SEDA BOOK

INTERMEDIATE

2nd Edition

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SPEAK LISTEN READ WRITE PRACTICE

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Verb Tenses

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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.

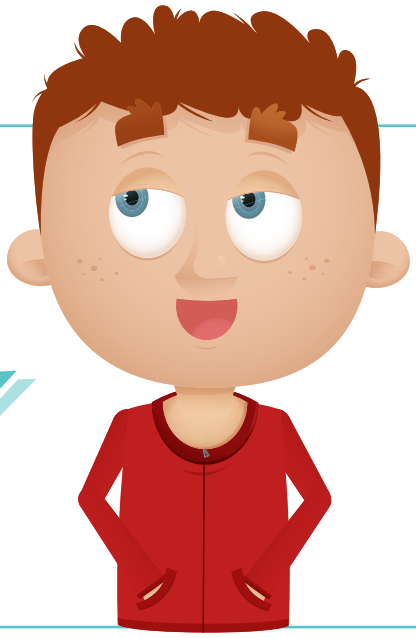
Example: We study a lot of Math. (Present Tense)
We studied a lot of Math yesterday. (Past Tense)
Carry -> Carried Try -> Tried



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.



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: .....

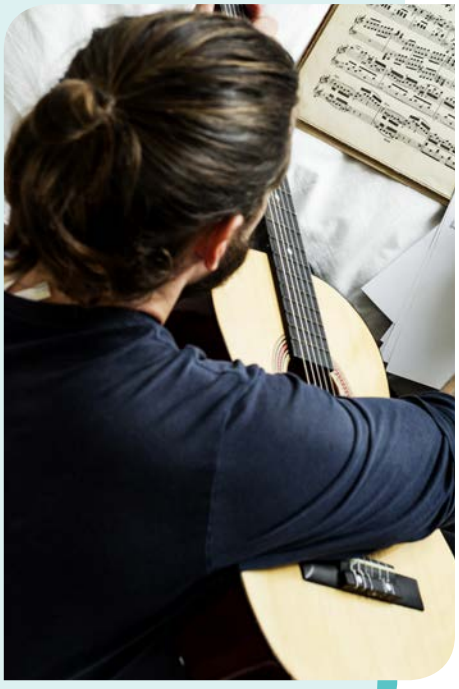
Interrogative: .....



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 arrajor. 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 Brazillian 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 QUESTION 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

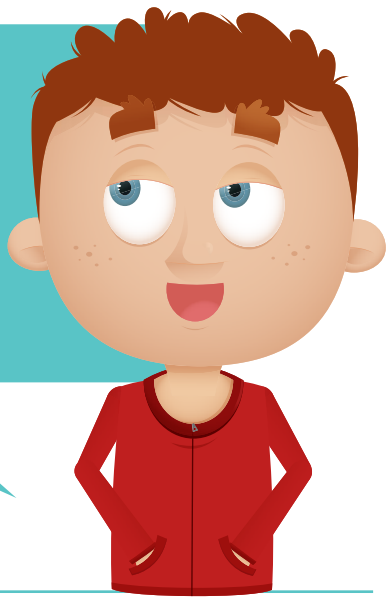
3) IF THE VERB ENDS WITH VOWEL +Y TRADE THE -Y FOR -I AND ADD -ES TO HE, SHE AND IT.

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

IMPORTANT: Special form for Have

He / She / It = Has



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

Chapter 1 | Verb Tenses

Examples:

I do not work in the morning	I don't work in the morning
You do not study in the afternoon	You don't study in the afternoon
He does not go to school on Sundays	He doesn't go to school on Sundays
She does not sell roses on Saturdays	She doesn`t sell roses on Saturdays
It does not run on holidays	It doesn't run on holidays
We do not buy food everyday	We don't buy food everyday
You do not read in the evening	You don´t read in the evening
They do not play cards tonight	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?	Does it work?
Do you understand French?	Do we have to go there?
Does he have a plan?	Do you get up early?
Does she know about it?	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.

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.



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) _____

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.





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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!!!



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	POSITE 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



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

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

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 / 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 lastest 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 to say that someone was in the middle of doing something.

THE ACTIVE HAD STARTED AND HAD NOT FINISHED



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



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



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:

a) My mother _____ (read) a novel.

b) My father _____ (watch) a movie.

c) My sister _____(write) in her diary.

d) My two brothers _____ (listen) to the radio.

