

THE PAST CONTINUOUS

FORM

Infinitive = to work

+ I **was** working

You **were** working

He / she / it **was** working

We **were** working

You **were** working

They **were** working

— I **wasn't** working

You **weren't** working

He / she / it **wasn't** working

We **weren't** working

You **weren't** working

They **weren't** working

? **Was** I working ?

Were you working ?

Was he / she / it working ?

Were we working ?

Were you working ?

Were they working ?

SPELLING

Infinitive -ing form

Enjoy Enjoying

Study Studying

Infinitive -ing form

Makee Making

Takee Taking

Run Running

Sit Sitting

Permit Permitting

Refer Referrring

Enter Entering

Limit Limiting

Lie Lying

Die Dying

USE

For actions and/or events occurring in the past which had duration, which were temporary, incomplete or interrupted e.g. "I **was** **studying** when the phone rang"

NB. Some verbs are NOT normally used in continuous forms.

THE PAST PERFECT

FORM

+ I **had** forgotten
You **had** failed the exam
It **had** just started raining

We **had** met before
You **had** gone to bed
They **had** already left

— I **hadn't** finished
You **hadn't** been to work
He **hadn't** read the news

We **hadn't** slept
You **hadn't** made a reservation
They **hadn't** gone home yet

? **Had** I missed anything ?
Had you graduated yet ?
Had it stopped snowing ?

Had we eaten ?
Had you ever been to Brazil ?
Had they got divorced ?

USE

We use the Past Perfect

(i) when we are talking about the past and then, just for a moment, we want to refer to something that happened before then.

(ii) in type 3 conditional sentences

e.g. "If I **hadn't** made a reservation, we wouldn't have got a table."

Raffaello Sanzio

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qbceSJtVdws>

Art and the Lives of the Artists

1. Reading Comprehension

Read this short biography of Raphael Sanzio taken from a guidebook to Urbino



CASA RAFFAELLO — RAPHAEL'S HOUSE IN URBINO

Raphael Sanzio was born in the Italian hill-town of Urbino in 1483, the son of Giovanni Santi, who had become an established painter, there, during the rule of the town's most famous duke, Federico II. As a boy, the young Raphael spent several productive years in his father's workshop where, according to his biographer, Giorgio Vasari, he was taking formal lessons from Giovanni and watching his commissions take shape from start to finish.

He learned much about composition by emulating Piero della Francesca, whose finest works are still to be found in and around Urbino, and was later trained in the Umbrian style by Pietro Perugino, a formative influence on the young artist. The two may have collaborated on a fresco for the Collegio del Cambio in Perugia in 1500 but, in any case, Perugino's ability to combine graceful poses with clear and balanced forms had been assimilated by his pupil by the time he painted St. Sebastian a year or two later.

In 1502-1503, Perugino entrusted him with 'The Coronation of the Virgin' and, with that, his Umbrian apprenticeship drew to a close. Raphael then made a series of visits to Florence, where his technique matured still further. Soon, his mastery of figurative scenes had combined with the monumentality and harmonic proportions that we now recognize as characteristic Raphaelite traits.

In this period, Raphael was clearly learning a great deal from the works of Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Hieronymus Bosch. Leonardo's approach in

particular, extraordinary refinement combined with deep feeling, is obvious in Raphael's 'The Mute Woman', which you can still see at the ducal palace in Urbino.

In 1509, Raphael left Florence for Rome and began a series of impressive works for the ageing Della Rovere Pope, Julius II. The city's rediscovery of antique sculptures from the Greek and Roman past and the advent of a new Humanistic-Platonic philosophy inspired a whole generation of artists. Raphael's work on the Stanza della Segnatura courtroom and, later, the Stanza di Eliodoro, embodies this new intellectual sophistication perfectly as Christian ideas meld with humanistic reinterpretations of Classical themes in a masterclass of High Renaissance style.

When Julius II died, he was succeeded by Leo X, the Medici Pope, who continued to provide Raphael with lucrative commissions. Priests, cardinals and the banker Agostino Chigi also kept Raphael and his workshop busy with a series of frescos, portraits, panels, architectural drawings and cartoons for mosaics and tapestries.

By 1516, his mastery of the human form was complete, as shown in his 'Portrait of a Woman', which captures his muse, Margherita Luti, in the full bloom of her youth. 'La fornarina', as she is popularly known, was a baker's daughter whom he loved passionately and who inspired him in the final years of his life. However, a subsequent canvas featuring Pope Leo X, Cardinal Luigi de Rossi and Cardinal Giulio de Medici (the future Pope Clement VII), probably represents the summit of his achievement as a portrait artist.

A heavy workload, including commissions from the King of France, and the frantic life of the capital took its toll upon his health and Raphael died of a fever, somewhat prematurely, at the age of thirty-seven in 1520.

