

جامعة بغداد- كلية التربية للعلوم الصرفة ابن الهيثم

قسم الكيمياء

طلبة المرحلة الرابعة

الصباحي (ا، ب، ج) والمسائي (ا، ب)

English Language

Book: New headway plus (upper-Intermediate)

د.ميادة سمير

Unit -1

Learn about the **rules, examples, and exercises** of the different present tense forms **present simple and present continuous**.

➤ Present simple

Forms of the Present Simple

It is important to be aware of the third person singular (he/she/it) and other subjects (you/we/they) when forming the present simple because the form of the tense varies according to this:

- ❖ **First-person singular:** I see
- ❖ **Second-person singular:** You see
- ❖ **Third-person singular:** He/she/it sees (we add an **-s**)
- ❖ **First-person plural:** We see
- ❖ **Second-person plural:** You see
- ❖ **Third-person plural:** They see

The present tense is the **base form** of the verb:

I **work** in London.

But with the third person singular (she/he/it), we add an **-s**:

She **works** in London.

For a few verbs, the third-person singular ends with **–es** instead of **–s**. Typically, these are verbs whose root form ends in **o, ch, sh, th, ss, gh, z**.

Third-person singular: He goes to London (note the **–es**)

She teaches the kids Maths.

➤ Present simple questions

We use **do** and **does** to make **questions** with the present simple. We use the auxiliary do followed by the subject and the bare infinitive (the basic form of a verb) in all persons except the third person singular. In the third person singular (*she/he/it*), we use does:

❖ Look at these questions:

Do you play the piano?

Does Jack play football?

Do Rita and Angela live in Manchester?

➤ Present simple negatives

In the negative, we use the auxiliary **do + not** followed by the bare infinitive (the basic form of a verb) in all persons except the third person singular. In the third person singular we use **does + not**:

Look at these sentences:-

| Subject | Auxiliary | not | Verb (bare infinitive) |
|-------------------|-----------|-----|------------------------|
| I, You, We , They | do | not | work well |
| He, She , It | does | not | work well |

Examples:-

I like tennis but I **don't like** football.

I **don't play** the piano but I play the guitar.

They **don't work** at the weekend.

John **doesn't live** in Manchester.

Angela **doesn't drive** to work. She goes by bus.

➔ **Notice**

The contracted forms **don't** and **doesn't** are often used instead of **do not** and **does not** in spoken and in informal written language

❑ **Exercise;** Write the correct word with do/ does

1. A: -----they live in a house or a flat?

B: They live in a flat in London, near my college.

2. A: ----- Sara's aunt live alone?

B: No, She shares the flat with her sister.

3. A: -----he go to the same college as you?

B: No, he is a bit older than me. He has got a job.

4. A: ----- Alex and David work at the weekend?

B: Yes, they work in a café on Saturday and Sunday mornings.

5. A: -----your brother have a girlfriend at the moment?

B: He does! Her name is Adele.

6. A: ----- Laura come from London?

B: No, she is from Scotland but she came here to study.

➤ The verb Be in the present simple

The verb **be** has irregular present tense forms. In the present simple, the auxiliaries **do** and **does** are not used in the negative and questioning if the main verb is **be**:

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I am at home. You are at home. He/She/It is at home We are at home. You are at home. They are at home. | I <u>am not</u> at home. You <u>are not</u> at home. He/She/It <u>is not</u> at home. We <u>are not</u> at home. You <u>are not</u> at home. They <u>are not</u> at home. | <u>Am</u> I at home? <u>Are</u> you at home? <u>Is</u> he/she/it at home? <u>Are</u> we at home? <u>Are</u> you at home? <u>Are</u> they at home? |

➔ Notice

The contracted forms **isn't** and **aren't** often used instead of **is not** and **are not**, and **'s**, **'m**, and **'re** instead of **is**, **am** and **are** in spoken and in informal written language

❑ **Exercise;** make a question with 'be'.

1. She / a teacher?
 2. Harry and Lucy / from London?
 3. I / early?
 4. You / thirsty?
 5. She / on the bus?
 6. We / on time?
 7. Pedro / from Spain?
 8. They / in Tokyo?
 9. The children / at school?
 10. I / right?
 11. We / in the right place?
-

➔ **Answers**

| |
|------------------------------------|
| 1. Is she a teacher? |
| 2. Are Harry and Lucy from London? |
| 3. Am I early? |
| 4. Are you thirsty? |
| 5. Is she on the bus? |
| 6. Are we on time? |
| 7. Is Pedro from Spain? |
| 8. Are they in Tokyo? |
| 9. Are the children at school? |
| 10. Am I right? |
| 11. Are we in the right place? |

❑ **Exercise;** Make sentences with 'be' using the short forms (choose positive, negative or question).

1. (Oliver / be / French)
2. (Henry / be / a footballer?)

3. (where / be / Bella?)
 4. (Daniel and Tom / not / be / journalists)
 5. (we / not / be / singers)
 6. (you / be / a nurse?)
 7. (they / be / from Libya)
 8. (how / be / your mother?)
 9. (Stella and Hannah / be / thirsty)
 10. (how long / be / the film?)
 11. (he / be / handsome)
 12. (I / not / be / English)
 13. (you / not / be / a doctor)
 14. (Lillian / not / be / Italian)
 15. (Alexander / not / be / my brother)
 16. (you / not / be / Egyptian)
-

→ Answers

| |
|-----------------------------|
| 1. He is French. |
| 2. Is Henry a footballer? |
| 3. Where is Bella? |
| 4. They aren't journalists. |
| 5. We aren't singers. |
| 6. Are you a nurse? |
| 7. They're from Libya. |
| 8. How's your mother? |
| 9. They're thirsty. |
| 10. How long is the film? |
| 11. He's handsome. |
| 12. I'm not English. |
| 13. You aren't a doctor. |
| 14. She isn't Italian. |
| 16. He isn't my brother. |
| 17. You aren't Egyptian. |

☐ **Exercise;** Use the correct verbs to complete the paragraph about Angela

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----|-------|-------|------|---------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| gets | is | works | likes | goes | watches | goes | reads | works | stays |
|------|----|-------|-------|------|---------|------|-------|-------|-------|

Angela ----- a nurse. She ----- at Liverpool City Hospital. Every morning she ----- to her work on the bus. She ----- from nine in the morning until five in the evening. She usually ----- home at about six o'clock. Most evenings she ----- at home and ----- television or ----- a book, but sometimes she ----- out with her friends to the cinema or to a café. At the weekend she ----- to go for a walk in the country or to go swimming in the pool near her home

☐ **Exercise;** use the correct verbs to complete the paragraph about Jack.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|------|-------|----|------|------|------|
| Is/'s | am/'m | come | live | am/'m | go | have | love | play |
|-------|-------|------|------|-------|----|------|------|------|

My name ----- Jack. I ----- nineteen years old. I ----- from Manchester but I ----- in London. I ----- a student and I ----- to London University. I ----- two brothers and a sister. I ----- football , and I ----- every weekend.

☐ **Exercise;** fill in the correct form of the verb.

1. Every year his family _____ to Europe for two weeks. (go)
2. Tammy and Jen _____ a Pilates class on Wednesday mornings.(take)
3. _____ that airline _____ to Paris? (fly)
4. The semester _____ until the end of June. (not finish)
5. Tony usually _____ to call his mother in the mornings. (try)
6. The shops _____ until 21:00. (not close)
7. Gerard _____ the ball and _____ it into the net. (receive/kick)

8. _____ times a day _____ you _____ your dogs for a walk? (take)
 9. _____ he always _____ his cell phone for long distance calls? (use)

→ **Answers**

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. goes | 2. take | 3. Does/fly |
| 4. doesn't finish | 5. tries | 6. don't close |
| 7. receives/kicks | 8. How many/do/take | 9. Does/use |

Unit 2

○ **We use the present simple to talk about:**

❑ **A situation** that we think is **permanent** situations. (present continuous for temporary situations.)

- ✓ She works in a bank.
- ✓ I don't like mushrooms.
- ✓ David lives in London.

❑ **Habits or things** that we do **regularly**, in this case we often use adverbs of frequency (such as 'often', 'always' and 'sometimes'), as well as expressions like 'every Sunday' or 'twice a month'.

Examples:-

- ✓ He goes to football practice every weekend.
- ✓ They go to church on Sundays.
- ✓ They often sleep late on Saturdays
- ✓ I sometimes go to the cinema.
- ✓ She always plays football.

❑ something that is **always true**:

Examples:-

- ✓ The human body contains 206 bones.

- ✓ Light travels at almost 300,000 kilometers per second.
- ✓ The sun sets in the west
- ✓ They produce lasers for cosmetic surgery.

Future Uses

- ❑ We use the present simple to talk about the future when we are discussing **a timetable**. Usually, the timetable is fixed by an organization, not by us.
- ✓ School begins at nine tomorrow.
- ✓ What time does the film start?
- ✓ The plane doesn't arrive at seven. It arrives at seven thirty.

Level: advanced

We sometimes use the present simple to talk about the past when we are:

- **telling a story:**

*I was walking down the street the other day when suddenly this man **comes up** to me and **tells** me he **has lost** his wallet and **asks** me to lend him some money. Well, he **looks** a bit dangerous so I'm not sure what to do and while we **are standing there** ...*

- **summarizing a book, film or play:**

*Harry Potter **goes** to Hogwarts School. He **has** two close friends, Jack and ...*

*Shakespeare's Hamlet **is** the Prince of Denmark. One night he **sees** his father's ghost. The ghost **tells him he has been murdered** ...*

Unit -3

➤ Present continuous

➔ First, we use the present continuous for things that are happening at the moment of speaking. These things usually last for quite a short time and they are not finished when we are talking about them. Take a look at an example of action in a larger sense:-

Raj's younger brother is arriving at the restaurants one hour late because his football team, Amigos, won the national championship early today. As he is walking into Restaurant, he is yelling goodbye to his teammates outside, and Raj hopes he doesn't cause a scene since he is always embarrassing him in public.

- ❑ Basically, the present continuous tense is formed by adding **-ing** to the base verb Formula.

❑ Present Continuous Positive Form

The structure of the positive form is;

- Subject+ helping verb+ main verb+ object
- Subject+ [am, is, are] + (base form of a verb+ing) + object

Examples:-

- ✓ Peter is working in the garden at the moment.
- ✓ We are meeting Tom at five o'clock.

❑ Present Continuous Negative Form

- Subject+ helping verb+ not + main verb+ object
- Subject + (am, are, is) + not + (base form of a verb +ing) + object

Examples:-

- ✓ Mary isn't watching TV now. She's outside.
- ✓ They aren't working at the moment. They're on a break.

❑ Present continuous question Form

We make questions by putting am, is or are in front of the subject;

- Helping verb +subject+ + main verb+ object
- (am, are, is) + subject + (base form of a verb +ing) + object +question form(?)

Examples:-

- ✓ Are they coming to your party?
- ✓ Is he cooking some food?
- ✓ Are you doing your work?

For 'wh' questions, just put the question word at the front:

Wh Questions

- ✓ Why you are eating chocolate?
- ✓ What are you studying now?
- ✓ When is he working?
- ✓ What is she doing?
- ✓ Why is it raining?
- ✓ Who are we meeting?
- ✓ How are they travelling?

❑ Present continuous: uses

- ❖ **To express the idea that something is happening now
(UNFINISHED ACTIONS), at this very moment.**

We use the present continuous with normal verbs to talk about things that are happening at the moment of speaking. These things usually last for short time and they are not finished when we are talking about them. These two words 'now' and 'at the moment' refer to the moment of speaking and are often used with the present continuous.

Examples:-

- ✓ Please be quiet. The children are sleeping.
- ✓ What are you doing?" "I am reading a book."
- ✓ You are learning English now

- ✓ She's taking a shower at the moment.
- ✓ Please call back as we are eating dinner right now.

It's also possible to use the present continuous without these time expressions depending on the situation.

