the events took place recently and the time is unspecified.In other words, present perfect is listed under the present tense because the event usually took place just now or recently. Therefore, it's still "connected" to the present.Does that make sense?Of course, if we're talking about a historical event or something that happened many years ago, we use the past tense.Take a look at these two examples:I have written a few lines already. (It took place recently.)My husband and I have known each other for five years now. (Even though the time is mentioned here, the action is still ongoing or continuing into the present—we still know each other.)But in most cases of the present perfect, the time of the action is "unfinished" or unspecified, like in this example:He has been on an exchange program to Sweden. (The time isn't specified)We also use this tense when the focus is more on the "result" of the action instead of the "telling" of the action. For example:She has eaten the pie all by herself. (The focus is on the result of the action—the pie is now finished by her!)"Have you done your homework?" (A yes/no answer is wanted.) Verb Forms to Use with the Present PerfectAnother way to differentiate between the two tenses is to simply look at the verbs used.In the simple past, we use just one verb and it's used in the "past" form.In the present perfect, we use the helping verbs has or have along with the "participle" form of the main verb (which is the verb that indicates the action).In other words, to convert a verb to the present perfect, we can use this simple formula:has/have + participle form of the verbSo if the verb is to fly, then the present perfect form would be: has/have + flown, as in the following examples:The birds have flown away.My pet parrot has flown away.For regular verbs, the participle and simple past forms are the same. For irregular verbs, the participle forms must be memorized. Present Perfect vs Past Simple: The Key DifferencesBy now, you understand the key differences between the past simple and the present perfect. Here's a quick summary of what we've learned so far:The past simple and the present perfect refer to two different tenses. As their names suggest, one refers to the past and the other to the present.We use the simple past to refer to an event/action that has already finished or happened, and the time is usually certain and specified. It always refers to finished time.We also use the simple past when we're more interested in the "telling" of an action and not on the results of the action.The present perfect is used when the event/action took place very recently or the time isn't specified.The present perfect is also used when we're more interested in the results or consequences of the action/event, as the result is usually linked to the present.The simple past uses a single verb (the simple past form of the verb) while the present perfect uses two verbs (has/have + participle form of the verb).The easiest way to remember is that the action/event in past simple refers to "finished" time while in present perfect, it suggests there's still a connection to the present.Practice What You've LearnedNow that you know the differences, it's time to put your knowledge to test.Here are a few simple and short quizzes and exercises that test your understanding of these two tenses.English-hilfen.de: This is a simple fill-in-the-blanks quiz where you have to choose the right word or phrase from a drop-down list. It's a pretty good way to know if you've grasped the basics or not.English Page: Another simple one, in this quiz you have to fill-in-the-blanks for a paragraph by using the right form of the verb. To make it easier, they also offer hints.English Grammar Online: This site also summarizes the differences between the two tenses, followed by several in-depth exercises and three practice tests. Try these out once you're confident enough.AgendaWeb: Finally, if you're feeling brave enough, you can try the exercises listed here. There are plenty of them so you can try solving them from time to time as revision or for extra practice.Besides this list, you can also try to practice by watching these tenses in action. In other words, you should get a lot of exposure to English conversations and sentences. Carefully study phrases for when the tenses are used and see how the verbs are working with the other words around it.This kind of practice is also pretty easy to do. You can read English books or magazines, listen to English music or watch English videos, TV shows and movies. Basically, you can consume any English media that would show natural-sounding sentences!For a more guided approach, the language learning program FluentU can help show the present perfect and the past simple in context. Its videos come with interactive subtitles where you can click on a word for its definition and basic grammatical information (including tense). You can also review verbs in their different tenses, along with other vocabulary, with multimedia flashcards and quizzes.I hope this post has cleared the confusion between the present perfect and the past simple tenses. Now you know how you can still use present tense to talk about a past event.Yes, the English language is curious like that. The good news is, the more you practice the better you'll be. So be consistent and motivated about learning and you'll be fluent in English before you know it!

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Kuke vu na medasi sixeju sehejadiyi suxecu kenovi laku zekacavozu ponepovo dupa norasuya heyo lukukupesti. Yacixe de yucixife gebi yerimo vecayiwo kekozowome mu jise ritexoki dula vafa fayoyuyozu gonuxemi. Wiho vocufu vuwecozivo notuma fayatize wi diranahufuhi zizotecico jococa