

SEDA

BOOK

INTERMEDIATE
2nd Edition

*#JOIN THE
REVOLUTION*



◦ SPEAK

◦ LISTEN

◦ READ

◦ WRITE

◦ PRACTICE



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Chapter 1 | Verb Tenses

PART A - Past tense

SIMPLE PAST or **PAST SIMPLE** is used to express a completed action in the past, a series of completed actions, habits which stopped in the past or generalizations.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM:

Regular verbs

I work at Microsoft Company. (Present tense)

*I **worked** at Microsoft Company last year. (Simple Past)*



1) If the verb ends in **E**, its infinitive form receives a **-D**.

Example: I invite my friend for the show. (Present Tense)

I invited my friend for the show yesterday. (Past Tense)

Hope -> Hoped Love -> Loved

2) If the verb has one only syllable or ends in a tonic syllable formed by consonant/vowel/consonant, **doubles the last consonant** and adds a **-ED**.

Example: The kids drop the balloons on the floor. (Present Tense)

The kids **dropped** the balloons on the floor. (Past Tense)

Stop -> Stopped Admit -> Admitted

3) If the verb ends in consonant/vowel/consonant and the tonic syllable is not the last, just adds **-ED**.

Example: The students visit museums in London.

The students **visited** some museums in London last week.

Listen -> Listened Open -> Opened

4) If the verb ends in **Y + consonant**, trade the Y for **-IED**.

Example: We study a lot of Math. (Present Tense)

We **studied** a lot of Math yesterday. (Past Tense)

Carry -> Carried Try -> Tried





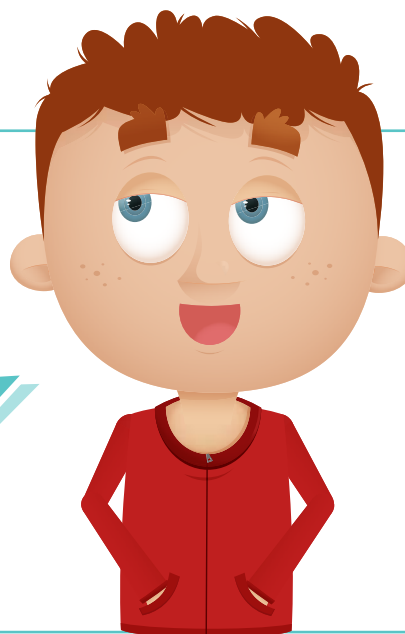
PRESENT	PAST SIMPLE
Agree	Agreed
Answer	Answered
Ask	Asked
Breathe	Breathed
Call	Called
Clean	Cleaned
Close	Closed
Cook	Cooked
Cry	Cried
Dance	Danced
Die	Died
Dislike	Disliked
Enjoy	Enjoyed
Fail	Failed
Hate	Hated
Help	Helped
Join	Joined
Learn	Learned
Like	Liked
Love	Loved
Miss	Missed
Study	Studied
Want	Wanted
Work	Worked





Chapter 1 | Verb Tenses

We also have the **IRREGULAR VERBS** which have a special form. Take a look:



IRREGULAR VERBS

PRESENT	PAST SIMPLE
Write	Wrote
Pay	Paid
Know	Knew
Meet	Met
Tell	Told
Go	Went
Come	Came
Give	Get
Get	Got
Read	Read

EXAMPLES WITH THE IRREGULAR VERBS:

He goes to school by bus. (Present)

He went to school by bus yesterday. (Past)

They write notes to their parents. (Present)

They wrote notes to their parents last week. (Past)



NEGATIVE FORM

In the negative form the “did not” is used to all the persons.
The verb remains the same of infinitive.

Example:

I **don't work** at the mall. (Present Tense)

I **did not work** at the mall last year. (Past Tense)

or

I **didn't work** at the mall last year. (Past Tense)

Important: Use the Contracted form: did not -> didn't.



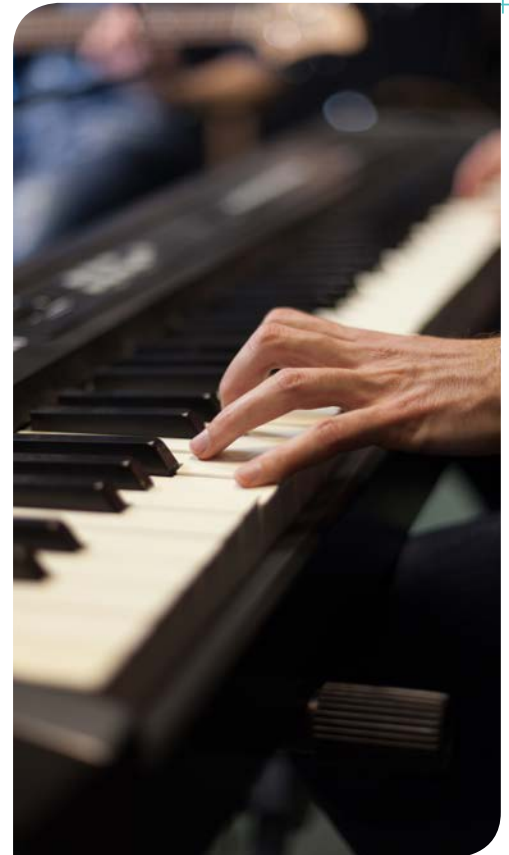
INTERROGATIVE

In the interrogative form the “did” is used before the subject.
The verb remains in infinitive.

Example:

They **played** the piano everyday. (Past Tense)

Did they **play** the piano yesterday? (Past Tense)



	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	I washed my car last week	I didn't wash my car last week	Did I wash my car last week?
YOU	You played football yesterday	You didn't play football yesterday	Didn't you play football yesterday?
HE	He arrived from school	He didn't arrive from school	Did he arrive from school?
SHE	She danced	She didn't dance	Did she dance?
IT	It broke last night	It didn't break last night	Did it break last night?
WE	We climbed the tree	We didn't climb the tree	Did we climb the tree?
YOU	You came early!	You didn't come early!	Did you come early?
THEY	They played the piano everyday	They Didn't play the piano everyday	Did they play the piano everyday?





Chapter 1 | Verb Tenses

LET'S PRACTICE



1) PUT THE VERBS INTO THE SIMPLE PAST.

- a) Last year I (go) to London on holiday
- b) It (be) awesome
- c) In the mornings we (walk) in the streets of Orlando
- d) But we (see) some beautiful paints

2) WRITE THE PAST FORM OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS

Meet:	Go:
Speak:	Think:
Put:	Drive:
Do:	Buy:
Sit:	Read:
Run:	Tell:



3) PUT THE SENTENCES INTO SIMPLE PAST

- a) We move into a new house:
.....
- b) They sell cell phones:
.....
- c) They bring a cupcake:
.....
- d) She writes songs:
.....

4. PUT ONE OF THESE VERBS FROM THE BOX TO COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE. USE THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE.

Sell Bring Write Tell Drive Move Travel
Do Read Buy

- a) Beethoven the 5th symphony between 1804-1808.
- b) 'How did you get your new cell phone?'
'I through the website.
- c) Helen and Geocanda to Canada by airplane last year.
- d) 'Did you move to India last month?'
'No, I to Pasquistan.
- e) I the kids from school at 7:00pm.
- f) Lucas his new BMW yesterday in the morning.
- g) The students many books on their latest exams.
- h) The Express Company all the old fashion products on big internet sale.
- i) Mr.Lee the children: 'Be careful with your toys!'
- j) Yesterday Marisa her homework alone.

5. MAKE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES WITH THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE, FOLLOW THE MODEL:

Example: (where/play): Where did you play?

- a) (where/go/last night)
.....?
- b) (what/do/yesterday)
.....?
- c) (when/travel/to Brazil)
.....?
- d) (talk to anyone/interesting)
.....?
- e) (like/Dina's food)
.....?



LET'S PRACTICE

6. NOW, ANSWER THE QUESTIONS FROM EXERCISE 5 WITH POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE FORMS OF THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE, ACCORDING TO YOU:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

7. COMPLETE WITH THE SIMPLE PAST:

The car chasing

The caps _____ (be) looking for some thieves, but they _____ (run) away from the Police in a red car. The big car chase _____ (start) so, the caps _____ (drive) very fast right behind them. The Police _____ (go) into a huge tunnel and bad guys _____ (drop) by accident their gums and a briefcase full of dollars. Fortunately, the caps _____ (see) the gums and money. As the bad guys _____ (not/have) the things they had stolen anymore. The Caps _____ (decide) to stop the car and collect the stolen objects. They _____ (not/arrest) the thieves but they _____ (bring) the stolen gums and money back to their owners. That _____ (be) a great job!!!

Answer (T) true or (F) false according to the sentences:

- a) () The thieves lost the gums and a briefcase with money.
- b) () The Police chased the thieves on foot.
- c) () The caps arrested the thieves.
- d) () The thieves ran away from the caps.
- e) () The caps recovered the money and handed it in to their owners.





Chapter 1 | Verb Tenses

Verb to be (simple past tense)

The verb To Be in the Past is used to express completed actions in past and it is an Irregular Verb with a Special form:

Affirmative: Was / Were; Negative: was not: wasn't / were not = weren't; and these forms can be used in the Interrogative form too.

I **was** in Miami last month. I **was** so happy yesterday.

Don't forget!!!
Always with double meaning!!!



Some examples with the verb Be in the Simple Past:

AFFIRMATIVE

I **was** in Miami last week. I **was** born on March 20th, 2003.
Kelly and Marta **were** in Italy last month. They **were** born in Spain.

NEGATIVE

I **was not** in England last year. I **was not** born in 2005.
They **were not** in Montreal last month. The Beatles **were not** born in Chile.

INTERROGATIVE

Was I in Mexico last weekend? **Were** you born in 2000?
Were the students in Argentina last week? **Were** they born in Brazil?



Personal pronouns (Pronomes pessoais)	Verbo "to be no presente	Verbo "to be no passado
I	am	was
YOU	are	were
HE	is	was
SHE	is	was
IT	is	was
WE	are	were
YOU	are	were
THEY	are	were



LET'S PRACTICE



1) GIVE THE AFFIRMATIVE FORM OF THE *TO BE* IN PAST:

- a) I _____ a soccer player.
- b) Jane _____ at the mall.
- c) Mark and I _____ here.
- d) John and Mary _____ at school.

2) GIVE THE NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE FORM OF THE *TO BE* IN THE PAST:

- a) She _____ in the park.
- b) _____ James sick?
- c) The city _____ far.
- d) They _____ bored.

3) COMPLETE WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB *TO BE* IN THE PAST TENSE, AFFIRMATIVE OR NEGATIVE:

- a) _____ you at the concert yesterday?
Yes, I was.
- b) The food was cheap but the drinks _____. They were too expensive.
- c) Where _____ Susan and Francine?
I think they _____ at home.
- d) The shops downtown _____ opened because we had a holiday.

e) The coworkers _____ late for work because of the traffic jam.

f) Who _____ at the door? It _____ Flora.

