

- In this lecture, you can learn about tenses. You will have an overview of verb tenses: the simple tenses, the progressive tenses, the perfect tenses, the perfect progressive tenses, and spelling of *-ing* and *-ed* forms.
- These tenses will be studied in more detail in the next chapters/lectures.



The Simple Tenses: Simple Present, Simple Past, Simple Future

✓ Simple Present

- **Form:**

Subject + V1+ Rest of the sentence

- **Remember** to add a final *-s* when the subject of a sentence is the 3rd person- he, she, it, or a singular noun.

Compare:

I *like* apricots, but she *likes* oranges.



How to add the final *-s*

- Be careful with some verbs when using the 3rd person singular.

1. verbs ending in (sh – ch – s – z – x – o)

Add *-es* to V1.

Examples:

I watch → he watches

I pass → he passes

I go → he goes

I do → he does

2. Verbs ending in -y

Mind the letter that stands before -y.

1. Vowel before -y: Add -s.

Examples:

I play → he plays

2. Consonant before -y: Change -y to -i. Then add -es.

Examples:

I hurry → he hurries

I cry → he cries

• Use

- In general, the simple present expresses events or situations that exist *always, usually, habitually*; they exist now, have existed in the past, and probably will exist in the future.

Examples:

- ✓ It snows in Alaska.
- ✓ Tom watches TV every day.
- ✓ What do you do every morning?
- ✓ The nerd studies every day. 😊
- ✓ The Sun rises in the east.
- ✓ My friend does not study. 😊

✓ **Simple Past**

- **Form:**

Subject + V2+ Rest of the sentence

- This tense refers to an action that began and ended at a **particular time** in the past.

Examples:

- ✓ It snowed in yesterday.
- ✓ Tom walked to school two days ago.
- ✓ It was cold last night.
- ✓ Baraa' lived in Paris for ten years.
- ✓ I did not have breakfast this morning.

✓ **Simple Future**

- **Form:**

Subject + will/ be going to+ V₀ + Rest of the sentence

- This tense refers to an action that will happen at a particular time in the future.

Examples:

- ✓ It will snow tomorrow.
- ✓ It is going to snow tomorrow.
- ✓ Tom will watch TV tonight.

- ✓ Jack will finish his work at about 3.00.
- ✓ It will be cloudy next week.
- ✓ Be careful! You will hurt yourself!
- ✓ I am going to paint my bedroom next month.

✌ **Progressive Tenses: Present Progressive, Past Progressive, Future Progressive**

- In general, the progressive tenses give the idea that an action is in progress during a particular time. The tenses say that an action *begins*, is in *progress*, and continues after another time or action.

- ✓ **Present Progressive**

- **Form:**

Subject + am/is/are + V_{ing} + Rest of the sentence

- This tense refers to an action that began in the past, is in progress at the present time, and probably will continue.

Examples:

- ✓ Tom is sleeping right now.
- ✓ It is raining.
- ✓ The students are sitting in their desks now.

- ✓ **Past Progressive**

- **Form:**

Subject + was/were + V_{ing} + Rest of the sentence
--

- This tense refers to an action that began in the past, was in progress at a particular time, and probably continued after that time.

Examples:

- ✓ Tom was sleeping when I arrived.
- ✓ Sarah was studying when they came.
- ✓ I was having lunch when you phoned me.

✓ **Future Progressive**

• **Form**

Subject + will/be going to + be + Ving + Rest of the sentence

- This tense refers to an action that will begin in the future, will be in progress at a particular time in the future, and probably will continue after that time.

Examples:

- ✓ Tom will be sleeping when we arrive.
- ✓ I will be studying when you come.
- ✓ They will be sitting in class at the same time tomorrow.
- ✓ Don't get impatient. She will be coming soon.

The Perfect Tenses: Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect

- The perfect tenses all give the idea that one thing happens before another time or event.

✓ Present Perfect

• Form:

Subject+ have/has + V3+Rest of the sentence.

- In general, present perfect refers to an action that happened before now in an unknown time.

Examples:

- ✓ I have eaten an apple.
- ✓ They have moved into a new apartment.
- ✓ Have you ever been to London?
- ✓ Jack hasn't seen it yet.
- ✓ She feels bad. She has just heard some bad news. ☹️

✓ Past Perfect

• Form:

Subject+ had + V3+Rest of the sentence

- Past perfect refers to an action that happened before another action.

Examples:

- ✓ Tom had already eaten when his friends arrived.
- ✓ Sam had already left when Ann got there.
- ✓ After the guests had left, I went to bed.



The Perfect Progressive Tenses: Present Perfect Progressive, Past Perfect Progressive, Future Perfect Progressive

- The Perfect Progressive Tenses give the idea that one event is in progress immediately before, up to, until another time or event. The tenses are used to express the **duration** of the first event.

✓ Present Perfect Progressive

- **Form:**

Subject+ have/has + been + Ving+ Rest of the sentence

- This tense is used to indicate the duration of an activity that began in the past and continues to the present.

Examples:

- ✓ Tom has been studying for two hours.
- ✓ I have been sitting here since seven o'clock.
- ✓ It's been raining all day.
- ✓ I have been thinking of changing my major.
- ✓ **None of my friends has been studying since I met them.**

✓ Past Perfect Progressive

- **Form:**

Subject+ had + been + Ving+ Rest of the sentence

- This tense is used to indicate the duration of an activity that began in the past and continues until another activity or time.

Examples:

- ✓ Tom had been studying for two hours before his friends came.
- ✓ I had been thinking of changing my major before I took the right decision.

Spelling of –ing and –ed forms

➤ Adding –ed

1. If a verb ends in ‘e’, add only d.

Hope hoped

date dated

injure injured

2. One-syllable verbs

1 Vowel + 1 consonant = double the final consonant

Examples:

Stop stopped

rob robbed

beg begged

Note:

‘w’ and ‘x’ are not doubled:

Fix fixed

Plow plowed

2 Vowels + 1 consonant = Don't double the final consonant

Examples:

Rain rained

Fool fooled

Dream dreamed

3. Two- syllable verbs

If the first syllable is stressed ----- don't double the final consonant.

Examples:

Listen listened

Offer offered

Open opened

If the second syllable is stressed ----- double the final consonant

Examples:

prefer preferred

control controlled

Note:

'w' and 'x' are not doubled:

4. verbs ending in -y

Mind the letter that stands before -y.

Vowel before -y: Add ed

Examples:

Play played

enjoy enjoyed

pray prayed

Consonant before -y: Change -y to -i. Then add -ed.

Examples:

hurry hurried

study studied

try tried

reply replied

➤ **Adding –ing**

1. If a verb ends in ‘e’, drop it and then add –ing

Examples:

Hope hoping

date dating

injure injuring

Note:

If a verb ends in ‘ee’, don’t drop the final ‘e’, add –ing

Example

see seeing

2. One-syllable verbs

1 Vowel + 1 consonant = double the final consonant

Examples:

Stop stopping

rob robbing

beg begging

Note:

‘w’ and ‘x’ are not doubled:

Fix fixing

Plow plowing

2 Vowels + 1 consonant = Don't double the final consonant

Examples:

Rain raining

Fool fooling

Dream dreaming

3. Two-syllable verbs

If the first syllable is stressed ----- don't double the final consonant

Examples:

Listen listening

Offer offering

Open opening

If the second syllable is stressed ----- double the final consonant

Examples:

prefer preferring

control controlling

Note:

‘w’ and ‘x’ are not doubled:

4. Verbs ending in -ie

Change -ie to -y.

Examples:

lie lying

die dying

5. Verbs ending in -c

Change -c to -ck.

Example:

picnic picnicking

Page 9 - Exercise 9

Correct the mistakes

1. Does Pedro walks to work every morning?

2. What you are talking about? I'm not understand you.
3. Did you finished your work?
4. My friend doesn't liking her apartment.
5. Do you are working for this company?
6. What time your plane did it arrive?
7. How long have you are living in this city?
8. My brother don't have no job right now.
9. Ali wont to be in class tomorrow.
10. I hadn't never saw snow before I moved to Canada last year.

Homework

Page 11 - Exercise 11

Add '-ed' and '-ing'

1. hold
2. hide
3. run
4. ruin
5. come
6. write
7. eat
8. sit

9. act

10. pat

11. open

12. begin

13. earn

14. fry

15. die

16. employ

Part II

1. boil

2. try

3. stay

4. tape

5. tap

6. offer

7. prefer

8. gain

9. plan

10. tie

11. help

12. study

13. admit

14. visit

15. hug

16. rage

Part III

1. dare

2. jar

3. jeer

4. dot

5. loot

6. point

7. exit

8. permit

9. intensify

10. destroy

11. suffer

12. occur

13. raid

14. ride

15. bid

16. bury

17. decay

18. tie

19. tame

20. teem

21. trim

22. harm

23. ripen

24. regret

- In this lecture, you can learn about simple present, present progressive (continuous), stative verbs, *am, is, are + being + adjective*, regular and irregular verbs, regular verbs: pronunciation of final –ed endings, some troublesome verbs, and a list of irregular verbs.
- First, let's review present and past verbs

Exercise 1 Page 12

1. I am not agree with your opinion.

I ~~am~~ **do** not agree with your opinion.

Take note: You should negate the present simple verbs using *do* or *does*

2. I'm not knowing Sam's wife.

I **don't know** Sam's wife.

Take note: 'Know' is a stative verb that does not occur in progressive tenses

3. A: What you are talking about?

B: I talking about the political situation in my country.

I **am** talking about the political situation in my country.

Take note: the form of the present progressive is

Subject + am/is/are + Ving + Rest of the sentence

4. My roommate usually watch television, listen to music, or going out in the evening.

My roommate usually **watches** television, listen to music, or going out in the evening.

Take note: You must add a final –s to the verb if the subject is he, she, it, or a singular noun.

5. When I turned the ignition key, the car was starting.

When I turned the ignition key, the car **started**.

Take note: It is a sequence event in the past, so you should use *past simple + past simple*.

6. This class is consisting of students who are wanting to learn English.

This class **consists** of students who **want** to learn English.

Take note: the two verbs 'consist' and 'want' are stative verbs.

7. The children drew some pictures in school this morning.

The children **drew** some pictures in school this morning.

Take note: The verb 'draw' is an irregular verb.

Draw drew drawn

8. While Tom's reading in bed last night, his phone ring. When he was answering it, the caller hanged up.

While Tom **was** reading in bed last night, his phone **rang**. When he **answered** it, the caller **hung** up.

Take note 1: 'last night' means the event happened in the past, so you have to write in past verbs- *was reading* and *rang*

Take note 2: 'answer' is not a prolonged verb and does not take time, so you'd better use it in simple tenses.

Take note 3: The verb 'hang' is an irregular verb if it means "to end a telephone conversation"

hang hung hung

9. Right now Sally in the kitchen eating breakfast.

Right now Sally **is** in the kitchen eating breakfast.

Take note: the form of the present progressive.

10. When the sun raises, it is appearing from below the horizon.

When the sun **rises**, it **appears** from below the horizon.

Take note: The verb 'appear' is a stative verb

Also, See **troublesome verbs**

- Now let us move to the Simple present tense.

✓ **Simple Present**

Form:

Subject + V1+ Rest of the sentence

Remember to add a final *-s* when the subject of a sentence is the 3rd person- he, she, it, or a singular noun.

Use

The simple present is used

1. General statements of fact and timeless truth

- The simple present says that something was true in the past, is true in the present, and will be true in the future.

Examples:

Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.

The average person breathes 21.600 times a day.

The world is round.

2. Habitual or everyday activities

- The simple present expresses habitual or everyday activities

Examples:

I study for two hours every night.

