Welcome to ESLX 0141

Grammar, Listening, Speaking VI
What will we learn in this class?

To correctly use...

- verb tenses,
- nouns and pronouns,
- modals,
- and the passive

...in your writing and speaking
## How is the class organized?

### Classtime
- Use the language!
- Speaking activities
- Writing
- Listening

### Homework
- Prepare for the next lesson!
- Read the charts and try the exercises.
- After class, do the workbook.
- Do the vocabulary worksheets.

### Tests
- Chapter tests: grammar and vocabulary
- + points for workbook and vocab worksheets
- Final exam: comprehensive
Overview of Verb Tenses

UEEG, Chapter 1
1. every day before you leave home

2. since you got up this morning

3. right now

4. at 9:30 yesterday

5. by the time you got here today

1. last night

2. tomorrow

3. for the past five minutes

4. at 9:45 tomorrow

5. by the time you go to bed tonight

What + do
Which verb tense?
How do you know?
General statements of fact: Use simple present

The earth is round.
The sun is far away.
Women can be Mothers.
People are innately good.
Americans have many pets.
• Simple Present
• Simple Past
• Simple Future

These tenses make up 90% of the verb tenses we use!

The Simple Tenses
The Progressive Tenses

- Present Progressive
- Past Progressive
- Future Progressive

These tenses describe actions that are in progress: things that are happening at a particular time.

Present Progressive

Right now, he is scrubbing the floor.

Past Progressive

At 9:00 am, he was scrubbing the floor.

Future Progressive

At 3 pm today, he will be scrubbing the floor.
The Perfect Tenses

• Present Perfect
• Past Perfect
• Future Perfect

Theses tenses tell you that one thing happened before something else.

The Perfect Tenses

Present Perfect

Have you eaten breakfast yet?

Past Perfect

Had you eaten breakfast before you went to school. A time before the simple past.

I got a 100% on my test last week.

I had studied all night.

Future Perfect

When I graduate, I will have been in school for 4 years.
Present Perfect Progressive

Past Perfect Progressive

Future Perfect Progressive

These tenses tell us how long one event is in progress before another event starts.
1. I am not agree with your opinion.

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

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

4. When I turned the key, the car was starting.

5. Air is consisting of oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases.

6. The children drawed some pictures in school this morning.

7. Right now Sally in the kitchen eating breakfast.

8. While I'm driving home last night, I heared a strange noise in teh engine.

9. A: What you are talking about?
   B: I talking about the political situation in my country.
What's the *difference* between the **Simple Present** and the **Present Progressive**?

**Simple Present**
- general truth
- general statement of fact
- always true
- habits

**Present Progressive**
- temporary
- everyday activities
- started in the past
- happening at the moment of speaking
- will probably end at some point in the future

**Exercise 3, p. 14**

Example:

I usually start the coffee pot before I take a shower.
Right now, everyone is looking at me.
President Obama is working on the US health care system.

**Exercise 4, p. 14**

Examples:

- The earth's climate gets warmer every year.
- Hybrid cars are still too expensive for most people.
- Trees not only make the world more beautiful, they also remove carbon dioxide from the air.
Non-Progressive Verbs AKA Stative Verbs

Most verbs show action. In the progressive form, they are actions in progress at a particular time.

Some verbs aren't actions! These verbs can't be progressive! = non-progressive or stative

Some verbs have two different meanings and can be both an action verb and a stative verb.

| Stative | Actions | Both |
I'm sitting on a beach facing the Mediterranean Ocean. I am alone -- there is no one on the beach as far as I can see in either direction. I'm laying on the hot sand and I feel the warm sun on my face. I'm watching the waves come in and go out. I hear the seagulls. I am drinking cold water. Whenever I get too hot, I walk to the water and dip my feet. The water is cold. I see small fish. They are swimming around my feet and biting my toes.

Where are you?
What is the weather like?
Where are you sitting or standing?
Who is with you?
What do you see? hear? feel?
How do you feel?
# Regular Verbs: Pronunciation of -ed Endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/t/</th>
<th>/d/</th>
<th>/ed/</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the simple past of verb ends in a voiceless sound, -ed sounds like /t/.</td>
<td>If the simple past of the verb ends in a voiced sound, -ed sounds like /d/.</td>
<td>If the simple past of the verb ends with the letter t or d, -ed sounds like /ed/ and adds a syllable to the word.</td>
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<tr>
<td>surfed</td>
<td>listened</td>
<td>waited</td>
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<td>watched</td>
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See the Talking Heads for an explanation:
http://www.azargrammar.com/grammarSpeaks/uuegi/uuegi_chapter02/uuegi_02_006.html
Temporary Behavior VS. Habit or Fact

You are bad.
You are being bad.
you are being foolish.

You are foolish.
You are being foolish.

