**ESL for High Beginning Students: The Way You Like It**

**Basic High-Beginning Grammar/Writing Part Two (of Two),**

**Plus Two-Word Verbs, Some Punctuation Rules, and Pronunciation**

**by**

**Don Bissonnette**

**South Seattle College**

**Basic and Transitional Studies Division (RS 002)**

**6000 16th Avenue SW**

**Seattle, WA 98106**

**Book Two**



**You can re-use, re-work and re-distribute this work by attributing Donald Bissonnette; however, this work cannot be sold for commercial use.**

Don Bissonnette

9548 Phinney Avenue North

Seattle, Washington 98103

(206) 789-3693

[tiedonhome@gmail.com](mailto:tiedonhome@gmail.com) [Don.Bissonnette@seattlecolleges.edu](mailto:Don.Bissonnette@seattlecolleges.edu)

Table of Contents

Two-word Verbs ---------------------------------------------------------------- Pages 3 - 23

Review Exercises ---------------------------------------------------------------- Pages 24 - 70

Special Present Tense Grammar Rules ------------------------------------- Pages 71 - 81

**Simple Past Tense Review Exercises ----------------------------------------- Pages 82 - 92**

**Modal Verbs ---------------------------------------------------------------------- Pages 93 – 120**

**Comparative and Superlative ------------------------------------------------- Pages 121 - 133**

**Model Paragraphs --------------------------------------------------------------- Pages 134 - 142**

**Continuous versus Non-continuous Tenses -------------------------------- Pages 143 - 148**

**Irregular Verbs ------------------------------------------------------------------ Pages 149 - 154**

**Some Punctuation Rules ------------------------------------------------------- Pages 155 - 158**

**Pronunciation Practice --------------------------------------------------------- Pages 159 – 164**

**Often Misspelled Vocabulary ------------------------------------------------- Pages 165 - 174**

**Answer Key ----------------------------------------------------------------------- Pages 175 - 181**

**Two-Word Verbs**

Two-word verbs are verbs that are made up of two or three words combined together to have one meaning. [I will call all of these verbs as two-word verbs whether they are two or three words. For example, the two-word verb *put off* means to *delay* or *postpone* (not do something now but wait to do it later on). *I put off doing my homework until Sunday evening.* Another example is the three-word verb *catch up with* which means *overtake* or *become equal to*. *I was absent from school for one week, but I studied everything I missed and caught up with the other students in the class.* Most of the time native speakers of English use two-word verbs in normal speech and writing. Unfortunately for non-native speakers, there are thousands of two and three-word verbs in English. Luckily, with experience with the English language, many of these words are learned by non-native speakers just by natural exposure to the language. Non-native speakers gain an understanding of or feeling for these words by listening to people use them and then eventually using them themselves as often as necessary.

Two-word verbs are called **separable** **(S)** or **non-separable (NS)**. By separable, I mean that the two words can be **kept together** or **separated** with nouns or pronouns, either coming after them or between the parts of the verb. For example, *look up* means to find information from a book, a dictionary, online, a bus schedule, etc. For example, I can say, *“I* ***looked up*** *the new word in a dictionary.*” Or I can say, *“I* ***looked*** *the new word* ***up*** *in a dictionary.”* Or I can say, *I* ***looked*** *it* ***up****.”* All three forms are examples of good English. On the other hand, by non-separable I mean that the two words cannot be separated. For example, *look at* means *observe* or *direct one’s eyes at*. For example, I can say *“I* ***looked at*** *the two children playing on the beach.”* Or I can say, *I* ***looked at*** *them playing on the beach.”* However, I can not say *“I* ***looked*** *the children* ***at*** *playing on the beach.”* As well, I cannot say, *I* ***looked*** *them* ***at*** *playing on the beach.”* Many times in English if a speaker uses non-separable, two-word verbs as separable two-word verbs, a native speaker will not have any idea what the non-native speaker is trying to say. It can be very confusing for a native speaker.

Two-word verbs can either be *transitive* or *intransitive.* Transitive means that the verb can have an object. Most two-word verbs are transitive. For example, in the sentences, *The boy* ***handed in*** *his homework,* his homework is the object of the verb hand in. Also in, “*I* ***looked for*** *the teacher in room CAS 210,”* the teacher is the object of the verb looked for. Intransitive means that the verb cannot have an object. For example, in the sentences, *“I always* ***get up*** *at 6:00 AM when I have to go to work,”* **get up** cannot be followed by a noun. Also in, *I* ***got up*** *and went to the bathroom last night,* **got up** cannot have an object. Basically, in transitive sentences, the subject of the sentences does the action, the verb is the action, and the object receives the action. In intransitive sentences, the subject does the action, the verb is the action and THE SUBJECT ALSO RECEIVES THE ACTION. Other examples of intransitive verbs are as follows:

**boil over** The water in the pot **boiled over** onto the stove.

**cloud up** The sky is **clouding up**. I looks like it will rain soon.

**come over** We told the boys to **come over** for dinner on Wednesday.

**get together** Wealways **get together** at our grandmother’s house for dinner on Sundays.

**head out** After dinner, we always **headed out** to other places.

#### Two-word verbs always have a preposition as part of the verb phrase. When prepositions are part of a two-word verbs, they are called particles, not prepositions.

**Lesson One**

1. Ask for: NS; request something

The student asked for help with his homework. I asked for a hamburger at the restaurant.

2. Feel up to: NS; be able physically or mentally to do something, feel well enough

The old man was weak and didn’t feel up to going for a long walk. After I had had the flu, I didn’t feel up to going to work.

3. Keep up with: NS; stay even with someone else in studying, running, making money, work at the same pace as someone else, know the current news or ideas or sports

My son in Japan hasn’t kept up with his piano playing since he went to Japan. I keep up with the news by reading the newspaper and looking at the internet.

4. Work out: NS, I; do physical exercise to get or stay in good physical condition

Some people work out at home, while others work out in gyms. I like to work out on a stationary bicycle. Some people work out seven days a week.

5. Knock out: S; hit someone in the head and the person loses consciousness

The bigger fighter knocked out the smaller one in 25 seconds. When the man fell off the horse, he hit his head and was knocked out for ten minutes.

6. Wear out: S; become weaker and not as good because of age and use

I wore out my athletic shoes after a few months by playing basketball every day. The tires on my car wore out after only 25,000 miles.

7. Go on: NS, I; continue, not stop

When the man stopped talking, the policeman told him to go on and continue with his report. The boring movie seemed to go on and on and on.

8. Pass out: NS, I; lose consciousness due to sickness or drinking too much alcohol, or being very tired, faint

The old man passed out after drinking wine with his old friends all day. When the boy played in the hot sun without a hat on or drinking any water, he passed out and had to be taken to a hospital.

9. Black out: NS, I; the same as “pass out”

When the sick man stood up to quickly, be blacked out. The young boy drank whiskey and blacked out on the living room floor.

10. Be cut out for: NS; (Usually used in the negative), made for, suited for, good for

I was not cut out for being a professional athlete because I was never fast enough. Some men are not cut out for dong office work. Because I am polite, competent, and patient, I was cut out to be a teacher.

11. Point out: S; show something exactly, often with one’s index finget

The wife pointed out to her husband on the map where exactly they were. As a teacher, I point out student mistakes on their homework papers and tests.

12. Warm up: S; practice or exercise for a short time before a game or show begins

Football players warm up before a game by running around and doing mild exercises. I am giving you these two-word verbs as a warm up exercise before I do grammar and other work in class every day.

**Lesson Two**

1. Turn against: NS, I; stop helping, being hostile to a former friend

My son turned against his old friend because his old friend was a thief. Some people, especially Republicans, turned against Barak Obama as soon as he became president.

2. Turn some against someone else: S; make one person not like another person whom he/she used to like

President Bush and President Obama’s wars against Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Somalia, and Iran have turned many Muslim people in the world against the United States. When the husband cheated on his wife with a younger woman, she turned her friends against her husband.

3. Nose out: S; win by a very small margin, almost lose but win in the end

The Seattle Seahawks nosed out the San Francisco Forty-Niners on Sunday, 23 to 21. On the exam, the student with a 97% nosed out the student with the 96%.

4. Catch up with: NS; come up from behind to get even with someone else

We left home an hour after our friends, but after an hour we caught up with them. Even though John had missed three weeks of class, he caught up with his classmate and even got the highest score on the last exam.

5. Side with: NS; agree with another person’s opinion, support someone else’s idea

I sided with my wife when she and my elder son were arguing. I usually sided with my sister when she and my brother were arguing. I sometimes don’t side with the U. S. government.

6. Beat out: S; win against another person in a competition for a job, a contract, a place on a team, etc.

President Obama beat out Mitt Romney for president in the 2012 election. My son beat out many other composers for the music composition job.

7. Hang on: NS, I; wait, often said on the phone

I needed to talk to my wife, so I called home. My son answered the phone and told me to hang on that he would give the phone to my wife. I wanted to talk to a dean and I called his office. The secretary said to hang on that she would check to see if he was in.

8. Carry on: NS, I; continue, don’t stop

When the military general walked into the room and everyone became quiet, he said, “Carry on, please. Do whatever you were doing.” My wife and my sister often carry on very long conversations on the phone.

9. Stand up for: NS; support, take someone’s side, talk in favor of something

My son stood up for his friend when people were saying bad things about him. My son told them that they were wrong. People should stand up for what they believe in.

10. Be faced with: encounter something bad that causes you difficulty

Many families are faced with financial problems when someone in the family loses a job. My sister was faced with cancer many years ago and is again faced with more cancer.

11. Push on: S, I; continue trying to do something in difficult situations

The sick old man pushed on until he just got too tired and died. The student had a very difficult situation. His wife was sick, his son hated school, he was in debt, but he kept pushing on, he wouldn’t give up.

12. Come through: NS; be successful in the end; not die from a serious illness; support someone when he/she really needs it

The woman lost her job and had no money, but her uncle found out about her situation and came through with enough money so that she didn’t have to worry. My friend said that he could get me a job at Boeing Aircraft, and he came through and got me the job.

**Lesson Three**

1. Accuse someone of something: NS; say that someone did something wrong

The police accused my friend of robbing the bank. My wife accused my son of breaking one of her dishes. The teacher accused the students of cheating on the exam.

2. Decide on: NS; choose or select after thinking

Every evening I need to decide on which shirt I am going to wear the next day. When we go to restaurants, we need to decide on what we want to eat.

3. Prevent from: S; stop from doing something

Parents try to prevent their children from getting into trouble. I tried to prevent my sons from playing video games until they finished their homework.

4. Approve of: NS; agree that something is good or a good idea

I have always approved of my sons’ friends. They have always been smart, well-mannered, and good boys. I don’t approve of smoking. I think it is a bad, unhealthy, smelly, and expensive habit. I approve of students going to school six days a week.

5. Depend on: NS; rely on, necessary to work well

Children depend on their parents for everything until they are grown up. I depend on my car to get to work and home again. Students depend on teachers to teach them well.

6. Prepare for: S; work one does before he/she does another job

I prepare for each class the night before I teach it. Before people come to our house for a party, we prepare for company by cleaning the house and organizing everything.

7. Agree with: NS; have the same opinion as someone else

I agree with my sister about most things. We always think alike. I very often don’t agree with the decisions my government makes. I agree with teachers who like to give homework.

8. Dream about: NS; think about and wish for something

Many people dream about the day they can retire from their jobs. I sometimes dream about warm places during the cold, wet winter months in Seattle.

9. Apply for: NS; attempt to get something by filling out an application

Students should apply for as many scholarships as possible because scholarships give students free money. If you don’t have a job, you need to apply for one soon.

10. Argue with: NS; disagree with someone; fight by words

I don’t like to argue with my wife because she gets mad if I win and sad if she loses. No matter what, I lose when we argue. I have never argued with my sons because they have always done what I asked them to do.

11. Get along with: NS; not fight or argue with someone

I have gotten along with almost everyone I have ever met. Sometimes cats and dogs don’t get along with each other. My sister, brother, and I always got along well with each other.

12. Recover from: NS; get better after being sick or injured

My friend got very sick with the flu, and it took her three weeks to recover from it. When my friend’s daughter died in a car accident, it took him many years to recover from the sadness he felt. Sometimes people never recover from situations.

**Lesson Four**

1. Apologize to someone for something; NS; say you are sorry to someone for doing something bad or not good

My son apologized to his mother for arguing with her. Sometimes it is necessary to apologize for your behavior to someone whom you have hurt.

