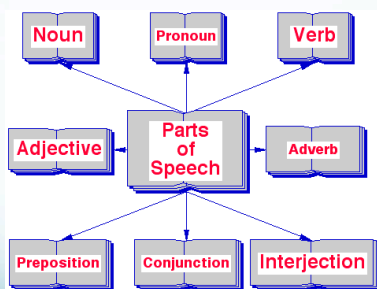
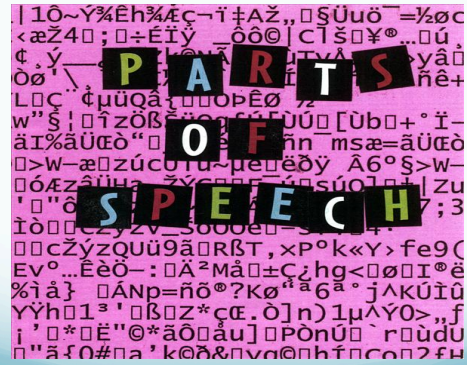


Introduction

Chapter 1



Types of sentences

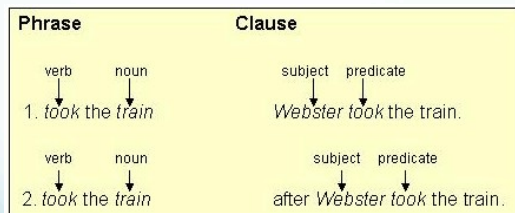


Examples

1. Copy out the sentences below and write beside them what type of sentence they are.

- (a) Have you been swimming?
- (b) Go and get the work-bags.
- (c) Oh no!
- (d) The boy was running.
- (e) He went to the shops.
- (f) Can you think of another sentence?
- (g) I don't believe it!
- (h) Put your chairs on the table.

Phrases and clauses



Difference

Clause	Phrase
Can form a sentence on its own	Can't
Subject – verb – (Conjunction)	Two or more words: [noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase... etc.]

Types of Subjects (Pronouns)

Subject	Verb	Complement
He	teaches	American English.
It	is	the capital of Texas.
They	are	a fast means of transportation.

Types of Subjects (Nouns)

Subject	Verb	Complement
John	teaches	American English.
Austin	is	the capital of Texas.
Airplanes	are	a fast means of transportation.

Types of Subjects (Clauses)

Subject	Verb	Complement
What he said	was	valuable.
When they will arrive	isn't	certain.
That we were going to be late for the party	became	obvious.

Types of Subjects (Phrase)

Subject	Verb	Complement
To fly	requires	skill.
To fire a rocket	isn't	easy.
To come to class late	is	inexcusable.

Types of Subjects (Phrase)

Subject	Verb	Complement
Smoking in the room	is	prohibited.
Making coffee	is	easy.
Teaching	is	an interesting profession.
Studying here	increases	a person's knowledge

examples

- Directions: In the following sentences, write the subject in the blanks. If the subject is understood, you can write "You" in the blanks.

1. Tom and Cindy went to the movie.

2. Christy and Megan like reading mysteries.

3. Sadey chased Cassie in the yard.

4. The basketball team won the tournament.

examples

- 6. Megan weighs the same as Christy.

7. The birds flew into the woods.

8. The wind blew stronger today.

9. The principal said the assembly would start at 2:00.

10. The herd of buffalo scattered over the land.

11. The movie was too scary for me.

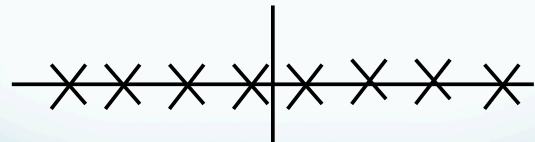
Verb Tense Review

The Importance of Time

Verb tense expresses the time of an event or action. Time is very important to English. The English language has many tenses. In this lesson, we will review the meaning of each verb tense.

The Simple Present Tense

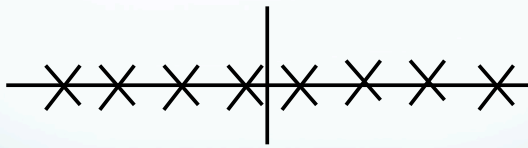
Expresses a habit or often repeated action. Adverbs of frequency such as, *often, seldom, sometimes, never*, etc. are used with this tense.



She goes to work everyday.
They *always* eat lunch together.

The Simple Present Tense

This tense also expresses general truths or facts that are timeless.

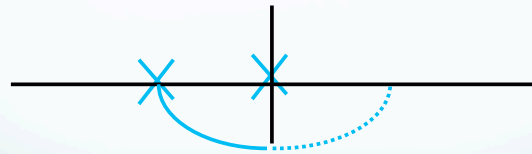


Snow falls in December in Minnesota.
Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.



The Present Continuous

This tense is used to describe an action that is occurring right now (at this moment, today, this year, etc.). The action has begun and is still in progress.

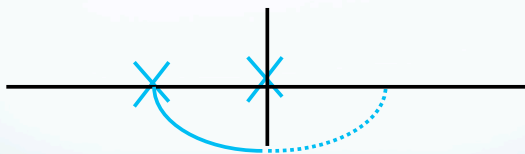


She is typing a paper for her class.
He is editing his thesis right now.



The Present Continuous

The present continuous can also be used to describe an action that is occurring in the present, but is temporary.



John is living in Modesto, but he might move soon.



