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Past present sentence

Participles! What is a participle? Learn participle definition and how to use Present Participle and Past Participle in English with examples and ESL worksheets. What is a Participle? What is a participle? A participle is a verbal that is used as an adjective and most often ends in -ing or -ed. They function as adjectives, thus participles modify nouns or pronouns. There are two participles: The present participle and the past participle. They can both be used as adjectives. The Present participle, always ending in -ing. Present participle examples: A crying baby The smiling girl is my sister. The past participles of all regular verbs end in -ed. For example: Harry has worked in this company for 5 years Irregular verbs, however, have various past participle endings – for instance, thrown, ridden, built, and gone Present Participle Present participle, always ending in -ing, is created from the form of a verb used with the verb to be (am, is, are, was, were, been) as an auxiliary verb (progressive tense). The Present participle is used: As a part of the continuous form of a verb They are playing football at the moment. He is reading a book. A crying baby The smiling girl is my sister. Mary is interested in reading books. After verbs of perception I saw them crossing the street. I could hear them playing in the garden. With the verbs: Spend & Waste: verb + time/money expression + present participle Don't waste time playing computer games! I've spent the whole weekend revising for my exam. With the verbs Catch & Find: verb + object + present participle (With catch, the participle always refers to an action which causes annoyance or anger. This is not the case with find, which is unemotional.) Don't let him catch you reading his letters. I found him sitting on a park bench reading a book. For two actions at the same time He left the room laughing. NOTE: You may be thinking that present participles look just like gerunds because they are verbs ending in -ing, but the big difference is that gerunds are used like nouns, while present participles are used as adjectives to modify nouns or pronouns. Past Participle The past participles of all regular verbs end in -ed. Irregular verbs, however, have various past participle endings – for instance, thrown, ridden, built, and gone. The Past Participle is used: A broken vase Spoken words cannot be revoked. With the auxiliary verb "have" to form the perfect aspect Harry has worked in this company for 5 years. When I came, he had left. With the verb "be" to form the passive This house was built in 1815. The book was given to me. To make one of the past forms for the modal verbs (modal auxiliaries). These forms use a modal + have + the past participle. The police could have charged them with threatening behaviour. I should have finished by the middle of the week. Used to replace a "subject+passive verb" construction She entered, accompanied by her daughters. Used after Want, Make, Have and Like+direct object I want this text translated by noon. He made his presence felt. Present Participle vs. Past Participle Learn the differences between present participle and past participle with examples. The present participle has an active meaning: He found the house burning. The past participle has a passive meaning: He found the house burned. The past participle is active in such examples: A retired teacher The fallen angels An escaped prisoner. The present participle is used to replace constructions of the type "subject+active verb": He opens the door and looks inside → Opening the door, he looks inside →. The past participle is used to replace constructions of the type "subject+passive verb": She entered and she was accompanied by her daughters → She entered, accompanied by her daughters. In nominative absolute constructions: The present participle is used if the absolute phrase is active: The weather being fine, nobody wanted to stay at home. The past participle is used if the absolute construction is passive: All things considered,/This done, I think we should start immediately. For other uses, see PAST (disambiguation) and The Past (disambiguation). Events that occurred before a given time point Everything is in the Past (Vassily Maximov, 1899). Look up past in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. The past is the set of all events that occurred before a given point in time.[1] The past is contrasted with and defined by the present and the future. The concept of the past is derived from the linear fashion in which human observers experience time, and is accessed through memory and recollection. In addition, human beings have recorded the past since the advent of written language.[2] The first known use of the word "past" was in the fourteenth century; it developed as the past participle of the middle English verb passen meaning "to pass." [3] Grammar In grammar, actions are classified according to one of the following twelve verb tenses: past (past, past continuous, past perfect, or past perfect continuous), present (present, present continuous, present perfect, or present perfect continuous), or future (future, future continuous, future perfect, or future perfect continuous).