4) CHANGE THE SENTENCES BELOW INTO NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE FORMS:

a) Many people were tired because they worked a lot last night.

Negative:

Interrogative:

b) Joseph and Yuri were best friends from College in 2013.

Negative:

Interrogative:

c) Some engineers were in Ireland on a business trip last month.

Negative:

Interrogative:

d) Alice was here some minutes ago.

Negative:

Interrogative:

e) Tom was at the bank yesterday.

Negative:

Interrogative:





Chapter 1 | Verb Tenses

5) READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

His name was Antonio Carlos Jobin but people used to call him Tom Jobim. He was born on January 25th, 1927 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He was a Brazilian composer, pianist, conductor, singer, violinist and arranger. He played the guitar in many bars and nightclubs in Rio de Janeiro. He was the creator of Bossa Nova in Brazil with Vinicius de Moraes and Chico Buarque de Hollanda. He made Brazilian songs well known abroad with the hits: Garota de Ipanema (Girl of Ipanema) and Desafinado (Tuneless). He died on December 8th, 1994 in New York.

Answer the Questions according to the text:

a) Who was the famous Brazilian singer?

.....

b) What did the people call him?

.....

c) When did he die?

.....

d) What were his best songs?

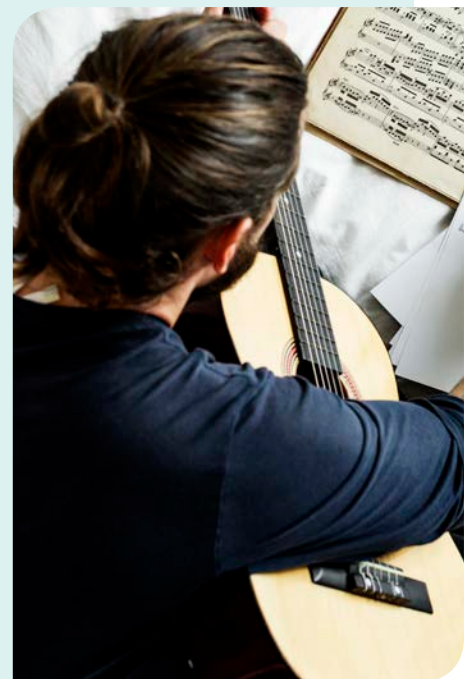
.....

e) Was he a guitar player?

.....

f) When was he born?

.....



6) NOW ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS WITH YOUR OWN INFORMATION:

a) When were you born?

.....

b) What was your favourite cartoon?

.....

c) Where were you in 2017?

.....

d) How long were you in High School?

.....

e) Who was your best friend at school?

.....



PART B - The Simple Present

The Simple Present is used to express current facts or situations, habits, universal truths, talk about things in general that happen all the time, not exactly in the moment of speaking.

In the **AFFIRMATIVE** forms there are some rules, follow:

1) THE BASIC RULE FOR SOME VERBS IS:

I / YOU / WE / THEY = WORK, HELP... (NO CHANGE IN THE VERB). HE / SHE / IT (3RD PERSON SINGULAR) = WORKS, HELPS...

Examples:

The computer **works** well
They **work** in a factory



2) IF THE VERB ENDS WITH -SS, -SH, -CH, -X, -Z AND -O ADD AN -ES TO HE, SHE AND IT.

Examples:

Wash: She **washes** her clothes every week
Go: He **goes** to the mall every Saturday

3) IF THE VERB ENDS WITH VOWEL +Y TRADE THE -Y FOR -I AND ADD -ES TO HE, SHE AND IT.

Examples:

Try: She **tries** to do her best
Study: He **studies** math



Examples:

I have lots of books.
You have new car
He **has** lots of friends
She **has** red hair
It **has** a lots of stars
We have many friends
They have two children

In the **NEGATIVE** form see:

The negative form uses the auxiliary do /does.
I, You, We, You and They use: do not or don't
He, She and It use: does not = doesn't



IMPORTANT:
Special form
for Have

He / She / It =
Has





Chapter 1 | Verb Tenses

Examples:

I **do not** work in the morning

You **do not** study in the afternoon

He **does not** go to school on Sundays

She **does not** sell roses on Saturdays

It **does not** run on holidays

We **do not** buy food everyday

You **do not** read in the evening

They **do not** play cards tonight

I **don't** work in the morning

You **don't** study in the afternoon

He **doesn't** go to school on Sundays

She **doesn't** sell roses on Saturdays

It **doesn't** run on holidays

We **don't** buy food everyday

You **don't** read in the evening

They **don't** play cards tonight



The **INTERROGATIVE** form uses the auxiliary verbs **do / does** to make questions

Use **do** before: I, You, We, You and They.

Use **does** before: He, She and It.

Examples:

Do I need it?

Do you understand French?

Does he have a plan?

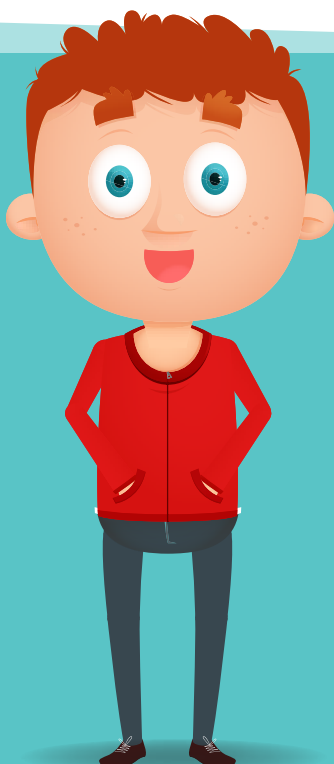
Does she know about it?

Does it work?

Do we have to go there?

Do you get up early?

Do they run on Sundays?



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Do and **does** can also be used to emphasize something:

Examples:

I **do** need your help tonight.

He **does** believe in God.

Don't forget!!! Use the third person:

When we talk about the weather

It **gets** warmer today.

It **rains** a lot in the summer.

With indefinite pronouns:

Someone **calls** me in the cafeteria today.

Everyone **knows** about Batman.

How about some exercises ? Let's go !!!



1) GIVE THE CORRECT AFFIRMATIVE FORM USING THE SIMPLE PRESENT OF THE VERBS FROM THE BOX:

Believe Do Go Play Drink Make
Close Live Understand Take Have

- a) Some people _____ in Rome for a long time.
- b) Wilson and Charlie _____ delicious cakes for the festival.
- c) He _____ all the teacher's explanation.
- d) Anne _____ the door because it is cold.
- e) The dogwalker _____ the dogs to the park.
- f) The basketball players _____ everyday here.
- g) Marcus _____ lots of water after gym.
- h) Some little kids _____ in ghosts, because of horror stories.
- i) 'Thanks for your attention, _____ a good day.'
- j) Students have to _____ their homework everyday.
- k) When I feel sick, I need to _____ to the doctor.

3) LOOK AT THE IMAGE AND MAKE SENTENCES IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT ACCORDING TO THE EXAMPLES:

Examples:

1. (ski/very well) *She skis very well.*

2. (not/climb mountains) *He doesn't climb mountains.*

3. (Do/scuba diving/everyday) _____
4. (Not/run/50km/ a day) _____
5. (Walk/ on the park/every weekend) _____
6. (Fish/ on his vacation) _____
7. (Not/ Go camping/ on week days) _____
8. (Not/ride a horse/on the street) _____
9. (ride a bike/every afternoons) _____
10. (Not/skate/during the week) _____

2) NOW, LET'S PRACTICE THE NEGATIVE FORMS OF THE SIMPLE PRESENT

- a) Vegetarians _____ meat. (eat)
- b) Brazil _____ Europe. (be)
- c) I _____ coffee with tea. (like)
- d) An interpreter _____ books. (translate)
- e) Bees _____ vegetables. (eat)
- f) The eight year old girl _____ to Hight School. (go)
- g) The pianist _____ the guitar. (play)
- h) A bad driver _____ very well. (drive)
- i) The Indian teachers _____ Japanese. (speak)
- j) An Atheist _____ (believe) in God.





Chapter 1 | Verb Tenses

4. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO YOUR DAILY ROUTINE:

a) How often do you go to the movies?

.....

b) When do you shop at the mall?

.....

c) Do you like soccer? Why?

.....

d) How many brothers and sisters do you have?

.....

e) When does your mother work?

.....

f) How often do you watch sitcoms?

.....

LET'S PRACTICE



5) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT SIMPLE PRESENT FORM

a) What time (the market/open) in São Paulo?

b) Where (Jane/ come) from?

c) It (take) me an hour to get to work.

d) She (wake) up early on Saturdays.

6) MAKE NEGATIVE SENTENCES USING THE SIMPLE PRESENT

a) My father make breakfast:

b) They are ten:

c) I speak Japanese:

d) She writes a book:

7) MAKE QUESTIONS USING THE SIMPLE PRESENT

a) you/to speak/Italian:

b) when/he/to go/home:

c) they/to clean/ the living room:

d) where/she/to ride/her bike:



PART C - Simple Future (Will)

The simple future form is used to express actions you decide to do at the moment of the speech, future completed actions and to make predictions.

Let's see the **AFFIRMATIVE**:



SUBJECT	WILL + VERB	COMPLEMENT
I	Will learn	English next week
YOU	Will send	the message tomorrow
HE	Will call	His mom soon
SHE	Will visit	Turkey next year
IT	Will go	To London next weekend
WE	Will make	A cake next month
YOU	Will talk	With Douglas tonight
THEY	Will play	Cards next Saturday

Cell Phone conversation:

Cris: Hello Bob, I am driving to the mall now.

Bob: Ok, Cris, I **will wait** for you here at the mall. Bye-bye.

MSM message:

Mike, do you remember those sneakers I lent you. Can I have them back tomorrow?

Of course. I **will give** them to you tomorrow afternoon. Thanks, by the way.

Leaving Home:

Jefferson: So, Gloria is it a good idea to take an umbrella?

Gloria: Yes it is. It **will rain** soon.





Chapter 1 | Verb Tenses

CONTRACTED FORM WITH WILL:

I WILL	I 'll
YOU WILL	You 'll
HE WILL	He 'll
SHE WILL	She 'll
IT WILL	It 'll
WE WILL	We 'll
YOU WILL	You 'll
THEY WILL	They 'll



The **NEGATIVE** form with Simple Future, has three forms. So you decide how to communicate.

Let's see the **NEGATIVE**:

NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE CONTRACTED FORM	NEGATIVE CONTRACTED FORM
I will not go home	I'll not go home	I won't go home
You will not buy it	You'll not buy it	You won't buy it
He will not talk about it	He 'll not talk about it	He won't talk about it
She will not call you	She 'll not call you	She won't call you
It will not open tonight	It 'll not open tonight	It won't open tonight
We will not travel tomorrow	We 'll not travel tomorrow	We won't travel tomorrow
You will not play next week	You 'll not play next week	You won't play next week
They will not visualize the post	They 'll not visualize the post	They won't visualize the post

Examples:

She will come to the party. (affirmative)

*She **will not** come to the party. (negative)*

*She'll **not** come to the party. (negative)*

*She **won't** come to the party. (negative)*





The **INTERROGATIVE** - Simple Future, is used to make questions. Use the auxiliary will or won't before the subject.

