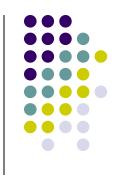
# The Aspect

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#### 1. habitual actions

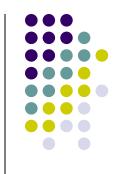
e.g. He goes to school every day. He always wore a suit.

#### 2. permanent action or state

e.g. She has red hair.

The Danube flows into the Black Sea.





### 3. completed action

e.g. He read this article yesterday.

#### 4. fact

e.g. She will be 20 next month.



#### 1. action in progress

e.g. I am writing an e-mail now.

I was writing an e-mail when the bell rang.

I will be driving to Bucharest bthis time tomorrow.

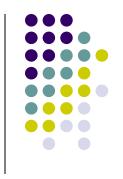


#### 2. temporary action

e.g. He is staying with us this week.

He was staying with us when he lived in lasi.

He will be staying with us when he comes to lasi.



### 3. incomplete action

e.g. She is writing a book about time travel (she hasn't finished it)

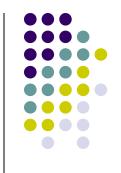
I was writing a report on the flight home. (I didn't finish it)

Who has been drinking my coffee? (there's some left)



- 4. with verbs of momentary action (cut, hit, kick, knock) it points to a repeated action
- e.g. He was hitting the poor dog.





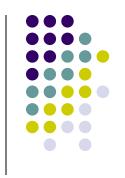
- 1. event that relates two different times
- e.g. I have read that book. (before now)

He had already left when I came.

(before then)

I will have finished my homework before 5 p.m. (before 5 p.m.)

## The Perfect Aspect



Present Perfect relates past to present
Past Perfect relates past to past
Future Perfect relates future to future
2. time is not specified (indefinite time)
exception: Past Perfect
e.g. I had met him in 1992.