Examples:-

- ✓ Daren is studying for the test.
- ✓ Julie is sleeping

❖ To express the temporary or new habits

We can use the present continuous for temporary or new habits. We often use this with expressions like 'these days' or 'at the moment'.

Examples:-

- ✓ He is eating a lot these days.
- ✓ At the moment, you are smoking too much.
- ✓ I'm not drinking much coffee these days. I'm trying to cut down. (new habits)

❖ To express the temporary states

We can also use this tense for other kinds of temporary states, even if the action isn't happening at this moment. Use with: at the moment, for a few weeks, for a couple of months.

Examples:-

- ✓ John is working in a restaurant until he finds a job in his field. (He might not be working now.)
- ✓ Her mother's living with her at the moment. She's just come out of hospital.
- ✓ I'm living in London for a couple of months.
- ✓ She's staying with her friend for a week.
- ✓ Who is looking after the children while you're here?

❑ **Exercises;** match the explanations with the requests.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| I'm trying to do my homework. | We're just eating our dinner. | I'm feeling sick. |
| Ray's taking a shower at the moment. | I'm having problems with my car today. | I am leaving the office now. |

- 1- Will you please be quiet?
- 2- Can I phone you later?
- 3- Could you stop the car, please?
- 4- Can I take a message instead of him?
- 5- Is it OK if we take a taxi?
- 6- Would you start cooking the dinner?

❖ **To express the idea that something is happening in the future plans or arrangements:**

We can also use the Present Continuous tense to talk about the future - if we add a future word! We must add (or understand from the context) a future word. We only use the Present Continuous tense to talk about the future when we have planned to do something before we speak. We have already made a decision and a plan before speaking

"Future words" include, 'next', 'tomorrow', 'at + time', 'on + day', 'in + month' + 'later', or 'tonight'.

Examples:-

- ✓ We're meeting next Thursday to discuss the issue.

- ✓ I'm meeting my father tomorrow.
- ✓ We're going to the beach at the weekend.
- ✓ I'm leaving at three Today.
- ✓ I'm presenting at two o'clock tomorrow.
- ✓ She isn't having lunch with Peter on Monday.
- ✓ Aren't you playing tennis on Saturday?
- ✓ We aren't moving to Cambridge in July.

➤ To express a gradual change

We use the present continuous to talk about something which is changing, growing or developing:

Examples:-

- ✓ The children are growing up quickly.
- ✓ The climate is changing rapidly.
- ✓ Your English is improving.
- ✓ Recent evidence suggests that the economic situation is improving.

Unit -4

❑ **Exercise;** conjugate the verb in parentheses in the present continuous tense. In the case of questions, use the indicated subject as well.

1. Alexander _____ (study) for his exams at the moment.
2. Where _____ (you meet) Tim next week?
3. She _____ (not play) Golf tomorrow.
4. They _____ (make) dinner now.
5. The company (not finish) the plans this week.
6. She _____ (eat) oysters for lunch right now.
7. David _____ (not fly) to New York next week.
8. I _____ (work) on a special report today.
9. We _____ (not cook) dinner this evening because we're eating out.

10. _____ (Tom drive) to work right now?
11. Alice _____ (read) a new book at the moment.
12. They _____ (not prepare) for the science exam at the moment.
13. When _____ (you have) lunch tomorrow?
14. We _____ (joke)!
15. _____ (they give) a party this weekend?
16. Susan _____ (make) the decision at 3 o'clock this afternoon.
17. People _____ (play) tennis golf on a beautiful day like this!
18. What _____ (you do)?!
19. He _____ (bake) a cake at the moment.
20. Which motel _____ (they stay) at now?

→ Answers

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| is studying | are you meeting | isn't playing | are making |
| isn't finishing | is eating | isn't flying | am working |
| aren't cooking | Is Tom driving | is reading | aren't preparing |
| are joking! | Are they giving | is making | Are they giving |
| are playing | are you doing | is baking | are they staying |

☐ **Exercise;** conjugate Choose the correct time expression used with the present continuous tense.

1. They are cooking dinner (on the moment / now).
2. My sister is studying for a test (at the moment / in the moment).
3. We're meeting Brian (on / at) three o'clock.
4. (Currently / Current) we're working on the Anderson account.
5. They aren't coming for dinner (this / at) evening.
6. Susan is playing tennis with Mary (now / then).
7. They're enjoying dinner (at / next) the moment.
8. What are you doing (tomorrow / yesterday) afternoon?
9. Henry is making the presentation (at / on) Wednesday.
10. Our teacher is helping us with grammar (that / this) morning.
11. We're finishing the business report (today / yesterday).

12. The clock is striking twelve o'clock right (now / soon). It's time to go!
13. Frank is flying to Chicago (this / that) morning.
14. We're reading that book (at the moment / on the moment).
15. Thomas is presenting at the meeting (on / in) April.
16. She's mowing the lawn (now / moment).
17. They're developing a new product (this / last) month.

→ Answers

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. now | 2. at the moment | 3. at three o'clock | 4. currently |
| 5. this evening | 6. now | 7. at the moment | 8. tomorrow afternoon |
| 9. on Wednesday | 10. this morning | 11. today | 12. now |
| 13. this morning | 14. at the moment | 15. in April | |

→ No Present Continuous with Stative Verbs

→ There is a certain type of verb that cannot be used in any continuous tense, including the present continuous tense. These are called stative verbs, also known as state-of-being verbs or non-continuous verbs.

→ Stative verbs are general less like actions such as talk, drive, play, etc...

→ Stative verbs are more like states or feelings. They describe continual states of mind, such as opinions, needs, or awareness, it sounds odd to put them in a continuous tense. Avoid using the stative verbs in the present continuous such as 'be', 'seem', 'taste', etc.

Examples,

He seems happy.

This tastes very sweet.

It doesn't appear to be difficult.

➔ Some stative verbs can be used as action verbs so there are some exception

For example, 'smell'

It smells good. (stative verb)

He is smelling the roses. (action verb)

Stative verbs include:

➤ verbs of **thinking and feeling**:-

| | |
|---------|-------------------|
| believe | realize |
| dislike | recognize |
| know | remember |
| like | suppose |
| love | think (= believe) |
| hate | understand |
| prefer | want |
| wish | |

➤ **Verbs of the senses**:-

| |
|--------------|
| appear |
| feel |
| look |
| seem |
| <u>smell</u> |
| sound |
| taste |

Others:-

| |
|----------|
| agree |
| be |
| belong |
| disagree |
| need |
| owe |
| own |
| possess |

We normally use the simple instead:

I understand you. (NOT *I am understanding you.*)

This cake tastes wonderful. (NOT *This cake is tasting wonderful.*)

- ☐ **Exercise;** why is the present continuous used in these sentences? Match each sentence with an explanation.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| a- a future plan or arrangement | c- something changing , growing or developing |
| b- an activity at the moment of speaking | d- something temporary |

- 1- She's buying a new laptop on next Thursday.-----
- 2- Recent evidence suggests that the economic situation is improving.-----
- 3- I'm staying at the Hotel Monopoly.-----
- 4- I'm just getting off the train.-----

Level: advanced

We can use the present continuous to talk about the **past** when we are:

- **telling a story:**

*The other day I'm just **walking** down the street when suddenly this man comes up to me and asks me to lend him some money. Well, he's **carrying** a big stick and he looks a bit dangerous, so I'm **wondering** what to do ...*

- **summarising** a book, film or play:

*Harry Potter is a pupil at Hogwarts school. One day when he **is playing** Quidditch he sees a strange object in the sky. He wonders what **is happening**..*

What's the difference between Present Simple and Present Continuous?

| Present Simple | Present Continuous |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Things which are always true: Water boils at 100 degrees. | Things which are happening at the moment of speaking: The water is boiling now, so you can put in the pasta. |
| Permanent situations (or nearly permanent; true for a few years at least): Julie lives in London. | Temporary situations: Julie is living in Paris for a few months (usually she lives in London). Situations which are slowly changing: I'm getting better and better at speaking English. |
| Habits or things we do regularly: | Temporary or new habits: |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>I drink coffee every morning.</p> | <p>I'm drinking too much coffee these days because I'm so busy at work.</p> <p>Annoying habits (usually with 'always'):</p> <p>My flatmate is always leaving the kitchen in a mess!</p> |
| <p>Future events which are part of a timetable:</p> <p>My plane leaves at eight tonight.</p> <p>To talk about the future after certain words ('when' 'until' 'after' 'before' 'as soon as'):</p> <p>I'll call you when I get home.</p> | <p>Definite future plans:</p> <p>I'm meeting John after class today.</p> |
| <p>To talk about what happens in books, plays and films:</p> <p>At the end of the book, the detective catches the killer.</p> | <p>To talk about people in pictures and photos:</p> <p>In this photo, my mother is walking beside a lake.</p> |

Remember:

- We use the present simple with [stative verbs](#). We can't use any continuous tense (including the present continuous tense, of course) with stative verbs.

Unit -5

Learn about the **rules, examples, and exercises** of the different present tense forms **present perfect**

➤ Present perfect

The present perfect is formed using **has/have + past participle** of a verb. The past participle of the verb is formed generally by adding **–ed** or **–d** to the root of the verb. For instance, talked, leaned, wiped, mixed, etc. However, the English language does contain a few verbs that have irregular past participles. For instance, done, won, eaten, gone, thought, etc. (etc = etcetera بمعنى الى اخره). Generally, you use have for all subjects except the singular third-person, which instead uses has.

First-person: I have come a long way.

Second person: You have come a long way.

Third-person plural: They have come a long way.

Third-person singular: He/she/it has come a long way

➤ We use the present perfect:

➔ The present perfect tense for **statements**

For general statements, the most common use of the present perfect have or has plus the past participle form of the main verb. [have/has] + [past participle]

Examples,

- ✓ You have seen that movie many times.
- ✓ We've broken up before, but this time feels different.

➔ The present perfect tense for **negatives**

To use the present perfect tense in the negative, simply add the negative word (like **not** or **never**) after the auxiliary verb but before the past participle.

[have/has] + [negative] + [past participle]

Examples,

- ✓ I have not slept well since exams started.
- ✓ My Midwestern friend has never seen the ocean.
- ✓

➔ This construction works for neither, nor sentences.

For example,

- ✓ It's 11 in the morning, and she has **neither** eaten breakfast **nor** gotten dressed.
- ❖ Please note that it's clearest to avoid contractions of ('ve) instead of have when using the present perfect tense with the negative.

For example,

- ✓ I l've not seen the Eiffel Tower. **Incorrect**
- ✓ I have not seen the Eiffel Tower. Or I haven't seen the Eiffel Tower. **Correct**

➔ The present perfect tense for **questions**

When asking a question in the present perfect tense, the auxiliary verb comes first, followed by the subject, and then the past participle of the main verb. This follows a similar construction as questions with the auxiliary verb do, which also comes before the subject.

[have/has] + [subject] + [past participle]

Examples,

- ✓ Have you eaten dinner yet?
- ✓ Has the party started?

We use the present perfect to describe an event or action that started in the past but continues up to the present (a link between the present and the past).

How Do You Actually Use the Present Perfect?

The present perfect tense is used in the following situations:

- **Unfinished Actions; for something that** started in the past **and** continues in the present (has not yet been completed):

When you want to talk about something that started happening in the past but continues during the time of speaking, use the present perfect tense. Usually we use it answer the equation of 'how long'

- ➔ After a clause with the present perfect we often use a clause with since ' or 'for'. to show when something started in the past:

- **Since and For – Uses**

Since -. We use 'since' with a fixed time in the past (2004, April 23rd, last Monday). The fixed time can be another action, which is in the past simple (since I was at school, since I arrived).

For example:

It has been raining since 2.00 PM.

In the above example, a particular time is given which is 2.00 PM so we have used 'since'.

For – We use 'for' with a period of time (2 hours, three years, six months).

For example:

I have been living there for a month.

