**Lecture (1)** Grammar – Second Year –Translation Department -

**Present Perfect Continuous**

1. The present perfect continuous is used to emphasize the continuous nature of an activity that started in the past and has continued into the present.

*I have been reading that book for weeks; I wonder if I'll ever finish it. Manuel has been living in New York for one year.*

1. The present perfect continuous is used more than the present perfect for actions that are more recent in nature.

*Tom has been making a lot of money since he began his new job seven months ago.*

1. The present perfect continuous is often used to indicate a single action that is incomplete.

*Mary has been washing the dishes.* (The job probably isn't finished.)

1. The present perfect continuous is used to emphasize the duration of an action, not the number of times an action has been done.

*I've been reading it for the past hour. I've been trying to understand the same problem all night*

**Present perfect**

1. The present perfect is used to express an action or emotion that started in the past and has continued into the present.

*I have read that book. It's very good.*

*Dr. Jones has lived in New York for many years.*

1. The present perfect is used more than the present perfect continuous for actions that are more long-term in nature.

*Tom has made a lot of money since 1980.*

1. The present perfect is used to indicate a single action that is complete.

*Mary has washed the dishes.* ( The job is finished( .

1. The present perfect is used to indicate the number of times an action has been done or the number of things that have been done.

*I have read this statistics Problem five times.*

*Zoe has already completed six problems*

**Lecture (2)**

1. The present perfect is used to indicate an action that happened at an indefinite time
2. in the past. The time of the action is not given.

*Ana has finished her composition.*

*The teacher has corrected it.*

*I have received my college acceptance letter.*

When the time is given, the simple past is used.

*Ana finished her composition two days ago.*

*The teacher corrected it last night.*

*I received the letter the day before yesterday.*

1. When used with just and already, the present perfect expresses an action that started in the past but finished recently or very close to the moment of speaking.

*A: Don't forget to mail the package.*

*B: I've already mailed it. I went to the post office this morning. OR It's on the way. I've just returned home from the post office.*

**Lecture (3)**

Note: The present perfect and present perfect continuous are sometimes interchangeable.

*I have flown to Toronto a great deal this month.*

*I have been flying to Toronto a great deal thi. month.*

Native speakers of English choose between the present perfect and the present perfect continuous depending on their desire to make the listener or reader feel the uninterrupted nature of an activity or to make the listener or reader feel the speaker's attitude or emotion toward the activity.

*I have been waiting for you for one hour.*

*I have wafted for you for one hour.*

While both sentences are grammatically correct, a native speaker would probably say the first, which is more effective than the second if the speaker wants to express his or her annoyance at waiting so long. Which of the following sentences seems to indicate that the speaker is tired?

*I have been reviewing this chapter for three hours.*

*I have reviewed this chapter for three hours.*

Note: The present perfect continuous is not used to express an action that is not, continuous in nature. The present perfect I used.

*Correct: I have finally returned the book to the library.*

*Incorrect: I have finally been returning the book to the library.*

Also, because of their meaning, many verbs cannot be used in the present perfect continuous.

**Lecture ( 4)**

**Exercises : Exercise number 2 :**

**1- Your father and I are thinking about you .You are our only child.**

**2-We don’t want to make you miserable. We only want the best for you.**

**3- Don’t worry , your father forgiver you for wrecking his car.**

**Throughout theses exercises , students are required to differentiate between the uses of present and past tense.**

**The same goes foe exercise number 3 on page 6.**

*Correct: The plane has arrived. It's over there.* (A plane arrives only once.)

*Incorrect: The plane has been arriving. It's over there.*

**Lecture (5)**

**It is important for students to know how to use simple past and past continuous , and to know what is the difference between events that last for duration of time and those the happen and end.**

**1-4 PAST TIME**

**Past Continuous**

1. With a point in time, the past continuous expresses an action that began before the time given and probably continued after it. The exact beginning and end of the action are unknown.

*Alan was talking to his boss when I walked in.*

*At 12:30 we were eating lunch in the park.*

1. With a period of time, the past continuous is used to express an action that continued for a rather long period. Again, we do not know exactly when the action began or ended.

*Yesterday morning I was jogging through the park*

1. During a period of time, the past continuous is used to express the beginning and ending of an action.

From eight to ten yesterday morning, we were playing soccer.

