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Alada rides the bus to work.
Yesterday it rained and her clothes got wet.
Today she is taking extra clothes to work.





Alada *rides* the bus to work.

Yesterday it *rained* and her clothes *got wet*.

Today she *is taking* extra clothes to work.

PRESENT TENSE



Alada *rides* the bus to work.

Yesterday it *rained* and her clothes *got wet*.

Today she *is taking* extra clothes to work.

PRESENT TENSE

PAST TENSE



We graduated from college in 2010.





(a) Our family **ate** lunch outside **yesterday**.

(b) Adrianna **studied** for six hours **last night**.





(a) Our family **ate** lunch outside *yesterday*.

(b) Adrianna **studied** for six hours *last night*.

SIMPLE PAST → **activities or situations
began and ended in the past
(yesterday, last night, in 2007)**



(c) They ***watched*** the movie last night.

(d) Alexandra ***answered*** the question yesterday.

watch + ed = *watched*
answer + ed = *answered*



(e) We *slept* in tents at camp last summer.





(e) We **slept** in tents at camp last summer.

(f) I **understood** most of the directions yesterday.

Irregular past:

sleep

slept

understand

understood

eat

ate



(g) I **was** a lifeguard last summer.

(h) They **were** in Belgium last month.

Simple past forms of *be* ➡ **was and **were****



REGULAR VERBS

STATEMENT I-You-She-He-It-We-They ***started***
school last week.

NEGATIVE I-You-She-He-It-We-They ***did not start***
school last week.



REGULAR VERBS

QUESTION *Did* I-you-she-he-it-we-they *start*
school last week?

SHORT Yes, I-you-she-he-it-we-they *did*.

ANSWER No, I-you-she-he-it-we-they *didn't*.



BE- VERB

STATEMENT I-She-He-It **was** home last week.
We-You-They **were** home last week.

NEGATIVE I-She-He-It **was not** home last week.
We-You-They **were not** home last week.



BE- VERB

QUESTION **Was** I-she-he-it home last week?
 Were we-you-they home last week?

SHORT Yes, I-she-he-it **was**.

ANSWER Yes, we-you-they **were**.

No, I-she-he-it- **wasn't**.

No, we-you-they **weren't**.



They were at the movies last night at 8:00. ?

is

NEGATIVE STATEMENT:

They weren't at the movies last night at 8:00.

ACCURATE, AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENT:

They were at the grocery store last night at 8:00.



This airplane was made
in 1625. ?

is

NEGATIVE STATEMENT:

This airplane wasn't made in 1625.

ACCURATE, AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENT:

This airplane was made in 1943.



Did Carla get a bad grade
on her test?

get

?

NEGATIVE STATEMENT:

Carla didn't get a bad grade on her test.

ACCURATE, AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENT:

Carla got an excellent grade on her test.





We are learning to speak English.





2-2 SPELLING OF **-ING** AND **-ED** FORMS

END OF VERB

-e

DOUBLE THE CONSONANT?

NO

(a) **smiling**

hoping

-ing form: drop **-e**, add **-ing**

-ed form: add **-d**



2-2 SPELLING OF **-ING** AND **-ED** FORMS

END OF VERB

DOUBLE THE CONSONANT?

Two Consonants

NO

(b) **helping**

learned

Two consonants

add **-ing**

add **-ed**



2-2 SPELLING OF **-ING** AND **-ED** FORMS

END OF VERB

DOUBLE THE CONSONANT?

Two Vowels

NO

+ One Consonant

(c) **rained**

heated

Two vowels + one consonant

add **-ing**

add **-ed**



2-2 SPELLING OF **-ING** AND **-ED** FORMS

ONE-SYLLABLE VERBS

END OF VERB

DOUBLE THE CONSONANT?

