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 for lunch?</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 of the Aspiration Fund?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>calls</td>
<td></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?
**WH- QUESTIONS - WHAT**

- **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?
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 in what we can see at the moment: Look at that car! it is going to crash into the lamp post
TIME EXPRESSIONS:
FUTURE TENSES
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.
The articles
What are English grammar articles?

- Articles are a group of small words that give information about a noun.
- Is used before a noun.
- Indefinite 'a' and 'an' or definite 'the'.
INDEFINITE ARTICLES

The **indefinite article** tells us that the noun is *not* specific. The speaker talks about *any one* of that type of thing.

Depending on the first letter of the word following

*Are a and an*
Use the indefinite article *a/an*:

- **with (singular) jobs, etc.**
  
  *She is a doctor.*

- **with singular countable nouns (mentioned for the first time or when it doesn’t matter which one).**
  
  *I need a pencil.*

- **with these numbers: 100, 1,000, 1,000,000**
  
  *There were over a hundred people at the party.*

- **in exclamations**
  
  *What a lovely dress!*
THE DEFINITE ARTICLE
«THE»

- The definite article tells us that the noun is specific. The speaker talks about a particular (or known) thing.

- "The" is one of the most common words in English.

- NOT TO USE "THE“ names of countries (except for the special cases)

Have you been to the Vietnam Memorial?
We went to the Louvre and saw the Mona Lisa.
Use the definite article *the* to talk about the following:

- **inventions**
  *When was the telephone invented?*

- **species of animals**
  *The domestic cat has lived alongside humans since the time of Pharaohs.*

- **rivers, seas and oceans**
  *The river Volga flows into the Caspian Sea.*

- **mountain rangers**
  *They went skiing in the Swiss Alps.*
- **island groups**
  The **Seychelles** are a group of islands in the Indian Ocean.

- **deserts**
  The sand on this beach was imported from the Sahara.

- **hotels**
  The **Grand Hotel** is in Baker Street.

- **cinemas, theatre**
  We are going to the **Odeon** this evening
• **newspapers**
  Which newspaper shall I buy – the *Independent* or the *Herald*?

• **national groups**
  *The Welsh* are famous for their singing.

• **museums, art galleries**
  You should go to the *Science Museum*. It’s very interesting.

• **organisations**
  He used to work for the *BBC*. 
Also use the definite article:

- with superlatives
  
  *He is the tallest boy in our class.*

- when there is only one of something
  
  *The earth goes round the sun.*

- to talk about particular nouns when it is clear what we are referring to
  
  *Where is the dog? I want to take him for a walk.*

- to talk about previously mentioned things
  
  *There is a cat in the yard. The cat is black.*
The zero article

Use no article (the zero article) to talk about:

- **continents**
  They are travelling through Asia.

- **countries**
  Have you been to Russia?

- **mountains**
  They have reached the summit of Mount Everest.

- **lakes**
  Chicago is on Lake Michigan.
- **villages, towns, cities**
  We live in **Tartu**.

- **streets, roads, etc.**
  He lives in **Oxford Street**.

- **magazines**
  Do you read **Time** magazine?

- **illnesses**
  He’s got **flu**.

- **Uncountable, plural and abstract nouns**
  Used in their general sense
  **Love makes the world go round.**
  We buy **fruit** and **vegetables** at the market.
Also use no articles in the following expressions:

- to/at/from school/university/college
- in/to class
- to/in/into/from church
- to/in/into/out of prison/hospital/bed
- to/at/from work
- for/at/to breakfast/lunch/dinner
- by car/bus/bicycle/plane/train/tube/boat/on foot
Thank You So Much...
THE PASSIVE
VOICE
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.”
bring, give, ask, pay, sell, offer, owe, show, tell, send, lend, leave, promise, take, teach, throw, write

VERBS WITH TWO OBJECTS

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
Present Perfect Continuous
or
Present Perfect Progressive

HE'S BEEN WAITING FOR YOU FOR SIXTY YEARS.
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?
• LATELY, RECENTLY (in the last few days or weeks)