**Simple Past**

1. The simple past is used to describe actions of short duration in the past.

*Alan talked to his boss about the problem.*

*I met Dr. Dance yesterday, and we talked for a few minutes.*

1. The simple past is also used to describe actions that took place over a period of time in the past.

*Dr. Dance taught at Michigan State for ten years*

1. The simple past is also used to describe past habitual actions.

When Dr. Dance was at Michigan State, he rode his bike to classes.

4- The past continuous is also used to express two actions that were happening at the same time in the past.

*The children were playing while their mothers were watching them*

5- The past continuous is also used to express an action that began before another action in the past and probably continued after it. As I was jogging, a man stopped me and asked for the time.

Note: In some sentences either the simple past or past continuous is possible. The speaker will choose the simple past to indicate that the action started and finished. If the action started and continued for a period of time, the speaker will use the past continuous. With the past continuous, the speaker wants to emphasize the duration of an action. The speaker wants the listener to feel the continuing nature of an action in progress.

Note: The choice between the simple past and the past continuous depends on the meaning of a sentence. Compare:

When I got up this morning, my roommate prepared breakfast. (He waited for me to get up.)

When I got up this morning, my roommate was preparing breakfast. (He started before I got up.)

■ **Lecture 6**

**Future Time**

**Students are familiar with form of expressing future time and the should – after going through different means of expressing it including : will , going to , present continuous –to know the slight differences between these forms.**

**Lecture 7**

**■ Be Going to + Verb**

1. Be going to is used to make predictions.

*The class is going to be fun. We're going to eat well tonight. Robert's a great cook*

1. Be going to is used to express a feeling of certainty about the future because of present conditions.

*Look! There's not a cloud in the sky. It's going to be a beautiful day*

1. Be going to is used to express a future action that has been deliberately planned. The speaker has given the action previous thought and planning.

*Ahmed bought a lot of food this morning and borrowed my CD player. He's going to have a party tonight.*

■ Will + Verb

1. Will is also used to make predictions.

*The class will be fun. ,) We'll eat well tonight.*

*Robert's a great cook.*

1. Will is used with sure , certain , and know to express certainty about the future.

*Look! There's not a cloud in the sky. I'm sure it will be a beautiful day.*

1. Will is used to express willingness to do a future action. The decision is made at the moment of speaking. There is no previous thought or planning. Therefore, will is used to make promises and offers of help.

*A: I .haven't finished this work yet, and I have to pick the children up in ten minutes.*

*B: Don't worry. I'll pick them*

4. Will is used to express expected future actions, actions that usually or normally happen.

*I'11 see you tomorrow in class.*

5. Will is also used for future habitual actions that we assume will happen.

*Mr. Ray will give us a test on Friday. (He always does.)*

1. Will is also used with verbs of the senses, emotion, thinking, and possession to express the future.

*I'll see you tomorrow.*

*Shell forgive you. I'm sure of it.*

**Lecture 8**

**Exercise 11 :**

**1- I left the food in the car**

**I will get it for you.**

**2-What are you going with the soap and water ?**

**I`m going to wash the car**

**3-Daddy , look at me !**

**Pat, come down from the tree , you will fall.**

**4- Why are we going to have pasta for dinner ?**

**Because there is nothing else I the house.**

**More exercises on pages ;17, 18 , 19 should be dealt with to enlarge the information of the students.**

Note: Sometimes it is not clear whether the speaker has given the action previous

**Lecture 9**

thought or planning. The speaker may only be reporting a future event or asking a question about a future event.

*My parents are going to arrive at 8:00 tonight.*

*My parents will arrive at 8:00 tonight.*

*Our conversation teacher is absent today. Who is going to teach the class?*

*Our conversation teacher is absent today. Who will teach the class?*

*Is the president going to be in Denver tomorrow?*

*Will the president be in Denver tomorrow?*

**Note:** When you are communicating an idea, you will not necessarily give all the background information on an action you want to express. The previous plans and thoughts will stay in your mind. But when you use be going to, the listener will understand that you have given this action previous thought andJor planning.

**Note:** When the verb in the main clause is in a future tense, the verb in the dependent time clause is in the present tense, not in the future tense.

*Correct: I will come home after I finish shopping.*

*Incorrect: I will come home after I will finish shopping.*

**Lectures 10 and 11**

**■ Present Continuous**

1. The present continuous is also used with verbs of arriving, departing, starting, and finishing for a scheduled or planned event in the future.

