CBS

Colegio Bautista Shalom

English Course
Fourth Grade
Third Bimester

You who are young, be happy while you are young, and let your heart give you joy in the days of your youth. Follow the ways of your heart and whatever your eyes see, but know that for all these things God will bring you into judgment.
Ecclesiastes 11:9

Contents

ENGLISH LITERATURE

- ✓ WAR AND PEACE
- ✓ MADAME BOVARY

IRREGULAR VERBS

- ✓ SIMPLE PRESENT, SIMPLE PAST AND PRESENT PERFECT TENSES

SENTENCES WITH PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE AND DIRECTION

USE AUXILIARY VERBS

- ✓ EXAMPLES OF AUXILIARY VERBS EXPRESSING TENSE
- ✓ WHAT IS VERB TENSE?
  - VERB TENSE (WITH EXAMPLES)
  - EXAMPLES OF TENSES
  - EXAMPLES OF VERBS IN DIFFERENT TENSES
  - THE FULL LIST OF TENSES
- ✓ A QUICK EXPLANATION OF THE TENSES WITH AN EXAMPLE
  - THE PAST TENSES
  - THE PRESENT TENSES
  - THE FUTURE TENSES

NOTE: As you progress in learning each of the topics developed you will find exercises to solve with the help of your teacher.

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ENGLISH LITERATURE

English literature has sometimes been stigmatized as insular. It can be argued that no single English novel attains the universality of the Russian writer Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace* or the French writer Gustave Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*. **Talking about theses...**

WAR AND PEACE

War and Peace, considered one of Tolstoy's masterpieces, is a sweeping saga of the French invasion of Russia and its impact on everyday lives told through the stories of two families, the fun-loving Rostovs and the grim Bolkonskys, with the quixotic Count Pierre Bezukhov crossing their paths. He began writing it in 1863, and like other novels of the time it came out serially before being published in its entirety, over 1,000 pages, in 1869. Tolstoy sets it in the period of the Napoleonic wars (1805-1812), and 'war' and 'peace' intersect, from the battlefield to happy homes, old associations forgotten, new connections made. (To give just one example, Prince Andrei Bolkonsky, who is engaged to Natasha Rostov, goes off to war and dies; Pierre is taken prisoner by the French but ultimately survives to marry Natasha.) In Penguin's Vintage Classics edition, Richard Pevear writes in the introduction that *War and Peace* embodies the national myth of "Russia's glorious period," in the confrontation of Napoleon and Field Marshal Kutuzov, and at the same time it challenges that myth and all such myths through the vivid portrayal of the fates of countless ordinary people, men and women, young and old, French as well as Russian, and through the author's own passionate questioning of the truth of history. There are vivid descriptions of battles, many love stories, an enquiry of ideas, Western and Russian, philosophical studies of life and its vicissitudes, and a quest for answers to moral questions. On war, Tolstoy wrote emphatically, "On the twelfth of June, the forces of Western Europe crossed the borders of Russia and war began – that is, an event took place contrary to human reason and to the whole of human nature."

MADAME BOVARY

Madame Bovary tells the bleak story of a marriage that ends in tragedy. Charles Bovary, a good-hearted but dull and unambitious doctor with a meagre practice, marries Emma, a beautiful farm girl raised in a convent. Although she anticipates marriage as a life of adventure, she soon finds that her only excitement derives from the flights of fancy she takes while reading sentimental romantic novels. She grows increasingly bored and unhappy with her middle-class existence, and even the birth of their daughter, Berthe, brings Emma little joy.

Grasping for idealized intimacy, Emma begins to act out her romantic fantasies and embarks on an ultimately disastrous love affair with Rodolphe, a local landowner. She makes enthusiastic plans for them to run away together, but Rodolphe has grown tired of her and ends the relationship. A shocked Emma develops brain fever and is bedridden for more than a month. She later takes up with Léon, a former acquaintance, and her life becomes increasingly chaotic. She embraces abstractions—passion, happiness—and ignores material reality itself, as symbolized by money. She is utterly incapable of distinguishing between her romantic ideals and the harsh realities of her life even as her interest in Léon wanes. Her debts having spun out of control, she begs for money, but all turn her down, including Léon and Rodolphe. With seemingly nowhere to turn and on the verge of financial ruin and public disclosure of her private life, Emma swallows arsenic and dies a painful death.

A grief-stricken Charles, who has been blindly unaware of Emma's affairs, remains devoted to his deceased wife even as he struggles to pay her debts. After discovering love letters from Rodolphe and Léon, he becomes increasingly despondent but blames Emma's affairs on fate. Shortly thereafter he dies, and Berthe ultimately ends up working at a cotton factory.