2) COMPLETE WITH THE PAST CONTINUOUS

a) When I phoned my friends, they_____ poker. (play)

b) Yesterday at six I _____ lunch.(prepare)

c) The kids _____ in the garden when it suddenly began to rain. (play)

d) I _____ the guitar when he came home. (practice)

3) COMPLETE WITH THE PAST CONTINUOUS OR SIMPLE PAST.

a) Kelly _____ (wait) for her father when he _____ (arrive)

b) Helen _____ (take) a photograph of mine while my friends _____ (arrive) right behind me.

c) He _____ (deal) with a difficult situation when Michael _____ (help) him.

d) When Janet _____ (be) nine years old, she _____ (study) Math and History.

e) 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 _____ (chaise) 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	studying	English right now
You	are	working	a lot now
He	is	erasering	the wrong answers now
She	is	chatting	with contacts at the moment
It	is	raining	in the present moment
We	are	correcting	the activities now
You	are	watching	tv comedies right now
They	are	fixing	the mistakes now

Let´s see the NEGATIVE:

SUBJECT	TO BE PRESENT	MAIN VERB + ING	COMPLEMENT
I	am not	studying	English right now
You	are not (aren't)	working	a lot now
He	is not (isn't)	erasering	the wrong answers now
She	is not (isn't)	chatting	with contacts at the moment
It	is not (isn't)	raining	in the present moment
We	are not (aren't)	correcting	the activities now
You	are not (aren't)	watching	tv comedies right now
They	are not (aren't)	fixing	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	erasering	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.

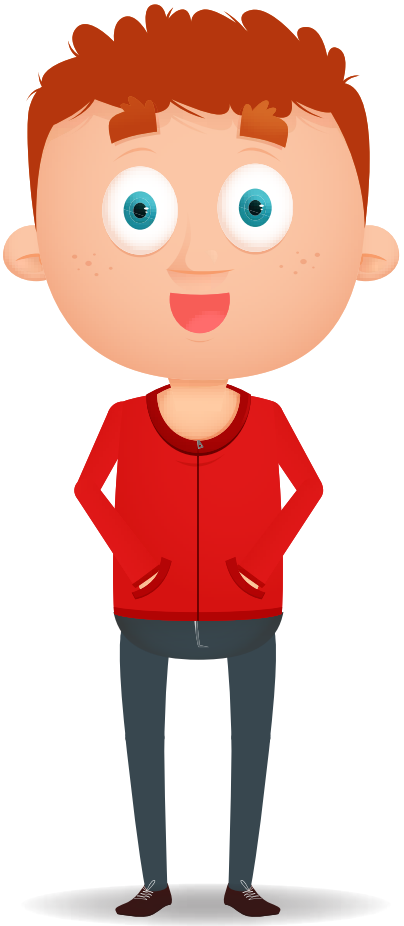
_____

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.



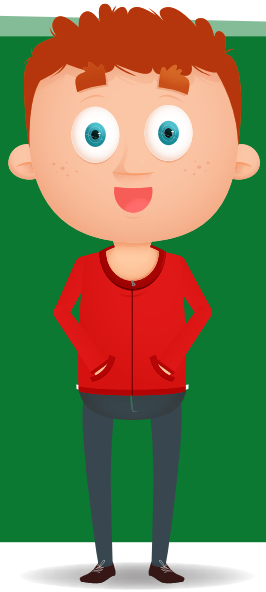
2. PASSIVE VOICE

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 -> ADDICTION	**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)
b) …… we do enjoy summer vacation, …… we …… enjoy a winter break. (whether-or-also / not only-but-also)
c) Chemistry is …….. easy …… difficult …… (either… not / neither…nor)
d) It's …… going to rain …… snow tonight. (as…if / either…or)

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

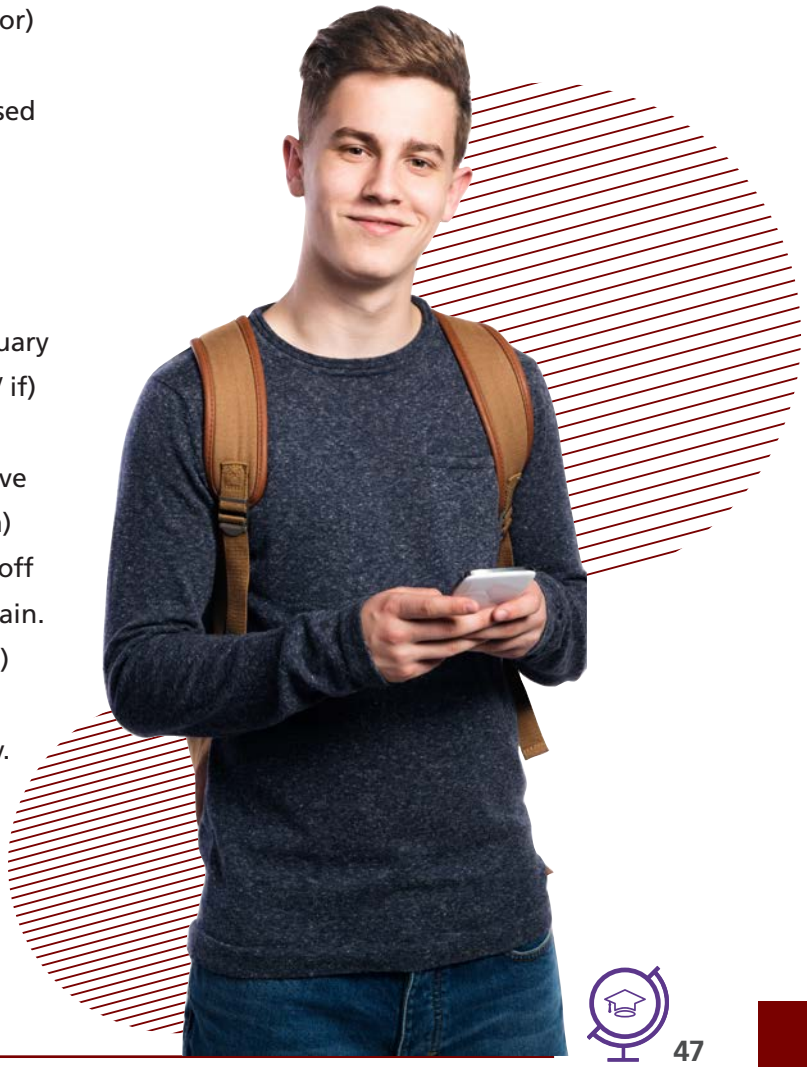
a) I could not get a table, ... I came early. (as, though, when)
b) We are leaving Sunday ..... or not it rains. (if, whether, though)
c) Pay attention to your homework ..... you will not make mistakes. (so that, unless, or)
d) The artists delivered an incredible performance ..... they had rehearsed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