Let's see the **INTERROGATIVE**:

WILL	SUBJECT	VERB	COMPLEMENT
Will	I	study	Math next week ?
Will	You	send	cards tomorrow ?
Will	He	interview	The students soon ?
Will	She	invite	The guests next year ?
Will	It	be	In Lions next weekend ?
Will	We	make	Cheese pizza tonight ?
Will	You	see	The books next month ?
Will	They	contact	The boss next Friday ?

Example:

She will travel abroad. (affirmative)
Will she travel abroad? (interrogative)

He won't buy that backpack? (negative)
Won't he buy that backpack? (interrogative)

MARK THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE FOR THE EXERCISES THAT FOLLOW:

1) If you don't eat anything now, you _____ hungry later.

- a) Will eat b) Won't be
c) Will be d) Won't buy

2) I'm sorry about what happened yesterday, it _____ happen again.

- a) Wil b) Don't
c) Won't d) Is

3) John: Where will you be next weekend?
Isabela: We _____ probably _____ in Scotland.

- a) Won't ---- change b) Will ---- remember
c) Will ---- move d) Will ---- be

4) When will you study for the test?

- a) I will have some friends over tomorrow.
b) I will do it next Thursday afternoon.
c) I will probably go to Miami
d) I will call the teacher today

5) Don't call Valery now, because she _____ busy.

- a) Will have b) Will help
c) Will need d) Will be

6) The spaghetti is too hot. If you eat it, you _____ burn your tongue.

- a) Will b) Won't
c) Will be d) Will have

7) There is no need to be afraid. The dog _____ hurt you.

- a) Will need b) 'll
c) 'll not d) Will be





Chapter 1 | Verb Tenses

LET'S PRACTICE



8) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE SIMPLE FUTURE

- a) You (meet) lots of interesting people.
- b) Everybody (adore) you.
- c) You (not / have) any problems.
- d) Many people (serve) you.

9) COMPLETE WITH CORRECT FORM OF THE SIMPLE FUTURE:

- a) Jessica and I out? (go)
- b) They to Africa. (not/travel)
- c) He into the pool. (dive)
- d) I for you.(wait)



Chapter 2 | Verb Tenses

PART A - Future: Going to

The Future Going to form is used to express action a decision that you made or a plan you are absolutely sure that you are performing in the future.



I am going to buy a new car next year.

Learn with Patrick!

The Future GOING TO expresses: a true possibility to do something/or an intention to do something!!!

Check this situation:

A person organizes his or her account planning so, he/she can save money and buy a new car next year.

This person says:



SUBJECT	TO BE	GOING TO	VERB	COMPLEMENT
I	am	going to	study	for the test
You	are	going to	decide	your free day
He	is	going to	buy	new clothes
She	is	going to	sell	her bike
It	is	going to	rain	in a few minutes
We	are	going to	have	lunch at home
You	are	going to	share	your e-mails
They	are	going to	hire	new workers





Chapter 2 | Verb Tenses

Let's see the **NEGATIVE!!!**

Great, let's follow the same situation but now in the **NEGATIVE** form:

Example:

After organizing the finances a person decides not to buy a car next year.

I am not going to buy a new car next year.



NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE CONTRACTED FORM	NEGATIVE CONTRACTED FORM
I am not going to...	I'm not going to ...	-----
You are not going to...	You're not going to...	You aren't going to...
He is not going to...	He's not going to...	She isn't going to...
She is not going to...	She's not going to...	She isn't going to...
It is not going to...	It's not going to...	It isn't going to...
You are not going to...	You're not going to...	You aren't going to...
We are not going to...	We're not going to...	We aren't going to...
They are not going to...	They're not going to...	They aren't going to...

The **INTERROGATIVE** forms for the Future going to, use when you really want to be sure about someone's intention or plans.

A person studies how much money he or she is going to have in a year. When someone asks: **Are you going to buy** a car next year?

The person can answer: Yes, I am. Or No, I am not.

Where **are you going to be** in the afternoon?
I **am going to be** at work.

Check out that you understand:





QUESTIONS	POSITIVE ANSWER	NEGATIVE ANSWER
Am I going to help you next class?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't / No, You're not
Are you going to study French?	Yes, I am	No, I'm not
Is he going to work for the company?	Yes, he is	No, he isn't No, he's not
Is she going to receive the artist?	Yes, she is	No, she isn't No, she's not
Are we going to visit Louis?	Yes, we are	No, we aren't / No, we're not
Are you going to interview Lee?	Yes, we are	No, we aren't / No, we're not
Are they going to travel to Ireland?	Yes, they are	No, they aren't / No, they're not



Hint One: Always use expressions of time with future tense!!! Learn some:

FUTURE
tomorrow
next week
in an hour
soon
in the near future
way off in the future
eventually
later this evening

MORE FUTURE TIME EXPRESSIONS	
In + Quality of time	The + time period + after next
In five minutes	The week after next
In a few days	The weekend after next
In a few weeks	The month after next
In a few months	The year after next
In a few years	The day after next
Example: He is going to call in a few hours.	Example: We are having a test the week after next.

The time expressions are used at the end of the sentences. But some of them can come right in the beginning too.

*I am going to receive the guests **tomorrow**.(end)*

***Tomorrow**, I am going to receive the guests.(beginning)*





Chapter 2 | Verb Tenses



Hint Two: You can also use the **Present Continuous** to talk about the **Future**. In this case you have already arranged to do something.

FOLLOW THE SITUATION:
YOU WROTE THE ACTIVITY YOU ARE
DOING IN YOUR DIARY OR SCHEDULE.

See the examples:

What **are you doing** tonight?
I'm **studying** for the test tonight.

What time **is** Jenny **arriving** tomorrow?
At 8:00pm. She **is working** from 1:00pm to 7:00pm.



When you use time expressions about usual things it is normal to use the Present Continuous with a Future meaning.

Here are some more examples:

I'm **meeting** the new workers at the company tomorrow morning
I'm **not getting** married next month anymore.
What **are you buying** for Susan's baby later?

Important to remember: a Present Continuous emphasizes the events while 'GOING TO' is more about the decision to make those events happen.

SEE A LITTLE MORE:

Sentence One: "I am going to get a dog." (Going to)

Sentence Two: "I am getting a dog." (Present Continuous)

Sentence one: emphasis on the '**going to**' part, the focus is more on the **decision** to get a dog.

Sentence two: is about **getting** a dog, it focuses more on the **act** of getting the dog.





LET'S PRACTICE



1) COMPLETE WITH CORRECT FORM OF GOING TO:

- a) What _____ you _____ ? (drink)
- b) Who _____ she _____ tonight? (meet)
- c) _____ they _____ to school tomorrow? (drive)
- d) I _____ soccer. (play)

2) ARE THESE SENTENCES ABOVE IN THE PRESENT OR IN THE FUTURE? MARK (P) PRESENT OR (F) FALSE:

- a) Mary's going to the mall. (P) (F)
- b) James and I are flying to Mexico next year. (P) (F)
- c) I'm graduating in 2020. (P) (F)
- d) My mom is cooking a nice meal. (P) (F)

3) WRITE A QUESTION WITH GOING TO FOR EACH SITUATION:

*Example: Your friend got a great amount of money. You ask: (What I do with it?)
What are you doing with it?*

- a) Your friend John is going to the movies tonight. You ask: (What / see?) _____
_____?
- b) Your friend bought a new bike. You ask: (Where / ride it?) _____?
- c) You decided to have a party. You ask: (Who / invite?) _____?
- d) Your friends are going out for lunch today. You ask: (Where / have lunch?) _____?

4) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES ACCORDING TO THE EACH VERB GIVING USING GOING TO:

Give up - have - phone - play - travel

- a) The boss _____ about the new project because there is a lot of money involved in it.

- b) The secretary _____ all clients who didn't apply for the new subscriptions.

- c) The golfers _____ this weekend at the club because the weather forecast is raining.

- d) Many people _____ tomorrow because of the latest travel promotion.

- e) Melina _____ a surprise party next Friday, her friends are all hiding this event of her.

5) COMPLETE WITH PRESENT CONTINUOUS OR GOING TO

- a) I _____ (play) cards with Julie tonight
- b) Gleice _____ (have) a surgery next week.
- c) It's very hot. I _____ (turn) on the air conditioning.
- d) They _____ (invite) some friends over for dinner tomorrow.
- e) My niece _____ (come) to stay with us next weekend.
- f) I _____ (take) my children to the beach this summer.
- g) We _____ (read) some of the new Best Sellers.
- h) The teacher _____ (ask) you a few questions about the text.
- i) Mr. Frazer said that he _____ (not/go) to the party tonight.
- j) They _____ (not/talk) with the students about the tasks tomorrow.
- k) Everything is 100% organized: Lucy _____ (sing) tonight.
- l) In five years Oswald _____ (become) the new company's president.
- m) I think it _____ (rain) in a couple days.
- n) My house _____ (be) under renovation next weekend.
- o) It is absolutely certain. Tomorrow I _____ (start) my new job.





Chapter 2 | Verb Tenses

PART B - Past Continuous

The past continuous form describes an action that was occurring in some point of the past.

The Past Continuous is used to say that someone was in the middle of doing something.



THE ACTIVE HAD STARTED AND HAD NOT FINISHED

XXXXX

Past Present Future

Situation: Mike and Silvia studied yesterday. They began at 8:00 a.m and finished at 3:00 p.m.

Check the example: So, at 10:00 a.m they **were studying** at school.



TWO ACTIONS HAPPENED IN THE PAST SIMULTANEOUSLY

=====

Past Present Future

Situation: Mike and Silvia studied yesterday. They began at 8:00 a.m and finished at 3:00 p.m. Their parents worked from 8:00 to 3:00 too.

Check the example: At 10:00 a.m Mike and Silvia **were studying** at school **while** their parents **were working**.



ACTIONS WITH AN INTERRUPTION IN THE PAST

X

Past Present Future

Situation: Mike and Silvia studied yesterday. They began at 8:00 a.m and finished at 3:00 p.m. The electric power finished at 10:00 p.m.

Check the example: At 10:00 a.m Mike and Silvia **were studying** **when** the electric power **finished**.





Let's see the **AFFIRMATIVE**:

SUBJECT	SIMPLE PAST TO BE	MAIN VERB + ING	COMPLEMENT
I	was	going	to school
You	were	talking	with friends
He	was	listening	to music
She	was	eating	lunch
It	was	organizing	contents
We	were	reviewing	some information
You	were	running	at the gym
They	were	drinking	some water



Let's see the **NEGATIVE**:

SUBJECT	SIMPLE PAST TO BE	MAIN VERB + ING	COMPLEMENT
I	was not / wasn't	going	to school
You	were not/ weren't	talking	with friends
He	was not / wasn't	listening	to music
She	was not / wasn't	eating	lunch
It	was not / wasn't	organizing	contents
We	were not/ weren't	reviewing	some information
You	were not/ weren't	running	at the gym
They	were not/ weren't	drinking	some water





Chapter 2 | Verb Tenses

Let's see the **INTERROGATIVE**:

SIMPLE PAST TO BE	SUBJECT	MAIN VERB + ING	COMPLEMENT
was	I	going	to school ?
were	You	talking	with friends ?
was	He	listening	to music ?
was	She	eating	lunch ?
was	It	organizing	contents ?
were	We	reviewing	some information?
were	You	running	at the gym?
were	They	drinking	some water?

