

Theme 6

Lesson 26:

Progressive Forms

- Every verb has **present, past, and future** tenses.
- Every verb also has **progressive forms** for each tense. The progressive forms of verbs show **continuous, or ongoing action**.
- To form the present progressive, use the **present tense of *to be* (*am, is, are*)** before the verb. Then **add *-ing*** to the present tense verb.

Present Progressive

I **am flying**.

She **is flying**.

They **are flying**.

Progressive Forms

- The **past progressive** form tells about a past action that was ongoing or continuous.
- To form the past progressive, use the **past tense of *to be* (*was, were*)** before the verb. Then **add *-ing*** to the present tense verb.

Past Progressive

I **was flying**.

He **was flying**.

We **were flying**.

- The **future progressive** form tells about an action that will be ongoing or continuous in the future.
- To form the future progressive, use the **future tense** of *to be* (*will be*) before the verb. Then **add -ing** to the present tense verb.

Future Progressive

I will be flying.

You will be flying.

They will be flying.

Contractions

- **Contractions** are words made by combining two words and omitting some letters.
- An **apostrophe** replaces the missing letters.
- Many contractions combine pronouns and verbs.

<i>I am</i> = I'm	<i>I have</i> = I've	<i>we will</i> = we'll
<i>you are</i> = you're	<i>you have</i> = you've	<i>you will</i> = you'll
<i>she is</i> or <i>has</i> = she's	<i>he had</i> = he'd	<i>she would</i> = she'd
<i>they are</i> = they're	<i>they had</i> = they'd	<i>they shall</i> = they'll

Contractions

- Contractions and possessive pronouns are often confused.
- The **possessive pronouns** *your*, *their*, *its* and *whose* do not need an apostrophe because they are not contractions.

Possessive Pronouns	Contractions
<i>your</i> = belonging to you	<i>you're</i> = you are
<i>their</i> = belonging to them	<i>they're</i> = they are
<i>its</i> = belonging to it	<i>it's</i> = it is or it has
<i>whose</i> = belonging to whom	<i>who's</i> = who is or who has

- Some contractions are formed by combining a verb with the word *not*. In these contractions, the apostrophe replaces the *o* in *not*.

<i>do not</i> = don't	<i>does not</i> = doesn't	<i>can not</i> = can't
<i>could not</i> = couldn't	<i>has not</i> = hasn't	<i>have not</i> = haven't
<i>was not</i> = wasn't	<i>were not</i> = weren't	<i>should not</i> = shouldn't

Adverbs

- An **adverb** modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
- Adverbs tell *how, when, where, how often, how much, and to what extent*.

The boy laughed **quietly**. (*how*)

Ben looked **everywhere** for his missing notebook. (*where*)

She rang the doorbell **twice**. (*how often*)

I was **extremely** late this morning. (*to what extent*)

Comparing with Adverbs

- To form the comparative of adverbs ending in *-ly*, add **more** or **less**.
I can see **more clearly** with glasses than without them.
- To form the superlative of adverbs ending in *-ly*, add **most** or **least**.
Dad runs the **most rapidly** of all the runners in his club.

- Do not use more than one **negative** in a sentence.
- Do not use a **negative** in a sentence with any of these adverbs: *scarcely, hardly, barely*.

Incorrect: My team did not score no points in the game.

Correct: My team did not score any points in the game.

Correct: My team scored no points in the game.

Incorrect: I had such a big breakfast that I cannot hardly eat lunch.

Correct: I had such a big breakfast that I can hardly eat lunch.

Quotation Marks and Colons

Direct Quotations

- A **direct quotation** is a person's exact words just as they are spoken.
- A direct quotation is always set off from the rest of the sentence by commas, a question mark, or an exclamation point.
- Begin the first word in a direct quotation with an uppercase letter and quotation marks. Periods and commas are always placed inside quotation marks.
Carlos said, "I think I can find the book."
- Question marks and exclamation points are placed inside quotation marks if the quote itself is a question or the quote is said with exclamation.
"Can you do anything?" asked Cherie.
- If a period would normally end the direct quotation, but more words follow the quotation in that same sentence, the period becomes a comma.
"A new family moved in next door," said Sarah.

Quotation Marks and Colons

Divided Quotations

- A **divided quotation** is when a speaker tag interrupts a direct quotation. An example of a speaker tag is *he said*. When a speaker tag interrupts a direct quotation, it should be set off by commas. All other direct quotations rules still apply to punctuation and capitalization.
"I'm thinking of the planets," said Eva, "and if they have water."

Colons

- **Use a colon** after a statement to introduce a list or series.
Buy these items at the grocery store: milk, eggs, and bread.
- **Do not use a colon** immediately after a verb or preposition.
When you go to the store, buy milk, eggs, and bread.
- **Use a colon** after the greeting of a formal or business letter.
Dear Senator Smith:
I am writing to tell you of a problem in our...

Progressive Forms; Contractions

- To make the **present progressive**, use the appropriate present tense of *to be*. Then add *-ing* to the present tense verb.
- To make the **past progressive**, use the appropriate past tense of *to be*. Then add *-ing* to the present tense verb.
- To make the **future progressive**, use the appropriate future tense of *to be*. Then add *-ing* to the present tense verb.

Adverbs; Quotation Marks and Colons

- An **adverb** modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
- When comparing with adverbs, use *-er* or *more* to compare two actions or descriptions. Use *-est* or *most* to show that one action or description has more of its quality than any other. Do not use double negatives!

- A **direct quotation** is always set off from the rest of the sentence by commas, a question mark, or an exclamation point.
- Periods and commas are **always** placed inside quotation marks. Question marks and exclamation points are placed inside quotation marks if the quote itself is a question or an exclamation.
- Use a **colon** to introduce a list if it does **not** immediately follow a verb.

Contractions are words that are formed by combining two words. An apostrophe replaces the missing letter or letters.