



ESL 340: Present Tenses

Week 1, Thur. 1/18/18

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Daily Bookkeeping

- **ANNOUNCEMENTS:**

- *N/A*



- **TODAY'S AGENDA:**

1. Icebreaker activity
2. Parts of speech review
3. Introduce/practice present tenses

- **HOMEWORK:**

- Present tense exercise packet
 - *Complete the exercises at home*
 - *After you finish, check your answers on my website (toddesl340.weebly.com)*
 - *Correct your work **with a different color pen***
 - *On Tuesday, I will ask if you have any questions and collect the homework*

Remind App



- I use the Remind App to make class announcements
- Follow these instructions to sign-up for class announcements that will be texted to you automatically
 - *You do NOT need to download the Remind App, but you can if you want to SEND messages back to me*

❖ ***Answer any questions that follow***

Phone number:

81010

Message:

@esl340s

Icebreaker: Two Truths and a Lie

- Now, we have an opportunity to get to know each other a little bit better!

- 1. Everybody will write three things about themselves***
- 2. Two of the things are true and one of them is a lie***
- 3. The students at your table will ask you questions to try to find out which ones are true and which one isn't***
- 4. Then they will guess!***



My Truths and a Lie

- I have visited 10 Disney theme parks throughout the world.

- TRUE



- I go to Las Vegas frequently. I usually go three times per year.

- TRUE



- I come from a very large family.

- LIE



Parts of Speech

- What are the parts of speech in English:
 - Nouns (*people, places, things*)
 - Pronouns (*I, she, he, they, we, it, etc.*)
 - Verbs (*actions*)
 - Adjectives (*describe nouns*)
 - Adverbs (*describe verbs*)
 - Articles (*a, an, the*)
 - Prepositions (*to, at, in, on, etc.*)

What Are the Parts of Speech?

- Julia likes Paris.
- James always drives to school.
- The teacher drinks cold water from a bottle.
- Red pens write well.

Basic Sentence Structure

- All sentences in English have a *subject* and a *verb*!
- Sometimes, a sentence has an *object* after the verb
 - These parts of a sentence are different from the parts of speech
- A *subjects* and *objects* are usually nouns!
 - I eat breakfast.
- If there is a preposition after the verb, that is not an *object*
 - I ate at the restaurant.
 - I ate lunch at the restaurant.

What Are the Parts of a Sentence?

- Julia likes Paris.
- James always drives to school.
- The teacher drinks cold water from a bottle.
- Red pens write well.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE PRESENT TENSE?

- Let's find out what you *already* know about the present tenses
- What are the names of the four present verb tenses in English?
 - Simple present
 - Present progressive
 - Present perfect
 - Present perfect progressive
- Do you know how to make each of these verb tenses?
- What are they used for?

VERB TENSE	FORM	MEANING
SIMPLE PRESENT		
PRESENT PROGRESSIVE		
PRESENT PERFECT		
PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE		

SIMPLE PRESENT

- Simple Present
 - **Sub + verb(s)**
 - General truths, habitual actions, sequence
 - EXAMPLE: Leland goes to the store.
- Are these sentences general truths, habitual actions, or sequences?
 - People use the Internet to stay in touch with friends.
 - After dinner every night, Elena gets out her laptop.
 - I play video games.
 - Elena logs on to the Internet, reads her e-mail, and starts responding.

YOUR TURN!

- Turn to a partner and ask them what they do on a regular basis:
- **What do you do....**
 - ...every week / weekly?
 - ...every other week / every two weeks / bi-weekly?
 - ...every month / monthly?
 - ...every 3 months / quarterly?
 - ...every year / annually?
 - ...every Tuesday?
 - ...every weekend / on weekends?

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

- Present Progressive
 - **Sub + is/am/are + verb-ing**
 - Actions in progress at the moment (not finished)
 - EXAMPLE: Leland is driving to the store right now.
- We usually do not use the progressive with non-action verbs!



ACTION VS. NON-ACTION VERBS

- **Action** verbs describe actions!
 - Drive, write, jump, perform, etc.
 - *Often, these are things you can see happen!*
- Use the simple form of an action verb to describe the action in general or a habitual action
 - I write articles for a psychology magazine.
- Use the progressive form to describe part of an action, or an action in progress at a specific time
 - Right now, I'm writing my blog.