I get up at seven every morning.

He always eats a sandwich for lunch.

✓ Present Progressive

Form:

Subject + am/is/are + V_{ing} + Rest of the sentence

Use

The present progressive is used

1. An action taking place at the moment of speaking
 - The present progressive expresses an activity that is *in progress* at the moment of speaking.

Examples:

John is sleeping right now.

I need an umbrella because it is raining.

The students are sitting at their desks now.

2. An activity of a general nature in progress
 - The present progressive expresses an activity that is in progress this week, this month, this year, etc.
 - In other words, it expresses an action that is in progress for a period although this action is not taking place at the moment of speaking.

Examples:

Susan is writing a book this year.

I am working on my pronunciation.

He is taking five courses this semester.

Exercise 4 Page 14

1. Diane can't come to the phone because she (wash) **is washing** her hair.
2. Diane (wash) **washes** her hair every other day or so.
3. Kathy (sit, usually) **usually sits** in the front row during class, but today she (sit) **is sitting** in the last row.
 3. Please be quiet. I (try) **am trying** to concentrate.
5. (you, lock, always) **Do you always lock** the door to your apartment when you leave?
6. I wrote to my friend last week. She hasn't answered my letter yet. I **am still waiting** (wait, still) for a reply.
7. After six days of rain, I'm glad that the sun (shine) **is shining** again today.
8. Every morning, the sun (shine) **shines** in my bedroom window and (wake) **wakes** me up.
9. A: Look! It (snow) **is snowing**.
B: It's beautiful! This is the first time I've ever seen snow. It (snow, not) **does not** in my country.
10. A: Close your eyes. Now listen carefully. What (I, do) **Am I doing?**
B: You (rub) **are rubbing** the top of your desk with your hand.
A: Close, but not exactly right. Try again.

B: Aha! You (rub) **are rubbing** your hands together.

A: Right!

● **Stative Verbs**

- Some English verbs have stative meanings. They describe states: conditions or situations that exist such as sense perceptions.
- When they have stative meanings, they are not used in progressive tenses.

Take note:

Stative verbs have different meanings when used in progressive.

Mind the example:

- I see you now. (use eyes)
- I am seeing a doctor today. (have meeting)

*** If you are not sure about these verbs, use the dictionary.**

- Common verbs that have stative meanings:

1. Mental verbs
Know
Realize
Understand
Recognize
Believe
Feel

Suppose
Think
Imagine
Doubt
Remember
Forget
Want
Need
Desire
Mean
Love
Like
Appreciate
Please
Prefer
Hate
Dislike
Fear
Envy
Mind

Care
Astonish
Amaze
Surprise
Possess
Have
Own
Belong
Taste
Smell
Hear
Feel
See
Seem
Look
Appear
Sound
Resemble
Look like
Cost

Owe
Weight
Equal
Be
Exist
Matter
Consist of
Contain
Include

- **Am, Is, Are + Being + Adjectives**

- Be + a verb usually expresses a stative meaning.

Examples:

Ann is sick

I am hungry.

She is tall and beautiful.

He is tall and handsome.

- Am, is, are + being + an adjective is used to describe temporary, in progress behavior.

Examples:

Jack does not feel well, but he refuses to see a doctor. **He is being foolish.**

Sue is being very **quiet** today. I wonder if anything is wrong.

- Some adjectives cannot be used with am, is, are + being + an adjective because they do not describe a temporary behavior such as *angry, beautiful, handsome, happy, healthy, hungry, lucky, nervous, sick, tall, thirsty, young*.
- Here are some adjectives that can be used with am, is, are + being + an adjective

bad (ill-behaved)
careful
cruel
fair
foolish
funny
generous
<i>good (well-behaved)</i>
<i>illogical</i>
<i>impolite</i>
<i>irresponsible</i>
<i>loud</i>
<i>nice</i>
<i>noisy</i>
<i>patient</i>
<i>pleasant</i>

<i>polite</i>
<i>quiet</i>
<i>responsible</i>
<i>rude</i>
<i>serious</i>
<i>silly</i>
<i>unfair</i>
<i>unkind</i>
<i>unpleasant</i>
<i>kind</i>
<i>logical</i>

Exercise 7 Page 17

1. Don't pay any attention to Johnny. He's just being _____

Fired *funny*

foolish *silly*

2. A: You shouldn't act like that, Tommy. You're not being _____

B: Okay, Dad. I'm sorry.

Careful *kind*

healthy *responsible*

3. A: There's something different about Tom today.

B: What do you mean?

A: He's being so _____ today.

handsome *quiet*

polite ~~*tall*~~

4. I don't approve of Ann's behavior. She is being _____

~~*Angry*~~ *unfair*

cruel *unpleasant*

5. The children are being awfully _____ today.

~~*noisy*~~ *hungry*

sick *good*

- **Pronunciation of final -ed**

- Final -ed can be pronounced as /t/, /d/, or /əd/
- It is pronounced as /t/ after voiceless sounds such as **k, p, s, f, etc.**

Examples:

Looked

Clapped

Missed

Watched

Finished

Laughed

- It is pronounced as /d/ after voiced sounds such as l, v, n, b, and all vowel sounds.

Examples:

Smelled

Saved

Cleaned

Robbed

Played

- It is pronounced as /əd/ after /t/ or /d/.

Examples:

Decided

Needed

Wanted

Invited

Take note: the /əd/ sound adds a syllable to a word.

Need = one syllable

Needed= two syllables

• **Troublesome verbs**

- **Raise, set, and lay** are transitive verbs; they are followed by an object.
- **Rise, sit, and lie** are not followed by an object.

Transitive	Intransitive
Raise, raised, raised	Rise, rose, risen

Set, set, set	Sit, sat, sat
Lay, laid, laid	Lie, lay, lain

Take note:

The verb ‘lie’ is a regular verb when it means ‘not tell the truth.’

He lied to me about his age.

Exercise 17 Page 26

1. The student (**raised**, rose) his hand in class.
2. Hot air (raises, **rises**).
3. Ann (set, **sat**) in a chair because she was tired.
4. I (**set**, sat) your dictionary on the table a few minutes ago.
5. Hens (**lay**, lie) eggs.
6. Sara is (laying, **lying**) on the grass in the park right now.
7. Jan (**laid**, lay) the comb on top of the dresser a few minutes ago.
8. If you are tired, you should (lay, **lie**) down and take a nap.
9. San Francisco (lay, **lies**) to the north of Los Angeles.
10. Mr. Faust (**raises**, rises) many different kinds of flowers in his garden.
11. The student (raised, **rose**) from her seat and walked to the front of the auditorium to receive her diploma.
12. Hiroki is a very methodical person. Every night before going to bed, he (**lays**, lies) his clothes for the next day on his chair.

13. Where are my keys? I (lay, **laid**) them here on the desk five minutes ago

14. Fred (**set**, sat) the table for dinner.

15. Fred (set, **sat**) at the table for dinner.

16. The fulfillment of all your dreams (**lies**, lays) within you—if you just believe in yourself.

• Irregular verbs

Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
Arise	arose	arisen
Awake	awoke, awaked	awoken, awaked
Be	was, were	been
bear	bore	borne, born
beat	beat	beaten, beat
become	became	become
beget	begot	begotten
begin	began	begun

bend	bent	bent
bereave	bereaved, bereft	bereaved, bereft
beseech	besought, beseeched	besought, beseeched
bet	bet, betted	bet, betted
bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid, bade
bide	bade, bided	bided
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
bless	blessed, blest	blessed, blest
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought

broadcast	broadcast, broadcasted	broadcast, broadcasted
build	built	built
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned
burst	burst	burst
bust	bust, busted	bust, busted
buy	bought	bought
can	could	(kein Participle)
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cleave	cleft, cleaved, clove	cleft, cleaved, cloven
cling	clung	clung
clothe	clothed, clad	clothed, clad
come	came	come

cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
crow	crowed	crew, crowed
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
dwell	dwelt, dwelled	dwelt, dwelled
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen

feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
flee	fled	fled
fling	flung	flung
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbad, forbade	forbid, forbidden
forecast	forecast, forecasted	forecast, forecasted
forget	forgot	forgotten
forsake	forsook	forsaken
freeze	froze	frozen
geld	gelded, gelt	gelded, gelt
get	got	got, gotten

gild	gilded, gilt	gilded, gilt
give	gave	given
gnaw	gnawed	gnawed, gnawn
go	went	gone
grind	ground	ground
grip	gripped, gript	gripped, gript
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
heave	heaved, hove	heaved, hove
hew	hewed	hewed, hewn
hide	hid	hidden, hid
hit	hit	hit

hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt, kneeled	knelt, kneeled
knit	knitted, knit	knitted, knit
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lean	leant, leaned	leant, leaned
leap	leapt, leaped	leapt, leaped
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let

lie	lay	lain
light	lit, lighted	lit, lighted
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
may	might	(kein Participle)
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
melt	melted	molten, melted
mow	mowed	mown, mowed
pay	paid	paid
pen	pent, penned	pent, penned
plead	pled, pleaded	pled, pleaded
prove	proved	proven, proved
put	put	put

quit	quit, quitted	quit, quitted
read	read	read
rid	rid, rided	rid, rided
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
saw	sawed	sawn, sawed
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set

sew	sewed	sewn, sewed
shake	shook	shaken
shall	should	(kein Participle)
shear	sheared	shorn, sheared
shed	shed	shed
shine	shone	shone
shit	shit, shitted, shat	shit, shitted, shat
shoe	shod, shoed	shod, shoed
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown, showed
shred	shred, shredded	shred, shredded
shrink	shrank, shrunk	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung

sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
slay	slew	slain
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
sling	slung	slung
slink	slunk	slunk
slit	slit	slit
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled
smite	smote	smitten
sow	sowed	sown, sowed
speak	spoke	spoken
speed	sped, speeded	sped, speeded
spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled

spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled
spin	spun	spun
spit	spat	spat
split	split	split
spoil	spoilt, spoiled	spoilt, spoiled
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang, sprung	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank, stunk	stunk
stride	strode	stridden

strike	struck	struck
string	strung	strung
strive	strove	striven
swear	swore	sworn
sweat	sweat, sweated	sweat, sweated
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swollen, swelled
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
telecast	telecast, telecasted	telecast, telecasted
tell	told	told

think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
thrust	thrust	thrust
tread	trod	trodden
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke, waked	woken, waked
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
wed	wed, wedded	wed, wedded
weep	wept	wept
wet	wet, wetted	wet, wetted
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
wring	wrung	wrung

write	wrote	written
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- In this lecture, we are going to have a look back upon troublesome verbs and discuss some issues concerning some past tenses: simple past, past progressive (continuous). In addition, we will learn about using progressive verbs with *always* to complain and using expressions of place with progressive tenses.

● Troublesome verbs

- **Raise, set, and lay** are transitive verbs; they are followed by an object.
- **Rise, sit, and lie** are not followed by an object.

Transitive	Intransitive
Raise, raised, raised	Rise, rose, risen
Set, set, set	Sit, sat, sat
Lay, laid, laid	Lie, lay, lain

Take note:

The verb 'lie' is a regular verb when it means 'not tell the truth.'

He lied to me about his age.