2. Get back from: NS; return

I usually get back (home) from school about 3:30 in the afternoon. I got back from Asia in 1978 on October 28, 1978.

3. Refer to: S; speak about a person or a book to get information

When my son asked me about a problem with his car that I couldn’t answer, I referred him to my mechanic. When I was talking about the Seattle baseball team, I was referring to the Seattle Mariners. When I talked about bad traffic, I was referring to Seattle’s traffic.

4. Worry about: NS; be nervous about a person or situation

Some people worry about their children too much. I am one of those people. I worry about America getting into a war with Iran. It would be very stupid to do so.

5. Get rid of: NS; throw away

I got rid of a lot of useless stuff when I cleaned out my garage. Every week we get rid of the garbage and trash in my house on Wednesdays.

6. Relate to: NS; connect to or understand a situation

I can relate to how it feels when a child loses a father because my father died when I was a boy. It is hard for me to relate to dishonest people because I have always been an honest man.

7. Become of: NS; what happened to or will happen to someone or something, said of someone or something that is missing

What became of my old friend Bob Crouch? I wonder what happened to him. We haven’t spoken for about 20 years. My son lost his jacket that his grandmother gave him. I wonder what became of it. I wonder what will become of my boys when they are old men.

8. Get through with: NS; finish with something

My student got through with her homework before she went out shopping. We got through with our dinner last night at 8:00 PM. I got through with my university work many years ago.

9. Search for: NS; look for, try to find something

My wife searched for her lost keys for over an hour last night. The police are searching for the men who robbed the bank in North Seattle. My friend is searching for a job.

10. Belong to: NS; own something

My house belongs to my wife and me. I have a lot of books that belong to me in my office.

11. Have confidence in: NS; belief that someone can do something well

I have confidence in my students’ ability to learn English. I have confidence in my doctor that he can take care of me well. I have confidence in my sons’ future.

12. See about: NS; a need to take care of a problem or fix something

I need to see about getting some new tires for my car. I have to see about writing an examination for this class. My son has to see about fixing his basement ceiling.

**Lesson Five**

1. Borrow from: S; ask someone to give you something that you then must give back

I borrowed a ladder from my neighbor because I needed to get on my roof. My friend borrowed a lot of money from the bank in order to buy a house.

2. Have influence over: NS; some power over another person to do something

Young criminals with lots of money can have a lot of bad influence over young boys and girls who are poor. A person’s religion has a lot of influence over what he/she does and how he/she thinks.

3. Separate from: S; take one thing away from another thing, break into parts

It is hard to separate young children from their mothers if there are strangers around. When companies make skim milk, they separate cream from milk. That is how they make 2% milk.

4. Comment on: NS; say something about something else

The old women commented on how things were different nowadays from when they were girls. Teachers often comment on how well or how poorly some students are dong in their classes.

5. Have an opportunity for: NS; have a good chance to do something

Many of you will have the opportunity for going to college or university now that you are in America. You will have the opportunity for learning a skill or profession if you study hard.

6. Stop from: S; prevent from, not allow

People are stopped from speeding on the streets by the police. My wife stops people from smoking inside our house.

7. Communicate with: NS; speak or write to someone

I often communicate with my sister in Rhode Island by telephone. My friends in California communicate with me by email usually.

8. Have patience with: NS; not get angry because of a delay, wait without being angry, stay calm even though something is taking a lot of time

My father always had patience with my friends and me when he took us fishing. He never got angry at us for anything. Good teachers have to have patience with their students.

9. Substitute for: S; replace one thing or person with another thing or person

I almost never use sugar. I substitute honey for sugar whenever possible. I sometimes substitute for a teacher who is absent from school. There are no substitutes for honesty and kindness.

10. Compare with: S; judge two things or people

People never compared my brother with me. We were quite different in many ways. When I compare Seattle with many other cities in America, I am glad I live here.

11. Insist on: NS; demand, require, not take “no” or an answer

I insist on my students’ skipping lines when doing homework. My mother insisted on our being polite with older people when we were kids.

12. Subtract from: S; take something away from something else, lessen a quantity from another quantity

When you subtract the taxes and other deductions and fees from you salary, you have a lot less money. When you make mistakes on exams, I subtract points from your total score.

**Lesson Six**

1. Complain about: NS; say what you don’t like about something

My wife used to always complain about our sons’ not cleaning their bedroom when they were young. We went to a restaurant last week and the food was expensive but not good and my wife complained about it to the owner.

2. Introduce to: S; have one person meet another person for the first time, tell about a topic to people for the first time

I introduced my friend Jerry to my friend Doug a couple of weeks ago at a bar. I have introduced adjectives and adverbs to this class.

3. Succeed in: NS; have success in something

My sons succeeded in graduating from university and getting good jobs. You will all succeed in speaking good English some day.

4. Compliment on: S; say something nice to someone about them

I sometimes compliment some students on their nice handwriting. I complimented a woman on how nice her new hairdo looked.

5. Keep on: NS; continue, not stop

I hope to keep on working in my garden after I retire. I plan on keeping on living in Seattle until I die.

6. Talk about: NS; discuss with someone about a specific subject

My friend Ed and I were talking about the Seattle Mariners, Seattle’s baseball team, in a bar the other night. My sister and I talk about when we were kids and things we did with our old friends a lot. People talk about the rainy weather a lot in Seattle, especially during winter.

7. Congratulate on: S; praise someone for winning something or having good luck

Many people congratulated Jane on winning the teacher of the year award. When my son gets married in September, I will congratulate him on his wedding.

8. Laugh about: NS; laugh at a certain event

My friend Doug and I laugh about the time in India when he had an ear infection and he had a sidewalk “ear doctor” clean his ears out. The “doctor” poured some fluid in Doug’s ear that made the ear smoke and also made Doug jump up off the sidewalk. It was extremely funny. My friend Roger and I often laugh about the time he picked up my brother and sister at the airport in Iran when they came to visit me.

9. Throw away: S; get rid of something in the trash

People in America throw away too many things in the trash that are still good. I never throw anything away that I might be able to use again some day.

10. Concentrate on: NS; strongly think a lot about something, pay strong attention to something

When kids play video games, they concentrate on the video screen. All of you are concentrating on learning English.

11. Learn about: NS; get an education about a certain subject

You are all learning about English grammar and vocabulary in this book. I have learned a lot about the world from travelling around and visiting and living in many countries.

12. Vote for: NS; try to elect a person to a political position, to support an idea

I only vote for people I want to see win. However, most of the people I vote for don’t win elections. I didn’t vote for Ronald Reagan for president in 1980. I voted for Bernie Sanders in the caucuses.

**Lesson Seven**

1. Consent to: NS; agree, say yes

When my son wanted to go to the University of Puget Sound, I consented to it even though I knew it would cost me a lot of money. When students tell me that they want to miss a day at school or need to be late every day, I always consent, but I also tell them that they are still responsible for the work they miss.

2. Look forward to: NS; wait for something that you want to happen or do

Children look forward to the Christmas holiday because they get lots of presents from relatives. I looked forward to going to my son’s wedding in Japan last September.

3. Waste money or time on: NS; not use money or time wisely, spend money or time foolishly

A lot of kids waste money on candy. Neither my wife nor I ever waste money. Some people waste a lot of time watching stupid television programs.

4. Consist of: NS; parts that make up a whole

My classes always consist of students who come from countries all over the world. A cake consists of flour, sugar, butter, eggs, and baking powder.

5. Object to: NS; not agree with, say no to someone or something

I object to people smoking in my car. I object to students’ buying books because books are very expensive. I object to people using dangerous drugs.

6. Decide between: NS; choose between

When shopping, it is sometimes hard to decide between one pair of shoes and another pair of shoes. When I was in a restaurant last week, I had a hard time deciding between ordering a hamburger and a bowl of soup.

7. Participate in: NS; be an active member in a group

Students must participate in class if they want to learn well. Teachers have to participate in lots of meetings every quarter.

8. Pay for: S; give money to buy something, or exchange something valuable for something else valuable

I paid $3,000 for my car last year. If people commit crimes and get caught by the police, they have to pay for their crimes with their freedom by going to jail.

9. Adapt to: S; make changes depending on where you are

Many people who come from warm or hot climates have to adapt to the cold wet weather of Seattle. When you live in a foreign country, you need to adapt to listening to people speak a language you don’t understand.

10. Account for: NS; be responsible for an amount of money or an action

At the end of a day, cashiers need to account for all of the money that they take in each day. If you have done something bad, you will need to account for your behavior to your mother or your boss, or your wife.

11. Show up at: NS; arrive at a place

Most students show up at class every day. An old friend of mine showed up at my house unannounced last year. I was very surprised to see him.

12. Blame for: S; accuse someone of doing something wrong

Oftentimes one child will blame his or her brother for doing something wrong. Many times they blame each other. My friend blamed the traffic for being late to the meeting.

**Lesson Eight**

1. Bog down: S, I; slowly moving, stuck, not able to move

We were bogged down on our printing order because the copy machine broke down and we couldn’t get all of the printing done in time. Some student get bogged down on grammar and can’t seem to make much progress very fast.

2. Inch along: NS, I; move very slowly, a short distance at a time

The traffic on I-5 inched along due to a big traffic accident between a big truck and a small car. When there is ice and snow on streets, cars just inch along very slowly.

3. Sleep on (it); NS; think something over before deciding, delay a decision until the next morning, consider an important decision before deciding yes or no

My son couldn’t decide on whether to buy a new car or not, so he decided to sleep on it and decide the next day. Oftentimes it is good to sleep on it before making an important decision.

4. Build up: S; make something or someone stronger slowly

The restaurant started slowly, but after a while it built itself up and is now very popular. The young woman wanted to have a strong body, so she worked out every day at a gym and built up her muscles.

5. Fix up: S; arrange it so that a man and a woman become boyfriend and girlfriend

My wife loves to fix up men and women together. Her dream is to fix up our son André with a beautiful, hard-working, educated, Asian girlfriend whom she can choose. I have fixed up a couple of people over the years.

6. Pay off: S; pay all of one’s debts or the debt on a big item such as a car or house

I paid off my college loans as soon as I got out of the army. My wife and I paid off our mortgage on our house last year.

7. Hold out for: NS; not agree to a business deal until and unless you get the amount you want

My son wanted a $5,000 raise in pay last year, but he settled for a $3,000 raise. I told him he should have held out for the $5,000. Many professional athletes refuse to sign contracts based on the first offer from the team owners. The athletes hold out for many millions of dollars.

8. Mark down: S; stores lower a price when things are on sale

During sales at stores, many items are marked down. I bought a sweater for $36, which had been marked down from $121.

9. Dispose of: NS; get rid of, throw away

The mother disposed of the baby’s diaper in the trash can. I dispose of all my garbage in one of my five compost bins.

10. Dwell on: NS; pay a lot of attention on, emphasize, talk for a long time about, move slowly before making a decision

My wife was just dwelling on her situation with the dentist today. She talked about her situation for about 20 minutes. For her it was very important. For me I was praying she would stop talking about it. Usually, my wife dwells on the preparations for my son’s wedding in Japan in September. That is another situation that I have to listen to but don’t really care about or want to dwell on.

11. Cheer up: S; make someone happy who is sad

When my friend was in the hospital for a week last year, I went there to cheer her up. When my neighbor lost his job, I told him to cheer up that things would get better after a while.

12. Live through: NS; remain alive through a very dangerous situation.

The people in Japan who lived through the earthquake and tsunami many years ago will never forget it for as long as they live. Some of my students have lived through wars.

**Lesson Nine**

1. Back out of: NS; change one’s mind about a deal or a promise, break a promise

My friend agreed to buy a new house, but after he slept on the deal, he backed out of it. Sometimes people get very angry when you back out of a deal. When the woman promised to marry the man and then she backed out of the marriage, the man had a broken heart.

2. Deal with: NS; live with a bad situation in life and make the best of it

My brother-in-law can’t walk anymore. He will have to deal with that for the rest of his life. I have to deal with correcting homework papers every night.

3. Call off; S; cancel something that had been planned already

My sister called off the birthday party at her house when she came down with the flu. The meeting was called off when the electricity went off.

4. Shut down: S; close, stop having a business

Years ago, the Hostess Bakery shut down all of its factories in America and went into bankruptcy. My friend’s restaurant was losing a lot of money, so he and his family shut down the restaurant.

