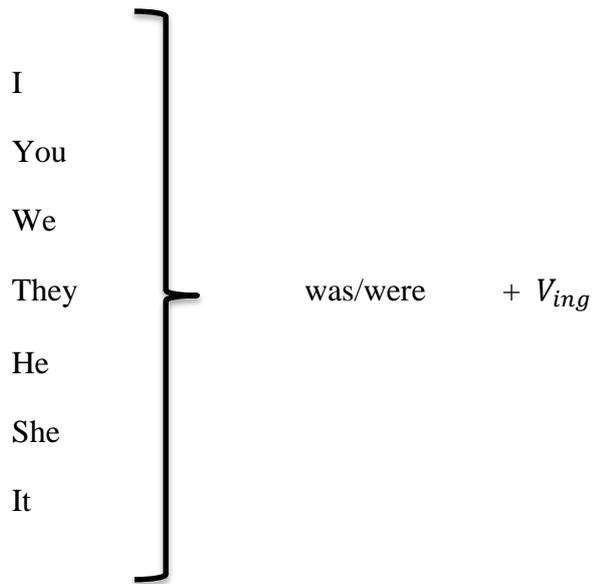


PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE



- I was studying lesson.
- They were drinking tea when I arrived.

Interrupted Action in the Past

Use the Past Continuous to indicate that a longer action in the past was interrupted. The interruption is usually an action in the Simple Past.

- I was watching TV when she called.
- While we were having a picnic, it started to rain.

Specific Time as an Interruption

In Interrupted Action in the Past, described above, the Past Continuous is interrupted by an action in the Simple Past. However, you can also use a specific time as an interruption.

- Last night at 10 p.m., I was eating dinner.
- At midnight, we were still driving through the desert.

Parallel Actions

When you use the Past Continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions were happening at the same time. The actions are parallel.

- I was studying while he was making dinner.
- While Ellen was reading, Tim was watching television.

Atmosphere

In English we often use a series of Parallel Actions to describe atmosphere in the past.

- The village was very quiet. The men and the women were thinking deeply and the children were watching them sadly. At that moment they saw the enemy planes over the village. All of them got up and scattered to their homes in a terrible fright.
- He was happy as he was having dinner with his darling in the evening.

TIME EXPRESSIONS IN PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

While - when - as

- I saw him while he was driving.
- My mum arrived home when I was watching TV.

1. Referring to two actions that were happening at the same time in the past= While I was watching TV, he was studying his lesson.

2. Indicating an action that began before another action in the past and probably continued after it= Just as I was getting into the house, I heard a terrible explosion.

SO/BECAUSE

Because (Reason): Because is a subordinating conjunction. It shows the cause.

He is the best student **because** he studies a lot.

(Result) (Reason)



I failed the exam because I didn't study hard.

So (Result): So is a coordinating conjunction. It shows the effect.

He studies a lot, **so** he is the best student.

(Reason) (Result)



I had a big breakfast so I'm not hungry now.

COMPERATIVES ADJECTIVES (-ER, MORE..THAN)

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (*larger, smaller, faster, and higher*). They are used in sentences where two nouns are compared, in this pattern:

Noun (subject) + verb + comparative adjective + *than* + noun (object).

- My house is **larger** than hers.
- She is **more intelligent** than she looks.

1. If a two-syllable adjective ends in y, -ple, -ble, -or ow use –er. = Happier.

2. Use either –er and more if the adjective ends in –ow, er, or –some = Handsomer, more handsome.

3. For two other adjectives expect those listed below use more = more famous.

4. Adjective with more than two syllables use more = more interesting

5. Irregular forms =

Good  better

Bad  worse

Little  less

Much  more

Many  more

Far  farther

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES (-EST, THE MOST)

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality (*the tallest, the smallest, the fastest, and the highest*). They are used in sentences where a subject is compared to a group of objects.

- This is the **smallest** box I've ever seen
- My sister is the **most beautiful** girl in her class.

1. If the adjective ends in y, change y to i and add –est = Happi**est**

2. Use either –est and the most if the adjective ends in –ow, er, or –some = the handsom**est**, the **most** handsome

3. For two other adjectives expect those listed below use most = the most famous.

4. Adjective with more than two syllables use most = the most intelligent

5. Irregular forms =

Good  the best

Bad  the worst

Little  the least

Much  the most

Many  the most

Far  the farthest