Exercise 17 Page 26

1. The student (**raised**, rose) his hand in class.
2. Hot air (raises, **rises**).

3. Ann (set, **sat**) in a chair because she was tired.
4. I (**set**, sat) your dictionary on the table a few minutes ago.
5. Hens (**lay**, lie) eggs.
6. Sara is (laying, **lying**) on the grass in the park right now.
7. Jan (**laid**, lay) the comb on top of the dresser a few minutes ago.
8. If you are tired, you should (lay, **lie**) down and take a nap.
9. San Francisco (lay, **lies**) to the north of Los Angeles.
10. Mr. Faust (**raises**, rises) many different kinds of flowers in his garden.
11. The student (raised, **rose**) from her seat and walked to the front of the auditorium to receive her diploma.
12. Hiroki is a very methodical person. Every night before going to bed, he (**lays**, lies) his clothes for the next day on his chair.
13. Where are my keys? I (lay, **laid**) them here on the desk five minutes ago
14. Fred (**set**, sat) the table for dinner.
15. Fred (set, **sat**) at the table for dinner.
16. The fulfillment of all your dreams (**lies**, lays) within you—if you just believe in yourself.

✓ **Simple Past**

Form:

Subject + V2+ Rest of the sentence

1. This tense refers to an action that began and ended at a **particular time** in the past.

Examples:

- ✓ It snowed in Alaska yesterday.
- ✓ Tom walked to school two days ago.
- ✓ It was cold last night.
- ✓ He lived in Paris for ten years.
- ✓ I did not have breakfast this morning.

Note:

We use the word “when” to join two clauses.

2. If a sentence contains ‘when’ and has the simple past in both clauses, the action in the ‘when’ clause happens first.

Examples

- ✓ Rita stood under a tree when it began to rain.

(1st: The rain began. 2nd: She stood under a tree.)

- ✓ When Mrs. Chu heard a strange noise, she got up to investigate.
- ✓ When I dropped my cup, the coffee spilled on my lap.

✓ **PAST PROGRESSIVE**

Form:

Subject + was/were + Ving + Rest of the sentence

- This tense refers to an action that began in the past, was in progress at a particular time, and probably continued after that time.

Examples:

- ✓ Tom was sleeping when I arrived.
- ✓ Sarah was studying when they came.
- ✓ At eight o'clock last night, I was studying.
- ✓ Last year at this time, I was attending school.

- This tense is used when both actions occur at the same time in the past, but one action began earlier and was in progress when the other action occurred.

Examples:

- ✓ I was walking down the street when it began to rain.

1st: I was walking down the street. 2nd: It began to rain.

- ✓ While I was walking down the street, it began to rain.
- ✓ Rita was standing under a tree when it began to rain.

- Sometimes the past progressive is used in both parts of a sentence when two actions are in progress simultaneously.

Example:

- ✓ While I was studying in one room of our apartment, my roommate was having a party in the other room.

Exercise 19 Page 28

1. I am sitting in class right now. I (sit) **was sitting** in class at this exact same time yesterday.
2. I don't want to go to the zoo today because it is raining. The same thing happened yesterday. I (want, not) **didn't want** to go to the zoo because it (rain) **was raining**.
3. I (call) **called** Roger at nine last night, but he **was not**(be, not) at home. He (study) **was studying**. at the library.
4. I (hear, not) **didn't hear** the thunder during the storm last night because I (sleep) **was sleeping**.
5. It was beautiful yesterday when we went for a walk in the park. The sun (shine)**was shining**. A cool breeze (blow) **was blowing**. The birds (sing) **were singing**.
6. My brother and sister (argue) **were arguing** about something when I (walk) **walked** into the room.
7. I got a package in the mail. When I (open) **opened** it, I (find) **found** a surprise.

8. While Mrs. Emerson (read) **was reading** the little boy a story, he (fall) **fell** asleep, so she (close) **closed** the book and quietly (tiptoe) **tiptoed** out of the room.

9. A: Why weren't you at the meeting?

B: I (wait) **was waiting** for an overseas call from my family.

10. A: (you, hear) **Did you hear** what she just said?

B: No, I (listen, not) **was not listening**. I (think) **was thinking** about something else.

- **USING PROGRESSIVE VERBS WITH ALWAYS TO COMPLAIN**

- In sentences referring to present time, usually the simple present is used with always to describe habitual or everyday activities.

Example:

✓ Mary always leaves for school at 7:45.

- In special circumstances, a speaker may use the present progressive with always to complain, i.e., to express annoyance or anger.

Example:

✓ Mary is always leaving her dirty socks on the floor for me to pick up!

Who does she think I am? Her maid?

- In addition to *always*, the words *forever* and *constantly* are also used with the present progressive to express annoyance.

Example:

✓ I am *always/ forever/ constantly* picking up Mary's dirty socks!

- *Always, forever, and constantly* can also be used with the past progressive to express annoyance or anger.

Example:

✓ I didn't like having Sam for my roommate last year. He was always leaving his dirty clothes on the floor.

COMPARE:

- (1) Mary is always leaving her dirty socks on the floor. (expresses annoyance.)
- (2) Mary always leaves her dirty socks on the floor. (It is a statement of fact in which the speaker is not necessarily expressing an attitude of annoyance.)

Note that annoyance can be shown by the speaker's tone of voice.

● USING EXPRESSIONS OF PLACE WITH PROGRESSIVE VERBS

- An expression of place can sometimes come between the auxiliary be and the -ing verb in a progressive tense

Be + expression of place + V₄

Examples:

✓ What is Kay doing?

- She's studying in her room.

Take note about this example! The focus of both the question and the answer is on Kay's activity in progress, i.e., on what she is doing.

✓ - Where's Kay?

- She's in her room studying.

Take note about this example! The focus of both the question and the answer is on Kay's location, i.e., on where Kay is.

✓ - What was Jack doing when you arrived?

- He was reading a book in bed.

✓ - Where was Jack when you arrived?

- He was in bed reading a book.

Note:

In formal English, a subject pronoun follows *than*: *He's older than I (am)*.

In everyday informal English, an object pronoun is frequently used after *than*: *He's older than me*.

Exercise 24 Page 32

1. listen to music in her room

A: Where's Sally?

B: She's **in her room listening to music.**

2. listen to music in the living room

A: What's Surasuk doing?

B: He's **in the living room listening to music.**

3. watch TV in his bedroom

A: Where was Jack when you got home?

B: He was **in his bedroom watching TV**

4. watch TV \in his bedroom

A: What was Jack doing when you got home?

B: He was **watching TV in his bedroom.**

5. take a nap on the couch in the living room

A: What's Roy doing?

B: He's **taking a nap on the couch in the living room.**

6. take a nap on the couch in the living room

A: Where's Roy?

B: He's **on the couch in the living room taking a nap.**

7. attend a conference in Singapore

A: Where's Ms. Chang this week?

B: She's **in Singapore attending a conference**

EXERCISE 25 Page 35

Correct the errors.

1. Breakfast is an important meal. I'm always eating breakfast.

Breakfast is an important meal. I **always eat** breakfast.

2. During I was working in my office yesterday, my cousin stops by to visit me.

While I was working in my office yesterday, my cousin **stopped** by to visit me.

3. Portugal lays to the west of Spain.

Portugal **lies** to the west of Spain.

4. Yuki staided home because she caughted a bad cold.

Yuki stayed home because she caught a bad cold.

5. My brother is looking like our father, but I am resembling my mother.

My brother **looks** like our father, but I **resemble** my mother.

6. As a verb, "sink" is meaning "move downward." What it means as a noun?

As a verb, "sink" **means** "move downward." What **does it mean** as a noun?

7. Sang-Joon, are you listen to me? I am talk to you!

Sang-Joon, are you **listening** to me? I am **talking** to you!

8. I rewinded the rented video before I return it to the store yesterday.

I **rewound** the rented video before I **returned** it to the store yesterday.

9. Abdallah is want a snack. He's being hungry.

Abdallah **wants** a snack. He **is being** hungry.

10. Anna **rose** her eyebrows in surprise.

Anna **raised** her eyebrows in surprise.

11. Yesterday, I was working at my computer when Shelley was coming to the door of my office. I wasn't knowing she was there. I was concentrate hard on my work. When she suddenly speak, I am jump. She startle me.

Yesterday, I was working at my computer when Shelley **came** to the door of my office. I **didn't know** she was there. I was **concentrating** hard on my work. When she suddenly **spoke**, I **jumped**. She **startled** me.

12. While I was surfing the net yesterday, I was finding a really interesting Web site.

While I was surfing the net yesterday, I **found** a really interesting website.

- In this lecture, we are going to learn about present perfect, present perfect progressive, and past perfect.
- في هذه المحاضرة سوف نتعلم الحاضر التام و الحاضر التام المستمر و الماضي التام.



Present Perfect

- The present perfect expresses the idea that something **happened** (or never happened) before now, at an **unspecified time** in the past. The exact time it happened is not important.

Examples:

- ✓ They have moved into a new apartment.
- ✓ Have you ever visited Mexico ?
- ✓ I have never seen snow .
- ✓ I have already seen that movie .
- ✓ Jack has not seen it yet .
- ✓ Ann started a letter to her parents last week, but she still has not finished it .
- ✓ Alex feels bad. He has just heard some bad news.

Note:

- If there is a specific mention of time, the simple past is used

They moved into a new apartment last month.

Tips and advice:

- Here are some adverbs frequently used with the present perfect:

◆ **Ever:** with question

Have you ever been to Paris?

◆ **Never:** with negative sentences

I have never seen snow.

Mind:

I have never seen snow. (negative sentence) ()

*I have **not** never seen snow. (X) (incorrect- two negatives)*

💧 **Already**

I have already met Sami.

💧 **Yet:** with questions and negative sentences

Have you done your homework yet?

💧 **Still**

She still hasn't received any reply.

💧 **Just**

They have just finished their training.

💧 **So far**

We have had four tests so far this semester.

- The present perfect also expresses the **repetition** of an activity before now.

Examples:

- ✓ We have had four tests so far this semester .
- ✓ I have written my wife a letter every other day for the last two weeks .
- ✓ I have met many people since I came here in June .
- ✓ I have flown on an airplane many times.
- The present perfect with *for* or *since* expresses a situation that began in the past and continues to the present.

Note:

since + a particular time

for + a duration of time

Examples:

- ✓ I have been here since seven o'clock .
- ✓ We have been here for two weeks .
- ✓ I have had this same pair of shoes for three years .
- ✓ I have liked cowboy movies ever since I was a child .
- ✓ I have known him for many years.

Exercise 3 Page 36

Use simple past or present perfect

1. I (attend, not) **haven't attended** any parties since I came here.
2. Al (go) **went** to a party at Sally's apartment last Saturday night.
3. Bill (arrive) arrived here three days ago.
4. Bill (be) **has been** here since the 22nd.
5. Try not to be absent from class again for the rest of the term. You (miss, already) **have already missed** too many classes. You (miss) **missed** two classes just last week.
6. So far this week, I (have) **have had** two tests and a quiz.
7. Alex is an artist. He (draw) **has drawn** many beautiful pictures in his lifetime. Last week, he (draw) **drew** a beautiful mountain scene.

8. Jack really needs to get in touch with you. Since this morning, he (call) **has called** here four times trying to reach you. He (call) **called** at 9:10, 10:25, 12:15, and 1:45.
9. Janet (wear) **has worn** her new blue dress only once since she bought it. She (wear) **wore** it to her brother's wedding last month.
10. The night has ended, and it's daylight now. The sun (rise) **has risen**. It (rise) **risen** at 6:08.



Present Perfect Progressive:

- This tense is used to indicate the **duration** of an activity that began in the past and continues to the present.

Examples:

- ✓ Right now, I am sitting at my desk. I have been sitting here since seven o'clock.
- ✓ I have been sitting here for two hours .
- ✓ You have been studying for five straight hours. Why don't you take a break?
- ✓ It has been raining all day. It is still raining right now.



Tips and advice:

- Some time words that are frequently used in present perfect progressive:

For

Since

All + ____: *all morning, all day, all week, etc.*

Lately

Recently

Remember!

