Simple Past vs. Past Continuous

When do we use each tense?
Use the **simple past** for:

1) action that happened in the past and is . . .

over, done, finished

Use the **past continuous** for:

1) action that was in progress at a specific point in the past

OR

2) focusing on an action that continued for a long time in the past

Examples . . .
Simple Past (Examples)
Action that was completed in the past:
Tom went fishing last week.
I worked until 2:00 p.m. yesterday.
My family came to visit me last year.

*Time Expressions frequently used with the simple past:
yesterday, last ________,
past dates (in 1990), ________ ago, etc.
Past Continuous (Examples)

Action that was in progress at a particular point in the past:

At 2:00 yesterday, Tom was playing soccer.

Sophia wasn't home last night when I called her. I think she was working.

Lisa and her husband were visiting us last week.
Grammar Structure:

Here are some reminders about how to make the simple past and past continuous:
The Past Continuous:

Don't forget that VERB BE is part of this structure.

I, He, She, It **WAS**

You, We, They **WERE** + **verb** -ING
Examples:

My mom was trying to call me last night, but I wasn’t home.

The kids were studying last night at 9:00.

I was cleaning my house all day yesterday.
Past Continuous (Negative)

For this tense, simply ADD the word NOT after the verb BE.

They were arguing last night.
They were NOT arguing last night.

She was yelling at me.
She was NOT yelling at me.
Important Note about Past Continuous!

Some verbs are NOT typically used in the continuous tense. Instead, we prefer to use these verbs in the simple tenses (simple present or past).

These verbs are called **STATIVE** (or non-action) verbs. Here are some examples:

- want
- like
- love
- hate
- know
- need
- see
- hear
- believe
- understand
- have (possession)
- Forget
- remember
- belong
Examples:

I liked Rome.
NOT: I was liking Rome.

She had a headache.
NOT: She was having a headache.

I knew the answer.
NOT: I was knowing the answer.
Use past progressive with simple past to describe an action that was interrupted by another action.

They were enjoying the morning when the thief stole the briefcase.
Use past progressive for the action in progress. Use *when* and the simple past for the action that interrupts.

The man **was reading** the newspaper when the thief **snatched** his briefcase.
1. While the women were talking, they were drinking tea.
2. While the sun was shining, the fountain was splashing.
3. While one man was playing pool, the other man was watching.
4. While the woman was not looking, the toast was burning.
5. While the woman was talking on the phone, the man was sitting in the chair.

Form sentences with while. Use the past progressive.

Example: read / steal

While the man was reading, the prisoner was stealing his wallet.
Simple Present Tense
Simple Present Tense: Uses

- Everyday activities: What do you do every day?
- Routines, habits
- General truths
Simple Present Tense: Form

- The form of the verb in simple present tense is
  - VERB+ (S)
  - Goes
  - Speak
  - Writes
What do these people do?
bake
cut / style hair
build
deliver
Third Person

- He / She / It
- Singular subject (my friend, the boss, a co-worker)

- Verb + s
- Goes, works, talks, does, speaks
Spelling rules: Third person verbs in simple present tense

1. teach
   research

   wash
   push
Third Person Spelling Rules

pass

fix

wax

Rule 1: verbs ending in –ch, -sh, -ss, and –x + es
Third Person Spelling Rules

2. fly
   dry
   try
   study

Rule 2: final consonant + y -> -y + ies
Third Person Spelling Rules

3. do
go
have
Find and correct the mistakes:

1. I’m work for a very good company, and I also student at MiraCosta College.
2. The manager talkes with all employees once a week.
3. The manager and I has a meeting today.
4. The company’s profits looks good.
5. The technician fixxes any computer problems we have.
6. Everybody working hard every day, and company morale is high.
7. The people in this company really likes working here.
Negatives in Simple Present Tense

- Change these to negative:
  1. I work.
  2. I like my job.
  3. They have benefits.
  4. We have a nice boss.
Negatives in Simple Present Tense

- Change these to negative:
  1. She has a lot of experience.
  2. He drives to his work.
  3. The new employee comes early.
  4. My co-worker talks to me.
Negatives in simple present tense

1. I / you / we / they
   Plural subject (the workers, the people)
   + do not (don’t) + verb

2. He / she / it
   Singular subject
   + does not (doesn’t) + verb (no –s)
Questions in Simple Present Tense

- Change these statements to questions:

1. I work.
2. I like my job.
3. They have benefits.
4. We have a nice boss.
Questions in Simple Present Tense

- Change these statements to questions:
  1. She has a lot of experience.
  2. He drives to his work.
  3. The new employee comes early.
  4. Your co-worker talks to you.
Questions in Simple Present Tense

1. **Do** + I / you / we / they + verb + ?