You are loud.
You are being loud.
Present Perfect (have + past participle)

1. the situation began in the past and continues up to now
   - uses since / for
   - I have been in Omaha for 6 years.

2. events that have (or haven't) happened before now
   - time of event is not specified
   - use ever, never, yet, still, already
   - I've never gone skydiving.

3. events that repeated in the past, up to the present and possibly in the future
   - I've been to France five times (so far).
1. I got married 2 years ago.
   Dec. 31, 2008

2. I was married 2 years.
   how long?

I am married.
I have been for 2 years.
I've been married since I was 22 years old.
Present Perfect #2: Events that have (or haven't) happened before now.

Everybody has flown in an airplane.
Juan has broken a window.
Komlan has held a snake and ridden an elephant.
Jon has left his umbrella at the restaurant.
Badirou has gone skinny dipping.
I have never ever gone skinny dipping!
Htin has eaten sushi and a duck egg.
Maribel V. has had a car accident.

I have already taken my test.
You've already taken ESLX 0130.
Ambroisine hasn't taken the test yet.
I haven't been to China yet.
Htin hasn't received his pay stubs yet.
Have you taken the test yet?
I still haven't worked on it.
You still haven't finished your workbook!
I still haven't been to Turkey.
Anahita still hasn't learned English perfectly.
Mary still hasn't gone back to her country.
We're still studying verb tenses.
I still have work to do in my yard.
My neighbor isn't home yet. He is still traveling.

You are still here!
I still have a good job.
You still haven't called me.
Present Perfect #1: Situations that began in the past and continue up to now

since

starting point
since 1850
since June
since 2008
since the 19th century
since this morning
since yesterday
since I was a kid
since I was born
since I moved here

for

duration
for sixteen years
minutes
days
hours
seconds
a few days
a long time
for a weekend
for a couple days
Present Perfect #3: Events that occurred repeatedly in the past up to now, the present time. Events may happen again.

Puot has bought five textbooks since the beginning of the quarter.

Maribel has gotten a lot of email this week.

Naomi has asked 3000 questions so far in class today.

Anahita has flown in an airplane at least fifty times.

Badirou has flown in a plane more than fifty times.
Simple Past VS Present Perfect

**Simple Past**

past events when a specific time is mentioned

situations that began and ended in the past

**Present Perfect**

past events with no specific mention of time -- just sometime before now

situations that begin in the past and continue to the present
Bekhzod has broken a window.

He broke a window last year.

When he broke the window, he was running away from home.

Has he fixed the window yet?

No, he still hasn't fixed the window.
### Present Perfect Progressive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What are you doing right now?</th>
<th>How long have you been doing that?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present progressive</td>
<td>present perfect progressive</td>
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</table>

- an activity in progress right now
- how long this activity has been in progress

Don't forget: With non-progressive verbs, use the present perfect only.

Some verbs have the same meaning in present perfect and present perfect progressive.

Another common use:

- I've been feeling happy lately.
- Recently, you've been coming to class late.
- She's been acting strange.
- I've been calling you every day.
Past Perfect

Last night I was tired and hungry when I got home.

I had worked all day and hadn't even had time to stop for lunch.

Luisa was so happy when she called me last night.

The government had approved her application and had given her permanent resident status.

By the time Ivan returned my calls, I had called him 24 times.
Progressives

Present: is/am + __ing
Past: was/were + __ing

Perfect:
Present: have/has + past participle
Past: had + past participle

Perfect Progressive:
Present: have/has + been + __ing
Past: had + been + __ing
Past Perfect Progressive

By the time supper was finally ready last night, I had been working in the kitchen for two hours.

My car had been making strange noises for weeks when it finally broke down.

Paul had been talking on the phone for two hours. Who is still talking on the phone?

Sandra has been talking on the phone for two hours.

Paul had been talking on the phone for two hours when his battery died. He plugged in his phone and he has been talking ever since.
1. Safia had eaten when Orlando came home.

2. Bekhzoed had gotten sunburned when Betty arrived at the beach.

3. Rebecca had gotten ready for school when Ishmael woke up.

4. Bhakta had already washed the car when Sajara came home.

5. Rashidi had already finished the race when Rose started it.
Chapter 4: Future Time
(remember: time is not the same thing as tense!)

1. will vs. be going to

2. the future in time clauses

3. present progressive and simple present to express future

4. future progressive, perfect and perfect progressive
Present Time or Future Time?

1. The students are going to give oral reports today.
2. I'm beginning a new job next week.
3. Look. It's beginning to rain.
4. The teacher will be in her office after class today.
5. When class is over, the teacher will be in her office.
6. Finally, class is over. Let's get a cup of coffee.
7. Oh no! We have only five minutes to catch our train!
8. Our train leaves from Track 37 in five minutes.
9. The soccer team is playing Barcelona next week.
10. The soccer team is playing well today. They are winning.
Correct the errors:

1. Marie will cook some chicken and rice for dinner tonight.

2. Where will you be tomorrow morning?

3. I will not ride the bus to work tomorrow.

4. Marco will probably call us this evening.

5. I am going to look for a new apartment.
Compare:
1. Don't worry; chapter 4 will be easier than chapter 3.
2. I'm going to visit my parents for the summer.
3. The weather report said that it's going to be colder tomorrow.
4. Who will help me carry my books? I will!