Examples:-

- ✓ I have lived in Mumbai since 1995. (It means you are still living in Mumbai)
- ✓ The professor has taught here for two decades.
- ✓ She has lived in Liverpool all her life.
- ✓ We have all studied English for a long time.
- ✓ My English has really improved since I moved to Australia.
- ✓ She's lived in London for three years.
- ✓ I've worked here for six months
- ✓ Japanese has become one of the most popular courses at the university since the Asian studies program was established.

➤ **A finished action with a result in the present (focus on result).**

We often use the present perfect to talk about something that happened in the recent past, but that is still important now.

- ✓ I have lost my keys (The result is that I can't get into my house now).
- ✓ She has hurt her leg (so she can't play tennis today).
- ✓ They have missed the bus (so they will be late).

Time Expressions in Present Perfect Tense

Time expressions help understand when an action happened. In the present perfect tense, words like “already,” “yet,” “for,” “since,” “just,” “ever,” and “never” are used to give clear time context.

Already is used in positive sentences to show that something has happened sooner than expected, For example, “She has already finished her homework.”

Yet is used in negative sentences and questions to talk about something that hasn't happened but is expected to. For example, "Has he finished his homework yet?" and "He has not finished his homework yet."

Just is used to indicate a recently completed action. For example, "She has just finished her lunch." It highlights that the action happened in the very recent past

Ever and Never

Ever is used in questions and negative sentences to refer to any time up to now. For example, "Have you ever visited France?" It asks about any past experience.

Never is used to mean not at any time. For instance, "He has never visited France." It means not once in the past timeframe.

➤ **Finished Actions; when we are talking about Life experience.**

These are actions or events that happened sometime during a person's life. It is like saying, "I **have the experience of...**" It can also use this tense to say that **you have never had a certain experience.** We don't say when the experience happened, and the person needs to be alive now.

⊙ We often use the adverb **ever** to talk about experience up to the present

⊙ We use **never** for the negative form

➔ Remember that with the present perfect tense you can also place the adverb 'ever' and 'never' between the auxiliary verb and the past participle. [have/has] + [adverb] + [past participle].

Examples:-

✓ I have the experience of living in Canada for five years.

The same meaning of saying;

I have lived in Canada for five years. I lived there from 1995 to 2000.

- ❖ If you use the present perfect tense "have lived", it means you have experienced living in Canada.

- ✓ I have the experience of playing the guitar ever since I was a teenager.

The same meaning of saying

I have played the guitar ever since I was a teenager

- ❖ If you use the present perfect tense "have played", it means you have experienced playing the guitar.

- ✓ He has written three books and he is working on another one.

- ❖ This sentence means that you have experienced of writing books

- ✓ I have never been to France.

- ❖ This sentence means that you have not had the experience of going to France.

- ✓ My last birthday was the worst day I have ever had.

- ❖ This sentence means that think to myself the last birthday could be the worst day of my life.

➔ Also we can use the word ever (in questions)

For example,

- ✓ **Have** you **ever met** George?

Yes, but I **have never met** his wife.

- ✓ Have you ever seen a ghost?

- ✓ A: Has there ever been a war in the United States?

B: Yes, there has been a war in the United States.

➤ To talk about an unfinished time word (this month, this week, today).
The period of time is still continuing.

Sometimes, we can do this with expressions such as **this week/month/year, today, up to now, now that I am 18**, etc. All these adverbials refer to a time which is not yet finished.

"This week /month/year" includes the present moment, and indicates the action has been going on all this week, up to today.

Examples:-

- ✓ My car has broken down three times this week.
- ✓ I haven't seen her this month.
- ✓ She's drunk three cups of coffee today.
- ✓ I've already moved house twice this year!
- ✓ Have you seen Helen today?
- ✓ We have bought a new car this week.

But we **CANNOT** use the present perfect with specific time expressions and which refer to a finished past time such as **yesterday, one year ago, last week/month/year, in 2017, when I was younger, when I was a child, when I lived in Japan, at that moment, that day, one day**, etc.

Examples:-

- ✓ *I **have** seen that film ~~yesterday~~. **Incorrect***
- ✓ *We **have** just **bought** a new car ~~last week~~. **Incorrect***
- ✓ *~~When we were children~~ we **have been** to California. **Incorrect***

❑ **Exercise;** Look at the time adverbial (in CAPITALS) in each sentence. Does it refer to a finished past time or to a time which is not yet finished?

1. My grandparents moved to the United States IN 1968.
 - finished past time
 - not finished
2. They're still in the US, so they've lived there FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS.
 - finished past time

- not finished
- 3. My grandparents came to visit us LAST WEEK.
 - finished past time
 - not finished
- 4. Sorry, Tom hasn't come to work TODAY. Can I phone him?
 - finished past time
 - not finished
- 5. They've visited us every summer SINCE I WAS BORN.
 - finished past time
 - not finished
- 6. Sorry, Greg went out FIFTEEN MINUTES AGO. Can I take a message?
 - finished past time
 - not finished
- 7. I've received 25 emails THIS MORNING, most of them spam!
 - finished past time
 - not finished
- 8. He has been to the zoo thrice THIS MONTH
 - finished past time
 - not finished

➔ **Answers**

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. finished past time | 2. not finished | 3. finished past time |
| 4. not finished | 5. not finished | 6. finished past time |
| 7. not finished | 8. not finished | |

➤ **An action that was completed very recently (often used with time adverbials)**

We can also use the present perfect to talk about something that completed very recently

Certain adverbials; **recently**, **just**, **only just**, and **now** which refer to the **recent past**. Even though the action happened in the past, it was so recent that it's directly connected to the present. These cases usually use these adverbs to show that the action happened not long ago.

على الرغم من أن الإجراء حدث في الماضي ، إلا أنه كان حديثاً إلى حد أنه مرتبط بشكل مباشر بالحاضر. تستخدم هذه الظروف الزمنية لتوضيح أن الإجراء حدث منذ فترة ليست طويلة

The adverb **just**—has special rules for where placed between the auxiliary verb and the past participle. [have/has] + [adverb] + [past participle]

Examples,

- ✓ I shouldn't eat anymore because I've just brushed my teeth
- ✓ Scientists have recently discovered a new breed of monkey.
- ✓ We have just got back from our holidays.
- ✓ We've finished practice now, so let's go home.

➔ Or adverbials which **include the present**:-

- **so far** , **until now** , **up to now**
- **yet** (in **questions and negatives**)
- **so far** (some time used in the **negatives sentences**)

❖ The adverb **yet**, used often with a negative or in questions, almost always comes at the end of a sentence or clause.

Examples,

- ✓ Where have you been up to now?
- ✓ A: Have you finished your homework yet?
B: No, so far I've only done my history.
- ✓ Sadly, he hasn't finished the race yet.
- ✓ Have you finished your homework yet?

❑ **Exercise**; choose the correct time adverbials to complete the sentences.

1- A: Do you know where Adam is? B: Yes, I've ____ seen him. He's in the kitchen.

- yet
- ever
- just

2- A: Have you finished reading that book? B: Finished? I haven't started it ____!

- yet
- ever
- just

3- He promised to write to me once a week but ____ I've only received a postcard.

- just
- ever
- until now

4- A: Liz is looking very healthy these days. B: Yes, she's ____ started yoga classes.

- until now
- so far
- recently

5- A: Have you ____ been in a helicopter? B: Yes. Once was enough!

- ever
- never
- so far

6 - ____ I've been to six countries in Europe and next week I'll see three more!

- Up to now
- Only just
- Yet

7- A: Can I have a cup of tea? B: I've ____ come home. You make it!

- o so far
- o yet
- o only just

8-Jackie sent off more than 20 job applications last month, but ____ she hasn't had any replies.

- o so far
- o yet
- o never

→ Answers

| | | | |
|---------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1- Just | 2- yet | 3- until now | 4-recently |
| 5- ever | 6- up to now | 5- only just | 6- so far |

- To list the accomplishments of individuals and humanity. You can't mention a specific time.

Examples:-

- ✓ Man **has walked** on the Moon.
- ✓ Doctors **have cured** many deadly diseases.
- ✓ Scientists **have split** the atom.

- To describe an action done repeatedly at an indefinite time in the past.
For Example,

- ✓ They have visited London multiple times.
- ✓ I have seen that movie twenty times.
- ✓ My car has broken down four times this month.
- ✓ There have been many earthquakes in California.
- ✓ The baby has slept two times since his mother left.

- ➔ A finished action with a result in the present (focus on result).

We often use the present perfect to talk about something that happened in the recent past, but that is still true or important now.

- ✓ I've lost my keys (so I can't get into my house).
- ✓ She's hurt her leg (so she can't play tennis today).
- ✓ They've missed the bus (so they will be late).

○ **Differences between have been and have gone**

We use both 'been' and 'gone' as the past participle of 'be and go', but in slightly different conditions.

❖ **We use have/has been when someone has gone to a place and returned:**

- ✓ A: Where have you been?
B: I 've just been out to the supermarket.
- ✓ A: Have you ever been to San Francisco?
B: *No, but I 've been to Los Angeles.*
- ✓ I 've been to Paris (in my life, but now I'm in London, where I live).
- ✓ She has been to school today (but now she's back at home).

❖ **We use have/has gone when the person went to the place and is at the place now:**

- ✓ A: Where's Maria? I haven't seen her for weeks.
B: She's gone to Paris for a week. She'll be back tomorrow.
- ✓ A: Where's John?
B: He's gone to the shops (he's at the shops now).
- ✓ Julie has gone to Mexico (now she's in Mexico).
- ✓ They 've gone to Japan for three weeks (now they're in Japan).

❑ **Exercise;** choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- 1-Your hair looks nice. Have you ____ to the hairdresser's?
o been

- o gone
- 2-I've ____ to the shop but there was no bread. Sorry!
- o been
- o gone
- 3-Keith's ____ to the shop to get some bread. He'll be back in five minutes.
- o been
- o gone
- 4-Reginald's ____ to Istanbul on business five or six times this year.
- o been
- o gone
- 5-Ms Evans isn't in her office. She's probably ____ home.
- o been
- o gone
- 6-Where's my passport ____? I can't find it anywhere.
- o been
- o gone

→ **Answers**

| | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1-been | 2-been | 3-gone |
| 4-been | 5-gone | 6-gone |

- ☐ **Exercise;** complete the sentences with a verb from the box in present perfect or past simple.

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|------|-------|
| be | finish | stop | watch |
| not smoke | enjoy | win | live |

1. She smoking two months ago.
2. She for two months.
3. you ever to Florence?
4. you that TV show last night?

5. They still live in that town. They there for ages.
6. A friend of mine the lottery three years ago.
7. When you your homework?
8. They themselves at the party last summer.

→ Answers

1. She **stopped** smoking two months ago.
2. She **hasn't smoked** for two months.
3. **Have** you ever **been** to Florence?
4. Did you **watch** that TV show last night?
5. They still live in that town. They have **lived** there for ages.
6. A friend of mine **won** the lottery three years ago.
7. When did you **finish** your homework?
8. They **enjoyed** themselves at the party last summer

☐ **Exercise;** circle the correct tense to use in the sentences below.

1. The baby [has grown / grew] two kilograms since his placement in his adoptive family.
2. The seagull نورس طائر مائي [has flown / flew] South at the start of last winter.
3. When the clock struck six, the church bells [have rung / rang].
4. The naughty little boy [has scared / scared] every teacher he's had since he came in this school.
5. She [has learned / learned] to bake a cake, so now she can make her son's birthday cake at minimal cost.
6. Mrs. Bowman [has given / gave] her class the greatest volume of homework they've ever seen.
7. The sisters [have seen / saw] The Gilmore Girls TV series more than half a dozen times.
8. The writer [has lived / lived] on a farm since she was born; no wonder her books about farm animals seem so realistic.

9. The airplane [has just landed / just landed] at Changi International Airport.
Do you hear it?
10. The students [studied / have studied] their lesson, so they should be fine
taking the exam now.