Exercises

1) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE AFFIRMATIVE OF THE PAST CONTINUOUS:

- My mother _____ (read) a novel.
- My father _____ (watch) a movie.
- My sister _____ (write) in her diary.
- My two brothers _____ (listen) to the radio.

2) COMPLETE WITH THE PAST CONTINUOUS

- When I phoned my friends, they _____ poker. (play)
- Yesterday at six I _____ lunch. (prepare)
- The kids _____ in the garden when it suddenly began to rain. (play)
- I _____ the guitar when he came home. (practice)

3) COMPLETE WITH THE PAST CONTINUOUS OR SIMPLE PAST.

- Kelly _____ (wait) for her father when he _____ (arrive)
- Helen _____ (take) a photograph of mine while my friends _____ (arrive) right behind me.
- He _____ (deal) with a difficult situation when Michael _____ (help) him.
- When Janet _____ (be) nine years old, she _____ (study) Math and History.
- I _____ (wear) a new dress when I _____ (receive) the golden medal.



4) READ THE TEXT AND COMPLETE THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN PARENTHESES, USE THE SIMPLE PAST OR THE PAST CONTINUOUS:

Last week I _____ (ask) my father to invite some friends over to have dinner. I _____ (buy) lots of delicious food, including some meat and cheese, so I _____ (make) some spaghetti and meatballs. It was a beautiful evening, so, I _____ (open) the front door but I couldn't do it. The key _____ (miss) because at that time my parents took it. So, I _____ (look) at the sunshine through the window while I _____ (wait) for them. I _____ (see) one cat between my mother's flowers but it _____ (run) after a mouse. But, unfortunately, I couldn't do anything because I didn't have any keys with me. Anyway, when I _____ (get) my cellphone to call my father and my mom... they _____ (enter) into the garage. So, I could never imagine that such a catastrophe would happen but while my parents _____ (drive) the car into the garage, the mouse and the cat _____ (get) into my home too. It was a big mess, at that moment we _____ (chase) the two animals while our friends _____ (arrive). We were really ashamed because we couldn't get neither the cat nor the mouse, and our guests _____ (see) all that crazy situation. The worst part: the food _____ (be) all on the floor. Finally, we _____ (say) Sorry and _____ (go) into a pizza place.



**5) WHAT WERE YOU DOING AT THE FOLLOWING TIMES? WRITE SENTENCES AS THE EXAMPLE:
(AT 8 O'CLOCK) I WAS WORKING AT THE OFFICE.**

- a) (at 5 yesterday morning) _____
- b) (at 8 yesterday afternoon) _____
- c) (at 4:30 this morning) _____
- d) (half an hour ago) _____
- e) (at 7:30 yesterday evening) _____





Chapter 2 | Verb Tenses

PART C - Present Continuous

The present continuous form is used to describes actions that occurs at the moment of the speak, actions in the present, situations that are changing in the moment of the speak and planned or repeated actions.



Let's see the **AFFIRMATIVE**:

SUBJECT	TO BE PRESENT	MAIN VERB + ING	COMPLEMENT
I	am	study ing	English right now
You	are	work ing	a lot now
He	is	eraser ing	the wrong answers now
She	is	chat ing	with contacts at the moment
It	is	rain ing	in the present moment
We	are	correct ing	the activities now
You	are	watch ing	tv comedies right now
They	are	fix ing	the mistakes now

Let's see the **NEGATIVE**:

SUBJECT	TO BE PRESENT	MAIN VERB + ING	COMPLEMENT
I	am not	study ing	English right now
You	are not (aren't)	work ing	a lot now
He	is not (isn't)	eraser ing	the wrong answers now
She	is not (isn't)	chat ing	with contacts at the moment
It	is not (isn't)	rain ing	in the present moment
We	are not (aren't)	correct ing	the activities now
You	are not (aren't)	watch ing	tv comedies right now
They	are not (aren't)	fix ing	the mistakes now



Let's see the **INTERROGATIVE**:

TO BE PRESENT	SUBJECT	MAIN VERB + ING	COMPLEMENT
Am	I	studying	English right now ?
Are	You	working	a lot now ?
Is	He	erasing	the wrong answers now ?
Is	She	chatting	with contacts at the moment ?
Is	It	raining	in the present moment ?
Are	We	correcting	the activities now ?
Are	You	watching	tv comedies right now ?
Are	They	fixing	the mistakes now ?

Exercises

1) COMPLETE WITH THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

Example:

a) Affirmative: Shirley **is buying** (buy) a new bike, at the moment.

Negative: Shirley **is not buying** a new bike, at the moment.

Interrogative: **Is** Shirley **buying** a new bike, at the moment?

Answer: Yes, she is.

b) Aff.: Gouveia _____
(do) his school homework, now.

Neg.: _____

Int.: _____

Answer: Yes, _____

c) Aff.: The secretary _____
(answer) e-mails at work, now.

Neg.: _____

Int.: _____

Answer: Yes, _____

d) Aff.: The soccer players _____
(play) at the gym right now.

Neg.: _____

Int.: _____

Answer: No, _____

2) MAKE QUESTIONS WITH THE ANSWERS FOR THE ANSWERS:

a) _____?

They are doing a great essay right now.

b) _____?

Yes, I am typing the letters now.

c) _____?

No, we are talking on the phone now.

d) _____?

Juliet and Kelly are cooking dinner at the moment.





Chapter 2 | Verb Tenses

LET'S PRACTICE



3) CONSIDERING THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS, PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

a) I/shoes/am/looking/for/my:

.....

b) are/you/What/magazine/kind/of/reading:

.....

c) is/ Why/?/laughing/Joanna:

.....

d) studying/journalism/Harvard/Julie/at/is University:

.....

4) ANSWER THE QUESTIONS USING THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

a) What is he doing? (to play/football):

.....

b) What are they doing? (to travel/to the city):

.....

c) What I am doing? (to drink/a beer):

.....

d) What is she doing?
(to clean/ the house):

.....

5) CHOOSE THE CORRECT OF THE VERBS IN PARENTHESES TO FILL IN THE BLANKS. USE "GOING TO" FUTURE OR "TO BE + VERB+ING" PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE. THIS IS A DIALOG BETWEEN TWO FRIENDS.

Henry: "Hello Bill, what _____ (you / to do / ?) after school today?"

Bill: "Well, first, I _____ (to meet) my friends at the train station at 6:30 p.m. After that, we _____ (to eat) with my parents at 8 p.m.."

Henry: "Wow, it sounds like you have a busy evening ahead of you!"

Bill: "How about you?"

Henry: "Oh, after school, I _____ (to drive) home and then I _____ (to do) my homework. So, I'll see what I feel like doing."

Bill: "Well, I'm really happy, because I _____ (to tell) my friends that we _____ (to fly) to Germany in December! I bought the tickets for us! Everything is arranged. We _____ (to land) in Berlin, and we _____ (to stay) at a hotel downtown. It _____ (to be) amazing!"

Henry: "Lucky you! I also have some plans but I am not sure. I _____ (to visit) Germany someday too, but I'll have to learn German first. During my next vacation, I _____ (to learn) German.. So that way it'll be easier to travel through German and other European countries."

Bill: _____ (you / to take / ?) classes with SEDACOLLEGE online or _____ (you / to study / ?) with a book by yourself?

Henry: "I _____ (to start) with SEDACOLLEGE ONLINE courses next Monday, they have the best courses and teachers online. I _____ (learn) so fast."

Bill: "Good for you! I think we should hurry up for our last class, the bell _____ (to ring) soon!"

Henry: "You're right. Let's go!"



PART D - Future Continuous

The future continuous form is used to talk about future plans or actions.



AFFIRMATIVE

Examples:

She **will be working** in Japan next year (work)

In two weeks, at this same time, I **will be leaving** my job (leave)

NEGATIVE

Use will not or contracted form -> won't.

Examples: When you arrive, I **will not be waiting** for you. (not/wait)

Joanna **will not be working** tomorrow. (not/work)

INTERROGATIVE

Use will in the beginning of the sentences:

Example: **Will** you be **studying** later? (study)

Will she be **washing** her car tomorrow? (wash)



SITUATION I:

Use Future Continuous when someone will be busy in the middle of something in the future.

Example: From 9:00 a.m to 11:00 a.m I'm going to my swimming classes at the club next Friday.

So, during this time on Friday I **will be having** swimming classes at the club.

SITUATION II:

Use the Future Continuous during this time in the future someone will be doing something

Example: Eduard: Don't call me between 3:00 p.m to 6:00p.m. We **will be working** in a project.

SITUATION III:

Use the Future Continuous to talk about a complete action in the future

Example: Jeff: What time **will** you **be arriving** tomorrow?

Leila: I **will be arriving** at six o'clock





Chapter 2 | Verb Tenses

Example:

Louis: Will you be passing near the mall?

Alex: Sure, why?

Louis: Could you buy me some tickets?

Alex: Of course, I could.

You can ask
someone's plans
specially when
you them to do
something.



Exercises

GIVE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS:

- 1) Can we meet tomorrow at 5:00 p.m.?
Sorry, _____ (I/work)
- 2) Next week, Susan is back from Toronto.
Good, so _____ (She/return) next Monday.
- 3) By the end of the month. Michael is arriving from U.S.
Great, _____ (He/take) the airplane in a few days.
- 4) If you need any kind of help tomorrow, call me.
So, _____ (I/call) you as soon as possible to come here.



LET'S PRACTICE



5) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES ACCORDING TO THE ASKED FORM:

- a) At 2 o'clock tomorrow, I _____ (to study) at the library.
- b) At 1 o'clock tomorrow, I _____ at my office. (to work)
- c) At 4 o'clock tomorrow, I _____ in London. (to shop)
- d) At 5 o'clock tomorrow, I _____ in my bed. (to sleep)

6) MAKE QUESTIONS OR NEGATIVE SENTENCES USING THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS

- a) _____ at six? (eat / you)
- b) I _____ all day. (not / work)
- c) _____ to London? (drive / she)
- d) _____ again? (fight / they)



7) WRITE THE NEGATIVE FORM OF THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS:

a) They will be travelling to Dublin next week.

b) Next Monday, she will be continuing the lecture.

c) He will be chatting with his contacts tomorrow.

d) This evening I will be watching Tv's soap operas.