[4] The past tense refers to actions that have already happened. For example, "she is walking" refers to a girl who is currently walking (present tense), while "she walked" refers to a girl who was walking before now (past tense). The past continuous tense refers to actions that continued for a period of time, as in the sentence "she was walking," which describes an action that was still happening in a prior window of time to which a speaker is presently referring. The past perfect tense is used to describe actions that were already completed by a specific point in the past. For example, "she had walked" describes an action that took place in the past and was also completed in the past. The past perfect continuous tense refers to an action that was happening up until a particular point in the past but was completed.[4] It is different from the past perfect tense because the emphasis of past perfect continuous verbs is not on the action having been completed by the present moment, but rather on its having taken place actively over a time period before another moment in the past. The verb tense used in the sentence "She had been walking in the park regularly before I met her" is past perfect continuous because it describes an action ("walking") that was actively happening before a time when something else in the past was happening (when "I met her"). Depending on its usage in a sentence, "past" can be described using a variety of terms. Synonyms for "past" as an adjective include, "former," "bygone," "earlier," "preceding," and "previous." Synonyms for "past" as a noun include, "history," "background," "life story," and "biography." Synonyms of "past" as a preposition include, "in front of," "beyond," "by," and "in excess of." [5] Other uses The word "past" can also be used to describe the offices of those who have previously served in an organization, group, or event such as, "past president," or, "past champions." [6] "Past" can also refer to something or someone being at or in a position that is further than a particular point. [7] For instance, in the sentence, "I live on Fielding Road, just past the train station," the word "past" is used to describe a location (the speaker's residence) beyond a certain point (the train station). Alternatively, the sentence, "He ran past us at full speed," utilizes the concept of the past to describe the position of someone ("He") that is further than the speaker. The "past" is also used to define a time that is a certain number of minutes before or after a particular hour, as in "We left the party at half past twelve." [6] People also use "past" to refer to being beyond a particular biological age or phase of being, as in, "The boy was past the age of needing a babysitter," or, "I'm past caring about that problem." [6] The "past" is commonly used to refer to history, either generally or with regards to specific time periods or events, as in, "Past monarchs had absolute power to determine the law in contrast to many European Kings and Queens of today." Nineteenth-century British author Charles Dickens [8] created one of the best-known fictional personifications of the "past" in his short book, "A Christmas Carol." In the story, the Ghost of Christmas Past is an apparition that shows the main character, a cold-hearted and tight-fisted man named Ebenezer Scrooge, vignettes from his childhood and early adult life to teach him that joy does not necessarily come from wealth. [9] Fields of study The past is the object of study within such fields as time, history, archaeology, archaeoastronomy, chronology, geology, historical geology, historical linguistics, ontology, paleontology, paleobotany, paleoethnobotany, paleogeography, paleoclimatology, etymology and cosmology. See also History portal Wikiquote has quotations related to: Past Antiquarian Archaism Artifact Cultural heritage Flashback Historic preservation Memory Museum Nostalgia Past tense Recollection Retro style References ^ "past" (web article). Dictionary.com. Dictionary.com. Retrieved 25 June 2018. ^ Christian, David. "Record Keeping and History: How We Chronicle the Past" (web article). www.khanacademy.org. Khan Academy. Retrieved 25 June 2018. ^ Merriam-Webster (n.d.). "Past" (Web). Merram-Webster.com. Retrieved 24 July 2018. ^ a b (no author). "Verb tenses". English Oxford Living Dictionaries. Oxford University Press. Retrieved 25 June 2018. ^ (no author) (n.d.). "past" (Web). oxfordictionaries.com. English Oxford Living Dictionaries. Retrieved 27 August 2018. ^ a b c "past" (Web). Merriam-Webster.com. Merriam-Webster. Retrieved 27 August 2018. ^ "past" (Web). dictionary.cambridge.org. Cambridge.org. n.d. Retrieved 27 August 2018. ^ Collins, Philip (5 June 2018). "Charles Dickens" (Web). Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica, inc. Retrieved 27 August 2018. Retrieved from " Some of the most confusing tenses in the English language are the present perfect and past perfect. They become especially confusing when you have to identify which tense to use and which one is being used. So today, let's practice both of those tenses. Present perfect:The present perfect is formed by using 'has' or 'have' and the past participle of the verb. For example, "I have watched the movie" or "She has watched the movies."So when do you use the present perfect? That is a great question. We use the present perfect when we are talking about an event that started in the past and the event still has some influence in the present. This influence could be something that you have experienced in your life that still has an impact on your