➔ **Answers**

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1.hasgrown | 2.flew | 3.rang | 4.has scared | 5.has learned |
| 6. has given | 7. have seen | 8.has lived | 9. has just landed | 10. have studied |

☐ **Exercise;** match the answers with the questions.

| |
|--------------------------------------------------|
| • Sure, you can borrow it now. I've finished it. |
| • He's in hospital. He's broken his leg!. |
| • We've decided to spend a week in Paris. |
| • I know the name but I've never met her. |
| • No, thanks. I've had enough. |
| • No, I'm not. I think somebody's taken my bag! |

- 1- Could I borrow that book some time? It looks really interesting.
- 2- Why isn't Ben at work today?
- 3- Do you know Mary Johnson in the sales department?
- 4- Where are you going on holiday this year?
- 5- Would you like some more ice cream?
- 6- Are you all right?

☐ **Exercise;** Fill in the correct form of the verb given: **Past or Present Perfect**

Simple

1. So far, Jill _____ almost half of the book. **(READ)**
2. Do you know who _____ the telephone? – It _____ Alexander Graham Bell. **(INVENT, BE)**
3. On her trip across Asia, Mum _____ three countries up to now. **(VISIT)**
4. How many books _____ in the last few years? **(HE WRITE)**
5. Martha lives in Dublin. She has _____ there her whole life, ever since her dad _____ a few years ago. **(LIVE, DIE)**
6. Paul and Gina _____ an hour ago. They _____ problems with their flight. **(ARRIVE, HAVE)**
7. Drugs _____ a huge problem in the United States. **(BECOME)**
8. Granddad _____ in hospital since Monday. He _____ in hospital before. **(BE, NEVER BE)**
9. _____ the Queen in person? No, but I _____ Prince Andrew at a concert a few months ago. **(YOU EVER SEE, SEE)**
10. Mozart _____ over 600 pieces of music during his lifetime. **(WRITE)**
11. They _____ to Spain on holiday last summer **(GO)**
12. I'm hungry. I _____ anything for hours. **(NOT EAT)**
13. I _____ my key and can't find it anywhere. **(LOSE)**
14. He _____ as a war correspondent during the second Iraq war. **(WORK)**
15. I _____ a huge meal for lunch and simply can't eat anything at the moment. **(HAVE)**
16. It _____ yet this week, but last week it really _____ a lot. **(NOT RAIN, RAIN)**

17. According to her statement, she _____ at the Crown Hotel from last Monday to Thursday. (**STAY**)
18. Who _____ at the cinema last night? (**YOU MEET**)
19. I don't need any new driving lessons. I _____ the test. (**ALREADY PASS**)
20. Fortunately, I _____ any bones. (**NEVER BREAK**)
21. My cousins _____ in Dublin since their childhood.
Marvin _____ to America when he was 16 but only _____ there for a few years. Then he _____ back to Ireland. (**BE, GO, STAY, COME**)
22. I _____ the car. Now it looks great! (**WASH**)
23. She _____ smoking a few months ago. (**STOP**)
24. Back in March, I _____ enough money to buy a new car. (**NOT HAVE**)
25. Scientist _____ a major discovery in medicine. (**JUST MAKE**)

➔ **Answers**

1. So far, Jill **has read** almost half of the book.
2. Do you know who **invented** the telephone? – It **was** Alexander Graham Bell.
3. On her trip across Asia, Mum **has visited** three countries up to now.
4. How many books **has he written** in the last few years?
5. Martha lives in Dublin. She **has lived** there her whole life, ever since her dad **died** a few years ago.
6. Paul and Gina **arrived** an hour ago. They **had** problems with their flight.

7. Drugs have become a huge problem in the United States.
8. Granddad has been in hospital since Monday. He has never been in hospital before.
9. Have you ever seen the Queen in person? No, but I saw Prince Andrew at a concert a few months ago.
10. Mozart wrote over 600 pieces of music during his lifetime.
11. They went to Spain on holiday last summer
12. I'm hungry. I haven't eaten anything for hours.
13. I have lost my key and can't find it anywhere.
14. He worked as a war correspondent during the second Iraq war.
15. I had a huge meal for lunch and simply can't eat anything at the moment.
16. It hasn't rained yet this week, but last week it really rained a lot.
17. According to her statement, she stayed at the Crown Hotel from last Monday to Thursday.
18. Who did you meet at the cinema last night?
19. I don't need any new driving lessons. I have already passed the test.
20. Fortunately, I have never broken any bones.
21. My cousins have been in Dublin since their childhood. Marvin went to America when he was 16 but only stayed there for a few years. Then he came back to Ireland.
22. I have washed the car. Now it looks great!
23. She stopped smoking a few months ago.

24. Back in March, I didn't have enough money to buy a new car. Now, I can afford one.

25. Scientist have just made a major discovery in medicine.

➤ Present perfect continuous

The present perfect continuous tense (also known as the present perfect progressive tense) shows that action that started in the past and is continuing **now** (there is usually a connection with the **present** or **now**).

The present perfect continuous is formed with have/has been + present participle (verb+ing) + the rest of the sentence.

➔ **In negative sentence**, we write Subject + has not been or have not been + present participle (verb+ing) + the rest of the sentence.

Examples,

- ✓ He has not been dealing with securities since 2018.
- ✓ Kunal has not been eating fast food for two months.
- ✓ They have not been working for six months.
- ✓ She has not been cooking for one year.
- ✓

➔ **In questioning sentence**, we write has or have + Subject + been + present participle (verb+ing) + the rest of the sentence.

Examples,

- ✓ Have you been going to the guitar classes since 2018?
- ✓ Has Jones been working as an HR head for two years?
- ✓ Have they been watching TV for two hours?

➔ Contraction with present perfect continuous

When we use the present perfect continuous tense in speaking, we often contract the subject and the first auxiliary verb. We also sometimes do this in informal writing.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I have been | I've been |
| You have been | You've been |
| He has been She has been It has been John has been The car has been | He's been She's been It's been John's been The car's been |
| We have been | We've been |
| They have been | They've been |

Examples,

- ✓ I ve been reading.
- ✓ Jenny's been helping us recently.

In negative sentences, we may contract the first auxiliary verb and "not":

- ✓ I haven't been playing tennis.
- ✓ It hasn't been snowing

○ We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about:

- ❖ past action recently-stopped

❖ past action still-continuing

➤ Present Perfect Continuous for past action just stopped

We use the Present Perfect Continuous tense to talk about **action** that started in the past and stopped recently. There is usually a result **now**.

- ✓ I'm tired ^[now] because I've been running.
- ✓ Why is the grass wet ^[now]? Has it been raining?
- ✓ You don't understand ^[now] because you haven't been listening.

➤ Present Perfect Continuous for past action continuing now

We use the Present Perfect Continuous tense to talk about **action** that started in the past and is continuing **now**. This is often used with **for** or **since**.

Examples,

- ✓ It has been raining for hours. (It still raining now.)
- ✓ They have been staying with us since last week. (They still staying now.)
- ✓ I have been reading for 2 hours. (I am still reading now.)
- ✓ We've been studying since 9 o'clock. (We're still studying now.)
- ✓ How long have you been learning English? (You are still learning now.)
- ✓ We have not been smoking. (And we are not smoking now.)

➔ For and Since with Present Perfect Continuous tense

We often use **for** and **since** with perfect tenses:

- We use **for** to talk about a **period** of time: *three hours, two months, one decade*
- We use **since** to talk about a **point** in past time: *9 o'clock, 1st January, Monday*

| For (a period of time) | Since (a point in pas time) |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 30 minutes | 10.00am |
| Four days | Friday |
| 3 months | March |
| 2 years | 2010 |
| 3 centuries | 1700 |
| Ages | I left school |
| Ever, etc---- | The beginning of time, etc-- |

➔ Notice **For** can be used with all tenses. **Since** is usually used with perfect tenses only.

❖ Look at these example sentences using for and since with the Present

Perfect Continuous tense:-

- ✓ I have been studying for three hours.
- ✓ I have been watching TV since 7pm.
- ✓ Tara hasn't been feeling well for two weeks.
- ✓ David hasn't been visiting us since March.
- ✓ He has been playing football for a long time.
- ✓ He has been living in Bangkok since he left school.
- ✓ Why has Nancy not been taking her medicine for the last three days?

➔ **Recently, Lately with Present Perfect Continuous tense**

You can also use the present perfect continuous WITHOUT a period (for example, for two weeks). Without the period, the tense has a more general meaning of lately. We often use the words lately or recently to highlight this meaning.

Examples,

- ✓ **Recently**, I have been feeling really tired.
- ✓ She has been watching too much television **lately**.
- ✓ Have you been exercising **lately**?
- ✓ **Recently**, John has been reading good books.
- ✓ Mary has been feeling a little depressed. (The tense has meaning of lately or recently)
- ✓ Lisa has not been practicing her English. (The tense has meaning of lately or recently)
- ✓ What have you been doing? (The tense has meaning of lately or recently)

➔ Usually, adverbs such as always, never, still, ever, just, only, etc. are used

Examples,

- ✓ Have you only been reading here for two hours?
- ✓ You have only been waiting here for one hour.

➔ Of course, the present perfect continuous **do not** normally use with **stative verbs**(non-continuous verbs) including (feeling, thinking, senses and others). Instead of using present perfect continuous with these verbs, you must use present perfect.

Examples,

- ✓ I have always been liking. **Incorrect**
I have always liked John. (Present perfect tense) **correct**
- ✓ I have been owning my Mazda since 2007. **Incorrect**
I have owned my Mazda since 2007. (Present perfect tense) **correct**

✓ David has been being late for work recently. **Incorrect**
David has been late for work recently. (Present perfect tense) **correct**

✓ Sam has been having his car for two years. **Incorrect**
Sam has had his car for two years. (Present perfect tense) **correct**

☐ **Exercise**, tests what you learned on the Present Perfect Continuous

1. It has _____ snowing a lot this week.

- a. be
- b. been
- c. being

2. _____ your brother and sister been getting along?

- a. Have
- b. Has
- c. Are

3. Tom _____ been studying hard this semester.

- a. has
- b. is
- c. have

4. I'm tired because I _____ been working out.

- a. have
- b. has
- c. am

5. Julie _____ living in Italy since May.

a. has being

b. is been

c. has been

6. Did you know he's been teaching German _____ fifteen years?

a. before

b. since

c. for

7. We have been watching TV _____ we had dinner.

a. for

b. since

c. by

8. He has _____ too hard today.

a. working

b. works

c. been working

9. Has it _____ raining since you arrived?

a. be

b. been

c. is

10. My brother has been travelling _____ two months.

a. since

b. for

c. b

→ **Answers**

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. been | 2. Have | 3. has | 4. have | 5. has been |
| 6. for | 7. since | 8. been working | 9. been | 10. for |

❑ **Exercise;** make either the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

1. I _____ (not / do) the housework yet.

2. They _____ (study) very hard recently.

3. She _____ (promise) to help many times.

4. He _____ (clean) the kitchen. Everything is sparkling clean.

5. She _____ (write) her essay and _____ (send) it to her professor.

6. He _____ (see) the film The King's Speech about six times.

7. We _____ (paint) our living room. I think it looks a lot better.

8. She _____ (take) French lessons lately.

9. It _____ (not / rain) for three hours! Only about one hour.


10. Lucy _____ (already / leave).

11. How many times _____(you / visit) Scotland?
12. I _____(call) John for hours and hours and he hasn't answered.
I'm really angry with him!
13. I _____(be) in London for three years. (stative verb)
14. We _____(know) James for ages. (stative verb)
15. It's really smelly in here. _____ (somebody / smoke)?
16. How much petrol _____ (she / buy)?
17. She _____(eat) chocolate all morning, so she feels sick.
18. I _____(paint) my house all day, but it's not finished yet.
19. Julie _____(be) at the office since 6am. (stative verb)
20. The writer _____(deserve) this award for a long time.

→ Answers

1. I haven't done the housework yet.
2. They have been studying very hard recently.
3. She has promised to help many times.
4. He has cleaned the kitchen. Everything is sparkling clean.
5. She has written her essay and has sent it to her professor.
6. He has seen the film 'The King's Speech' about six times.

