

POWER POINT PRESENTATION

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Unit-1 Present –continuous tense

English Grammar in use (Fourth Edition)

- Raymond Murphy

Structure of sentence:

Main verb: present participle (base form of verb+ing) e.g eating, drinking

Auxiliary verb : “ is, am ,are “

Positive sentences:

➤ **Subject + auxiliary verb + main verb**

- **Examples:**
- **I am washing my clothes.**
- **You are eating some food.**

Negative sentences:

- **Subject +auxiliary verb+ NOT + main verb**
- **Examples:**
- **They are not playing cricket.**
- **She is not laughing.**

3) The present continuous is used with today/this week/this year etc.

- ❖ She is working hard this year.
- ❖ They are not going to party today.
- ❖ I am reading 'Oliver Twist' this week.
- ❖ We are studying chemistry and biology this semester.

4) We use the present continuous when we talk about changes, developments and trends, especially with these;

Get change, become, increase, rise, fall, grow, improve, begin, start

- ❖ The growing number of visitors is damaging the foot paths.
- ❖ I'm beginning to realise how difficult it is to be a teacher.

Unit-2 Present Simple

There are two basic structures for the present simple.

1. Positive sentences

Subject + Main verb

For eg- **Birds Fly**

They Run

Sunita walks

2. Negative and question sentences

Subject + Auxiliary do/does + main verb for eg.

Subject	Auxiliary verb		Main verb	
I,You,we,they			like	Coffee
He,She,it	-		Likes	Coffee
I,you,we,they	Do	Not	Like	Coffee
He,she,it	Does	Not	Like	Coffee
Do	I,you, we,they		Like	Coffee
Does	He,she,it		Like	coffee

From the above table, notice the following points

- ❖ **There is no auxiliary verb in positive sentences.**
- ❖ **We conjugate the main verb by adding ‘ s’ to the third person singular. (He/she, it).**
- ❖ **For negative sentence, we insert ‘not’ between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.**
- 1) **We use the present simple to describe things that are always true or situations that exist now and as far as we know, will go on for unlimited period of time.**
- ❖ **It takes me five minutes to get to school.**
- ❖ **Trees grow more quickly in summer than in winter.**
- ❖ **Liz plays the violin brilliantly.**

2) We use the present simple to talk about habits or things that happen on a regular basis.

❖ I leave work at 5:30 most days.

❖ Each July we go to Turkey for a holiday.

3) We use present simple to describe something that we regularly do at a particular time.

❖ We usually watch the news on TV at 9:00 pm

4) We use do/does to mark a question and negative sentences:

❖ Where do you come from?

❖ Does she drive?

❖ Do they play cricket?

❖ Rice doesn't grow in old climates.

❖ They do not consider him to be extremely fortunate.

5) The simple present tense is used when we do things by saying something for example:

- ❖ I promise to keep my words.
- ❖ What do you suggest I do?
- ❖ I apologise for my mistake.

Unit-3

Present continuous and present simple comparison

Present Continuous	Simple present
<p>1) We use present continuous to talk about particular actions or events that have not ended at the time of speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ The car isn't starting again.❖ A: who are you phoning? B: I am trying to get through to job. <p>2) Use the present continuous for temporary situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ The airlines currently is issuing half price for one month only.❖ Because of the present threat of war, the best qualified people are leaving the country.	<p>We use the present simple to talk about habits or things that happen on a regular basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Frank collects stamps in his spare time.❖ My mother closes all the doors and windows before she goes to bed.❖ Philip is an excellent linguist the speaks six languages frequently.

I always do	I'm always doing
<p>I always do = I do it everytime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ I always play cricket with Rohit.❖ I always go to work by car.❖ I always know when she wishes me to bring her something.	<p>I'm always doing = I do it very often = More than normal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ I am always losing things.❖ He is always complaining.

Unit- 4

Present continuous and present simple

There are some verbs which are not normally used in the present continuous. Like, want, need, prefer, know, realize suppose, understand, believe remember, belong, fit, contain consist see.

- ❖ I need some ice.
- ❖ He wants ice-cream
- ❖ He enjoys playing piano.
- ❖ I realize my mistake.
- ❖ This dress fits me perfectly.
- ❖ The jar contains milk.

Use of think

When ‘think’ means we give your opinion we do not use continuous form:

- ❖ I think she should leave the country.
- ❖ What do you think of Rohit?

When “think” means consider- we can use the present continuous form:

- ❖ I ‘am thinking about marrying Susan.
- ❖ They are thinking of leaving this place.