- **Stative verbs** are not used in the progressive. Therefore, the present perfect is used with stative verbs to describe the duration of a state.

Mind:

I have known Alex since he was a child.

I ~~have been knowing~~ Alex since he was a child. (X)

- When the tense is used without any specific mention of time, it expresses a general activity in progress recently, lately.

Examples:

- ✓ I have been thinking about changing my major.
- ✓ All of the students have been studying hard. Final exams start next week.
- ✓ My back hurts, so I have been sleeping on the floor lately. The bed is too soft.
- With certain verbs (most notably *live, work, teach*), there is no difference in meaning between the two tenses when *since* or *for* is used.

Examples:

- ✓ I have lived here since 1995.
- ✓ I have been living here since 1995 .
- ✓ He has worked at the same store for ten years.
- ✓ He has been working at the same store for ten years.

Exercise 11 Page 43

Use present perfect or present perfect progressive

1. It (snow) **has been snowing** all day. I wonder when it will stop.
2. We (have)**have had** three major snowstorms so far this winter. I wonder how many more we will have.
3. It's ten P.M. I (study) **have been studying** for two hours and probably won't finish until midnight.
4. I (write) **have written** them three times, but I still haven't received a reply.
5. The telephone (ring) **has rung** four times in the last hour, and each time it has been for my office mate.
6. The telephone (ring) **has been ringing** for almost a minute. Why doesn't someone answer it?
7. A: (you, be) **Have you been** able to reach Bob on the phone yet?
 B: Not yet. I (try) **have been trying** for the last twenty minutes, but all I get is a busy signal.
8. A: Hi, Jenny. I (see, not) **have not seen** you for weeks. What (you, do) **have you been doing** lately?

B: Studying



Past Perfect

- The past perfect expresses an activity that was completed before another activity or time in the past.

Examples:

- ✓ Sam had already left by the time Ann got there .
- ✓ The thief simply walked in. Someone had forgotten to lock the door.
- ✓ Sam had already left when Ann got there.

First: Sam left.

Second: Ann got there.

- If either *before* or *after* is used in the sentence, the past perfect is often **not necessary** because the **time relationship** is already **clear**. The simple past is used.

Examples:

- ✓ Sam had left before Ann got there.
- ✓ Sam left before Ann got there.
- ✓ After the guests had left, I went to bed
- ✓ After the guests left, I went to bed.

Exercise 15 Page 46

1. Sam (be) **was/had been** a newspaper reporter before he (become) **became** a businessman.

2. I (feel) **felt** a little better after I (take) **took** the medicine.
3. I was late. The teacher (give, already) **had already given** a quiz when I (get) **got** to class.
4. It was raining hard, but by the time class (be) **was** over, the rain (stop) **had stopped**.
5. Millions of years ago, dinosaurs (roam) **roamed** the earth, but they (become) **had become** extinct by the time humankind first (appear) **appeared**.
6. I (see, never) **had never seen** any of Picasso's paintings before I (visit) **visited** the art museum.
7. Yesterday at a restaurant, I (see) **saw** Pam Donnelly, an old friend of mine. I (see, not) **hadn't seen** her in years. At first, I (recognize, not) **didn't recognize** her because she (lose) a great deal of weight.

- In this lecture, we are going to learn about future tenses.

● ***WILL vs. BE GOING TO***

1. To express a prediction: Use *will* or *be going to*

When the speaker is making a prediction (a statement about something she/he thinks will be true or will occur in the future), either *will* or *be going to* is possible.

Example:

- ✓ *According to the weather report, it will be cloudy tomorrow.*
- ✓ *According to the weather report, it is going to be cloudy tomorrow.*

1. To express a PRIOR PLAN: Use only **BE GOING TO**.

When the speaker is expressing a prior plan (something the speaker intends to do in the future because in the past she/he has made a plan or decision to do it), only *be going to* is used.

Example:

✓ A: *Why did you buy this paint?*

B: *I'm going to paint my bedroom tomorrow.*

Notice that Speaker B has made a prior plan. Last week she decided to paint her bedroom. She intends to paint it tomorrow.

✓ *I talked to Bob yesterday. He is tired of taking the bus to work. He's going to buy a car. That's what he told me.*

Notice that the speaker knows Bob intends to buy a car. Bob made the decision in the past, and he plans to act on this decision in the future.

Note:

Will is not appropriate in the previous examples.

2. To express WILLINGNESS: Use only *WILL*.

Examples:

✓ A: The phone's ringing.

B: *I'll get it*

Speaker B is saying "I am willing; I am happy to get the phone." He is not making a prediction. He has made no prior plan to answer the phone. He is volunteering to answer the phone and uses *will* to show his willingness.

✓ A: I don't understand this problem.

B: Ask your teacher about it. She *will help* you.

EXERCISE 2.

WILL VS. BE GOING TO.

Use will and/or be going to with the verb in parentheses.

PART I

1. Sue (graduate) **will graduate / is going to graduate** in June. After that, she (begin) **will begin / is going to begin** work at an electronics firm.

2. Fred (be) _____ at the meeting tomorrow. I think Jane (come) _____ too.

3. A: Can you give Ed a message for me?

B: Sure. I (see, probably) _____ him at the meeting this evening.

4. A: Mr. Swan (be, not) _____ here next term. He has resigned. Who (be) _____ the new teacher? Do you know?

B: Yes. Ms. Mary Jefferson. Ms. Jefferson (each) _____ the same courses Mr. Swan taught: English, algebra, and geometry. I (be) _____ in her algebra class.

5. In what ways (the damage we do to our environment today, affect) _____ the quality of life for future generations?

PART II.

EXPRESSING PRIOR PLAN VS. WILLINGNESS

Use *be going to* if you think the speaker is expressing a prior plan. If you think she/he has no prior plan, use *will*.

6. A: This letter is in French, and I don't speak French. Can you help me?

B: Sure. I (translate) **will translate** it for you.

7. A: Do you want to go shopping with me? I (go) **am going to go** to the shopping mall downtown.

B: Sure. What time do you want to leave?

8. A: Who wants to erase the board? Are there any volunteers?

B: I (do) _____ it!

C: I (do) _____ it!

9. A: Why does he have an eraser in his hand?

B: He (erase) _____ the board.

10. A: How about getting together for dinner after work?

B: Sounds good. Where?

A: How about Alice's Restaurant or the Gateway Cafe? You decide.

B: Alice's Restaurant. I (meet) **will meet** you there around six.

A: Great

11. A: Do you have plans for dinner?

B: Yes. I (meet) **will meet** a co-worker for dinner at Alice's Restaurant. Want to join us?

12. A: This light doesn't work. The bulb is probably burned out. Do we have any new light bulbs?

B: I (get) **will get** one for you.

A: Thanks

13. **A:** I (enroll) **am going to enroll** in the community college next spring.

B: Oh? I didn't know you wanted to go back to school.

A: I need to sharpen my skills so I can get a better job. I (take) **am going to take** a course in word processing.

14. **A:** Uh, oh! I've spilled coffee on my shirt!

B: Just a minute. I (get) **will get** a damp cloth for you.

15. **A:** Janice, do you want to come with us?

B: I can't. I have to study.

A: Oh, c'mon! You can't study all day and all night.

B: All right, I (go) **will go** with you. I guess I can finish this stuff tomorrow

16. **A:** I (sell) **am going to sell** my bicycle. I have to.

B: What? Why? You need your bicycle to get to work.

A: I know. But I need money right now to pay for my baby's doctor and medicine. I can walk to work.

17. **A:** How do you spell "accustomed"?

B: I'm not sure. I (look) **will look** : it up for you.

A: Thanks.

B: Here it is. It has two "c"s but only one "m."

• EXPRESSING THE FUTURE IN TIME CLAUSES

- **Will** or **be going to** is NOT used in a time clause.
- The meaning of the clause is future, but the **simple present** tense is used.

when + subject + verb = a time clause

Example:

- ✓ *Bob will come soon. When Bob **comes**, we will see him.*
- A time clause begins with such words as ***when, be/ore, after, as soon as, until, while*** and includes a subject and a verb.
- The time clause can come either at the beginning of the sentence or in the second part of the sentence:

Example

- ✓ *When he comes, we'll see him. OR*
- ✓ *We'll see him when he comes*
- Sometimes the present progressive is used in a time clause to express an activity that will be in progress in the future:

Example

- ✓ *While I **am traveling** in Europe next year, I'm going to save money by staying in youth hostels.*
- The present perfect in the time clause emphasizes the completion of the act before the other act occurs in the future.

Example:

✓ *I will go to bed after I **finish** my work.*

✓ *I will go to bed after I **have finished** my work.*

Exercise 4 Page 55

1. Peter is going to leave in half an hour. He (finish) **will finish / is going to finish** all of his work before he (leave) **leaves**.

2. I'm going to eat lunch at 12:30. After I (eat)eat , I (take, probably) **will probably take** a nap.

3. I'll get home around six. When I (get)get home, I (call)**am going to call Sharon**.

4. I'm going to watch a TV program at nine, but before I (watch) **watch** the program, I (write) **will write** a letter to my parents.

5. Gary will come soon. I (wait) **will wait** here until he (come)**comes** .

6. I'm sure it will stop raining soon. As soon as the rain (stop)**stops**, I (walk) **will walk** to the store to get some film.

7. I'm a junior in college this year. After I (graduate) **graduate** with a B.A.

next year, I (intend) **intended** to enter graduate school and work for an M.A. Perhaps I (go) **will go** on for a Ph.D. after I (get) **get** my Master's degree.

8. I (*listen*) **am going to listen** to English language tapes while I (*sleep*) **sleep** tonight. Do you think it will help me learn English faster?

9. A: How long (*you, stay*) **are you going to stay** in this country?

B: I (*plan*) plan to be here for about one more year. I (*hope*) **hope** to graduate a year from this June.

A: What (*you, do*) **will you do** after you (*leave*)**leave**

B: I (*return*) **will return** home and (*get*) **get** a job. How about you?

A: I (*be*) **will be** here for at least two more years before I(*return*) **return** home and (*get*) get a job.

• USING THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE AND THE SIMPLE PRESENT TO EXPRESS FUTURE TIME

- The present progressive may be used to express future time when the idea of the sentence concerns a planned event or definite intention.
- A future meaning for the present progressive tense is indicated either by future time words in the sentence or by the context.

Examples:

✓ *My wife has an appointment with a doctor. She is seeing Dr. North next Tuesday.*

✓ *Sam has already made his plans. He is leaving at noon tomorrow.*

✓ *A: What are you going to do this afternoon?*

B: After lunch I am meeting a friend of mine. We are going shopping. Would you like to come along?

- The simple present can also be used to express future time in a sentence concerning events that are on a definite schedule or timetable.
- These sentences usually contain future time words. Only a few verbs are used in this way: e.g., *open, close, begin, end, start, finish, arrive, leave, come, return, etc.*

Examples:

- ✓ *The museum opens at ten tomorrow morning.*
- ✓ *Classes begin next week.*
- ✓ *John's plane arrives at 6:05 P.M. next Monday.*

● **FUTURE PROGRESSIVE**

- The future progressive expresses an activity that will be in progress at a time in the future.

Examples:

- ✓ *I will begin to study at seven. You will come at eight. I will be studying when you come.*
- ✓ *Right now, I am sitting in class. At this same time tomorrow, I will be sitting in class.*
- The progressive form of *be going to*:

be going to + be + -ing

Examples:

- ✓ *Don't call me at nine because I won't be home. I am going to be studying at the library.*
- Sometimes there is little or no difference between the future progressive and the simple future, especially when the future event will occur at an indefinite time in the future.