life. It could also be used for things that have changed over a time, or a task that was unfinished in the past and will be completed in the future. Let's take a look at each example:An experience: "I have been to India."Change over time: "Her English has improved since she joined EF English Live."An unfinished task: "He has not finished cleaning the house." All of these tasks started in the past, but something about them still applies in the present time. Something about them could change in the present or future.Past perfect:This is formed by combining 'had' with the past participle of the verb.The past perfect is very similar to the present perfect because the event also started in the past. However, the difference between the events is that the past perfect event also ended in the past. This can be used with a specified time. For example, "I had studied in China last year". This also implies the event happened a long time ago.This diagram may help to explain further.Also, a confusion that students tend to have is when they see 'have had' placed together in a sentence. For example, "I have had a cold". So is this the present perfect because of 'have', or is the past perfect because of 'had'? In order to identify the correct tense, always look at the first 'have' or 'had.' In this sentence, we first used 'have', therefore this sentence is the present perfect.Related guide: ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR YOUR CV.Image: Alejandro Escamilla. Woman in red cardigan: People do get their tenses of a verb confused. Making sure that the verb is in the same tense all the way through a document or a letter or an email.If you read it to yourself afterwards you'd realise that it was in the wrong tense because we don't speak in the wrong tenses we just write it in the wrong tenses.Male in hi-viz jacket: Past, present and future tenses are important because we may use the term say 'there is wear' in a component.So we'll have a look maybe it might last a bit longer so we'll leave it but if it's already worn then we will have to change it.Chef: Yesterday I cooked rice.Today I am cooking rice.Tomorrow I will cook rice again. I'm always cooking rice.Being able to speak about the past, present or future will really enhance the way you are able to relay information to others.Past, present or future includes:-The use of present simple; present continuous for present and future; past simple; past continuous; future simple; 'going to' He HAS WRITTEN ten letters before breakfast.He wrote ten letters before breakfast.Which one is correct ? Only first sentence or both are correct'before breakfast' indicates the time the letters were written. You can't say when the action took place in a sentence in the present perfect.Only the second one in correct.CJ Advanced English Grammar Course Download 500+ English Phrases Passive Voice: Definition In the active voice, the subject of the sentence DOES the action: John painted the house last week. Subject / verb / object In the passive voice, the subject of the sentence RECEIVES the action. The house was painted last week. Subject / verb Notice that the object of the active sentence (house) became the subject of the passive sentence. Passive Voice: Use The passive voice is used when We do not know who did the action Example: The documents were stolen. (we don't know who stole the documents) The receiver of the action is more important Example: The pyramids were built nearly 5,000 years ago by the ancient Egyptians. (we want to emphasize "pyramids" more than "ancient Egyptians") Passive Voice: Form To change an active voice sentence to a passive voice sentence: Make the object of the active sentence into the subject of the passive sentence. Use the verb "to be" in the same tense as the main verb of the active sentence. Use the past participle of the main verb of the active sentence. Here are some active and passive voice examples to help! Active: People drink champagne on New Year's Eve. Passive: Champagne is drunk on New Year's Eve. Active: Chefs use these machines to mix the ingredients. Passive: These machines are used to mix the ingredients. Active: They renovated the restaurant in 2004. Passive: The restaurant was renovated in 2004. Active: The teachers informed the students that the class had been cancelled. Passive Voice: Present in the present, the passive voice uses the verb's is and are + past participle of the main verb. The passive voice present is often used to describe: Processes First the apples are picked, then they are cleaned, and finally they're packed and shipped to the market. General thoughts, opinions, and beliefs New York is considered the most diverse city in the U.S. It is believed that Amelia Earhart's plane crashed in Pacific Ocean. Hungarian is seen as one of the world's most difficult languages to learn. Skin cancers are thought to be caused by excessive exposure to the sun. Passive Voice: Past In the past, the passive voice uses the verb's was and were + past participle of the main verb. The passive voice past is often used to describe: Events in history George Washington was elected president in 1788. Crimes / Accidents Two people were killed in a drive-by shooting on Friday night. Ten children were injured when part of the school roof collapsed.as well as in many other situations when the person who did the action is unknown or unimportant.

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