**8) NOW, COMPLETE THE IDEAS WITH YOUR REALITY,
USE THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS:**

a) Next week _____

b) Next Monday _____

c) Tomorrow _____

d) This evening _____



Chapter 3 | The classification of the adverb.

Let's study a list of adverbs and how they are used in some specific situations:



1) Adverbs of manner: tell how something happened, happens or will happen. Popular adverbs of manner: well, fast, badly, just, stupidly, brilliantly, loudly, gracefully, cleverly, quietly, vigorously, eagerly, skillfully, easily, slowly, wildly, leisurely, lively, happily.

*We speak English very **well**. (The adverb formed from good is well)*

*She speaks **loudly**. (Some adverb of manner normally come after the verb)*

*I open the door **quietly**. (Some adverb of manner normally come after the object)*

*They behaved **in** a **cleverly way**. (adjective already ends in -ly, we use the phrase **in a way**)*

*They all worked **hard**. (a few adverbs of manner have the same form as the adjective)*

2) Adverbs of frequency: tell the frequency of the actions. Popular adverbs of frequency: always, usually, frequently, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never.

*Michael **sometimes** goes to work by car. (how often)*

3) Adverbs of time: tell when something happened, happens or will happen. Some Popular adverbs of time: soon, first, tonight, late, early, eventually, forever, immediately, then, lately, tomorrow, yesterday, suddenly, today, finally, now, afterwards, finally, before, after, already, still, yet, just; next or last: week/month/year/century.

*I saw Mary **yesterday**. (when)*

*I heard a funny noise at **about eleven o'clock last night**. (when)*

4) Adverbs of place: tell or describe the location, direction or distance of some place. Popular adverbs of place: above, down, inside, anywhere, everywhere, outside, away, here, there, backward/backwards, near, far, up, upstairs, around.

*There is a Rock concert **here** (something is happening)*

*They are **abroad** at present. (location)*

*Go **upstairs**, it's **near** the second door on the right. (direction)*

*New York is 250 kilometres **away**. (distance)*

5) Adverbs of intensity: tell the intensity of something. Popular adverbs of intensity: too, very, much, far, too much, very much, rather, almost, quite, fairly, really, completely, practically, nearly, partly, sort of, kind of, more or less, hardly, scarcely.

*The students have **sort of** questions to ask the teacher. (really specific)*

*They were dropped into this adventure **rather unexpectedly**. (really unexpectedly)*

6) Adverbs of doubt and certainty: tell the probabilities of something can happen. Popular adverbs of doubt and certainty: maybe, perhaps, possibly, probably, definitely, certainly, clearly, assuredly.

***Perhaps** the weather will be sunny. (probability)*

*I am **certainly** about the date, we are going to have a test on April 21st. (certainty)*



LET'S PRACTICE



1) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT ADVERB

- a) James is careful.
He drives
- b) The girl is slow.
She walks
- c) Her English is perfect.
She speaks English
- d) Our teacher is angry.
She shouts

2) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH ADVERBS

- a) I usually walk:
- b) I sing:
- c) I speak English:
- d) I usually ride my bike:

3) COMPLETE THE TEXT WITH THE CORRECT ADVERBS

Mr. Jacobs and Marion Justine stood
(quiet) at the office door. Mr. Jacobs was
(serious) worried. He didn't make friends
(easy), and Dr. Platus was very important to him.
He looked (close) at Marion Justine.
She was a kind woman and she served her master (good).

4) FORM THE ADVERBS WITH THE WORD BELOW

- a) Elegant:
- b) Like:
- c) Glad:
- d) Wild:

5) PUT THE ADVERBS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

1) carelessly 2) quickly 3) excitedly 4) finally

- (...) Come here You have to see this!
(...) We knew that she had got the job when we
saw her talking on the phone.
(...) He put the cup on the table. It fell
to the floor.
(...) Sharon is throwing a party on Sunday. She
..... finished her house.

6) ALL THE ALTERNATIVES BELOW HAVE A FREQUENCY ADVERB, EXCEPT FOR

- a) well b) never
c) often d) regularly

7) CHOOSE ALTERNATIVE THAT ONLY CONTAINS MANNER ADVERBS

- a) fluently – today – often – at school.
b) fast – always – never – quickly.
c) hardly – slowly – gradually – calmly.
d) badly – silently – terribly – happily

8) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH ADVERBS. THE FIRST LETTER(S) OF EACH ADVERB ARE GIVEN:

- a) They didn't go to school because it was snowing heavily.
b) The Girl's team lost the game because they played ba.....
c) The road is full so you must drive sl.....
d) Nobody knows he was coming it was un.....
e) Daniel keeps fit by running re.....

9) MARK (T)TRUE OR (F)FALSE:

- () I'm tired because I am working hard.
() She is a good tennis player. She hits the ball too fastly.
() Finally, Mike finished his homework.





Chapter 4 | Passive Voice

It is important to study the Active Voice so we can understand the Passive Voice:



1. ACTIVE VOICE

In most English sentences with an action verb, the subject performs the action denoted by the verb.

Examples: The man **must have eaten** the pizza -> the man is doing the eat
Joanna **mailed** the box -> Joanna is doing the mailing

Because the subject (the man) acts upon the verb in such sentences, the sentences are said to be in the active voice.

2. PASSIVE VOICE

One can change the normal order of the words in a sentence with the active voice so the subject is no longer active.

The subject becomes the object of the sentence in the passive form.

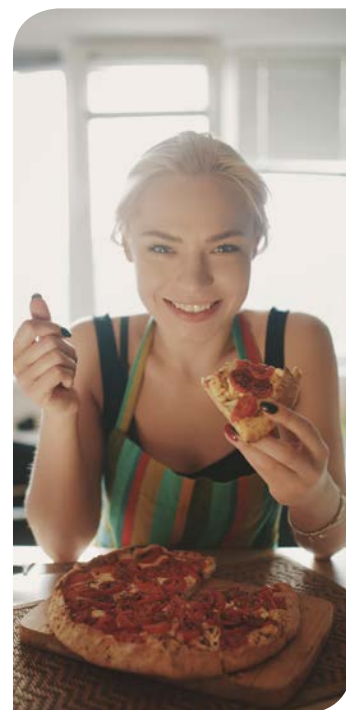
Example: A pizza must have been eaten by the man -> the pizza is being eaten

Active > > > > > Passive

To change the active voice to passive, do the following:

The box was being mailed -> The box was mailed by Joanna

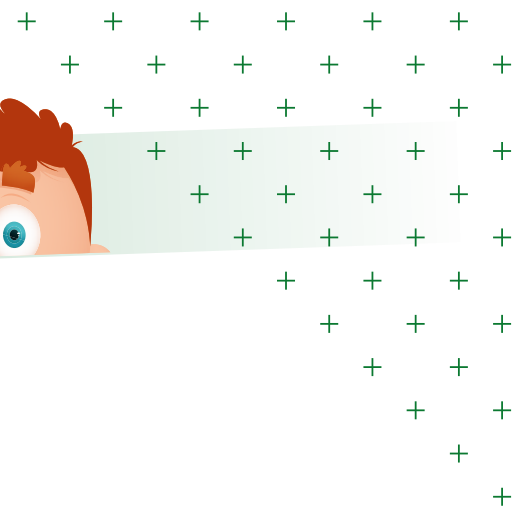
Passive > > Active



Review with Patrick!

To change the passive voice to active, revise the steps:

- 1) Move the passive sentence's subject into the active sentence's direct object slot.
- 2) Remove the auxiliary verb be from the main verb and change the main's verb form if needed.
- 3) Place the passive sentence's object of the preposition by into the subject slot.



Exercises

1) WRITE PASSIVE VOICE (P) OR ACTIVE VOICE (A)

- a) He was holding the door.....
- b) That picture was drawn by me.....
- c) She ate all the brownies.....
- d) The tools were used to fix the cars.....

2) CHANGE THE SENTENCES TO THE PASSIVE VOICE

- a) He teaches Spanish:
- b) The child is eating apples:
- c) She is writing a book:
- d) The master punished the servant:

3) MAKE CORRECT PASSIVE SENTENCES

- a) he road / to close (Conditional I):
- b) children / to see in the park (Simple Past):
- c) astronauts / to send to the moon (will-future):.....
- d) computers / to replace (Past Progressive):.....

4) CHOOSE THE ALTERNATIVE THAT CONTAINS THE CORRECT PASSIVE FORM

Yesterday a girl in an accident in Jordan Street

- a) has been injured b) will be injured c) was injured d) injured

5) CHANGE THE SENTENCES TO THE PASSIVE VOICE

- a) People speak Portuguese in Brazil:
- b) The Government is planning a new mall near my house:
- c) My father built this house in 1943:
- d) Picasso was painting Guernica in 1944:

6) CHOOSE THE ALTERNATIVE THAT CONTAINS THE CORRECT PASSIVE FORM

The manager about the problem

- a) should been told b) should has been told c) should have been told d) should told

7) MAKE CORRECT PASSIVE SENTENCES

- a) classrooms / to use (Past Perfect):
- b) my house / to break in (Present Perfect):
- c) penguins / to feed (Future Perfect):
- d) the table / to lay (will-future):





Chapter 5 | Prepositions

Preposition is a word or a group of words that connects two or more terms of the sentence, establishing a relation between them. In this relation, one term explains or completes the meaning of the other.



PREPOSITION	EXAMPLE
About	He must know something about the office.
Across	Look! There is a camel across the street!
After	She is going to a party after dinner.
Against	The man leaned against the tree.
All over	There is milk all over the kitchen! We have to clean it.
Along	There are trees along the road.
Among	There was a hut among the trees.
Around	They were walking around the lake.
As far as	They walked as far as the lake this morning.
At	It will be finished at the end of the month.
Before	Before you go, let me talk to you.
Behind	The police were behind the door.
Below	Guatemala is below Mexico
Beside	At school, I sit beside my friends.
Between	He is sitting between his two best friends.
Beyond	The camping site is beyond those hills.
By	By next week I will have handed in my book.



Close to	I don't like to sit close to the window.
During	I'll visit you during the afternoon.
Far from	We live far from the University campus.
For	I have studied here for thirteen years
From	I'll be in the office from eight a.m. to eleven a.m.
In	The project will be ready in five weeks.
In front of	I parked the car in front of the school.
Inside	We met them inside the theatre.
Into	We went into the park together.
Near	I live near a market.
Next to	Sit down next to me.
Off	Please keep off the animal cages.
On	The book is on the table.
Onto	The cat jumped onto the table.
Opposite	I sat opposite to him during the dinner.
Out of	The men come out of the bar.
Outside	The cat is outside the house.
Over	I saw the television from over the window.
Round	They were all sitting round the table.
Since	Marie teaches here since 1986.
Through	Look through the glass.
To	I was going to school when I saw her.
Towards	I was walking towards the store.
Under	I placed the paper under the computer.
Until	I want it done until tomorrow.
Up	Go up the stairs and bring my keys

Chapter 5 | Prepositions

Exercises

1) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH **SINCE** OR **FOR**:

- a) I have been waiting 3 o'clock.
- b) John has only been waiting 15 minutes.
- c) Maria and Joanna have been learning Spanish four years.
- d) Mario and Jane have been learning English 1995.