• I have been working out lately
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present perfect simple</th>
<th>Present perfect continuous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE VS. CONTINUOUS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>
EMPHASIS ON RESULT / ACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present perfect continuous</th>
<th>Present perfect simple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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 a long time.</td>
<td>He's been running the whole day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Present perfect simple
- How much/many

### Present perfect continuous
- How long

**HOW MANY, MUCH / HOW LONG**
<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>
PRONO
UNS
I
He
She
Us
We
Definition

"Pronoun" is the sentence element used to replace a noun, or a noun equivalent construction. The replaced noun is named the "antecedent".
CATEGORIES OF PRONOUNS
Syntactically, pronouns have the same functions as nouns do; morphologically, pronouns are used to avoid repetition, and to set/clarify nouns' categories of number, person, and gender.
There are eight categories of pronouns, The categories of pronouns are:

1. Personal Pronouns.
2. Possessive Pronouns.
3. Demonstrative Pronouns.
4. Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns.
5. Interrogative Pronouns.
6. Relative Pronouns.
7. Reciprocal Pronouns.
8. Indefinite Pronouns.
PERSONAL PRONOUN
Personal pronouns represent specific people or things. We use them depending on:

**number:** singular (I) or plural (we).

**person:** 1st person (I), 2nd person (you) or 3rd person (he).

**gender:** male (he), female (she) or neuter (it).

**case:** subject (we) or object (us).

We use personal pronouns in place of the person or people that we are talking about.
Here are the personal pronouns, followed by some example sentences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number</th>
<th>person</th>
<th>gender</th>
<th>personal pronouns</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>subject</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>object</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>male/female</strong></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2nd</strong></td>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3rd</strong></td>
<td>he</td>
<td>him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>male</strong></td>
<td>she</td>
<td>her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>female</strong></td>
<td>it</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>neuter</strong></td>
<td>it</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>male/female</strong></td>
<td>we</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2nd</strong></td>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3rd</strong></td>
<td>they</td>
<td>them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples (in each case, the first example shows a subject pronoun, the second an object pronoun):
- I like coffee.
- John helped me.

- Do you like coffee?
- John loves you.

- He runs fast.
- Did Ram beat him?

-She is clever.
- Does Mary know her?

- We went home.
- Anthony drove us.

- It doesn't work.
- Can the engineer repair it?

-Do you need a table for three?
-Did John and Mary beat you at doubles?

-They played doubles.
-John and Mary beat them
We often use *it* to introduce a remark:

- *It* is important to dress well.
- *It* is nice to have a holiday sometimes.

We also often use *it* to talk about the weather, temperature, time and distance:

- *It's* raining.
- *It* will probably be hot tomorrow.
- *Is* it nine o'clock yet?
- *It's* 50 kilometers from here to Cambridge.
Possessive Pronouns
- We use possessive pronouns to refer to a specific person/people or thing/things (the "antecedent") belonging to a person/people (and sometimes belonging to an animal/animals or thing/things).

- You will never find a possessive pronoun near a noun, despite the fact it is the genitive of personal pronoun

- We use possessive pronouns depending on:
  - number: singular (mine) or plural (ours)
  - person: 1st person (mine), 2nd person (yours) or 3rd person (his)
  - gender: male (his), female (hers).
Below are the possessive pronouns, followed by some example sentences. Each possessive pronoun can:

- be subject or object.
- refer to a singular or plural antecedent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number</th>
<th>person</th>
<th>gender (of &quot;owner&quot;)</th>
<th>possessive pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>male/female</td>
<td>mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>male/female</td>
<td>yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>female</td>
<td>hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>male/female</td>
<td>ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>male/female</td>
<td>yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>male/female/neuter</td>
<td>theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples:

- Look at these pictures. **Mine** is the big one. (subject = My picture)
- I like your flowers. Do you like **mine**? (object = my flowers)

- All the essays were good but **his** was the best. (subject = his essay)
- John found his passport but Mary couldn't find **hers**. (object = her passport)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Used before nouns</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>my</td>
<td>our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>your</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>his, her, its</td>
<td>their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used alone</td>
<td>mine</td>
<td>ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yours</td>
<td>yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>his, hers, its</td>
<td>theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
1. teach
2. research
3. wash
4. push

Spelling rules: Third person verbs in simple present tense
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?
UNIT: 8
THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

- Meaning & Use
- Form (structure)
- Exercise
Meaning & Use

When do we use the **Simple Past** tense?

