

CBS

Colegio Bautista Shalom



English Course 5

Fifth Grade

Second Bimester

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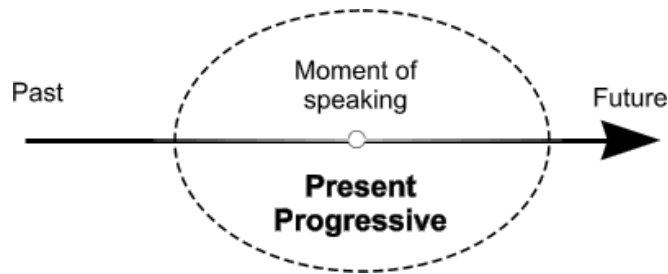
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NOTE: As you progress in learning each of the topics developed you will find exercises to solve with the help of your teacher.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

The present progressive puts emphasis on the course or duration of an action.



The present progressive is used for actions going on in the moment of speaking and for actions taking place only for a short period of time. It is also used to express development and actions that are arranged for the near future.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE – FORM

Use a form of *to be* and the infinite verb plus *-ing*.

Use:

- **am** with the personal pronoun I.
- **is** with the personal pronouns he, she or it (or the singular form of nouns).
- **are** with the personal pronouns you, we, they (or the plural form of nouns).

	affirmative	negative	question
I	I am playing.	I am not playing.	Am I playing?
he, she, it	He is playing.	He is not playing.	Is he playing?
you, we, they	You are playing.	You are not playing.	Are you playing?

TIPS ON HOW TO FORM NEGATIVE SENTENCES AND QUESTIONS

In negative sentences, we put **not** between the form of *be* and the verb.

In questions, we simply swop the places of *subject* and the form of *be*.

EXERCISE ON FORM. Complete the table with the correct forms.

	affirmative	negative	question
I	I am working.	_____	_____
you	You are jumping.	_____	_____
he	_____	He is not dreaming.	_____
she	_____	_____	Is she sleeping?
it	It is snowing.	_____	_____
we	_____	_____	Are we singing?
you	_____	You are not fighting.	_____
they	_____	_____	Are they reading?

EXERCISE ON AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES. Use the words below to make sentences in present progressive.

1. I / to read a book _____
2. it / to rain _____
3. he / to repair his bike _____
4. they / to watch a film _____
5. the cat /to sleep on the chair _____
6. Jane and Emily / to do their homework _____
7. Bill / to wait at the bus stop _____
8. we / to listen to the radio _____
9. the children / to play a game _____
10. Laura / to walk the dog _____

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE – EXCEPTIONS IN SPELLING

A single, silent e at the end of the word is dropped before ing.

Example: come – coming

I am coming home. You are coming home. He is coming home.

But: ee at the end of the word is not changed

Example: agree – agreeing

The final consonant after a short, stressed vowel is doubled before ing.

Example: sit – **sitting**

I am sitting on the sofa. You are sitting on the sofa. He is sitting on the sofa.

The letter l as final consonant after a vowel is always doubled before ing.

Example: travel – **travelling**

I am travelling around. You are travelling around. He is travelling around.

Mind: This applies only for British English; in American English there is usually only one l.

An ie at the end of a word becomes y before ing.

Example: lie – **lying**

I am lying in bed. You are lying in bed. He is lying in bed.

EXERCISE ON EXCEPTIONS 1:

Write down the ing form of the following words. Mind the exceptions in spelling.

1. make : making _____
2. have _____
3. sit _____

4. run _____
5. lie _____
6. stop _____
7. model _____
8. get _____
9. travel _____
10. tie _____

EXERCISE ON EXCEPTIONS 2:

Use the words below to write sentences in present progressive. Note that sometimes there are exceptions in spelling when adding 'ing'.

1. He / to get / pretty nervous _____
2. She / to write / a letter _____
3. We / not / to work _____
4. They / to argue _____
5. Look! / The dog / to pee / on the carpet _____
6. I / to meet / my friends tonight _____
7. He / to travel / a lot _____
8. The kids / to play / in the garden _____
9. She / to enter / the house _____
10. They / to tie / still _____

PAST PROGRESSIVE (PAST CONTINUOUS)

The past progressive puts emphasis on the course of an action in the past.

FORM

	Positive	Negative	Question
I / he / she / it	I was speaking.	I was not speaking.	Was I speaking?
you / we / they	You were speaking.	You were not speaking.	Were you speaking?

EXCEPTIONS IN SPELLING

Exceptions in spelling when adding <i>ing</i>	Example
final <i>e</i> is dropped (but: <i>ee</i> is not changed)	come – coming (but: agree – agreeing)
after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled	sit – sitting
<i>l</i> as final consonant after a vowel is doubled (in British English)	travel – travelling
final <i>ie</i> becomes <i>y</i>	lie – lying

USE OF PAST PROGRESSIVE

- ✓ Puts emphasis on the course of an action in the past.

Example: He *was playing* football.

- ✓ Two actions happening at the same time (in the past).

Example: While she *was preparing* dinner, he *was washing* the dishes.

- ✓ action going on at a certain time in the past

Example: When I *was having* breakfast, the phone suddenly rang.

