

Monday

Objective: I will be able to use past progressive/continuous tense in my writing.

Last week, we learned about simple past, present, and future tenses. We also learned about the present progressive tense. Today we are going to learn the past progressive tense.

Actions Interrupted

Has someone ever interrupted you in the middle of something? Maybe you were reading, and your little brother came in and begged to play? Maybe you were playing a video game, and your mom called for you to come down to dinner? When you are completing an action but get interrupted, we use the past progressive tense.

In this lesson, we'll look at the past progressive tense and some examples of how you use them and what it's not.

Review:

First of all, let's look at the following sentences and find the verb in each sentence.

1. Jeannie remembered to make her bed this morning.
2. Jake walks to school everyday.

The verb in the first sentence is *remembered*, and the verb in the second sentence is *walks*. A verb is a word that shows an action or a state of being.

So, what is the past progressive tense? The **past progressive tense** is used to talk about activities that happen over a period of time in the past. They need the suffix "ing" at the end of the base word, which is called **the present participle**. They also follow the helping verb, "to be" in the past. Let's look at some examples.

- We went swimming all day yesterday.

"Went swimming" is in the past progressive tense. It describes an event that happened across an entire day, not just one moment. It uses the past tense verb of "to be" ("went") and adds "ing" to the verb (swim).

- The band was playing hit songs the whole concert.

"Was playing" is also in the past progressive, since it uses "was", "ing", and describes what the band did across the entirety of the concert.

- It was raining outside when she woke up.

"Was raining" helps to set the stage for what happens next. It helps to describe the scene. It uses the helping verb ("was") with the present participle ("raining").

Remember, the past progressive tense uses this format:

- I was + ing verb
- He was + ing verb
- She was +ing verb
- It was + ing verb
- They were + ing verb

Exercise:

The past progressive is used to describe an action that was occurring at the same time as another past action.

- *Yesterday I **was walking** to school when you **saw** me.*
(simultaneous actions: **was walking** and **saw**)

The past progressive tense describes what was in the process of happening when another event occurs. It sets the stage for other events to happen. In this lesson, we'll look at the past progressive tense and when to use it.

Use the verb suggestion to complete the sentence with an appropriate phrase expressing an interrupted action:

1. I (watch) _____ when her boss called with a job offer.
2. My friends (play) _____ when they felt the earthquake.
3. When I walked in the door, they children (study) _____.
4. We (eat) _____ when we heard the news.
5. My parents (travel) _____ when I telephoned that I was pregnant.

Use of the Past Progressive in Writing

Put the following verbs into the past simple:

Thomas _____ (live) in the small town of Brington. Thomas _____ (love) walking through the beautiful forest that surrounded Brington. One evening, he _____ (take) his

umbrella and _____ (go) for a walk in the woods. He _____ (meet) an old man named Frank. Frank _____ (tell) Thomas that, if he _____ (want) to become rich, he should invest in a little-known stock called Microsoft. Thomas _____ (think) Frank _____ (be) foolish because Microsoft _____ (be) a computer stock. Everybody _____ (know) that computers _____ (be) just a passing fad. At any rate, Frank _____ (insist) that Thomas _____ (be) wrong. Frank _____ (draw) a wonderful graph of future possibilities. Thomas _____ (begin) thinking that maybe Frank _____ (understand) stocks. Thomas _____ (decide) to buy some of these stocks. The next day, he _____ (go) to the stock broker's and _____ (buy) \$1,000 worth of Microsoft stock. That _____ (be) in 1986. Today, that \$1,000 is worth more than \$250,000!

Improve the Story

Insert the following past continuous fragments into the above story to improve the writing:

- As Frank was drawing the graph, ...
- ... while he was walking to work,
- it was raining, so...
- While they were discussing the stock, ...
- When he was returning from his walk, ...
- As he was walking through the woods,

Written Exercise

1. Write a description of an important day in your life. Include the most important events that occurred during that day in the past simple. Once you have written the important events using the past simple, try to include a description of what was happening at some of the specific moments when those events occurred to provide more details.
2. Write out a few questions about your important day. Make sure to include a few questions in the past continuous. For example, "What was I doing when I found out about the job?"

