


## APPENDICES

### Appendix I : Transliteration

Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah verse 121

Transliteration	Translation	
	English	Indonesia
alladzîna âtainâhumul- kitâba yatlûnahû ḥaqqa tilâwatih, ulâ'ika yu'minûna bih, wa may yakfur bihî fa ulâ'ika humul-khâsirûn	Those to whom We have given the holy book, they read it as it should be, those are the people who believe in it. Whoever disbelieves in him, they are the ones who are the losers.	Orang-orang yang telah Kami beri kitab suci, mereka membacanya sebagaimana mestinya, itulah orang-orang yang beriman padanya. Siapa yang ingkar padanya, merekalah orang-orang yang rugi.

## Appendix II : Seminar Proposal Letter

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI ANTASARI**  
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**  
**PRODI TADRIS BAHASA INGGRIS**  
Jalan Jenderal Ahmad Yani KM. 4,5 Banjarmasin Telepon (0511) 3253939 Faksimile (0511) 3274492  
Web: [www.ftk.iain-antasari.ac.id](http://www.ftk.iain-antasari.ac.id)

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**SEMINAR PROPOSAL SKRIPSI**

Hari/Tanggal : Rabu/01 Maret 2023

Judul Proposal Skripsi : The Correlation of English and Arabic Tenses and Their Teaching Methods at Darul Amien Islamic Boarding School

Nama Penyaji/NIM : Fitra Alkhafizi/1601241819

Dosen pembimbing : Hidayah Nor, M.Pd


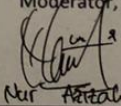
Ruang Seminar : SAC

Alamat Rumah : Desa Teluk Labak, Daha Utara, Hulu Sungai Selatan, Kalimantan Selatan

Penanggap Utama : .....

Penanggap Umum : 1. ....  
2. ....  
3. ....

Banjarmasin, 28 Februari 2023

Pembimbing,  Hidayah Nor, M.Pd NIP. 201701017	Moderator,  Nor Antah
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**Catatan:**

1. Blangko ditandatangani oleh Pembimbing dan Moderator sewaktu kegiatan seminar dilaksanakan.
2. Blanko ini segera diserahkan ke **Prodi** setelah kegiatan seminar dilaksanakan melalui link <https://forms.gle/oMkRHnrxPyYRdej9>



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
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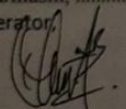
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Web: [www.ftk.iain-antasari.ac.id](http://www.ftk.iain-antasari.ac.id)

CATATAN SEMINAR PROPOSAL SKRIPSI

1. Nama Mahasiswa : Fitra Alkhafizi
2. NIM : 1601241819
3. Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
4. Judul Proposal Skripsi : The Correlation of English and Arabic Tenses and Their Teaching Methods at Darul Amien Islamic Boarding School
5. Dosen Pembimbing : Hidayah Nor, M.Pd
6. Catatan Hasil Seminar :

NO	Catatan/Saran Penanggap	NO	Catatan/Saran Dosen
1.	Please use thesis guidelines for the writing of proposal from chapter 1 to chapter 3.	1.	
2.	Consider again, which one you want to use. Correlation or qualitative app?		
3.	Consider again the variables you want to use because it is too many for thesis (SI) (Azizah)		

Banjarmasin, 1 Maret 2023  
Moderator,

  
Nur Azizah

Kompre =

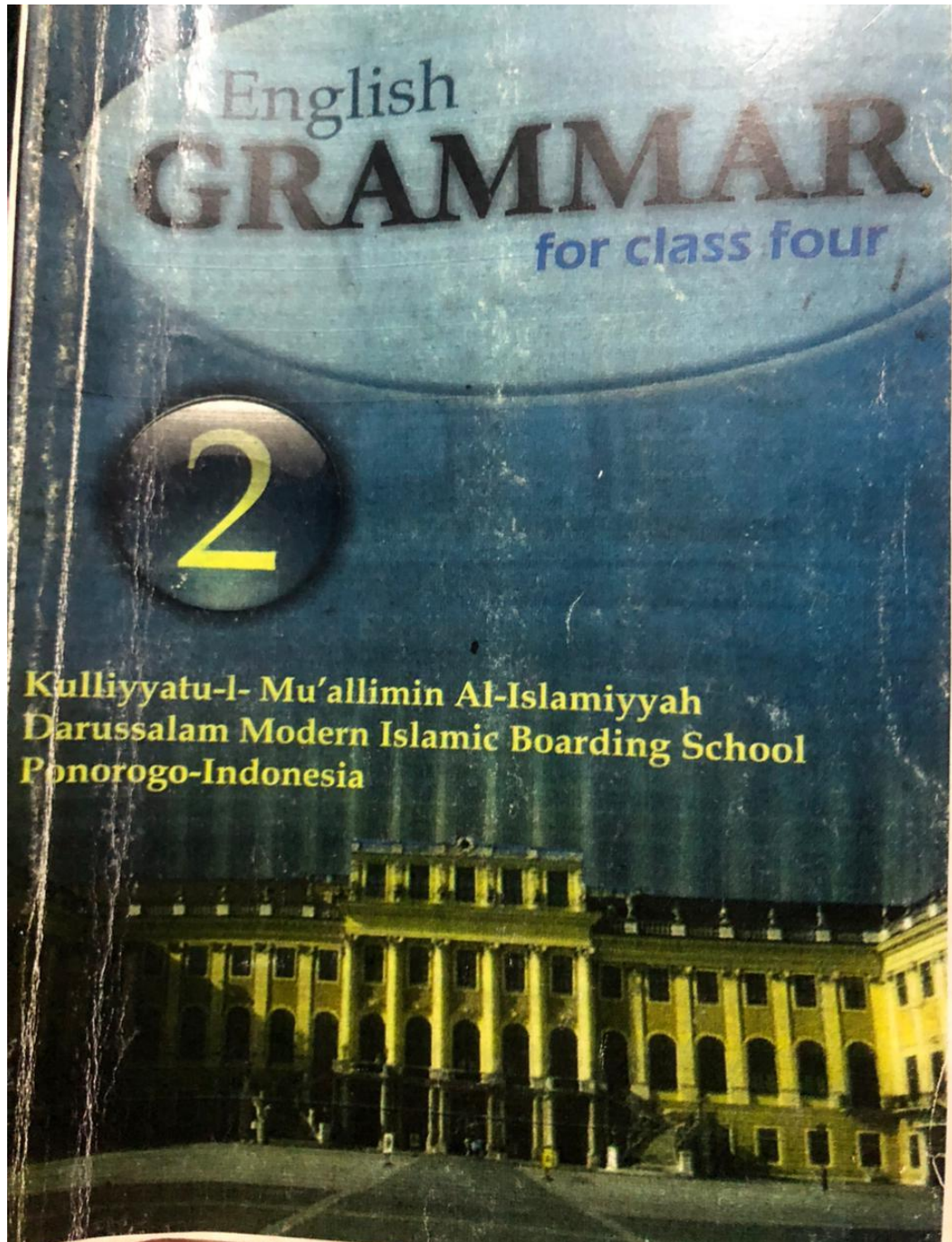
TOEFL online 475

SAC = Azizah ✓

Catatan:

Lembar seminar ini diisi oleh moderator

**Appendix III : The Textbook of English Grammar 2 for class four**



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

# ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2

(For class four KMI of Darussalam Gontor Ponorogo)

Compiled by:  
The Syllabus Team of KMI  
Modern Islamic Boarding School "Darussalam"  
Gontor Ponorogo Indonesia

  
الطبعة والنشر  
Darussalam Press

*Handwritten signature*

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## PREFACE

This book is revised edition of *English Grammar for Class Four KMI of Darussalam Gontor Ponorogo*. The revisions are based to a great extent upon the graciously offered suggestion from teachers familiar with the original edition of the book, who then worked as a team under the Department of Research and Development of syllabus of KMI to shoulder the task.