Examples:

- ✓ *Don't get impatient. She will be coming soon.*
- ✓ *Don't get impatient. She will come soon.*

● **FUTURE PERFECT**

- The future perfect expresses an activity that will be completed before another time or event in the future. (Note: *by the time* introduces a time clause; the simple present is used in a time clause.)

Examples:

- ✓ *I will graduate in June. I will see you in July. By the time I see you, I will have graduated.*
- ✓ *I will have finished my homework by the time I go out on a date tonight.*

● **FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

- The future perfect progressive emphasizes the duration of an activity that will be in progress before another time or event in the future.

Examples:

✓ *I will go to bed at ten P.M. Ed will get home at midnight. At midnight, I will be sleeping. I will have been sleeping two hours by the time Ed gets home.*

- Sometimes the future perfect and the future perfect progressive have the same meaning. Also, either of these two tenses may begin in the past.

Examples:

- ✓ *When Professor Jones retires next month, he will have taught for 45 years.*
- ✓ *When Professor Jones retires next month, he will have been teaching for 45 years.*

Review:

Exercise P 49

Error analysis: present and past verbs.

Correct the errors.

1. Since I came to this country, I am learning a lot about the way of life here. **I have learned**
2. Before I come here, I never was buying anything from a vending machine. **I came here, I had never bought**
3. I arrive here only a short time ago. I am here only since last Friday. **I arrived , I have been here**

4. When I arrived here, I hadn't known much about the United States. I saw many movies about America, but that wasn't enough.

I didn't know , I had seen

5. My understanding of this country changed a lot since I arrived.

Has changed

6. When I was in my country, I had coached a children's soccer team. When I came here, I had wanted to do the same thing. Now I am coaching a soccer team at a local elementary school. I am coaching this team for the last two months.

I coached , I wanted, I have been

7. My grandfather had lived in a small village in Italy when he was a child. At nineteen, he had moved to Rome, where he had met and had married my grandmother in 1947. My father had been born in Rome in 1950. I am born in Rome in 1979.

My grandfather lived , he moved , when he met and married.

8. I'm living in my cousin's apartment since I have arrived here. I'm not able to find my own apartment yet. I look at several places for rent, but I don't find one that I can afford.

I have been living , I arrived, I haven't been, I have looked , but I haven't found

9. How long you been living here? I been here for almost two year.

How long have you , I have been, years

10. Why you no have been in class the last couple of days?

Why haven't you.

- In these papers, we can learn about adverb clauses.

EXERCISE 1. Error analysis: review of verb tenses.

Directions: Correct the errors.

1. I ~~am~~ studying here since last January.

have been

2. By the time I return to my country, I ~~am~~ away from home for more than three years.

I will have been

3. As soon as I ~~will~~ graduate, I going to return to my hometown.

am going

4. By the end of the 21st century, scientists will ~~had~~ discovered the cure for the common cold.

have

5. I want to get married, but I ~~don't meet~~ the right person yet.

haven't met

6. I have ~~been seeing~~ that movie three times, and now I ~~am wanting~~ to see it again.

seen / want

7. Last night, I ~~have~~ had dinner with two friend. I knew both of them for a long time.

friends

8. I ~~am~~ not like my job at the restaurant. My brother wants me to change it. I ~~am thinking~~ he is right.

don't / think

9. So far this week, the teachers ~~are giving~~ us a lot of homework every day.

have given

10. There ~~are~~ more than forty presidents of the United States since it became a country. George Washington ~~had been~~ the first president. He ~~was become~~ the president in 1789.

have been / was / became

11. While I ~~will be~~ studying tonight, I'm going to listen to Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. **(am)**

12. We washed the dishes and clean up the kitchen after our dinner guests were leaving.

cleaned / left

13. My neighbors are Mr. and Mrs. Jones. I ~~know~~ them ever since I am a child.

have known

14. ~~It's raining~~ tomorrow morning.

It will rain

15. Many scientists believe there is a major earthquake in California in the next few years.

will be / is going to be

16. When I got home to my apartment last night, I use my key to open the door as usual. But the door didn't open. I ~~trying~~ my key again and again with no luck. So I ~~am knocking~~ on the door for my wife to let me in. Finally the door ~~opens~~, but I ~~don't saw~~ my wife on the other side. I saw a stranger. I had been ~~try~~ to get into the wrong apartment! I quickly ~~apologizing~~ and ~~am~~ went to my own apartment.

used / tried / knocked / opened / didn't see / trying / apologized

➤ Introduction

- Q: What is a phrase?
- A phrase is a group of words that **does not** contain a subject and a verb. For example,
“The blue book” (there is no verb)
- Q: What is a clause?
- A clause is a group of words **containing** a subject and a verb.
- If a clause expresses a complete meaning, it is called **independent clause** or **main clause**. If not, it is called **dependent clause** or **subordinate clause**.

Independent clause (or main clause) is a complete sentence.

She lives in Homs. (Subject + verb + complete thought= complete sentence= independent clause)

If you listen to his story (Subject + verb + there is **no** complete meaning = dependent clause)

No verb= phrase
S + V= clause
S + V + meaning= independent clause= main clause=sentence
S + V+ not complete meaning= dependent clause= subordinate clause

- An adverb clause is one kind of dependent clause.
- A dependent clause must be attached to an independent, or main, clause.

See these examples:

(a) *When the phone rang, the baby woke up.*

"**When the phone rang**" is an adverb clause of time.

(b) *When the phone rang • The baby woke up.* (INCORRECT)

It is incorrect because the adverb clause is not connected to the main clause.

(c) *The phone rang. The baby woke up.*

It is correct because there is no adverb clause. The two main clauses are both independent sentences.

- An adverb clause can come in front of a main clause.

(d) *When the phone rang, the baby woke up.*

(e) *The baby woke up when the phone rang.*

- Notice that a comma is used to separate the two clauses when the adverb clause comes first.

✓ *When the phone rang, the baby woke up.*

✓ *The baby woke up when the phone rang.*

Exercise 7 Page 71

Complete the sentences with your own words.

1. I will call you before I **come over**.

2. Last night I went to bed after I **finished** my homework

3. Tonight I will go to bed after I **finish/do** my homework

4. Ever since I was a child, I **have been** afraid of dogs.

5. Jane's contact lens popped out while she **was playing** basketball

6. Be sure to reread your composition for errors before you **hand** it in to the teacher tomorrow.

7. By the time I left my apartment this morning, the mail carrier **had already delivered** the mail.

8. I have known Jim Bates since he **was** ten years old.

9. A black cat ran across the road as I **was driving** my car to work this morning.

10. By the time I leave this city, I **will have been** here for four months.

11. Whenever Mark **gets** angry, his nose gets red.

12. I **went** to the beach whenever the weather was nice, but now I don't have time to do that because I have to study.

13. We will have a big party when I **graduate**.

14. The next time I to Hawaii, I'm going to visit Mauna Loa, the world's largest active volcano.

15. I had fried chicken the last time I **ate** at that restaurant.

<i>after*</i>	(a) After she graduates, she will get a job. (b) After she (had) graduated, she got a job.	A present tense, NOT a future tense, is used in an adverb clause of time, as in examples (a) and (c). (See Chart 4-3, p. 55, for tense usage in future time clauses.)
<i>before*</i>	(c) I will leave before he comes. (d) I (had) left before he came.	
<i>when</i>	(e) When I arrived, he was talking on the phone. (f) When I got there, he had already left. (g) When it began to rain, I stood under a tree. (h) When I was in Chicago, I visited the museums. (i) When I see him tomorrow, I will ask him.	when = at that time Notice the different time relationships expressed by the tenses.
<i>while</i> <i>as</i>	(j) While I was walking home, it began to rain. (k) As I was walking home, it began to rain.	while, as = during that time
<i>by the time</i>	(l) By the time he arrived, we had already left. (m) By the time he comes, we will have already left.	by the time = one event is completed before another event Notice the use of the past perfect and future perfect in the main clause.
<i>since</i>	(n) I haven't seen him since he left this morning. (o) I've known her ever since I was a child.	since = from that time to the present In (o): ever adds emphasis. Note: The present perfect is used in the main clause.
<i>until</i> <i>till</i>	(p) We stayed there until we finished our work. (q) We stayed there till we finished our work.	until, till = to that time and then no longer (Till is used more in speaking than in writing; it is generally not used in formal English.)
<i>as soon as</i> <i>once</i>	(r) As soon as it stops raining, we will leave. (s) Once it stops raining, we will leave.	as soon as, once = when one event happens, another event happens soon afterward
<i>as soon as</i> <i>once</i>	(r) As soon as it stops raining, we will leave. (s) Once it stops raining, we will leave.	as soon as, once = when one event happens, another event happens soon afterward
<i>as long as</i> <i>so long as</i>	(t) I will never speak to him again as long as I live. (u) I will never speak to him again so long as I live.	as long as, so long as = during all that time, from beginning to end
<i>whenever</i> <i>every time</i>	(v) Whenever I see her, I say hello. (w) Every time I see her, I say hello.	whenever = every time
<i>the first time</i> <i>the last time</i> <i>the next time</i>	(x) The first time (that) I went to New York, I went to an opera. (y) I saw two plays the last time (that) I went to New York. (z) The next time (that) I go to New York, I'm going to see a ballet.	Adverb clauses can be introduced by the following: $\text{the } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{first} \\ \text{second} \\ \text{third, etc.} \\ \text{last} \\ \text{next} \\ \text{etc.} \end{array} \right\} \text{time (that)}$

Note:

After and *before* are commonly used in the following expressions:

shortly after, shortly before a short time after a short time before a little while after a little while before not long after not long before soon after

EXERCISE 9. Verb tenses in adverb clauses of time.

1. As soon as Martina saw the fire, she _____ the fire department.

A. was telephoning B. telephoned C. had telephoned D. has telephoned

2. Before Jennifer won the lottery, she _____ any kind of contest.

A. hasn't entered B. doesn't enter C. wasn't entering D. hadn't entered

3. Every time Prakash sees a movie made in India, he _____ homesick.

A. will have felt B. felt C. feels D. is feeling

4. Since I left Venezuela six years ago, I _____ to visit friends and family several times.

A. return B. will have returned C. am returning D. have returned

5. While he was washing his new car, Mr. De Rosa _____ a small dent in the rear fender.

A. has discovered B. was discovering C. is discovering D. discovered

6. Yesterday while I was attending a sales meeting, Matthew _____ on the company's annual report.

A. was working B. had been working C. has worked D. works

7. Tony _____ to have children until his little daughter was born. After she won his heart, he decided he wanted a big family.

A. *doesn't want* B. ***hadn't wanted*** C. *wasn't wanting* D. *hasn't wanted*

8. After the horse threw her to the ground for the third time, Jennifer picked herself up and said, "I _____ on another horse as long as I live."

A. *never ride* B. *have never ridden* C. ***will never ride*** D. *do not ride*

9. The next time Paul _____ to New York, he will visit the Metropolitan Museum's famous collection of international musical instruments.

A. *will fly* B. ***flies*** C. *has flown* D. *will have flown*

10. Ever since Maurice arrived, he _____ quietly in the corner. Is something wrong?

A. *sat* B. ***has been sitting*** C. *had been sitting* D. *will have sat*

- In these hand papers, you can learn about subject-verb agreement.

- Before we begin, let's review:

How to add the final -s

1. verbs ending in (sh – ch – s – z – x)

Add -es

Examples:

I watch → he watches

I pass → he passes

I go → he goes

I do → he does

2. Verbs ending in -y

Mind the letter that stands before -y.