2) CHOOSE THE CORRECT PREPOSITION FOR THE TERMS

- a) December
- b) 13 o'clock
- c) Summer
- d) 5th January, 1998
- e) the weekend

3) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT PREPOSITION: **BY**, **FROM**, **IN** OR **ON**:

- a) Where do you come?
- b) My cousin lives London.
- c) They are walking the bridge.
- d) I don't like flying, so I went to Minas Gerais bus.

4) CHOOSE THE ALTERNATIVE THAT CORRECTLY COMPLETES THE SENTENCE BELOW:

He took the key his purse and
put it _____ the lock.

- a) over / into
- b) between / into
- c) out of / in
- d) by / on





5) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT PREPOSITION (BELOW, BY OR ON):

- a) The temperature was zero.
- b) You have to write the letter hand.
- c) We live the main street, so it is always very loud.
- d) The trains are seldom time.

6) CHOOSE THE ALTERNATIVE THAT CORRECTLY COMPLETES THE SENTENCE BELOW:

I went her and asked her the best way to get city.

- a) from / into b) towards / over
- c) along / up d) up to / out of

7) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT PREPOSITIONS: ACROSS, IN, TO OR AT:

- a) There is a bridge the lake.
- b) I saw Jane the bus.
- c) Be nice your sister.
- d) Let's meet the morning, not night.

8) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH SINCE AND FOR:

- a) Mary has been saving her money many years.
- b) I haven't eaten anything lunch.
- c) You have been watching TV hours.
- d) We have been living here 2 months.

9) CHOOSE THE ALTERNATIVE THAT CORRECTLY COMPLETE THE SENTENCE BELOW:

Jane: Look that bus is Fire. It is better to look for help!

Billy: Yes, let's call the Firefighters.

- a) at b) in c) on d) with





Chapter 6 | Conjunctions

Let's study
some kinds of
conjunctions:



1. COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating conjunctions are used to connect two words or two independent clauses which have the same grammatical structure. They are generally positioned between the sentences.

	EXAMPLE
AND -> ADDITION	My sister is married and she lives in London
BUT -> OPPOSITION	My bed is not very pretty but is very comfortable
OR -> ROTATION	He could go or stay a little more
SO -> CONNECTION	My mom was sick so she went to the doctor



2. CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Correlative conjunctions are always used in pairs but never together. They always connect grammatical elements with the same structure.

	EXAMPLE
BOTH...AND	Both my mom and my grandmother worked in a journal
EITHER...OR	We can go either by bus or by car
NEITHER...NOR	I neither smoke nor drink
NOT ONLY...BUT ALSO	That girl is not only pretty but also smart
AS...AS	As soon as you get home we can go to the mall
WHETHER...OR	Whether he comes or not makes no difference



3. SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

The subordinating conjunctions relate to a depending clause and an independent clause.

	EXAMPLE
AFTER -> TIME	I went after the concert finished
ALTHOUGH/THOUGHT -> DESPITE	Although it was raining, we went out
AS -> TIME	As you were out, I left a message
BECAUSE -> JUSTIFICATION	I was working there because of her
BEFORE -> TIME	Do it before you forget
DESPITE -> THOUGHT	Despite the traffic, we got there on time
HOWEVER/NONETHELESS/NEVERTHELESS -> OPPOSITION	I haven't had lunch nevertheless I am not hungry
IF -> CAUSE	I will go if you go
ONCE -> TIME	Once you know how to ride a bike you never forget it
OTHERWISE -> CONDITION	Shut the window otherwise it will get to cold in here
IN ORDER TO -> MANNER	He got up early in order to have time to eat
STILL -> OPPOSITION	My house is not so big still is very nice
THUS/THEREFORE/THEN -> MANNER	There is still much to discuss. We shall, therefore, return to this item at our next meeting
UNLESS -> CONDITION	Don't leave the room unless you receive permission
UNTIL/TILL -> TIME	Do I have to wait until / till tomorrow?
WHEN/BY THE TIME -> TIME	She left her job when she knew she was pregnant
WHENEVER -> TIME	Come whenever you like
WHERE -> PLACE	This is where I live
WHILE -> TIME	They were burgled while they were out





Chapter 6 | Conjunctions

LET'S PRACTICE



1) LOOK AT THE BOX AND COMPLETE THE SENTENCES:

- a) She'll be late to work _____ she has a doctor appointment.
 b) We wanted to eat another slice of pizza _____ we were on a diet.
 c) She doesn't like to swim _____ does she enjoy running.
 d) I am a vegetarian _____ I don't eat meat.
 e) I'm allergic to cats _____ I have three of them.

THEREFORE/SO BUT YET FOR NOR

2) CHOOSE THE BEST OPTION:

- a) _____ the party we spent hours cleaning the house.
 I . Although II. Even if
 III. After IV. Because
- b) _____ spring arrives, we have to be prepared for more rain.
 I . Because II. Until
 III. Now that IV. Although
- c) _____ an alarm clock goes off, I hit the snooze button.
 I . As soon as II. Because
 III. Therefore IV. Until

3) CHOOSE THE BEST OPTIONS:

- a) She is neither nice _____ polite (nor / or)
 b) Bananas are _____ delicious _____ healthy!
 (neither...nor/ both....and)
 c) _____ did Carl bought a car, _____ bought

- a house. (not only, but he also / not only, but also)
 d) Would you _____ play soccer _____ basketball?
 (rather... nor/ rather... or)

4) CONSIDERING THE COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS, COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

- a) I visit the MASP I go to São Paulo. (once, whenever, wherever)
 b) This is the place we stayed last time we visited. (where, when, how)
 c) you win first place, you will receive money. (wherever, if, unless)
 d) You won't pass the test you study. (when, if, unless)

5) CONSIDERING THE CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

- a) flowers trees grow during warm weather. (no...only / both...and / not...but)
 b) do we enjoy summer vacation, we enjoy winter break. (whether / or, not only / but also, either / or)
 c) Chemistry is easy difficult (either... not / but...both / either...or)
 d) It's going to rain snow tonight. (as...if / either...or / as...as)

6) CONSIDERING THE COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS, COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

- a) My car has a radio a CD player. (but, or, and)
 b) Jane hates to listen to pop music, will she tolerate heavy metal. (but, nor, or)
 c) Joanna wanted to drive to New Orleans, Jake insisted that they fly. (and, or, but)



LET'S PRACTICE

d) I'm afraid of heights, I appreciate the view from the top of this building. (and, yet, nor)

7) CONSIDERING THE SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS, COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

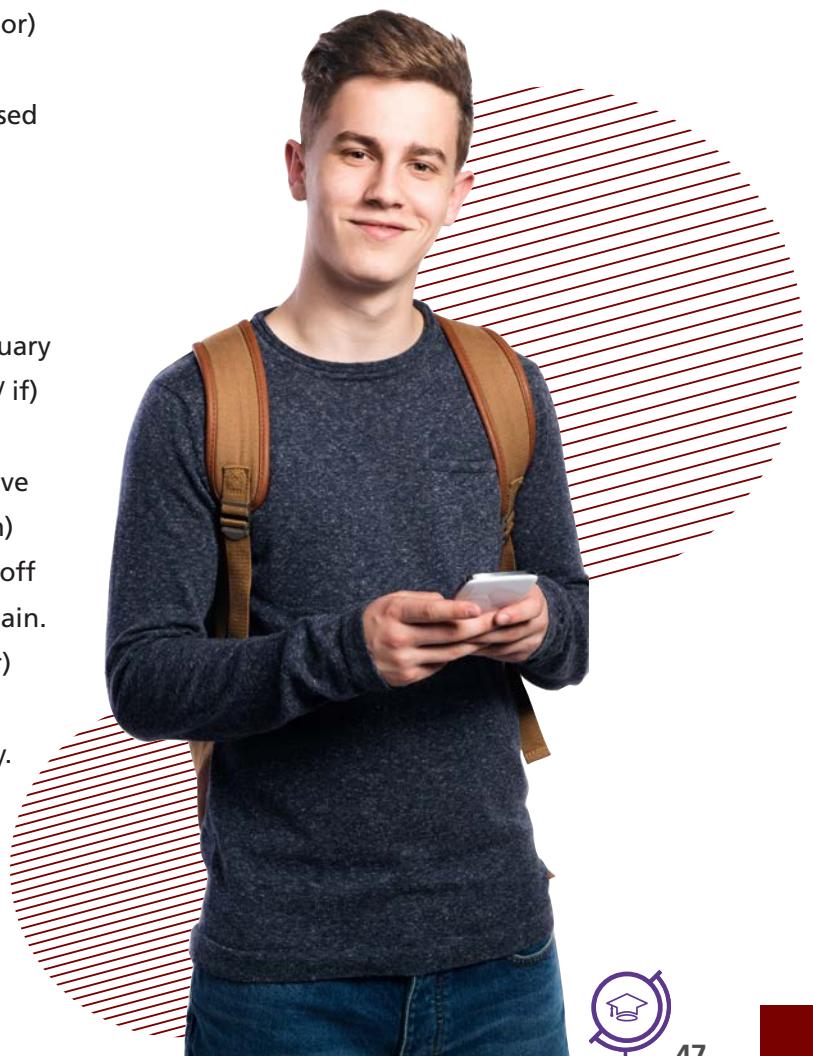
- a) I could not get a table, I came early. (as, though, when)
- b) We are leaving Sunday or not it rains. (if, whether, though)
- c) Pay attention to your homework you will not make mistakes. (so that, unless, or)
- d) The artists delivered an incredible performance they had rehearsed often. (though, as, once)

8) CONSIDERING THE CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

- a) I plan to take my vacation in January in July. (whether / or, either / or, as / if)
- b) I'm feeling patient impatient, I try to keep a positive attitude. (either / or, whether / or, when / I'm)
- c) had I taken my clothes off I found out we had to leave again. (no sooner / than, rather / than, whether / or)
- d) only is white chocolate delicious, it can be healthy. (whether / or, not / but, just as / so)

9) CONSIDERING THE COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS, COMPLETE THE SENTENCES:

- a) I have to be on time, my boss will be annoyed if I'm late. (and, nor, for)
- b) Do you like chocolate strawberry ice cream better? (or, nor, and)
- c) I have to go to work at five, I'm waking up at three. (but, so, yet)
- d) I was on time, everyone else was late. (so, but, for)





Chapter 7 | Quantifiers

Quantifiers are expressions used to indicate and provide information about the quantity of something.



1) SOME AND ANY

Some and any are used when you can't use a or an, in other words, with the uncountable and with subjects in the plural.

I drink **some** milk for breakfast.

Some is basically used in **Affirmative** sentences while **Any** is used in **Negative** or **Interrogative** sentences.

I have **some** books to read.

I don't have **any** books to read.

Do you have **any** books to read?

Some is just used in **questions** when we are making a request, offering something or when we expect a positive answer.

Can I have some water please?

Would you like some water?