We use the **Simple Past** to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past.

What are some common time expressions used with the past tense?

- In 1980
- Last month
- Yesterday
- Last year
- Ago
Examples:

I saw Maria yesterday.

Last Friday, the students took their spelling and vocabulary tests.

They got married two years ago.

These actions are over, finished!
How do we form the simple past tense . . .?

English has two types of verbs in the past tense:

- Regular verbs
- Irregular verbs

Look at the following list of past tense verbs...

which verbs are regular, and which are irregular?

taught walked taught
walked studied walked
studied gave studied
gave became gave
became cried gave
cried lived cried
lived did lived
did
Regular verbs are verbs that ....

...end with -ed

Simple Form
Walk
Study
Cry
Live

Past Tense
walked
studied
cried
lived
Irregular verbs are verbs that . . . .

...DON’T end with –ed

**SOME IRREGULAR VERBS**
Have a vowel change in the past tense:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Simple Form</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>become</td>
<td>became</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>drove</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forget</td>
<td>forgot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**OTHER IRREGULAR VERBS**

Have a different kind of change:

**EXAMPLES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>teach</td>
<td>taught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring</td>
<td>brought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hear</td>
<td>heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy</td>
<td>bought</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Celia **bought** a new computer last weekend.
And some irregular verbs
don’t change at all . . .

**Examples:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hit</td>
<td>hit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>set</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The children *set* the table every Sunday.

The children *set* the table last night.
For **regular** verbs, simply use the **–ed** form of the verb in a positive sentence.

When I was a child, I **played** the piano. (play)

Donna **visited** Paris. (visit)

**Be careful with spelling changes!**
For **irregular** verbs, use the correct past tense form in positive sentences. *(We use the same form with different subjects.)*

Unfortunately, these forms must be memorized!

Last week, I **sent** you a letter. *(send)*

The students **had** an English exam. *(have)*

They **did** a great job! *(do)*
For negative sentences, USE

DID NOT OR DIDN'T + VERB, BASE FORM (INFINITIVE)

I went to work yesterday.
I didn’t go to work yesterday.
The verb be is special.

Never use DID NOT or DIDN’T with the verb BE. Instead, just use:

**EXCEPTION =**

**VERB BE!**

**WAS OR WERE + NOT**
For Yes/No questions, USE

\[ \text{DID} + \text{SUBJECT} + \text{VERB, \ BASE \ FORM (INFINITIVE)} \]

Did you go to work yesterday?
Did you come yesterday?
Last year, I (spend) **spent** my holiday in Ireland. It (be) **was** great. I (travel) **travelled** around the city by car with two friends and we (visit) **visited** lots of interesting places. In the evenings, we usually (go) **went** to a café.

We (be) **were** very lucky with the weather. It (not / rain) **didn’t rain** a lot. We (see) **saw** some beautiful rainbows.

I (have) **had** an amazing holiday!
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
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:
Don't forget that VERB BE is part of this structure.

I, He, She, It WAS + verb
You, We, They WERE + -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.
Form sentences with while. Use the past progressive.

Example: read / steal

While the man was reading, the prisoner was stealing his wallet.

1. talk / drink
2. shine / splash
3. play / watch
4. not look / burn
5. talk / sit

5. While the woman was talking on the phone, the man was sitting in the chair.
### PAST SIMPLE

**Para hablar de una acción acabada en un tiempo antes de ahora en un momento determinado.**

*John Cabot sailed to America in 1498.*

**Expresiones de pasado simple:**
- Frecuencia: often, sometimes, always;
- Un punto determinado en el tiempo: last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago.
- Un punto no determinado en el tiempo: the other day, ages ago, a long time ago etc.