5. Pitch in: NS, I; help or help out

After a party, everyone in the family needs to pitch in and help clean the house. When a member of a family is having financial problems, other members of the family need to pitch in and help their relative survive financially.

6. Live off: NS; live on the money you earn or the food you grow

My son Alex doesn’t make a lot of money right now, but he makes enough to live off it. Most people in the world live off the money they earn from working.

7. Make off with: NS; steal something or money and then run away

The bank robbers made off with $12,000 from the bank. The monkey made off with my sister’s earring which she had put on a rock.

8. Shop around: NS, I; go to different stores and check out the prices before buying something

My wife always shops around to get the best prices on things. When we had a roof put on our house, my wife shopped around for the roofer who gave her the best service at the lowest price.

9. Do without: NS; live without having something either because it is too expensive or you don’t need or want it

My wife and I do without cell phones because we don’t want to have one, and we think they are too expensive. Sometimes poor families have to do without food because they don’t have any money. It is very sad for them.

10. Dress up: NS, I; wear particularly nice clothes for a special occasion

Next year when my son gets married, everyone who attends the wedding will have to dress up. When people dine at the White House with the U. S. president, they always dress up.

11. Stock up on: NS; get a large amount of something that will last for a long time

When people go to COSTCO, they always stock up on such items as toilet paper, rice, dish soap and laundry soap. When our office staff buys supplies for the teachers to use, they stock up on white board markers, erasers, pencils, copy paper, etc.

12. Straighten up: S; make a place look neat and orderly, clean up a place and make it look nice

My wife straightens up the house almost every day. I need to straighten up my office because it is a mess. I also need to straighten up my greenhouse pretty soon.

**Lesson 10**

1. Slow down: S: go more slowly

When I was driving, my mother told me to slow down because I was driving too fast. When I was speaking too fast, a student asked me to slow down.

2. Bring about: NS; cause something to happen

When the Brazilian government raised the price of bus fares, it brought about a major protest from poor people. When my wife told my son that he couldn’t go out with his friends, it brought about a big fight between them.

3. Catch a bus or taxi: NS; get on a bus or into a taxi

My friend caught a bus to downtown Seattle because he didn’t want to pay for parking downtown. He then caught a taxi home because he didn’t want to wait for a bus.

4. Take off (in an airplane): NS; leave the ground

My plane took off at midnight when I flew from Seattle to Boston. When I was a boy, I used to like to watch planes take off and land.

5. Check into: NS; register at a hotel or motel

We checked into the hotel in Rome at 3:00 PM on Tuesday and then checked out at noon on Friday. Different hotels and motels have different check in times and check out times.

6. Find out about: NS; get information

The man needed to borrow money from the bank, so he found out about the interest rate at various banks. My son will find out about the job possibilities in Seattle this spring when he comes here for a vacation.

7. Follow through: NS; complete or do a plan

When the man said he would look into getting a job at Microsoft, he followed through a few days later and filled out an application. When you promise to do something, then you must follow through and do it or people won’t believe you again when you promise to do something.

# 8. Pay down: S; pay for something little by little until you don’t owe any more money and have paid off a debt

When you have a mortgage on a house, every month you pay down on the mortgage. My son borrowed some money from my wife, and every month he paid down his debt to her by giving her $100 every month until he paid off his debt to her.

9. Pick out: S; choose or select from many possible choices

The children picked out a birthday present for their mother and paid for it with their own money. My wife picked out a dress to wear at our son’s wedding.

10. Clean out: S; clean completely so that nothing is left

When my son bought a house, he cleaned out his old apartment and took everything to his new house. When the man moved from Boston to Seattle, he cleaned out his bank account in Boston and opened a new bank account in Seattle.

11. Get into: NS; begin to do something new

I got into gardening when I came to Seattle in 1980. Before that, I had never had a garden of my own. Boys usually get into sports at a very early age. I got into teaching ESL in 1971.

12. Give up: S; stop quit doing something

Most children give up playing with toys when they become teenagers. My brother gave up smoking when he was about 25 years old. He knew it was bad for his health.

# **Practice Irregular Verb Quiz # 1**

**Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the verb, please.**

1. fly --------------- --------------- flown ---------------

2. beat beats --------------- beaten beating

3. flee --------------- fled fled ---------------

4. drive drives --------------- driven driving

5. find finds --------------- --------------- finding

6. become becomes --------------- -------------- becoming

7. eat --------------- --------------- eaten ---------------

8. drink drinks drank drunk ---------------

9. feel feels --------------- --------------- feeling

10. begin begins --------------- begun ---------------

11. bite bites --------------- bitten ---------------

12. fall --------------- --------------- fallen falling

13. fight --------------- --------------- fought ---------------

14. be ------------------------- was/were been being

15. buy --------------- -------------- bought ---------------

16. bleed bleeds bled ------------- ---------------

17. cut cuts cut --------------- ---------------

18. catch --------------- --------------- caught ---------------

19. break --------------- -------------- broken ---------------

20. do --------------- --------------- --------------- doing

21. burn burns --------------- --------------- ---------------

22. blow --------------- --------------- blown ---------------

23. choose --------------- -------------- chosen choosing

24. deal deals dealt dealt ---------------

25. fling flings --------------- flung ---------------

26. draw --------------- --------------- drawn ---------------

# Practice Irregular Verb Quiz # 2

**Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the verb, please.**

1. forbid forbids forbade -------------- ---------------

2. overhear overhears --------------- overheard ---------------

3. mow --------------- mowed mown ---------------

4. forgive forgives --------------- forgiven ---------------

5. have --------------- --------------- had ---------------

6. hold --------------- --------------- held holding

7. forget forgets --------------- forgotten ---------------

8. know --------------- --------------- --------------- ---------------

9. lose --------------- --------------- lost losing

10. go --------------- --------------- gone going

11. hit hits -------------- -------------- ---------------

12. freeze freezes --------------- frozen ---------------

13. hang hangs --------------- hung ---------------

14. grow --------------- --------------- grown ---------------

15. let lets --------------- --------------- ---------------

16. mistake mistakes --------------- mistaken mistaking

17. hear -------------- heard --------------- hearing

18. feed feeds --------------- --------------- ---------------

19. keep keeps --------------- kept keeping

20. lie --------------- --------------- --------------- ---------------

21. forgo --------------- forwent forgone ---------------

22. hamstring hamstrings --------------- hamstrung ---------------

23. grind grinds ground --------------- grinding

24. mean means --------------- --------------- meaning

25. lead leads --------------- --------------- ---------------

26. hurt hurts --------------- hurt ---------------

# Practice Irregular Verb Quiz # 3

**Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the verb, please.**

1. speak speaks --------------- spoken ---------------

2. pay -------------- --------------- paid ---------------

3. slide slides --------------- --------------- ---------------

4. shine shines --------------- shone ---------------

5. quit --------------- --------------- quit ---------------

6. run runs --------------- --------------- ---------------

7. seek seeks --------------- --------------- seeking

8. shake --------------- --------------- shakes shaking

9. sell sells sold --------------- ---------------

10. rise --------------- --------------- -------------- rising

11. say --------------- said --------------- ---------------

12. shoot --------------- --------------- shot ---------------

13. sing sings --------------- sung ---------------

14. see sees --------------- seen ---------------

15. set sets --------------- set ---------------

16. sit sits --------------- sat ---------------

17. ring rings --------------- rung ---------------

18. sew --------------- --------------- --------------- sewing

19. ride rides --------------- ridden ---------------

20. shut shuts --------------- --------------- ---------------

21. prove proves proved --------------- ---------------

22. ride rides --------------- --------------- riding

23. saw --------------- sawed --------------- ---------------

24. send sends --------------- --------------- ---------------

25. shed -------------- shed --------------- shedding

26. slay --------------- --------------- --------------- slaying

# Practice Irregular Verb Quiz # 4

**Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the verb, please.**

1. speak speaks --------------- --------------- speaking

2. wear wears --------------- --------------- ---------------

3. write writes --------------- --------------- writing

4. spin spins --------------- --------------- ---------------

5. steal --------------- --------------- stolen steeling

6. think --------------- --------------- thought ---------------

7. teach --------------- --------------- taught teaching

8. waylay --------------- waylaid --------------- ---------------

9. undergo --------------- --------------- undergone ---------------

10. undo --------------- --------------- --------------- undoing

11. withdraw --------------- --------------- withdrawn ---------------

12. stink --------------- --------------- stunk stinking

13. withhold withholds --------------- withheld withholding

14. wake wakes woke --------------- waking

15. strew --------------- --------------- strewn ---------------

16. weave weaves --------------- --------------- weaving

17. strive strives --------------- striven --------------

18. sweep sweeps swept --------------- sweeping

19. throw --------------- --------------- thrown throwing

20. swing swings --------------- --------------- swinging

21. split splits --------------- split ---------------

22. stand stands --------------- stood standing

23. swear swears --------------- --------------- swearing

24. string strings --------------- strung stringing

25. underwrite ------------- underwrote --------------- underwriting

# The Verb to Be

The most important verb in the English language is the verb **to be**. It can be used alone, or it can be used with other forms of other verbs to change their time (tense) or voice (active to passive). The forms of the verb to be are as follows:

**Present:**  am, is, are

**Past:**  was, were

**Future:** will be

**Present Perfect:** have been, has been

**Past Perfect:** had been

**Future Perfect:** will have been

All of the above forms tell different time, but they all have exactly the same meaning. The time changes, but the meaning remains the same. Note the following examples:

I **am** a man.

I **was** a man yesterday.

I **will be** a man tomorrow.

I **have been** a man for a long time.

I **had been** a man for many years when my sons were born.

I **will have been** a man for a long time before I die.

The only difference in the above sentences is the time. My being a man has never changed.

**The Verb to BE, Present Tense**

I am We are

You are You are

He is

She is They are

It is

In the following sentences, there is no action. The verb to be is used to connect the front of the sentences with the back of the sentences. The subject of the sentences and the part of the sentences that follow the verb to be are the same.

My sister **is** a hairdresser. my sister = hairdresser

I **am** a teacher. I = teacher

My sons **are not** students anymore. my sons = students

Boys **are** noisy all over the world. boys = noisy all over the world

The weather **is** often beautiful during summer. Weather = beautiful in summer

My neighbors **are** nice people. My neighbors = nice people

In the following sentences, there is action. The action is the verb that follows the verb to be. The verb to be must agree with the subject of the sentence. The verb to be is used with all of the continuous tenses in English as a helping verb. Its purpose is to tell the tense (time) of the sentence.

**I am** writ**ing** this sentence right now.

**My students are** listen**ing** to me now.

**My son was** cutt**ing** the grass last night.

**Some people** in my neighborhood **were** hav**ing** a party last weekend.

**You will be** study**ing** in class next week.

**I have been** teach**ing** English since 1971.

**It has been** gett**ing** colder and colder day by day this quarter.

**It had been** rain**ing** before I woke up this morning.

**You will have been** sitt**ing** in your seats this morning until we finish class later on.

Notice how the verb to be is used in these sentences. It tells the tense (time), but the action is told by the ING form (present participle) of the verb. Look at the ING verb in the sentences above; then look at the verb to be to tell the time. All of the continuous tenses in English will use the verb **to be** to tell the tense of the sentence and the ING form of the verb to tell the action. We use the continuous tenses in English because the continuous tenses stress the action of the verb. The non-continuous tenses stress the idea of the verb.

**Helping Verbs**

**Helping Verbs** are extremely important when studying the grammar of English Verb Tenses (of which there are 12). Helping Verbs are used in English for the following purposes:

1. Showing Verb Tenses
2. Making Verbs Negative
3. Making Questions
4. With the Modal Verbs, Changing the Meaning of the Main Verb
5. Changing Voice (Active voice to Passive Voice)

**Below are the 19 helping verbs in English.**

**To Be** These **helping verbs** are used to make the negative and the question

am, is, are forms in the simple present and past tenses as well as the

was, were continuous tenses.

Negative Form Question Form

am not is not are not Am I? Is he Are we?

was not were not Was he ? Were they?

**Examples:**

I am a man. I am not a woman. Were the students at school? No, they weren’t at school.

They are playing baseball? Are they playing football? No, they aren’t playing football.

She was driving to the market. Was she driving to the post office? No, she wasn’t.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Modal Verbs**

can, could, will, would may, might, should, must, (*shall*)

Negative Form Question Form

cannot, could not, will not (won't), Can I? Would you?

would not, may not, might not, May she? Must it?

should not, must not, (*shall not*) *(Shall we?)* Would he?

