

COLLEGE OF NURSING

The FORTH STAGE

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What is the Past Continuous Tense?



- The past continuous tense, also known as the past progressive tense, is used to describe an ongoing action or event that was happening in the past.
- The past progressive describes an action that was in progress at a specific time in the past .it can be used to describe an action that started in the past and was interrupted by another action .also used for Two ongoing actions happening at the same time:

Form affirmative sentence

Subject + was/were + (verb) ing + complement .

I, He , She , It		Was
They , We , You		were

EX:

- 1- I was eating breakfast.
- 2- He was sleeping.
- 3- They were watching TV.

Form Interrogative sentence

- The question in the past continuous tense is used to ask about an action that was in progress at a specific time in the past. It is formed using
The following structure:

Form Interrogative sentence

☐ Wh (Q) + Was/were + subject + verb + -ing + complement ?

Ex:

1. What were you doing at 10 pm last night?
2. Where were they going when you saw them?
3. Why was she sleeping so soundly when you arrived?
4. I was sleeping when the phone rang.

Form Interrogative sentence

❑ Was/were + subject + verb + -ing + complement ?

Ex:

1-were you studying for your exam when I called ?

2- Was she cooking dinner when the power went out ?

Form negative sentence

Subject + was/were not + verb-ing + complement .

Ex :

1. he was not sleeping when you called me.
2. The children were not playing in the park.
3. She was not working on the project yesterday.

Conversation

- Nurse: Hello! How are you feeling today?
- Patient: I'm not feeling well. I have a lot of pain in my stomach.
- Nurse: I'm sorry to hear that. How long have you been feeling this pain?
- Patient: It started yesterday, and it's getting worse.
- Nurse: On a scale from 1 to 10, how bad is the pain?
- Patient: I'd say it's about an 8.
- Nurse: Okay, I'll let the doctor know right away. Have you eaten anything unusual recently?
- Patient: No, just my normal food.
- Nurse: Do you have any other symptoms, like fever or nausea?
- Patient: Yes, I've been feeling a little nauseous.
- Nurse: Alright, we'll check your vitals and the doctor will be here soon to examine you. Please try to relax, and let me know if the pain gets worse.
- Patient: Thank you.
- Nurse: You're welcome. We're here to help you.

Conversation

- Nurse: Good morning, Mr. Smith. How are you feeling today?
- Patient: Good morning. I'm feeling a little weak and tired.
- Nurse: I'm sorry to hear that. Are you in any pain?
- Patient: Yes, I have some pain in my chest. It's not very strong, but it's uncomfortable.
- Nurse: I understand. On a scale of 1 to 10, how bad is the pain?
- Patient: Maybe a 4 or 5. It's not terrible, but it's there.
- Nurse: Okay, I will let the doctor know. Have you had anything to eat today?
- Patient: No, I haven't eaten yet. I didn't feel hungry.
- Nurse: It's important to eat something. I can bring you a light meal if you like.
- Patient: That sounds good, thank you.
- Nurse: You're welcome. I'll also check your blood pressure now. Is that okay?
- Patient: Yes, go ahead.
- Nurse: Great, it will just take a minute.

Simple Present Tense

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Introduction

- The simple Present tense is used to describe actions, states of being, or general truths that are true in the present moment. It is often used to express habitual actions, routines, and permanent situations.

affirmative sentence

- **Regular verbs:**

Subject + base form (verb without -s) + complement .

- **Third person singular (he/she/it):**

Subject + base form + -s + complement .

Ex:

1- I work as a teacher.

2- The sun rises in the east.

3- She lives in a big house.

Adding s, es , or ies

- Adding -s, -es, or -ies to form the plural of nouns or the third-person singular form of verbs in English depends on specific spelling rules. Here's a breakdown:

1. Adding -s

For most words, simply add -s to make them plural or to change a verb to third-person singular:

Ex:

- Nouns: cat → cats, car → cars
- Verbs: play → plays, eat → eats

2. Adding -es

- Add -es when a word ends in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z:

Ex :

- Nouns: bus → buses, box → boxes, church → churches
- Verbs: fix → fixes, wash → washes

3. Changing -y to -ies

- When a word ends in a consonant + -y, change -y to -ies:

Ex:

- Nouns: baby → babies, city → cities
- Verbs: cry → cries, study → studies

4- If the word ends in a vowel + -y, just add -s

Ex:

toy → toys, play → plays).

Use the paper

▪ **Individual activity**

**Put the verb into the correct form,
positive.**

1-She _____ (live) in a small apartment, but she loves it.

2- We always _____ (go) to the beach on summer weekends.

3-The sun_____ (rise) in the east every morning, and it sets in the west every evening.



Form Interrogative Sentence

- The question form of the simple present tense is used to inquire about regular actions,
general truths, or habitual behaviors.
It's particularly useful for asking about routines and facts .

Form Interrogative Sentence

- To form a question in the simple present tense, use the following structure:

Do/Does + subject + base form of verb + complement ...?

- For third person singular subjects (he, she, it), use (does)
- For all other subjects, use (do) .

Ex:

1- Does he work as a teacher?

--Yes , he does

--No , he doesn't

2- Do we live in a small apartment?

-- Yes , we do

-- No , we don't