3. Vowel before -y: Add -s.

Examples:

I play → he plays

4. Consonant before -y: Change -y to -i. Then add -es.

Examples:

I hurry → he hurries

I cry → he cries

❖ **Basic Subject-Verb Agreement:**

- *My friends (live, lives) in Hama.*

(live) is the correct answer because the subject in the sentence is plural so you must choose the plural verb

- *Every man, woman and child (needs, need) love.*

- *Each book and magazine (is, are) listed .*

Every and Each: are always followed by singular noun, so the verb you put will be a singular verb.

- *Reading books (is, are) interesting.*

Gerund used as the subject of the sentence requires a singular verb.

❖ **Using Expressions of Quantity:**

Some of the book (is, are) good.

Some of books (is, are) good.

None of the boys (is, are) here.

Note:

In most expressions of quantity, the verb is determined by the noun that follows **of**.

- *One of, Each of, Every of* take a singular verb even if the noun is plural. It should be an argument between the noun and the verb.

The number of students (is, are) fifteen.

A number of students (was, were) late.

- (The number) is the subject in the first sentence, while (A number of) in the second one is an expression of the quantity meaning “a lot of” and it is followed by a plural noun and plural verb.

Complete:

One of my friends needs me.

Each of my friends needs me.

Every one of my friends needs me.

✍ Choose:

There (is, are) many books (plural).

There (is, are) a fly (singular).

‘There be’ depends on the noun following it

Note:

There is many books. (very informal)

So, try not to write a singular verb if there is a plural noun following

‘There be.’

There is many books (غير رسمي)

❖ Some Irregularities :

- The United States (is-are)

‘**The United States**’ refers to the pronoun “it”, so the verb will be singular.

- The news (is-are).

‘**News**’ is singular.

- Diabetes (is-are) an illness

Certain illnesses that end with-s are singular .

Diabetes, measles, mumps, rabies, rickets, shingles.

Six hours of sleep (is-are)

The dollars (is-are)

Five thousand miles (is-are)

- Expressions of time, money, and distance usually require a singular verb.

Two and two (is-are) four.

Two and two (equals- equal) four.

Arithmetic expressions require singular verb.

*Those people / the police / Cattle (**have**-has).*

- *People, police, and cattle* don't end in -s, but they are plural nouns and require plural verb.

English (is-are) spoken

English = language

Arabic (are-is) my language.

Arabic = language

The English (drinks- drink) tea.

The English = people from England.

- Some nouns of nationality that end in-sh, -ese, and -ch can mean either language or people, e.g., *English, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Portuguese, French.*

*The **poor** **have** many problems.*

*The **rich** **get** richer*

- A few adjectives can be preceded by 'the' and used as a plural noun (without final -s) to refer to people who have that quality.

Examples: *the young, the elderly the living, the dead, the blind, the deaf, the disabled.*



EXERCISE 8. Preview: subject-verb agreement.

Choose the correct answer in parentheses.

- 1- The results of Dr. Noll's experiment (was, **were**) published in a scientific journal.
2. The weather in the southern states (**gets**, get) very hot during the summer.
3. A woman and her child (is, **are**) waiting to see Dr. Chang.
4. Every man, woman, and child (**is**, are) protected under the law.
5. Washing the dishes (**is**, are) the children's job.
6. A lot of the students (is, **are**) already here.
7. Some of the furniture in our apartment (**is**, are) secondhand.
8. Some of the desks in the classroom (is, **are**) broken.
9. At least three-quarters of that book on famous Americans (**is**, are) about people who lived in the nineteenth century.
- 10., One of the countries I would like to visit (**is**, are) Italy.
11. Some of the cities I would like to visit (is, **are**) Rome and Venice.
12. Each student in the class (**has**, have) to have a book.
13. Each of the students (**has**, have) a notebook.
14. None of the students (**was**, **were**) late today.
15. The number of students in this room right now (**is**, are) twenty.
16. A number of students in the class (speaks, **speak**) English very well.
17. There (is, **are**) some interesting pictures in today's paper.
18. There (**is**, are) an incorrect statement in that newspaper article.

19. The United States (**is**, are) located in North America.
20. Economics (**is**, are) Dan's favorite subject.
21. Ten minutes (**is**, are) more than enough time to complete this exercise.
22. Most people (likes, **like**) to go to the zoo.
23. The police (is, **are**) coming. I've already called them.
24. Japanese (**is**, are) very difficult for English speakers to learn.
25. The Japanese (has, **have**) a long and interesting history.
26. The elderly in my country (is, **are**) cared for by their children and grandchildren.
27. My cousin, along with my aunt and uncle, (**works**, work) in my grandpa's hardware store.
28. Cattle (is, **are**) considered sacred in India.
29. Anna, as well as her two older sisters, (**is**, are) in college.
30. This exercise on singular-plural agreement of subjects and verbs (**is**, are) easy.

 **EXERCISE 9.** Subject-verb agreement.

Choose the correct answer in parentheses.

1. The extent of Jane's knowledge on various complex subjects (**astounds**, astound) me.
2. The subjects you will be studying in this course (is, **are**) listed in the syllabus.
3. Lettuce (**is**, are) good for you.
4. Oranges, tomatoes, fresh strawberries, cabbage, and lettuce (is, **are**) rich in vitamin C.

5. The professor and the student (agrees, **agree**) on that point.
6. Almost every professor and student at the university (**approves**, approve) of the choice of Dr. Brown as the new president.
7. Each girl and boy in the sixth-grade class (**has**, have) to do a science project.
8. Making pies and cakes (**is**, are) Mrs. Reed's specialty.
9. Getting to know students from all over the world (**is**, are) one of the best parts of my job.
10. Annie had a hard time when she was coming home from the store because the bag of groceries (**was**, were) too heavy for her to carry.
11. Where (does, **do**) your parents live?
12. Why (was, **were**) Susan and Alex late for the meeting?
13. (**Is**, Are) having the responsibility for taking care of pets good for young children?
14. Alex, as well as his two older brothers, (**has**, have) a good full-time job.

 **EXERCISE 10.** Using expressions of quantity.

Choose the correct answer in parentheses.

1. Some of the fruit in this bowl (**is**, are) rotten.

2. Some of the apples in that bowl (is, **are**) rotten.
3. Half of the students in the class (is, **are**) from Arabic-speaking countries.
4. Half of this money (**is**, are) yours.
5. A lot of the students in the class (is, **are**) from Southeast Asia.
6. A lot of clothing in those stores (**is**, are) on sale this week.
7. One of my best friends (**is**, are) coming to visit me next month.
8. Each boy in the class (**has**, have) his own notebook.
9. Each of the boys in the class (**has**, have) his own notebook.
10. Every one of the students (**is**, are) required to take the final test.
11. None of the animals at the zoo (**is**, **are**) free to roam. All of them (is, **are**) in enclosures.
12. A number of students (is, **are**) absent today.
13. The number of employees in my company (**is**, are) approximately ten thousand.
14. One of the chief materials in bones and teeth (**is**, are) calcium.
15. (Does, **Do**) all of the children have their books?
16. (**Does**, Do) all of this homework have to be finished by tomorrow?
17. Why (was, **were**) some of the students excused from the examination?
18. Why (**was**, were) one of the students excused from the examination?
19. What percentage of the people in the world (**is**, are) illiterate?
20. What percentage of the earth's surface (**is**, are) covered by water?
21. (Does, **Do**) any of you know the answer to that question?

✍ **EXERCISE 11.** Using THERE and BE

Choose the correct answer in parentheses.

1. There (isn't, **aren't**) any letters in the mail for you today.
2. There (**isn't**, aren't) any mail for you today.
3. There (is, **are**) a lot of problems in the world.
4. There (**is**, are) a hole in his sock.
5. There (is, **are**) over 600,000 kinds of insects in the world.
6. How many kinds of birds (is, **are**) there in the world?
7. Why (**isn't**, aren't) there a hospital close to those villages?
8. There (**was**, were) a terrible earthquake in Iran last year.
9. Why (**is**, are) there a shortage of available apartments for rent in this city at present?
10. There (is, **are**) more women than men in my office.
11. There (**has been**, have been) a line in front of that theater every night for the past two weeks.
12. How many wars do you suppose there (has been, **have been**) in the history of the world since the dawn of civilization?

✍ **Irregularities in subject-verb agreement. Choose the correct answer in parentheses.(p.93):**

1. The United States (**has**, have) a population of around 250 million.
2. The news about Mr. Hogan (**is**, are) surprising.
3. Massachusetts (**is**, are) a state in the northeastern part of the United States.
4. Physics (**seeks**, seek) to understand the mysteries of the physical world.

5. Statistics (*is, are*) a branch of mathematics.
6. The statistics in that report on oil production (*is, are*) incorrect.*
7. Fifty minutes (*is, are*) the maximum length of time allowed for the exam,
8. Twenty dollars (*is, are*) an unreasonable price for the necklace.
9. Six and seven (*is, are*) thirteen.
10. Many people in the world (*does, do*) not have enough to eat.
11. The police (*is, are*) prepared in case there is a riot.
12. Rabies (*is, are*) an infectious and often fatal disease.
13. The English (*is, are*) proud, independent people.
14. English (*is, are*) not my native language.
15. Many Japanese (*commutes, commute*) to their places of work.
16. Portuguese (*is, are*) somewhat similar to Spanish, (*isn't, aren't*) it?
17. The poor (*is, are*) helped by government programs.
18. The effect of a honeybee's sting on a human being (*depends, depend*) on that person's susceptibility to the bee's venom. Most people (*is, are*) not in danger if they are stung, but there (*has, have*) been instances of allergic deaths from a single honeybee sting.

✎ **Correct the errors in subject-verb agreement. Some sentences contain no errors.(p.94-95):**

- 1 . The books in my office **are** very valuable to me.
2. All of the windows in our house were broken in the earthquake, (**no errors**)

3. All of the employees in that company (**are**) required to be proficient in a second language.
4. A lot of the people in my class (**work**) during the day and attends class in the evening.
5. Listening to very loud music at rock concerts(**has**) caused hearing loss in some teenagers.
6. Many of the satellites orbiting the earth (are) used for communications.
7. The news about the long-range effects of air pollution on the development of children's lungs is disturbing. (**no errors**)
8. Chinese (**has**) more than fifty thousand written characters.
9. About two-thirds of the Vietnamese (**work**) in agriculture.
10. A number of planes were delayed due to the snowstorm in Denver.(**no error**)
11. The number of passengers affected by the delays was great.(**no error**)
12. More men than women are left-handed.(**no error**)
13. Every girl and boy (**is**) required to have certain immunizations before enrolling in public school.
14. Seventy-five percent of the people in New York City (**live**)in upstairs apartments, not on the ground floor.
15. Unless there (**is**) a profound and extensive reform of government policies in the near future, the economic conditions in that country will continue to deteriorate.
16. While I was in Paris, some of the best food I found (**was**) not at the well-known eating places, but in small out-of-the-way cafes.

17. (**where are**) gloves? Have you seen them anywhere? I can't find them.

18. Where's Kenya? Can you find it for me on the map?

(**no errors**)

19. Approximately 80 percent of all the data* in computers around the world is in English.(**No errors**)

20. Why are the police here? (**no errors**)

21. Studying a foreign language often (**leads**) students to learn about the culture of the (**country**) where it is spoken.

22. Two hours is too long to wait, don't you think? (**no errors**)

23." Some of the (**movies**) about gangsters were surprisingly funny.

