

CBS

Colegio Bautista Shalom



English Course

Fourth Grade

Third Bimester

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.

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 Pevar 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

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.

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

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

Drink	drank	drunk	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		I drink orange juice for breakfast every morning.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		I drank orange juice for breakfast yesterday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		I have drunk orange juice for many years.
Drive	drove	driven	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		Mohamed drives to school every evening.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		Mohamed drove to school today.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		Mohamed has driven to school since last October.
Eat	ate	eaten	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		I eat lunch at 12:00 every day.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		I ate lunch at 12:00 yesterday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		I have eaten lunch at 12:00 for a few years.
Fall	fell	fallen	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		I usually fall on the ice every winter.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		I fell on the ice last winter.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		I have just fallen on the ice on the way to work.
Feed	fed	fed	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		The mother feeds the children every evening.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		The mother fed the children last night.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		The mother has fed the children since they were young.
Feel	felt	felt	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		I feel terrible today.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		I felt terrible last night.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		I have felt terrible for a couple of days.
Fight	fought	fought	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		The two men fight in the street.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		The two men fought in the street yesterday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		The two men have just fought in the street.
Fly	flew	flown	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		Mai flies to Los Angeles every year.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		Mai flew to Los Angeles last month.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		Mai has flown to Los Angeles a number of times.

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

	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	I have hung my jacket in the closet for many years.
Have	had had	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	Omar has a very bad headache.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	Omar had a very bad headache last night.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	Omar has had a very bad headache for a few hours.
Hear	heard heard	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	Tigist hears the birds sing every morning.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	Tigist heard the birds sing yesterday morning.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	Tigist has heard the birds sing since last spring.
Hide	hid hidden	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	Sometimes, I hide my money under my bed.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	I hid my money under my bed last year.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	I have hidden my money under my bed for a few years.
Hit	hit hit	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	The baseball player always hits the ball.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	The baseball player hit the ball 5 minutes ago.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	The baseball player has just hit the ball.
Hold	held held	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	I hold the pencil in my hand.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	I held the pencil in my hand 10 minutes ago.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	I have held the pencil in my hand for 25 minutes.
Hurt	hurt hurt	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	Ali hardly ever hurts his back at work.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	Ali hurt his back at work last month.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	Ali has hurt his back at work recently.
Keep	kept kept	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	We always keep our books in our bags.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	We kept our books in our bags yesterday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	We have kept our books in our bags for a while.
Know	knew known	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	I know my neighbor very well.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	I knew her before I moved to Minnesota.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	I have known her since I was a child.

Leave	left	left	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		Maria hardly ever leaves her umbrella on the bus.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		Maria left her umbrella on the bus yesterday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		Maria has just left her umbrella on the bus.
Lend	lent	lent	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		You lend your brother money every month.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		You lent your brother money last month.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		You have lent your brother money since he lost his job.
Lose	lost	lost	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		I rarely lose my wallet.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		I lost my wallet in the store last night.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		I have lost my wallet twice so far this year.
Make	made	made	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		The young woman makes dinner every night.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		The young woman made dinner last night.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		The young woman has made dinner every night for years.
Meet	met	met	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		I always meet people at school.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		I met people at school two weeks ago.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		I have met people at school since September.
Pay	paid	paid	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		The company pays me every Friday.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		The company paid me last Friday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		The company has paid me since I was hired.
Put	put	put	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		Asha puts milk in the refrigerator.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		Asha put milk in the refrigerator last night.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		Asha has just put milk in the refrigerator.
Read	read	read	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		I read a book every month.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		I read a really good book last year.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		I have read a book every month for many years.
Ride	rode	ridden	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		Luis always rides the bus to work.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		Luis rode the bus to work last week.

	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	Luis <i>has ridden</i> the bus since he sold his car.
Ring	rang rung	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	The telephone <i>rings</i> very loudly.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	The telephone <i>rang</i> a few hours ago.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	The telephone <i>has rung</i> all morning.
Run	ran run	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	Athletes <i>run</i> in the Olympics every four years.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	Athletes <i>ran</i> in the Olympics last year.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	Athletes <i>have run</i> in the Olympics since they began.
Say	said said	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	The children <i>say</i> good morning to the teacher.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	The children <i>said</i> good morning to the teacher.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	The children <i>have</i> just <i>said</i> good morning to the teacher.
See	saw seen	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	I <i>see</i> you walking to school every morning.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	I <i>saw</i> you walking to school yesterday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	I <i>have seen</i> you walking to school for two months.
Sell	sold sold	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	That store always <i>sells</i> a lot of phone cards.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	That store <i>sold</i> a lot of phone cards last month.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	That store <i>has sold</i> a lot of phone cards since it opened.
Send	sent sent	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	You <i>send</i> money to your family every 2 weeks.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	You <i>sent</i> money to your family 2 weeks ago.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	You <i>have sent</i> money to your family since you began working at that company.
Shake	shook shaken	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	We always <i>shake</i> hands when we meet.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	We <i>shook</i> hands 2 hours ago.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	We <i>have</i> already <i>shaken</i> hands with them.
Shut	shut shut	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>	Lee <i>shuts</i> the door every morning.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>	Lee <i>shut</i> the door this morning.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>	Lee <i>has</i> just <i>shut</i> the door.

