

Lecture one

by

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- Past simple
- Past continuous
- Time expressions in English
- A suffix
- make negative
- Irregular verbs

The simple past is a verb tense that is used to talk about things that happened or existed before now.

The simple past tense shows that you are talking about something that has already happened. Unlike the **past continuous tense**, which is used to talk about past events that happened over a period of time, the simple past tense indicates that the action occurred at a certain time and then was completed.

You can also use the simple past to talk about a past state of being, such as the way someone felt about something. This is often expressed with the simple past tense of the verb to be and an adjective , noun, or prepositional phrase.

Past continuous tense refers to/denotes those actions/events that were happening for a particular time in the past. For example, “Sam was writing a letter to his friend.” Here, ‘was writing’ refers to an action that .Sam was doing in the past

Past simple

affirmative S. + v. past

negative S. + did not + v.

question Did + S. + v.

- Ronaldo **played** for Real Madrid

- Ronaldo **did not play** for R.M.

- **Did** Ronaldo **play** for R.M.?

past continuous

S. + was/were + V.ing

S. + was/were not + V.ing

Was/were + S. + V.ing

- Ronaldo **was playing** for R.M.

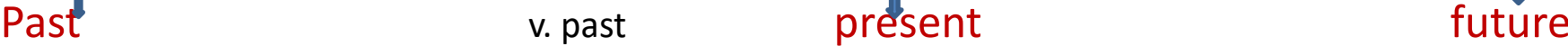
- Ronaldo **was not playing** for R.M.

- **was** Ronaldo **playing** for R.M.?

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was/ were+ v.ing

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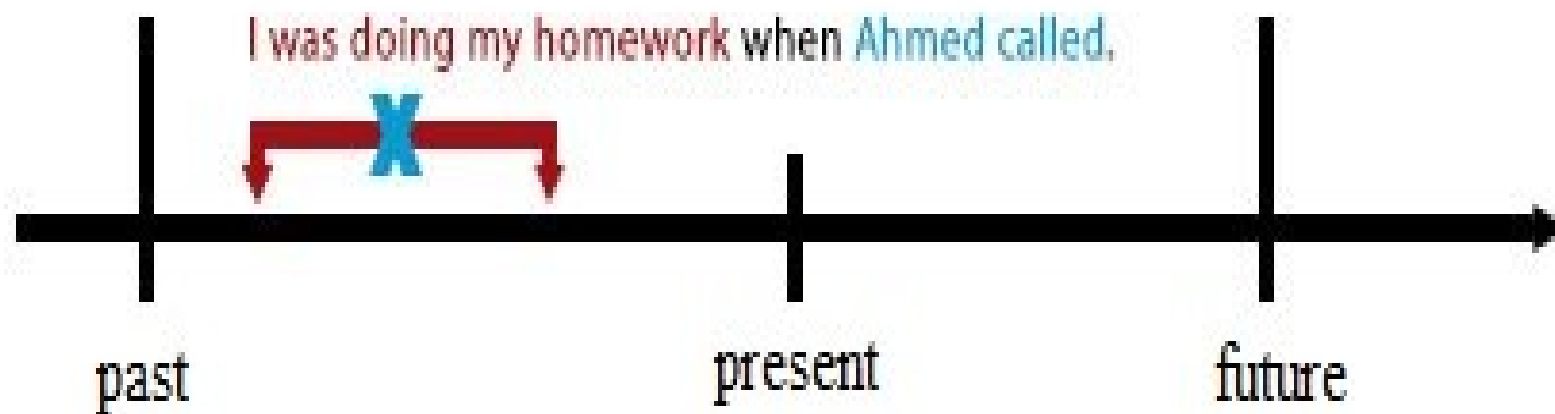


Past present future

v. past

While + past continuous + past simple

- *while they were sailing, a huge wave crashed into the raft*
- When we use these two tenses together, it shows us that the past simple action happened in the middle of the past continuous action, while it was in progress.
- *While I was studying, I felt sleepy.*



- **when**
- We often use it to show an action interrupting another action.
- *I broke my leg when I was skiing.*
- *We were watching television when the power went off.*

1- While I (**talk**) on the phone, my sister (**arrive**).

2- He (**watch**) TV when he suddenly (**feel**) sick.

3- She (**take**) a photo while we
..... (**get**) out of the bus.

4- We (**wait**) for the bus when we (**see**) a car accident.