24. Some of the movies these days contain too much violence.

(**no errors**)

25. How many people (**are**) there in Canada?

26. What is the population of Canada? (**no errors**)

27. Which one of the continents in the world (**is**) uninhabited?

28. One of the most common names for dogs in the United States are "Rover."

29. Everybody in my family enjoy music and reading.

30. Most of the mountain peaks in the Himalayan Range (**are**) covered with snow the year round.

 **EXERCISE 16. Review: subject-verb agreement.**

Write the correct form of the given verb. Use only the simple present.
(p.96-97)

1. My alarm clock **rings** at seven every morning, (*ring*)

2. There **are** a lot of sheep in the field, (*be*)
3. One of my friends **keeps** a goldfish bowl on her kitchen table, (*keep*)
4. Sensitivity to other people's feelings **makes** him a kind and understanding person, (*make*)
5. Each car, truck, and motorcycle **is** stopped at the border by customs officials, (*be*)
6. My driver's license **is** in my wallet, (*be*)
7. **Does** John's uncle live in the suburbs? (*do*)
8. **do** most of the students live in the dormitories? (*do*)
9. An orange and black bird **is** sitting in that tree, (*be*)
10. An orange bird and a black bird **are** sitting in that tree, (*be*)
11. The insurance rates on our car **are** high because we live in a city, (*be*)
12. **Are** January and February the coldest months of the year in the Northern Hemisphere? (*be*)
13. **Is** Almost two-thirds of the land in the southwestern areas of the country unsuitable for farming, (*be*)
14. A hummingbird's heart **beats** 600 times a minute, (*beat*)
15. Four hours of skiing **provides** plenty of exercise, (*provide*)
16. In many respects, this magazine article on wild animals in North America **oversimplifies** the very real danger of extinction that many species face, (*oversimplify*)
17. A car with poor brakes and no brake lights **is** dangerous, (*be*)
18. A number of people from the company **plans** to attend the conference, (*plan*)

19. Most of the news on the front pages of both daily newspapers **concerns** the progress of the peace conference, (*concern*)

20. The northern most town in the forty-eight contiguous states **(is)**Angle Inlet, Minnesota, (*be*)

21. The number of human skeletons found at the archaeological **(is)**site seven, (*be*)

22. Almost all the information in those texts on the Aztec Indians and their civilization **appears** to be well researched, (*appear*)

23. Every day there **are** more than a dozen traffic accidents in the city, (*be*)

24. No news **is** good news, (*be*)

25. Every member of this class **speaks** English very well, (*speak*).

- In these papers, you can learn about nouns in English.

First, let us review some exercises about the future.

EXERCISE 7. Using the present progressive to express future time.

Direction: Use the present progressive to complete the sentences. Use any verb that makes sense.

1. A: How about going across the street for a cup of coffee?

B: I can't. I **am meeting** Jennifer at the library at 5:00.

2. A: Why are you in such a hurry?

B: I have to be at the airport in an hour. I **am taking** the 4 o'clock plane to New York. I have an important meeting there tomorrow.

3. A: We got an invitation in the mail from Ron and Maureen. They **are having** a dinner party next Saturday evening. Do you want to go? I'd like to.

B: Sure. I always enjoy spending time with them. Let's call and tell them we **are coming**.

4. A: Your cough sounds terrible! You should see a doctor.

B: I know. It just won't go away. I **am seeing** this afternoon Dr. Murray later.

5. A: Have you seen Jackie?

B: She just left. She has some shopping to do, and then she **is going** to the health club for her yoga class. She should be back around 4:30.

6. A: Where are you and your family going for your vacation this summer?

B: Ontario

A: Are you planning to fly?

B: No, we **are driving**, so we can take our time and enjoy the scenery.

7. A: We're going to a soccer match next week.

B: Who **is playing**?

A: A team from Brazil and a team from Argentina. It ought to be a really exciting game.

P.S. "When 'who' is used as the subject of a question, the verb is singular.

8. A: I see you're smoking. I thought you stopped last month.

B: I did. I don't know why I started again. I **am stopping** tomorrow, and this time I mean it.

EXERCISE 10. Using the future progressive.

Directions: Use the future progressive or the simple present.

1. Right now I am attending class. Yesterday at this time, I was attending class. Tomorrow at this time, I **will be attending** class.

2. Tomorrow I'm going to leave for home. When I **arrive** at the airport, my whole family **will be waiting** for me.

3. When I **get** up tomorrow morning, the sun **will be shining**, the birds **will be singing**, and my roommate **will still be lying** in bed fast asleep.

4. A: When do you leave for Florida?

B: Tomorrow. Just think! Two days from now I **will be lying** on the beach in the sun.

A: Sounds great! I **will be thinking** about you.

5. A: How can I get in touch with you while you're out of town?

B: I **will be staying** at the Pilgrim Hotel. You can reach me there.

Nouns

Regular and Irregular Plural Nouns

- The plural of most nouns is formed by adding final *-s*

Example:

song-songs

- Final *-es* is added to nouns that end in *-sh*, *-ch*, *-s*, *-z*, and *-x*.

Example:

box-boxes

- The plural of words that end in a consonant + *-y* is spelled *-ies*.

Example:

baby-babies

- The nouns in have irregular plural forms that do not end in *-s*.

Example:

man-men

woman-women

child-children

ox-oxen

foot-feet

goose-geese

tooth-teeth

mouse-mice

louse-lice

- Some nouns that end in *-o* add *-es* to form the plural.

Example:

echo-echoes

hero-heroes

potato -potatoes

tomato -tomatoes

- Some nouns that end in *-o* add only *-s* to form the plural.

auto-autos

ghetto-ghettos

kangaroo-kangaroos

kilo-kilos

memo -memos

photo-photos

piano -pianos

radio-radios

solo-solos

soprano -sopranos

studio -studios

tattoo - tattoos

video-videos

zoo-zoos

- Some nouns that end in *-o* add either *-es* or *-s* to form the plural (with *-es* being the more usual plural form).

memento → mementoes/mementos

Mosquito → -mosquitoes mosquitos

tornado → -tornadoes/tornados

volcano → -volcanoes/volcanos

zero → -zeroes/ zeros.

- Some nouns that end in *f* /or *fe* are changed to *-ves* to form the plural.

calf-calves

half-halves

knife—knives

leaf-leaves

life-lives

loaf-loaves

self-selves

shelf-shelves

thief-thieves

wolf-wolves

scarf-scarves/scarfs

- Some nouns that end in *f* simply add *-s* to form the plural.

belief-beliefs

chief-chiefs

cliff-cliffs

roof-roofs

- Some nouns have the same singular and plural form: e.g.,

One deer is Two deer are

one deer-two deer

one fish -two fish

one means-two means

one offspring-two offspring

one series-two series

one sheep-two sheep

one shrimp-two shrimp

one species—two species

- Some nouns that English has borrowed from other languages have foreign plurals:

criterion -criteria

phenomenon -phenomena

cactus-cacti/cactuses

fungus-fungi

nucleus-nuclei

stimulus-stimuli

syllabus-syllabi/syllabuses

formula-formulae I formulas

vertebra -vertebrae

appendix-appendices/appendixes

index-indices/indexes

analysis-analyses

basis-bases

crisis-crises

hypothesis-hypotheses

oasis-oases

parenthesis -parentheses

thesis-theses

bacterium -bacteria

curriculum -curricula

datum-data

medium-media

memorandum –memoranda

EXERCISE 2. Plural nouns. Write the correct form of the nouns in parentheses. (p.101):

1. I met some interesting t **men** at the meeting last night, (*man*)
2. I need some t **matches** to light the fire, (*match*)
3. The baby got two new **teeth** . (*tooth*)
4. The farmer loaded his cart with **boxes** of fresh vegetables to take to market. His cart was pulled by two **oxen** . (*box, ox*)
5. Alex saw some **mice** running across the floor, (*mouse*)
6. The north side of the island has no **beaches** . There are only Steep **cliffs**. No one can climb these steep walls of rock, (*beach, cliff*).
7. If a houseplant is given too much water, its lower **leaves** turn yellow, (*leaf*)
8. Before Marie signed the contract, she talked to two **attorneys**. (*attorney*)
9. New scientific **discovers** are made every day in **laboratories** throughout the world, (*discovery, laboratory*)
10. I caught several **fish** in the lake, (*fish*)

11. On our trip in the mountainous countryside, we saw some **wolves**, **foxes**, **deer** and wild **sheep** (*wolf, fox, deer, sheep*)

12. When we spoke in the cave, we could hear **echoes** of our voices, (*echo*)

13. The music building at the university has 27 **pianos** . Students need to sign up for practice times, (*piano*).

14. Thunder and lightning are **phenomena** of nature, (*phenomenon*)

15. People get most of their news about the world through the mass **media** that is, through radio, television, the Internet, newspapers, and magazines, (*medium*).



Possessive Nouns

- To show possession, add an apostrophe (') and -s to a singular noun:

Ex: *The **girl's** book is on the table.*

- If a singular noun ends in -s, there are two possible forms:

1. Add an apostrophe and -s: *Thomas's book.*

2. Add only an apostrophe: *Thomas' book.*

<u>SINGULAR NOUN</u>	<u>POSSESSIVE FORM</u>
the girl	the girl's

my wife	my wife's
Thomas	Thomas's/Thomas'
Tom	Tom's
a lady	a lady's

- Add only an apostrophe to a plural noun that ends in –s

*Ex: The **girls'** books are on the table.*

- Add an apostrophe and -s to plural nouns that do not end in –s

*Ex: The **men's** books are on the table.*

<u>PLURAL NOUN</u>	<u>POSSESSIVE FORM</u>
their wives	their wives'
the men	the men's
the girls	the girls'
the ladies	the ladies'
my children	my children's

Exercise 4 Page 103

1. (Mrs. Smith)

Mrs. **Smith's** husband often gives her flowers.

2. (boy)

The **boy's** hat is red.

3. (boys)

The **boys'** hats are red.

4. (children)

The **children's** toys are all over the floor.

5. (child)

I fixed the **child's** bicycle.

6. (baby)

The **baby's** toys are in the crib.

7. (babies)

The **babies'** toys are in their cribs.

8. (wives)

Tom and Bob are married. Their **wives'** names are Cindy and Judy, respectively.

9. (wife)

That is my **wife's** coat.

10. (Sally)

Sally's last name is White.

11. (Phyllis)

Phyllis' / Phyllis's last name is Young

12. (boss)

That's my **boss's** office.

13. (bosses)

Those are my **bosses'** offices.

14. (woman)

This is a **woman's** purse.

15. (women)

That store sells **women's** clothes.

16. (sister)

Do you know my **sister's** husband?

17. (sisters)

Do you know my **sisters'** husbands?

18. (yesterday)

Did you read **yesterday's** newspaper?

19. (today)

There are many problems in **today's** world.

20. (month)

It would cost me a **month's** salary to buy that

- In these papers, you can learn about nouns in English.

❖ USING NOUNS AS MODIFIERS

- When a noun is used as a modifier, it is in its singular form.

MODIFIERS. تعني مُعدّلات أو مُحدّدات كالصفات مثلاً.

Example:

✓ *The soup has vegetables in it, so it is **vegetable** soup.*

Note that **vegetable** modifies **soup**.

✓ *The building has offices in it. It is an **office** building.*

Note that **office** modifies **building**.

- When a noun used as a modifier is combined with a number expression, the noun is singular and a hyphen (-) is used.

Example:

*The test lasted two hours. It was a **two-hour** test.*

*Her son is five years old. She has a **five-year-old** son.*

INCORRECT: She has a *five years old* son.

Note:

Hyphen is the sign (-) used to join words.



EXERCISE7 . Using nouns as modifiers.

Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the singular or plural form as appropriate. Include hyphens (-) as necessary.

1. (*shoe*) They sell **shoes** at that store. It is a **shoe** store.
2. (*flower*) My garden has **flowers** in it. It is a **flower** garden.
3. (*bean*) This soup is made from black **beans** It is black **bean** soup.
4. (*baby*) People can buy special food in small jars for **babies**. It is called **baby** food.
5. (*child*) Dr. Adams is trained as a psychologist for **children**.