Yet in the Middle Ages the Old English literature of the subjugated Saxons was leavened by the Latin and Anglo-Norman writings, eminently foreign in origin, in which the churchmen and the Norman conquerors expressed themselves. From this combination emerged a flexible and subtle linguistic instrument exploited by Geoffrey Chaucer and brought to supreme application by William Shakespeare. During the Renaissance the renewed interest

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in Classical learning and values had an important effect on English literature, as on all the arts; and ideas of Augustan literary propriety in the 18th century and reverence in the 19th century for a less specific, though still selectively viewed, Classical antiquity continued to shape the literature. All three of these impulses derived from a foreign source, namely the Mediterranean basin. The Decadents of the late 19th century and the Modernists of the early 20th looked to continental European individuals and movements for inspiration. Nor was attraction toward European intellectualism dead in the late 20th century, for by the mid-1980s the approach known as structuralism, a phenomenon predominantly French and German in origin, infused the very study of English literature itself in a host of published critical studies and university departments. Additional influence was exercised by deconstructionist analysis, based largely on the work of French philosopher Jacques Derrida.

Further, Britain's past imperial activities around the globe continued to inspire literature—in some cases wistful, in other cases hostile. Finally, English literature has enjoyed a certain diffusion abroad, not only in predominantly English-speaking countries but also in all those others where English is the first choice of study as a second language.

English literature is therefore not so much insular as detached from the continental European tradition across the Channel. It is strong in all the conventional categories of the bookseller's list: in Shakespeare it has a dramatist of world renown; in poetry, a genre notoriously resistant to adequate translation and therefore difficult to compare with the poetry of other literatures, it is so peculiarly rich as to merit inclusion in the front rank; English literature's humour has been found as hard to convey to foreigners as poetry, if not more so—a fact at any rate permitting bestowal of the label "idiosyncratic"; English literature's remarkable body of travel writings constitutes another counterthrust to the charge of insularity; in autobiography, biography, and historical writing, English literature compares with the best of any culture; and children's literature, fantasy, essays, and journals, which tend to be considered minor genres, are all fields of exceptional achievement as regards English literature. Even in philosophical writings, popularly thought of as hard to combine with literary value, thinkers such as Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, David Hume, John Stuart Mill, and Bertrand Russell stand comparison for lucidity and grace with the best of the French philosophers and the masters of Classical antiquity.

Some of English literature's most distinguished practitioners in the 20th century—from Joseph Conrad at its beginning to V.S. Naipaul and Tom Stoppard at its end—were born outside the British Isles. What is more, none of the aforementioned had as much in common with his adoptive country as did, for instance, Doris Lessing and Peter Porter (two other distinguished writer-immigrants to Britain), both having been born into a British family and having been brought up on British Commonwealth soil.

On the other hand, during the same period in the 20th century, many notable practitioners of English literature left the British Isles to live abroad: James Joyce, D.H. Lawrence, Aldous Huxley, Christopher Isherwood, Robert Graves, Graham Greene, Muriel Spark, and Anthony Burgess. In one case, that of Samuel Beckett, this process was carried to the extent of writing works first in French and then translating them into English.

Even English literature considered purely as a product of the British Isles is extraordinarily heterogeneous, however. Literature actually written in those Celtic tongues once prevalent in Cornwall, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales—called the "Celtic Fringe"—is treated separately (*see* Celtic literature). Yet Irish, Scots, and Welsh writers have contributed enormously to English literature even when they have written in dialect, as the 18th-century poet Robert Burns and the 20th-century Scots writer Alasdair Gray have done. In the latter half of the 20th century, interest began also to focus on writings in English or English dialect by recent settlers in Britain, such as Afro-Caribbeans and people from Africa proper, the Indian subcontinent, and East Asia.

Even within England, culturally and historically the dominant partner in the union of territories comprising Britain, literature has been as enriched by strongly provincial writers as by metropolitan ones. Another contrast more fruitful than not for english letters has been that between social milieus, however much observers of Britain in their own writings may have deplored the survival of class distinctions. As far back as medieval times, a courtly tradition in literature cross-fertilized with an earthier demotic one. Shakespeare's frequent juxtaposition of royalty in one scene with plebeians in the next reflects a very British way of looking at society. This awareness of differences between high life and low, a state of affairs fertile in creative tensions, is observable throughout the history of English literature.

HOMEWORK 01: Research the stages in which English literature was divided and list the main authors in each of these stages and mentions two works by five main authors of this literature. Follow the instructions of your teacher.

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IRREGULAR VERBS

SIMPLE PRESENT, SIMPLE PAST AND PRESENT PERFECT TENSES

This is a list of Irregular Verbs. I will read the base form, the simple past tense and the past participle of the verb. Then, I will read the verb in three sentences, a simple present tense sentence, a simple past tense sentence and a present perfect tense sentence. There will be time for you to repeat the verbs and sentences.

Try it, it is good practice!

Base	Past	Past Participle	Sentences
Be	was / were	been	
	Simple present tense		I ***am*** in class now.
	Simple past tense		I ***was*** in class yesterday.
	Present perfect tense		I ***have been*** in class since 6:30pm.
Become	became	become	
	Simple present tense		Many people ***become*** U.S. citizens every year.
	Simple past tense		My sister ***became*** a U.S. citizen last month.
	Present perfect tense		My sister ***has*** just ***become*** a U.S. citizen.
Begin	began	begun	
	Simple present tense		We ***begin*** class at 8:30am every day.
	Simple past tense		We ***began*** class at 8:30am yesterday
	Present perfect tense		We ***have*** just ***begun*** class.
Bend	bent	bent	
	Simple present tense		Maria always ***bends*** the straw.
	Simple past tense		Maria ***bent*** the straw and put it in the can of soda.
	Present perfect tense		Maria ***has bent*** the straw many times.
Bite	bit	bitten	
	Simple present tense		Some dogs ***bite*** people
	Simple past tense		A dog ***bit*** a man yesterday.
	Present perfect tense		Those dogs ***have bitten*** people a few times.
Blow	blew	blown	
	Simple present tense		The wind ***blows*** all the time.
	Simple past tense		A strong wind ***blew*** yesterday afternoon.
	Present perfect tense		The wind ***has blown*** for a few hours.
Break	broke	broken	
	Simple present tense		The dishwasher usually ***breaks*** a couple of glasses.
	Simple past tense		The dishwasher ***broke*** a couple of glasses today.
	Present perfect tense		The dishwasher ***has broken*** three glasses this week.