Expressions for time

There are lots of expressions for time in English. Talking about time is more than simply using the correct tense past, present, or future. It's also about using the correct vocabulary. A time expression helps us to be more specific about when something happened, is happening, or will happen. You can use time expressions to talk about the distant or near past and futures, and about what is happening right now. Let's learn how to express time in English in some advanced ways

Here is a table of some of the expressions about time in English and the time they refer to

Now let's look at some examples of these expressions for time in sentences.

Past	Present	Future
a long time ago	nowadays	soon
a little while ago	at present	in the near future
in the past	at the moment	in the distant future
at one time	these days	later on
the day/week before	at this time	in an hour
yesterday	today	tomorrow
back then	as I/we speak	later today/this week
in those days	for the time being	eventually
last week/month/year	this week/month/year	next week/month/year

Past time expressions

.Here are two example texts using past time expressions in English
I was born in 1950. **Back then**, a lot of people didn't have running water in their“
houses. **In those days**, people had a toilet in the backyard. That was **a long time**
”.**ago** though, and now almost everyone in the UK has running water
A little while ago, John's tooth started hurting, so **last week**, he booked an“
appointment to see the dentist. He went **yesterday** and it was a surprisingly
pleasant experience. **At one time**, the dentist was a place to be feared, but not
.anymore

Present time expressions

.Let's look at a dialogue and a text using present time expressions in English
?Where are you living **at the moment**
My apartment is being renovated so I'm staying with my parents
!for the time being. It's being painted **as we speak**
I used to hate eating vegetables, but **nowadays**, they're one of my favorite foods.
!In fact, these days, I eat vegetables with every meal – even breakfast

Future time expressions

.Now here is a text and a dialogue using **future** time expressions

I hope that I will be promoted to department head **in the near future**. I work really“
hard so I think it will happen **soon**. **Eventually**, I want to be the CEO, but that will
”.be **in the distant future**

?What are you doing **later today**

I’m leaving work **soon** and I am catching the bus home **in an hour**. **Later on**, I’m
.going to see my sister

Mixed time expressions

.Finally, here is a text using several different time expressions in English

At one time, hardly anyone went on vacation abroad. **In the past**, most people“
stayed in the UK and tried to enjoy the weather! **In those days**, only really rich
people went to places like Spain or Greece. **Nowadays**, most people have been
abroad at least once. Just **last week**, my husband and I booked a vacation to Italy.
We’re going **next month**. **These days**, getting on a plane and crossing the sea is
nothing special. And who knows what vacations will be like **in the distant future**? I
think **eventually**, we will be able to vacation on the Moon or even on Mars. But that
”.won’t happen anytime **soon**

A suffix

A suffix is a type of affix, which is made up of one or more letters, that is added to the end of a base word to change its word class, tense or meaning.

Suffixes in Nouns

A noun is a word that names something or someone. This can be a name of a person, place, animal, food, concept, or thing eg. 'Joe', 'carrot', 'dog', 'London' etc. Here are examples of suffixes in nouns. Notice how each example derives from a root word (eg. 'kindness' has the root word of 'kind'):

-ist

One who practices something
dentist, optometrist, florist, chemist

-acy

Quality, state of being
privacy, piracy, delicacy, legacy

-ism

Theory, act, or belief
criticism, capitalism, classism, masochism

sion, -tion-

Action or condition

decision, information, election

-ship

Position held

internship, fellowship, citizenship, ownership

-ness

State of being, condition, or quality

happiness, kindness, lightness, awareness

-ity

Quality, state, or degree

responsibility, generosity, activity, captivity

-dom

State of being or place

kingdom, freedom, boredom, wisdom

-ment

Action, process, or result of

investment, judgment, establishment, retirement

Suffixes in Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes a feature or quality of a noun, such as its colour, size, quantity etc.

Here are examples of suffixes in adjectives. Notice how each example derives from a root word (eg. 'beautiful' is from the root word 'beauty') :

-ful

Full of

beautiful, deceitful, truthful, useful

-able, -ible

Capable of being

notable, credible, preventable, sensible

-al

Pertaining to

original, seasonal, emotional, theatrical

-ary

Relating to or condition of

honorary, cautionary, necessary, ordinary

ious, -ous

Possessing the quality of
studious, nervous, cautious, humorous

-less

Without something
useless, restless, hopeless, fearless

-ive

Quality of or nature of
creative, destructive, receptive, divisive

Suffixes in Verbs

A verb is a word that expresses an action, event, feeling, or state of being.