The book, which consists of 16 lessons, concentrates on study of the tenses, and auxiliary verbs, equipped with the form, usages, examples, and exercises.

There are also two appendixes at page 1 and 15. These include description of the sixteen tenses of English, regular and irregular verbs. It might be useful for the teachers to draw students' attention to these.

Teachers must bear in the mind that the given exercises are designed for the students to get more actively involved in learning the subject. Therefore, to secure the instructional objectives, intensive assignments on these exercises should be given to the students.

May Allah bless this work and accept this effort made for His sake, and may He protect us from grave errors! Amin.

Gontor, 23 Ramadhan 1422

**Department of Research and Development of Syllabus**  
Kulliyatu-l-Mu'allimin al-Islamiyyah (KMI)  
Modern Islamic Boarding School "Darussalam"  
Gontor Ponorogo Indonesia



## VERB TENSE OVERVIEW WITH EXAMPLES

Tenses	Simple <i>Sederhana</i>	Continuous <i>berlangsung</i>	Perfect <i>Sempurna</i>	Perfect Continuous <i>selesai, tapi, berlangsung</i>
Present	I <u>study</u> English everyday.	I <u>am studying</u> English now.	I <u>have studied</u> English in several different countries	I <u>have been studying</u> English for five years.
Past	Two years ago, I <u>studied</u> English in England.	I <u>was studying</u> English when you called yesterday.	I <u>had studied</u> a little English before I moved to the U.S.	I <u>had been studying</u> English for five years before I moved to the U.S.
Future	I <u>am going to study</u> English next year. If you are having problems, I <u>will help</u> you study English.	I <u>will be studying</u> English when you arrive tonight.	I <u>will have studied</u> every tense by the time I finish this course.	I <u>will have been studying</u> English for over two hours by the time you arrive.
Past Future	Mary said that she <u>would study</u> at Gontor the next day.	He <u>would be studying</u> at 10 this morning.	I <u>should have studied</u> this lesson yesterday.	I <u>should have been studying</u> English here for 6 months, Last month.

Lesson 1  
THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

**A. FORM**

<b>Affirmative:</b> Subject + Verb 1 <sup>st</sup> form	- {I-You-We-They} <u>work</u> - {He-She-It-} <u>works</u>
<b>Negative:</b> Subject + do/does not + Verb 1 <sup>st</sup> form	- {I-You-We-They} do not <u>work</u> - {He-She-It-} does not <u>work</u>
<b>Interrogative:</b> Do/does + Subject + Verb 1 <sup>st</sup> form	- Do {I-You-We-They} <u>work</u> ? - Does {He-She-It-} <u>work</u> ?
<b>Negative Interrogative:</b> Do/does + Subject + Verb 1 <sup>st</sup> form	- Do + not {I-You-We-They} <u>work</u> ? - Does + not {He-She-It-} <u>work</u> ?

**Note** : Do or does are not used with *is, am* and *are*

**Negative** : I am not busy. <sup>si buk</sup>  
                  {She-He-It} is not (isn't) busy.  
                  {We-You-They} are not (aren't) busy.

**Interrogative** : am I busy?  
                      : Is {She-He-It} busy?  
                      : Are {We-You-They} busy?

**B. USAGE**

1. It is used to describe habitual actions or those, which take place fairly regularly. <sup>menjalankan kebiasaan</sup>

Example: <sup>berlangsung ditempat tetap</sup>

- a. The train *leaves* at 9 a.m. every Wednesday.
- b. He *drives* to work.

2. The simple present tense is often used with adverbs or adverb phrases such as: *always, never, occasionally, often, sometimes, usually, every week, on Monday, twice a year* etc. <sup>stalu tdk pernah kadang sering pd hari senin 2x</sup>

<sup>seminggu</sup>

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6. He has lunch in the cafeteria everyday.
7. She always comes to class late.
8. They live in Gontor.
9. We need a fan in this room.
10. Janet and I study together.

B. Change the following statements to questions as in the example.

e.g. Muhammad goes to class twice a week.  
(Does Muhammad go to class twice a week?)

1. They enjoy their English lessons.
2. That company buys a lot of merchandise from us.
3. It looks like rain.
4. He drives to Ponorogo once a week.
5. The class meets on the third floor.
6. He seems to be very busy.
7. This book belongs to her.
8. You like New York.
9. You speak French well.
10. He often goes out of town.

C. Supply do or does to complete these present tense questions.

e.g. Where \_\_\_\_\_ Idris live?  
(Where does Idris live?)

1. How often \_\_\_\_\_ you go to the library?
2. What time \_\_\_\_\_ the plane leave?
3. What language besides English \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher speak?
4. What time \_\_\_\_\_ you get up every morning?
5. What time \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of your family get up?
6. Why \_\_\_\_\_ Ali want to study Russian?
7. How well \_\_\_\_\_ Ali speak Arabic?
8. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you usually meet Husain after lesson?

9. How much \_\_\_\_\_ it cost to fly from Surabaya to Jakarta?
10. How often \_\_\_\_\_ it rain during the month of April in your country.

Lesson 2

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

A. FORM

<b>Affirmative:</b> Subject + is, am, are + Verb-ING form	- I <u>am</u> working - {You-We-They} <u>are</u> working - {He-She-It-} <u>is</u> working
<b>Negative:</b> Subject + is, am, are + not + Verb-ING form	- I <u>am</u> not working - {You-We-They} <u>are</u> not working - {He-She-It-} <u>is</u> not working
<b>Interrogative:</b> Is/am/are + subject + verb-ING form	- Am I working? - <u>Are</u> {You-We-They} working? - <u>Is</u> {He-She-It-} working?
<b>Negative Interrogative:</b> Is/am/are + not + subject + verb-ING form	- Am not I working? - <u>Are</u> not {You-We-They} working? - <u>Is</u> not {He-She-It-} working?

Note:

The contracted form

I	→	am	I'm	he	} is	he's	is not: isn't
you	} are		you're	she		she's	are not: aren't
we			we're	it		it's	
they			they're	Budi		Budi's	

B. USAGE

- The present continuous tense is used to express an action or event, which is taking place at the present moment.

Example:

- Please don't make so much noise. I'm working.
- 'Where's Suryani' 'she is reading a book.'

Lesson 2

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

A. FORM

<b>Affirmative:</b> Subject + is, am, are + Verb-ING form	- I <u>am</u> working - {You-We-They} <u>are</u> working - {He-She-It-} <u>is</u> working
<b>Negative:</b> Subject + is, am, are + not + Verb-ING form	- I <u>am</u> not working - {You-We-They} <u>are</u> not working - {He-She-It-} <u>is</u> not working
<b>Interrogative:</b> Is/am/are + subject + verb-ING form	- Am I working? - <u>Are</u> {You-We-They} working? - <u>Is</u> {He-She-It-} working?
<b>Negative Interrogative:</b> Is/am/are + not + subject + verb-ING form	- Am not I working? - <u>Are</u> not {You-We-They} working? - <u>Is</u> not {He-She-It-} working?

Note:

The contracted form

I	→	am	I'm	he	} is	he's	is not: isn't
you	} are		you're	she		she's	are not: aren't
we			we're	it		it's	
they			they're	Budi		Budi's	

B. USAGE

- The present continuous tense is used to express an action or event, which is taking place at the present moment.

Example:

- Please don't make so much noise. I'm working.
- 'Where's Suryani' 'she is reading a book.'

Example:

- a. I always go by car.
  - b. It rains in winter
3. It is also used to express universal truths—facts or ideas that are true, or believed to be true for all time.

Example:

- a. Living things need water.
  - b. Dry wood burns easily.
4. The simple present tense is used to refer to actions or states, which are true at the present moment.

Example:

- a. They work six days a week.
- b. He is a student.

### C. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE: SHORT ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

	Question	SHORT ANSWER	COMPLETE ANSWER
Simple Present Tense	Does Amin like tea?	Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.	Yes, he likes tea. No, he doesn't like tea
	Do you like tea?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.	Yes, I like tea. No, I don't like tea.

