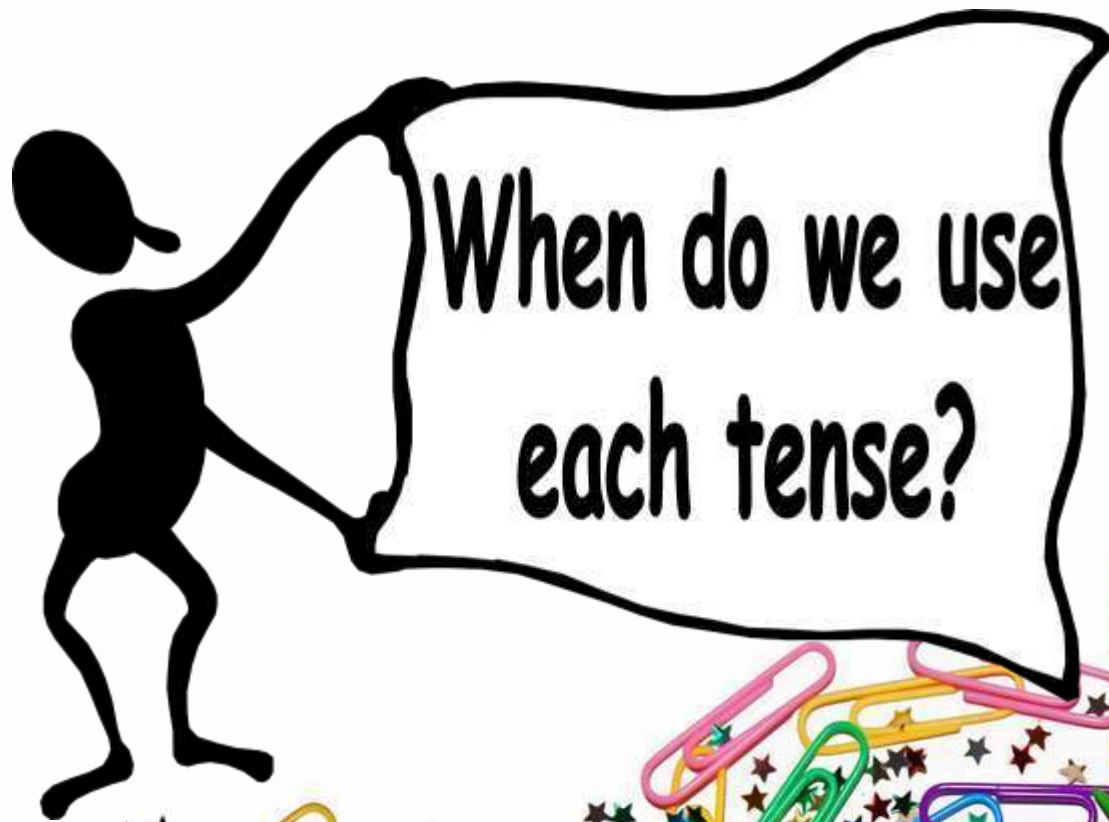


Simple Past vs. Past Continuous



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 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.

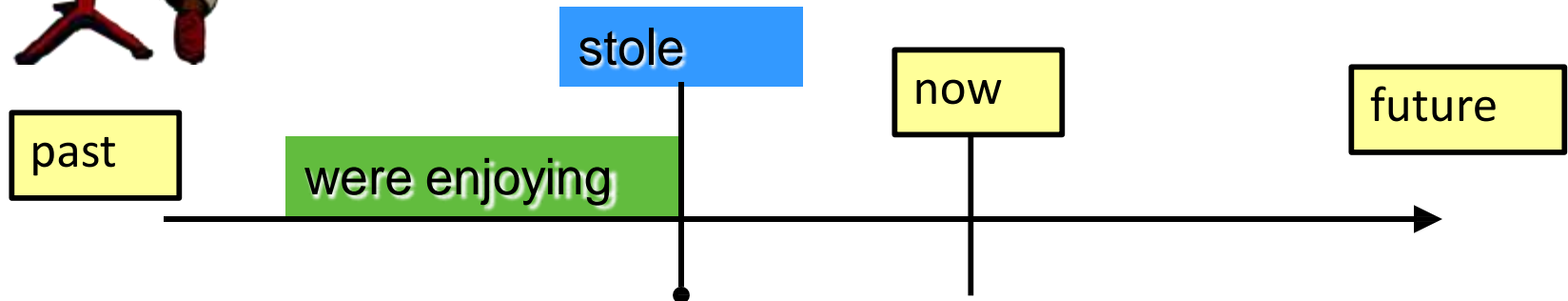
Past Progressive & Simple Past 1



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.