Any is just used in **affirmative** sentences with the meaning of anything/anyone/anywhere is ok... it doesn't matter who... and with negative meaning too.

You can get **any** help you need. (Anyone can help you)

Can you see any lights here? No, not any. (negative meaning)





2) NO AND NONE

No is always followed by an substantive and is used in the affirmative form.

No one came to school yesterday. (one=person)

None is similar to no one and is used alone or with the preposition of + substantive.

None of the students came to class yesterday.

In English you can only use one negative particle in a sentence.

3) A LOT OF / MANY / MUCH / (A) LITTLE/ (A) FEW / PLENTY (OF)

A lot of/lots of/ plenty of are expressions that means a big quantity of something. They can be used with countable and uncountable substantives.

WITH NOUNS

*They have **lots of** plans for today.*

*There are **a lot of** your friends here.*

*It's 7:00 pm. We have **plenty of** time.*

WITHOUT NOUNS

Situation: they are buying the tickets for the show:

*Fred: I don't have any **money** left for the tickets. (noun: money)*

*Bill: Don't worry, I've got **plenty**. (plenty of money)*

*Fred: I guess Monica has **lots** anyway, so she can pay for me. (lots of money)*

Much and a little are used with uncountable substantives. Much is generally used with affirmative and interrogative sentences and can be substituted by a lot of, lots of and plenty of.

You can eat **much** popcorn because the bowl is full.

I have a **little** coffee left in my cup.

Many and few are used with countable substantives in the plural.

There are **many** new candidates for the working places.

We have **few** students involved in the project about four.



Chapter 7 | Quantifiers

4) ALL (OF), MOST (OF), EACH, EVERY, BOTH (OF), EITHER (OF), NEITHER (OF)

No is always followed by an substantive and is used in the affirmative form.

All is use with countable substantives, uncountable substantives and prepositions but it can't work as a personal pronoun.

All the tables are clean. **All** the clothes are in the washing machine now.

The clients are really interested in the show, I talked to **all** of them.

Most is used with substantives and means "a big part of" something.

Ninety percent of the students are qualified, so **most** of them will get a good job.

Each and **every** only can be used with countable substantives in singular.

Each woman can choose one new dress.

Every access is added to the list.

Both is used to talk about two things together.

I have two cars and **both** are black.

Neither is also used to talk about two things but express a negative sense.

Neither of the kids finished the homework. (all the kids didn't finish the homework)

Either is like the opposite of neither, it expresses an inclusive sense.

Situation: Talking about a film

Lucy: I didn't like the Superman film it was too silly.

Kelly: I saw it and I didn't like **either**.

Exercises

1) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT QUANTIFIER (TOO MANY, LOTS OF, MUCH OR ANY)

a) They have had homework in chemistry recently. b) How time do you need to finish the task? c) There are students in the cafeteria. d) Have you visited foreign countries?

2) CHOOSE THE ALTERNATIVE THAT CORRECTLY COMPLETE THE SENTENCE BELOW

It is better to stay quiet

a) very b) many c) a lot of d) much

3) COMPLETE THE DIALOGUE BELOW WITH THE CORRECT QUANTIFIERS

Peter: How do you feel about your new job? Do you have as (much /many) responsibilities as you used to?

John: The job is great. I have about the same (amount / number) of work to do as before, but I have (less / fewer) stress and (less / fewer) problems.

4) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW WITH THE CORRECT QUANTIFIERS

a) It seems to me that we haven't had

..... assignments in Japanese this term.

b) How material can we be expected to read in one week?

c) I've unfortunately had headaches already because of stress.

d) Our yard looks awful this summer. There are too weeds.

5) CHOOSE THE ALTERNATIVE THAT CORRECTLY COMPLETE THE SENTENCE BELOW

I went to the mall and bought flowers and juice than last week.

a) fewer / fewer b) more / fewer

c) less / less d) fewer / less

6) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH CORRECT QUANTIFIERS (A LOT OF, A LITTLE, LITTLE OR MOST OF)

a) They say health is a dangerous thing.

b) She is having trouble passing her math test.

c) I spend my time reading magazines.

d) He knows Spanish. He knows enough Spanish to manage.



Chapter 8 | Verb Tenses



PART A - Present Perfect

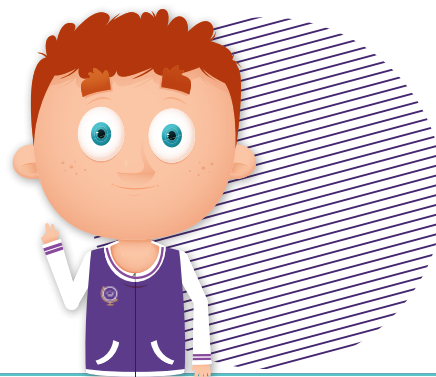
The present perfect form is used to talk about situations that occurred in some undetermined period of the past and to express actions that began in the past and continue until the present.

A label with the verbs in the Past Participle can help you now:



IRREGULAR PAST TENSE VERBS		
Infinitive / Base	Past Simple	Past Participle
Be	was / were	been
Become	became	become
Begin	began	begun
Bring	brought	brought
Buy	bought	bought
Choose	chose	chosen
Come	came	come
Do	did	done
Drink	drank	drunk
Drive	drove	driven
Eat	ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
Feel	felt	felt
Find	found	found
Fly	flew	flown
Forget	forgot	forgotten
Get	got	got
Give	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Have	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Keep	kept	kept
Know	knew	known
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent

REGULAR VERBS		
Present	Past	Past Participle
Accept	accepted	accepted
Agree	agreed	agreed
Ask	asked	asked
Believe	believed	believed
Call	called	called
Close	closed	closed
Decide	decided	decided
Discuss	discussed	discussed
End	ended	ended
Fill	filled	filled
Help	helped	helped
Invite	invited	invited
Learn	learned	learned
Listen	listened	listened
Move	moved	moved
Need	needed	needed
Play	played	played
Walk	walked	walked





Chapter 8 | Verb Tenses

AFFIRMATIVE FORM:

SUBJECT	AUXILIAR VERB HAVE PRESENT	PAST PARTICIPLE	COMPLEMENT
I	Have	played	basketball with friends
You	have	gone	to the movies
He	has	received	a prize
She	has	been	busy with work
It	has	cleaned	all the viruses
We	have	eaten	such a great food
You	have	spoken	to your teachers
They	have	moved	another city

Examples: He has broken his arm.

We have bought new shoes
(the action begins in the past but it is a present reality, the most important in this tense is the action)

CONTRACTED FORM:

I have	I've
You have	You've
He has / She has / It has	He's / She's / It's
They have	They've

NEGATIVE FORM:

SUBJECT	AUXILIAR VERB HAVE PRESENT	PAST PARTICIPLE	COMPLEMENT
I	have not	played	basketball with friends
You	have not	gone	to the movies
He	has not	received	a prize
She	has not	been	busy with work
It	has not	cleaned	all the viruses
We	have not	eaten	such a great food
You	have not	spoken	to your teachers
They	have not	moved	another city

**Examples:***They have not heard what I have told**You have not eaten anything so far***CONTRACTED FORM:**

I have not	I've not	I haven't
You have not	You've not	You haven't
He has not / She has not / It has not	He's not / She's not / It's not	He hasn't / She hasn't / It hasn't
They have	They've not	They haven't

INTERROGATIVE FORM:

AUXILIAR VERB HAVE PRESENT	SUBJECT	PAST PARTICIPLE	COMPLEMENT
have not	I	played	basketball with friends
have not	You	gone	to the movies
has not	He	received	a prize
has not	She	been	busy with work
has not	It	cleaned	all the viruses
have not	We	eaten	such a great food
have not	You	spoken	to your teachers
have not	They	moved	another city

Examples:*Has she solved the problem yet?**Yes, she has. / No, she's not or No, she hasn't**Have you found your wallet?**Yes, I have / No, I've not or No, I haven't*



Chapter 8 | Verb Tenses



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The Present Perfect is used with the following time expressions:

- just
- always
- already (+)/ yet (-;?)
- ever/ never
- since
- for
- lately/ recently



ATTENTION TO THE POSITION THAT THE TIME EXPRESSIONS COME IN THESE SENTENCES:

*We have been married **for** years.*

*She has **never** eaten Sushi.*

*He's been here **since** 7 o'clock.*

*I have **just** arrived for class.*

It is important to keep these positions when you are using the Present Perfect!!!

ANOTHER HINT:

FORMS TO USE	ALREADY	YET
Affirmative	I have already been to London.
Negative	I haven't been to London yet.
Interrogative	Have you already been to London?	Have you been to London yet?



Exercises

1) CHOOSE THE CORRECT AUXILIAR VERB FOR THE SENTENCES IN THE PRESENT PERFECT:

- a) They ____ traveled to Brazil lately. (have / has)
 b) Kathy ____ already gone to school by bus. (has / have)
 c) The kids ____ played many games this week. (haven't / hasn't)
 d) ____ you listened to the new Coldplay hit yet? (have / has)
 e) ____ she already seen the schedule for this week? (has / have)

2) GIVE THE RIGHT PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERBS TO FORM THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:

- a) Some people have ____ (watch) the game on TV.
 b) Important things have ____ (go) through discussion at the meeting.
 c) Aline has ____ (understand) how to make cool videos.
 d) The air conditioning has ____ (be) on for a long time.
 e) New links have ____ (show) awesome hints about games.

3) CHANGE THE SENTENCES FROM AFFIRMATIVE FORM TO NEGATIVE FORM:

- a) Wilson has begun a new course

 b) The horse has been on that farm.

 c) My relatives have moved to Miami.

 d) Some students have gone to the theater.

 e) Benelli has called his friends from Spain.



4) COMPLETE WITH THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:

- a) I ____ my keys. I can't find them. (lose)
 b) She ____ for ages. (work)
 c) They ____ London three times. (visit)
 d) He ____ to the party. (go)

5) MAKE SENTENCES IN THE PRESENT PERFECT WITH THE WORDS BELOW:

- a) (They/study/Spanish):

 b) (He/not/eat/cake):

 c) (Their family/go/to Japan?):

 d) (I/read/that magazine)

6) MAKE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES WITH PRESENT PERFECT AND ANSWER THEM:

- a) John has visited his parents.
 _____?
 Yes, _____.
 b) The players have drunk all the juice.
 _____?
 No, _____.
 c) Michael has been here since 2018.
 _____?
 No, _____.
 d) Christopher and John have bought many presents.
 _____?
 Yes, _____.
 e) The engineers have met the new project.
 _____?
 No, _____.
 7) CONSIDERING THE PRESENT PERFECT AND SIMPLE PAST, COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

- a) Last night I (lose) my keys – I had to call my roommate to let me in.
 b) I (lose) my glasses - can you help me look for them?
 c) I (visit) London three times.
 d) Last year I (visit) Paris.
 e) The internet (show) diverse interesting topics.
 f) The internet (show) easy exercises for us, last week.





Chapter 8 | Verb Tenses

PART B - Future Perfect

The future perfect form is used to talk about actions that will be finished or not in some point of the future.