7. We have painted our living room. I think it looks a lot better.
8. She has been taking French lessons lately.
9. It hasn't been raining for three hours! Only about one hour.
10. Lucy has already left.
11. How many times have you visited Scotland?
12. I've been calling John for hours and hours and he hasn't answered. I'm really angry with him!
13. I've been in London for three years.
14. We have known James for ages.
15. It's really smelly in here. Has somebody been smoking?
16. How much petrol has she bought?
17. She has been eating chocolate all morning, so she feels sick.
18. I've been painting my house all day, but it's not finished yet.
19. Julie has been at the office since 6am.
20. The writer has deserved this award for a long time

 **Exercise;** make either the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

1. _____ (you / buy) your train ticket yet?
2. The kitchen is a complete mess! What _____ (the children / do)?
3. Julie _____ (learn) to drive for six years!

4. Amanda _____ (already / have) lunch, so she'll meet us later.
5. How much coffee _____ (she / drink) this morning?
6. Simon _____ (write) three books.
7. I _____ (do) everything I needed to do today! Hurray!
8. It _____ (not / rain) all summer, so the garden is dead.
9. I _____ (read) your book. Here it is, thank you.
10. She _____ (forget) how to get to my house.
11. I _____ (work) in the garden all day and I need a rest.
12. She _____ (make) three cakes. They look delicious!
13. David feels great these days. He _____ (get) up early lately.
14. We _____ (always / hate) rush hour traffic.
15. Recently, I _____ (study) a lot. My exams are in a few weeks.
16. We _____ (write) this book for months and months.
17. I _____ (always / love) chocolate.
18. I _____ (want) to go back to university for a long time. (stative verb)
19. What's that delicious smell? _____ (you / cook)?
20. I _____ (watch) seven films this week!

→ Answers

1. Have you bought your train ticket yet?
2. The kitchen is a complete mess! What have the children been doing?

3. Julie's been learning to drive for six years!
4. Amanda's already had lunch, so she'll meet us later.
5. How much coffee has she drunk this morning?
6. Simon's written three books.
7. I've done everything I needed to do today! Hurray!
8. It hasn't rained all summer, so the garden is dead.
9. I've read your book. Here it is, thank you.
10. She's forgotten how to get to my house.
11. I've been working in the garden all day and I need a rest.
12. She's made three cakes. They look delicious!
13. David feels great these days. He's been getting up early lately.
14. We've always hated rush hour traffic.
15. Recently, I've been studying a lot. My exams are in a few weeks.
16. We've been writing this book for months and months.
17. I've always loved chocolate.
18. I've wanted to go back to university for a long time.
19. What's that delicious smell? Have you been cooking?
20. I've watched seven films this week!

List of Past Participle Words

| V1 | V2 | V3 |
|---------|-----------|-----------|
| be | was, were | been |
| beat | beat | beaten |
| become | became | become |
| begin | began | begun |
| come | came | come |
| cost | cost | cost |
| cut | cut | cut |
| dig | dug | dug |
| do | did | done |
| draw | drew | drawn |
| drive | drove | driven |
| drink | drank | drunk |
| eat | ate | eaten |
| fall | fell | fallen |
| feel | felt | felt |
| fight | fought | fought |
| find | found | found |
| fly | flew | flown |
| forget | forgot | forgotten |
| forgive | forgave | forgiven |
| freeze | froze | frozen |
| give | gave | given |
| go | went | gone |
| grow | grew | grown |
| hang | hung | hung |
| have | had | had |
| hear | heard | heard |
| hide | hid | hidden |
| hit | hit | hit |
| hold | held | held |
| hurt | hurt | hurt |

| V1 | V2 | V3 |
|-------|--------|---------|
| keep | kept | kept |
| know | knew | known |
| lay | laid | laid |
| lead | led | led |
| leave | left | left |
| lend | lent | lent |
| lie | lay | lain |
| lose | lost | lost |
| make | made | made |
| ride | rode | ridden |
| ring | rang | rung |
| rise | rose | risen |
| run | ran | run |
| say | said | said |
| see | saw | seen |
| sell | sold | sold |
| sink | sank | sunk |
| sit | sat | sat |
| sleep | slept | slept |
| speak | spoke | spoken |
| spend | spent | spent |
| stand | stood | stood |
| swim | swam | swum |
| take | took | taken |
| teach | taught | taught |
| tear | tore | torn |
| tell | told | told |
| wake | woke | woken |
| wear | wore | worn |
| win | won | won |
| write | wrote | written |

□ Forming the Past Participle (Regular Verbs)

If it's a regular verb, the **past participle** is the same as the simple past tense. In other words, it is formed like this:

Add "ed" to most verbs:

- jump > jumped
- paint > painted

If a verb of one syllable ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double the final consonant and add "ed":

- chat > chatted
- stop > stopped

If the final consonant is "w," "x," or "y," don't double it:

- sew > sewed
- play > played
- fix > fixed

If last syllable of a longer verb is stressed and ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double the last consonant and add "ed":

- incur > incurred
- prefer > preferred

If the first syllable of a longer verb is stressed and the verb ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], just add "ed":

- open > opened
- enter > entered
- swallow > swallowed

If the verb ends "e," just add "d":

- thrive > thrived
- guzzle > guzzled

If the verb ends [consonant + "y"], change the "y" to an "i" and add "ed":

- cry > cried
- fry > fried

❑ Forming the Past Participle (Irregular Verbs)

If it's an irregular verb, the **past participle** is formed in all sorts of different ways.

Here are some examples:

- arise > arisen
- catch > caught
- choose > chosen
- know > known

Unit -6

Learn about the **rules**, **examples**, and **exercises** of the different past tense forms (**past simple**, **past continuous**, **past perfect**, and **past perfect continuous**).

The past tense in English is used:

- To talk about the **past**
- To talk about **hypotheses** (when we imagine something)
- For **politeness**.

There are four past tense forms in English:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Past simple: | I worked |
| Past continuous: | I was working |
| Past perfect: | I had worked |
| Past perfect continuous: | I had been working |

➔ **Past simple tense**

We make the past simple just like the present simple except we use 'did' instead of 'do / does'. It's really easy because 'did' doesn't change, even with 'he / she / it'.

➔ **The positive:**

We usually make the positive by adding - **ed**: such as

- ✓ I walked (regular)
- ✓ you played (regular)
- ✓ he cooked (regular)
- ✓ she listened (regular)
- ✓ it rained (regular)

- But there are a lot of irregular past tense forms in English. Here are the most common irregular verbs in English, with their past tense forms

| <u>Base form</u> | <u>Past tense</u> | <u>Base form</u> | <u>Past tense</u> |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| be | was/were | do | did |
| begin | began | draw | drew |
| break | broke | drive | drove |
| bring | brought | eat | ate |
| buy | bought | feel | felt |
| choose | chose | find | found |
| come | came | get | got |
| cost | cost | give | gave |
| cut | cut | go | went |
| leave | left | have | had |
| lead | led | hear | heard |
| let | let | hold | held |
| lie | lay | keep | kept |
| lose | lost | know | knew |
| make | made | pay | paid |
| mean | meant | put | put |
| meet | met | run | ran |
| spend | spent | say | said |
| stand | stood | sell | sold |
| take | took | send | sent |
| teach | taught | set | set |
| tell | told | sit | sat |
| think | thought | speak | spoke |
| understand | understood | win | won |
| wear | wore | write | wrote |

❑ We use the **past tense** to talk about:

➔ something that happened **once in the past**:-

Examples,

I **met** my wife in 1983.

We **went** to Spain for our holidays.

They **got** home very late last night.

➔ something that happened **several times in the past**:-

Examples,

When I was a child, I **walked** a mile to school every day.

We **swam** a lot while we were on holiday.

They always **enjoyed** visiting their friends.

➔ something that was **true for some time in the past**:-

Examples,

I **lived** abroad for ten years.

He **enjoyed** being a student.

She **played** a lot of tennis when she was younger.

➔ we often use **expressions with ago** with the past simple:-

I **met** my wife **a long time ago**.

❑ **Exercise;** complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets ().

1. The young man ----- (take) out his wallet and----- (pay) the bill.
2. When Lucy ----- (go) to the interview, she ----- (wear) her best suit.
3. We----- (leave) the motorway and----- (drive) for an hour on quiet country roads.
4. I ----- (think) I----- (know) my irregular verbs, but now I'm not so sure!
5. As soon as I ----- (meet) Doris, I -----(know) she ----- (be) someone special.
6. Tolstoy----- (write) some great novels, but he never----- (win) a Nobel Prize.
7. The nurse----- (put) the little boy to bed and----- (speak) to him softly.
8. When they----- (hear) the fire alarm, everybody----- (run) out of the building.
9. Last year, the company----- (build) a new factory, which----- (cost) millions of dollars.
10. When Jose----- (break) his arm, the doctor----- (give) him two weeks off work.

→ Answers

| | | |
|----|------|-------|
| 1. | took | paid |
| 2. | went | wore |
| 3. | left | drove |

| | | |
|-----|---------|-------|
| 4. | thought | knew |
| 5. | met | was |
| 6. | wrote | won |
| 7. | put | spoke |
| 8. | heard | ran |
| 9. | built | cost |
| 10. | broke | gave |

❑ Past simple questions and negatives

➔ We use **did** to make **questions** with the past simple:-

Examples,

Did she **play** tennis when she was younger?

Did you **live** abroad?

When **did** you **meet** your wife?

Where **did** you **go** for your holidays?

➔ But questions with **who** often don't use did:-

Who discovered penicillin? **Correct**

Who did discover penicillin **Wrong**

➔ We use **didn't (did not)** to make negatives with the past simple:

Examples,

They **didn't** go to Spain this year.

We didn't get home until very late last night.

I didn't see you yesterday.

 **Exercise;** use the correct words to complete the sentences.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| didn't hear | didn't like | didn't talk | didn't feel |
| didn't pay | didn't leave | didn't buy | didn't open |

1. Dean called to the waiter, but the waiter ----- him.
2. When I was a young child, I really----- chocolate.
3. I saw Sonia in the supermarket but we -----.
4. Chrissie went home because she----- well.
5. They cut off our telephone because we----- our bill.
6. We arrived at the airport at six, but our flight----- until twelve!
7. Alex spent all morning in the bookshop, but in the end he----- anything.
8. I -----a bank account until I got my first full-time job.

 **Answers**

| |
|----------------|
| 1. didn't hear |
| 2. didn't like |
| 3. didn't talk |
| 4. didn't feel |

| |
|-----------------|
| 5. didn't pay |
| 6. didn't leave |
| 7. didn't buy |
| 8. didn't open |

Exercise; can you remember the sentences from the last activity? Write the correct words. Use the past simple of the verbs in brackets (), one positive and one negative.

- Dean ----- (call) to the waiter, but the waiter----- (hear) him.
- When I ----(be) a young child, I really----- (like) chocolate.
- I ----- (see) Sonia in the supermarket, but we----- (talk).
- Chrissie ----- (go) home because she -----(feel) well.
- They ----- (cut) off our telephone because we ----- (pay) our bill.
- We ----- (arrive) at the airport at six, but our flight -----(leave) until twelve!
- Alex ----- (spend) all morning in the bookshop, but in the end he----- (buy) anything.
- I ----- (open) a bank account until I -----(get) my first full-time job.

→ Answers

| | | |
|----|--------|--------------|
| 1. | called | didn't hear. |
| 2. | was | didn't like |
| 3. | Saw | didn't talk |

| | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|
| 4. | Went | didn't feel |
| 5. | cut | didn't pay |
| 6. | arrived | didn't leave |
| 7. | spent | didn't buy |
| 8. | didn't open | got |

❑ Past continuous tense

The past continuous is made from the past tense of the verb be and the **ing form** of a verb:

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| I was | |
| You were | |
| He was | working |
| She was | playing |
| It was | living |
| We were | talking |
| You were | |
| They were | etc. |

We use the past continuous to talk about the **past**:-

➔ for something which happened **before and after another action**:

Examples,

The children **were doing** their homework when I got home

- **Compare with past simple:** The children did their homework when (= after) I **got** home.