One Vowel

YES

+ One Consonant

(d) **stop**~~ped~~^{ping}

plan~~ned~~^{ning}

Double the consonant and

add *-ing*

add *-ed*



2-2 SPELLING OF **-ING** AND **-ED** FORMS

TWO-SYLLABLE VERBS

END OF VERB

DOUBLE THE CONSONANT?

One Vowel

NO

+ One Consonant

(e) **visiteng**

offereng

First syllable stressed

add *-ing*

add *-ed*

2-2 SPELLING OF **-ING** AND **-ED** FORMS

TWO-SYLLABLE VERBS

END OF VERB

DOUBLE THE CONSONANT?

One Vowel

YES

+ One Consonant

(f) prefer

prefer

prefer

admit

admit

admit

**Second syllable stressed,
double the consonant**

add **-ing**
add **-ed**



2-2 SPELLING OF **-ING** AND **-ED** FORMS

END OF VERB

-y

DOUBLE THE CONSONANT?

NO

(g) play**y**

play**y**ing

play**y**ed

enjoy**y**

enjoy**y**ing

enjoy**y**ed

vowel + **-y** → keep the **-y**

2-2 SPELLING OF **-ING** AND **-ED** FORMS

END OF VERB

-y

DOUBLE THE CONSONANT?

NO

(h) worry

worrying

worried

study

studying

studied

consonant + **-y** $\longrightarrow$ **-y** + **-ing**
 $\longrightarrow$ **-y** + **-ed**



2-2 SPELLING OF **-ING** AND **-ED** FORMS

END OF VERB

-ie

(i) **die**

d**y**ing

d**i**ed

tie

t**y**ing

t**i**ed

-ie → **-y + -ing**

→ add **-d**



rain

-ING form raining

-ED form rained





study

-ING form studying

-ED form studied





lie

-ING form lying

-ED form lied

Please don't
lie to me!





They became friends.





SIMPLE FORM

Regular Verbs

finish
hope
try

Irregular Verbs

see
sing
go

Simple Form
No final *-s*, *-ed*, or *-ing*



SIMPLE PAST

Regular Verbs

finished
hoped
tried

Irregular Verbs

saw
sang
went

Simple Past
–*ed* for regular verbs



PAST PARTICIPLE

Regular Verbs

finished

hoped

tried

Irregular Verbs

seen

sung

gone

Past Participle

–*ed* for regular verbs

perfect tenses & passive



PRESENT PARTICIPLE

Regular Verbs

finishing
hoping
trying

Irregular Verbs

seeing
singing
going

Present Participle
–*ing* for all verbs
used with progressive tenses



2-4 COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS: A REFERENCE LIST

Somebody spent all my money.



2-4 COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS: A REFERENCE LIST

SIMPLE FORM: awake

SIMPLE PAST: awoke

PAST PARTICIPLE: awoken





2-4 COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS: A REFERENCE LIST

SIMPLE FORM: forget

SIMPLE PAST: forgot

PAST PARTICIPLE: forgotten





2-4 COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS: A REFERENCE LIST

SIMPLE FORM: shave

SIMPLE PAST: shaved

PAST PARTICIPLE: shaved/shaven





2-4 COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS: A REFERENCE LIST



SIMPLE FORM: throw

SIMPLE PAST: threw

PAST PARTICIPLE: thrown



SIMPLE FORM: give

SIMPLE PAST: gave

PAST PARTICIPLE: given





SIMPLE FORM: sit

SIMPLE PAST: sat

PAST PARTICIPLE: sat





SIMPLE FORM: read

SIMPLE PAST: read

PAST PARTICIPLE: read





2-5 REGULAR VERBS: PRONUNCIATION OF *-ED* ENDINGS

She talked to me for an hour.