We normally use the present simple form with these verbs:

- ❖ I can see Rohit standing at the gate.
- ❖ The soup tastes good.
- ❖ I can hear a strange noise (can often use)

Compare

She is stubborn to follow the advice of her parents	Why is he is being stubborn.
He is stubborn generally	She isn’t usually like that at the moment she is stubborn.

Unit- 5

Past Simple

In the past simple, we use the second form of the verb and the past of the (was/were) there are two basic structures for the past simple tense:

1. Positive sentences

Subject + main verb (Past simple)

For eg – I went to school

You worked very hard.

2. Negative and question sentences

2.1 Subject+did+not+mainverb

- She did not go with me

- We did not work yesterday

2.2 Did + Subject+Mainverb

- Did you go to London?

- Did they work at home?

From the above notice the following points-

- The main verb is conjugated in the past simple, invariable- ed (or irregular)
 - For question sentences, we exchange the subject and the auxiliary verb
 - For negative and question sentences the main verb is in basic form.
- 1) We use the past simple when we want to indicate that something happened at a specific time in the past.
- ❖ She arrived at Kennedy Airport at 2'o clock this morning.
 - ❖ Zane left just a five minutes ago.
 - ❖ Jim decided to continue the course, even though it was proving very difficult.

2) We use the past simple for situations that existed for a period of time in the past, but not now:

- ❖ When I was younger, I played badminton for my local team.
- ❖ The pharaohs ruled Egypt for thousands of years.

3) In question and negative, we used did/didn't +infinitive (enjoy/see/go)

- ❖ I didn't shave today.
- ❖ When did you arrive in Britain?
- ❖ They didn't invite us to the party.
- ❖ How did you travel?

4) Do not use 'did' in negative and questions with was/were.

- ❖ Was the weather good when you were on holiday?
- ❖ I was angry because Rohit lost my pen.

5) We also use the past simple to talk about how long something went on for if the action or event is no longer going on:

- ❖ I stayed with my grandparents for six months.
- ❖ He spent some time in Paris when he was younger.

6) We use the past simple when we talk about repeated actions in the past.

- ❖ We visited Spain three times last years.
- ❖ I went past her house everyday.

Prose for Young Learners

Essay on Spendthrift

By A.G. Gardiner

Alfred George Gardiner (1865-1940) was a British Journalist editor and author. He was famous for writing essays which are uniformly. Elegant, graceful and humorous. He is known for his ability to discuss the ground realities of life in an essay in an amusing manner. His essays are natural.

On Spend Thrifts

(Introduction)

“On Spendthrifts” is an interesting essay on lavish spending and miserly calculations. The author approves of neither of the two life styles. He favours neither a spendthrift nor a miser. for him the uncalculating spirit that lands people in dept is a more troublesome

Than the calculating spirit of the miser. According to the author one must learn the art of spending money.

Detailed Analysis

“On spend thrift” begins with incident from the life of a Lady-Ida Sitwell, who belongs to the upper strata of society. She has been given three months imprisonment for her reckless spendings. Her well-wishers may have sympathy with her for the sufferings she will undergo in the prison, However the writer takes this punishment as a cure to improve those who live in a state of luxuries idleness.

The author appreciates that Ida Sitwell will be compelled to get up early to clean her cell to wear plain clothes, to live on plain food to observe regular hours and do regular duties in prison. The author takes it as a sort of discipline for our spiritual and bodily health.

People who spend without thinking have to suffer also.

The writer makes a comparison between a miser and a spendthrift. While a miser is the soul of selfishness a spendthrift is at bottom a good-natured fellow and has a touch of generosity, but it is often generosity at the other people's expense.

The kindness of spendthrift is like the generosity of the man who is so touched by a charity sermon that he picked his neighbour's pocket of guinea and put it in the plate.

A spendthrift enjoys luxury of spending money and a miser enjoys the luxury of saving money.

This point is very well stated by a famous miser. The miser had accumulated a large fortune. He had saved money at the cost of basic comforts of life. When someone asked

him as to why he was so anxious to increase his riches his son might waste away his money thoughtlessly.

The miser replied that if his son got as much pleasure out of wasting money as he got out of saving it, he wouldn't mind it. But the hoarding and the spending were individually selfish pleasures.

The writer favours the calculating and saving spirit than to uncalculating spirit that lands people in debt very often, people do not know how to balance their income and expenditure. If a person, having uncalculating spirit, gets some money unexpectedly, he may spend it lavishly on buying his wife a sealskin jacket, a new piano, but his habit will bring him misfortune as he falls in the mire of debt.