This use of the past continuous is very common at the beginning of a story:

Examples,

The other day I **was waiting** for a bus **when** -----

Last week, as I **was driving** to work, -----

➔ for something that **happened before and after a specific time:**

For example,

It was eight o'clock. I was writing a letter.

- **Compare with past simple:** *At eight o'clock I wrote* (= started writing) *some letters.*

➔ To show that something **continued for some time:**

Examples,

My head **was aching**.

Everyone **was shouting**.

➔ For something that **happened again and again:**

Examples,

I **was practising** every day, three times a day.

They **were meeting** secretly after school.

They **were always quarrelling**.

➔ with verbs which show **change or growth**:

Examples,

The children **were growing up** quickly.

Her English **was improving**.

My hair **was going** grey.

The town **was changing** quickly.

➤ Notice

We do **not** normally use the past continuous with **stative verbs**. We use the **past simple** instead:

When I got home, I really **needed** (NOT ~~was needing~~) a shower.

❑ Choose the right combinations of words to complete the sentences. In some cases, there is more than one correct answer.

1. When I got to work, I realised that I ____ my watch.

- weren't wearing
- wasn't wearing

2. Where ____ when they had their first child?

- were Rob and Rebecca living
- living Rob and Rebecca

3. By the time we got to the party, ____ home.

- everyone was going
- was everyone going

4. One of our teachers told us that we ____ hard enough.

- not were working
- weren't working

5. Jules ____ in and out of love when he was a young man.

- was always falling
- was falling always

6. The police stopped Willis as ____ to the airport.

- he was driving
- he is driving

7. What ____ at eight o'clock last night?

- you doing
- were you doing

→ Answers

1. wasn't wearing
2. were Rob and Rebecca living
3. everyone was going
4. weren't working
5. was always falling
6. he was driving
7. were you doing

□ Using the verbs in brackets (), complete them with the past simple and/or the past continuous.

1. What you (do) at eight o'clock last night?
2. The police (stop) Willis as he (drive) to the airport.
3. When I (get) to work, I (realise) that I (not wear) my watch.
4. Where Rob and Rebecca (live) when they (have) their first child?
5. Anyway, what I (talk) about? I can't remember.
6. By the time we (get) to the party, everybody (go) home.
7. One of our teachers (tell) us that we (not work) hard enough.
8. Jules (always fall) in and out of love when he (be) a young man.

→ Answers

1. were doing
2. stopped was driving
3. got realized wasn't wearing
4. were living had
5. was talking
6. got was going
7. told weren't working
8. was always falling was

❑ Past perfect tense

The past perfect tense is easy to form. You already know how to form the present perfect. You use **(have/has)** plus the past participle. (I have worked).

To form the past perfect, we use the past of have plus the past participle. The formula: **subject + had + past participle**. For a negative sentence, we say: subject + hadn't + past participle.

Examples,

I had worked (I'd worked) there years ago. I hadn't ever worked there before.

You had already finished. You hadn't finished yet.

He/She/It had done a good job. She hadn't done a good job.

We had seen this before. We hadn't seen this before.

They had been here yesterday. They hadn't been here yesterday.

- The past perfect is used in the same way as the present perfect, but it refers to a time in the past, not the present. We use the past perfect:-

□ Yes/No Questions in the past perfect

To ask a yes/no question in the past perfect, we invert (نقوم بقلب) had and the subject. The is the formula: **had + subject + past participle**.

Examples,

Had you ever seen this film? Yes, I had. No, I hadn't.

Had he ever been to France? Yes, he had. No, he hadn't.

Had they lived in Texas in the past? Yes, they had. No, they hadn't.

- To ask a question in the past perfect use the yes/no formula and insert the question word in front of had. Here is the formula: question word + had + subject + past participle. **question word= who, where ,when ,what ,how, why,etc....**

Examples,

Who had you seen at Target? My boss.

What had he done with his library book? I don't know. I think he lost it.

When had he visited New York? Two years ago.

Where had she lived before she moved here? Sweden .

Why had you stopped working at the bank? Because I moved to another state.

How had he paid for college? With a loan.

➤ **Using the past perfect to show the order of actions in the past**

We often use the past perfect to talk about an event in the past that happened before another event in the past. We may also use the following words:

**already, just, yet, always, never (or ever with a negative or a question),
before, after, as soon as.**

When we order events, the past perfect partners with the simple past. The first event is in the past perfect, and the later even is in the simple past.

➔ **To show that an action happened before something else in the past:**

Examples,

- **When** he **called** to ask me out to dinner, I **had already** eaten.

I **had eaten** first (past perfect). Then he **called** me (simple past).

- He **had just finished** work when it **began** to rain.

He **had finished** work first (past perfect). Next, it **began** to rain (simple past).

- **As soon as** he **had** finally **fallen** asleep, his alarm **rang**.

He **had fallen** asleep first (past perfect). Second, his alarm **rang** (simple past).

- **Had** you **ever seen** the movie Titanic before you **lived** in the USA?

Seeing or not seeing the movie was first (past perfect). Living in the USA was second (simple past).

- I **hadn't finished studying** yet, but it **was** time for the test.

The studying came first (past perfect). After that it was time for the test (simple past).

- Ahmed **had always been** a good student, so he **surprised** when he failed the test.

Being a good student came first (past perfect). Next came being surprised when failing (simple past).

➔ **For something that happened in the past and is important at a later time in the past:**

I couldn't get into the house. I had lost my keys.

I couldn't phone you, I had realized that I leaved my phone at work.

→ To show reported speech.

We can use the past perfect to talk about reported speech in the past. Reported speech is when you tell someone what someone else has said. That person is not there, so you have to report what they said to your friend or colleague. We can also use the past perfect to express thoughts and feelings.

Examples,

- David said that he hadn't finished preparing his taxes.

David is not here, but he told you this. Now you are telling it to someone else.

- He told me he had washed his car.

He isn't here, but he told me this. Now I'm telling you.

- I wondered why he had been so unkind to me. This is a feeling
- I thought I had paid my Xcel Energy bill, but I guess I was wrong. This is a thought.

→ For conditionals with if

We also use the past perfect in a conditional statement with the word if. We often use it to express some regret. The past perfect goes with the if clause. We use would have or wouldn't have for the rest of the sentence.

Examples,

If I **had known** you were sick, I **would not have** called.

I didn't know you were sick. I'm sorry I bothered you.

If I **had studied** harder, I **would have passed** the test.

I didn't study hard enough, and I feel badly about it.

If I **had had** the money, I **would have bought** a better car.

I wish I had had more money, but I didn't, and I'm sorry about it.

❑ Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb. In every sentence you will have to use the past perfect tense. You may also have to use the simple past and/or would or wouldn't have.

1. Where _____ you _____ (live) before you _____ (move) to California?

2. He told me that he _____ (visit) Disneyland many times.

3. I _____ just _____ (leave) my office, when my boss _____ (call) me and _____ (tell) me to return.

4. If he _____ (see) his sister last week, he _____ (text) her today.

5. _____ he _____ (read) the book before he _____ (see) the movie?

6. If I _____ (know) you were in town when I was visiting,

I _____ (come) to see you.

7. We _____ already _____ (finish) cleaning the house when it _____ (begin) to snow.

8. No, I _____ (work) in a hospital before I _____ (start) working here.

9. I felt as if I _____ (be) there before, even though it was my first time visiting Paris.

10. _____ you ever _____ (see) anything like that before?

11. I thought I _____ already _____ (tell) him that I couldn't go to his party.

12. He _____ (arrive) at my house as soon as I _____ (finish) dinner

→ Answers

1. had, lived, moved

2. had visited

3. had, left, called, told

4. had seen, would have or wouldn't have

5. Had, read, saw

6. had known, would have come

7. had, finished, began

8. hadn't worked, started

9. had been

10. Had, seen

11. had, told

12. arrived, had finished

□ Exercise, make the present perfect: positive, negative or question.

1. (you / keep a pet for three years)

2. (you / come here before?)

3. (it / rain all day?)

4. (who / we / forget to invite?)

5. (we / not / hear that song already)

6. (he / not / forget his books)

7. (she / steal all the chocolate!)

8. (I / explain it well?)

9. (who / he / meet recently?)

10. (how / we / finish already?)

11. (he / study Latin)

12. (I / know him for three months)

13. (where / you / study Arabic?)

14. (what countries / they / visit in Europe?)

15. (he / hurt his leg)

16. (she / leave her phone in a taxi)

17. (we / not / lose our tickets)

18. (she / call her mother?)

19. (he / take a taxi?)

20. (she / go / to the library)

→ Answers

1. You have kept a pet for three years.
2. Have you come here before?
3. Has it rained all day?
4. Who have we forgotten to invite?
5. We haven't heard that song already.
6. He hasn't forgotten his books
7. She has stolen all the chocolate!
8. Have I explained it well?
9. Who has he met recently?
10. How have we finished already?
11. He has studied Latin.
12. I have known him for three months.
13. Where have you studied Arabic?
14. What countries have they visited in Europe?
15. He has hurt his leg.
16. She has left her phone in a taxi.
17. We haven't lost our tickets.
18. Has she called her mother?

19. Has he taken a taxi?

20. She has gone to the library

❑ Past Perfect Continuous Tense

The formula for writing the past perfect continuous tense is: **Had +been + present participle (verb+ing).**

When, for, since, and **before** are words that you may see used together with the past perfect continuous tense.

→ Since and For – Uses

Since - Since is used when the exact point of time is given.

For example:

It has been raining since morning.

In the above example, a particular time is given which is morning so we have used 'since'.

For – For is used when the exact point of time is not given, a period of time is there.

For example:

I have been living there for a month.

In the above example, a particular time is not given, it can be a full month or half month so we have used 'for' here

Examples,

- ✓ I had been working at the company for five years when I got the promotion.
- ✓ She had been dancing for 30 minutes before Sam arrived.
- ✓ Ellen had been teaching at the school for more than a month before she left for London.
- ✓ Kat wanted to take a rest because she had been driving all day on road
- ✓ Martha had been walking three miles a day before she broke her leg.
- ✓ The program that was terminated had been working well since 1945.
- ✓ Cathy had been playing the piano for many years when she was finally asked to do a solo with the local orchestra.
- ✓ He had been throwing rocks at her window for five minutes before she finally came out on the balcony and said, "Hey"

➤ **Statement:** When making a positive sentence in the past perfect continuous tense, use the formula **Had + been + present participle**.

Examples,

- ✓ We **had been walking** on the path when a deer crossed in front of us.

- ✓ He **had been practicing** for months when he finally got the call for the audition.
- ✓ Jared **had been pitching** the entire game before his arm finally gave out.
- ✓ Brittany **had been working** for the company for a decade when they laid her off.
- ✓ The dogs **had been hunting** all evening when they finally spotted a rabbit.
- ✓ I **had been writing** for an hour when they called about the event.

➤ **Question:** When asking a question in the past perfect continuous tense, use the formula: Had + subject + been + present participle.

Examples,

- ✓ Had you been waiting long when he arrived?
 - ✓ Had she been speaking for a while when they showed up?
 - ✓ Had Joey been attending class very often when the accident occurred?
- ➔ Something that started in the past and continued to another action or time in the past. The past perfect continuous tells us “how long” like the present perfect continuous, but this time the action continues to some point in the past instead of the present. “For ten minutes” and “for six weeks” are both durations that we can use with the past perfect continuous. While, the

present perfect continuous, which indicates an action that began in the past and continued up to the present.

Examples,

- ✓ "I had been living at my uncle's place for three years."
- ✓ "I had been living at my uncle's place since I was 18."
- ✓ "I had been living at my uncle's place all my life."

Each of the examples above implicitly assumes that the speaker doesn't live at their uncle's place now.

- To ask a question in the past perfect use the yes/no formula and insert the question word in front of had. Here is the formula: question word + had + subject+ been+ past participle. **Question word= who, where, when, what, how long, why, etc....**

- ✓ Where had I been working?
- ✓ How long had you been sleeping?
- ✓ What had she been reading?
- ✓ How long had he been watching TV?
- ✓ How long had it been raining?
- ✓ What had we been drinking?
- ✓ Why had they been eating?