ACTION VS. NON-ACTION VERBS

- **Non-action verbs** (also called stative verbs) describe states such as:
 - Appearance (*seem, appear, look*)
 - Emotions (*love, hate, like*)
 - Mental states (*know, understand*)
 - Perceptions (*Hear, perceive, think*)
 - Possession (*own, possess, have*)
 - Wants (*need, want*)

ACTION VS. NON-ACTION VERBS

- Most of the time, **we use non-action verbs in the simple form and not the progressive**
 - I know my coworker well.
 - I ~~am knowing~~ my coworker well.
- Some non-action verbs can describe **both states and actions**, so you must be careful!
 - We have a new laptop. (possess)
 - We're having trouble with it. (experience)

 - I think he's a nice guy. (perception)
 - I am thinking about the answer. (action)

ACTION or NONACTION?

- Are the following sentences describing states or actions?
 1. Most people hardly go anywhere without an electronic device.
 2. At least it seems that way.
 3. We want to be connected 24/7.
 4. We text people on our cell phones.
 5. Nick appears to be addicted to his cell phone.
 6. On MySpace and Facebook, you develop your own page.
 7. Teachers feel bad about outlawing cell phones in class.
 8. Elena loves her e-mail.
 9. I telecommute two days a week.
 10. We need to put things in balance.

ANSWERS, STATES OR ACTIONS?

1. A
2. N
3. N
4. A
5. N
6. A
7. N
8. N
9. A
10. N

ADVERBS & ADJECTIVES

- What is an adverb? What is an adjective?
 - *An adverb describes verbs and an adjective describes nouns*
- We normally use **adverbs with action verbs**
 - She always listens carefully.
 - She listens closely to her friend.
- We normally use **adjectives with verbs that show states**
 - Common verbs that use adjectives: **look, sound, feel, smell, & taste**
 - You sound really excited!
 - She feels bad about what she said.

PRESENT PERFECT

- Present Perfect
 - **Sub + have/has + verb [past participle]**
 - Actions began in the past and continue until now (or maybe not). Connecting the past to the present.
 - EXAMPLE: Leland has gone to the store four times this week.
 - [MORE EXAMPLES](#)
- What are the past participles of these verbs?
 - Be, have, go, sleep, drink, jump, run, cost, forget, remember, take, sing, write, drive, seem, look

PERFECT CLUES

- Look for clue words!
 - “Since” & “For”
 - I’ve had my iPod for six months.
 - He’s been my friend since 2008.



- How would you complete these sentences:
 - I _____ since I moved to the United States.
 - I _____ for my whole life!

YOUR TURN!

- Write three facts about yourself using *the simple present tense*.
- For example:
 - I like comic books.
 - I am tall.
 - I go to Las Vegas every year.
- Now, turn those sentences into present perfect or present perfect progressive by adding “for” or “since”
 - I have liked comic books since I was young.
 - I have been tall for my whole life.
 - I have gone to Las Vegas every year since I was in high school.

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

- Present Perfect Progressive
 - **Sub + have/has + been + verb-ing**
 - Actions began in the past and are *actively continuing now*.
 - EXAMPLE: Leland has been driving for 30 minutes now.
- **DO NOT use the present perfect progressive to describe completed actions**
 - I've bought four cell phones in the last two years.
 - ~~I've been buying~~ four cell phones in the last two years.
 - **Sometimes we use the present perfect progressive to describe things that JUST finished, but we can still see the result now*

What has he been doing?



- He's been lying in the sun too long.
- He's been cooking an egg on his stomach.
- He's been getting sunburned. / He got sunburned. (*which one?*)

TWO IMPORTANT DISTINCTIONS

- Simple present vs. present progressive
 - **EXERCISE 2, p. 7**
 - Is it happening right now?
 - Action vs. non-action

- Present perfect vs. perfect progressive
 - **EXERCISE 3, p. 8**
 - Sometimes the same (use progressive)

ANSWERS, EX 2

1. Telecommute

2. Walk

3. Turn on

4. Start

5. Is giving

6. 'm trying

7. 's working

8. 'm writing

9. Is considering

10. Think

11. Make

12. Have

13. 'm doing

14. Love

ANSWERS, EX 3

1. Have known
2. Have been
3. Have been living
4. Has been
5. Has been working
6. Has been writing
7. Has also written
8. Has been
9. Has taught
10. Has been teaching
11. Have had
12. Have owned
13. Have been communicating

EXTRA PRACTICE: READING & IDENTIFYING

- Read the article at the beginning of unit 1 about being connected!
- While you read, label each **blue verb** with the verb tense (*simple present, present progressive, present perfect, present perfect progressive*) and think about WHY the author chose this verb tense