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Bring	brought	brought	
	Simple present tense		We ***bring*** our books to class every night.
	Simple past tense		We ***brought*** our books to class last night.
	Present perfect tense		We ***have brought*** our books to class since last fall.
Buy	bought	bought	
	Simple present tense		They ***buy*** a new car every summer.
	Simple past tense		They ***bought*** a new car last summer.
	Present perfect tense		They ***have*** just ***bought*** a new car.
Catch	caught	caught	
	Simple present tense		The boy always ***catches*** the ball.
	Simple past tense		The boy ***caught*** the ball yesterday.
	Present perfect tense		The boy ***has caught*** the ball for three hours.
Choose	chose	chosen	
	Simple present tense		You ***choose*** to take ESL classes.
	Simple past tense		You ***chose*** to take classes at this school last month.
	Present perfect tense		You ***have*** already ***chosen*** to take classes at this school.
Come	came	come	
	Simple present tense		Fadumo ***comes*** to class early every morning.
	Simple past tense		Fadumo ***came*** to class early yesterday morning.
	Present perfect tense		Fadumo ***has come*** to class early since September.
Cost	cost	cost	
	Simple present tense		The new coat ***costs*** $45.
	Simple past tense		The new coat ***cost*** $45 last week.
	Present perfect tense		The coat ***has cost*** $45 since last month.
Cut	cut	cut	
	Simple present tense		The cook usually ***cuts*** the meat.
	Simple past tense		The cook ***cut*** the meat one hour ago.
	Present perfect tense		The cook ***has*** just ***cut*** the meat into small pieces.
Do	did	done	
	Simple present tense		You ***do*** your laundry every weekend.
	Simple past tense		You ***did*** your laundry last weekend.
	Present perfect tense		You have ***done*** your laundry every weekend since you moved to Minnesota.
Draw	drew	drawn	
	Simple present tense		The young girl ***draws*** a picture in class

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Simple past tense The young girl ***drew*** a beautiful picture last week.

Present perfect tense The young girl ***has drawn*** many pictures.

Drink drank drunk

Simple present tense I ***drink*** orange juice for breakfast every morning.

Simple past tense I ***drank*** orange juice for breakfast yesterday.

Present perfect tense I ***have drunk*** orange juice for many years.

Drive drove driven

Simple present tense Mohamed ***drives*** to school every evening.

Simple past tense Mohamed ***drove*** to school today.

Present perfect tense Mohamed ***has driven*** to school since last October.

Eat ate eaten

Simple present tense I ***eat*** lunch at 12:00 every day.

Simple past tense I ***ate*** lunch at 12:00 yesterday.

Present perfect tense I ***have eaten*** lunch at 12:00 for a few years.

Fall fell fallen

Simple present tense I usually ***fall*** on the ice every winter.

Simple past tense I ***fell*** on the ice last winter.

Present perfect tense I ***have*** just ***fallen*** on the ice on the way to work.

Feed fed fed

Simple present tense The mother ***feeds*** the children every evening.

Simple past tense The mother ***fed*** the children last night.

Present perfect tense The mother ***has fed*** the children since they were young.

Feel felt felt

Simple present tense I ***feel*** terrible today.

Simple past tense I ***felt*** terrible last night.

Present perfect tense I ***have felt*** terrible for a couple of days.

Fight fought fought

Simple present tense The two men ***fight*** in the street.

Simple past tense The two men ***fought*** in the street yesterday.

Present perfect tense The two men ***have*** just ***fought*** in the street.

Fly flew flown

Simple present tense Mai ***flies*** to Los Angeles every year.

Simple past tense Mai ***flew*** to Los Angeles last month.

Present perfect tense Mai ***has flown*** to Los Angeles a number of times.