Here are examples of suffixes in verbs. Notice how each example derives from its root word (eg. 'strengthen' comes from the root word 'strength') :

-en

To become
strengthen, fasten, loosen, tighten

-ed

Past action
cried, played, jumped, crafted

-ing

singing, dancing, laughing, cooking

,ise-

To cause or become
criticise, merchandise, villainise, socialise

ate-

To become or be full of
reciprocate, regulate, passionate, considerate

ify, -fy-

To cause or become
terrify, justify, satisfy, rectify

Suffixes in Adverbs

An adverb is a word that gives more detail about a word (often an adjective verb, or .another adverb)

Here are examples of suffixes in adverbs. Notice how each example derives from its : root word

Examples

ly-

Manner in which something occurs
excitedly, hurriedly, nervously, sadly

wise-

In relation to
otherwise, clockwise, lengthwise, likewise

ward Direction -

Direction

forward, backward

-ways Direction

sideways, frontways

Negation

Negation is more common in spoken than in written language because negative forms can be used in face-to-face interactions to make what we say less direct:

I'm not sure if this is the right desk. I'm looking for information on the train times to Liverpool. (less direct than Is this the right desk?)

We can also make negative meanings using prefixes (e.g. de-, dis-, un-) and suffixes (-less):

He was very disrespectful to the teacher.

This new printer is useless; it's always breaking down.

We can also use the following words to make negative or negative-like statements:

few, hardly, little, rarely, scarcely, seldom.

There are rarely ducks in this pond.

We seldom hear any noise at night

When we want to say that something is not true or is not the case, we can use negative words, phrases or clauses. Negation can happen in a number of ways, most commonly, when we use a negative word such as no, not, never, none, nobody, etc:

A:

Is there a bus at ten o'clock?

B:

No. The last one goes at nine forty-five. (No = There isn't a bus at ten o'clock.)

Kieran doesn't play the piano. (It is not true that Kieran plays the piano.)

The most common negative words are no and not. Other negative words include:

neither, never, no one, nobody, none, nor, nothing, nowhere:

She's never been abroad.

There were no newspapers left in the shop by one o'clock.

Nobody came to the house for several days.

None of my cousins live near us.

Most children don't walk to school any more

Forming negative statements, questions and imperatives

Negative statements

We form negative statements with not or n't after be, modal and auxiliary verbs. n't is the contracted form of not. In informal language we can add n't, without a space, to be, to modal verbs (except may) and to auxiliary verbs (do and have). The negative contracted form of will is won't. The uncontracted form of can + not is cannot.

Jan isn't coming. She's not feeling very well.

She might not be joking. It could be true.

They don't go to school on Wednesday afternoons.

Living in a small flat does not make it easy to have pets.

I hadn't decided whether to take the train or go in the car.

.They can't be hungry again. They've only just eaten

Negative questions

We use not or n't to form negative questions. When there is no modal verb or be, we use auxiliary verb do + n't (don't, do not, doesn't, does not, didn't):

Why didn't you ask Linda?

What don't you understand?

Won't we be able to see the film?

Isn't that Mike's brother?

Negative imperatives

We use do + not or don't + the base form of a verb to form negative orders or commands:

Do not open until instructed.

.Don't take the car. Go on your bike

Negative prefixes and suffixes

We use these prefixes most commonly in negation: de-, dis-, il-/im-/in-/ir-, mis-, non-, un-:

What he said was very impolite.

There was a misunderstanding about who should sign the contract.

The refugees also need non-food items such as tents and blankets. (items which are not food)

-less is the most common suffix for negation:

Too many people are homeless in this city.

We just have endless meetings at work – they're so boring

Irregular verbs

Most verbs have a past tense and past participle with –ed

worked

played

listened

:But many of the most frequent verbs are irregular

Base form	Past tense	Past participle
<i>be</i>	<i>was/were</i>	<i>been</i>
<i>begin</i>	<i>began</i>	<i>begun</i>
<i>break</i>	<i>broke</i>	<i>broken</i>
<i>bring</i>	<i>brought</i>	<i>brought</i>
<i>buy</i>	<i>bought</i>	<i>bought</i>
<i>build</i>	<i>built</i>	<i>built</i>
<i>choose</i>	<i>chose</i>	<i>chosen</i>
<i>come</i>	<i>came</i>	<i>come</i>
<i>cost</i>	<i>cost</i>	<i>cost</i>
<i>cut</i>	<i>cut</i>	<i>cut</i>
<i>do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>done</i>
<i>draw</i>	<i>drew</i>	<i>drawn</i>
<i>drive</i>	<i>drove</i>	<i>driven</i>
<i>eat</i>	<i>ate</i>	<i>eaten</i>