talk/t/





2-5 REGULAR VERBS: PRONUNCIATION OF *-ED* ENDINGS

- (a) talk**k**ed = talk/t/
stop**pp**ed = stop/t/
hissed = hiss/t/
watched = watch/t/
washed = wash/t/

voiceless sound + **-ed** → **/t/**

examples: **/k/**, **/p/**



2-5 REGULAR VERBS: PRONUNCIATION OF *-ED* ENDINGS

- (a) talked = talk/t/
stopped = stop/t/
hiss**ed** = hiss/t/
watch**ed** = watch/t/
wash**ed** = wash/t/

voiceless sound + **-ed** → **/t/**

examples: **/k/, /p/, /s/, /ch/, /sh/**



2-5 REGULAR VERBS: PRONUNCIATION OF *-ED* ENDINGS

- (b) called = call/d/
rained = rain/d/
lived = live/d/
robbed = rob/d/
stayed = stay/d/

voiced sound + **-ed** → **/d/**

examples: **/l/**, **/n/**



2-5 REGULAR VERBS: PRONUNCIATION OF *-ED* ENDINGS

- (b) called = call/d/
rained = rain/d/
liv**v**ed = live/d/
rob**bb**ed = rob/d/
stay**y**ed = stay/d/

voiced sound + **-ed** → **/d/**

examples: **/l/, /n/, /v/, /b/, all vowel sounds**



2-5 REGULAR VERBS: PRONUNCIATION OF *-ED* ENDINGS

- (c) waited = wait /ə d/
needed = need /ə d/

“t” or “d” + -ed → /əd/



behave ?



1. /t/
2. /d/
3. /əd/



behave/d/



1. /t/
2. /d/
3. /əd/



plant ?



1. /t/
2. /d/
3. /əd/



plant/əd/



1. /t/
2. /d/
3. /əd/

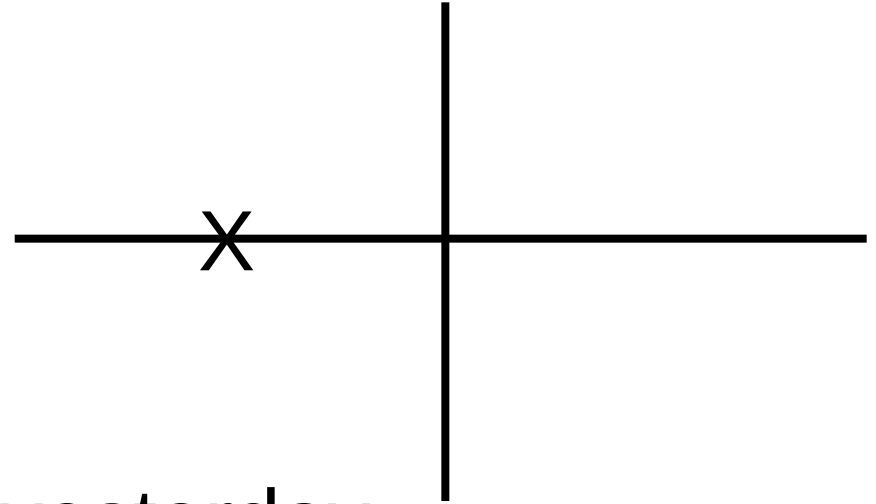


He ran to work yesterday.
He was running when the bus drove by.