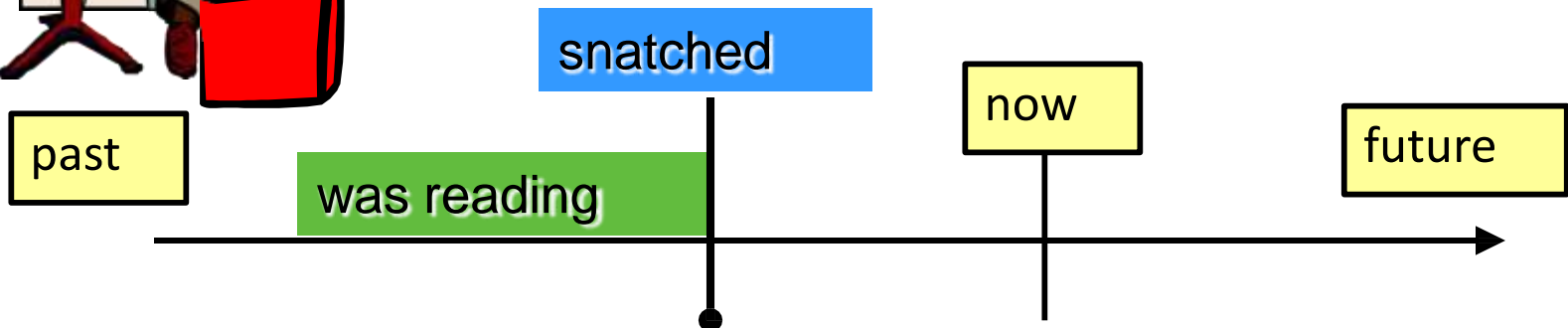
Past Progressive & Simple Past 2



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.



Practice 2

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.





Simple Present Tense



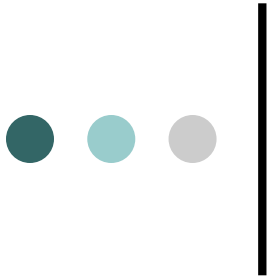
Simple Present Tense: Uses

- Everyday activities: What do you do every day?
- Routines, habits
- General truths

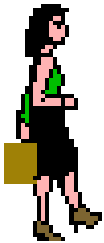


Simple Present Tense: Form

- The form of the verb in simple present tense is
- VERB+ (S)
- Goes
- Speak
- Writes



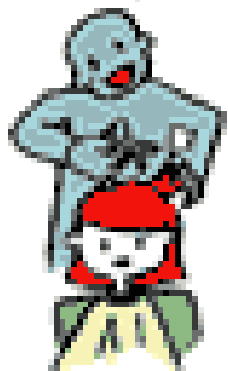
What do these people do?