Please complete the following worksheets.

Past Progressive Practice

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the past progressive tense of the verbs provided.

Ex. They were standing (stand) on the corner when I saw them.

1. The sun _____ (shine) when I woke up this morning.
2. It _____ (rain) when I left the office.
3. I _____ (eat) dinner when you called me.
4. She got very sick while she _____ (travel) overseas.
5. Martin _____ (work) in the garden when it started to rain.
6. I _____ (cook) dinner when the phone rang.
7. Mr. Johnson cut himself while he _____ (shave).
8. She fell asleep while she _____ (watch) the movie.
9. Andrea broke her ankle when she _____ (skate).
10. I saw a bad accident while I _____ (drive) home.
11. She found a ten dollar bill while she _____ (walk) home.
12. They _____ (speed) when the accident happened.
13. The baby _____ (sleep) when we got home from the party.
14. She broke a plate while she _____ (do) the dishes.
15. When you called, I _____ (take) a shower.
16. David met his neighbors while he _____ (move) into his new apartment.

Past Progressive Tense VS. Simple Past Tense

Directions: Read each situation below and answer the following questions. Use your imagination to answer the questions in the simple past.

Ex. Dan was walking to work when it started to rain.

What was Dan doing when it started to rain? He was walking to work.

What did Dan do when it started to rain? He opened his umbrella and ran to the bus stop.

1. Maryann was writing a letter to her boyfriend when the electricity went out.

What was Maryann doing when the lights went out?

What did Maryann do when the lights went out?

2. Brenda was cooking dinner when she saw a mouse on the kitchen floor.

What was Brenda doing when she saw the mouse?

What did Brenda do when she saw the mouse?

3. Last week Andrew was having coffee with his beautiful new secretary when his wife came into the café.

What was Andrew doing when his wife came into the café?

What did Andrew do when his wife came into the café?

4. Kevin was painting the house when he fell off the ladder.

What was Kevin doing when he fell off the ladder?

What did Kevin do when he fell off the ladder?

5. I was walking to work when I saw the car accident.

What were you doing when you saw the accident?

What did you do when you saw the accident?

Tuesday

Objective: I will be able to identify figurative language in writings.

Today, we are going to learn about some of the figurative language that are commonly used in writings. We will look at the definition of these literary devices and try to identify them in poems.

Figurative and Literal Language

Literally: words function exactly as defined

The car is blue.

He caught the football.

Figuratively: figure out what it means

I've got your back.

You're a doll.

Figures of Speech

Simile

Comparison of two things using "like" or "as."

Examples

The metal twisted **like** a ribbon.

She is **as** sweet **as** candy.

However, using "like" or "as" doesn't make a simile. A comparison must be made.

Not a Simile: *I like pizza.*

Simile: *The moon is like a pizza.*

Metaphor

Two things are compared **without** using "like" or "as."

Examples

All the world **is** a stage.

Men **are** dogs.

She has a stone heart.

Personification

Giving human traits to objects or ideas.

Examples

The sunlight danced.

Water on the lake shivers.

The streets are calling me.

Hyperbole

Exaggerating to show strong feeling or effect.

Examples

I will love you forever.

My house is a million miles from here.

She'd kill me.

Please complete the following worksheet.

Name: _____

Figurative Language Worksheet 1

Directions: Read the lines of poetry. Slashes represent line breaks. Figure out which technique is being used: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, or personification. In the boxes, explain how you figured out your answer. It is possible that more than one technique is being used. If you can, explain each.

1. Like burnt-out torches by a sick man's bed

Which technique is being used?

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

2. Drip—hiss—drip—hiss fall the raindrops / on the oaken log which burns, and steams,
and smokes the ceiling beams. / Drip—hiss—the rain never stops.

Which technique is being used?

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

3. When the stars threw down their spears, / And water'd heaven with their tears,

Which technique is being used?

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

4. The moon was a ghostly galleon tossed upon cloudy seas,
The road was a ribbon of moonlight over the purple moor,

Which technique is being used?