There is a reference of an aged husband who cannot say 'no' to any demand of his charming wife in the hope of winning the affection of her loving wife,. The same wife, however, will drag her husband into debt.

The writer gives an example of a simple man who is very calculative in his spendings.. One day, while the author was travelling in the local tram he saw a man, who after paying his fare entered the amount in a neat pocket book. He had an anchorage (protection) in the tossing seas of this troublesome world.

In simple language, his calculating spirit showed orderliness in his life. He knew the lesson which Ida sitwell expected to learn during the next three months. It is this: watch your spendings.

People who are more concerned about getting money and less about most how they spend fall in trouble in the end. The difference between the Scotch people and the Lancashire people was that the Scotch people think most about how they spend and the Lancashire most about how much they get. This is the same as a difference between a thrifty and unthrifty people.

According to the writer people have learnt the art of earning money and lest the art of spending it.

The author concludes to with a piece of advice that people should learn to watch their spendings without being a miser of course.

Tales of life

The Umbrella (story)

By Henry Rene Albert

Guy de Maupassant is a French writer. He is remembered as a master of the short story form.

The plots of his stories are detailed and intricate. His stories are based on middle class values, conventions degraded in life and the vulgar aspects of sex relations.

He is a realistic writer in the sense that he presents the exact and objective portrayal of the situations and characters from different groups the farmers and middle class society. He portrays the real picture of world in an objective and practise form without imposing his moral implications.

Introduction

The Umbrella, tells how the middle class people become instruments of piling up wealth, due to their greed.

Madam Oreille was a very economical woman. Her maid found the greatest difficulty in making what the servant call their market penny. Her husband was hardly allowed any pocket money at all. However, they were economically well off and had no children. Whenever she had to meet some substantial and unavoidable expense, she had a sleepless night.

Oreille was continuously saying to his wife-

“You really might be more liberal as we have no children and never spend our income.”

She used to reply, “It is better to be on the safe side, one never knows, what may happen.”

She was a little woman of about forty, very active, wrinkled, neat and tidy and with a very short temper. Her husband very often used to complain of all the sufferings she made him endure. He was doing job in obedience to his wife's wish, so as to increase their income. For two years, he had always come to the office with the same patched umbrella to the great amusement of his fellow-clerks. At last, he insisted upon his wife buying him a new one. She bought one cheap umbrella. When Monsieur Oreilles's friend saw the article, they began their jokes again. This made him angry. He told his wife to get him a new one, a good silk one, for twenty francs.

She bought him one for eighteen francs, and send-

“This will last you for five years atleast.”

Oreille was happy to get a fine quality silk umbrella. One day , when he come back from office, Madam Oreille took the umbrella, unfastened it and remained dumbfounded with surprise and anger. There was a big hole in the middle of the silk. She was chocking with rage. Monsieur Oreille grew pale. She violently thrust the little circular burnt hole under his nose. He was struck dumb at the sight of it. She accused him of playing tricks and showing it off.

She mended it with a piece of silk cut out of the old umbrella, which was of different colour.

The next day Oreille went off with this mended article. He put it into a cupboard and thought no more about it.

When he got home his wife took the umbrella from him. She nearly had a fit when she saw the umbrella with small holes, as if someone had

emptied the ashes from a lighted pipe on it.

A ring at the bell saved him. It was a friend whom they were expecting for dinner. The friend suggested her to go to an insurance company and apply for compensation. Madam Oreille was delighted by the idea. To prove her claim, she burnt more holes in the umbrella and took it to the insurance company. She was rather afraid when she heard the officers and the clients talking about claims for millions of Francs.

With trembling finger, she tried to undo the elastic and hastily opened the damaged remains of the umbrella. The manager of the insurance company was surprised at the small claim put in for a burnt umbrella. He told her that the company did not consider claims for such small damage but Madam Oreille insisted on down. The fire insurance man was extremely

Confused at such a small claim. Finally he surrendered before the stubbornness of Madam Oreille and agreed to pay her the amount. She could have it recovered and brought them the bill and the insurance company would pay the bill.

He gave Madam Oreille a slip of paper. She hurriedly came out of the office lest he should change his mind.

She went briskly through the streets looking for a really good umbrella market. She went to an umbrella shop and asked them to repair the umbrella with the fine silk.

She said that she didn't mind the was to pay for the damaged umbrella.

Madam Oreille was a surprised woman because of her passion about money to save more and more.

Although reluctant to go to the insurance company, she tried to be brave to go to fire. Insurance to claim about a petty thing.

She used her arguments to convince fire insurance officer to pay her broken umbrella. Finally she got it.

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