### EXERCISE

A. Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative. Use both the full form and contracted form.

e.g. I work on the tenth floor

(I do not work on the tenth floor. I don't work on the tenth floor.)

1. Zimam likes to study English.
2. You speak English well.
3. The plane leaves at ten o'clock.
4. He <sup>pesawat</sup> knows everyone in the school.
5. I feel good.



### C. PRESENT CONTINUOUS AND PRESENT SIMPLE

Study the explanations and compare the examples:

#### Present continuous

It is used for something that is happening at or around the time of speaking. The action is not finished.

I am doing

past                      now                      future  
masa lalu                                           masa sekarang                      masa datang

- The water is boiling. Can you turn it off? mandidih
- Listen to this people. What language are they speaking?
- Let's go out. It is raining now. hujan
- I am going to bed now.
- Abu Bakar is in Gontor. At the moment he is learning Arabic.

It is used for a *temporary* situation.

- I'm living with some friends until I find a flat.
- You are working hard today

#### Present simple

It is used for things in general or things that happen repeatedly. general umum  
terjadi berulang

←----- I do ----->  
 past                      now                      future

- Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
- Excuse me, do you speak English?
- It doesn't rain very much in summer.
- I always go to bed before midnight.
- Most people learn to swim when they are children. kataannya

It is used for a *permanent* situation.

- My parents live in London.
- Mary isn't lazy. He works very hard most of the time.

D.

**D. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE: SHORT ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

	Question	SHORT ANSWER	COMPLETE ANSWER
Present Continuous Tense	Are you studying?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.	Yes, I'm studying. No, I'm not studying.
	Is Ali studying?	Yes, he is. No, he is not	Yes He's studying. No, he's not studying/ No, he isn't studying.
	Are they studying?	Yes, they are. No, they aren't.	Yes, they're studying No, they're not studying. No, They aren't studying.

**EXERCISE**

A. Fill in the blank in each sentence with the correct present continuous tense form of the verb given in brackets.

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a lot of noise.
2. Their mother \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to rest.
3. The maid \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) lunch.
4. The neighbour \_\_\_\_\_ (mow) his lawn.
5. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (perform) an experiment.
6. Cars \_\_\_\_\_ (speed) along the highway.
7. An airplane \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) overhead.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ (unpack) his luggage.
9. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the room.
10. Muhammad \_\_\_\_\_ (read) al-Qur'an.

B. Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative.

1. It is beginning to rain.
2. The sky is getting very dark.
3. She is working on the fourth floor at present.

- c. Let's go out now. It is not raining any more.
  - d. (At a party) Hello, Firdaus. Are you enjoying the party?
  - e. I'm tired. I am going to bed now. Goodnight!
2. It is also used for an action or event, which exists in the present, but is not necessarily taking place at the moment of speaking.

Example:

- a. Hakim wants to work in Italy, so he's learning Italian.
  - b. He is teaching in a private school.
3. the present continuous tense is used to talk about things happening in period around now.
- (For example, today/ this week / this evening etc.)
- a. 'You are working hard today.' 'Yes, I have a lot to do.'
  - b. 'Is Susan working this week?' 'No, she's on holiday.'

4. The present continuous tense is also used to talk about changes happening around now.

Example:

- a. The population of the world is rising very fast.
- b. Is your English getting better?

4. Fatimah \_\_\_\_\_ (Watch) TV now. I believe that she always \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a show at this time.
5. Listen someone \_\_\_\_\_ (knock) at the door.
6. Zahroh never \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to class on time.
7. At this moment I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) sentence number 8 in the exercise.
8. The wind always \_\_\_\_\_ (blow) hard in this section of town.
9. For the time being, while Mr. Pranowo is away, Mr. Puji \_\_\_\_\_ (act) as manager of our department.
10. The sun always \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) in the east. Look! It \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) now.

4. The maid is cleaning the room now
5. They are taking a walk in the park.
6. You are having lunch outside.
7. Ali is doing well in his studies at present.
8. We are laughing at what you said.
9. They are travelling in Europe at present
10. The leaves are beginning to fall from the trees.

C. Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong.

e.g. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.  
 Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

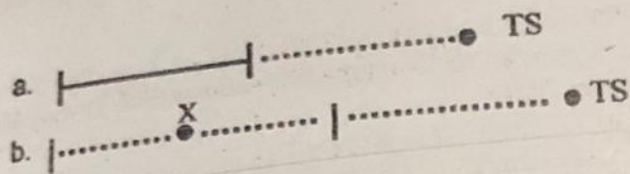
right

1. The water boils. Can you turn it off? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Look! That man tries to open the door of your car. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Can you hear those people?  
 What do they talk about? \_\_\_\_\_
4. The moon goes round the earth. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I must go now. It gets late. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I usually go to work by car. \_\_\_\_\_
7. 'Hurry up! It's time to leave.' 'OK, I come. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I hear you've got a new job. How do you get on? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Can we stop walking soon? I start to feel tired. \_\_\_\_\_

D. Supply the simple present tense or the present continuous tense as required by the meaning of the sentence.

e.g. Mr.Hansen often \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Jakarta on business.  
 ( Mr.Hansen often travels to Jakarta on business.)

1. Our class \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) three times in a week.
2. Mr. Syifa \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) us at present. He \_\_\_\_\_  
 (substitute) for Mr. Huda, who is our regular teacher.
3. At nine-thirty every morning our school bell \_\_\_\_\_  
 (ring) I believe it \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) now.



Example of type (a):

- He worked in that bank for four years.  
(but he does not work there now)
- She lived in Gontor for a long time.  
(but she is not living there now)

Example of type (b):

- My grandmother <sup>once</sup> saw Queen Victoria.  
sekali bertemu
- Did you ever hear Roma Irama sing?  
mendengar

2. The simple past tense is also used for past habit.
  - a. He always carried an umbrella.  
mempunyai
  - b. They never drank coffee.  
tidak pernah
3. The simple past tense in regular verbs is formed by adding *ed* to the infinitive.
  - a. Verbs ending in 'y' following a consonant change the 'y' into 'i' before adding 'ed'.
    - study : studied
    - fly : flied
    - try : tried
    - simplify : simplified
    - identify : identified
    - etc.
  - b. 'y' following a vowel does not change.
    - obey : obeyed
    - play : played
    - survey : surveyed
    - enjoy : enjoyed
    - etc.

c. When a verb of one syllable has one vowel and ends in a single consonant, this consonant is doubled before 'ed'.

- stop : stopped
- drop : dropped
- clap : clapped
- beg : begged
- fob : fobbed

d. Verbs of two or more syllables whose last syllable contains only one vowel and ends in a single consonant double this consonant if the stress 'falls on the last syllable:

- admit : admitted
- prefer : preferred
- transfer : transferred
- control : controlled
- submit : submitted
- permit : permitted

4. The simple past tense in irregular verbs must be learnt. The list of irregular verbs will be found in lesson 12.

### SIMPLE PAST TENSE: SHORT ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

	Question	SHORT ANSWER	COMPLETE ANSWER
Simple Past	Did you go?	Yes, I did. No, he didn't.	Yes, I went. No, I didn't go.

## EXERCISE

A. Supply the correct form of the past tense of to be as in the example.

e.g. We were good friends for many years.

The door of the office was open.

1. Both windows \_\_\_\_\_ closed.
2. Revi \_\_\_\_\_ in mosque yesterday.
3. He and his sister \_\_\_\_\_ sick.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ tired after our long work.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ hungry after so much exercise.
6. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of students absent from class yesterday.
7. The wind last night \_\_\_\_\_ very strong.
8. The exercises in the last lesson \_\_\_\_\_ easy.

B. Supply the past tense from the verbs in parentheses.

e.g. We (work) in our garden all day yesterday.

We worked in our garden all day yesterday.