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

5. I do not care to talk to you although / Your speech evokes a thousand sympathies,

Which technique is being used?

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

6. The sun was shining on the sea, / Shining with all his might:

Which technique is being used?

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

7. The leaves are little yellow fish / swimming in the river.

Which technique is being used?

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

8. The old clock down in the parlor / Like a sleepless mourner grieves,

Which technique is being used?

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

9. By the lakes that thus outspread / Their lone waters, lone and dead / Their sad waters, sad and chilly

Which technique is being used?

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

10. Fame is a bee. / It has a song -- / It has a sting --

Which technique is being used?

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

Wednesday

Objectives: I will be able to make proper use of future continuous.

Monday, we learned about past progressive/continuous tense. Verb tense tells us when an action takes place. Today we are going to learn about future progressive tense.

The future progressive is usually used to describe an action that will occur at the same time as another future action. To form the future progressive tense, use this formula: *will be* + present participle.

Tomorrow I *will be walking* to school when you *see* me.
(simultaneous actions: *will be walking* and *see*)

Notice how the verb *see* is in the present tense, not the future tense. When people talk about future simultaneous actions, usually one verb is in the **future progressive** and the other is in the **simple present**.

Examples of the Future Progressive Tense

Here are some examples of the future progressive tense (shaded):

- The Moscow State Circus **will be performing** in Cheltenham for the next 3 weeks.
- We **will be celebrating** like Kings if it works.

You can also have a negative version:

- The Moscow State Circus **will not be performing** in Cheltenham for the next 3 weeks.
- We **will not be celebrating** like Kings if it fails.

And the question version:

- **Will the Moscow State Circus be performing** in Cheltenham for the next 3 weeks?
- **Will we be celebrating** like Kings if it works?

Please complete the following worksheets.

Future progressive tense

Fill in the blanks with the future then with the future progressive form of the verb.

1. My uncle will work (*work*) as a lawyer.
My uncle will be working (*work*) as a lawyer.
2. Jay _____ (*play*) board games with his sister.
Jay _____ (*play*) board games with his sister.
3. In Ohio, the governor _____ (*choose*) to change the law.
In Ohio, the governor _____ (*choose*) to change the law.
4. Morgan and Connie _____ (*buy*) a new house.
Morgan and Connie _____ (*buy*) a new house.
5. The entire family _____ (*go*) to the graduation party.
The entire family _____ (*go*) to the graduation party.
6. Their hamster _____ (*run*) in the wheel.
Their hamster _____ (*run*) in the wheel.
7. My brother _____ (*celebrate*) his anniversary.
My brother _____ (*celebrate*) his anniversary.
8. The teacher _____ (*ask*) the students to review for the quiz.
The teacher _____ (*ask*) the students to review for the quiz.
9. Lily's parents _____ (*study*) French and Spanish.
Lily's parents _____ (*study*) French and Spanish.
10. Jeff and Melissa _____ (*dance*) at the wedding.
Jeff and Melissa _____ (*dance*) at the wedding.

The Future is what will happen.
I will play tennis.

The Future progressive is what will be happening
(will + "to be" + ing)
I will be playing tennis.



Future progressive tense

Fill in the blanks with the future then with the future progressive form of the verb.

1. My dad will make (*make*) hamburgers on Fridays.
My dad will be making (*make*) hamburgers on Fridays.
2. Owen _____ (*work*) in an office.
Owen _____ (*work*) in an office.
3. At school, the workers _____ (*feed*) the students.
At school, the workers _____ (*feed*) the students.
4. Justin and Casey _____ (*eat*) pizza and chips.
Justin and Casey _____ (*eat*) pizza and chips.
5. We _____ (*leave*) for the play.
We _____ (*leave*) for the play.
6. Our pet turtle _____ (*swim*) in a lake.
Our pet turtle _____ (*swim*) in a lake.
7. My friend _____ (*lose*) the big match.
My friend _____ (*lose*) the big match.
8. Ben and Carrie _____ (*watch*) a lot of television.
Ben and Carrie _____ (*watch*) a lot of television.
9. His mom _____ (*type*) often for her job.
His mom _____ (*type*) often for her job.
10. Jason _____ (*want*) to visit his best friend.
Jason _____ (*want*) to visit his best friend.

