

# Grammar Review

## Past Perfect Tense

The past perfect tense is used to talk about the first of two past events and with stative verbs.

Subject	Verb to Have	Past Participle
I	had	walked
you	had	walked
he/she/it	had	walked
we	had	walked
they	had	walked

In the affirmative, we use the SuHaP structure: subject, verb to have in the past (affirmative) and the past participle. We can also contract the verb to have and the subject together.

Subject	Verb to Have (-)	Past Participle
I	hadn't	walked
you	hadn't	walked
he/she/it	hadn't	walked
we	hadn't	walked
they	hadn't	walked

In the negative, we use the same SuHaP structure, but the verb to have is used in the negative form. We can also contract the negative form of the verb to have.

Verb to Have	Subject	Past Participle
Had	I	walked?
Had	you	walked?
Had	he/she/it	walked?
Had	we	walked?
Had	they	walked?

There are two question forms in the past perfect. QuHaSuP, if you use a question word, and HaSuP, without a question word.

Question	Verb to Have	Subject	Past Participle
Where	had	I	walked?
	had	you	walked?
	had	he/she/it	walked?
	had	we	walked?
	had	they	walked?

The short response is yes or no, plus the subject and then the verb to have.

Response	Subject	Verb to Have
Yes	I	had
	you	had
	he/she/it	had
	we	had
	they	had

Response	Subject	Verb to Have
No	I	hadn't
	you	hadn't
	he/she/it	hadn't
	we	hadn't
	they	hadn't

### PAST PARTICIPLE

- Normal rule (+ED): **talk** → **talked**
- CVC rule (double last consonant +ED): **stop** → **stopped**  
Exceptions: last letter W, X or stress on first syllable (+ED only) **visit** → **visited**
- E rule (+D only): **dance** → **danced**
- C rule (+ K + ED): **picnic** → **picnicked**
- Consonant + Y rule (Eliminate Y + IED): **study** → **studied**
- Vowel + Y rule (+ ED): **play** → **played**

### PRONUNCIATION of ED

Pronunciation of words ending in ED can be /t/, /d/ or /ɪd/. If the penultimate sound is an unvoiced sound, then ED is pronounced /t/. If the penultimate sound is a voiced sound then the ED is pronounced /d/. If the penultimate sound is the letter T or D, then ED is pronounced /ɪd/.

I had eaten I had not eaten I hadn't eaten

Stress of Past Perfect Phrases

## Past Perfect Continuous

The past perfect continuous tense is used to talk about the first of two past events (the most past event). Normally, this event has happened for a long period of time and continued right up until the second event. It can also be used to explain a cause and effect relationship between two past events.

Subject	Have Been	Present Participle
I	had been	walking
You	had been	walking
he/she/it	had been	walking
we	had been	walking
they	had been	walking

In the affirmative, we use the *SuHaBEP* structure: subject, verb to have (had), verb to be (been), present participle. We can also contract had with the subject.

Subject	Have Been (-)	Present Participle
I	hadn't been	walking
You	hadn't been	walking
he/she/it	hadn't been	walking
we	hadn't been	walking
they	hadn't been	walking

In the negative, we use the same *SuHaBEP* structure, but the verb to have is used in the negative form. We can use the long form (had been) or the contracted form (hadn't) in the negative.

Question	Have	Subject	Been	Present Participle
Where	had	I	been	walking?
	had	You	been	walking?
	had	he/she/it	been	walking?
	had	we	been	walking?
	had	they	been	walking?

There are two question forms in the past perfect continuous. *QuHaSuBEP*, if you use a question word, and *HaSuBEP*, without a question word.

Have	Subject	Been	Present Participle
Had	I	been	walking?
Had	You	been	walking?
Had	he/she/it	been	walking?
Had	we	been	walking?
Had	they	been	walking?

The short response is yes or no, plus the subject and then the verb to have.

Response	Subject	Have
Yes	I	had
	you	had
	he/she/it	had
	we	had
	they	had

Response	Subject	Have
No	I	hadn't
	you	hadn't
	he/she/it	hadn't
	we	hadn't
	they	hadn't

### PRESENT PARTICIPLE

- Normal rule (+ING): *drink* → *drinking*
- CVC rule (double last consonant +ING): *cut* → *cutting*  
Exceptions: last letter W, Y or stress on first syllable (+ING only) *draw* → *drawing*
- E rule (eliminate E +ING): *drive* → *driving*  
Exceptions: EE Ending (+ING only) *see* → *seeing*
- IE rule (eliminate IE + Y +ING): *die* → *dying*
- C rule (+ K + ING): *picnic* → *picnicking*

### KEYWORDS

*Before* → with second event  
*For (+time)* → with first event  
*Since (+time)* → with first event  
*When* → with second event

Pronunciation can be /ɪŋ/ /ɪn/ or /ən/. The ING is never stressed, always the infinitive part.



# Grammar Review

## Past Perfect

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## Past Perfect Continuous

The past perfect and past perfect continuous tenses are used in slightly different ways. It depends on whether the event is finished or unfinished.

Past Perfect	Past Perfect Continuous
<p><b>First Event of Two in the Past</b></p> <p><i>The first event has finished before the second event. There is some time in between the two events.</i></p> <p>When we arrived at the cinema, the film had already started.</p>	<p><b>Started and Finished in the Past</b></p> <p><i>The first event is still happening and slightly overlaps with the second event.</i></p> <p>I had been learning English for 3 years before I took my exam.</p>
<p><b>Stative Verbs</b></p> <p>I had known her for a long time before she died.</p>	<p><b>Cause of Past Event</b></p> <p>We were tired because we had been studying all day.</p>