1. I (listen) to the radio until twelve o'clock.
2. Budi and Iwan (talk) on the telephone yesterday.
3. He always (want) to learn English.
4. They (live) in Ponorogo for many years.
5. We (expect) to go to Gontor in Shawwal.
6. The meeting (last) about two hours.
7. She (arrive) late for class.
8. We (watch) television until eleven o'clock last night.

C. Change the following past tense statement to questions beginning with the question word in parentheses.

e.g. Umar arrived at ten o'clock (What time)

What time did Umar arrive at ten o'clock?

1. They sold their home last week. (When)
2. The meeting began at eight-thirty. (What time)



Lesson 3  
THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

**A. FORM**

<b>Affirmative:</b> Subject + Verb 2 <sup>nd</sup> form	- {You-We-They-He-She-It} <u>worked</u> . - {You-We-They-He-She-It} <u>ate</u> .
<b>Negative:</b> Subject + did + not + Verb 1 <sup>st</sup> form	- {You-We-They-He-She-It} <u>did not</u> <u>work</u> . - {You-We-They-He-She-It} <u>didn't</u> <u>eat</u> .
<b>Interrogative:</b> Did + subject + Verb 1 <sup>st</sup> form	- <u>Did</u> {You-We-They-He-She-It} <u>work</u> ? - <u>Did</u> {You-We-They-He-She-It} <u>eat</u> ?
<b>Negative Interrogative:</b> Did not + subject + Verb 1 <sup>st</sup> form	- <u>Did not</u> {You-We-They-He-She-It} <u>work</u> ? - <u>Did not</u> {You-We-They-He-She-It} <u>eat</u> ?

- Note** : *Did* is not used with *was* and *were*
- Negative** : {I-She-He-It} was not (wasn't) busy.  
 : {We-You-They} were not (weren't) busy.
- Interrogative** : Was {I-She-He-It} busy?  
 : Were {We-You-They} were busy?

**B. USAGE**

- The simple past tense is used for an action whose time is not given but (a) occupied a period of time now terminated or (b) occurred at a moment in a period of time now terminated. These may be expressed diagrammatically. TS here stands for time of speaking in the present.

**Lesson 4**  
**THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE**

**A. FORM**

<b>Affirmative:</b> Subject + was/were + Verb- ING + ...	- {I-He-She-It-} <u>was working</u> - {You-We-They} <u>were working</u> .
<b>Negative:</b> Subject + was/were + not + Verb-ING + ...	- {I-He-She-It-} <u>was not working</u> - {You-We-They} <u>were not working</u> .
<b>Interrogative:</b> Was /were + subject + Verb- ING...	- Was {I-He-She-It-} <u>working?</u> - <u>Were</u> {You-We-They} <u>working?</u>
<b>Negative Interrogative:</b> Was /were + not + subject + Verb-ING...	- Was not {I-He-She-It-} <u>working?</u> - <u>Were not</u> {You-We-They} <u>working?</u>

**Note:**

The contracted form:

*{He-She-It-} was* : *he's, she's, it's*  
*{You-We-They} were* : *you're, we're, they're*  
*was not* : *wasn't*  
*were not* : *weren't*

**B. USAGE**

1. The past continuous tense is used to say that somebody was in the middle of doing something at a certain time.
  - a. This time last year I was living in Brazil.
  - b. What were you doing at 10 o'clock last night?
  - c. I waved to her but she wasn't looking.

2. The past simple and the past continuous are often used together to say that something happened in the middle of something else.

- a. Tom burnt his hand when he was cooking the dinner.
- b. I saw you in the park yesterday. You were sitting on the grass and reading the book.
- c. While I was working in the garden, I hurt my back.

A. Supp  
in p  
e.g. T

- 1. I
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7
- 8
- 9

**C. SIMPLE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE:  
SHORT ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

	Question	SHORT ANSWER	COMPLETE ANSWER
Past Continuous Tense	Was Ali going?	Yes, he was. No, he wasn't.	Yes, he was going. No, he was not going
	Were you studying?	Yes, I was. No, I' wasn't.	Yes, I was studying. No, I was not studying

**D. USING THE PAST CONTINUOUS AND SIMPLE PAST**

Compare the past continuous and past simple:

<i>Past continuous</i> (in the middle of an action)	<i>Simple past</i> (complete action)
a. I <u>was walking</u> home when I met Hasan. (= in the middle of walking home)	a. I <u>walked</u> home after the party last night. (= all the way, completely)
b. Ann <u>was watching</u> television when the phone rang	b. Ann <u>watched</u> television a lot when she was ill last year.

B

2. The past simple and the past continuous are often used together to say that something happened in the middle of something else.

- a. Tom burnt his hand when he was cooking the dinner.
- b. I saw you in the park yesterday. You were sitting on the grass and reading the book.
- c. While I was working in the garden, I hurt my back.

A. Supp  
in p  
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SHORT ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

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b. Ann <u>was watching</u> television when the phone rang	b. Ann <u>watched</u> television a lot when she was ill last year.

B

3. The tickets cost three dollars. (How much)
4. He paid for the car by check. (How)
5. They sat in the first row. (in which row)
6. He spoke to them in Arabic. (In what language)
7. The meeting lasted two hours. (How long)
8. He went to Egypt to see some friend. (Why)
9. They ate lunch in the school cafeteria. (Where)
10. You mentioned it to him three or four times. (How many times.)

1. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home last night, I saw a bus accident.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home last night by bus.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to an amusement park yesterday.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) at about forty miles an hour when the accident happened.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) our dinner when you phoned.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) our dinner in Child's restaurant last night.
7. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to work this morning, I met an old friend.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to work on the bus this morning.
9. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ (blow) hard when I came to work this morning.
10. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ (blow) hard this morning.

Lesson 5  
**THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

**A. FORM**

<b>Affirmative:</b> Subject + have/has + Verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- {I-You-We-They} <u>have had</u> lunch.</li> <li>- {He-She- Ali} <u>has had</u> lunch.</li> <li>- It <u>has been</u> cold for the last three days.</li> </ul>
<b>Negative:</b> Subject + have/has + not + Verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- {I-You-We-They} <u>have not had</u> lunch.</li> <li>- {He-She- Ali} <u>has not had</u> lunch.</li> <li>- It <u>has not been</u> cold for the last three days.</li> </ul>
<b>Interrogative:</b> Have/has + subject + verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Have</u> {I-You-We-They} <u>had</u> lunch?</li> <li>- <u>Has</u> {He-She- Ali} <u>had</u> lunch?</li> <li>- <u>Has</u> it <u>been</u> cold for the last three days?</li> </ul>
<b>Negative Interrogative:</b> Have/has + not + subject + verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Have not</u> {I-You-We-They} <u>had</u> lunch?</li> <li>- <u>Has not</u> {He-She- Ali} <u>had</u> lunch?</li> <li>- <u>Has not</u> it <u>been</u> cold for the last three days?</li> </ul>

**Note:**

The contracted form:

{I-You-We-They} <i>have</i>	: <i>I've, you've, we've, They've.</i>
{he-she} <i>has</i>	: <i>he's, she's</i>
<i>have not</i>	: <i>haven't</i>
<i>has not</i>	: <i>hasn't</i>

**B. USAGE**

1. The present perfect tense is used to refer to an action or event that began some time in the past and still continuing.

### EXERCISE

A. Supply the correct past continuous tense form of the verbs in parentheses.

e.g. They \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) in the restaurant on the corner when I saw them.

They were eating in the restaurant on the corner when I saw them.

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) when I left home.
2. When you telephoned, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) in Europe when they heard the news.
4. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) soundly when I went to wake him up.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (order) breakfast when I went to his hotel room.
6. I got sick while we \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to my grandmother's.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in California when his father died.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a nap when you called.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) with Mr. Samuels when I saw her in the hall.
10. The accident happened while they \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) in Madiun.