The Future is what will happen.
I will play tennis.

The Future progressive is what will be happening
(will + "to be" + ing)
I will be playing tennis.



Thursday

Objectives:

I will be able to use my reading comprehension skills to answer questions.

I will be able to identify the figurative language in a poem.

Today, we are going to review some of the figurative language that are commonly used in writings. You will look at the definition of these literary devices and try to identify them in a poem.

Figurative and Literal Language

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He caught the football.

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Men **are** dogs.

She has a stone heart.

Personification

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Examples

The sunlight danced.

Water on the lake shivers.

The streets are calling me.

Hyperbole

Exaggerating to show strong feeling or effect.

Examples

I will love you forever.

My house is a million miles from here.

She'd kill me.

Directions: Read the following poem and respond to the questions to the best of your ability. Answer the questions completely.

Sketch

By Carl Sandburg

The shadows of the ships
Rock on the crest
In the low blue lustre
Of the tardy and the soft inrolling tide.

A long brown bar at the dip of the sky
Puts an arm of sand in the span of salt.

The lucid and endless wrinkles
Draw in, lapse and withdraw.
Wavelets crumble and white spent bubbles
Wash on the floor of the beach.

Rocking on the crest
In the low blue lustre
Are the shadows of the ships.

Questions:

1. Identify an example of personification: explain what is being personified and how.
2. Identify an example of hyperbole: explain how it is exaggerated.
3. Identify an example of metaphor: explain which two things are being compared.
4. What action is described in the third stanza of the poem?

Friday

Objective: I will be able to make use of past, present, and future progressive tense and use the correct form of the verb.

On Monday and Wednesday, we learned about the past and future progressive tenses. Now, let's review the present progressive tense.

The present progressive tense indicates continuing action, something going on now. This tense is formed with the helping "to be" verb, in the present tense, plus the present participle of the verb (with an **-ing** ending):

Examples:

I **am walking** to school right now. (current action)

Most days we **are walking** to school when you **see** us. (simultaneous actions: *are walking* and *see*)

I **am buying** all my family's holiday gifts early this year.

She **is working** through the holiday break.

Progressive Tenses (A.K.A. the Continuous Tenses)

Progressive tenses are used to discuss ongoing or continuing actions. They can also be used to talk about an action that is, was, or will be occurring at the same time as another action. The progressive tenses use a form of the verb *to be* plus the present participle of the verb.

Progressive Tenses		
Present Progressive	Past Progressive	Future Progressive
<i>am walking</i>	<i>was walking</i>	<i>will be walking</i>
<i>am eating</i>	<i>was eating</i>	<i>will be eating</i>

Please complete the following worksheets.

Past, present and future

Rewrite the verbs in the correct column
(Past/ Present/ Future)

becomes	built	caught
is joining	will start	will be exploring
sees	was doing	take
is lifting	talked	will be watching
was diving	will look	was running
is wanting	will be thinking	will meet

Past tense and past progressive:
I watched.
I was watching.

Present tense and present progressive:
I watch.
I am watching.

Future tense and future progressive:
I will watch.
I will be watching.

Past	Present	Future
talked	is lifting	will meet



Progressive verb tenses

Write the past, present, and future progressive forms of the verb.

Hint:
“Progressive” and “Continuous”
tenses are the same.

Verb	Past progressive	Present progressive	Future progressive
play	was playing	is playing	will be playing
write			
remember			
think			
stop			
keep			
hurt			
listen			
take			
see			
have			
say			
become			

Progressive verb tenses

Write the past, present, and future progressive forms of the verb.

Hint:
“Progressive” and “Continuous”
tenses are the same.

Verb	Past progressive	Present progressive	Future progressive
play	was playing	is playing	will be playing
run			
eat			
swim			
dance			
move			
make			
forget			
call			
drive			
walk			
go			
clean			