2. **Does** he / she / it + verb + ?
Any questions?
Present Perfect Continuous

or

Present Perfect Progressive
Form:

HAS
or
HAVE 

+ 

BEEN 

+ 

verb in
-ING
USES:

• 1) To talk about an ACTION in progress that started in the past, but is still happening.
• We’ve been waiting for the bus for twenty minutes
*It has been raining for two hours.

(It began raining two hours ago.)
(It is STILL raining now.)
2) Repeated actions started in the past up to now (not an action in progress...)

- Anna has been playing the piano since she was four
• 3) An action which ends just before the present

I’ve been swimming!
KEY WORDS
★FOR & SINCE (with action verbs)

• They’ve been going out for some months / since last year
KEY WORDS

• HOW LONG (in questions)

• How long has she been crying?
KEY WORDS

• LATELY, RECENTLY (in the last few days or weeks)

• I have been working out lately
# Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present perfect simple</th>
<th>Present perfect continuous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Emphasis on RESULT</td>
<td>• Emphasis on ACTIVITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Stative verbs</td>
<td>• Action verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• How many/ how much</td>
<td>• How long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present perfect continuous</td>
<td>Present perfect simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emphasis on activity</td>
<td>Emphasis on result</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*He’s been repairing the car*
### STATIVE/ ACTION VERBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present perfect simple</th>
<th>Present perfect continuous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I've known Ana for ages</td>
<td>He's been running the whole day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# HOW MANY, MUCH / HOW LONG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present perfect simple</th>
<th>Present perfect continuous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• How much/many</td>
<td>• How long</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Stack of clothes](image)

![Woman ironing](image)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Live &amp; work can be continuous or simple, with no difference in meaning</th>
<th>We’ve been living in Vélez since 1992.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We’ve lived in Vélez since 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I’ve worked for this company for 5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I’ve been working for this company for 5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE PASSIVE VOICE
“I was shocked too.”

NO DOGS ALLOWED ON BEACH MAY 1-SEPT 30

WARNING
ENGLISH TEACHER
YOUR GRAMMAR MAY BE CORRECTED AT ANY TIME

PLAY PLACE
PARENTS-
Socks Must Be Worn While In Ronald's PlayPlace

NO MOVIE SHOULD BE REDUCED TO THIS.

ENGLISH SPOKEN HERE

YOU ARE BEING WATCHED
SURVEILLANCE CAMERA NOTICE

GO BIG OR GO HOME.
@REGAL ENTERTAINMENT GROUP
When do we use it?

When the agent is unknown

*Flats are sold*

*Anne was given a book*

When the agent is not important

*The house can be visited between 8 and 14.*

When we want to give importance to the object of the active voice

*America was discovered in 1492 by Columbus*

The passive is used more in writing and formal speech, such as public information (rules, signs, brochures …) and media reports.

*Cycling is not permitted in this area.*

*Bookings can be made online.*
HOW TO FORM PASSIVE VOICE

Someone cleans the streets every day

The streets are cleaned every day

VERB CHANGES: TO BE + PAST PARTICIPLE
(same verbal tense of the active sentence)

Columbus discovered America in 1492

America was discovered by Columbus in 1492
**VERB CHANGES: TO BE + PAST PARTICIPLE**
*(same verbal tense of the active sentence)*

We have elected a new President

A new President has been elected *(by us)*

They are playing the match on Saturday

The match is being played on Saturday *(by them)*

- If the object is a pronoun, make sure to change it to a subject pronoun:
  me · I · him · he · her · she · them · they · us · we

I bought **him** a present.