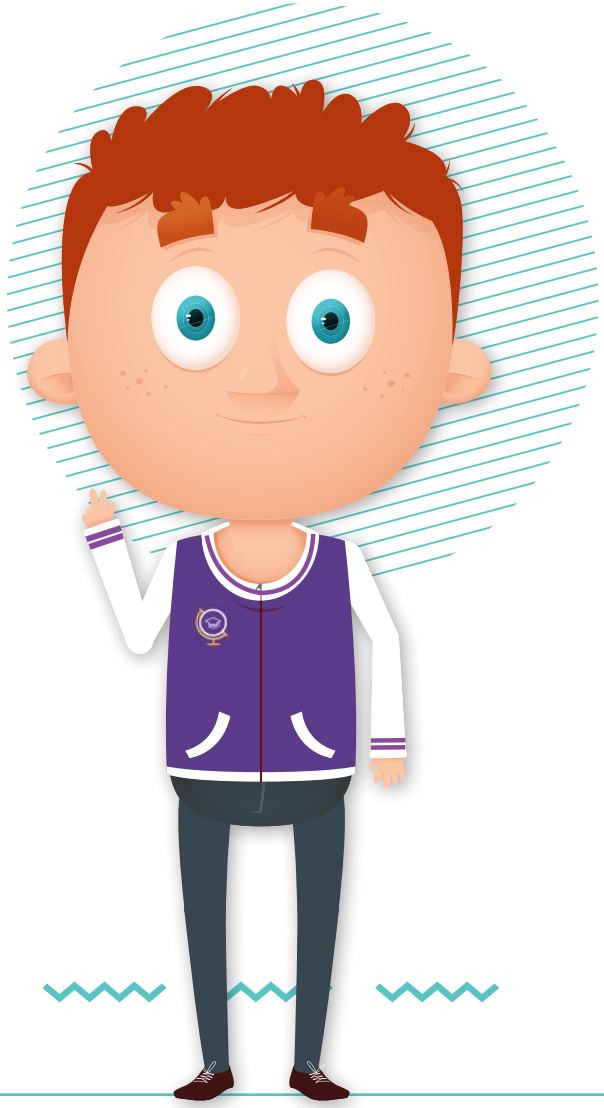
I have some books to read.
I don't have any books to read.
Do you have any books to read?

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





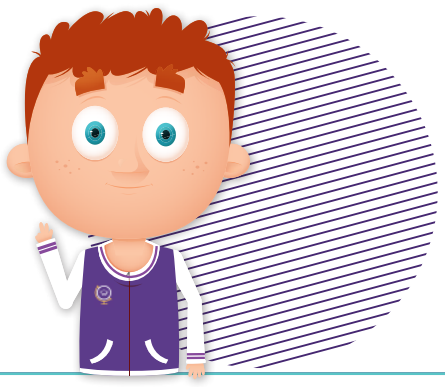
PART A - Present Perfect

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



Learn with Patrick!

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.
He's been here since 7 o'clock.
She has never eaten Sushi.
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?





Learn with Patrick!





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 how cause and effectIt 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:

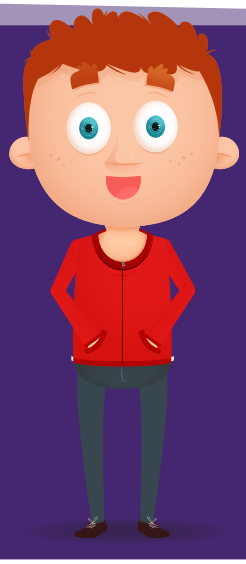
AUXILIAR VERB HAVE PRESENT	SUBJECT	PAST PARTICIPLE	COMPLEMENT
had	**I**	practiced	Judo ?
had	**You**	enjoyed	the sitcom ?
had	**He**	opened	the gifts ?
had	**She**	celebrated	her anniversary ?
had	**It**	seen	the news on tv ?
had	**We**	broken	our furniture ?
had	**You**	gotten	more likes ?
had	**They**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





So don't forget guys:

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

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



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!!!

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 ( )


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