*I'm leaving for Texas tomorrow.*

*I'm sorry. This store is closing in ten minutes.*

*My flight is arriving in Texas at 3:00 tomorrow.*

1. Verbs of the senses, emotion, thinking, and possession cannot be used in the present continuous to express future actions. Exceptions to this rule are see when it means have an appointment with and have when it does not mean possession.

*My doctor is seeing me tomorrow at 9:00.*

*I'm having an eye examination.*

1. To avoid confusion and make the time clear, a future time word accompanies the present continuous, unless the future time is already clear because of an earlier statement, in this case, the first sentence.

*My parents are arriving this weekend, and I'm very excited because I haven't seen them in six months. I'm picking them up at the airport in my new car.*

**■ Simple Present**

1. The simple present is usually used with verbs of arriving and departing (come, go, leave, arrive, depart, return) to express a scheduled or planned event in the future

*I leave for Texas tomorrow.*

*My flight leaves Denver at 3:00 tomorrow.*

*It arrives in Houston at around 5:00.*

1. The simple present is also used with verbs of starting and finishing: begin, commence, start, finish, end, close, conclude.

*Final exams begin next week.*

*The semester ends in two weeks.*

1. The simple present may also be used with other verbs to express a scheduled event in the future. A future time word or phrase is used to make the time clear.

*I have a doctor's appointment next Monday*

**Lecture 12**

3. If an earlier statement makes the future time clear, a future time word may not be necessary *.*

*1 won't be in class next Wednesday. Our soccer team plays in Michigan*

**■ 1-6 ADVERBIAL TIME EXPRESSIONS**

**■ Present Time ■**

*I work (or am working) in a bank now.*

*I'm helping a customer right now.*

*The bank president is meeting with the tellers at the moment.*

**■ Past Time ■**

*Maria decided to quit her job the day before yesterday.*

*She found a new job yesterday.*

*She was working (or worked) in the bank with me last week.*

**■ Future Time ■**

*I leave for New York tomorrow.*

*Will you be in class the day after tomoryow?*

*We're having the test two days from now.*

**Lecture 13**

1. It is important to pay attention to the time words and expressions that usually accompany the various tenses. In sentences expressing only one action, a time word or expression helps to make the time of the action clear. An incorrect time expression makes the sentence confusing.

**Incorrect** *I have not completed my assignment yesterday.*

*I did not complete my assignment already.*

1. In writing, it is important to use the tenses consistently. If you begin writing in one tense, do not change to another tense unnecessarily or suddenly. When you change to a different tense, you must have a specific and clear reason for changing, and you must signal to the reader that you are going to change so that the reader will not become confused. The use of time words and expressions will help you to tell the reader that you are going to change the time of events.
2. Time words are very important because they signal the use of a particular tense. It is not necessary to use a time word in every sentence, however. The meaning of what you are talking about will make the time clear, and you will use a time word only when you change the time of the events.
3. Some words do not dearly indicate a specific time period, but they are used regularly with certain tenses.

**Past Continuous**

*While I was working, you were out dancing at a disco.*

**Present Perfect Continuous**

*I've been working on this composition for two weeks.*

*We've been reviewing the tenses since the course began*

**Simple Past**

*I finished my report two days ago.*

**Present Perfect**

*Ali has been sick for two weeks.*

*He has been sick since last week.*

*Deb has already completed her reading assignment.*

*She hasn't finished the grammar assignment yet.*

*We've written only two compositions so far.*

*We've taken only one test up to now.*

*Have you ever failed a test?*

**Lecture 14**

**5.** Adverbs of frequency tell how often an activity takes place. Most of these adverbs of frequency can be used with several tenses. With the simple present tense, the meaning of the adverbs of frequency is habitual, repeated action.

*I always complete my homework assignments on time.*

*Rolando's homework is sometimes late.*

*Hans never finishes his assignments on time.*

*His are usually more than two days late.*

*I often give my compositions to the instructor early.*

*The instructor occasionally returns our compositions the next day.*

With the simple past tense, the meaning of the adverbs of frequency is habitual, repeated action for a definite time in the past. In the following sentences, the definite time in the past is last semester.

*I always completed my homework assignments on time last semester.*

*Rolando's homework was sometimes late.*

*Hans never finished his assignments on time.*

*His were usually more than two days late.*

*I often gave my compositions to the instructor early.*

*The instructor occasionally returned our compositions the next day.*

With the present perfect tense, the meaning of the adverbs of frequency is to describe action from a point of time in the past to the moment of speaking.