**He** was bought a present.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>ACTIVE</th>
<th>PASSIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Simple</td>
<td>I make a cake</td>
<td>A cake is made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Contin.</td>
<td>I’m making a cake</td>
<td>A cake is being made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Simple</td>
<td>I made a cake</td>
<td>A cake was made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Continuous</td>
<td>I was making a cake</td>
<td>A cake was being made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td>I have made a cake</td>
<td>A cake has been made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td>I had made a cake</td>
<td>A cake had been made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Simple</td>
<td>I will make a cake</td>
<td>A cake will be made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future be going to</td>
<td>I’m going to make a cake</td>
<td>A cake is going to be made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal</td>
<td>I must make a cake</td>
<td>A cake must be made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal Perfect</td>
<td>I should have made a cake</td>
<td>A cake should have been made.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Never use (do, does or did) with the passive voice.

They didn’t sell all the tickets for the concert.

All the tickets weren’t sold.

We do not give lesson on public holidays.

Lessons are not given on public holidays.
If there is a preposition with the verb, do not forget it.

Sue **looks after** the children.

The children **are looked after** by Sue.
OTHER IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER

- When you also want to mention the person or people that did the action use **by**.

  “The new art exhibition **was opened** by the Queen.”
VERBS WITH TWO OBJECTS

bring, give, ask, pay, sell, offer, owe, show, tell, send, lend, leave, promise, take, teach, throw, write

They gave Susan a prize.
Susan was given a prize.
A prize was given to Susan.

If the verb has two objects, we usually use the person as the subject in the passive.

No one gave me any directions.
I wasn’t given any directions.
GET is used instead of BE with passive meaning. Informal English.

- I got stuck in a traffic jam
- She is getting married
IF CONDITIONAL IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Prepared by
Hussein Ahmed Khudheir
Conditional sentences have two parts:
- the if-clause and the main clause.

**TYPE 0:**  IF + SIMPLE PRESENT + SIMPLE PRESENT

Example of conditional sentence: If it rains, I cancel the trip.

If it rains is the if-clause and I cancel the trip is the main clause.

The IF-clause introduces a condition. The main clause is the result of that condition.
Conditional Sentence Type 1:
→ It is possible and also very likely that the condition will be fulfilled.

Form: If + Simple Present >>>> Future (= will + bare infinitive)

Example: If I find her address, I’ll send her an invitation.

Exercise :

Complete the Conditional Sentences (Type I) by putting the verbs into the correct form.

1. If you (send) ................ this letter now, she (receive)................................... it tomorrow .

2. If I (do).......................... this test, I (improve ) ............................... my English.
Conditional Sentence Type 2:

→ It is possible but very unlikely, that the condition will be fulfilled.

Form: if + Simple Past >>>> Conditional (= would + bare infinitive)

Example: If I found her address, I would send her an invitation.

Exercise:

Complete the Conditional Sentences (Type II) by putting the verbs into the correct form.

1. If I (be) .................. rich, my life (change) .................. completely.

2. If I (invite) ...................... all my friends if (have) .................. a house by the beach.
Conditional Sentence Type 3:

→ It is impossible that the condition will be fulfilled because it refers to the past.

Form: if + Past Perfect, Conditional II (= would + have + Past Participle)

Example: If I had found her address, I would have sent her an invitation.

EXERCISE:

If you (speak) .................................. English, she (understand) ..............................................
FUTURE TENSES: WILL / GOING TO

I will travel to Japan next year → decision

I am going to study German at school → plan
**WILL/GOING TO**

The Simple Future has two different forms in English: "will" and "be going to." Although the two forms can sometimes be used interchangeably, they often express two very different meanings as mentioned before.

I will probably go to Italy next Summer

I am going to fly to Italy next Saturday
Future Tense: Will → Form

**Affirmative:** I will travel to Madrid in October

**Interrogative:** Will you travel by bus?

**Negative:** I will not travel - won’t Will you travel by train or by bus?

I won’t travel by bus I will probably travel by train
Future Tense: Uses of Will

1. Instant decisions: Ok, I’ll see you on Friday

2. Predictions based in what we think: It will rain in the evening

3. Promises and offers: Don’t worry, I’ll go and buy some food for you
Future Tense: Going to Form

**Affirmative:** I am going to travel by plane

**Interrogative:** Are you going to travel by plane?

**Negative:** I am not going to travel by plane because I am going to fly in a hot air balloon
Future Tense: Uses of Going to

1- Future plans and intentions: I'm going to buy a new laptop computer next week.