B. In the following sentences, supply the past tense or the past continuous tense form of the verbs in parentheses as required by the meaning.

e.g. - I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) very diligently last night.  
(I studied very diligently last night.)

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) last night when you called me on the phone.

(I was studying last night when you called me on the phone)



**D. USING THE SIMPLE PAST AND THE PRESENT PERFECT**

<p><b>SIMPLE PAST:</b> a) I <u>finished</u> my work two hours ago.</p> <p><b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> b) I <u>have</u> already <u>finished</u> my work.</p>	<p>In (a): I finished my work at a specific time in the past. (two hours ago).</p> <p>In (b): I finished my work at an unspecified time in the past. (Sometime before now).</p>
<p><b>SIMPLE PAST:</b> c) I <u>was</u> in Europe three years ago/in 1995/when I was ten years old.</p> <p><b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> d) I <u>have been</u> in Europe many times/several times/a couple times/once (no mention of times).</p>	<p>The simple past expresses an activity that occurred at the specific time (or times) in the past, as in (a) and (c).</p> <p>The present perfect tense expresses an activity that occurred at an unspecified time (or times) in the past, as in (b) and (d).</p>
<p><b>SIMPLE PAST:</b> e) He <u>worked</u> here for two years.</p> <p><b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> f) He <u>has worked</u> here for two years.</p>	<p>In (e): .....but doesn't work here anymore.</p> <p>In (f): he is still working here.</p>

## EXERCISE

A. Supply the present perfect tense form of the verbs in the parentheses.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English for ten years.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) friends since 1985.
3. Imam \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) in Gontor boarding school for five years.
4. Shaleh \_\_\_\_\_ (post) the letter.
5. Shofia \_\_\_\_\_ (join) our class.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (do) gardening.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) the post of chairman since 1995.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for school.
9. Shinta \_\_\_\_\_ (borrow) three books from the library.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to teach us Arabic language.

B. Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative. Use both the full and the contracted form.

e.g. You have worked very hard at your job.  
(You have not worked very hard at your job.)  
(You haven't worked very hard at your job.)

1. I have spoken to Ms. Wolf about it.
2. He has been the best student in the class.
3. She has been sick since Wednesday.
4. They have returned home.
5. He has known her a long time.
6. Zul Fahmi has found his fountain pen.
7. You have been absent from class all week.
8. He has told her all about it.
9. Mr. Garvin has left for San Francisco.

C. Change the sentences in Exercise B to-questions.

e.g. You have worked very hard at your job  
(Have you worked very hard at your job?)

Example:

- a. I have sat here for an hour. (meaning: I sat down here an hour ago and am still sitting here.)
  - b. We have known him since 1970. (meaning: we first to know him in 1970 and we still know him.)
2. The present perfect tense is also used to refer to an action that took place at some time in the past but has an effect on the present situation.

Example:

- a. I have shut the door. (meaning: the door is shut, so one can go out or come in.)
  - b. I have posted the letter. (meaning: the letter is now on its way to the addressee. He will soon know the contents.)
3. It is also used with *just* for recently completed action
- a. He has just gone out.
  - b. I have just eaten.

### C. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE: SHORT ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

	Question	SHORT ANSWER	COMPLETE ANSWER
Present Perfect Tense	Has Ali gone?	Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.	Yes, he has gone. No, he hasn't gone.
	Have you studied?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.	Yes, I have studied. No, I haven't studied.

D. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the present perfect or the simple past.

e.g. A: Have you ever been in Europe?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe several times. In \_\_\_\_\_ fact, I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe last year.

B: Yes, I have. I have been in Europe several times. In fact, I was in Europe last year.

1. A: Have you ever eaten at Al's Steak House?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ there many times. In fact, my wife and I (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ there last night.

2. A: Have you ever talked to Professor Alston about your grades?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ to him about my grades a couple times. In fact, I (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ to him after class yesterday about the B I got on the last test.

3. A: What European countries (you, visit) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ Hungary, Germany, and Switzerland. I (visit) Germany and Switzerland in 2001

4. A: (Bob, have, evc.) \_\_\_\_\_ a Job?

B: Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. He (have) \_\_\_\_\_ lots of part-time jobs. Last summer he (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a job at his uncle's stationery.

E. Supply either the simple past tense or the present perfect tense form as required by the meaning.

e.g. I \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Soekarno-Hatta street in March;

I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) there for three months now.

( I moved to Soekarno-Hatta street in March; I have lived there for three months now)

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Washington from 1973 to 1980.
2. Before he came to the United States, Emil \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a carpenter.
3. Since coming here, however, he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a clerk.
4. My former teacher was Miss Ramlah. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) with her for one year.
5. My present teacher is Mr. Teguh. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) with him for six months.
6. Juanita speaks English well because she \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English all her life.
7. Utsman \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard all his life. (He is now dead.)
8. Ali \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard all his life. (He is alive.)
9. Ms. Abu Bakar \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) New York last month and \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in Pittsburgh since then.
10. Rafik, who is now in the fourth grade, \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English for two years.
11. I myself \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English steadily since 1980.
12. Henry, who is now in the hospital, \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there for several weeks.
13. When I saw her, Linda \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) ill.
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) this car two years ago and \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) it 5,000 miles since then.

## B. USAGE

The present perfect continuous tense describes an action that began in the past and has continued up to the present. In many cases it can be used interchangeably with the present perfect tense.

Example

- a. They have been living in Gontor for seven years.
- b. He has been working at Darussalam printing house for many years.

## C. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE: SHORT ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

	Question	SHORT ANSWER	COMPLETE ANSWER
Present Perfect Continuous	Have you been waiting for me?	- Yes, I have - No, I've not	- Yes, I've been waiting for me. - No, I've not been waiting for you.
	Has Rudi been living here?	- Yes, he has - No, he hasn't	- Yes, he has been living here. - No, He hasn't been living here.

Lesson 6  
**THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS  
 TENSE**

**FORM**

<b>Affirmative:</b> Subject + have/has + been + Verb-Ing	- {I-You-We-They} <u>have been</u> <u>waiting</u> - {He-She- it} <u>has been</u> <u>waiting.</u>
<b>Negative:</b> Subject + have/has + not + been + Verb-Ing	- {I-You-We-They} <u>have not been</u> <u>waiting</u> - {He-She- it} <u>has not been</u> <u>waiting.</u>
<b>Interrogative:</b> Have/has + Subject + been + Verb-Ing	- <u>Have</u> {I-You-We-They} <u>been</u> <u>waiting</u> - <u>Has</u> {He-She- it} <u>been</u> <u>waiting?</u>
<b>Negative          Interrogative:</b> Have/has + not + Subject + been + Verb-Ing	- <u>Have not</u> {I-You-We-They} <u>been</u> <u>waiting</u> - <u>Has not</u> {He-She- it} <u>been</u> <u>waiting?</u>

**Note:**

The contracted form:  
 {I-You-We-They} *have*  
 {he-she} *has*  
*have not*  
*hasn't*

*: I've, you've, we've, They've.*  
*: he's, she's*  
*: haven't*  
*: hasn't*

D. USING THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS AND THE PRESENT PERFECT

Present perfect continuous tense	Present perfect tense.
<p>Ann's clothes are covered in paint. She <u>has been painting</u> the ceiling.</p> <p><u>Has been painting</u> is <i>the present perfect continuous tense</i>.</p> <p>We are interested in the activity. It does not matter whether something has been finished or not. In this example, the activity (painting the ceiling) has not been finished.</p>	<p>The ceiling was white. Now it's blue. She <u>has painted</u> the ceiling.</p> <p><u>Has painted</u> is <i>the present perfect tense</i>.</p> <p>Here, the important thing is that something has been finished. 'has painted' is <i>completed</i> action. We are interested in the result of the activity (the painted ceiling), not in the activity itself.</p>

Compare these examples:

<p>a. My hands are very dirty. I <u>have been repairing</u> the car.</p>	<p>a. The car is OK again now. I <u>'ve repaired</u> it.</p>
<p>b. She <u>has been smoking</u> too much recently. She should smoke less.</p>	<p>b. Somebody <u>has smoked</u> all my cigarettes. The packet is empty.</p>
<p>c. It's nice to see you again. What <u>have</u> you <u>been doing</u> since we last met.</p>	<p>c. Where's the book I gave you? What <u>have</u> you <u>done</u> with it?</p>
<p>d. Where have you been? <u>Have</u> you <u>been playing</u> tennis.</p>	<p>d. <u>Have</u> you ever <u>played</u> tennis?</p>



B. Read the situation and complete the sentences.

e.g. The rain started two hours ago. It's still raining now. It \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours.  
The rain started two hours ago. It's still raining now.  
It has been raining for two hours.