Can they speak Vietnamese? No, they cannot. Could he do it? No, he could not do it.

We must do our homework. Should students come to class on time? Yes, they should. They should not come late. Will you cook dinner tonight? No, I won’t cook dinner tonight.

The man might have gotten into an accident. He would have called if he had.

**To Do** With verbs in the present and past tenses, the verb **to do** is used for the

do, does, negative and the question forms.

did

Negative Form Question Form

do not, does not Do they, Does he ?

did not Did you?

We eat lunch. Do we eat lunch? No, we do not eat lunch.

She goes to class. Does she go to class? No, she does not go to class.

They played football. Did they play football? No, they did not play football.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**To Have** **Have** has two very different uses in English. When **have** is used

**Have, has,** **had** alone, it means to **own** or to **possess** something. For example, I **have** a

car. You **have** a teacher. He **has** a girlfriend. However, when **have** is used with the perfect tenses in English, it is a **helping verb** whose purpose is only to signify the perfect tenses. As a **helping verb**, the negative and question forms are made with the verb **have.**

Negative Form Question Form

have not, has not Have you? Has she?

had not Had we ?

I have eaten dinner. Have you eaten dinner yet? No, I have not eaten dinner.

It has rained a lot. Has it rained this evening? No, it has not rained this evening.

We had done all of our work by the time we left for home. Had we left any work for the next day? No, we had not left any.

She has come to class every day this quarter. Has she been late? No, she hasn’t been late at all.

**Helping verbs basically control almost all of the verb formations in English. If you learn and understand helping verbs, you will learn and understand English grammar more**

**easily.**

## **Exercise 1: Underline the helping verb AND the main verb in the following sentences, please.**

1. My son and I are cleaning the house for my wife (in her dreams).

2. Some people can speak many languages.

3. My wife doesn’t like to drive on the freeway.

4. Students must learn irregular verbs.

5. I have lived in many countries in my life.

6. We were swimming in the lake when my father came home.

7. You will learn a lot of verb grammar this quarter.

8. It isn’t raining outside today.

9. Students shouldn’t copy other students’ homework papers.

10. My sons have been to many other countries since they were young.

11. Do you know how to drive a car?

12. Have you ever seen a ghost?

13. I might not come to school tomorrow.

14. My sister doesn’t speak any foreign languages.

15. Drivers must not drink alcohol and drive cars.

16. My students are doing a grammar exercise right now.

17. You will do a lot of homework in this class.

18. We have had nice weather so far this quarter.

19. My brother could lift very heavy objects when he was a boy.

20. My grandmother would love to cook for me when I was a boy.

21. Some people have never gone to school in their lives.

22. You aren’t studying in level 4 yet.

23. I can often work in my garden after I get home from school.

24. My family doesn’t go on vacation together very often anymore.

25. It may rain every day in Seattle pretty soon.

26. This will be the last sentence in Exercise 1.

**Possessive Nouns and Possessive Adjectives**

Possessive nouns and possessive adjectives show ownership. That means that something belongs to someone. Both possessive nouns and possessive adjectives come in front of the nouns they own.

**Possessive Nouns**

Possessive nouns are made by adding an ’S after a singular noun (or an irregular plural noun) and an S’after a regular plural noun.

Singular Nouns (and Irregular Plural Nouns) Plural Nouns

The boy’s dog the boys’ dog

Tom’s father the students’ teacher

My son’s friend my sons’ friend

Bob and Tom’s sister the ladies’ clothes

The man’s hat the dogs’ tails

The men’s department the parents’ responsibility

The children’s room the tenants’ landlord

**Exercise 1: Make the following nouns possessive, please.**

**Examples:**

Don hat Don’s hat the lady shoes the lady’s shoes

The child toys the child’s toys the ladies shoes the ladies’ shoes

The fathers tools the fathers’ tools Wendy books Wendy’s books

1. My two sons room -------------------- 2. The children jobs --------------------

3. Mary Ann car -------------------- 4. The workers bathroom -------------------

5. the student book ------------------- 6. Blanca bag --------------------

7. the teacher sore back ------------------- 8. The employees rules --------------------

9. the doctor patient -------------------- 10. The lawyers offices --------------------

**Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with a singular possessive noun, please.**

**Examples:**

Mr. Bissonnette room is on the second floor. Mr. Bissonnette’s room is on the second floor.

I picked up the student book. I picked up the student’s book.

1. Mr. Bourret brother is named Tommy.

2. Mark wife is a doctor.

3. I bought Tom old car last week.

4. My student uncle died of a heart attack.

5. I stepped on the dog tail by accident.

6. My son pants are in the dryer.

7. Roger father worked in a car factory.

8. I saw the girl new car in her driveway.

9. I took care of Tom children last Saturday evening.

10. The lion roar scared a lot of people.

**Exercise 3: Fill in the blanks with a plural possessive noun, please.**

**Examples:**

I put the teachers books on their desks. I put the teachers’ books on their desks.

1. The children school is on Myrtle Street.

2. The women office is on the sixth floor.

3. I put the babies clothes in their room.

4. I saw the carpenters tools on the floor in the basement.

5. I sent the lazy students homework papers to their parents.

6. The nurses uniforms are in that closet over there.

7. The students books are in the closet on the fourth floor.

8. The boy saw his sisters new clothes.

**Possessive Adjectives**

The possessive adjectives are similar to pronouns in that they replace possessive nouns. For example, I can say Don’s books or I can say my books. “My” means the same thing as “Don’s.” The reason that they are called adjectives is because they must be followed by a noun. The possessive adjectives are as follows:

My

Your

His

Her

Its **NOUN**

Our

Your

Their

My office is in room 211.

Your teacher has a long beard.

His brother lives in Japan.

Her husband drives an old car.

Its color is gray.

Our room is CAS 210.

Your chairs are made of plastic.

Their native country is Vietnam.

Possessive adjectives with their accompanying nouns can come anywhere in a sentence that a noun can come. As with other adjectives, possessive adjectives do not show plural by adding an “S.” They never change.

The Homonyms: Whose, Who’s, and Who’s

The words ***whose, who’s, and who’s*** are called *homonyms*. Homonyms are words that are usually spelled differently and have different meanings and uses but sound the same. English has lots of homonyms. The words **to, two,** and **too** are also homonyms**.** Others are **by, buy,** and **bye**, **for, four, and fore**. There are many more.

1. “Whose”

**“Whose”** is a possessive question word. Whenever a person wants to know the owner of something, he/she will ask, “Whose X is this?” In other words, they want to know who owns X. Almost always after “whose,” people put the name of the item they are asking about. In addition, “whose” is a relative pronoun which is used in possessive relative clauses. “Whose” is also used in possessive noun clauses.

Whose teacher am I?

Whose classroom are we in?

Whose office is in room 211?

Whose coat is that on the floor over there?

I went to the party with Roger, whose wife is a teacher in this college.

The girl whose father is a friend of mine is from China.

The table whose legs are uneven is in front of this classroom.

I know whose coat that is. It is Bob’s coat.

Do you know whose pencil this is?

Whose wife is from Brazil is your teacher’s wife.

**2. “Who’s”** and **“Who’s”**

“Who’s” has two meanings. One is “who is” and the other is “who has.” A native speaker can tell the difference by the use of “who’s” to tell which one it means. If the person wants to use the present continuous tense with “who’s,” then “who’s” means “who is” because in the present continuous tense the main verb is in its ing form (present participle). Also, if no verb follows “who’s,” then “who’s” means “who is.” If, on the other hand, the person wants to use the present perfect tense, then “who’s” means “who has” because in the present perfect tense the main verb is in its past participle form.

“Who’s talking on the phone?” Who is …

Who’s cooking in the kitchen? Who is …

I know who’s making all that noise. Who is …

Who’s in the kitchen with John? Who is …

Who’s sitting in the front row? Who is …

Who’s been to France before? Who has …

Who’s eaten all of the cheese and bread? Who has …

Who’s studied for the examination? Who has

I know who’s seen that new film. Who has …

Exercise 4: Fill in the blank with a noun after the word “whose” to show who owns the noun, please. Work in groups to figure out what the owner owns after whose.

1. Whose --------------- does the teacher drive to school?

2. Whose ------------- lives in Japan?

3. Whose --------------- are you sitting in right now?

4. Whose --------------- has a long, white beard?

5. Whose --------------- are you this quarter at SSCC?

6. Whose --------------- is in room CAS 211?

7. Whose --------------- are you using to write these answers with?

8. I know whose --------------- my teacher drives to school in.

9. I know --------------- lives in Japan.

10. I am sure whose --------------- I am sitting in right now.

11. We all know whose --------------- has a long, white beard.

12. There is no doubt whose --------------- we are in this quarter at SSC.

13. We are sure whose --------------- is in CAS 211.

14. I know whose --------------- I am using to write this exercise.

15. Whose -------------- is on the floor?

16. I know whose -------------- those are on the floor. They are Rafael’s shoes.

17. Whose --------------- just got married to Robert?

18. I know whose -------------- just got married. It’s Maria’s sister.

19. Whose --------------- are you wearing?

20. I know whose --------------- she is wearing. It’s her sister’s sweater.

Exercise 5: Fill in the blank with a noun after the word “who’s” to show either “who is” or “who has,” please.

1. --------------- drinking coffee in this classroom right now?

2. --------------- teaching this class now?

3. --------------- writing this answer?

4. --------------- sitting in front of this classroom now?

5. --------------- looking at his students right now?

6. --------------- not writing anything right now?

7. --------------- wearing a tie in this classroom?

8. --------------- sitting in the first row today?

9. -------------- wearing traditional clothes in class right now?

10. -------------- eaten breakfast this morning?

11. --------------- watched television this week?

12. --------------- spoken a foreign language today?

13. --------------- studied ESL in this classroom?

14. --------------- flown in an airplane this year?

15. --------------- taken a shower this morning?

16. --------------- drunk coffee or tea today?

17. --------------- taken the bus to school this morning?

18. --------------- bought groceries this week?

19. --------------- driving that car?

20. --------------- had a car accident this year?

Whose, Who’s and Who’s Exercise

**Exercise 6: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of *whose* or *who’s*, please.**

1. The man --------------- car is in the parking lot will have a dead battery later on.

2. My son --------------- a university student lives in Tacoma.

3. --------------- going to go on vacation during the summer?

4. The old man --------------- standing in front of you has a dog --------------- eyes are brown and --------------- tail is short.

5. --------------- the president of the United States?

6. My sons --------------- friends are all young men like to play video games.

7. My next-door neighbor --------------- wife works as a physical therapist is a preacher at a Christian church.

8. The table --------------- leg is broken will cost a lot to repair.

9. I know --------------- sitting in the front row of seats.

10. --------------- students are you? In other words, --------------- your teacher?

11. I would like to know --------------- the student --------------- native language is Chinese?

12. --------------- classroom is Room 210?

13. The house --------------- color is blue has four dormers.

14. The woman --------------- husband is on a business trip to France wishes she were with him instead of alone at home.

15. My son --------------- playing the violin right now will be hungry very soon.

16. --------------- the student --------------- sitting next to the Chinese woman ---------------

hair is long and wavy?

17. I like people --------------- character is strong and --------------- sense of humor makes them fun to be around.

18. Roger, --------------- a teacher at this college and --------------- wife also teaches at this college, is my best friend.

Whose, Who’s and Who’s Exercise

**Exercise 7: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of *whose* or *who’s*, please.**

1. The man --------------- wife bought a brand new car without telling him was very angry.

2. My son --------------- going to go to a classical music concert tonight knows many musicians.

3. --------------- brother is going to help you fix your car this weekend?

4. The old man --------------- front yard is a mess and ------------------ lying on the sofa is lazy.

5. --------------- the student who sits next to you in class and ------------------ hair is red?

6. My sons’ friends ------------------- parents are immigrants went to high school with them.

7. My next-door neighbor --------------- written many books is also a good gardener.

8. The door --------------- handle doesn’t work properly will be expensive to fix.

9. I know --------------- stolen a lot of computers from the computer lab.

10. --------------- children were on the bus? In other words, --------------- their mother?

11. I can’t comprehend the woman from Florida --------------- killed her two teenage children.

12. --------------- office is in Room 211 in Cascade Court?

13. The dog --------------- fur is brown and --------------- fought with my dog is dangerous.

14. The woman --------------- husband speaks French but ------------- parents are Italian is nice.

15. My son --------------- playing the piano but --------------- passion is composition is not here.

16. --------------- the student --------------- leg is broken but --------------- finished his homework?