*I have always completed my homework assignments on time.*

*Rolando's homework has sometimes been late.*

*Hans has never finished his assignments on time.*

*His have usually been more than two days late.*

*I have often given my compositions to the instructor early.*

*The instructor has occasionally returned our compositions the next day.*

Additional adverbs of frequency that may accompany these tenses are scarcely, rarely, seldom, hardly ever.

**6.** The expression once in a while may also be used with several tenses to indicate how often.

*I see my old high school friends once in a while.*

*When I was home last year, I saw my chemistry teacher once in a while.*

*Next summer I will help my father in his store once in a while, not every day.*

**Lecture 15**

**Exercises pages 22, 23, 24 and 25 :**

**Exercise 13 :**

**1-I talk to my parents every day**

**2- I talked to my parent every week last quarter.**

**3- I have not talked to my parents yet.**

**4- I will talk to my parents two days from now.**

**5-I`m talking to my parents right now.**

**6- I talk to my parents occasionally .**

**Exercise 14:**

**1-They will protest again this week**

**2-They were protesting while we were in class**

**3-They protested last Friday.**

**4-They are still protesting in front of the dean`s office.**

**It is important to review the practice exam at the end of each chapter in order to make a full and complete revision of all the tenses reviewed.**

**Lectures 16 and 17 :**

**What's the difference? Present Perfect and Past Simple**

Students are given a complete revision of the different tenses by making comparison on the board and they are required to write sentences to show the differences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Present Perfect Simple** | **Past Simple** |
| Unfinished actions that started in the past and continue to the present:   * I**'ve known** Julie for ten years (and I still know her). | Finished actions:   * I **knew** Julie for ten years (but then she moved away and we lost touch). |
| A finished action in someone's life (when the person is still alive: life experience):   * My brother **has been** to Mexico three times. | A finished action in someone's life (when the person is dead):   * My great-grandmother **went** to Mexico three times. |
| A finished action with a result in the present:   * I**'ve lost** my keys! (The result is that I can't get into my house now). | A finished action with no result in the present:   * I **lost** my keys yesterday. It was terrible! (Now there is no result. I got new keys yesterday). |
| With an unfinished time word (this week, this month, today):   * I**'ve seen** John this week. | With a finished time word (last week, last month, yesterday):   * I **saw** John last week |

1. We use the past simple for past events or actions which have no connection to the present.
2. We use the present perfect for actions which started in the past and are still happening now OR for finished actions which have a connection to the present.
3. We CAN'T use the present perfect with a finished time word:
   * NOT: I've been to the museum yesterday.

**Lecture 18**

**Past perfect :**

It is formed with had ( not )+ past participle . It is used in English to talk about an action in the past that happened before another action in the past .

Past perfect tense. It is used to express an action which has occurred in past(usually, a long time ago) and action which has occurred in past before another action in past. For example, I had lived in America. ( The sense of time in this sentence refers to a completed action in past and especially a long time ago).

Examples :

* I **had** never **seen** such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.
* I did not have any money because I **had lost** my wallet.
* Tony knew Istanbul so well because he **had visited** the city several times.
* **Had** Susan ever **studied** Thai before she moved to Thailand?
* She only understood the movie because she **had read** the book.
* Kristine **had** never **been** to an opera before last night.
* We were not able to get a hotel room because we **had not booked** in advance.
* A: **Had** you ever **visited** the U.S. before your trip in 2006?  
  B: Yes, I **had been** to the U.S. once before.

**Lectures 19 , 20 :**

**Exercises page 28 , 29 and 30 :**

**1- He had sent in his application for three months before he left his country .**

**2-By the time he found his room ,his new roommate had been there.**

**3-Last week we had a test . Ali overslept .**

**4-As soon as Ali had given the paper , the instructor had returned it because he had not written his name .**

**5-I was surprised when he told me what had happened.**

**More examples :**

* We **had had** that car for ten years before it broke down.
* By the time Alex finished his studies, he **had been** in London for over eight years.
* They felt bad about selling the house because they **had owned** it for more than forty years.
* The snow storm arrived . Mario had put snow tires on his car.
* The snow became very deep . Many travellers had found hotel reservations.