1. We started waiting for the bus 20 minutes ago. We're waiting now.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ for 20 minutes.
2. I started Spanish classes in December. I'm still learning Spanish now.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ since December.
3. Rahmawati began looking for a job six months ago. She's still looking now.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ for six months.
4. Maryam started working in London on 18 January. She's still working there now.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ since 18 January.
5. Years ago you started writing to a penfriend. You still write to each other regularly now.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ for years.

C. Read the situation and write two sentences using the words in brackets.

e.g. Tom started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading

it and now he is on page 53.

- (read / for two hours) \_\_\_\_\_
- (read / for two hours) He has been reading a book for two hours.
  
- (Read / 53 pages so far) \_\_\_\_\_
- (Read / 53 pages so far) He has read 53 pages so far.

The present perfect continuous tense is used to ask or say *How long* (for an activity that is still happening):

- a. How long have you been reading that book.
- b. Mary is still writing letters. She has been writing letters all day.
- c. They have been playing tennis since 2 o'clock.

The present perfect tense is used to ask or say *how much, how many or how many times* (completed actions):

- a. How many pages of that book have you read?
- b. Mary has written ten letters today.
- c. They have played three times this week.

### EXERCISE

A. *Change these present perfect tense verbs to the present perfect continuous tense.*

1. They have talked for more than an hour.
2. I have traveled all over East Java.
3. He has studied for more than ten hours.
4. It has rained all day along.
5. He has studied Arabic language for many years.
6. We have used this textbook since January.
7. She has taught English for ten years.
8. They have lived in Dallas since 1978.
9. The two nations have quarreled for many years.
10. She has taken good care of her pets.

1. Linda is from Australia. She is travelling round Europe at the moment. She began her tour three months ago.
  - (travel / for three months) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (visit / six countries so far) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Jimmy is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was ten years old. This year he is national champion again for the fourth time.
  - (win / the national championship four times. ) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (play / tennis since he was ten ) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When they left college, Mary and Fatimah started making films together. They still make films.
  - (make / ten films since they left college) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (make / films since they left college) \_\_\_\_\_.

D. Put the verb into the more suitable form, present perfect tense (I have done) or continuous (I have been doing)

e.g. Where have you been? \_\_\_\_\_ (you / play)?  
 Where have you been? Have you been playing tennis

Where have you been? \_\_\_\_\_ (you / play)?  
 Where have you been? Have you been playing tennis?

1. Look! Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (break) that window.
2. You look tired \_\_\_\_\_ (you / work) hard?
3. 'Jane is away on holiday.' 'Oh, is she?' \_\_\_\_\_ (she / go)?
4. My brother is an actor. He \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) in several films.
5. 'Sorry I'm late.' 'That's all right. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / wait) long.' 'Is it still raining?' 'No, it \_\_\_\_\_ (stop).'
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my address book \_\_\_\_\_ (you / see) it anywhere?
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the book you lent me but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / finish) it yet.

Lesson 7  
**THE PAST PERFECT TENSE**

**A. FORM**

Affirmative: Subject + had + Verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> Form	{I-You-We-They- He-She- it} <u>had gone</u>
Negative: Subject + had + not + Verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> Form	{I-You-We-They- He-She- it} <u>had not gone</u>
Interrogative: Had + Subject + Verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> Form?	<u>Had</u> {I-You-We-They- He-She- it} <u>gone?</u>
Negative Interrogative: Had + not + Subject + Verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> Form?	<u>Had not</u> {I-You-We-They- He-She- it} <u>gone?</u>

**Note:**

The contracted form:

{I-You-We-They- He-She} *had* : *I'd, you'd, they'd, he'd, she'd, she'd.*

*had not* : *hadn't*

**B. USAGE**

1. The past perfect tense is used to describe an action that took place in the past before another past action. It is used in conjunction with the past tense  
Example:
  - a. By the time we arrived, they had already gone.
  - b. Ali said that she had seen that movie before.
2. The past perfect can be used similarly for an action:
  - a. which began before the time of speaking in the past and was still continuing at that time

**D. PAST PERFECT TENSE: SHORT ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

	Question	SHORT ANSWER	COMPLETE ANSWER
Past Perfect	Had you gone?	Yes, he had. No, he hadn't.	Yes, I had gone. No, I hadn't gone.

**EXERCISE**

A. Supply the past perfect tense form of the verbs in parentheses.

e.g. Fernando told us that he \_\_\_\_\_ (look everywhere for the book.)  
 Fernando told us that he had looked everywhere for the book.

1. Abu Bakar \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) by the time we arrived.
2. The police reported that they finally \_\_\_\_\_ (capture) the thief.
3. I met them before I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) a hundred yards.
4. He knew that he \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a serious mistake.
5. I felt that I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) the man somewhere before.
6. He asked me why I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the party so early.
7. He wanted to know what \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) to his briefcase.
8. Previously she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a very good student.
9. I saw that we \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the wrong road.

10. It was clear that he \_\_\_\_\_ (give) us the wrong address.
11. The teacher corrected the exercises which I \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare)
12. What did he say she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) with the money?
13. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) his lunch.
14. I was sure that I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the man before.
15. By the time we arrived, they \_\_\_\_\_ already (go)
16. Rudi said that he \_\_\_\_\_ (see) that movie before.

B. Put the verb into the correct form, past perfect tense or past simple.

e.g. 'Was Tom at the party when you arrived?' 'No, he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home'.  
 'Was Tom at the party when you arrived?' 'No, he had gone home'.

1. I felt very tired when I got home, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) straight to bed.
2. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.
3. Sorry I'm late. The car \_\_\_\_\_ (break) down my way here.
4. We were driving along the road when we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a car which, \_\_\_\_\_ (break) down, so we \_\_\_\_\_ to see if we could help.

- Ann had lived in a cottage for sixty years since she was born and had no wish to move to a tower block.
- b. which began before the time of speaking in the past and stopped at that time or just before it.
  - Ali who had waited for an hour was very angry with his sister when she eventually turned up.
- c. which began before the time of speaking in the past and stopped some time before the time of speaking.
  - He had served in the army for ten years; then he retired and married. His children were now at school.

### C. USING THE PAST PERFECT AND THE PRESENT PERFECT

<i>Present Perfect</i>	<i>Past Perfect</i>
<p>a. Who is the woman? I've never seen her before</p> <p>b. We aren't hungry. We've just had lunch.</p> <p>c. The house is dirty. They haven't cleaned it for weeks.</p>	<p>a. I didn't know who she was. I'd never seen her before. (= before that time)</p> <p>b. We weren't hungry. We 'd just had lunch.</p> <p>c. The house was dirty. They hadn't cleaned it for weeks.</p>

3. The past perfect continuous tense is differentiated from the past perfect tense when the former expresses the length of time of an action while the latter deals with what had been achieved by that action.

- a. He had been writing novels all his life.
- b. He had written ten novels by the time he was forty.