She is a **child** psychologist.

6. (*salad*) At a formal dinner, there are usually two forks on the table. The smaller fork is for **salads**. It is a **salad** fork.

7. (*fax*) In our office we have a machine that sends and receives **faxes**. It is called a **fax** machine.

8. (*can*) A kitchen tool that opens **cans**. It's called **can** potato.

(*potato*) A tool that peels potatoes is called a potato peeler.

9. (*airplane*) Seats on **airplanes** are uncomfortable. **Airplane** seats should be made more comfortable and convenient for the passengers.

10. (*mosquito*) In tropical climates, sometimes it is necessary to hang a net over a bed to protect the sleeper from **mosquitos**. It is called a **mosquito** net.

11. (*two + hour*) The plane was late. We had a **two-hour** wait.

to wait for **two hours**.

12. (*ten + year + old*) My brother is **ten years old**. I have a **ten-year-old** brother.

13. (*ten + speed*) Joe can shift his bicycle into **ten different speed**. He has a **ten-speed** bike.

14. (*six + game*) The basketball team has won **six games** in a row (i.e., they haven't lost one of their last six games). They have a **six-game** winning streak.

15. (*three + letter*) "Arm" and "dog" are **three letter** words. Each word has **three letters**.

❖ **SOME COMMON NONCOUNT NOUNS**

- This list is a sample of nouns that are commonly used as noncount nouns.
- Many other nouns can also be used as noncount nouns.

◆ **WHOLE GROUPS MADE UP OF SIMILAR ITEMS :**

baggage
clothing
equipment
food
fruit
furniture
garbage
hardware
jewelry
junk
luggage
machinery

mail
makeup
money
Cash
Change
postage
scenery
traffic

◆ **FLUIDS**

Water
Coffee
Tea
Milk
Oil
Soup
Gasoline

blood

◆ **SOLIDS**

Ice
Bread
Butter
Cheese
meat
Gold
iron
Silver
Glass
Paper
Wood
Cotton
Wool

◆ **GASES**

Steam
Air
Oxygen
Nitrogen
Smoke
Smog
pollution

◆ **PARTICLES**

Rice
Chalk
Corn
Dirt
Dust
Flour
Grass
Hair

Pepper
Salt
Sand
Sugar
wheat

◆ **ABSTRACTIONS**

Beauty
Confidence
Courage
Education
Enjoyment
Fun
Happiness
Health
Help
Honesty

Hospitality
Importance
Intelligence
Justice
Knowledge
Laughter
Luck
Music
Patience
Peace
Pride
Progress
Recreation
Significance
Sleep
Truth

Violence
wealth
Advice
Information
News
Evidence
Proof
Time
Space
Energy
Homework
Work
Grammar
Slang
Vocabulary

◆ **LANGUAGES**

Arabic
Chinese
English
Spanish

◆ **FIELDS OF STUDY**

Chemistry
Engineering
History
Literature
Mathematics
Psychology

◆ **RECREATION**

Baseball
Soccer
Tennis
Chess

Bridge
poker

◆ ACTIVITIES

Driving
Studying
Swimming
Traveling
Walking

All gerunds are noncount nouns.

◆ NATURAL PHENOMENA

Weather
Dew
Fog
Hail
Heat
Humidity

Lightning
Rain
Sleet
Snow
Thunder
Wind
Darkness
Light
Sunshine
Electricity
Fire
gravity



EXERCISE 10

Complete the sentences with the given nouns, adding final -s-es if necessary.
Use each noun only once.

advice

homework

music

stuff

change

information

progress

thunder

garbage

junk

river

traffic

hardware

luggage

baggage

screwdriver

1. I have some coins in my pocket. In other words. I have some **change** in my pocket.
2. The Mississippi, the Amazon, and the Nile are well-known **rivers**.
3. I like to listen to operas, symphonies, and folk songs. I enjoy **music**.
4. The street is full of cars, trucks, and buses. It is full of **traffic**.
5. I put some banana peels, empty juice cartons, and broken bottles in the waste can. The can is full of **garbage**.
6. They have a rusty car without an engine, broken chairs, and an old refrigerator in their front yard. Their yard is full of **junk**.
7. Paul has books, pens, papers, notebooks, a clock, scissors, a tape recorder, and some other things on his desk. He has a lot of **stuff** on his desk.
8. The children got scared when they heard **thunder** during the storm.
9. Tools that are used for turning screws are called **screwdrivers**.
10. I went to the store to get some nails, hammers, and screws. In other words, I bought some **hardware**.

Pronoun

A pronoun is used in place of a noun. The noun it refers to is called the "antecedent."

In (a): The pronoun *it* refers to the antecedent noun *book*.

A singular pronoun is used to refer to a singular noun, as in (a). A plural pronoun is used to refer to a plural noun, as in (b).

(a) I read *a book*. *It* was good.

(b) I read *some books*. *They* were good.

Sometimes the antecedent noun is understood, not explicitly stated.

In (c): *I* refers to the speaker, and *you* refers to the person the speaker is talking to.

(c) *I* like tea. Do *you* like tea too?

Subject pronouns are used as subjects of sentences, as *he* in (d).

(d) John has a car. *He* drives to work.

Object pronouns are used as the objects of verbs, as in (e), or as the objects of prepositions, as in (f).

(e) John works in my office. I *know him* well.

(f) I talk *to him* every day.

Possessive pronouns are not followed immediately by a noun; they stand alone, as in (g).

In (h) : Possessive pronouns do NOT take apostrophes.

(g) That book is *hers* *Yours* is over there

(h) **INCORRECT**: That book is *her's*. *Your's* is over there.

Possessive adjectives are followed immediately by a noun; they do not stand alone.

(i) *Her book* is here. *Your book* is over there.

COMPARE: *Its* has NO APOSTROPHE when it is used as a possessive, as in (j).

It's has an apostrophe when it is used as a contraction of *it is*, as in (L), or *it has* when *has* is part of the present perfect tense, as in (m).

(j) A bird uses *its* wings to fly.

(k) **INCORRECT**: A bird uses *it's* wings to fly

(D) *It's* cold today.

(m) The Harbour Inn is my favorite old hotel. *It's been* in business since 1933.

EXERCISE 1 p. 131 . Preview: personal pronouns.

Correct the errors you find in pronoun usage.

1. Some North American food is very good, but I don't like most of ~~them~~. **it**

2. When we were schoolgirls, my sister and ~~me~~ **I** used to play badminton after school every day.

3. If you want to pass ~~you're~~ **your** exams, you had better study very hard for ~~it~~. **them**

4. The work had to be finished by my boss and ~~I~~ **me** after the store had closed for the night.

5. A hippopotamus spends most of ~~it's~~ **its** time in the water of rivers and lakes.

6. After work, Mr. Gray asked to speak to Tim and I **me** about the company's new policies. He explained ~~it~~ **them** to us and asked for ~~ours~~ **our** opinions.

7. ~~A child~~ **Children** should learn to respect other people. They need to learn how to treat other people politely, including their playmates.

8. My friends asked to borrow my car because ~~their's~~ **theirs** was in the garage for repairs.

EXERCISE 2 p.132 . Personal pronouns: antecedents.

Identify the personal pronouns and their antecedents.

1. Jack has a part-time job. He works at a fast-food restaurant.

-> (*he* — a pronoun; **Jack** = the antecedent)

2. Most monkeys don't like water, but they can swim well when they have to. **They = pronouns , monkey = antecedent**

3. The teacher graded the students' papers last night. She returned them during class today. **She = pronoun = teacher = antecedent, them = pronoun papers = antecedent**

4. Nancy took an apple with her to work. She ate it at lunch time. **She= pronoun Nancy= antecedent**

5. A dog makes a good pet if it is properly trained.

It= pronoun , dog= antecedent.

6. Tom's cat is named Maybelle Alice. She is very independent. She never obeys Tom. His dogs, on the other hand, obey him gladly. They like to please him.

She = pronoun cat= antecedent

PERSONAL PRONOUNS: AGREEMENT WITH

COLLECTIVE NOUNS:

EXAMPLES OF COLLECTIVE NOUNS

audience	couple	family	public
class	crowd	government	staff
committee	faculty	group	team

When a collective noun refers to a single impersonal unit, a singular gender-neutral pronoun (*it, its*) is used, as in (a).

(a) *My family* is large. *It* is composed of nine members

When a collective noun refers to a collection of various individuals, a plural pronoun (*they, them, their*) is used, as in (b).

(b) *My family* is loving and supportive. *They* are always ready to help me.

EXERCISE 6 p.136. Personal pronoun use with collective nouns.

Complete the sentences with pronouns. In some of the sentences, there is more than one possibility. Choose the appropriate singular or plural verb in parentheses where necessary.

1. I have a wonderful family. I love **them** very much, and they **love**(*loves, love*) me.
2. I looked up some information about the average American family. I found out that **it** (*consists, consist*) of 2.3 children.
3. The crowd at the soccer game was huge. **It** exceeded 100,000 people.
4. The crowd became more and more excited as the premier's motorcade approached. **They** began to shout and wave flags in the air.
5. The soccer team felt unhappy because **they** had lost in the closing moments of the game.
6. A basketball team is relatively small. **It** (*doesn't, don't*) have as many members as a baseball team.
7. The audience clapped enthusiastically. Obviously **they** had enjoyed the concert.
8. The audience filled the room to overflowing. **It** (*was, were*) larger than I had expected.
9. The class is planning a party for the last day of school. **They** (*is, are*) going to bring many different kinds of food and invite some of friends to celebrate with .
10. The class is too small. **It** (*is, are*) going to be canceled.

EXERCISE 8 p.137 . Preview of reflexive pronouns:

Complete the sentences with appropriate reflexive pronouns.

1. Everyone drew self-portraits. I drew a picture of **myself**
2. Ali drew a picture of **himself**
3. Rosa drew a picture of **herself**
4. The children drew pictures of **themselves**
5. We drew pictures of ourselves
6. Olga, you drew a picture of **yourself** , didn't you?
7. All of you drew pictures of **yourselves** , didn't you?
8. When one draws a picture of **oneself** , it is called a self-portrait.

Reflexive pronouns.

Complete the sentences with a word or expression from the list and an appropriate reflexive pronoun.

<i>angry at</i>	<i>enjoy</i>	<i>entertained</i>	<i>feeling sorry for</i>
<i>introduced</i>	<i>killed</i>	<i>laugh at</i>	<i>pat</i>
<i>promised</i>	<i>proud of</i>	<i>talking to</i>	<i>taught</i>

2. Did Roberto have a good time at the party? Did he **enjoy himself** .
3. All of you did a good job. You should be **proud of yourselves**
4. You did a good job, Barbara. You should **pat yourself** on the back.

5. A man down the street committed suicide. We were all shocked by the news that he had **killed himself**.

6. The children played very well without adult supervision. They **entertained themselves** by playing school.

7. I had always wanted to meet Mr. Anderson. When I saw him at a party last night, I walked over and **introduced myself** to him.

8. Nothing good ever comes from self-pity. You should stop **feeling sorry for yourself**, George, and start doing something to solve your problems.

9. People might think you're a little crazy, but **talking to your self** is one way to practice using English.

10. Humor can ease the trials and tribulations of life. Sometimes we have to be able to

11. Carol made several careless mistakes at work last week, and her boss is getting impatient with her. Carol has **laugh at ourselves** to do better work in the future.

12. Yesterday Fred's car ran out of gas. He had to walk a long way to a gas station. He is still **angry at himself** for forgetting to fill the tank.