17. The book --------------- title is unknown and -------------- author is not famous cost me $1.00.

18. Doug, --------------- a teacher at BCC and --------------- son teaches at SSC, is my friend.

19. My sister, --------------- worked as a hairdresser all her life, has a husband --------------- sick.

20. America, --------------- first president was George Washington, has had 44 presidents in all.

21. My friend --------------- flown airplanes for 20 years but -------------- only 40 years old wants to get different job.

## **Prepositions**

The following is a list of the prepositions in English. Prepositions are the words in English that show place, time, ownership, means, and method. They are also often attached to verbs and adjectives to change the meaning of the verbs and adjectives. They are usually easy to spell and very very easy to make mistakes with. Prepositions are important because they can change the meaning of a sentence very much. For example, look at the following sentences and notice how the propositions completely change the meaning of the sentences.

The man looked **at** his book.

The man looked **for** his book.

I wrote a letter **to** my mother.

I wrote a letter **for** my mother.

The boy took the pencil **to** the student.

The boy took the pencil **from** the student.

I put the picture **above** the table.

I put the picture **below** the table.

Prepositions are followed by a noun, a pronoun, or the **ING** form of the verb (gerunds). What follows the preposition is called the object of the proposition. In the following sentences, notice the preposition and its object. These are called prepositional phrases.

The man went into the bank.

The boy is sitting in his chair with his legs beneath the desk.

You are interested in learning English in this class every day.

The boy is running across the street near his friend’s house.

The sofa is against the white wall in the living room.

The helicopter flies from Seattle to Tacoma on business every day.

#### Prepositions and Phrasal Prepositions

aboard about above according to

across after against ahead of

along among around as

at away from before behind

below beneath beside besides

between beyond by close to

despite down during except

except for far from for from

in in addition to in back of in favor of

in front of inside in spite of instead of

into like near next to

of off on on top of

out over past since

through throughout till to

toward(s) under underneath until

up upon with within

without

Please note that time words are not prepositional phrases. Words such as *every day, now, today, last night, yesterday, last year, every morning, sometimes, etc.* are not prepositions or prepositional phrases.

**Exercise 8: Underline the prepositions and circle the objects of the prepositions in the following sentences, please.**

**Examples:**

The boys are walking to their school.

My sister drove her grandchildren to their mother’s house in her car on Sunday evening.

1. The boys put their clothes in the closet.

2. We went to the movie with our friends after school.

3. The carpenter is fixing the roof on my house.

4. The boys rowed their boat across the river near their friend’s house.

5. We spoke to the children at school about crossing the street.

6. My neighbor planted some flowers next to my garden in front of my house.

7. During the snow storm, the children slid down the hill in back of their house.

8. Pat and Bob sit behind Tom in the classroom in school.

9. My sister smoked her cigarette outside her house after dinner.

10. I sometimes work in my garden without a shirt.

11. The girl put her new clothes upon the shelves in her bedroom.

12. I swam in the lake during the day during the summer with my sons.

13. I waited for the girl in my office for two hours.

14. The boy walked toward the dangerous dog inside his neighbor’s yard.

15. In spite of the danger, the young boy drove his car fast on the freeway on a rainy night.

16. The man’s new car is in his garage next to his house.

17. The man put his shoes underneath his bed in his bedroom.

18. According to the boy’s father, the boy was aboard the bus this morning.

19. The story was written by a famous man in Seattle in 1922.

20. People kept walking through my yard throughout the night.

**Spelling Rules for Nouns**

**When a singular noun ends in a consonant letter and a y, change the y to i and add es to make it plural.**

baby babies fly flies library libraries party parties

army armies lady ladies country countries family families

**When a singular noun ends in a vowel letter and a y, add an s to make it plural.**

day days key keys boy boys toy toys

monkey monkeys way ways tray trays play plays

**When a singular noun ends in an s, sh, ch, x, or z, add es to the end of the noun to make it plural.**

dish dishes rash rashes kiss kisses fox foxes waltz waltzes

brush brushes watch watches bus buses tax taxes patch patches

**Sometimes, when a noun ends in an f or an fe, we change the f to V and add es. There are many exceptions to this “rule.”**

life lives wife wives knife knives loaf loaves

shelf shelves leaf leaves thief thieves wolf wolves

**Exceptions to this “rule”:**

roof roofs chief chiefs chef chefs cliff cliffs

puff puffs cuff cuffs gaffe gaffes whiff whiffs

**There are also many irregular plural nouns in English or nouns with no singular form.**

man men woman women child children foot feet tooth teeth

mouse mice deer deer sheep sheep louse lice ox oxen

person persons/people ----- police ------ clothes ------ pants fish fish(es)

**Forming the plural with nouns ending in “O” (Good Luck!)**

**1. When nouns end in “o” preceded by a vowel, add “s” only.**

**Examples:**

studio studios radio radios rodeo rodeos patio patios

bio bios ratio ratios kangaroo kangaroos zoo zoos

**2. Musical terms ending in “o” also end in “s.” These are exceptions to rule # 1.**

piano pianos alto altos solo solos cello cellos

**3. Some nouns ending in an “o” preceded by a consonant, however, also add “s”only; others add an “es.” (This is an awful rule.)**

**Examples:**

**(“S” only)** kimono kimonos zero zeros two twos ratio ratios

silo silos solo solos tango tangos

**(“ES”)** potato potatoes hero heroes Negro Negroes

mango mangoes

**4. Some nouns ending in “o” can form the plural by add an “s” or an “es.” Both are correct. (This is also an awful rule.)**

**Examples:**

halo halos haloes cargo cargos cargoes motto mottos mottoes

lasso lassos lassoes

**Basically, when a noun ends in an “o” and you want to know how to make it plural, look up the spelling of the word in a dictionary … because that is what I had to do.**

**Exercise 9: Fill in the blanks with the plural form of the nouns, please.**

1. coat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. baby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. hero \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. dress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. knife \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. foot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. punch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. patio \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­

13. caress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. sandwich \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. lady \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. toy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. tooth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. penny \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. rash \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. fax \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

21. snake \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 22. patch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

23. wish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 24. tax \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

25. waltz \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 26. wheeze \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

27. bus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 28. shelf \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

29. watch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 30. radio \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

31. person \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 32. fish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

33. nanny \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 34. nickel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

35. clock \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 36. piano \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

37. window \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 38. box \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

39. thief \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 40. attorney \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Spelling Rules for Verbs in the Present and Past Tenses (and Nouns)

**The “ES” Rule**

In the third person (**he, she, it**) in the present tense, when a verb ends in an **s, sh, ch, x,** or **z,** add **es** to the verb. (The same is true for nouns ending in **s, sh, ch, x,** and **z**.)

Push pu**sh**es, reach rea**ch**es, wash wa**sh**es, fix fi**x**es, buz**z** buzzes, kis**s** kisses, miss mis**s**es, tax ta**x**es, fizz fiz**z**es, pit**ch** pitches, bo**x** boxes, ble**ss** blesses, cra**sh** crashes

**The “Y” Rules**

1. When a verb ends in a **consonant** plus **y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **es** or **ed**.

Stu**dy** stud**ies** stud**ied**, hur**ry** hurr**ies** hurr**ied**, co**py** cop**ies** cop**ied**, t**ry** tr**ies** tr**ied,**

par**ty** part**ies** part**ied**, mar**ry** marr**ies** marr**ied,** bu**ry** bur**ies** bur**ied,** wor**r**ywor**ries** worr**ied**

1. When a verb ends in a **vowel** plus **y**, simply add an **s** or **ed**.

Pl**ay** play**s** play**ed**, enj**oy** enjoy**s** enjoy**ed**, st**ay** stay**s** stay**ed**, b**uy** buy**s** …..,

**The Double Consonant Rule**

When a verb ends in **one vowel** and **one consonant**, **double** the **consonant** and add **ing** or **ed**.

Pl**an** pla**nn**ing pla**nn**ed, st**op** sto**pp**ing sto**pp**ed, r**un** ru**nn**ing ….., h**it** hi**tt**ing …..,

w**in** wi**nn**ing ….., beg**in** begi**nn**ing ….., sw**im** swi**mm**ing ….., r**ob** ro**bb**ing, ro**bb**ed

**Never double the following letters in English:**

**ww, xx,** and **yy**. These letters are **NEVER** doubled in English. Also, **en** at the end of a word is almost never doubled. Examples: flowing, fixing, staying, listening, showing, taxing, playing, happening

**The Final “E” Rule**

When a verb ends in a **final e**, drop the **e** and add **ing** or just add a **d** to form the past tense. If a verb ends in a double e (ee), don’t drop the e. Examples: **seeing, freeing, fleeing, peeing**

Liv**e** liv**ing** live**d**, typ**e** typ**ing** typ**ed**, smok**e** smok**ing** smok**ed**, bak**e** bak**ing** bak**ed**

**Exceptions:**

**E** The verbs **“do, go,** and **have”** are exceptions to the rules. They have irregular “S” forms (**does, goes, has**).

**Exercise 10: Please give the S Form and the ING Form for each of the following verbs.**

**Base Form S Form ING Form**

1. move

2. listen

3. watch

4. study

5. use

6. finish

7. put

8. begin

9. waltz

10. explain

11. chop

12. argue

13. sort

14. mix

15. get

16. work

17. borrow

18. lengthen

19. hurt

**Base Form S Form Present Participle**

20. buy

21. mend

22. enjoy

23. trip

24. play

25. have

26. punch

27. spy

28. halt

29. party

30. spin

31. burst

32. employ

33. estimate

34. go

35. show

36. do

37. plug

38. complete

39. flex

40. flip

41. pass

## **Present Continuous (Progressive) Tense**

**Form and Meaning:** The present continuous tense is formed by using the present tense of the verb *To Be* (***am, is*,** and ***are***) plus the present participle (***ing form***) of the verb. Therefore, there must be subject/verb agreement when using the present continuous tense. It emphasizes the action of the verb's being in progress as the speaker is speaking. It is often formed by using *now*, but *now* can mean *right now as I speak,* or *now meaning at all the time in the present,* or *anything else where the action continues.* Native speakers use the present continuous tense most of the time when they are speaking about any action in progress. For actions that happen all the time or are general occurrences, native speakers use the simple present tense.

**Structure:**

**I am going**

**coming**

**am not studying**

**driving**

**'m not enjoying**

**He is going**

**She is not coming**

**It isn't studying**

**driving**

**enjoying**

**We are going**

**You are not coming**

**They aren't studying**

**driving**

**enjoying**

**Am I going ?**

**Is he coming**

**she studying ?**

**it driving**

**Are we enjoying**

**you going ?**

**they coming**

**Affirmative**

I **am teaching** you English this quarter.

You **are studying** English with me in Room CAS 210.

My sons **are working** in good jobs.

My son, André, **is writing** music for a company named eMedia.

My wife and I **are raising** our sons in Seattle.

My friend **is writing** a book that she wants to publish in June or July.

**Negative**

I **am not speaking** French to my students right now

My friend **isn’t drinking** beer at home now.

As I write this exercise, my sons **are not helping** me.

It **is not raining** today.

My children **aren’t playing** video games with my wife.

\*\*\*None of my students **is studying** in the library at this time.

**Interrogative (Question Form)**

**Am I teaching** you to speak Chinese or English?

**Is the sun shining** today?

**Are all of you** from foreign countries?

**Is it snowing** in the mountains now?

**Am I listening** to the radio as I explain this exercise?

**Exercise 11: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb, please.**

1. My sons (come) ------------------------- home from school now.

2. I (write) ------------------------- this sentence right now.

3. My wife (sit) -------------------------- on the sofa now.

4. They (sell) ------------------------ groceries at the market now.

5. We (learn) ------------------------ the present continuous tense this week.

6. The girl (do) -------------------------- her homework in the living room.

7. You (practice) --------------------------- grammar as you do this exercise.

8. The women (buy) -------------------------- beautiful clothes.

9. He (hum) -------------------------- a song in the shower now.

10. My sons (play) ------------------------ the piano now.

11. The lady (run) ------------------------- in the story.

12. She (give) ------------------------- a present to her grandfather.

13. The boys (draw) ------------------------- pictures in their coloring books.

14. He (carry) ------------------------- my books to class now.

15. It (rain) ------------------------- very hard outside today.

16. We (listen to) ---------------------- the music video right now.

17. You (answer) ------------------------- these questions now.

18. The dog (bite) ------------------------ her toy bone now.

19. The boy’s mother (feel) ------------------------- sick today.

20. Some old ladies (chat) ------------------------- at the beauty salon now.

**Exercise 12: Fill in the correct verb form, please.**

1. We ---------------------------- (study) grammar this quarter.

2. My son ------------------------ (not drive) to his brother’s house right now.

3. It ---------------------------------- (snow) outside now.

4. The boy and his friends -------------------------- (walk) to the store to buy some candy.

5. I -------------------------------- (not listen) to the news at this time.

6. My sons ----------------------- (not attend) school anymore.

7. I ------------------------------ (not plant) any plants in my garden as I write this exercise.

8. The sun -------------------------- (shine) today.

9. You --------------------------- (learn) the present continuous tense now.

10. Some of the students in the school --------------------------- (not get) ready to learn.

11. The boys in the car --------------------------- (drive) around and --------------------------- (look at) girls today.