- **Negative**: To make the past perfect continuous tense in negative form, use this formula: Had + not + been + present participle.

Examples,

- ✓ I had not been studying English for very long before I moved to America.
- ✓ He hadn't been working there very long before they decided to lay off 1,000 workers.
- ✓ Sarah hadn't been attending class very often when the accident happened.

❑ When To Use the Past Perfect Continuous Tense

- ➔ When describing an action that began in the past and continued to another point of time in the past. In another word, representing an action that progressed in the past until another action in the past

Examples,

- ✓ She had been speaking for nearly an hour before her father arrived.
- ✓ They had been working for three days before they were fed.
- ✓ We had been walking for five miles before we noticed we forgot my little brother.
- ✓ Stephanie hadn't been working for thirty minutes when the robbers entered the bank.

➔ When describing the cause and effect of something from the past.

Examples,

- ✓ Grandma was tired because she had been watching the kids all day.
- ✓ Terry was bored because he had been typing for 4 hours.
- ✓ Sara was completely tired as she had been travelling continuously for three days.
- ✓ He did well on his exam because he had been studying for months.
- ✓ George was angry because he had been waiting for them the whole day

➔ Difference between Present Perfect Tense and Present Perfect Continuous Tense

By the given table we will understand the difference between Present perfect Tense and Present Perfect Continuous Tense

| <u>Past Perfect Tense</u> | <u>Past Perfect Continuous Tense</u> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The past perfect tense describes a past action that has already ended when another past action occurred. <u>For Example:-</u> She had worked in the school. The above example emphasizes the result. | The past perfect continuous tense describes a past action that started in the past and continued after another action or time in the past. <u>For example:-</u> She had been working in the school for eight years The above example emphasizes the duration. |

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

❑ When Not To Use It

It is important to remember that **stative verbs** cannot be used in any continuous tenses. We use the past simple instead:

- ✓ *I **don't understand** you.* (NOT ~~am not understanding~~)
- ✓ *When I got home, I really **needed** a shower.* (NOT ~~was needing~~)
- ✓ *I've always **liked** John.* (NOT ~~been liking~~)

❑ Spelling of the verbs with ending -ing

➔ verbs ending with e ➔ e + ing

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| divorce — divorcing | achieve — achieving | smile — smiling |
| arrive — arriving | strike — striking | improve — improving |

➔ verbs ending with ee ➔ + ing

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| guarantee — guaranteeing | agree — agreeing | see — seeing |
| flee — fleeing | knee — kneeling | |

➔ verbs ending with ie ➔ ie y+ing

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| lie — lying | die — dyin | tie — tying |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|

➔ one-syllable verbs with a vowel + one consonant in the end ➔ double the last consonant

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| sit — sitting | swim — swimming | stop — stopping |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|--|
| run — running | jog — jogging | |
|---------------|---------------|--|

work — working (don't double "k", because there are two consonants after the vowel)

➔ **one-syllable verb with a vowel + x or w in the end ➔ DO NOT double x/w. Just add –**

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| mix — mixing | fax — faxing | fix — fixing |
| draw — drawing | flow — flowing | throw — throwing |

➔ **If two-syllable verb with a vowel + consonant in the end has stress on the second syllable ➔ double the last consonant + ing**

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ad <u>mit</u> — admitting | be <u>gin</u> — beginning |
| pre <u>fer</u> — preferring | com <u>mit</u> — committing |

⊙ These verbs have

two syllables: **ad-mit, be-gin, pre-fer, com-mit**

the stress is on the second syllable: **ad-mit, be-gin, pre-fer, com-mit,**

➔ **if the two-syllable verb with a vowel + consonant in the end has stress on the first syllable ➔ DO NOT double the last consonant. Just add -ing**

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>offer</u> — offering | <u>listen</u> — listening | <u>enter</u> — entering |
| <u>happen</u> — happening | <u>answer</u> — answering | <u>visit</u> — visiting |

⊙ These verbs have

two syllables: **of-fer, lis-ten, en-ter, hap-pen, an-swer, vi-sit**

BUT the stress is on the first syllable: **of-fer, lis-ten, en-ter, hap-pen, an-
swer, vi-sit,**

➔ verbs ending with c ➔ add k + ing

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| mimic — mim <u>ick</u> ing | panic — pan <u>ick</u> ing |
| picnic — picn <u>ick</u> ing | traffic — traff <u>ick</u> ing |

➔ verbs ending with L

➤ **(American English):** Do not double L. Just add -ing

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| cancel — canceling | travel — traveling | equal — equaling |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|

➤ **(British English):** Double L + ing

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| cancel — cancelling | travel — travelling | equal — equaling |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|

➔ all other verbs (not mentioned above) ➔ just add -ing

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| read — reading | cry — crying |
| return — returning | stay — staying |

❑ **Exercise, Write the -ing form of the verbs**

1.

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Hit | 2. listen | 3. enjoy | 4. fix |
| 5. make | 6. forget | 7. lie | 8. travel |

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 9. run | 10. dance | 11. prefer | 12. refuse |
| 13. jog | 14. start | 15. knit | 16. ride |
| 17. swim | 18. use | 19. dig | 20. agree |
| 21. cancel | 22. speak | 23. begin | 24. write |
| 25. stop | 26. see | 27. cry | 28. commit |
| 29. hug | 30. play | | |

→ **Answers,**

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. hitting | 2. listening | 3. enjoying | 4. fixing |
| 5. making | 6. forgetting | 7. lying | 8. traveling |
| 9. running | 10. dancing | 11. preferring | 12. refusing |
| 13. jogging | 14. starting | 15. knitting | 16. riding |
| 17. swimming | 18. using | 19. digging | 20. agreeing |
| 21. canceling | 22. speaking | 23. beginning | 24. writing |
| 25. stopping | 26. seeing | 27. crying | 28. committing |
| 29. hugging | 30. playing | | |

❑ Fill in the blanks with the right form of the tense in the following sentences:

1. The Principal _____ the applications for the interview. (accept)
2. The teacher _____ the lecture. (not/deliver)
3. John _____ in front of his teacher in the lecture. (make noise)
4. ____ those people always _____ that boy in school? (bully)
5. They _____ much because there was no music. (not/enjoy)
6. The dam _____ in the rainy season. (overflow)
7. When I saw him, he _____ in the temple. (beg)
8. She _____ those colours to make new colour. (not/mix)
9. Her brother _____ always _____ her for childhood.
(annoy)
10. They _____ the overall budget of the party.
(not/calculate)
11. _____ you _____ (wait – negative) at the railway station for over two hours when the train finally arrived?
12. How long _____ you _____ (stand) there to meet the manager?
13. Theena _____ (sing) for an hour before her mom arrived.

➔ Answers

1. The Principal had been accepting the applications for the interview.
(accept)
2. The teacher had not been delivering the lecture. (not/deliver)

3. John had been making noise in front of his teacher in the lecture. (make noise)
4. Had those people always been bullying that boy in school? (bully)
5. They had not been enjoying much because there was no music. (not/enjoy)
6. The dam had been overflowing in the rainy season. (overflow)
7. When I saw him, he had been begging in the temple. (beg)
8. She had not been mixing those colours to make a new colour. (not/mix)
9. Her brother had always been annoying her for childhood. (annoy)
10. They had not been calculating the overall budget of the party.
(not/calculate)
11. Hadn't you been waiting at the railway station for over two hours when the train finally arrived?
12. How long had you been standing there to meet the manager?
13. Theena had been singing for an hour before her mom arrived.

☐ Use the verbs in brackets to make the Past Perfect Continuous (this exercise includes positive, negative, Yes/No, or Wh-question form).

1. I "Home alone" for long before my girlfriend suggested watching it. (not / to watch)
2. you for long when I came? (to practice)
3. They their business since 2006 before they broke. (to run)
4. How long he his car before he finally stopped? (to drive)

5. She for the last 2 years before she got caught. (to cheat)
6. they each other for long before the plane landed? (to talk to)
7. We for a week before the food ran out. (not / to shop)
8. I the concert for 2 hours before it was over. (to enjoy)
9. How long you him to play the guitar before he started playing himself? (to teach)
10. Lilly to find her soulmate for long before she met John.(not / to expect)

→ Answers

1. had not been watching.
2. Had / been practicing.
3. had been running.
4. had / been driving.
5. had been cheating.
6. Had / been talking to.
7. had not been shopping.
8. had been enjoying.
9. had / been teaching.
10. had not been expecting

❑ Complete the gaps in Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Mike -----his friends before he went abroad for two months. (visit)
2. Paul -----his car for two days before he called the mechanic. (repair)
3. Pamela----- for two hours before her boyfriend arrived. (dance)
4. Melany-----her house by the time the guests arrived. (clean)
5. My brother-----before I felt angry with him. (apologize)
6. The athletes-----around the stadium for some time before they were stopped by their coach. (run)
7. The pirates-----before the rescue team arrived. (escape)
8. The sales manager-----the advantages of his product for about half an hour before I agreed to buy some samples. (describe)
9. I-----before my alarm clock rang. (wake up)
10. The kids-----a lot of mess before their mother came back home from work. (make)
11. The teacher-----our dictations for several minutes by the time the bell rang. (correct)
12. Susan-----her thesis for two months before her supervisor told her that she was on the wrong path. (work over)
13. You-----the party by the time everything happened. (leave)
14. Jack-----online games for an hour before I came. (play)
15. The new students-----in the classroom for 15 minutes before they realized that it was the wrong classroom. (wait)

➔ Answers

1. had visited.
2. had been repairing.

3. had been dancing.
4. had cleaned.
5. had apologized.
6. had been running.
7. had escaped.
8. had been describing.
9. had woken up.
10. had made.
11. had been correcting.
12. had been working over.
13. had left.
14. had been playing.
15. had been waiting.

□ Complete the gaps in Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Rosa some strange sounds before the shadow appeared on the wall. (hear)
2. Robin for ages until his friend arrived and told him that everything was settled. (wait)
3. Samuel around the city for about five hours before he decided to have dinner. (walk)
4. We a difficult project by the previous lesson. (complete)

5. Sebastian to his girlfriend on the phone for about half an hour before the connection suddenly disappeared. (talk)
6. It heavily the whole day yesterday so we could not leave our shelter. (rain)
7. Maggie her clothes for about two hours before she heard the telephone ringing. (wash)
8. Sandy the car on his own before the mechanic arrived. (repair)
9. Albert to Helena before they went to the party. (propose)
10. The dog got tired because it around the forest for two hours. (run)
11. The lesson by the time I entered the classroom. (finish)
12. The thief the painting before the police arrived. (escape)
13. Silvia her leg, so she couldn't walk. (injure)
14. Cara her former classmate in the cafe before she paid the bill. (meet)
15. I the poem by heart for an hour by the time my parents came home. (learn)

→ Answers

1. had heard.
2. had been waiting.
3. had been walking.
4. had completed.
5. had been talking.
6. had been raining.

7. had been washing.
8. had repaired.
9. had proposed.
10. had been running.
11. had finished.
12. had escaped.
13. had injured.
14. had met.
15. had been learning.

She had been wanting to leave until Jenny showed up. – Incorrect

She had wanted to leave until Jenny showed up – Correct

Also, it's important to note that without a time duration, most speakers will use the past continuous tense instead of the past perfect continuous.

However, this can change the meaning of the sentence.

The past continuous is used to emphasize an interrupted action in the present, but the past perfect continuous is used to emphasize the duration of time before something else that happens. Look at these examples:

She was exhausted because she was working so much.

This sentence implies that she is exhausted because she is working at the moment.

She was exhausted because she had been working so much.

This sentence implies that she is exhausted because she had been working over a period of time. She could still be working or she could be finished.

→ Past Perfect Continuous Uses

We use the past perfect continuous to show that something started in the past and continued up until another time in the past. For five minutes and for two weeks are both durations which can be used with the past perfect continuous. Notice that this is related to the present perfect continuous; however, the duration does not continue until now, it stops before something else in the past.