2- Predictions based on what we can see at the moment: Look at that car! It is going to crash into the lamp post.
FUTURE TENSES

TIME EXPRESSIONS:
Tomorrow, next week, next month, next year,

I am going to travel to Copenhagen next year
FUTURE TENSES WILL/GOING TO: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

• A: Why are you holding a piece of paper?
  B: I …………. ……….. ………… (write) a letter to my friends back home in Texas

• A: I'm about to fall asleep. I need to wake up!
  B: I (get) …………….. you a cup of coffee.

• We are so excited about our trip next month to France. We ………… ………… ……….. ……….. (visit) Paris, Nice and Grenoble.

• I think he ………… ………… ………… ……….. (be) the next British Prime Minister
OTHER WAYS OF EXPRESSING THE FUTURE

The simple present and present progressive are also used to express future time. These are often used in connection with schedules.

The train **leaves** at 6:00 a.m. tomorrow.
She **is meeting** a new client at six o’clock in the evening and she **is travelling** by byke through the forest.
FORMING QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH
2 Types of Questions

- Yes / No Questions
  - Do you like coffee?
  - Can you swim?
  - Are you familiar with the 4P’s concept in Marketing?
  - Have you read the article about the latest World Cup match?

- Wh- Questions (Why, When, Where, How, What, Who(m), Whose)
  - What time does the class start?
  - What are the environmental concerns in Indonesia currently?
  - Why do students come late to the class?
# How to Form the Questions

- **Yes/No Questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary Verb</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Main Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>cats?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>sleepy?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>familiar with</td>
<td>the concept behind Chanel No 5 commercials?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Basic Formation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wh-/H</th>
<th>Auxiliary Verb</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Main Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>live?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>late?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>birthday?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>is</td>
<td></td>
<td>absent today?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much</td>
<td>does</td>
<td>a Mac laptop</td>
<td>cost?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td></td>
<td>calls</td>
<td>you this late?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WH- QUESTIONS - WHEN

- Time

- When is the report due?

- When can we register for the next semester?

- When can I take my leave?
WH- QUESTIONS - WHERE

- Place
- Where do you live?

- Where is the nearest supermarket?
WH- QUESTIONS - WHY

- Reason

- Why are you late?

- Why did the House of Representatives suggest aspiration fund?
THINGS

What did you eat for breakfast today?

What made you stay in your current company?

What has the government do to fix the situation in Lapindo?
WH- QUESTIONS - HOW

- Price
  How much does the ring cost?

- Frequency
  How often do you exercise in a week?

- Age
  How old are you?

- Distance
  How far is it from your office to Karawaci mall?
Person

- Who plans to go abroad for the summer holiday?

- Who can answer these questions?
WH- QUESTIONS - WHOSE

- Possession

- Whose glasses are these?
ADJECTIVES
Adjectives: An adjective describes or modifies noun/s and pronoun/s in a sentence. It normally indicates quality, size, shape, duration, feelings, contents, and more about a noun or pronoun.
Sometimes we use two or more adjectives together:

My brother lives in a nice new house.

In the kitchen there was a beautiful large round wooden table.
We are going to divide adjectives into TWO main types

Adjectives like new/large/round/wooden are fact adjectives. They give us information about age, size, colour etc.
Adjectives like nice/beautiful are opinion adjectives. They tell us what the speaker thinks of something or somebody. Opinion adjectives usually go before fact adjectives.
Opinion
a nice long summer holiday
an interesting young man
a delicious hot vegetable soup
a beautiful large round wooden table
Sometimes we use two or more fact adjectives together. Usually (not always) we put fact adjectives in this order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Examples

a tall young man (1 → 2)

a large wooden table (1 → 5)

big blue eyes (1 → 3)

an old Russian song (2 → 4)

a small black plastic bag (1 → 3 → 5)

an old white cotton shirt (2 → 3 → 5)
Adjectives of size and length (big/small/tall/short/long etc.) usually go before adjectives of shape and width (round/fat/thin/slim/wide etc.):

- a large round table
- a tall thin girl
- a long narrow street
When there are two or more colour adjectives, we use and:

- a black and white dress
- a red, white and green flag

This does not usually happen with other adjectives before a noun:

- a long black dress (not a long and black dress)
We use adjectives after `be/get/become/seem`:

- Be careful!
- I’m tired and I’m getting hungry.
- As the film went on, it became more and more boring.
- Your friend seems very nice.
Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct position.

