Notes 5
Progressive Tense
Lesson 11 Progressive Tenses

1. Some actions begin and end quickly.
   a. Opened the door
   b. Broke the window.
   c. Dropped the pen

2. Other actions take much longer.
   a. I talked for two hours.
   b. I’ve been reading this book.

3. When do you use the Progressive Tense?
   For the Progressive tense the actions goes on for a long period of time.
   It is formed by combining BE = V-ing

4. **Present Progressive** is used when the action is happening in the immediate present i.e. NOW!

   \[
   \begin{cases}
   \text{Am} \\
   \text{Is} \\
   \text{Are}
   \end{cases} + \text{V-ing}.
   \]

   a. I am teaching a class.

   \[
   \text{Helping Verb} \quad \text{Main Verb}
   \]
   \[
   \text{(Auxiliary verb)}
   \]

5. When “to be” is by itself, is not progressive.
   a. I am a teacher.

   \[
   \text{Main verb.}
   \]

   Present progressive practice **Attachment 1**
6. Spelling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Base +s</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Present participle</th>
<th>v-ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wave</td>
<td>Waves</td>
<td>Waved</td>
<td>Waved</td>
<td>waving</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drop the silent e whenever you add a suffix that ends with a vowel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Base +s</th>
<th>Past</th>
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<th>v-ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Studies</td>
<td>Studied</td>
<td>Studied</td>
<td>studying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the consonant proceeds a y drop the y and an i

Be +V-ing practice Attachment 2

The artist is drawing.

6. **Past Progressive**: an action that was over in the past, but it continued for a while.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(was)} & \quad + \text{V-ing} \\
\text{(were)} & \quad + \text{V-ing}
\end{align*}
\]

I was talking when he interrupted.
I was reading a book.
They were studying all night.
He was playing yesterday.

7. **Future Progressive**: an action in the future that will continue for a longer period.

Will + be + V-ing

I will be going to the park next week.

Future Progressive Exercise: Attachment 3

Homework Lesson 10 and 11
Workbook page 29
Notes 6
Positive and Negative Statements
I. Ways of structuring sentences
   A. Statement.
      1. I won the lottery.
      2. I am going to the park.
   B. Questions
      1. I won the lottery?
   C. Exclamation
      I won the lottery!
   D. Command
      1. Eat your food.

II Positive Statements and Negative Statements.

A. Negative Statements does not mean:
   1. “That’s an ugly dress.” This statement is not grammatically negative.

Positive
   Tom used the computer.
Negative
   Tom did not use the computer.

B. To have a grammatically negative sentence you must include one of these words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nothing</td>
<td>No one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobody</td>
<td>Neither</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarcely</td>
<td>Hardly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. There are no double negatives. Use only one negative.
   1. Double negatives are always wrong.
      a. I didn’t have no money.
      b. I’m not doing nothing.
   2. Strategy to get rid of double negatives.
      a. Find the negative elements.
      b. Get rid of one.
   3. Examples
a. Sammy doesn’t do none of the homework.
b. Lupita didn’t have no paper for her desk.
c. We aren’t doing nothing wrong.
d. Tom won’t hardly talk to his brother.

4. Not is the most common strategy to make a sentence negative. Use it only once.

D. Creating negative sentences.

1. Identify the verb.
   a. Tom used the computer.

   Verb

2. How many words are there.
   a. One word verbs.
      i. Use do as a helping verb.
      ii. Insert not.
   b. Example
      i. Tom used the computer.

      Tom does not use the computer.

II. The “Do” Verb.

A. Emphatic Form
   a. Did you write that?
      Yes, I did!

B. Negative Statements

   DO + NOT + BASE VERB

   Tom does not use the computer.

Note: You can use contractions like: do + not= don’t
C. Using not with a one word verb.
   a.  i.  One of the boys broke his leg.
        ii. One of the boys did not break his leg.
   b.  i.  Carla knows Spanish.
        ii. Carla doesn't know Spanish.
   c.  i.  Jackie takes vitamins.
        ii. Jackie does not take vitamins.
   d.  i.  Sylvia and her husband moved.
        ii. Sylvia and her husband did not move.
   e.  i.  The students remembered.
        ii. The students did not remember.

D. The verb “BE” is an exception.

   1. You add not to the sentence.
      a. I am a teacher.
      b. I am not a teacher.

III. Making Verbs with 2 or More Words Negative.

A. Add “not’
B. Examples.
   1. a Tom is using the computer.
      b. Tom is not using the computer.
   2. a Joe has written the report.
      b. Joe has not written the report.
   3. a The clerk will file the paper.
      b. The clerk will not file the paper.
4.a The teacher will finish the paper.
   b. The teacher will **not** finish the paper.

5.a The police officers are writing.
   b. The police officers are **not** writing.

**IV. How do you make questions?**

A. Tone
   1. Tom left early?

B. Changing statements into questions.
C. Use “do” to write the question.
   1. Yes or No questions.
      a. Find the verb.
         i. Tom **left** early.
      b. For one word verbs use “do”.
         i. Use do as helping verb
         ii. Change the word order.