THE SIMPLE PAST

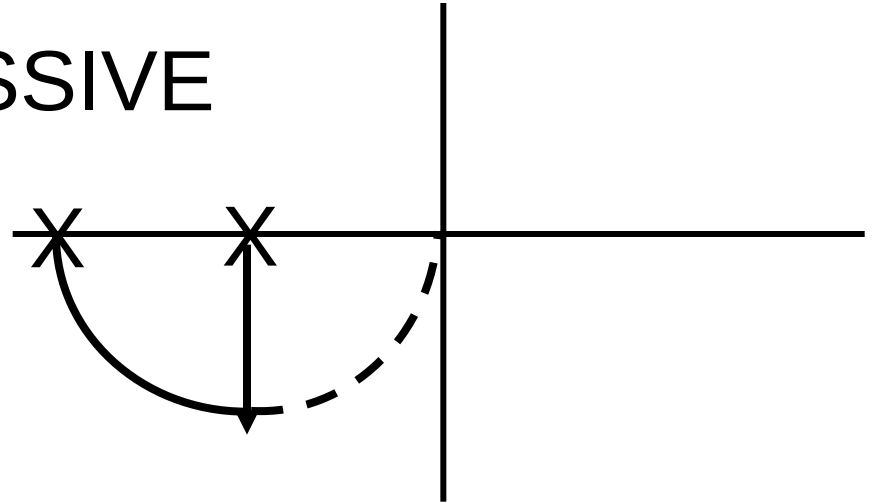


- (a) Edgar *ran* to work yesterday.
- (b) Pat *drove* to work this morning.

**began and ended at particular
time in the past**



THE PAST PROGRESSIVE

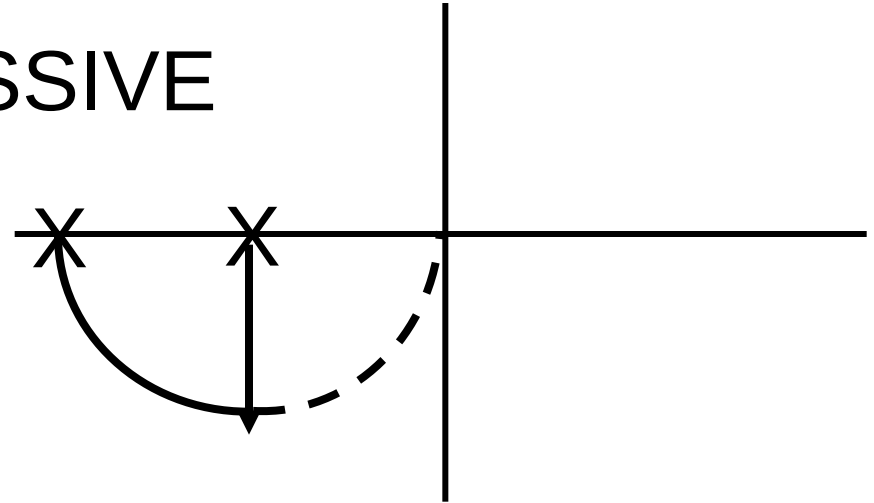


- (c) Edgar ***was running*** when the bus drove by.
- (d) They ***were eating*** when I got home.

in progress
was/were + -ing



THE PAST PROGRESSIVE



- (e) **When** *the bus drove by*, Edgar was running.
- (f) The bus drove by **while** *Edgar was running*.

when = at that time
while = during that time



STATEMENT

I-She-He-It ***was talking.***

You-We-They ***were talking.***

NEGATIVE

I-She-He-It ***was not talking.***
wasn't talking.

You-We-They ***were not talking.***
weren't talking.



QUESTION

Was I-she-he-it *talking ?*

Were you-we-they *talking ?*

SHORT
ANSWER

Yes, I-she-he-it *was.*

No, I-she-he-it *wasn't.*

Yes, you-we-they *were.*

No, you-we-they *weren't.*



walk

Yesterday, the camels were walking
in the desert.





At 8:00, we began to work.

work

At 8:30, we were working .





Marie was waiting for the bus.

Marie wasn't waiting for a plane.

wait
OR
wait, not





Our son called while we were using the computer.





2-7 EXPRESSING PAST TIME: USING TIME CLAUSES

(a) time clause ***After I exercised,*** main clause *I took a shower.*

(b) main clause *I took a shower* time clause ***after I exercised.***

(a) **time clause** **main clause**





2-7 EXPRESSING PAST TIME: USING TIME CLAUSES

(a) time clause ***After I exercised,*** main clause *I took a shower.*

(b) main clause *I took a shower* time clause ***after I exercised.***

(b) main clause time clause





(c) I took a shower ***after I exercised.***

(d) ***Before I took a shower,*** I exercised.

after
before
until
as soon as
while
when

+ ***subject***
and verb = ***a time***
clause



(e) I exercised ***until I took a shower.***

(f) ***As soon as I exercised,*** I took a shower.

until = to that time and no longer
as soon as = immediately after



2-7 EXPRESSING PAST TIME: USING TIME CLAUSES

(g) Mary came home *while I was studying*.