Gone but not forgotten, Raphael's family home in Urbino was restored by the architect, Muzio Oddi in 1635 to celebrate the life and work of one of the greatest painters who ever lived. In 1869, his father's workshop was refurbished as well, and is now a gallery featuring canvases, panels and ceramics, some by the artist himself and others by his followers. Thanks to the efforts of these and other enthusiasts you, too, can visit Casa Raffaello, the scene of Raphael's birth and early life, and celebrate the myth, the legends and the achievements of his short but extraordinary career. Full information is available at the website, <http://www.casaraffaello.com/>

And if you can't make it to Urbino in person, you can always tour the fabulous 500th anniversary exhibition at the Scuderie del Quirinale, online:

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCw9HQLDh6-rm_xtk8HMmOWA

Now answer the following questions:

- a) Where did Raphael live as a boy?
- b) What was his father's job?
- c) Which artists influenced Raphael most?
- d) Which Popes did he work for?
- e) Who was 'la fornarina' and why was she important?
- f) Who was Giulio de Medici and why was he important?
- g) How did Raphael die?
- h) How old was he when he died?
- i) What did Muzio Oddi do in 1635?
- j) Where did Raphael's 500th anniversary exhibition take place?

2. Narrative Tenses in English

i) Look at these sentences:

- a) Giovanni Santi ... **had become** an established painter, there, during the rule of the town's most famous duke, Federico II
- b) the young Raphael **spent** several productive years in his father's workshop
- c) he **was taking** formal lessons from Giovanni and watching his commissions take shape from start to finish

Here, three narrative tenses are used to indicate the sequence of events. The Simple Past denotes a finished action in the past. The Past Perfect describes an event which took place before then and the Past Continuous indicates something happening, at a point in past, which had duration and was temporary, repetitive, incomplete or interrupted.

Past Continuous

<----->
He **was taking** lessons from Giovanni and watching his commissions take shape

Past Perfect

Giovanni Santo **had become** an established painter in Urbino during the rule of Federico II

Simple Past

Raphael **spent** several years in his father's workshop

ii) However, when we talk about the enduring effect of a work of art which still exists, we use the Simple Present:

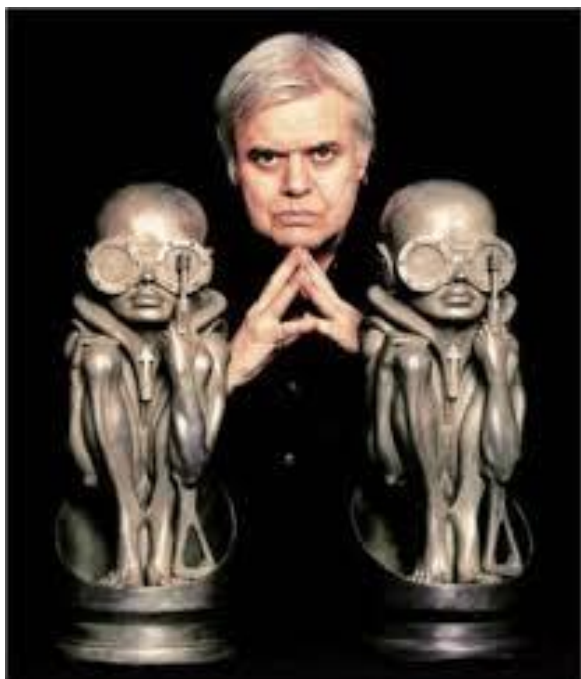
d) "Raphael's work on the Stanza della Segnatura courtroom and, later, the Stanza di Eliodoro, embodies this new intellectual sophistication perfectly as Christian ideas meld with humanistic reinterpretations of Classical themes in a masterclass of High Renaissance style"

e) "...a subsequent canvas featuring Pope Leo X, Cardinal Luigi de Rossi and Cardinal Giulio de Medici (the future Pope Clement VII), probably represents the summit of his achievement as a portrait artist"

f) "...his 'Portrait of a Woman', which captures his muse, Margherita Luti, in the full bloom of her youth"

3. Grammar: Tenses

Now complete the biography of the artist H.R. Giger by putting the verbs in brackets into the simple present, the simple past, the past continuous or the past perfect.



H.R. Giger was born in Chur, Switzerland, in 1940. When he1..... (be) twenty-one, he2..... (go) to Zurich to study Architecture and Industrial Design. While he3..... (attend) Zurich's School of Applied Arts, he4..... (meet) Li Tobler, a beautiful but troubled Swiss actress who5..... (inspire) some of his best known works, such as 'Li 1' and 'Li 2'.