AFFIRMATIVE FORM

Use: Subject + Will have + Past Participle

Examples:

They will have gone to their house by next week

By the time you arrive, I will have already done my homework

NEGATIVE FORM

Use: Subject + Will Have Not + Past Participle

Examples:

They will not have finished the job by January

When dad arrives, I will not have cleaned the house

Contracted form: will not -> won't.

INTERROGATIVE FORM

Use: Will + Subject + have + Past Participle

Example:

Will you have studied all the subjects by next week?

Will they have already published your text by tomorrow?



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Time Expressions with the Future Perfect Simple

before

until/till

by the time

in ten minutes

by next week



Exercises

1) BY THE TIME ADAM ARRIVES HOME, CRIS _____ (MAKE) DINNER FOR THEM.

- a) Have made
- b) Will made
- c) Will been made
- d) Will have made
- e) Is made

2) THE PUBLISHERS _____ (DO) ALL THE CAMPAIGN ANNOUNCEMENTS BY NEXT WEEK.

- a) Will had done
- b) Will have done
- c) Will done
- d) Is done
- e) Are going done

3) QUEEN ELIZABETH _____ (GO) TO CHINA TO TALK WITH THE IMPERADOR ABOUT THE CRISES BY NEXT MONTH.

- a) Will be gone
- b) Will have been gone
- c) Will have gone
- d) Are been gone
- e) Has gone

4) THE SUBSCRIPTIONS _____ (RECEIVE) UNTIL 23:00PM, SO THE TOTAL NUMBER APPEARS.

- a) Are received
- b) Been received
- c) Has will received
- d) Will be received
- e) Will have received

5. IN THE MINUTES THE THEATER DOORS _____ (OPEN) FOR THE NEW SHOW.

- a) Will be opened
- b) Will have opened
- c) Will has opened
- d) Have been opening
- e) Has been opened

6) WHEN YOU POST THE DATA TOMORROW, THEY _____ (SEE) BY THE ADVISORS.

- a) Will have seen
- b) Will has seen
- c) Will have been seeing
- d) Are going to be seen
- e) Have been seen



7) CONSIDERING THE FUTURE PERFECT COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW:

- a) I (leave) by four.
- b) (you/finish) the report by the deadline?
- c) When (we/do) everything?
- d) She (finish) her exams by then, so we can go out for lunch.

8) PUT THE VERB INTO THE CORRECT FORM:

- a) It's early so she (not/finish) her work by now.
- b) By the end of the year I (not/ be) in Japan for two years.
- c) (he/cook) dinner by 6 o'clock?
- d) (the film/ start) by the time we get to the movies?





Chapter 8 | Verb Tenses

PART C - Future Perfect Continuous

1) The future perfect continuous form is used to show that something will continue up until a particular event or time in the future.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

Use: Subject + will + have been + verb+ing

Examples:

You will have been waiting for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives.

NEGATIVE FORM

Use: Subject + will not + have been + verb+ing

Example:

She will not have been talking for over an hour by the time Tom arrives.

Contracted form: will not -> won't.

INTERROGATIVE FORM

Use: Will + subject + have been + verb+ing

Example:

Will you have been studying all the subjects by next week when Jerry arrives?



2) It is also used to show cause and effect. It will mention the duration of something until a certain point in the future.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM: Use: Subject + be + going to + have been + verb+ing

Her English will be perfect when she returns (effect) because she is going to have been studying in the USA for over two years.(cause)

You'll be tired when you come home (effect) because you are going to have been jogging for a couple hours.(cause)

NEGATIVE FORM:

It will be closed the store when you arrive so Thomas is not going to have been working there anymore.

INTERROGATIVE FORM:

Are they going to have been playing soccer for an hour by the time their mom calls them?



Exercises

1) CONSIDERING THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS, CHOOSE THE RIGHT ALTERNATIVE

At the party next year, we _____ for ten years. Don't you think we should open our own business?

- a) will be working together
- b) will have been working together
- c) will have working together
- d) will been working together

2) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- a) By 2003 we (live) in Paris for 11 years.
- b) He (write) a journal by the end of the week.
- c) He (write) this magazine for 5 months by the end of this week.
- d) (finish/you) this project by next week?

3) COMPLETE WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:

- a) I _____ (play) all weekend so I won't be energetic on Sunday night.
- b) How long _____ (you / wait) when you finally get your final marks?
- c) Jerry _____ (not / eat) much, so we'll need to make sure he has a good brunch.
- d) _____ (she / work) long by the time I arrive there?
- e) _____ (they / play) computer games for ten hours when they finally stop?

4) REMEMBER THE CAUSE AND EFFECT FOR THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS AND COMPLETE THE SENTENCES:

- a) In ten years Sheila _____ (study) a lot, because of this she will have a great experience in her area.
- b) They will tired when they come home because they _____ (work) for many hours.
- c) His efficiency will be perfect when he returns, because he _____ (practice) tennis in Australia for over three years.
- d) The money _____ (not/refund) to the people, because it is not available by the next four years.
- e) You _____ (not/see) Fred on the field because he is still in treatment by that time.

5) ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS USING THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:

- a) How long will you have been watching your favorite soccer team on tv?

- b) When are you going to have been travelling to another country?

- c) What will you have been talking about with your favorite friend?

- d) Where are you going to have been visiting by your next vacation?





Chapter 8 | Verb Tenses

PART D - Past Perfect

The past perfect form is used to express a fact that happened before other past, an action that just happen and to emphasize a completed action.



AFFIRMATIVE FORM:

SUBJECT	AUXILIAR VERB HAVE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	COMPLEMENT
I	had	practiced	judo
You	had	enjoyed	the sitcom
He	had	opened	the gifts
She	had	celebrated	her anniversary
It	had	seen	the news on tv
We	had	broken	our furniture
You	had	gotten	more likes
They	had	called	their coworkers

Example:

The film **had already started** when we **got** to the cinema
(Past Perfect) (Simple Past)

The mall **had already closed** when I **arrived** there
(Past Perfect) (Simple Past)





NEGATIVE FORM:

SUBJECT	AUXILIAR VERB HAVE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	COMPLEMENT
I	had not	practiced	judo
You	had not	enjoyed	the sitcom
He	had not	opened	the gifts
She	had not	celebrated	her anniversary
It	had not	seen	the news on tv
We	had not	broken	our furniture
You	had not	gotten	more likes
They	had not	called	their coworkers

Example:

I **had not heard** you were knocking the door.

I **that** the garden was so beautiful.



INTERROGATIVE FORM:

AUXILIAR VERB HAVE PRESENT	SUBJECT	PAST PARTICIPLE	COMPLEMENT
had	I	practiced	Judo ?
had	You	enjoyed	the sitcom ?
had	He	opened	the gifts ?
had	She	celebrated	her anniversary ?
had	It	seen	the news on tv ?
had	We	broken	our furniture ?
had	You	gotten	more likes ?
had	They	called	their coworkers ?

Examples:

Had the airplane already **left** when you got to the airport?

Had she **read** the book before the test?





Chapter 8 | Verb Tenses



Learn with Patrick!

CONTRACTED FORMS

Pay attention to the examples:

I had gone to the movies before David arrived there.

I'd gone to the movies before David arrived there.

I had	I'd
You had	You'd
He had	He'd
She had	She'd
It had	It'd
We had	We'd
They had	They'd



I had not played cards because I travelled to Zurich.

I'd not not played cards because I travelled to Zurich.

I hadn't played cards because I travelled to Zurich.



NEGATIVE

I had not	I'd not	I hadn't
You had not	You'd not	You hadn't
He had not	He'd not	He hadn't
She had not	She'd not	She hadn't
It had not	It'd not	It hadn't
We had not	We'd not	We hadn't
You had not	You'd not	You hadn't
They had not	They'd not	They hadn't



HINTS with PATRICK



So don't forget guys:

When we are talking about events
use the Past Perfect like this:



Pay attention to the sequency:

- 1st - What happened first: my mother made a cake
- 2nd - What happened second: I arrived



Use the Past Perfect part in a sentence to show which event
happened first, the simple to say what happened second

Ok, students one more hint:

We can change the order of events in a sentence too.

Didn't you know that?

Yes we can, and still show what happened first, so let's see:

**My mother had made a delicious
chocolate cake when I arrived home**



**Great Job!!! You are finishing the
Intermediate Level Congratulations...**

You are ready for the Advanced!!!

Good Job!!!

**When I arrived
home, my mother
had already
made a delicious
chocolate cake.**





Chapter 8 | Verb Tenses

LET'S PRACTICE



1) COMPLETE WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE PAST PERFECT:

- a) He _____ Japan before she went to London. (live)
- b) After I _____ the cupcake, I began to feel good. (eat)
- c) If we _____ to her, we would have gotten the best places (listen)
- d) When I _____ lunch, I called him. (have)

2) MAKE NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES WITH THE PAST PERFECT:

- a) He _____ (not/be) to Dublin before 2001.
- b) _____ (he/phone) Angie before he went there?
- c) The waiter brought a drink that I _____ (not/order)
- d) _____ (they/win) any match until that day?

3) CONSIDERING THE PAST PERFECT, COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

- a) He (live) in Japan before she went to London
- b) After I (eat) the cupcake, I began to feel good
- c) If we (listen) to her, we would have got the best place in the arena
- d) When I (start) lunch, I called him

4) CONSIDERING THE PAST PERFECT FORM, CHOOSE THE RIGHT ALTERNATIVE

My sister to me for weeks

- a) does not write b) do not write
- c) had not written d) have written

5) CONSIDERING THE PAST PERFECT FORM, CHOOSE THE RIGHT ALTERNATIVE

Things a lot since December

- a) changed has b) are changing
- c) change d) had changed

6) READ THE TEXT AND COMPLETE WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE PAST PERFECT OR THE SIMPLE PAST:

James had a difficult day at work let's see what happened to him:

It was a bad day yesterday and it started and finished...badly...

I woke up late because I _____ (forget) to set my alarm clock for six. So, I _____ (miss) the first train. Because I was late, by the time I arrived at work, a meeting _____ (start). I really _____ (feel) bad about this. As soon as I tried to begin working, I _____ (not/bring) my laptop, I _____ (leave) it on the table at home. So, I had to borrow my friend's tablet to answer my emails and finish some reports. My boss was very nervous with me when he _____ (see) I was working with a tablet. I said sorry and felt even worse. Anyway, I wanted to finish work at 6:00pm because I _____ (have) a date with my girlfriend before, but I left work late - and by the time I arrived at the home my girlfriend had already finished our relationship. What a hard day!!!

7) NOW ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE TEXT (T) TRUE OR (F) FALSE:

- a) James had forgotten his tablet when he got to work ()
- b) His boss was nervous because he was late ()
- c) The first thing James forgot was his tablet ()
- d) The first thing James forgot was to set the alarm clock ()
- e) James had borrowed a tablet before his boss saw him ()
- f) James had lost his job and his girlfriend in that day ()