1 a beautiful table (wooden / round) a beautiful round wooden table
2 an unusual ring (gold) --------------------------------------------
3 an old house (beautiful) ------------------------------------------
4 red gloves (leather) ---------------------------------------------
5 an American film (old) -------------------------------------------
6 pink flowers (tiny) ----------------------------------------------
ED VS ING ADJECTIVES

There are many adjectives that we have in English that end in -ED or -ING.

An adjective that ends in -ING is used to describe: the characteristic of a person, a thing or a situation.
An adjective that ends in -ED is used to describe: a feeling (or how a person feels) or an emotion. It is used to describe a temporary thing. Since only people (and some animals) have feelings, -ed adjectives cannot be used to describe an object or situation.
Compare the difference:

*My girlfriend is bored.* - *(My girlfriend feels bored)*

- *My girlfriend is boring.* - *(My girlfriend is a boring person)*

You can use these adjectives to describe people or situations but be careful that you are using the correct adjective.
For example, there is a big difference in meaning between:
I am confused. - (I don't understand something)
I am confusing. - (I will cause you to be confused)
Example sentences of adjectives ending in -ED and -ING

This grammar lesson is **boring**.
I am **bored** reading all about these grammar rules.
I am **tired** right now.

My flight was **tiring** (because it was a twelve-hour flight).
Public toilets are usually **disgusting**.
I am **disgusted** by the smell in some of them.

Your speech was very **inspiring**.
I am now **inspired** to do wonderful things with my life.
Choose the correct word.

1 I was disappointing / disappointed with the movie. I had expected it to be better. (disappointed is correct)

2 I’m not particularly interesting / interested in football.

3 The new project sounds exciting / excited. I’m looking forward to working on it.

4 It can be embarrassing / embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.

5 Do you easily get embarrassing / embarrassed?

6 I’d never expected to get the job. I was amazing / amazed when I was offered it.
Thank You
English Language

3rd stage

9th lecture

Prepared by:

Asst. Lect. Hajer Akram

Al-Noor University College

2022-2023
1. Accuracy in writing

Time Expressions (part2)

8. Finally

After waiting a long time for something we are expecting.

Ex: A: The doctor will see you now.
B: Finally, I’ve been waiting over 2 hours!

The action is the end point.

Ex: we finally arrived at our destination after being on the road for 6 hours.

We use it to introduce the last thing in a list.

Ex: Today we’ll talk about these time expressions: Eventually, Before, Ago and finally, Take your time.
1. Accuracy in writing

9. Eventually

Later, we don’t know when.

After many difficulties.

Ex: A: I’ll never get a job. I’ve already had four interviews and no one’s taken me on.
B: Just keep going. Eventually, you will find a job.
Ex: This meat expires on the 10\textsuperscript{th}. We need to eat it \textbf{before} the 10\textsuperscript{th}.
10. Before

Ex: I saw Sara the day **before** yesterday.

Ex: **Before** you go to bed; you should brush your teeth.
11. Ago

We use it to talk about (ago) from the present further into the past.

Ex: I graduated from university 4 years ago. The time is clear.
11. Ago

Ex: Did you get that email I sent to you a few days ago?
1. Accuracy in writing

Ago & Before

It means from the present into the past.

If we want to go from a past point further into the past.

Past | Present
---|---
Ex: I bought a house 2 years ago.

Past | Present
Ex: Last year my friend told me about a great house that was for sale. But, I had already bought a house the year before.
12. Until & Till

An action continuous and then stops, that means; an action continues up to something else.

Ex: I stayed awake until 2 a.m. to finish my work.

Ex: My parents are staying with me until Monday.

UNTIL can also followed by a clause not just one word.

Ex: A: Mom, can I get my ears pierced?
    B: You have to wait until you are 13.

Ex: We can’t continue with this project until we get the approval from our council.
Q: What is the difference between (Until) and (Till)?

They mean the same thing, but (Till) is more common in spoken English and less formal than (Until)
13. By

Means the deadline, and action has to happen before or at this time.

Ex: I need to finish this report by Monday.
In food packaging you might see this:

```
USE BY + date
BEST BY + date
```

What’s written on milk cartoon means: you want to drink this milk by May 26th.