**C. THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS IS THE PAST OF THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

Compare:

<i>Present perfect continuous</i>	<i>Past perfect continuous</i>
<p>a. I hope the bus comes soon. I've been waiting for 20 minutes. (before now)</p> <p>b. He's out of breath. He has been running.</p>	<p>a. At last the bus came. I'd been waiting for 20 minutes. (before the bus came.)</p> <p>b. He was out of breath. He had been running.</p>

**EXERCISE**

A. Read the situation and make sentences from the words in bracket.

e.g I was very tired when I arrived home. (I / work / hard all day)  
( I had been working hard all day.)



1. The two boys came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired.  
(they / play / football)
2. There was nobody in the room but there was a smell of cigarettes.  
(somebody / smoke / cigarettes)
3. Umar woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was.  
(she / dream)
4. When I got home, Umam was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off.  
(he / watch / TV)

B. Read the situation and complete the sentences.

e.g. We played tennis yesterday. Half an hour after we began

playing, it started to rain.

We \_\_\_\_\_ for half an hour when it \_\_\_\_\_ to rain.

We had been playing for half an hour when it started to rain.

1. I had arranged to meet Tom in a restaurant. I arrived and waited for him. After 20 minutes I suddenly realized that I was in the wrong restaurant.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ for 20 minutes when I \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sarah got a job in a factory. Five years later the factory closed down.  
At the time the factory \_\_\_\_\_, Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ there for five years.
3. I went to a concert last week. The orchestra began playing. After about ten minutes a man in the audience suddenly began shouting.  
The orchestra \_\_\_\_\_ when \_\_\_\_\_.

Lesson 8

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

A. FORM

Affirmative: Subject + had +been + Verb-Ing Form	{I-You-We-They- He-She- it} had been going
Negative: Subject + had + not + been + not + Verb-Ing Form	{I-You-We-They- He-She- it} had not been going
Interrogative: Had + subject + +been + Verb-Ing Form	Had {I-You-We-They- He-She- it} been going?
Negative Interrogative: Had + subject + +been + Verb-Ing Form	Had not {I-You-We-They- He-She- it} been going?

B. USAGE

1. The past perfect continuous tense is used to express an action which began at a certain time in the past and was still continuing or had just finished at another point of time in the past.

Example:

- a. He had been working as a stuntman for years when he was offered a role in a film.
- b. She grew thin because she had not been sleeping well for weeks.

2. It may be replaced by the past perfect tense. The above examples may be written thus:

- a. He had worked as a stuntman for years when he was offered a role in a film.
- b. She grew thin because she had not slept well for weeks.

Lesson 9  
THE FUTURE TENSE

A. FORM

Affirmative: Subject + will / shall + Verb 1 <sup>st</sup> form	- {I-You-We-They-He-She-It} <u>will</u> <u>come</u> tomorrow. - {I-we} <u>shall</u> <u>come</u> tomorrow.
Negative: Subject + will / shall + not + Verb 1 <sup>st</sup> form	- {I-You-We-They-He-She-It} <u>will</u> not <u>come</u> tomorrow. - {I-we} <u>shall</u> not <u>come</u> tomorrow.
Interrogative: Will / shall + Subject + Verb 1 <sup>st</sup> form	- <u>Will</u> {I-You-We-They-He-She-It} <u>come</u> tomorrow? - <u>Shall</u> {I-we} <u>come</u> tomorrow?
Negative Interrogative: Will / shall + not + subject + Verb 1 <sup>st</sup> form	- <u>Will</u> not {I-You-We-They-He-She-It} <u>come</u> tomorrow? - <u>Shall</u> not {I-we} <u>come</u> tomorrow?

Note:

The contracted form:

{I-You-We-They-He-She} will : I'll, you'll, they'll, he'll, she'll,  
shall not : shan't, will not : won't

B. USAGE

The future tense is used to express future time. It is expressed with the use of shall and will. Shall is used for both the first person singular or plural and will for all persons. Example:

- a. I shall return later.
- b. We shall give you the report next month.
- c. You will learn the trade soon.
- d. He will contact you tomorrow.

4. This time make your own sentence:

I began walking along the road, I \_\_\_\_\_  
when \_\_\_\_\_.

C. Put the verb into the most suitable form, past continuous (was doing), past perfect (had been done) or past perfect continuous tense (had been doing)

e.g. It was very noisy next door. Our neighbours were \_\_\_\_\_  
(have) party.

- It was very noisy next door. Our neighbours were  
having party.

We were good friends. We \_\_\_\_\_ (know) each other  
for a long time.

- We were good friends. We had known each other for  
a long time.

1. John and I went for a walk. I had difficulty keeping up  
with him because he \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) so fast.

2. Mary was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ (run).

3. When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table  
with their mouths full they \_\_\_\_\_ (eat).

4. When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table  
and talking. Their mouths were empty but their stomachs  
were full. They \_\_\_\_\_ (eat).

5. Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor. He  
\_\_\_\_\_ (look) for his contact lens.

6. When I arrived, Luthfia \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for me. She  
was rather annoyed with me because I was late and she  
\_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for a very long time.

7. I was sad when I sold my car. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) for a  
very long time.

8. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We  
\_\_\_\_\_ (travel) for more than 24 hours.

C. FUTURE TENSE: SHORT ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

	Question	SHORT ANSWER	COMPLETE ANSWER
Future Tense	Shall we go tomorrow?	Yes, We shall. No, we shan't.	Yes, we shall go. No, we shan't go.
	Will you study?	Yes, I will. No, I won't	Yes, I will study. No, I will not study.

D. BE GOING TO AND WILL

<p>a. She <u>is going to</u> succeed because she works hard.</p> <p>b. She <u>will</u> succeed because she works hard.</p>	<p><u>Be going to</u> and <u>will</u> are the same when they are used to make predictions about the future. (a) and (b) have the same.</p>
<p>c. I bought some wood because I <u>am going to</u> build a bookcase for my apartment.</p>	<p><u>Be going to</u> (but not will) is used to express a preconceived plan or a planned action in the immediate or near future. In (c): the speaker is planning to build a bookcase.</p>
<p>d. This chair is too heavy for you to carry alone. <u>I'll</u> help you.</p>	<p><u>Will</u> (but not be going to) is used to volunteer or express willingness. In (d): The speaker is happy to help.</p>

### EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blank in each sentence with the simple future tense of the verb given in brackets.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) a party next month.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) us soon.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to read many books during the vacation.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) letters from me while I am away.
5. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) for an examination in December.
6. Evi \_\_\_\_\_ (take part) in the next race.
7. His parents \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) his graduation ceremony.
8. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you a ticket if you park your car here.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) a play this year.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) more regular in attendance after the warning.

B. Complete the following sentences with the future tense with will and the verbs in parentheses. Use both the full form and the contracted form.

e.g. He \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you tomorrow.  
( He will call you tomorrow. He'll call you tomorrow.)

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ (see) us in the morning.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you that money tomorrow.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you with that work.
4. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) off the table right away.
5. The stores \_\_\_\_\_ (close) early today.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the tip.
7. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the book that you need.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a lot of money there.
9. John \_\_\_\_\_ (do) well in that job.

C. *Change the following sentences to the future tense with will.*

e.g. I am in the elementary class.  
(I will be in the elementary class.)

1. She is our new teacher.
2. Ms. Faridah and you are in New Orleans.
3. They are both good students.
4. This is your seat.
5. There are two tables in the room.
6. We are very tired after the long drive.
7. I am twenty-five years old.
8. He is angry with us.
9. The dog is happy to see you.

D. *Change the following sentences to questions.*

e.g. They'll arrive on Wednesday.  
(Will they arrive on Wednesday?)

1. I'll be back at three o'clock.
2. The stores will be open until six o'clock.
3. It'll cost Rp.5000 to fix the lamp.
4. The plant will die because of lack of sunshine.
5. They'll spend two months in France.
6. She'll meet us in the supermarket.
7. They'll pay their bill next week.
8. The meeting will begin at eight o'clock.
9. It'll last an hour.

E. *Change the sentences in Exercise D to questions beginning with question words.*

e.g. They'll arrive on Wednesday.  
(When will they arrive?)