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Forget	forgot	forgotten	
	Simple present tense		You always ***forget*** to bring a pencil to class.
	Simple past tense		You ***forgot*** to bring a pencil to class yesterday.
	Present perfect tense		You ***have forgotten*** to bring a pencil for many days.
Get	got	gotten	
	Simple present tense		She ***gets*** on the bus early every morning.
	Simple past tense		She ***got*** on the bus early this morning.
	Present perfect tense		She ***has*** already ***gotten*** on the bus.
Give	gave	given	
	Simple present tense		Her brother ***gives*** her a ride to work every day.
	Simple past tense		Her brother ***gave*** her a ride to work yesterday.
	Present perfect tense		Her brother ***has given*** her a ride to work every day since they moved to Minnesota.
Go	went	gone	
	Simple present tense		They ***go*** to the Mall of America every Sunday.
	Simple past tense		They ***went*** to the Mall of America last Sunday.
	Present perfect tense		They ***have gone*** to the Mall of America for many years.
Grow	grew	grown	
	Simple present tense		Fanta ***grows*** tomatoes every summer.
	Simple past tense		Fanta ***grew*** tomatoes last summer.
	Present perfect tense		Fanta ***has grown*** tomatoes for a few years.
Hang	hung	hung	
	Simple present tense		I usually ***hang*** my jacket in the closet.
	Simple past tense		I ***hung*** my jacket in the closet 2 hours ago.
	Present perfect tense		I ***have hung*** my jacket in the closet for many years.
Have	had	had	
	Simple present tense		Omar ***has*** a very bad headache.
	Simple past tense		Omar ***had*** a very bad headache last night.
	Present perfect tense		Omar ***has had*** a very bad headache for a few hours.
Hear	heard	heard	
	Simple present tense		Tigist ***hears*** the birds sing every morning.
	Simple past tense		Tigist ***heard*** the birds sing yesterday morning.
	Present perfect tense		Tigist ***has heard*** the birds sing since last spring.

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Hide	hid	hidden	
	Simple present tense		Sometimes, I ***hide*** my money under my bed.
	Simple past tense		I ***hid*** my money under my bed last year.
	Present perfect tense		I ***have hidden*** my money under my bed for a few years.
Hit	hit	hit	
	Simple present tense		The baseball player always ***hits*** the ball.
	Simple past tense		The baseball player ***hit*** the ball 5 minutes ago.
	Present perfect tense		The baseball player ***has*** just ***hit*** the ball.
Hold	held	held	
	Simple present tense		I ***hold*** the pencil in my hand.
	Simple past tense		I ***held*** the pencil in my hand 10 minutes ago.
	Present perfect tense		I ***have held*** the pencil in my hand for 25 minutes.
Hurt	hurt	hurt	
	Simple present tense		Ali hardly ever ***hurts*** his back at work.
	Simple past tense		Ali ***hurt*** his back at work last month.
	Present perfect tense		Ali ***has hurt*** his back at work recently.
Keep	kept	kept	
	Simple present tense		We always ***keep*** our books in our bags.
	Simple past tense		We ***kept*** our books in our bags yesterday.
	Present perfect tense		We ***have kept*** our books in our bags for a while.
Know	knew	known	
	Simple present tense		I ***know*** my neighbor very well.
	Simple past tense		I ***knew*** her before I moved to Minnesota.
	Present perfect tense		I ***have known*** her since I was a child.
Leave	left	left	
	Simple present tense		Maria hardly ever ***leaves*** her umbrella on the bus.
	Simple past tense		Maria ***left*** her umbrella on the bus yesterday.
	Present perfect tense		Maria ***has*** just ***left*** her umbrella on the bus.
Lend	lent	lent	
	Simple present tense		You ***lend*** your brother money every month.
	Simple past tense		You ***lent*** your brother money last month.
	Present perfect tense		You ***have lent*** your brother money since he lost his job.
Lose	lost	lost	
	Simple present tense		I rarely ***lose*** my wallet.
	Simple past tense		I ***lost*** my wallet in the store last night.
	Present perfect tense		I ***have lost*** my wallet twice so far this year.

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Make	made	made	
	Simple present tense		The young woman ***makes*** dinner every night.
	Simple past tense		The young woman ***made*** dinner last night.
	Present perfect tense		The young woman ***has made*** dinner every night for years.
Meet	met	met	
	Simple present tense		I always ***meet*** people at school.
	Simple past tense		I ***met*** people at school two weeks ago.
	Present perfect tense		I ***have met*** people at school since September.
Pay	paid	paid	
	Simple present tense		The company ***pays*** me every Friday.
	Simple past tense		The company ***paid*** me last Friday.
	Present perfect tense		The company ***has paid*** me since I was hired.
Put	put	put	
	Simple present tense		Asha ***puts*** milk in the refrigerator.
	Simple past tense		Asha ***put*** milk in the refrigerator last night.
	Present perfect tense		Asha ***has*** just ***put*** milk in the refrigerator.
Read	read	read	
	Simple present tense		I ***read*** a book every month.
	Simple past tense		I ***read*** a really good book last year.
	Present perfect tense		I ***have read*** a book every month for many years.
Ride	rode	ridden	
	Simple present tense		Luis always ***rides*** the bus to work.
	Simple past tense		Luis ***rode*** the bus to work last week.
	Present perfect tense		Luis ***has ridden*** the bus since he sold his car.
Ring	rang	rung	
	Simple present tense		The telephone ***rings*** very loudly.
	Simple past tense		The telephone ***rang*** a few hours ago.
	Present perfect tense		The telephone ***has rung*** all morning.
Run	ran	run	
	Simple present tense		Athletes ***run*** in the Olympics every four years.
	Simple past tense		Athletes ***ran*** in the Olympics last year.
	Present perfect tense		Athletes ***have run*** in the Olympics since they began.
Say	said	said	
	Simple present tense		The children ***say*** good morning to the teacher.
	Simple past tense		The children ***said*** good morning to the teacher.