         **DO + SUBJECT + BASE VERB + ?**

         Statement: Tom left early.
         Question **Did** Tom leave early?

         The helping verb carries the tense.

D. Creating Questions Practice
   1.a. Rita and Teresa arrange the furniture.
   b. Do Rita and Teresa arrange the furniture?
   2. a. Louis swept the garage.
   b. Did Louis sweep the garage?
   3. a The custodian lost the keys.
   b. Did the custodian lose the keys?
   4.a Mrs. Lopez begins the lesson.
   b. Does Mrs. Lopez begin the lesson?
E. The verb “be” is different.

BE + subject ?

1. a Tom is a student
   b Is Tom a student?
2. a Tina is buying a car.
   b Is Tina buying a car?

V. “WH” Questions

A. “WH” questions need to begin with a “wh” word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When</th>
<th>What</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>Why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How</td>
<td>Which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose</td>
<td>Whom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Do not do the following:

Tom ate the donut. → This will be marked
Tom ate what? → Wrong.
Notes 7
Active and Passive Voice
I. Pop Quiz

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Base + s</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
<th>V-ing</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clip</td>
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<td>Clipped</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Losing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Occupy</td>
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<td>Occupied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Omit</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Shrank</td>
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<td>Shrinking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annoy</td>
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<td>Annoyed</td>
<td>Annoyed</td>
<td>Annoying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forget</td>
<td>Forgets</td>
<td>Forgot</td>
<td>Forgotten</td>
<td>Forgetting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Another Use of Past Participles (not in book)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Present</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base</td>
<td>Base + s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat</td>
<td>Eats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Perfect Tense

HAVE + Past Participle

B. I have worked here for many years.
   1. Began in the past and is still going on.

C. Active Voice
   1. Yesterday Tom ate the sandwich.
      NS VT NDO
      a. Active voice has to do with subject: the subject is doing the action.
   2. The sandwich ate Tom.
      a. The sandwich cannot eat Tom

D. Passive Voice
   1. The subject of the sentence is the receiver of the action.
   2. Formed by the following:
The form of BE + Past Participle

E. Practice Identifying Active to Passive

1. Mr. Lopez gave Bruno a raise. Active
2. Fred was given a certificate. Passive - Who gave him the certificate?
3. The computer was repaired. Passive
4. Sharon will send Anna. Active
5. The books were carefully arranged. Passive
6. The boxes were removed. Passive
7. David’s car was stolen. Passive
8. The printer was stolen. Passive.
9. Susan wrote this handout. Active

Note: Teachers tell us not to use the passive voice.

F. Reasons to avoid the Passive Voice

1. The passive sentence is considered to be incomplete because the doer of the sentence is not identified.
   a. The computer was repaired.
   b. Who repaired the computer?
   c. The sentence does not give us that information.
2. Passive voice is called weak.

G. Forming the Passive Voice

1. Shift the position of the object.
   a. The object takes the place of the subject.
2. Change the verb form.
   a. Active verb changes to BE + Past Participle

H. Practice Changing Active to Passive

a. Penny **baked** the **chocolate cake**.

   Shift the position of the object.

b. The **chocolate cake** was **baked** by Penny.
1. a. The price was given to Curtis.
   b. Someone gave Curtis the price.
2. a. This building will be painted next week.
   b. Someone will paint this building next week.
3. a. The applicants were introduced by Mrs. Davis.
   b. Mrs. Davis will introduce the applicants.
4. a. The dishes have been washed and put away.
   b. Someone washed the dishes and put them away.
5. a. The window was broken by some careless children.
   b. Some careless children broke the window.
6. a. Several of the cars will be painted by Joe.
   b. Joe will paint several of the cars.
7. a. The newspaper was delivered by Joe this morning.
   b. Joe delivered the newspaper this morning.
8. a. The recommendations will be made next week.
   b. Angela (someone) will make the recommendations next week.
9. a. An experiment was performed.
   b. Someone performed an experiment.

III. Lesson 14 Troublesome verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Base + s</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
<th>V-ing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sit</td>
<td>Sits</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>Sitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intransitive</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To sit on a chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Sets</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To Adjust or place something</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rise</strong></td>
<td>Rises</td>
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<td>Risen</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Intransitive</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>To go up.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Raise</strong></td>
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<td>Raising</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Transitive</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To lift</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lie</strong></td>
<td>Lies</td>
<td>Lied</td>
<td>Lied</td>
<td>Lying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intransitive</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Not to tell the truth</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lie</strong></td>
<td>Lie</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Intransitive</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>To recline</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Lay</strong></td>
<td>Lay</td>
<td>Laid</td>
<td>Laid</td>
<td>Laying</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Transitive</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To place something</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Homework**

1. Quiz March 10th
2. Workbook page 32 and 36
3. Lesson 14 Troublesome Verbs page 76-78. Review and test yourself on the list of irregular verbs.