**Lecture 21**

**Past perfect continuous**

The PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE indicates a continuous action that was completed at some point in the past. This tense is formed with the modal "HAD" plus "BEEN," plus the present participle of the verb (with an -ing ending): "I had been working in the garden all morning.

It is used to express a continued or ongoing action that started in past and continued until sometime in past. (Remember, an ongoing action in past which continued till some time in past) There will be a time reference, such as “since 1980, for three hours etc” from which the action had started. A sense of time reference is found in these sentences which shows that action had started in past and continued till some time in past.  Such time reference or sense of reference is the identity of Present perfect continuous tense because it tells that action has started from a particular time in past or for some time period. For example, “He had been studying in this school since 2005”, so the it means that he had started his education in this school in 2005 and he studied in this school till sometime in past.

**Lecture 22 :**

**Examples**.  
      I had been waiting for him for one hour.  
      She had been playing chess since 7 O’clock.

**Negative**

• Subject +”Not” between the Auxiliary verbs + main verb (present participle) +     Object + Time reference  
• Subject + had not been + (1st form of verb or base verb + ing) + object + time    reference

To make negative sentence, the word “not” is added inside auxiliary verb, so it becomes “had not been”.

I had not been living in America since 2003.  
        He had not been playing cricket for two hours.  
        They had not been watching television since 6 O’clock.  
        She had not been working in this office since 2007.  
        It had not been raining for three days.

**Lecture 23 :**

**Exercise 11**

When we arrived , there were hundreds of people standing behind thick ropes, and huge trucks loaded with cameras and electronic equipment’s filled the streets . small group of people dressed in the style of old west were walking casually along the sidewalks. As my friend and I moved towards a crowd of people we stopped a local police officer and asked him what had happened . He told us that a Hollywood studio was making a movies and the crowd had been there since 6:30.

**Lecture 24**

Future Continuous tense. It is used to express a continued or an ongoing action in future. For example, “I will be waiting for you tomorrow”, it conveys ongoing nature of an action (waiting) which will occur in future. Rules. Auxiliary verb “will be” is used in sentence.

It is formed with ;

Will ( not ) + present participle or the form : be going to + the present participle

It expresses an action that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.

**Lecture 25**

Examples and exercises on future continuous :

1- That should be fine, I will not be doing anything special at around 9:0

2-How do you know Brian will be sleeping then ?

3-Let us have dinner at Dillon`s

No, it will cost too much

4- He doesn’t understand

I will explain it to him.

5-don’t stop to see Harold, he will be attending a meeting in a couple of hours.

**Lecture 26**

Future Perfect

The future perfect is formed with will ( not) +have +past participle

It expresses an action that will be finished at some time in the future. English speakers do not usually use this tense unless the completion time of the activity is clear.

The future perfect is a verb form or construction used to describe an event that is expected or planned to happen before a time of reference in the future, such as will have finished in the English sentence "I will have finished by tomorrow."

Adverbs such as already , probably and certainly are placed after the first auxiliary

By the end of the week , we will **certainly** have finished this review

**Lecture 27**

**Exercises and Examples**

* I will have been here for six months on June 23rd.
* By the time you read this I will have left.
* You will have finished your report by this time next week.
* Won't they have arrived by 5:00?
* Will you have eaten when I pick you up?
* Won't I have arrived?

**Lecture 28**

Future perfect continuous

It is formed with will ( not) + have been + present participle

It is used to express that the continuous nature of an action that will be in progress at a specific time in the future before another action

It cannot be used with verbs that do not usually occur in a continuous form . Only verbs that show continuous action can be used.

Students may confuse between the two tenses of future perfect , so it is important to highlight the fact that the completion factor is the one that decides.

**Lectures 29 and 30**

Practice Exam :

1-Pollution has been a serious problem since 1970

2-In the past nobody cared about the problem

3-Many countries are still trying to solve the problem

4-Before everyone realized the danger, pollution had become a major problem and threat o the environment.

5-Every day , some company pollutes the environment

6-In the early generations , the problem was noticed.

7-Last month , I was thinking about using a used car

8-My father sent me a lot of money last month.

9-By this time next month , I will be driving a new sports car.

10- I went to a car dealer last night , but he had already left.

11- I was studying all day yesterday .

12-Before I came to the United states , I had thought about buying a big car , but since I lived here, I have decided to purchase a small economy car .

13-By the end of this month we will have lost 5 kg.

14- In a few minutes I will have completed writing the essay.

15- he checks the engine every week.