

English Workbook
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Parts of Speech

Verb Tenses by Example

Conditionals by Example

Parts of Speech

- a) **Noun:** person, place, thing, or idea.

- b) **Pronoun:** used in place of a noun in a sentence.

- c) **Verb:** expresses an action or state of being.

- d) **Adjective:** Describes a noun or a pronoun.

- e) **Article:** special group of adjectives, a, an, the.

- f) **Adverb:** describes a verb, or adjective.

- g) **Preposition:** combines with a noun or pronoun to form a phrase that describes something else in the sentence (prepositional phrase).

- h) **Conjunction:** joins together single words or groups of words in a sentence.

- i) **Interjection:** Expresses strong feeling or emotion.

Verb Tenses

- I. Simple present: states a fact that is currently true.
 - a. I play tennis at the tennis court.
 - b. >
- II. Present perfect: action that occurred sometime before the current time, but not at a specific time.
 - a. I have played tennis at this tennis court before.
 - b. >
- III. Present continuous: action that is currently happening and is continuing to happen.
 - a. I am playing tennis right now.
 - b. >
- IV. Present perfect continuous: action that is currently happening and began happening at a specific time in the past.
 - a. I have been playing tennis for 2 hours.
 - b. >
- V. Simple past: something that happened in the past at a specific time.
 - a. I played tennis at the court yesterday.
 - b. >
- VI. Past perfect: something that happened in the past before another event in the past.
 - a. I had played tennis already today when my friend arrived.
 - b. >
- VII. Past continuous: something that was happening in the past when another event occurred during it.
 - a. I was playing tennis yesterday when my friend arrived at the court.
 - b. >
- VIII. Past perfect continuous: action that was happening in the past when another past action interrupted it.
 - a. I had been playing for 2 hours already when my friend arrived.
 - b. >
- IX. Simple future using "going to": states a pre-planned action or event.
 - a. I am going to play tennis at 2 this afternoon.
 - b. >
- X. Simple future using "will": statement that an event will occur in the future. Used with plans made "on the spot," or to agree to a suggested plan.
 - a. I will play tennis at 2 this afternoon.
 - b. >
- XI. Future perfect: states that a future action will occur before another future action occurs.
 - a. I will have played tennis already when my friend arrives.
 - b. >
- XII. Future continuous: states a future action or event that will be occurring when another action or event happens during it.
 - a. I will be playing tennis when you arrive.
 - b. >
- XIII. Future perfect continuous: states an action that starts at a specific time in the future before another future event happens during it.
 - a. I will have been playing tennis for 2 hours when you arrive.
 - b. >

I. Simple present: states a fact that is currently true.

a. I play tennis at the tennis court.

b. >

c. >

II. Present perfect: action that occurred sometime before the current time, but not at a specific time.

a. **I have played tennis at this tennis court before.**

b. >

c. >

III. Present continuous: action that is currently happening and is continuing to happen.

a. I am playing tennis right now.

b. >

c. >

IV. Present perfect continuous: action that is currently happening and began happening at a specific time in the past.

a. I have been playing tennis for 2 hours.

b. >

c. >

V. Simple past: something that happened in the past at a specific time.

a. I played tennis at the court yesterday.

b. >

c. >

VI. Past perfect: something that happened in the past before another event in the past.

a. I had played tennis already today when my friend arrived.

b. >

c. >

VII. Past continuous: something that was happening in the past when another event occurred during it.

- a. I was playing tennis yesterday when my friend arrived at the court.
- b. >
- c. >

VIII. Past perfect continuous: action that was happening in the past when another past action interrupted it.

a. I had been playing for 2 hours already when my friend arrived.

b. >

c. >

IX. Simple future using "going to": states a pre-planned action or event.

- a. I am going to play tennis at 2 this afternoon.
- b. >
- c. >

X. Simple future using "will": statement that an event will occur in the future. Used with plans made "on the spot," or to agree to a suggested plan.

a. I will play tennis at 2 this afternoon.

b. >

c. >

XI. Future perfect: states that a future action will occur before another future action occurs.

- a. I will have played tennis already when my friend arrives.
- b. >
- c. >

XII. Future continuous: states a future action or event that will be occurring when another action or event happens during it.

a. I will be playing tennis when you arrive.

b. >

c. >

XIII. Future perfect continuous: states an action that starts at a specific time in the future before another future event happens during it.

a. I will have been playing tennis for 2 hours when you arrive.

b. >

c. >

Conditionals

True in the present, Zero Conditional: If + [present simple], [present simple]

If I have enough time, then I play tennis as much as I can.

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True in the future, First Conditional: If + [present simple], will + [infinitive]

If I go to the court this Friday, then I will speak English with my friends.

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Untrue in the present / future, Second Conditional: If + [past simple], would ...

If I had enough time, then I would play tennis every day.

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Untrue in the past, Third Conditional: If + [past perfect], would have + [past participle]

If I had had enough time, then I would have played tennis last Friday.

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Untrue, contrary to fact in the present:

If I were playing tennis now, then I wouldn't be getting my work done.

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Untrue, contrary to fact in the future:

If I were you, I would join the tennis club.

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Untrue, contrary to fact in the past:

If I had studied, then I would have passed the test.

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Continuous verb form:

It is raining right now, so I won't go for a run.

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