F. Write a question with *going to* for each situation

e.g. Your friend has won some money. You ask:  
(what / do with it?) \_\_\_\_\_  
(What are you going to do with it?) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

1. Your friend is going to a party tonight. You ask:  
(what / wear?) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Your friend has just bought a new table. You ask:  
(where / put it?) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Your friend has decided to have a party. You ask:  
(who / invite ) \_\_\_\_\_

G. Complete the sentences with *be going to* or *will*

e.g. A: Why did you buy this flour?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ to make some bread.  
B: I am going to make some bread.

A: Could someone get me a glass of water?

B: Certainly. I \_\_\_\_\_ get you one. Would you like some ice in it?

B: Certainly. I'll get you one. Would you like some ice in it?

1. I arranged to borrow some money because I \_\_\_\_\_ buy a motorcycle tomorrow.
2. A: Could someone please open the window?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ do it.
3. A: Can I borrow this book?  
B: Sure, but I need it back soon.  
A: I \_\_\_\_\_ return it to you tomorrow. Okay?
4. A: I \_\_\_\_\_ wear a dark suit to the wedding reception. How about you?  
B: I'm not sure.



2. There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. A lot of water is coming in through the hole. (sink) The boat
3. Irma is driving. There is very little petrol left in the tank. The nearest petrol station a long way a way. (run out) \_\_\_\_\_

5. A: What are your vacation plans?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ spend two weeks on a Greek island.
6. A: Hilda, I'd really like an ice cream cone, but I didn't bring any money with me.  
B: That's okay. I \_\_\_\_\_ get one for you.  
A: Thanks!
7. A: Hi, Ida! I hear that you \_\_\_\_\_ move into a new apartment.  
B: That's right. Sara and I found a great apartment on 45<sup>th</sup> Street  
A: I \_\_\_\_\_ help you on moving day if you like.  
B: Hey, great! We'd really appreciate that.
8. A: So you \_\_\_\_\_ get married.  
B: That's right. On September 22<sup>nd</sup>  
A: My congratulations.
9. A: If you can wait just a few minutes, I \_\_\_\_\_ walk to the meeting with you.  
B: Okay. I \_\_\_\_\_ meet you by the lift. Okay?  
A: Okay. I \_\_\_\_\_ wait for you there.
10. A: Excuse me, but.....  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ be with you in a moment.  
A: Thanks!

H. What is going to happen in these situations? Use the words in brackets.

e.g. There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. (rain)

\_\_\_\_\_

(It's going to rain)

1. It is 8.30. Jack is leaving his house. He has to be at work at 8.45 but the journey takes 30 minutes. (late)
- \_\_\_\_\_

- c. I shall be looking for flat to rent when I arrive in London next week.

### EXERCISE

A. For each sentence, put one of the verbs in brackets in the simple future and the other in the future continuous tense.

e.g. Hassan (go) to the island tomorrow. He (swim)  
Hassan will go to the island tomorrow. He will be swimming.

1. Mary (attend) the party tonight. She (wear) her new dress.
2. I (be) at home the whole morning. I (help) my mother with the cleaning of the house.
3. My friend (arrive) by train at seven o'clock. I (wait) for him at the station.
4. Multazam (apply) for the scholarship to father her studies abroad. She (compete) with others for the award.
5. I (write) to you every other day to tell you what I (do).
6. I (be) back in half an hour. You (stay) until then.
7. The plane (fly) above the clouds over these mountains. You (not see) anything until we fly at a lower latitude.
8. I (not be) awake when you leave in the morning. I (sleep).
9. She (wait) at the entrance. You (see) her as you come out the cinema.

B. Supply the future continuous tense of the verbs in parentheses.

If you come at noon, we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch.  
If you come at noon, we'll be having lunch.

1. At this time next month, we \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) in Bali.

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

A. FORM

<p><b>Affirmative:</b> Subject + will / shall + be + Verb-Ing form</p>	<p>- {I-You-We-They-He-She-It} <u>will</u> be <u>coming</u> tomorrow.</p> <p>- {I-we} <u>shall</u> be <u>coming</u> tomorrow.</p>
<p><b>Negative:</b> Subject + will / shall + not + be + Verb-Ing form</p>	<p>- {I-You-We-They-He-She-It} <u>will</u> not be <u>coming</u> tomorrow.</p> <p>- {I-we} <u>shall</u> not be <u>coming</u> tomorrow.</p>
<p><b>Interrogative:</b> Will / shall + Subject + be + Verb-Ing form</p>	<p>- <u>Will</u> {I-You-We-They-He- She-It} be <u>coming</u> tomorrow?</p> <p>- <u>Shall</u> {I-we} be <u>coming</u> tomorrow?</p>
<p><b>Negative Interrogative:</b> Will / shall + not + Subject + be + Verb-Ing form</p>	<p>- <u>Will</u> not {I-You-We-They-He- She-It} be <u>coming</u> tomorrow?</p> <p>- <u>Shall</u> not {I-we} be <u>coming</u> tomorrow?</p>

B. USAGE

1. The future continuous tense expresses future action without definite time limits.

Example:

- a. He will be living in the countryside after retirement.
- b. I will be going after graduation.

2. It is also used to express something that will be continuing at some particular time in the future.

Example:

- a. We shall be working hard at our desks when you arrive at 10 a.m. tomorrow.
- b. She will be cooking dinner when her husband returns from work.

Lesson 11  
**THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE**

**A. FORM**

<b>Affirmative:</b> Subject + will / shall + have + Verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> form	- {I-You-We-They-He-She-It} will have studied tomorrow. - {I-we} <u>shall have studied</u> tomorrow.
<b>Negative:</b> Subject + will / shall + not + have + Verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> form	- {I-You-We-They-He-She-It} <u>will</u> not have come tomorrow. - {I-we} <u>shall not have come</u> tomorrow.
<b>Interrogative:</b> Will / shall + Subject + have + Verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> form	- <u>Will</u> {I-You-We-They-He-She-It} have come tomorrow? - <u>Shall</u> {I-we} have come tomorrow?
<b>Negative Interrogative:</b> Will / shall + not + Subject + have + Verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> form	- <u>Will not</u> {I-You-We-They-He-She- It} have come tomorrow? - <u>Shall not</u> {I-we} have come tomorrow?

**B. USAGE**

1. The future perfect tense refers to an action, which will have been completed at a particular point of time in the future. It is always used with a time expression.

Example:

- a. In three years' time, Ali Muzni will have finished his training as an apprentice.
- b. By 2001 this college will have been in existence for a century.

2. The future perfect tense refers to an action, which will have been continuing for a period of time by a particular point of time in the future. It can often be substituted by the future perfect tense.

2. At ten o'clock tomorrow morning I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) my calligraphy lesson.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you on the corner at the usual time tomorrow morning.
4. If you call her at six, she probably \_\_\_\_\_ (practice) the piano.
5. It probably \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) when you get back.
6. If you come before six, I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in my garden.
7. Tomorrow afternoon at this time, we \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) over the Caribbean.
8. Don't call him after seven. He \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) his favorite television program.
9. Don't call her now. She \_\_\_\_\_ (take) her usual afternoon.
10. At this time next year, he \_\_\_\_\_ (study) at Columbia University.

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

### **I. Personal Details**

Name : Fitra Alkhafizi  
Place and Date of Birth : Negara, February 8<sup>th</sup>, 1997  
Gender : Male  
Marital Status : Married  
Religion : Islam  
Nationality : Indonesia  
Parents : Saptoni and Syarifah

### **II. Formal Educational Background**

2003 : Sampit, kindergarten  
2009 : State Elementary School 1 Sampit  
2012 : State Junior high school 1 Sampit  
2016 : Darul Amien Islamic Boarding Senior High  
School, Negara, Hulu Sungai Selatan  
2016 - 2023 : English Education Department of Antasari State  
Islamic University Banjarmasin

Banjarmasin, 17 July 2023