(h) *When Mary came home*, I was studying.

main clause + ~~comma~~ + time clause

time clause + comma + main clause



(i) When I **rang** the doorbell, it **played** music.

First: I rang the doorbell

Then: it played music

**when → allows simple past
in both clauses**



- (j) She *was learning* to ski while he *was playing* golf.

**two actions at the same time
past progressive okay in both**



**attend
work**

While we were working, our children
were attending school.



fall asleep

read

Lynn fell asleep while she was reading
a book.



First: I went shopping.

Then: I put the food away.

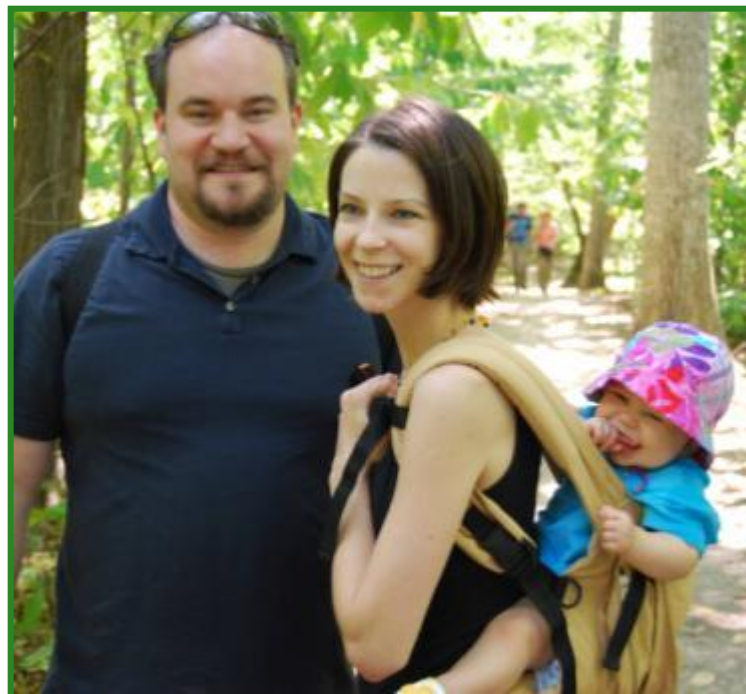
After I went shopping, I put the food away.

I put the food away after I went shopping.



2-8 EXPRESSING PAST HABIT: *USED TO*

He used to be a baby, but now he is
man with a family.



2-8 EXPRESSING PAST HABIT: *USED TO*

- (a) I *used to swim* every afternoon.
Now I work in the afternoon.
- (b) Fatima *used to play piano*, but now
she plays the violin.
- (c) Jasmine *used to laugh*, but she
doesn't anymore.

used to → past situations
no longer exist
used to + simple form of a verb



(d) *Did* you *used to swim* every afternoon?

(OR *Did* you *use to swim* every afternoon?)

did + subject + *used to*
(OR *did* + subject + *use to*)



- (e) I *didn't used to swim* every day, but now I swim every afternoon.
- (f) Fatima *never used to love* school, but now she loves it.

**For negative ideas,
never is more common.**



Correct?

The children used to swam in the ocean.