Which example expresses:
- a prediction about the future?
- a prior plan?
- a willingness to do something?
The price of gas **will** probably go up this summer.

I bet more people **are going to** ride the bus after that.

I had an appointment with my advisor yesterday. I'm going to take three classes next quarter.

You're not done yet? I'll help you with your work so that we can both leave early.
After I leave this class, I'm going to ..........

As soon as I get home tonight, I'll ..... 

When I finish my English studies, I'm going to ....
Expressing the Future in Time Clauses

*first:* Bob will get here soon.
*then:* We will see Bob.

When Bob gets here, we will see him.

OR

We will see Bob when he gets here.

*first:* We will paint the living room.
*then:* We will buy new curtains.

(use as soon as)
1. What are you going to do after you wake up tomorrow?

2. What are you going to do as soon as class ends today?

3. Before you go to bed tonight, what are you going to do?

4. What are you going to do when you have free time this weekend.

5. When you finish school, what are you going to do?

Before I ate, I brushed my teeth.
Present Progressive and Simple Present Tenses to Express Future Time

**Present Progressive expressing Future Time**

I have an appointment at UNMC. I'm seeing Dr. Hartman and getting x-rays on Friday.

After class, I'm meeting my study group to review for the test.
Present Progressive and Simple Present Tenses to Express Future Time

Simple Present expressing Future Time

Next quarter I get to sleep in: my classes start at noon!

We've got to hurry! Our plane leaves at 6!

The store opens at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The store opens at 10:00 a.m. everyday.
In the future?  Now?  Habitually?
1. I am taking four courses next semester.  In the future
2. I am taking four courses this semester.  Now
3. Students usually take four courses every semester.  Habitually
4. I'll mail this letter at the corner when I take Susan home.  In the future
5. My brother's birthday is next week. I'm giving him a sweater.  In the future
6. Shh. The broadcaster is giving the latest news about the crisis overseas. I want to hear what she's saying.  Now
7. When students graduate, they receive diplomas.  Habitually
8. When I graduate, I'm going to return home.  In the future
9. I'm tired. I'm going to bed early tonight.  In the future
10. When I am in New York, I'm going to visit the Museum of Modern art.  In the future
11. When I am home alone in the evening, I like to read or watch television.  Habitually
Future Progressive

Right now, I'm sitting in class.
Yesterday at this time, I was sitting in class.
Tomorrow at this time, I will be sitting in class.
Tomorrow at this time, I'm going to be sitting in class.
John will sleep at 11:00 p.m. At midnight, he will be sleeping. (At midnight, he will have been sleeping for 1 hour.) future progressive how long? when he wakes up, he will have slept for 5 hours. future perfect
Future Perfect
(to express an activity that will be completed before another time or event in the future)

Enrique isn't here. He has left.

Enrique wasn't here. He had left by the time we got there.

Enrique won't be there. He will have left by the time we get there.
Future Perfect Progressive
(emphasizes the duration (how long?) of an activity that will be in progress before another time or event in the future)

Compare:

I have been working at Tyson Foods for 5 years.

I had been working at ConAgra for 3 years when I got a better job at Tyson Foods.

When I retire in 2020, I will have been working in Nebraska for twenty years.
At midnight, how long will you have been sleeping?

At midnight, I won’t have been sleeping for 2 hours.

At midnight, Ben will be sleeping.

In 2011, how long will you have been studying English?

I will have been studying English for 3 years.

How long have you been studying English?
Perfect

have + past participle

has/have present

had past

will have future

perfect progressive

have been + ing

has/have present

had past

will have future

study: had studied, will have studied, future perfect will have been studying
Present: By the time my kids wake up, I have drunk 2 cups of coffee.

Past: By the time my kids woke up yesterday, I had drunk two cups of coffee.

Future: By the time my kids wake up tomorrow, I will have drunk 2 cups of coffee.
The Abrahamovs have been married for 45 years.

- They got married in 1965.
- In 1995, they had been married for 30 years.
- They will celebrate an important anniversary in 2015.
- They will have been married for 50 years.
Present: Every morning when I wake up, I have been sleeping for 8 hours.

Past: Yesterday morning when I woke up, I had been sleeping for 8 hours.

Future: Tomorrow morning when I wake up, I will have been sleeping for 8 hours.
We have been driving for 10 hours.

We had been driving for 10 hours when we arrived.

We will have been driving for 10 hours when we arrive.