

## Past (progressive) Continuous Tense?

The past continuous tense is employed in a sentence to represent an action or event that was going on in the past. In other words, it shows the progress of the action or event at a specific time in the past. The past continuous tense is, therefore, also called the ‘past progressive tense’. Take a look at how different dictionaries define the past continuous tense so that you can develop a clear idea of what it is.

- The band **was playing** *The Best of Me*.

## Formula and Structure of the Past Continuous Tense

Subject + **was/were** + **present (verb + ing)** + the rest of the sentence

- My friends **were waiting** for me the whole day.

Now, learn how to write a positive, negative, interrogative and negative interrogative sentence by looking at the following table and examples given.

Structure of the Past Continuous Tense			
Positive	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
Subject + was/were + present (verb+ing) + the rest of the sentence	Subject + was/were + not + present (verb+ing) + the rest of the sentence	Was/were + subject + present (verb+ ing) + the rest of the sentence	Wasn't/weren't + subject + present (verb+ ing) + the rest of the sentence  (Or) Was/were + subject + not + present participle (verb+ing) + the rest of the sentence

<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>was listening</b> to the news.</li> <li>• You <b>were doing</b> it again.</li> <li>• He <b>was driving</b> a car.</li> <li>• It <b>was raining</b> when you came.</li> </ul>	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>was not listening</b> to the news.</li> <li>• You <b>were not doing</b> it again.</li> <li>• He <b>was not driving</b> a car.</li> <li>• It <b>was not raining</b> when you came.</li> </ul>	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Was I listening</b> to the news?</li> <li>• <b>Were you doing</b> it again?</li> <li>• <b>Was he driving</b> a car?</li> <li>• <b>Was it raining</b> when you came?</li> </ul>	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Wasn't I listening</b> to the news? / <b>Was I not listening</b> to the news?</li> <li>• <b>Weren't you doing</b> it again? / <b>Were you not doing</b> it again?</li> <li>• <b>Wasn't he driving</b> a car? / <b>Was he not driving</b> a car?</li> <li>• <b>Wasn't it raining</b> when you came? / <b>Was it not raining</b> when you came?</li> </ul>
---	---	---	---

## Uses

### 1. You want to convey parallel or simultaneous actions.

For example:

- Mercy **was studying** while her mom **was cooking** breakfast.
- She **wasn't listening** properly when I **was speaking**.

### 2. You want to speak about an overlapping action.

For example:

- I **was watering** the plants when my brother came home.
- When Joe **was playing** cricket, he sprained his ankle.

### 3. You want to emphasize an action or event that was taking place at some point in the past.

For example:

- He **was working** on his project all day.
- My mom **was looking for** these keys the whole day.

## How to give advice

S+ should / shouldn't + root verb

- You **should go** to school every day
- They **should write** their exercises
- You **shouldn't watch** the TV all day .

Children play with matches ( give them advice )

- You should give up playing with matches .  
or
- You shouldn't play with matches .

Your friend has a tooth ache (give him advice / dentist )

You should go to dentist

Children pass the road ( give them advice )

You should use the zebra crossing when pass the road

## Terms

1.	Inclined	مائل
2.	Smooth	املس
3.	Exert	المبذولة او مطبقة
4.	Support	دعم
5.	Moment of inertia	عزم القصور الذاتي
6.	Surface	سطح
7.	Bar	ذراع ( القضيب الميكانيكي )
8.	Estimate	يخمن / يقدر
9.	Reaction force	قوة رد الفعل
10.	Friction	احتكاك
11.	Speed	سرعة
12.	Coefficient	معامل
13.	Slip	انزلاق
14.	Curve	منحني
15.	Along	على طول
16.	Direct	مباشرة

Petroleum engineers are chiefly responsible for developing improved methods of oil and gas extraction from within the Earth. These resources exist in reservoirs underground. Upon discovery of a reservoir, petroleum engineers work closely with teams of other engineers to visualize and understand the structure of the reservoir and the surrounding rock to determine the best approach and techniques for drilling. They also aim to devise new techniques for extracting oil and gas from reservoirs to maximize the yield, oversee drilling operations and serve an advisory role to decision-makers. Petroleum engineers also need to work with geologists, geophysicists, economists, and scientists to develop strategies for extracting oil and gas. They also work with drilling and production crews to ensure that oil and gas wells are producing optimally. Additionally, they may work with environmental engineers to ensure that production activities are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner. Petroleum engineers may face many challenges and risks in their hazardous work environments and they must take steps to ensure the safety of themselves and their colleagues. Keeping up with technological advances: Petroleum engineering is constantly evolving due to advances in technology, and petroleum engineers must stay on top of these changes in order to remain competitive, Balancing cost and production goals.

Petroleum engineers must keep a close eye on their budgets while also striving to maximize efficiency and production, Meeting environmental regulations: As the petroleum industry is increasingly regulated, petroleum engineers must ensure that their operations comply with all applicable laws and regulations. While The primary risk for Petroleum Engineers is the potential for exposure to hazardous chemicals, such as oil and gas, which may cause serious health problems if not handled properly. Petroleum Engineers also face the risk of slips, trips, and falls, as well as being exposed to extreme temperatures and hazardous working conditions. In addition, they may also be exposed to high noise levels, radiation, and other potential risks.