● ● ● | 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*



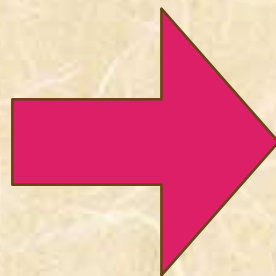
***It has been raining for two hours.**

(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*

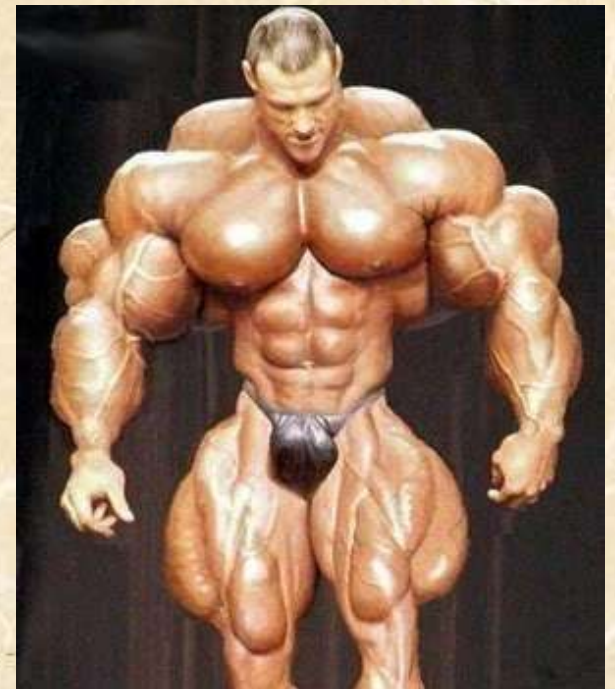
KEY WORDS

- 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. CONTINUOUS

Present perfect simple	Present perfect continuous
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasis on RESULT• Stative verbs• How many/ how much	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasis on ACTIVITY• Action verbs• How long

EMPHASIS ON RESULT/ ACTIVITY

Present perfect continuous

Emphasis on activity

He's been repairing the car



Present perfect simple

Emphasis on result



STATIVE/ ACTION VERBS

Present perfect simple



Present perfect continuous



HOW MANY, MUCH /HOW LONG

Present perfect simple

- How much/many



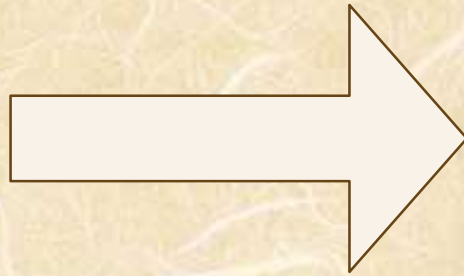
Present perfect continuous

- How long



LIVE & WORK

Live & work can be continuous or simple, with no difference in meaning



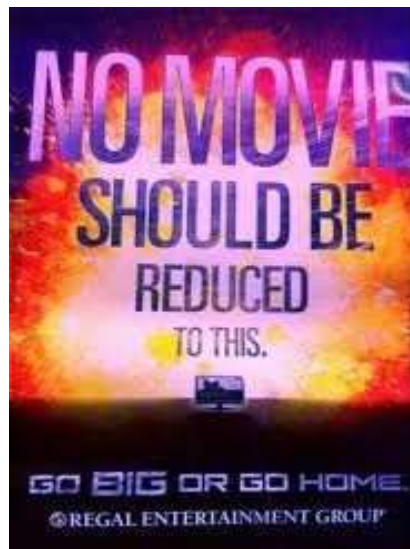
We've **been living** in Vélez since 1992.

We've **lived** in Vélez since 1992

I've **worked** for this company for 5 years

I've **been working** for this company for 5 years

THE PASSIVE VOICE



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.

TENSE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present Simple	I make a cake	A cake is made
Present Contin.	I'm making a cake	A cake is being made.
Past Simple	I made a cake.	A cake was made.
Past Continuous	I was making a cake.	A cake was being made.
Present Perfect	I have made a cake	A cake has been made.
Past Perfect	I had made a cake.	A cake had been made.
Future Simple	I will make a cake.	A cake will be made.
Future be going to	I'm going to make a cake.	A cake is going to be made.
Modal	I must make a cake.	A cake must be made.
Modal Perfect	I should have made a cake.	A cake should have been made.

- 
- 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.

t

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.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

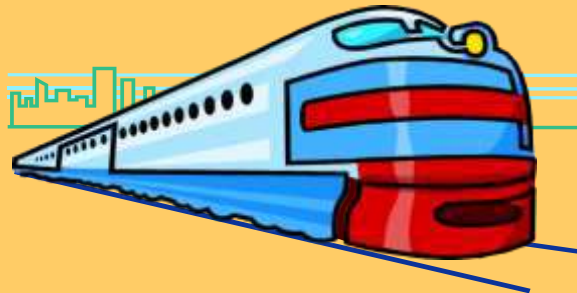
Affirmative: I will travel to Madrid in October

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 in 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 bike 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)

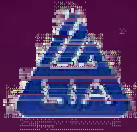
- What time does the class start?
- What are the environmental concerns in Indonesia currently?
- Why do students come late to the class?

HOW TO FORM THE QUESTIONS

➤ Yes/No Questions

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Main Verb	Object
Do	you	like	cats?
Are	you	sleepy?	
Are	you	familiar with	the concept behind Chanel No 5 commercials?