**Ejemplos:**
- Yesterday, I *arrived* in Geneva.
- She always *played* the piano when she was a child.

### PAST CONTINUOUS

**Expresa una acción larga o incompleta en el pasado:**

"I *was going* to spend the day at the beach but I've decided to go on an excursion instead."

**Para describir una acción larga interrumpida por otra corta:**

"I *was having* a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang."

**Para describir el contexto en que se desarrolla una acción:**

"*It was getting* dark. The prince *was walking* silently around the hall..."
In the www section

- **Exercise 1**
- **Exercise 2**
Simple Past vs. Present Perfect

When do we use each tense in English?
Remember:

Grammar has meaning!

Different grammar tenses are used in different situations or contexts and they carry different meanings.

For example . . .
Use the **simple past** for action that happened in the past and is:

- over, done, finished!

Use the **present perfect** for action that started in the past, but . . .

- is still true today.
◆ The **simple past** always refers to an action or situation that is **finished**.

◆ The **present perfect** connects the past and the present. It is used to show that an action or situation in the past:

  - continues today, **OR**
  - might happen again
Compare the meaning of these two sentences:

1. Sara lived in Boston for 5 years.
2. Sara has lived in Boston for 5 years.

The first sentence uses:
Simple Past

The second sentence uses:
Present Perfect
Sara **lived** in Boston for 5 years.

**Meaning:** by using the simple past tense, we mean that Sara started living in Boston 5 years ago . . .

AND . . . then she **moved**!

Now she lives in a different city, like Paris.

Remember, the simple past is used for a situation that is over, finished, done!
Sara has lived in Boston for 5 years.

**Meaning:** by using the present perfect tense, we mean that Sara began living in Boston 5 years ago.

... AND ... she still lives there.

Remember, present perfect: connects the past with the present.
◆ Use the **simple past** with time words like:
  - *yesterday*
  - *last*  
    Saturday, week, month, year, etc.
  - _________ ago
  - *when I was...*
  - *in 1990*  (past date)

◆ Use the **present perfect** with time words like:
  - *recently/lately*
  - *since ...*
  - *so far this*  
    week, month, year, etc.
Additional notes about present perfect:

- We often use present perfect to say that something happened sooner than expected.

Example:
Jan: Don’t forget to mail that letter.
Tom: I’ve already mailed it.
We often use present perfect to say that we have **never** done something at any time in the past.

**Example:**

I have never visited London. But **someday**, I hope to travel there.
• We often use present perfect with the expression: “This is the first time.”

Example:  
Leonard is nervous. This is the first time he has flown on an airplane!
• We often use present perfect with “ever” and “never.”

Example:
Patricia: Have you ever played tennis?
Linda: No, I’ve never played before, but I would like to learn!
Remember!

If you are talking about a specific time in the past (yesterday, last month, etc.), you **cannot** use the present perfect.

In these cases, use the simple past.
For

**Affirmative**

He / She / It  + HAS  + Past Participle (=3rd column)

I / You / We / They  + HAVE  + Past Participle (=3rd column)
Negative

He / She / It + HASN'T + Past Participle (=3rd column)

I / You / We / They + HAVEN'T + Past Participle (=3rd column)
INTERROGATIVE

HAS + HE / SHE / IT + Past Participle (=3rd column)...?

HAVE + I / YOU / WE / THEY + Past Participle (=3rd column)...?
Do these exercises with your class.

Choose the simple past or present perfect and talk about why each is necessary.

1. When I was a child, I__________ (swim) a lot.
2. So far this week, we__________ (study) a lot.
3. Theo__________ (be) very sick recently.
4. I__________ (have) a terrible headache yesterday.
5. It__________ (rain) a lot lately.
6. They__________ (get) married ten years ago.
7. I__________ (be) to Balboa Park many times.
Answers!

1. When I was a child, I **swam** a lot.
2. So far this week, we **have studied** a lot.
3. Theo **has been** very sick recently.
4. I **had** a terrible headache yesterday.
5. It **has rained** a lot lately.
6. They **got** married ten years ago.
7. I **have been** to Balboa Park many times. (possibly again in the future)
8. My family **took** a vacation last year.
For more practice,

1) Go to our **class website**:  
   www.ecc6.blogspot.com

2) On the right side, click on **Grammar Site**. Then click on **410**.