12. I --------------------------- (not work) in my office as I write this exercise.

13. The girls ------------------------- (make) spaghetti for dinner now.

14. The employees are ------------------------- (take) a break and ------------------------ (drink) tea.

15. The baseball players --------------------------- (not play) a game today.

16. My sons --------------------------- (not help) their mother to clean the house today.

17. Some men ------------------------- (clean) the sidewalks in the park today.

18. The young boys are each ------------------------- (eat) two hamburgers at Jack in the Box now.

19. The police -------------------- (not look for) you right now.

20. The boy ------------------------- (throw up) in the toilet now.

**Exercise 13: Change the following sentences to the negative, please.**

1. You are taking a test in your English class now.

2. The day is getting darker as you write this exercise.

3. My wife and son are arguing as I think about this exercise.

4. The vegetables in my garden are growing nicely now.

5. All of the boys are carrying their books to class now.

6. The dog and the cat are sleeping side by side in the dog house.

7. I am wearing a t-shirt and pants as I write this exam.

8. Some students are studying in the cafeteria this morning.

9. Most of you are using pens to write your notes during class.

10. You are answering the last question in this exercise.

11. We are all watching a football game now.

## **Exercise 14: Change the following sentences to questions, please.**

## 1. We are living in a very nice apartment.

2. Some people are wearing traditional clothes in class today.

3. I am using my computer to write these sentences now.

## 4. My son is working at home this morning.

5. A dog is barking in my back yard right now.

6. Something is burning on the stove now.

7. I am wearing shorts as I write this exercise.

8. An old lady is talking to my wife on the phone right now.

9. Both of the boys are working at their jobs this morning.

10. Some boys are playing football in the park this morning.

11. It is raining hard outside today.

12. A student is helping a teacher to carry some books to her office now.

13. Some bad boys are smoking in the school yard now.

14. The man’s head is bleeding because of an accident.

## **How to Make Information Questions**

Another name for **information questions** is **WH questions** because most of the time the question words begin with the letters **WH**. Teachers sometimes say **information questions** and other times **WH questions**. There is no difference; they are the same.

Information questions ask for more than just a yes or no answer. For example, when I say, *“Are you listening to me now?* I expect you to answer either yes or no. However, if I ask, *Who are you listening to now?* I expect an answer to the question *Who*. That answer would be, for example, *Don, you, the teacher*. All of these would be correct; yes or no would not be correct. For another example, if I ask *Which room are you sitting in right now?* I expect you to say *We are sitting in room CAS 210*. If you answered that question with *yes or no*, I would laugh because I am expecting some information, not yes or no.

Information questions always begin with an interrogative word. Below is a list of the interrogative words and their meanings in English:

**Who** replaces people in the subject position

**Whom** replaces people in the object position in formal English

**Which** replaces a choice of more than one possibility

**What** replaces things in the subject and object positions

**Whose** replaces a possessive noun or a possessive adjective

**Where** replaces a place

**When** replaces time

**What time** asks for a specific time

**Why** asks for a reason

**How much** asks for a non-countable quantity

**How many** asks for a countable quantity

**How** asks for a method or means of doing something

**What kind of** asks for a description of something

Be careful when making questions with these words. Many times foreign speakers of English when making questions ask for some information using the WH word and then answer using BOTH the WH word and the information in the answer. DO NOT give the information in the answer.

**Examples:**

**Where are you living in America now?** In America is the answer, so don’t ask for it by name in the question. Don’t make the mistake of asking “Where are you living in America now?”

**What is the woman buying a refrigerator?** A refrigerator is the answer, so don’t say it in the question. Don’t ask a WH question and give the answer in the question.

**Examples of Correct Answers to WH Questions**

This class is over a 10:45.

**Question:** What time is this class over? The a**nswer is** 10:45. Don’t ask “What time is the class over at 10:45?”

My friends are cleaning their house today.

**Question:** What are my friends cleaning today? The a**nswer is** their house. Don’t ask “What are my friends cleaning today their house?”

**Note how the following questions are asked.**

My son is playing with two of his friends.

**Question:** How many of his friends is my son playing with? **Answer:** two

The boy’s family is sitting in the kitchen.

**Question:** Where is the boy’s family sitting? **Answer:** in the kitchen

The dog is burying a bone in the back yard.

**Question:** What is the dog burying in the back yard? **Answer:** a bone

Bob is using Paul’s book.

**Question:** Whose book is Bob using? **Answer:** Paul’s

The plane is arriving at 6:00 tonight.

**Question:** What time is the plane arriving? **Answer:** at 6:00 tonight

My father is speaking to the man in the blue suit.

**Question:** Which man is my father speaking to? **Answer:** the man in the blue suit

## **Making Information Questions with the Present Continuous Tense**

**Exercise 15: Make information questions with the word following the sentence, please.**

1. The boys are taking their books to school with them.

Where

2. My sister is smoking a cigarette now.

What

3. We are learning the present continuous in English now.

What

4. My students are sitting in school now.

When

5. You are learning to speak English in class every day.

When

6. The dog is following the girls to school. [Be careful.]

Who

7. I am writing this exercise now.

What

8. You are studying English this quarter.

When

9. The teacher is sitting in front of the room now.

Where

10. My sister is living in Rhode Island now.

Where

**Exercise 16: Make WH questions with the words that follow the sentences, please.**

1. The boy is running to school now.

Where

2. The man is carrying my wife’s pots and pans for her.

Whose

3. Some students are wearing traditional clothes to class today.

What kind of

4. My student is talking to the tired old lady.

Which

5. My wife and her friend are watching television right now.

What

6. I am writing my lesson plans in the kitchen this evening.

When

7. The student is carrying ten pencils in her bag.

How many

8. A mechanic is fixing my wife’s car.

Whose

9. My dog is taking a walk with my son right now.

Who(m)

10. Some students are studying very hard because they want to learn English fast.

Why

11. Some people are thinking about their friends in other countries now.

Who(m)

12. My neighbor’s son is playing the drums in his house.

What

13. The vacation from school is coming up in three weeks.

When

14. The weather is getting colder.

How

15. I am writing this exercise at home right now.

Where

16. My son is living in a house near my house.

Where

17. My wife is teaching my son how to cook chicken in our kitchen now.

Who(m)

18. My wife is watching a travel program on TV now.

What

## **Simple Present Tense Formation**

**Affirmative Form: Simple Present Tense, General Truth**

I

You **go** all of the time.

We **come** every morning.

They **study**  on weekdays.

-----------------------

He **goes** all of the time.

She **comes**  every morning.

It **studies**  on weekdays.

We come to class from Monday to Thursday from 8:00 to 10:50.

My students do their homework either in the afternoon or in the evening.

My wife washes clothes every Saturday afternoon.

It rains a lot in Seattle every spring.

The sun shines a lot in the summer.

Young boys like to run around and make a lot of noise all of the time.

**Negative Form: Simple Present Tense, General Truth**

I **don’t**

You **don’t** **go**.

We **don’t come**.

They **don’t** **study**.

-------------------------

He **doesn’t** **go**.

She **doesn’t come**. Do not put an “s” on the verb in the negative.

It **doesn’t** **study**.

My sons **don’t come** home during the week.

It **doesn’t rain** a lot in summer.

I **don’t like** to drive on I-5.

My sister **doesn’t speak** French.

Boys **don’t often sit down** quietly when they are young.

My neighbor **doesn’t clean** his yard at all.

Girls **don’t usually cause** as much trouble as boys when they are young.

Flying in an airplane **doesn’t make** me sick.

**Interrogative (Question) Form: Simple Present Tense, General Truth**

I

**Do** you **go**

we **come ?**

they **study**

-------------------------

he **go**

**Does** she **come** ?

it **study**

**Do** girls **like** to go shopping with friends?

**Does** it **rain** a lot in Seattle during the spring?

**Do** teachers **have to correct** a lot of homework papers?

**Does** this class **begin** at 8:00 AM?

**Does** grammar **help** students to write better in English?

**Do** most men **like** sports?

**Questions with Affirmative and Negative Answers**

**Do** cars **cost** a lot of money to run and take care of?

Yes, cars **cost** a lot of money to run and take care of.

No, cars **don’t cost** a lot of money to run and take care of.

**Does** water **help** plants in a garden to grow?

Yes, water **helps** plants in a garden to grow.

No, water **doesn’t help** plants in a garden to grow.

**Do** students **study** at school every day?

Yes, students **study** at school every day.

No, students **don’t study** at school every day.

**Does** the moon **appear** in the evening?

Yes, the moon **appears** in the evening.

No, the moon **doesn’t appear** in the evening.

**Forming the Negative with Present Time Verbs**

The Present Tense Versus the Present Continuous Tense

Present Tense

I **go**

You **don’t eat**

We **shop**

They **write**

**General Truth:**

**All of the time, but**  **NOT NOW**

He **go**

She **doesn’t** **eat**

It **shop** No “s” on the verb.

**write**

Present Continuous Tense

I **am not** go**ing**

He

She **is not (isn’t)** eat**ing**

It **Right Now**

shop**ping**

We

You **are not (aren’t)** writ**ing**

They

I don’t speak Chinese.

I am not speaking Chinese right now.

He doesn’t go to movies very often.

He isn’t going to a movie right now.

We don’t play with guns.

We aren’t playing with guns now.

She doesn’t help her mother in the house.

She isn’t helping her mother in the house this morning.

They don’t do their homework on Friday nights.

They aren’t doing their homework right now.

**Exercise 17: Fill in the blanks with simple present tense verbs, please.**

1. Most boys -------------------- (want) to play sports.

2. My son -------------------- (like) to play music.

3. A girl usually -------------------- (help) to do housework.

4. My elder son -------------------- (communicate) with his friends in America by Facebook.

5. Both of my sons -------------------- (love) to eat my wife’s food.

6. Talking on the phone -------------------- (bother) me when I am working.

7. Smoking cigarettes -------------------- (make) a person stink.

8. Old people -------------------- (walk) slowly down the street.

9. My dog -------------------- (enjoy) going for walks with my wife and my sons.

10. My wife -------------------- (wash) the kitchen floor every day.

11. All of you -------------------- (want) to learn English quickly.

12. My wife -------------------- (do) the shopping for fruit and vegetables.

13. A mechanic -------------------- (repair) cars for a living.

14. Students -------------------- (have) to learn irregular verbs.

15. My cat -------------------- (sleep) in the basement.

16. Some friends of mine --------------------- (go) to restaurants every night.

17. Not studying ------------------- (hurt) students’ grades.

18. Cold beer -------------------- (taste) good on a hot day.

19. My younger son --------------------- (write) music at work and at home.

20. Old men -------------------- (enjoy) the company of other old men.

21. A young man -------------------- (live) across the street from me.

22. I usually -------------------- (listen to) music in my office.

**Exercise 18: Answer the following questions, please.**

1. Where do you come from?

2. Do you have any brothers and sisters?

3. How many days a week does your teacher come to this college?

4. Do you speak English at home?

5. Does it rain a lot in Seattle?

6. Does your teacher have a long beard?

7. What time do you go to bed?

8. Do you want to graduate from SSC?

9. Does your mother speak English well?

10. How long does it take for you to get to college each morning?

11. Do dogs and cats usually like each other?

12. Does your teacher usually dress nicely for class?

13. When does summer vacation start?

14. Does your father have a moustache?

15. When does the weekend for this class start?

**Exercise 19: Change the following sentences to the negative, please. Remember to use either “don’t” or “doesn’t” and the base form of the verb.**

**Examples:**

**The boys come to class on time. -----------The boys don’t come to class on time.**

**The girl needs to buy a new book. -------- The girl doesn’t need to buy a new book.**

1. My sister tries to take care of my brother-in-law.
2. The dog eats on the back deck at my house.
3. I write all of my exercises for my students.
4. A mechanic usually fixes my car.
5. Some students take their children to school.
6. It rains a lot in Seattle for about ten months a year.
7. I make my student skip lines when doing homework.
8. Young boys reach for their back packs before they leave for school.
9. My car has a broken window.
10. André carries his cell phone everywhere he goes.
11. Students like to write sentences in class.