Sing	sang	sung	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		Karen <i>sings</i> beautiful songs.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		Karen <i>sang</i> a beautiful song a while ago.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		Karen <i>has sung</i> beautiful songs for many years.
Sit	sat	sat	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		The students usually <i>sit</i> in the same chairs.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		The students <i>sat</i> in the same chairs yesterday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		The students <i>have sat</i> in the same chairs for two hours.
Sleep	slept	slept	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		I <i>sleep</i> a lot every weekend.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		I <i>slept</i> a lot last weekend.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		I <i>have slept</i> a lot every weekend for a few months.
Speak	spoke	spoken	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		You <i>speak</i> English very well.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		You <i>spoke</i> English very well last week.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		You <i>have spoken</i> English very well for a long time.
Spend	spent	spent	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		You <i>spend</i> all of your money every week.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		You <i>spent</i> all of your money last week.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		You <i>have</i> just <i>spent</i> all of your money.
Stand	stood	stood	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		I <i>stand</i> in line at the bank every Friday.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		I <i>stood</i> in line at the bank last Friday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		I <i>have stood</i> in line at the bank for a while now.
Steal	stole	stolen	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		The thief <i>steals</i> a wallet every day.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		The thief <i>stole</i> my wallet last night.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		The thief <i>has stolen</i> three wallets so far this week!
Sweep	swept	swept	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		I <i>sweep</i> my kitchen floor every other day.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		I <i>swept</i> my kitchen floor yesterday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		I <i>have</i> already <i>swept</i> my kitchen floor.

Swim	swam	swum	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		We <i>swim</i> in the lake every summer.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		We <i>swam</i> in the lake last summer.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		We <i>have swum</i> in the lake every summer for many years.
Take	took	taken	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		I <i>take</i> a shower after work every day.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		I <i>took</i> a shower after work yesterday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		I <i>have just taken</i> a shower.
Teach	taught	taught	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		The teacher <i>teaches</i> a good lesson every day.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		The teacher <i>taught</i> a good lesson yesterday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		The teacher <i>has just taught</i> a good lesson.
Tell	told	told	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		Juan always <i>tells</i> the teacher the answer.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		Juan <i>told</i> the teacher the answer yesterday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		Juan <i>has</i> already <i>told</i> the teacher the answer.
Think	thought	thought	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		I <i>think</i> about English grammar every day.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		I <i>thought</i> about English grammar yesterday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		I <i>have thought</i> about English grammar since I started studying at this school.
Throw	threw	thrown	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		He always <i>throws</i> the paper in the garbage.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		He <i>threw</i> the paper in the garbage a few hours ago.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		He <i>has just thrown</i> the paper in the garbage.
Understand	understood	understood	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		I <i>understand</i> the English lesson every day.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		I <i>understood</i> the English lesson yesterday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		I <i>have understood</i> the lesson since class began.
Wake up	woke up	woken up	
	<i>Simple present tense</i>		I <i>wake up</i> early every day.
	<i>Simple past tense</i>		I <i>woke up</i> early yesterday.
	<i>Present perfect tense</i>		I <i>have woken up</i> 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.

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.
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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Auxiliary Verbs

auxiliary verbs

various forms

be

am is are was were being been will be

have has had having will have

do does did will do

help to express **tense**, **mood**, or **voice**

tense

He **had** eaten the whole pie.
past perfect tense

He **was** snoring all night.
past progressive tense

mood

Did it go well?
interrogative mood

Do try our tarts.
imperative mood

voice

The pie **was** eaten by the dog.
passive voice

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**.)

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
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.

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.

BIOGRAPHY AND EGRAPHY (OF THE NEW CONTENT INCLUDED IN THIS VERSION OF THE DOCUMENT)**Web sites:**

<https://avidly.lareviewofbooks.org/2017/07/25/war-peace-letting-go-of-the-great-man-theory/>

<https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-39504668>

<https://www.britannica.com/art/English-literature>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Madame-Bovary-novel>

<https://www.caracteristicas.co/imperio-britanico/>

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/prepositions_mix.htm

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/prepositions_mix2.htm

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/prepositions_mix3.htm

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/prepositions_mix4.htm

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/prepositions_mix5.htm

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/grammar/prepositions_place.htm

[https://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/auxiliary_verbs.htm#:~:text=An%20auxiliary%20verb%20\(or%20a,%2C%20being%2C%20been%2C%20will%20be](https://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/auxiliary_verbs.htm#:~:text=An%20auxiliary%20verb%20(or%20a,%2C%20being%2C%20been%2C%20will%20be)

<https://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/tense.htm>

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/on-war-and-peace-by-leo-tolstoy-a-writer-whose-ideals-gandhi-shared/article29289699.ece>