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Present perfect tense The children ***have*** just ***said*** good morning to the teacher.

See saw seen

Simple present tense I ***see*** you walking to school every morning.

Simple past tense I ***saw*** you walking to school yesterday.

Present perfect tense I ***have seen*** you walking to school for two months.

Sell sold sold

Simple present tense That store always ***sells*** a lot of phone cards.

Simple past tense That store ***sold*** a lot of phone cards last month.

Present perfect tense That store ***has sold*** a lot of phone cards since it opened.

Send sent sent

Simple present tense You ***send*** money to your family every 2 weeks.

Simple past tense You ***sent*** money to your family 2 weeks ago.

Present perfect tense You ***have sent*** money to your family since you began working at that company.

Shake shook shaken

Simple present tense We always ***shake*** hands when we meet.

Simple past tense We ***shook*** hands 2 hours ago.

Present perfect tense We ***have*** already ***shaken*** hands with them.

Shut shut shut

Simple present tense Lee ***shuts*** the door every morning.

Simple past tense Lee ***shut*** the door this morning.

Present perfect tense Lee ***has*** just ***shut*** the door.

Sing sang sung

Simple present tense Karen ***sings*** beautiful songs.

Simple past tense Karen ***sang*** a beautiful song a while ago.

Present perfect tense Karen ***has sung*** beautiful songs for many years.

Sit sat sat

Simple present tense The students usually ***sit*** in the same chairs.

Simple past tense The students ***sat*** in the same chairs yesterday.

Present perfect tense The students ***have sat*** in the same chairs for two hours.

Sleep slept slept

Simple present tense I ***sleep*** a lot every weekend.

Simple past tense I ***slept*** a lot last weekend.

Present perfect tense I ***have slept*** a lot every weekend for a few months.

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Speak	spoke	spoken	
	Simple present tense		You ***speak*** English very well.
	Simple past tense		You ***spoke*** English very well last week.
	Present perfect tense		You ***have spoken*** English very well for a long time.
Spend	spent	spent	
	Simple present tense		You ***spend*** all of your money every week.
	Simple past tense		You ***spent*** all of your money last week.
	Present perfect tense		You ***have*** just ***spent*** all of your money.
Stand	stood	stood	
	Simple present tense		I ***stand*** in line at the bank every Friday.
	Simple past tense		I ***stood*** in line at the bank last Friday.
	Present perfect tense		I ***have stood*** in line at the bank for a while now.
Steal	stole	stolen	
	Simple present tense		The thief ***steals*** a wallet every day.
	Simple past tense		The thief ***stole*** my wallet last night.
	Present perfect tense		The thief ***has stolen*** three wallets so far this week!
Sweep	swept	swept	
	Simple present tense		I ***sweep*** my kitchen floor every other day.
	Simple past tense		I ***swept*** my kitchen floor yesterday.
	Present perfect tense		I ***have*** already ***swept*** my kitchen floor.
Swim	swam	swum	
	Simple present tense		We ***swim*** in the lake every summer.
	Simple past tense		We ***swam*** in the lake last summer.
	Present perfect tense		We ***have swum*** in the lake every summer for many years.
Take	took	taken	
	Simple present tense		I ***take*** a shower after work every day.
	Simple past tense		I ***took*** a shower after work yesterday.
	Present perfect tense		I ***have*** just ***taken*** a shower.
Teach	taught	taught	
	Simple present tense		The teacher ***teaches*** a good lesson every day.
	Simple past tense		The teacher ***taught*** a good lesson yesterday.
	Present perfect tense		The teacher ***has*** just ***taught*** a good lesson.

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Tell	told	told	
	Simple present tense		Juan always ***tells*** the teacher the answer.
	Simple past tense		Juan ***told*** the teacher the answer yesterday.
	Present perfect tense		Juan ***has*** already ***told*** the teacher the answer.
Think	thought	thought	
	Simple present tense		I ***think*** about English grammar every day.
	Simple past tense		I ***thought*** about English grammar yesterday.
	Present perfect tense		I ***have thought*** about English grammar since I started studying at this school.
Throw	threw	thrown	
	Simple present tense		He always ***throws*** the paper in the garbage.
	Simple past tense		He ***threw*** the paper in the garbage a few hours ago.
	Present perfect tense		He ***has*** just ***thrown*** the paper in the garbage.
Understand	understood	understood	
	Simple present tense		I ***understand*** the English lesson every day.
	Simple past tense		I ***understood*** the English lesson yesterday.
	Present perfect tense		I ***have understood*** the lesson since class began.
Wake up	woke up	woken up	
	Simple present tense		I ***wake up*** early every day.
	Simple past tense		I ***woke up*** early yesterday.
	Present perfect tense		I ***have woken up*** early every day this entire week.
Wear	wore	worn	
	Simple present tense		I ***wear*** glasses every day.
	Simple past tense		I ***wore*** glasses yesterday.
	Present perfect tense		I ***have worn*** glasses since I was 10 years old.
Win	won	won	
	Simple present tense		The best team always ***wins*** the soccer game.
	Simple past tense		The best team ***won*** the soccer game last week.
	Present perfect tense		The best team ***has*** just ***won*** the soccer game.
Write	wrote	written	
	Simple present tense		I ***write*** a check for rent every month
	Simple past tense		I ***wrote*** a check for rent last month

EXERCISE 01: Practice each of the irregular verbs mentioned in this section. Practice them in each learned time. Follow the instructions of your teacher.