The Simple Past

We use the simple past to indicate exactly when an action or event took place in the past.



I visited my sister yesterday.
We went out to dinner last night.



The Simple Past

The simple past is used to describe actions and/or events that are now completed and no longer true in the present.

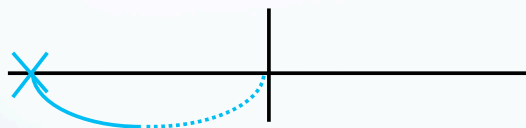


I attended MIT in 1998. (I no longer attend MIT.)
I lived in Toronto for five years. (Now I live in Thailand.)



The Past Continuous

The past continuous is used for activities that were happening at a specific point of time in the past.

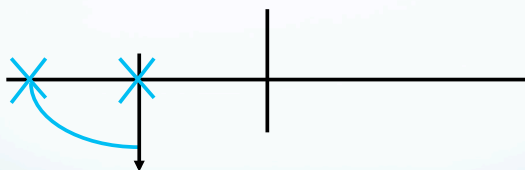


I was studying for an exam while my mother was cooking dinner.
We were walking in the park around 7 p.m. last night.



The Past Continuous

The past continuous is often used with the simple past to show that one action was in progress when another action occurred.

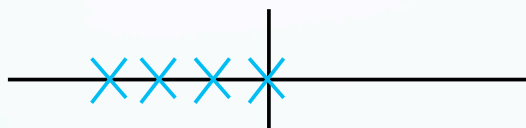


I was taking a bath when the doorbell rang.
They were eating dinner when the neighbors stopped by for a visit.



The Present Perfect

The present perfect is used to talk about an event that began in the past and continues up to the present (not finished).



He has lived in Salaya for two years.
(He began living in Salaya two years ago and he still lives there.)



The Present Perfect

The present perfect is also used to talk about an event that was completed in the past, but the specific time of the event is not important (at any time).



I have seen that movie before.
He has already visited Vietnam.
(Specific dates and times are not mentioned.)



The Present Perfect

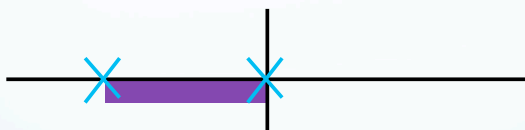
The present perfect is also used to talk about events that were completed in the past, but the specific time of the event is not important (at many times).

e.g., I have seen that movie three times.

I have been to Phuket twice.

Present Perfect Continuous

This tense is used to describe the duration of an action that began in the past and continues into the present.

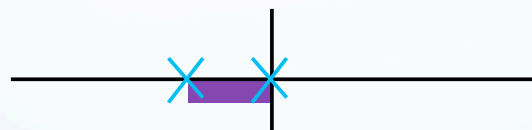


We have been studying grammar for an hour.
She has been cooking all day.
(He is still studying and she is still cooking.)



Present Perfect Continuous

This tense is also used to describe events that have been in progress recently and are rather temporary.



She has been living in Bangkok for the last two months, but she plans to move soon.



The Past Perfect

This tense describes completed events that took place in the past before another past event.

A horizontal timeline with a vertical line in the center. To the left of the vertical line, there are two blue 'X' marks. Above the first 'X' is a box containing 'had received' and 'had eaten'. Above the second 'X' is a box containing 'it hit' and 'my friend stopped by'.

The Titanic had received many warnings before it hit the iceberg.
I had already eaten when my friend stopped by to visit.

Navigation buttons: left arrow and right arrow.

Past Perfect Continuous

This tense is used to emphasize the duration of an action that was completed before another action or event in the past.

A horizontal timeline with a vertical line in the center. To the left of the vertical line, there is a purple shaded area representing a duration. Above the start of this area is a box containing 'had been driving'. Above the end of this area is a box containing 'she found the right office'. There are blue 'X' marks at the start and end of the purple area.

She had been driving around the city for three hours before she finally found the right office.

Navigation buttons: left arrow and right arrow.

The Future

Will and be + going + to are often used to describe future actions.

A horizontal timeline with a vertical line in the center. To the right of the vertical line, there is a blue 'X' mark.

Thomas will graduate in June.
Maria is going to go to Mexico next week.

Navigation buttons: left arrow and right arrow.

The Future

The simple present and present continuous are also used to express future time. These are often used in connection with schedules.

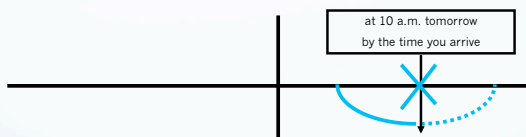
A horizontal timeline with a vertical line in the center. To the right of the vertical line, there is a blue 'X' mark.

She is meeting a new client at eleven o'clock.
The train leaves at 6:00 a.m. tomorrow.

Navigation buttons: left arrow and right arrow.

The Future Continuous

This tense is used to describe an event or action that will occur over a period of time at a specific point in the future.



I **will be teaching** English at 10 a.m. tomorrow.
They **will be moving** their furniture out of the house by the time you arrive tomorrow.



The Future Perfect

This tense is used to describe an event or action that will be completed before another event or time in the future.



We **will have finished** the exam by the time class ends tomorrow.



Future Perfect Continuous

This tense describes an action that has been in progress for a duration of time before another event or time in the future.



By the time he finishes law school, we **will have been living** in the U.S. for eight years.