3) Click on **Grammar**, and then go down the page to **Verbs**. Click on the **present perfect** for explanation and practice.
If Clause

First Stage

Lect. Dr. Mohanad A. Waad
What is a conditional Sentence?

A conditional sentence is a sentence that contains 1. a main clause (where you can use can, will, may, might, could and would and 2. a conditional clause (or if-clause) which can come before or after the main clause.

Notes:

• There are four types of conditional sentences.
• It is important to use the correct structure for each of these different conditional sentences because they express different meanings.
• Pay attention to verb tense when using different conditional sentences.
• If the "if" clause comes first, a comma is usually used. If the "if" clause comes second, there is no need for a comma.
Types of If-clause

- Zero Conditional
- First Conditional
- Second Conditional
- Third Conditional
Zero Conditional

It is a structure used for talking about general truths -- things which always happen under certain conditions (note that most zero conditional sentences will mean the same thing if "when" is used instead of "if"). It is used to talk about things which are always true -- scientific facts, general truths, and so on. (happen any time)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If-clause</th>
<th>Main Clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If + Present Simple</td>
<td>Present simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you heat the water to 100 degrees,</td>
<td>It boils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use the main clause at the beginning without a comma:

e.g. Water boils if you heat it to 100 degrees
Examples:

- If you heat ice, it melts.
- Plants die if they don't get enough water.
- If you mix red and blue, you get purple.
- If you touch fire, you get burned.
- People die if they don't eat.
First conditional sentences are used to express situations in which the outcome or the consequence is likely (but not guaranteed) to happen in the future (things which may happen). Look at the examples below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If-clause</th>
<th>Main Clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If + Present Simple</td>
<td>Future Simple, will, can, may</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you study hard,</td>
<td>You will pass the test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If it is sunny,</td>
<td>We will go to the park.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples:

- **If it is** sunny, I **might go** for a picnic tomorrow.
- Johnny **can play** basketball tomorrow **if** the doctor **says** his leg is fine.
- **If you** eat my chocolate that is in the fridge, you **will sleep** outside with the dog.
- **If you** meet Jake, tell him I **will be** late for dinner tomorrow.
We use the second conditional to talk about improbable situations (unlikely to happen) in the present or future (hypothetical or imaginary situations) (**present or future**). Here is the structure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If-clause</th>
<th>Main Clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If + Past Simple</td>
<td>Would, could, might... + base form of the verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If I <strong>were</strong> rich,</td>
<td>I <strong>would spend</strong> all my time travelling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use the main clause at the beginning without a comma.
Examples:

- **If** she *saw* the snake, she *would be* terrified.
- What *would* you *do if* you *were* a president?
- If I were a president, I would ….  
- we *could go* to the party *if* he *lent* me his car.
- *If I were* you, I *would ask* your teacher for help.
We use the third conditional to talk about impossible situations, as in the second conditional, but in the past. We often use the third conditional to describe regrets (Past). The structure is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If-clause</th>
<th>Main Clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If + Past Perfect (had + p.p.)</td>
<td>Would, could, might... + have + Past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you hadn’t forgotten her birthday,</td>
<td>she wouldn’t have been upset.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples:
- If I hadn’t learnt English, I wouldn’t have got this job.
- You could have helped me if you had stayed later.
- If we had taken a taxi, we wouldn't have missed the plane.
- We could have had a longer holiday if we hadn’t spent so much money on clothes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Possibility will happen</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zero Conditional</td>
<td>100 % (Fact)</td>
<td>If you heat the water to 100 degrees, it boils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Conditional</td>
<td>50 – 99 %</td>
<td>If it is sunny, We will go to the park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Conditional</td>
<td>1 – 49 %</td>
<td>we could go to the party if he lent me his car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Conditional</td>
<td>0 %</td>
<td>If you hadn’t forgotten her birthday, she wouldn’t have been upset.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>