Giger6..... (graduate) in 1970 but, already, he7..... (start) designing posters in his surrealist 'biomechanical' style, with the aid of an airbrush. His reputation8..... (grow) and soon he9..... (paint) album covers for some of the most successful Rock bands of the period. In 1977, he10..... (publish) his first book, 'Necronomicon'. Soon afterwards, Hollywood scriptwriter Dan O'Bannon11..... (see) Giger's work in Paris,12..... (buy) 'Necronomicon' and13..... (give) it to the film director Ridley Scott, who14..... (ask) Giger to help him design the sets and the monster for the science fiction movie, 'Alien'.

Over the next twenty years, the 'Alien' franchise15..... (spread) Giger's disturbing vision far and wide. The artist16..... (be) now rich and famous but his muse, Li Tobler,17..... (kill) herself. "I want my life to be short and intense," she once18..... (say) but events19..... (spiral) out of control and she20..... (sink) into apathy and depression. She21..... (be) only

27 when she22..... (die). Her serene, ethereal beauty23..... (live) on in Giger's most poignant works, however, acting as a counterpoint to the dynamic of fear and transcendence which24..... (characterize) so many of his paintings.

Despite this setback, the artist's career25..... (go) from strength to strength until 1998, when he26..... (buy) the Château St. Germain in Gruyères, Switzerland, and27..... (turn) it into a permanent museum for his work. Years after his death, the H.R. Giger Museum still28..... (draw) enthusiastic crowds of visitors, eager to see his most famous pictures, sculptures, furniture and film sets.

Almost as intriguing as the Museum itself, is the H.R. Giger Bar, next door, whose interior design is as warped and twisted as many of his macabre artworks. Giger, himself,29..... (design) the bar to be an immersive art experience and duly30..... (model) the walls, floor, ceiling, fittings, tables and chairs in his unique 'biomechanical' style.

4. Speaking

Look at this website: <https://hrgiger.com/barmuseum.htm>

Imagine that you work for the Gruyères tourism office. Discuss what kind of events you could organize at the H.R. Giger Bar.

USING VARIOUS TENSES TO TELL A STORY AND/OR DESCRIBE A SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xvby6Z0vWmA>

NOT OKAY | Official Trailer | Searchlight Pictures

1) Video-Comprehension: watch the trailer to the film 'Not Okay'.



2) Reading: now look at this summary of the plot.

GET FAMOUS OR LIE TRYING

Danni Sanders **was working** as a Photo Editor at a digital media company called 'Depravity'. She **wanted** to become a writer but her boss **found** her articles 'tone deaf' and 'offensive' and **refused** to publish them. At the age of 27, Danni **had** no friends, no romantic prospects and — worst of all — no followers on Instagram. One day, she **decided** to use her advanced Photoshop skills to make people think she **was attending** a writers' retreat in France because she **wanted** to impress Colin, a guy she **had met** at work, and boost her social media profile. While she **was pretending** to be living in Paris, however, a terrorist attack **rocked** the city, killing dozens of people. Her apparent return to the USA **provoked** a surge of media interest, making her 'the girl of the moment' with an unexpected and wholly undeserved celebrity status. She **started** telling all sorts of stories to cover up the original lie she **had told**, striking up an unlikely friendship with Rowan, a genuine trauma survivor dedicated to societal change. So, what **should** she **do** now? On the plus side, Danni's new-found celebrity **has captivated** the man of her dreams, Colin, and, as an influencer and an advocate, Danni **has attained** the kind of lifestyle and audience she **has** always **wanted**. When the truth **comes out**, however, she **learns** the hard way that the Internet **loves** to take down the stars it **creates**, turning victims into villains. As she **says** at the end of the film, "Be careful what you **wish** for..." because you **will** probably **get** it.

3) Grammar

Look at the way the writer uses a variety of tenses to tell the story.

a)

..... PAST CONTINUOUS

Danni Sanders **was working** as a Photo Editor at a digital media company called 'Depravity'



SIMPLE PAST

She **wanted** to become a writer
her boss **found** her articles 'tone deaf' and 'offensive'
and **refused** to publish them

b)

..... PAST CONTINUOUS

While she **was pretending** to be living in Paris



SIMPLE PAST

a terrorist attack **rocked** the city

c)

PAST PERFECT

a guy she **had met** at work



SIMPLE PAST

she **wanted** to impress Colin

d)

PAST PERFECT

to cover up the original lie she **had told**



SIMPLE PAST

she **started** telling all sorts of stories

e)

RESULT IN THE PRESENT

Danni's new-found celebrity **has captivated** the man of her dreams

Danni **has attained** the kind of lifestyle and audience

she **has** always **wanted**

f)

PRESENT

the truth **comes out**,

she **learns** the hard way

the Internet **loves** to take down the stars it **creates**

Be careful what you **wish** for...

→

FUTURE

because you **will** probably **get** it.

Raffaello: Ten Key Points

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yS8qDkaLJRg>