12. You have to learn a lot of English this quarter.

13. Your teacher likes to give homework.

**Exercise 20: Answer the following questions about a typical evening at home, please.**

1. About what time do you get home from work or school every day?

2. When do you read?

3. Where do you sit when you are at home?

4. Who sometimes takes a walk with you?

5. Where do you usually take a walk?

6. When do you listen to music?

7. What time do you eat dinner?

8. Whom do you eat dinner with?

9. What do you do after you eat dinner?

10. When do you watch television?

11. Where do you sit when you watch television?

12. Whom do you watch television with?

13. At what time do you usually go to bed?

14. How many hours of sleep do you usually get?

15. What time do you usually get up in the morning?

**Exercise 21: Change the following sentences to simple yes/no questions, please.**

1. The woman has beautiful brown eyes.
2. She speaks to her friends on the bus.
3. I drink coffee in the morning.
4. My sons live with my wife and me.
5. Some students always do their homework on time.
6. I enjoy teaching English as a second language.
7. The sun shines every day in the summer.
8. A bus driver has a lot of responsibility.
9. We use my handouts in this class.
10. Good students try hard in school.
11. A postman delivers the mail every day.
12. Children like to play computer games.
13. Learning to speak English takes a lot of time.
14. Girls wear prettier clothes than boys.
15. My sister buys toys for her grandchildren.

**Exercise 22: Change the following sentences to Yes/No questions and then answer them in the negative, please. You need to write two sentences.**

1. The woman has nine big dogs in her back yard.

2. She talks to her friends on the phone.

3. The boy draws pictures in his coloring books.

4. My neighbors make a lot of noise during the weekend.

5. Some students always use pens to do their homework.

6. I enjoy working in my garden all year round.

7. The moon shines brightly every night in the summer.

8. A cab driver has a lot of customers on a good day.

9. We use our ears to listen to people speak.

**WH Question Formation Exercise: Simple Present Tense and  
the Present Continuous Tense**

**Exercise 23: Change the following sentences to WH questions with the word provided, please.**

1. The woman has long, blond hair.

What color hair

1. She speaks to her friends on the bus.

Who(m)

1. I drink two cups of coffee in the morning.

How many

1. Some children are making quite a bit of noise outside my house now.

How much

1. John always uses his brother’s car on Thursday.

Whose

1. I enjoy teaching English as a second language.

What

1. The sun shines every day in the summer.

When

1. A bus driver has a lot of responsibility.

How much

1. We are using the blue dishes for the party.

Which

1. Good students study hard in school and at home.

How

#### Present Tense Rules

**Rule # 1: Basic Agreement:** The subject and verb in a sentence must agree. If the subject is *he, she,* or *it* or a singular count noun, a non-count noun, a proper noun, a singular gerund or infinitive, then the verb of the sentence must be in its "s" form. If the subject is *I, you, we,* or *they* or a compound subject, then the verb must be in its base form.

A good car costs a lot of money. Ithasa big hole in it. They make a lot of money.

My boys spend a lot of money. A student studies every weekend.

**Rule # 2: Compound Subjects:** If a sentence has more than one subject, then the verb must be in its base form.

John and Paul go to school. Minh and Trang sit next to each other. A dog and a cat fight all the time. A skier and a skater are on television right now.

**Rule # 3: Subjects with Prepositional Phrases and Clauses:** Prepositional phrases and clauses can come between a subject and verb, but they do not normally influence subject and verb agreement.

The boy with the two dogs has a nice bicycle. My sister, who has a lot of friends, lives in Rhode Island. The man, carrying the two tires, is my neighbor.

**Rule # 4: There/Here:** The first noun following the verb determines whether to use the base form or the "s" form of a verb.

There are three boys and a girl in the front row. There is a girl and three boys in the front row. Here is the book and pencils which you wanted. Here are the three girls and their father. There is a ball on the table. Here are the balls which you wanted.

**Rule # 5: Amounts:** If a subject indicates *distance, time, money, weight, or height*, then the "s" form of the verb is used.

$5,000 is a lot of money. Ten minutes is not a long time. Ten miles is a long way to walk. Two hundred pounds is a lot of weight to lift. Five feet is short.

**Rule # 6: Indefinite Pronouns:** If the subject is a singular indefinite pronoun, the verb is in the "s" form in the present tense.

**Singular Indefinite Pronouns**

any, anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything

neither, nobody, no one, nothing, none, one, somebody, someone, something

Everybody is in the room. Nobody speaks French. Either is OK with me. Someone has a problem with the machine. Each of you speaks a foreign language. None means zero.

**Rule # 7: Either/Or and Neither/Nor:** When using either/or and neither/nor, the word closest to the verb determines the verb form. If the word is singular, the verb is in the "s" form. If the word is plural, the verb is in the base form.

Either the dog or the cats make a mess. Either the cat or the dog makes a mess. Neither my car nor my clothes are expensive. Neither my clothes nor my car is expensive.

**Rule # 8: False Plurals:**  Some words naturally end in "s" and look plural; however, they are actually singul

mathematics, physics, economics, genetics, gymnastics, robotics, politics,

measles, mumps, AIDS, news, the blues, chess, basis, Charles, Tess, Les

Mathematics is difficult. Measles bothers children. The news is not good. Charles helps his brothers a lot. The blues makes you feel sad. AIDS kills lots of people.

**Rule # 9: Gerunds and Infinitives:** When the subject of a sentence is an infinitive or a gerund, the verb is in the "s" form. However, if there is a compound subject of infinitives or gerunds, the verb is in the base form.

Reading books is good for students. To read is good for students. Driving fast causes accidents. To speed in a car makes my heart beat fast. Reading books and writing compositions help students to improve. To do exercises and to rest well are good for your health.

**Rule #10: Quantity Expressions:** With quantity expressions such as *many, a lot of, lots of, quite a few, etc.,* the verb is determined by the object of the preposition contained within the prepositional phrase. If it is a count noun, then the verb is in its base form. If it is a non-count noun, the verb is in its S form.

Some of the milk is spoiled. Some of the boys are troublemakers. A lot of water in the world is polluted. A lot of women love to go shopping for shoes. Quite a few of the drivers get speeding tickets in Seattle every year. Many of the stores in downtown Seattle are closed on Sunday. Much of the heat in the world comes from the sun.