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SENTENCES WITH PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE AND DIRECTION

above	higher than sth.	The picture hangs **above** my bed.
across	from one side to the other side	You mustn't go **across** this road here.
		There isn't a bridge **across** the river.
after	one follows the other	The cat ran **after** the dog.
		After you.
against	directed towards sth.	The bird flew **against** the window.
along	in a line; from one point to another	They're walking **along** the beach.
among	in a group	I like being **among** people.
around	in a circular way	We're sitting **around** the campfire.
at*	position at a point	I arrived **at** the meeting.
behind	at the back of	Our house is **behind** the supermarket.
below	lower than sth.	Death Valley is 86 metres **below** sea level.
beside	next to	Our house is **beside** the supermarket.
between	sth./sb. is on each side	Our house is **between** the supermarket and the school.
by	near	He lives in the house **by** the river.
close to	near	Our house is **close to** the supermarket.
down	from high to low	He came **down** the hill.
from	the place where it starts	Do you come **from** Tokyo?
in front of	the part that is in the direction it faces	Our house is **in front of** the supermarket.
inside	opposite of outside	You shouldn't stay **inside** the castle.
in*	place seen in three dimensions	We slept **in** the car.
	larger areas	I was born **in** England.
into	entering sth.	You shouldn't go **into** the castle.
near	close to	Our house is **near** the supermarket.
next to	beside	Our house is **next to** the supermarket.
off	away from sth.	The cat jumped **off** the roof.

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Ecclesiastes 11:9

on*	touches a surface	There is a fly **on** the table.
	is seen as a point on a line	We were **on** the way from Paris to Rome.
	by a lake or sea	London lies **on** the Thames.
	public transport	We should get **on** the bus.
onto	moving to a place	The cat jumped **onto** the roof.
opposite	on the other side	Our house is **opposite** the supermarket.
out of	leaving sth.	The cat jumped **out of** the window.
outside	opposite of inside	Can you wait **outside**?
over	above sth./sb.	The cat jumped **over** the wall.
past	going near sth./sb.	Go **past** the post office.
round	in a circle	We're sitting **round** the campfire.
through	going from one point to the other point	You shouldn't walk **through** the forest.
to	towards sth./sb.	I like going **to** Australia.
		Can you come **to** me?
		I've never been **to** Africa.
towards	in the direction of sth.	We ran **towards** the castle.
under	below sth.	The cat is **under** the table.
up	from low to high	He went **up** the hill.

EXERCISE 02: Choose from the following prepositions **at, by, for, from, in, on, with** and complete the sentences.

1. Where do you come [ ] ?
2. My cousin lives [ ] Norway.
3. They are walking [ ] the bridge.
4. I don't like flying, so I went to Paris [ ] bus.
5. You can stay [ ] me tonight.
6. My birthday is [ ] 29th February.

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7 I'll see you _____ Christmas.

8 Put the books _____ the table, please.

9 I haven't seen you _____ ages.

10 I like this house _____ the river.

EXERCISE 03: Choose from the following prepositions **across, at, from, in, on, to** and complete the sentences.

1 My parents got married _____ 2010.

2 The police station is _____ the right.

3 We're going _____ Italy for our holidays.

4 We borrowed the bikes _____ our uncle.

5 There is a bridge _____ the river.

6 I saw Chris _____ the bus.

7 Be nice _____ your brother.

8 Let's meet _____ the afternoon, not _____ night.

9 My friend lives _____ the house _____ the end of the street.

10 They are not _____ home _____ the moment.

EXERCISE 04: Choose from the following prepositions **at, before, for, on, to, with** and complete the sentences.

1 Turn right _____ the traffic lights.

2 She is not here, she is _____ holiday.

3 A comes _____ B in the alphabet.

4 The cat is sitting _____ the wall.

5 Emily left school _____ the age of 16.

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6 I'll see you _____ Monday morning.

7 Do not open the tin _____ a knife!

8 This laptop belongs _____ our teacher.

9 The film was very funny _____ the end.

10 We've been here _____ four days now.

EXERCISE 05: Choose from the following prepositions **at, below, by, in, on, to** and complete the sentences and questions.

1 Hamlet was written _____ Shakespeare.

2 John is a student _____ Oslo university.

3 The temperature was _____ zero.

4 You have to write the paper _____ hand.

5 We live _____ the main road, so it is always very loud.

6 The trains are seldom _____ time.

7 There were a lot of people _____ our party.

8 Your room is _____ the second floor.

9 Can you translate this from English _____ French?

10 _____ August 1st we'll go _____ Stratford.

EXERCISE 06: Choose from the following prepositions **at, between, below, by, in, on** and complete the sentences and questions.

1 My mum studied _____ a university.

2 There is a spider _____ the corner of my room.

3 Death Valley is 56 metres _____ sea level.

4 The train to London stopped _____ the station.

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5 Emily sits [ ] Susan and Greg.