Correct? **No**

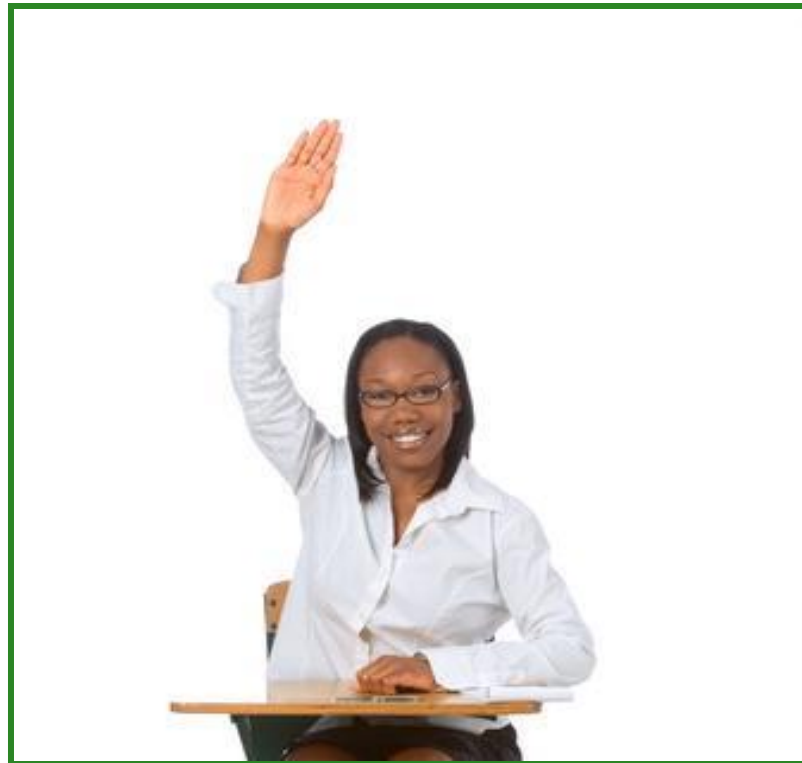
The children used to **swam** in the ocean.





Correct?

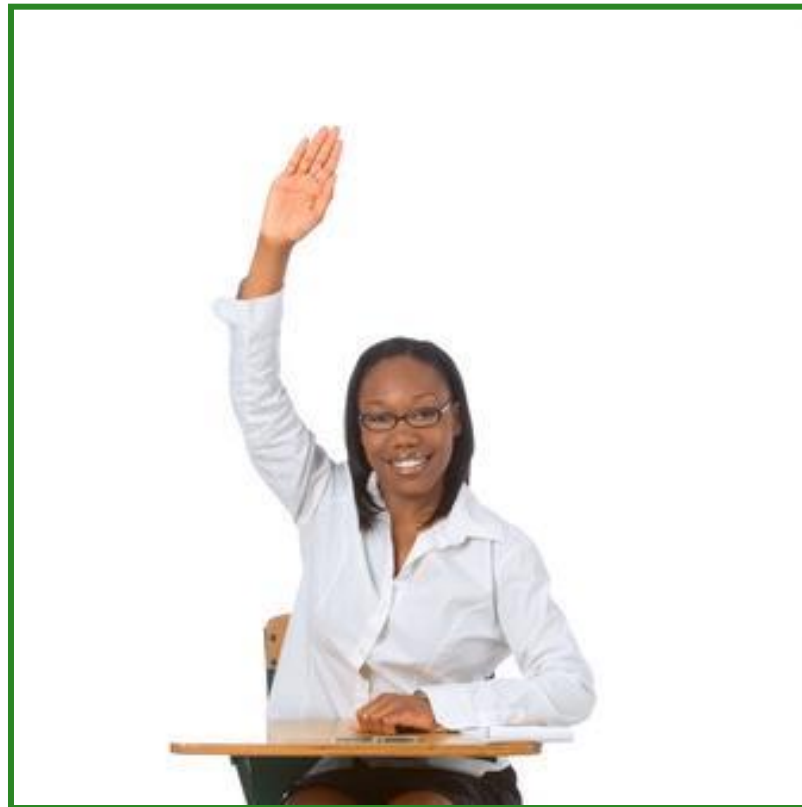
Were you used to ask questions in school?





Correct? **No**

Did you used to ask questions in school?





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