SIGNAL WORDS OF PAST PROGRESSIVE

- ✓ while, as long as

EXERCISE ON PAST PROGRESSIVE 1. Exceptions in Spelling when Adding *ing*.

Write down the ing form of the following words. Mind the exceptions in spelling.

1. live _____
2. run _____
3. give _____
4. swim _____
5. lie _____
6. sit _____
7. travel _____

EXERCISE ON PAST PROGRESSIVE 2. Was or Were.

Decide whether to use 'was' or 'were'.

1. Boris _____ learning English.
2. They _____ swimming in the lake.
3. Your father _____ repairing the car.
4. I _____ reading a magazine.
5. You _____ packing your bag.
6. My friends _____ watching the match on TV.
7. It _____ raining.
8. The dog _____ barking.
9. The children _____ brushing their teeth.
10. Anne and Maureen _____ singing a song.

EXERCISE ON PAST PROGRESSIVE 3. Positive Sentences.

Write positive sentences in past progressive.

1. you / play / cards _____
2. Alice / walk / around the lake _____
3. Caron / listen / to the radio _____
4. we / read / a book about Australia _____
5. Linda / look for / her ring _____
6. Fiona and Sam / visit / the castle _____
7. Ben / wash / the car _____
8. Kim and I / wait / in the park _____
9. My sister / feed / the birds _____
10. Greg and Phil / count / their money _____

EXERCISE ON PAST PROGRESSIVE 3. Put the verbs into the correct form (past progressive).

1. When I phoned my friends, they (play)_____ monopoly.
2. Yesterday at six I (prepare)_____ dinner.
3. The kids (play)_____ in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
4. I (practise)_____ the guitar when he came home.
5. We (not / cycle)_____ all day.
6. While Aaron (work)_____ in his room, his friends (swim)_____ in the pool.
7. I tried to tell them the truth but they (listen / not)_____
8. What (you / do)_____ yesterday?
9. Most of the time we (sit)_____ in the park.

USED TO**FORM**

[used to + VERB]

Example:

I **used to go** to the beach every day.

It is better not to use "used to" in questions or negative forms; however, this is sometimes done in informal spoken English. It is better to ask questions and create negative sentences using Simple Past.

USE 1 Habit in the Past.



Used to" expresses the idea that something was an old habit that stopped in the past. It indicates that something was often repeated in the past, but it is not usually done now.

Examples:

- ✓ Jerry **used to study** English.
- ✓ Sam and Mary **used to go** to Mexico in the summer.
- ✓ I **used to start** work at 9 o'clock.
- ✓ Christine **used to eat** meat, but now she is a vegetarian.

USE 2 Past Facts and Generalizations



"Used to" can also be used to talk about past facts or generalizations which are no longer true.

Examples:

- ✓ I **used to live** in Paris.
- ✓ Sarah **used to be fat**, but now she is thin.
- ✓ George **used to be** the best student in class, but now Lena is the best.
- ✓ Oranges **used to cost** very little in Florida, but now they are quite expensive.

"Used to" vs. Simple Past

Both Simple Past and "Used to" can be used to describe past habits, past facts and past generalizations; however, "used to" is preferred when emphasizing these forms of past repetition in positive sentences. On the other hand, when asking questions or making negative sentences, Simple Past is preferred.

Examples:

- ✓ You **used to play** the piano.
- ✓ **Did** you **play** the piano when you were young?
- ✓ You **did not play** the piano when you were young.

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- ✓ Jerry **used to pay** the bills. *Active*
- ✓ The bills **used to be paid** by Jerry. *Passive*

EXERCISE USED TO + INFINITIVE 1. Make an affirmative sentence, negative sentence or question using 'used to + infinitive':

1. I / live in a flat when I was a child.

2. We / go to the beach every summer?

3. She / love eating chocolate, but now she hates it.

4. He / not / smoke.

5. I / play tennis when I was at school.

6. She / be able to speak French, but she has forgotten it all.

7. He / play golf every weekend?

8. They both / have short hair.

9. Julie / study Portuguese.

10. I / not / hate school.

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

Future I progressive puts emphasis on the course of an action taking place in the future.

FORM

- ✓ A: He will be talking.
- ✓ N: He will not be talking.
- ✓ Q: Will he be talking?

USE

- ✓ action that is going on at a certain time in the future.
- ✓ action that is sure to happen in the near future.

SIGNAL WORDS

- ✓ in one year, next week, tomorrow.

EXERCISE ON FUTURE I PROGRESSIVE. Put the verbs into the correct form (future I progressive).

1. At midnight we (sleep)_____
2. This time next week we (sit)_____ at the beach.
3. At nine I (watch)_____ the news.
4. Tonight we (cram up)_____ for our English test.

5. They (dance)_____ all night.
6. He (not / play)_____ all afternoon.
7. I (not / work)_____ all day.
8. (eat / you) _____ at six?
9. (drive / she)_____ to London?
10. (fight / they)_____ again?

FUTURE II PROGRESSIVE

Future II progressive puts emphasis on the course / duration of an action taking place before a certain time in the future. It can also be used to express an assumption regarding a future action.