HOW TO FORM THE WH-QUESTIONS



➤ Basic Formation :

Wh-/H	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Main Verb	
Where	do	you	live?	
Why	are	you	late?	
When	is	your	birthday?	
When	will	we	meet	for lunch?
Who	is			absent today?
How much	does	a Mac laptop	cost?	
What	do	you	think	of the Aspiration Fund?
Who			calls	you this late?

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?



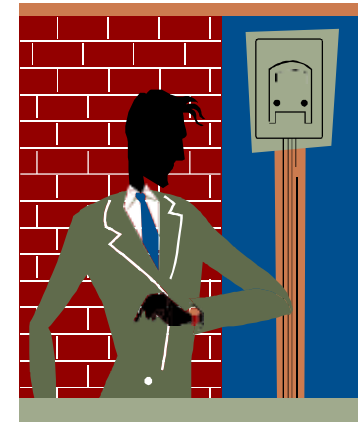
- **Where** is the nearest supermarket?



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

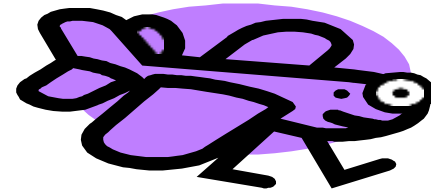
How old are you?

→ Distance

How far is it from your office to Karawaci mall?

WH- QUESTIONS - WHO

→ 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

an interesting

a delicious

a beautiful

fact ►

long summer holiday ►

young man ►

hot vegetable soup ►

large round wooden table ►

Sometimes we use two or more fact adjectives together. Usually (not always) we put fact adjectives in this order.

1	2	3	4	5	
How big ?	How old?	What color?	Where from?	What is made of ?	NOUN

Examples

a tall young man ($1 \rightarrow 2$) ►

a large wooden table ($1 \rightarrow 5$) ►

big blue eyes ($1 \rightarrow 3$) ►

an old Russian song ($2 \rightarrow 4$) ►

a small black plastic bag ($1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5$) ►

an old white cotton shirt ($2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5$) ►

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 ►

ED VS ING ADJECTIVES

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

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* .

9.Eventually

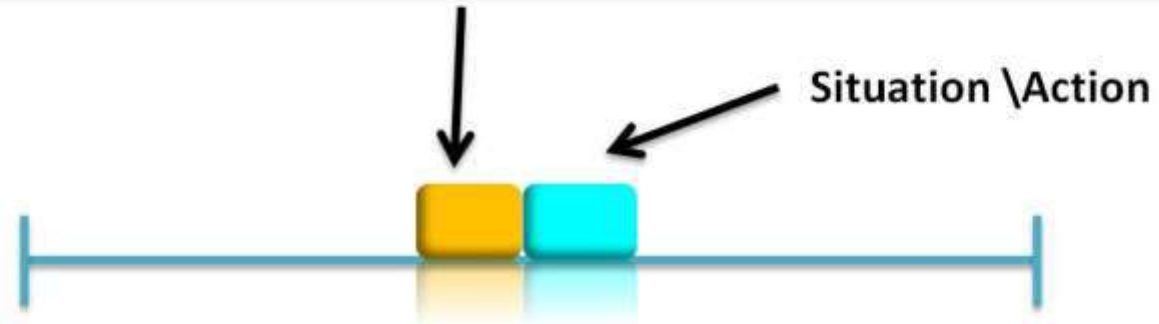
Later, we don't know when.

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.

10. Before



Ex: This meat expires on the 10th. We need to eat it before the 10th.

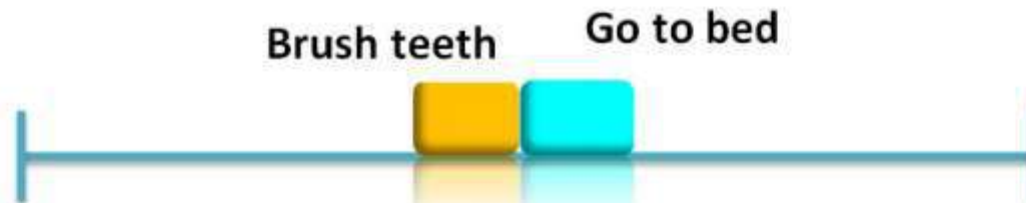


10. Before

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

Friday

Today



Past

Present

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

Until



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.

Clause

Ex: We can't continue with this project until we get the approval from our council.

Clause

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.

13. By

In food packaging you might see this :



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