6 There was an accident [ ] the crossroads.

7 Congratulations [ ] your new job!

8 Would you buy a coffee [ ] credit card?

9 What is behind the rise [ ] Wall Street?

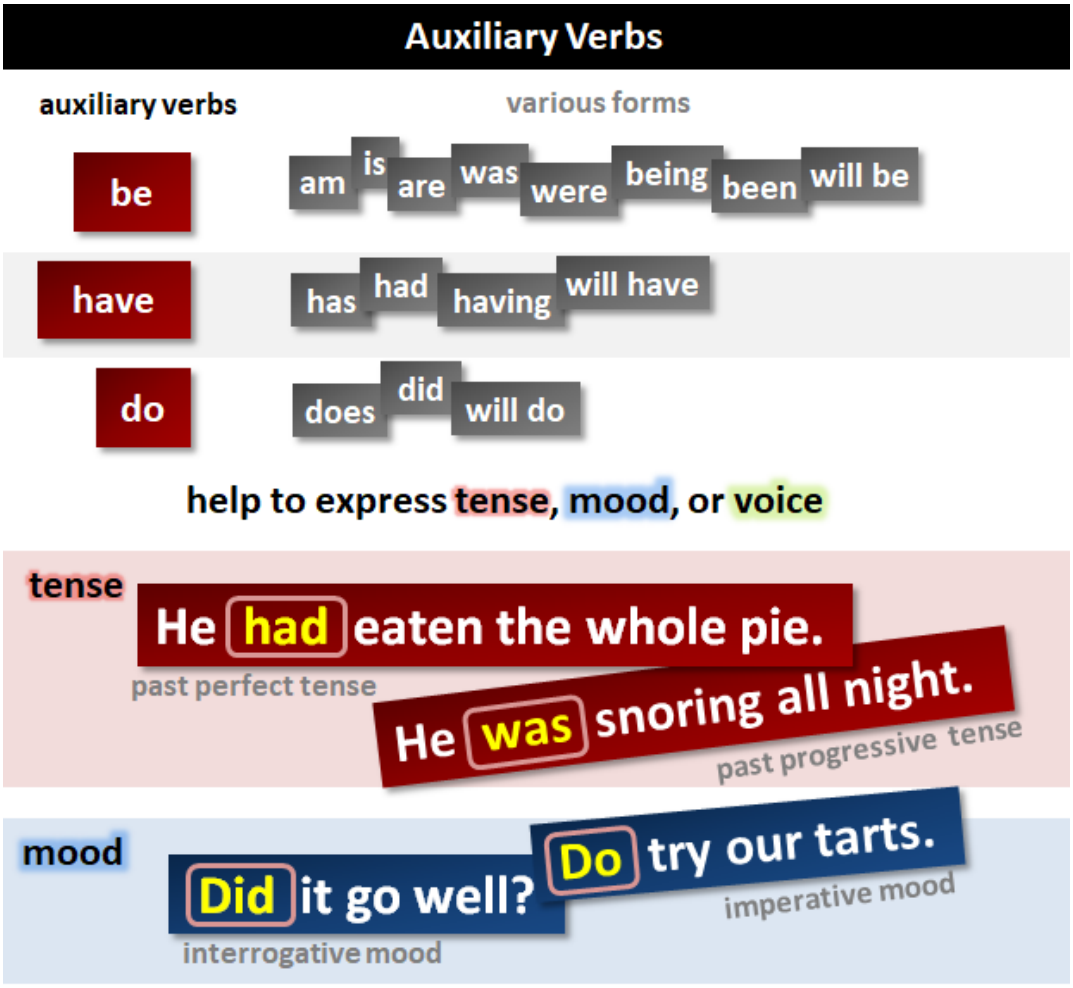
10 This flight goes to Washington DC [ ] Charlotte.

USE AUXILIARY VERBS

An auxiliary verb (or a helping verb as it's also called) is used with a main verb to help express the main verb's tense, mood, or voice.

The main auxiliary verbs are *to be*, *to have*, and *to do*. They appear in the following forms:

- **To Be**: am, is, are, was, were, being, been, will be.
- **To Have**: has, have, had, having, will have
- **To Do**: does, do, did, will do.



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There is another kind of auxiliary verb called a modal auxiliary verb (or modal verb). The modal auxiliary verbs are *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *must*, *ought to*, *shall*, *should*, *will*, and *would*. The modal auxiliary verbs never change their forms.

EXAMPLES OF AUXILIARY VERBS EXPRESSING TENSE

Here are some examples of auxiliary verbs expressing tense. In these examples, the main verbs are in bold and the auxiliary verbs are highlighted.

- She was **waiting** for an hour.
- She is **waiting** in the hall.
- She will be **waiting** outside.

(In each of these examples the auxiliary verb *"to be"* helps to form the progressive tense, which is the tense used for ongoing actions.)

- She had **drunk** it before we arrived.
- She has **drunk** it already.
- She will have **drunk** it by then.

(In each of these examples, the auxiliary verb *to have* helps to form the perfect tense, which is the tense used for expressing an action's completion.)

- She had been **studying** before the incident.
- She has been **studying**.
- She will have been **studying** for a month at that point.