Future II progressive is not used very often as it can usually be replaced by future II simple.

FORM

- ✓ A: He will have been talking.
- ✓ N: He will not have been talking.
- ✓ Q: Will he have been talking?

USE

- ✓ action taking place before a certain time in the future.
- ✓ puts emphasis on the course of an action.

SIGNAL WORDS

- ✓ for ..., the last couple of hours, all day long.

EXERCISE ON FUTURE I PROGRESSIVE. Put the verbs into the correct form (future II progressive).

1. By the end of the week I (work)_____ here for four months.
2. By the end of this month we (live)_____ together for six years.
3. By the end of the term she (study)_____ for nine years.
4. By midnight we (play)_____ this computer game for 48 hours.
5. She (talk)_____ on the phone for the last couple of hours.
6. They (look for)_____ me all night long.
7. He (play)_____ soccer all day long.
8. You (watch)_____ TV all the time.
9. He (not / sleep)_____ all morning.
10. (wait / they)_____ for 2 hours?

FUTURE I SIMPLE GOING TO

Going to future expresses a conclusion regarding the immediate future or an action in the near future that has already been planned or prepared.

FORM OF GOING TO FUTURE

	positive	negative	question
I	I am going to speak.	I am not going to speak.	Am I going to speak?
you / we / they	You are going to speak.	You are not going to speak.	Are you going to speak?
he / she / it	He is going to speak.	He is not going to speak.	Is he going to speak?

USE OF GOING TO FUTURE

- ✓ an action in the near future that has already been planned or prepared

Example: I am going to study harder next year.

- ✓ a conclusion regarding the immediate future

Example: The sky is absolutely dark. It is going to rain.

EXERCISE ON FUTURE I SIMPLE (GOING TO). Write positive sentences in *going to* future.

1. I / work _____
2. you / dance _____
3. it / rain _____
4. they / ask _____
5. he / stays _____
6. we / speak _____
7. I / give _____
8. she / try _____
9. they / help _____
10. he / push _____

The following people are about to do something. You can see that they have already planned or prepared the action.

Write positive sentences in *going to* future.

1. What does she need the telephone for?

→ (she / call / her boyfriend) _____

2. Why are they wearing sport suits?

→ (they / play / squash) _____

3. Why has Fiona bought chocolates?

→ (She / visit / her grandma) _____

4. Why do you need a map?

→ (we / walk / in the mountains) _____

5. What do you need the cloth and the bucket for?

→ (we / wash / the car) _____

6. Why are you running about with the toothbrush?

→ (I / brush / my teeth) _____

7. Why is daddy not coming with us?

→ (he / repair / the car) _____

8. Hurry up!

→ (they / light / the bonfire) _____

9. Why are all these tapes on the table?

→ (we / learn / Greek) _____

10. What do you need the pen for?

→ (I / write / some postcards) _____

EXERCISE ON FUTURE I SIMPLE (GOING TO). The following people do not intend to do the following actions.

Write negative sentences in *going to* future.

1. (I / sell / my car) _____

2. (he / help / us) _____

3. (they / study / harder) _____

4. (we / cook / dinner tonight) _____

5. (I / celebrate / my birthday this year) _____
6. (she / clean / her room) _____
7. (they / move / house) _____
8. (she / stay / with Amy) _____
9. (they / change / their clothes) _____
10. (we / get up early / next Sunday) _____

EXERCISE ON FUTURE I SIMPLE (GOING TO). Write questions in *going to* future.

1. (he / cook dinner / tonight) _____
2. (you / run / in the race) _____
3. (they / climb / that mountain) _____
4. (she / exercise / at the gym / in the afternoon) _____
5. (you / carry / that heavy box) _____
6. (computer / crash) _____
7. (we / eat / fish / tonight) _____
8. (he / play football / tomorrow) _____
9. (Lucy / call / a taxi) _____

FUTURE "TIME CLAUSES"

When writing sentences with respect to the future this has two parts:

- ✓ Main clause: use "goes" or "goes to"
- ✓ Time clause: the present simple is used.

Example:

She will look for a job when she graduates.
He's going to get a job when he graduates.

The "clause of time" can begin before the prayer.

Example:

Before she asks, she will visit the school

OR

She will visit the school before she asks.

Common expressions of time to construct sentences in the future

When, then, not until and as soon as

A) When disclosing events that occur first

Example:

When I graduate, I will look for a job.

I'll get a job after graduation.

I will not look for work until I graduate.

As soon as I graduate, I will look for a job.

B) Before, until, at the moment, for the moment, to give the event of events occurring in the second term.

Example:

Before I get a job, I will finish school.

I'll stay at school until I get a job.

By the time I get a job, I'll be out of school.

C) "While" reports an event that will occur at the same time as another event.

EXERCISE FUTURE TIME CLAUSES. Choose the correct answer.

1. I'll do my homework before I _____ TV.
2. We'll go to the cinema as soon as we _____ work.
3. While Richard is watching the game this afternoon, he _____ his phone.
4. Before dad arrives home, I _____ this essay.
5. I'll have a shower when I _____ breakfast.
6. After Jane leaves home, she _____ her friends.