→ Past Continuous vs. Past Perfect Continuous

If we do not include duration such as “for ten minutes,” “for three weeks” or “since Thursday,” many English speakers prefer to use the past continuous instead of the past perfect continuous.

You must take extra care as it may change the meaning of the sentence. Past continuous lays emphasis on the interrupted actions, whereas past perfect continuous lays emphasis on a duration of time before something in the past. The examples given below can help you understand the difference:

Examples:

She was tired because she was exercising so hard.

It emphasizes that she was tired as she was exercising at that exact moment.

She was tired because she had been exercising so hard.

It emphasizes that she was tired because she had been exercising over a period of time. There is also a possibility that she was still exercising at that moment OR that she had just finished.

Question 1: We were surprised to see him. _____ been expecting him.

We are

We have

We'd not

Answer 1: Option c- We'd not.

Question 2: I just heard about the car crash. _____ been working all night?

Had the driver

Had the driving

Have the driver

Answer 2: Option a- Had the driver.

☐ Past simple and hypotheses

→ We can use the past simple to refer to the **present or future in hypotheses:**
(when we imagine something).

For example, it might be dangerous. Suppose they **got** lost.

→ We can also use is very common in **wishes:**

Examples,

I wish it **wasn't** so cold.

I wish I **was** taller.

John wishes he **wasn't** so busy.

→ In **conditions** with **if**:

Examples,

He could get a new job **if** he really **tried**.

I'm freezing. If only it **wasn't** so cold.

☐ Put the words and expressions in the correct order to make questions.

Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous

Choose the past perfect, or the past perfect continuous.

1. When we arrived the film (start).
2. She (work) in that company for twenty years when she was made redundant.
3. I felt ill because I (drink) six cups of coffee.
4. I (study) all day, so I was tired.
5. How long (you / live) in London when your daughter was born?
6. When I arrived at the airport, I realised I (forget) my passport.
7. I (break) my ankle, so I couldn't go skiing last year.
8. She (study) English for three years when she took the exam.
9. I (run), so I was hot and tired.
10. I didn't go to the class because I (not / do) my homework.

1. When we arrived, the film had started.
2. She had been working in that company for twenty years when she was made redundant.
3. I felt ill because I had drunk six cups of coffee.

4. I had been studying all day, so I was tired.
5. We had been living in London for two years when our daughter was born.
6. When I arrived at the airport, I realised I had forgotten my passport.
7. I had broken my ankle, so I couldn't go skiing last year.
8. She had been studying English for three years when she took the exam.
9. I had been running, so I was hot and tired.
10. I didn't go to the class because I hadn't done my homework.

| |
|----------------------------------|
| 1. You're hungry. |
| 2. They aren't at home. |
| 3. When's the party? |
| 4. Are Julie and Ann on the bus? |
| 5. Is she kind? |
| 6. Are they German? |
| 7. Are you late? |
| 8. Am I early? |
| 9. Are you from London? |
| 10. They're sad. |
| 11. She's beautiful. |
| 12. We're in love. |
| 13. Where are you? |
| 14. I'm happy. |
| 15. What's this? |
| 16. I'm not too hot. |
| 17. She isn't called Julia. |
| 18. How old is she? |
| 19. What time is the train? |
| 20. He isn't an accountant. |

Forming the Past Participle (Regular Verbs)

If it's a regular verb, the **past participle** is the same as the simple past tense. In other words, it is formed like this:

Add "ed" to most verbs:

- jump > jumped
- paint > painted

If a verb of one syllable ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double the final consonant and add "ed":

- chat > chatted
- stop > stopped

If the final consonant is "w," "x," or "y," don't double it:

- sew > sewed
- play > played
- fix > fixed

If last syllable of a longer verb is stressed and ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double the last consonant and add "ed":

- incur > incurred
- prefer > preferred

If the first syllable of a longer verb is stressed and the verb ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], just add "ed":

- open > opened
- enter > entered
- swallow > swallowed

If the verb ends "e," just add "d":

- thrive > thrived
- guzzle > guzzled

If the verb ends [consonant + "y"], change the "y" to an "i" and add "ed":

- cry > cried
- fry > fried

Forming the Past Participle (Irregular Verbs)

If it's an irregular verb, the **past participle** is formed in all sorts of different ways. Here are some examples:

- arise > arisen
- catch > caught
- choose > chosen
- know > known

You just have to learn them. [Read more about irregular verbs \(includes a list of the most common irregular verbs\).](#)

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

We use the present simple tense:

1. For facts or things that are always true or generally true.

Whales live in the ocean.

(This is a fact, this is always true)

A dog has four legs.

(This is generally true, unfortunately some dogs have three legs or less)

It rains a lot in winter.

(Yes, this is generally true)

Water boils at 100° Celsius.

(This is a fact, just like the fact that water freezes at 0° Celsius)

The present simple tense is also used...

2. For regular habits or repeated actions

These are often daily routines and they happen always, often, generally, every week, etc.

I brush my teeth three times a day.

I read in bed every night.

He walks to school every day.

She goes to the gym after work.

I study for two hours every evening.

Common time expressions used with the present simple tense are:

always, often, generally, normally, usually, sometimes, never ...

every day, every week, every year...

(note the time word is in single form, day, not days.)

once a day, twice a week, three times a month...

(then the rest are four times, five times etc. then A and the time period, a month, a year, a century)

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, at night

(we don't say in the night)

on Mondays, on Fridays...

(when the day is in plural it refers to all Mondays, all Fridays)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

We use the present continuous tense:

1. An action happening right now at the moment of speaking.

When somebody is doing something right now or something is happening right now.

I am teaching an English lesson. (Yes, that is what is happening right now)

You are watching a video.

Steve is washing his hair.

She is taking her dog for a walk.

Please be quiet, the baby is sleeping.

It is snowing right now.

Listen! The birds are singing.

You can see that these actions are happening right now and they are temporary actions, normally for a short period of time.

2. To talk about something that is happening AROUND the time of speaking but not necessarily at that exact moment.

This action is in progress and hasn't finished.

I am reading a great book.

(It doesn't necessarily mean that I am reading a book right at this moment. It refers to this moment of my life. I have started reading this book and I haven't finished it)

They are staying at a local hotel because the roof of their house was damaged during the storm.

(It doesn't necessarily mean they are at the hotel right at this moment. Maybe they are at work right now or somewhere else. This situation is temporary.)

Jack is learning Italian.

(It doesn't necessarily mean he is learning the language right now at a desk with all of his language books. It refers to this moment of his life.)



Common time expressions used with the present continuous are:

Now, right now, at the moment, still

NOTE: Sometimes the present continuous is called the present progressive in some workbooks or lessons.

Now let's compare the two tenses together...

Many/much

Many for countable, much for uncountable in (?) (-)

We use many before plural (countable) nouns and much before uncountable nouns. We use them in negative sentences and questions. We don't normally use them in affirmative sentences.

There isn't much coffee in the jar.

Were there many people in the party?

Too much/too many

Note that we don't normally use much/many in affirmative sentences, but we can use too much and too many in affirmative sentences.

There's too much salt in the soup.

You eat too many biscuits.

How much/how many

We use how many and how much to ask about quantity.

How many concerts have you ever been to?

How much coffee have you had today?

A lot of/lots of

Before both countable and uncountable

We use a lot of or lots of (more informal) before both plural (countable) and uncountable nouns. We normally use them in positive sentences.

She spends a lot of time watching TV.

We had lots of good moments together.

Of before noun; no of at the end of sentence

We must always use a lot of or lots of including of before a noun. However, we can use the expressions a lot or lots (without of) at the end of a sentence.

'How many beers did you have?' 'I don't know; I had lots/a lot.'

I like her a lot.

(A) few/(a) little/a bit of

Few for countable; little for uncountable

We use (a) few before plural (countable) nouns and (a) little or a bit of (more informal) before uncountable nouns.

I have to do a few things this afternoon.

He always gets good results with very little effort.

Can you put a bit of sugar in the tea?

Few or a few? little or a little?

A few means 'some but not many; enough', and a little means 'some but not much; enough'.

Few/little mean 'almost none; not enough'.

Normally, the difference between a few/little (WITH a) and few/little (WITHOUT a) is that a few/little is positive in meaning, and few/little is negative. Compare:

There's little milk in the fridge; we have to buy more. (Not enough; we need more)

'Shall I buy some beers?' 'No, it's OK, there are a few in the fridge.' (=Enough; we don't need more)

'Do you speak English?' 'No, I speak very little English.' (=Negative)

'Do you speak English?' 'Yes, I speak a little English.' (=Positive)

Some/any

Some in (+); any in (?) (-)

We use some in affirmative sentences and any in negative sentences and questions.

Is there any sugar in the cupboard?

Have you got any new friends?

I have some questions to ask you.

With both countable (plural) and uncountable

Both some and any can be used before countable and uncountable nouns. But if we use them before a countable noun, the noun must be in the plural form.

Are there any students in the classroom? (NOT Is there any student in the classroom?)

Some for offers and requests

We use some (NOT any) in interrogative sentences when we are offering or requesting (=asking for) something.

Would you like some help?

Can I have some tea, please?

Present simple

We use the present simple for things that we do regularly and for facts, habits, truths and permanent situations. We often use time expressions like every day, once a week, on Fridays.

I check my email every day. (regular activity)

Yuki works at the bank. (permanent situation)

Form:

For positive sentences, use the same form as the infinitive without 'to' for I, you, we and they. For he, she and it, add -s or -es to the infinitive. Make questions and negatives with do / does + the infinitive without 'to'.

They live in Rome.

Julian starts work at nine o'clock and finishes at five.

I don't eat meat.

It doesn't usually snow in October.

Why do you read the news online every day?

Does the supermarket sell stamps?

Present Continuous

We use the present continuous for things that are happening at the time we are speaking, for temporary situations, and for activities that are in progress.

Just a minute. I'm checking my email. (now)

**She usually works in London, but she's working from home this week.
(temporary)**

I'm studying Economics (activity in progress)

We can also use the present continuous for future arrangements, usually with a time expression.

I'm seeing the doctor on Monday morning.

Form:

For positive sentences, the form is subject + am/is/are + verb-ing. Make questions and negatives with am/are/is + not + verb-ing.

Can I call you back later? We're having dinner right now.

He isn't answering his mobile at the moment.

What are you doing?

Is it raining?

Note: There are some verbs that we don't usually use in the continuous form. They are often verbs of thinking and feeling, for example: hear, see, smell, hate, know, understand, believe, want, need.

WRONG: Could you explain that again? I'm not understanding.

CORRECT: Could you explain that again? I don't understand.

Present Perfect

Use the present perfect for:

1) Life experiences in the past. We don't say when these happened: we are interested in the experience, not the time or date. We often use ever and never.

I've seen all Tarantino's films.

Have you ever eaten sushi? - Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

2) Recent past actions that are important now.

Oh no! I've left my wallet on the bus.

The president has resigned.

3) Past situations that are still happening now. We often use how long with for (throughout a period of time) and since (from a point in the past until now).

I haven't seen Jenny this morning. (It is still this morning.)

How long have you known Mitya? - I've known him for two years.

Jack's been in Italy since January.

4) With just, already, yet to talk about recent events in the past. The exact time is not important. Use just and already mainly in positive sentences. Use yet in negatives and questions.

It's just stopped raining. Let's go out.

Can you feed the cat? - I've already fed her.

We can still watch the film. It hasn't started yet.

Have you done your English homework yet?

Note: Use the past simple for completed actions in the past.

I saw Jenny yesterday.

Peter moved to Saudi Arabia in 2011.

Natasha didn't want to have another piece of cake.

When did you see Alex?

Form:

For positive sentences, the form is subject + have/has + past participle. Make negatives with not and change the word order to make questions.

I've finished the report.

Jack's been in Italy since January.

We've just got back from Germany.

I haven't seen Jenny this morning.

How long has Alex known Mitya?