(In each of these examples, the auxiliary verbs *have* and *been* help to form the perfect progressive tense, which is the tense used for expressing an ongoing action's completion.)

WHAT IS VERB TENSE?

VERB TENSE (WITH EXAMPLES)

The tense of a verb is determined by when the action took place. The three main tenses are as follows:

- The Past Tense (e.g., I walked.)
- The Present Tense (e.g., I walk.)
- The Future Tense (e.g., I will walk.)

The tense of a verb can also tell us things like whether the action is habitual, ongoing, or completed. This is called the aspect of the verb, which is part of tense.

EXAMPLES OF TENSES

Here are some examples of verbs in different tenses:

- I walked to work.
  (The verb *walked* is in the **past tense**.)

- I walk to work.
  (The verb *walk* is in the **present tense**.)

- I will walk to work.
  (The verb *will walk* is in the **future tense**.)

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Remember that verbs do not just express actions. They can also express a state of being. For example:

- I was happy.
  (The verb *was* is in the **past tense**.)

- I am happy.
  (The verb *am* is in the **present tense**.)

- I will be happy.
  (The verb *will be* is in the **future tense**.)

EXAMPLES OF VERBS IN DIFFERENT TENSES

Here are some more examples of verbs in the past, present, and future tenses:

- The hardest that I have laughed at a movie was probably Team America. I laughed 'til I thought I was going to throw up. (Ron White)
  (The shaded verbs are in the **past tense**.)

- You laugh at me because I'm different. I laugh at you because you are all the same. (Jonathan Davis)
  (The shaded verbs are in the **present tense**.)

- Nobody will laugh long who deals much with opium; even its pleasures are of a grave and solemn complexion. (Thomas de Quincey)
  (The shaded verbs are in the **future tense**.)

You will notice that some of the verbs in the past tense example about Team America are made up of more than one word (*have laughed*, *was going*). We need these different versions of the tenses because they help us to state whether the action (or state of being) is in progress or completed. For example, the different versions of the verb *to laugh* are as follows:

- **Past Tense**: laughed, was/were laughing, had laughed, had been laughing
- **Present Tense**: laugh, am/is/are laughing, has/have laughed, has/have been laughing
- **Future Tense**: will laugh, will be laughing, will have laughed, will have been laughing

THE FULL LIST OF TENSES

The table below shows the full list of the tenses:

The 4 Past Tenses	**Example 1**	**Example 2**
simple past tense	I went	I laughed
past progressive tense	I was going	I was laughing
past perfect tense	I had gone	I had laughed
past perfect progressive tense	I had been going	I had been laughing
The 4 Present Tenses	**Example 1**	**Example 2**
simple present tense	I go	I laugh
present progressive tense	I am going	I am laughing
present perfect tense	I have gone	I have laughed
present perfect progressive tense	I have been going	I have been laughing

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The 4 Future Tenses	Example 1	Example 2
simple future tense	I will go	I will laugh
future progressive tense	I will be going	I will be laughing
future perfect tense	I will have gone	I will have laughed
future perfect progressive tense	I will have been going	I will have been laughing

A QUICK EXPLANATION OF THE TENSES WITH AN EXAMPLE

THE PAST TENSES

Simple Past Tense The simple past tense is used to describe a completed activity that happened in the past.

- I ran to the shops.

Past Progressive Tense The past progressive tense is used to describe an ongoing activity in the past. Often, it is used to set the scene for another action.

- I was running to the shops when I saw Bruno.

Past Perfect Tense The past perfect tense is used to emphasize that an action was completed before another took place.

- I had run to the shops, but they were closed.

Past Perfect Progressive Tense The past perfect progressive tense is used to show that an ongoing action in the past has ended.

- I had been running to the shops, but I have now started walking.

THE PRESENT TENSES

Simple Present Tense The simple present tense is mostly used to describe facts and habits.

- I run daily.

Present Progressive Tense The present progressive tense is used for an ongoing action in the present.

- I am running to your house at the moment.

Present Perfect Tense The present perfect tense is used for actions began in the past. (Often, the actions continue into the present.)

- I have run for 5 miles so far.

Present Perfect Progressive Tense The present perfect progressive tense is used for a continuous activity that began in the past and continues into the present, or a continuous activity that began in past but has now finished (usually very recently).

- I have been running for hours.

THE FUTURE TENSES

Simple Future Tense The simple future tense is used for an action that will occur in the future.

- I will run to the shops tomorrow.

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Future Progressive Tense The future progressive tense is used for an ongoing action that will occur in the future.

- I will be running to the shops every day after today.

Future Perfect Tense The future perfect tense is used to describe an action that will have been completed at some point in the future.

- I will have run to work by 12 o'clock.

Future Perfect Progressive Tense The future perfect progressive tense is used for an ongoing action that will be completed at some specified time in the future.

- I will have been running for 3 hours by 12 o'clock.

EXERCISE 07: Practice each form of tense mentioned in this section. Write two examples of each grammar tense. Follow the instructions of your teacher.

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BIOGRAPHY AND EGRAPHY (OF THE NEW CONTENT INCLUDED IN THIS VERSION OF THE DOCUMENT)

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