**Exercise 24: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the present tense verb, please.**

1. My sons and I often -------------------- (talk) to each other.

2. My older son and I often -------------------- (talk) to each other on the phone.

3. My son Andre ------------------- (telephone) his brother on the phone.

4. Some people never -------------------- (help) other people.

5. Many children -------------------- (go) to school every day in America.

6. My neighbor’s child -------------------- (not go) to school yet.

7. A boy and a girl who live across the street from me -------------------- (play) with my dog.

8. Men ------------------ (like) to watch sports on TV.

9. A man near my house -------------------- (have) a lot of money.

10. Apples -------------------- (be) good for you to eat.

11. An apple a day ---------------------- (keep) the doctor away.

12. Many birds -------------------- (fly) around my garden every day.

13. A bird -------------------- (fly) around my garden every day.

14. My wife -------------------- (speak) five languages.

15. Both of my sons -------------------- (speak) Japanese.

16. The president of the U. S. and his/her family -------------------- (live) in the White House.

17. My neighbor -------------------- (live) in the white house near my house.

18. Lots of flowers and vegetables -------------------- (grow) in my garden.

19. One of my plants -------------------- (have) big red flowers.

20. Water and milk -------------------- (make) me feel better if I am thirsty.

21. Cold water on a hot day ------------------- (taste) good.

22. A friend of mine -------------------- (work) for Microsoft.

23. Many of my friends -------------------- (work) in this college.

24. A book from a library -------------------- (cost) nothing.

25. A good student -------------------- (not copy) another student’s homework.

## **Exercise 25: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb, please.**

1. Swimming and running --------------- (be) good exercises for young people.

2. Eating lots of hamburgers --------------- (make) people fat.

3. Washing clothes in a river --------------- (take) a long time.

4. Smoking cigarettes --------------- (be) bad for a person’s health.

5. Smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol --------------- (be) bad for a person’s health.

6. Having brothers and sisters --------------- (make) a house noisy.

7. Eating too much candy --------------- (cause) some children to get sick and throw up.

8. Working in my garden and doing my homework --------------- (keep) me busy.

9. Chasing girls --------------- (be) what young men like to do.

10. Buying shoes --------------- (put) a smile on my wife’s face.

11. To argue with one’s mother --------------- (be) usually a useless endeavor for children.

12. To play sports --------------- (make) children stronger.

13. To play sports and to study hard by children --------------- (make) children well rounded.

14. To eat blue berries and cherries ---------------- (cause) my wife to be happy.

15. To lie on the sand at a beach and (to) get a suntan --------------- (be) not hard work.

16. To live and to die --------------- (be) both part of life.

17. To watch children grow up --------------- (fascinate) parents.

18. To catch a lot of fish --------------- (make) me happy.

19. To listen to music --------------- (be) what I do when I correct homework.

20. To listen to music and to look at papers carefully --------------- (be) what I do when I correct homework papers.

21. Doing mathematics --------------- (be) very important for young children in school.

22. Doing physics and studying economics --------------- (involve) a lot of mathematics.

23. Taking things that don’t belong to you --------------- (make) people not trust you.

24. To work at home and to study in school --------------- (be) important.

25. Staying away from bad boys and girls --------------- (help) children to be successful.

**Exercise 26: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb, please.**

1. My sister, whose children are quite old now, --------------- (be) 68 years old.

2. The little girl, playing with her cousins, --------------- (have) beautiful black hair.

3. The boy’s brothers along with his sister --------------- (go) to the same school.

4. My neighbor who has four cars --------------- (have) trouble walking.

5. The dog walking with the two boys --------------- (have) brown and white fur.

6. The girl and her brother --------------- (be) very polite children.

7. Both clean water and nutritious food --------------- (help) people to stay healthy.

8. Going to school with good kids --------------- (keep) kids safe.

9. My neighbor who washes his cars every week --------------- (have) clean cars.

10. My other neighbor who never washes his cars --------------- (not have) clean cars.

11. Either my students or I --------------- (shut off) the lights after class.

12. Either I or my student -------------- (erase) the white board every day.

13. Neither my father nor my mother --------------- (be) alive anymore.

14. Neither my sons nor my wife --------------- (work) in my garden.

15. Neither young boys nor young girls -------------- (like) to clean their bedrooms.

16. Either the mother or the grandmother -------------- (make) dinner every night.

17. Both my sons and my wife --------------- (love) me very much.

18. There --------------- (be) a whiteboard and many chairs in the room.

19. Here --------------- (come) my brother and three sisters.

20. There --------------- (go) the children and their father.

21. Here --------------- (be) the pencils that you asked me to bring for you.

22. Nobody --------------- (speak) 10 languages fluently.

23. Everybody --------------- (love) to eat fresh fruit.

24. My student along with students from other classes --------------- (help) me daily.

25. The bird, sitting on the telephone wires, --------------- (watch) me when I work.

**Exercise 27: Basic Agreement, Compound Subjects, Subject w/ Phrases and Clauses, Here/There**

1. A good used truck ----------------- (cost) at least $3,500.

2. Maria ---------------------- (study) in the library every afternoon.

3. Both students ----------------- (speak) Chinese and Japanese.

4. Bobby -------------------- (like) to eat chips when he ------------------ (watch) TV.

5. His sister -------------------- (not know) the date of the next test.

6. The faculty and students ---------------------- (park) in the same parking lot.

7. Algebra ----------------- (provide) the basis of advanced mathematics.

8. Xuan and her husband --------------------- (not go) to the beach very often.

9. History and English ---------------------- (be) my favorite subjects.

10. Although he ----------------- (enjoy) baseball, soccer ------------------ (continue) to be his favorite sport.

11. The book for the new students ------------------ (cost) $29.00.

12. The students in the next three classrooms ------------------------ (make) a lot of noise.

13. The classroom with 10 tables --------------------- (have) 25 chairs.

14. The student who is carrying five books -------------------- (not need) my help.

15. The cat and the dog ---------------------- (not like) to sleep together.

16. There ---------- (be) one book and two pencils on the desk.

17. Here ----------- (be) the two men to help you move the piano.

18. After every computer class, there ---------- (be) a lot of students who stay in the lab.

19. Here --------- (be) the information that you will need.

20. Whenever I go there, there ---------- (not be) a lot of people hanging around.

**Exercise 28: Amounts, Indefinite Pronouns, Either/Or and Neither/Nor, False Plurals,**

**Gerunds and Infinitives**

1. Four miles ---------------- (be) a long way to walk in the mountains.

2. Five days ----------------- (not be) a long time to live in a city.

3. Four hours of sleep ------------ (be) enough for me.

4. Three dollars ------------(not be) a lot to pay for a movie.

5. Three pieces of paper ----------- (be) on the floor.

6. Everyone --------------- (know) my brother Carl.

7. Each student in the class -------------- (need) to buy a calculator.

8. Someone always --------------- (open) the doors to the classrooms every morning.

9. Anything ------------- (be) possible if you are lucky.

10. Nobody in the whole class ----------------- (speak) French.

11. Either Alex or André ----------------- (help) me in the garden.

12. Neither the teacher nor the students ------------ (be) happy about the test results.

13. Both my brother and sister ------------------ (live) in Rhode Island.

14. Either history or English -------------- (be) his major in college.

15. Either the husband or the wife -------------------- (prepare) breakfast on Sunday.

16. Economics ------------ (not be) an easy subject in college.

17. Mathematics ----------- (be) important for students to study.

18. The blues ------------- (make) people happy when they --------------------- (listen to) it.

19. To study -------------- (not be) to learn.

20. Studying in the library with friends -------------------- (seem) like a good idea.

21. Going to school and working full time ------------------- (take) a lot of effort.

22. Studying mathematics -------------------- (require) a lot of work.

**Exercise 29: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the present tense, please**.

1. The student in the red dress with the pink flowers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) very beautiful.

2. Either Bob or his sisters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wash) the dishes after supper.

3. All the kids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(like) to eat candy.

4. Every one of the ten prisoners \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (want) to escape from jail.

5. The news from the war front in Europe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) not good.

6. To study and to learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) what you must do in school.

7. Playing sports \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) children's bodies strong.

8. Neither my cousins nor my uncle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (speak) Arabic.

9. Both my sons and my wife \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) in North Seattle.

10. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a lot of milk in the three bottles on the shelf.

11. Six hundred dollars \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a lot of money to pay for a TV.

12. Mathematics and physics \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cause) many problems for students.

13. John with his three brothers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fix) cars during the weekend.

14. A good used car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not cost) a lot of money.

15. Here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) the boys whom I have been waiting for.

16. Some of the water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) dirty.

17. In the class of twenty students, nobody ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (talk back) to the teacher.

18. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) four boys and a girl in the car.

19. Washing clothes for a large family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) a lot of time.

20. Either my children or my dog \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) a mess in my basement.

21. My sons \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not like) to clean their room.

22. Each of the students in the class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (love) to do homework.

23. I sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not read) the newspaper at night.

24. Watching movies at home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not cost) much money.

25. Here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) the book I've been looking for.

26. Ten bottles of the twenty-five \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (belong) to Mr. Jones.

27. Old men often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) looking at young children.

28. Every one of the people in the room \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school.

29. Five hours of sleep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not be) enough for some people.

30. To eat cookies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) my boys happy.

31. Mechanics \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) dirty when at work.

32. Either my wife or I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) our sons' breakfast.

33. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) an orange and an apple on the table.

34. The best student in the class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study) three hours a night.

35. His daughter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not know) how to cook Chinese food.

36. Telling lies often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) people angry.

37. Physics \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (require) a lot of studying.

38. The boy who is walking with his three dogs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) with my sons.

39. Although Bob likes to play football, his brothers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) baseball.

40. Information from newspapers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) helpful to people who read it.

41. Smoking cigarettes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not be) good for your health.

42. Almost all mothers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (love) their children very much.

43. Neither of my children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) quiet at home.

44. Five girls and a boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the front row every day.

45. Boys and girls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) differently.

Exercise 30: Fill in the blanks with the correct verb, please.

1. Water and beer --------------- (be) liquids.

2. Bottles of water --------------- (be) a rip off.

3. Buying water in a bottle --------------- (be) a waste of money.

4. A lot of boys --------------- (cause) trouble in high school classes.

5. Drinking lots of soft drinks --------------- (make) a person fat.

6. A few bad apples --------------- (cause) most of the problems in society.

7. A little apple juice --------------- (be) on the floor.

8. Some of my books --------------- (cost) a lot of money.

9. Some good meat --------------- (cost) a lot of money.

10. A policeman --------------- (direct) traffic if a traffic light is out.

11. Most students --------------- (do) their homework.

12. Mud on a person’s shoes --------------- (make) a mess on clean floors.

13. Insects --------------- (not bother) me at night.

14. Telephones today --------------- (be) different from phones when I was a boy.

15. Dirt and water together --------------- (make) mud.

16. Some movies in theaters --------------- (cost) only $3.00.

17. Many American football players --------------- (weigh) over 300 pounds.

18. Many of the people who live in Chinatown in Seattle --------------- (come) from China.

19. Drinking too much alcohol --------------- (cause) some people to do stupid things.

20. A drug from doctors --------------- (be) legal.

21. A little noise --------------- (not disturb) me when I sleep.

22. Writing these sentences --------------- (take) a lot of time.

Exercise 31: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the present tense, please.

1. The girl who has a lot of dolls and stuffed animals -------------- (play) quietly with them.

2. The boy, giving his three dogs a bath, --------------- (love) them very much.

3. Men who never like to do housework --------------- (make) their wives angry.

4. My aunt Grace, who owns two houses in the Boston area, --------------- (have) a lot of money.

5. Rich people, often without children, --------------- (not understand) the problems of poor people.

6. A small child --------------- (try) to do whatever adults can do.

7. My son, who owns many musical instruments, --------------- (not play) the clarinet.

8. My wife, who comes from Brazil, --------------- (speak) five languages.

9. Running away from problems --------------- (not solve) any problems.

10. Learning to speak in English --------------- (be) easier than learning to write in English.

11. Boys who cause more trouble than girls do as young children --------------- (be) easier than girls to take care of when they get older.

12. My student with her three sisters --------------- (come) to class late every day.

13. A dog and a cat --------------- (live) in my neighbor’s house.

14. To have a lot of animals as a young child --------------- (be) fun.

15. My sister along with her five dogs --------------- (live) in Rhode Island.

16. Eating cake with ice cream and strawberries --------------- (make) children very happy.

17. Watching sports on TV while eating peanuts usually --------------- (result) in a messy room.

18. Thinking of these sentences --------------- (take) a lot of time.

19. A smiling face usually --------------- (mean) a person is happy.

20. Children and students --------------- (need) to do homework.

21. My neighbor, who writes newspaper articles, --------------- (work) in his garden every day.

## **Past Tense Meanings of Verbs in English**

**Simple Past Tense:** Used to describe actions or activities that began and ended in the past. Its emphasis is on theaction itself and not on the action's relationship to another action in the past. It simply says, "This happened."

**Examples:**

*I* ***went*** *to the store yesterday,* ***bought*** *some milk and eggs, and* ***returned*** *home.*

*The United States* ***fought*** *in World War Two. Thousands of soldiers* ***died*** *in Asia.*

*My father* ***drove*** *a cab for many years. He only ever* ***had*** *one accident.*

*My son* ***got up*** *this morning,* ***ate*** *breakfast, and* ***left*** *for school.*

Two Types of Past Tense Verbs: Regular and Irregular

1. Regular verbs are verbs that end in ed in the past tense affirmative.

Examples: open/opened, start/started, wait/waited, memorize/memorized

2. Irregular Verbs are verbs that change form in the past and past participle form.

Examples: go/went, strike/struck, fly/flew, write/wrote, put/put, forget/forgot

The same rules for the negative and question form apply to both types of verbs.

Sample Sentences:

We stayed home last night and ate dinner together.

My father drove a taxi and worked in a factory for many years.

My brother broke the chair and then tried to fix it.

I enjoyed living with my family, but I left home at 22 years old.

We saw a man who needed to buy some medicine.

#### Forming the Negative: Present and Past Tenses

Present Tense Negative Past Tense Negative

I I

You **play.** You **play.**

We **don’t go.** We **didn’t go.**

They **wash.** They **wash.**

He **play.** He **play.**

She **doesn’t go.** She **didn’t go.**

It **wash.** It **wash.**

After the helping verbs **don’t, doesn’t,** and **didn’t** ALWAYS use the **base form** of the verb **in the present tense and in the past tense.**

Use the **S Form of the Verb** only in the present tense for **he**, **she**, and **it**. Never use the

**S Form** in the past tense.

**Notice that in the present tense and in the past tense that the verb always goes back to the base form after don’t, doesn’t, and didn’t.**

# Present Tense Negative Verb To Be Past Tense Negative Verb To Be

I **am not**  I **was not**

He He

She **is not** She **was not**

It It

We We

You **are not** You **were not**

They They

When you change the verb to be from the present tense to the past tense, you use the

words **was** and **were.** When you want to make **the past continuous tense**, then the main

verb always uses **ing**.

Remember that the words **am, is,** and **are** have the same meaning as **was** and **were**. The only difference is the time (tense).

**Examples:**

I am here now. I was here yesterday.

###### She is not in class today. She was not in class yesterday.

###### We are studying the past tense now. We were studying the present tense last week.

###### Are you sitting in class now? Were you sitting in class last night?

###### My sons are not living at home anymore. They were not living at home last August.

###### Where are my books? Where were my books this morning?

## **Sounds for ED Endings for Regular Verbs**

**ED sounds like a T, ID, and D depending on the sound that comes before it in a word.**

**1. ED sounds like T when the last sound in a word is a: P, K, F, S, SH, CH, or X.**

walk kiss crunch splash

kick clap fix staff

miss watch stop laugh

**Examples:**

The audience clapped for twenty minutes for the singer.

The mechanic fixed my transmission.

We watched the movie on television.

**2. ED sounds like ID when the last sound in a word is a: T or D.**

wait raid hate pretend

invite defend need lift

skate invent start aid

**Examples:**

We waited for the bus for five minutes.

He pretended to be sick.

The soldiers defended the village.

**3. ED sounds like D in all other regular verbs.**

arrive open close play

form buzz hang spell

bow save enjoy call

**Examples:**

We arrived at the meeting five minutes late.

The boy called his mother from his friend's house.

I enjoyed watching the baseball game.

**Exercise 32: Change the following sentences to the simple past tense, please.**

**Example:**

I **go** to the store for my mother. I **went** to the store for my mother.

1. Some people intend to go to the party late.
2. We often have a lot of fun when we play in the snow.
3. Speaking a foreign language always makes me laugh at myself.
4. Going shopping with my mother and sister is not fun for me.
5. My boys work during the summer every year.
6. I like to look out the window and dream.
7. My uncle builds houses in Rhode Island.
8. My sister comes to Seattle every year.
9. I drive a 1954 Ford to work every day.
10. People send packages in the mail.
11. Mothers feed children when they are babies.
12. We often crawl in the grass when my friends and I play together.
13. My brother seldom helps to clean the house.

14. I plant a garden every spring.

15. The ground freezes every winter in Seattle.

16. I mow my grandparents’ lawn every week.

17. My alarm clock rings every morning at 6:00 AM.

18. My mother always thinks about what is best for us.

19. My grandfather weeps when he thinks about his mother in Sicily.

20. My children tear their pants all of the time.

21. My uncle pulls the weeds out of his garden every Sunday.

22. My aunt writes letters to me whenever I travel to foreign countries.

23. I swim in the Atlantic Ocean every summer.

24. We open the windows in our house every summer.

25. My sister smokes cigarettes all day long.

26. I have to spend lots of money every week.

27. Mr. McDonald teaches me history in the eighth grade.

28. My dog sleeps all day long.

29. Students always do their homework in the evening.

30. Some students pray five times a day.

**Exercise 33: Change the following sentences to the Past Tense Negative, please.**

1. We intended to buy a new car last week.

2. He had a sandwich for lunch.

3. My brother let my sons play video games.

4. He remembered to take his wife to the market.

5. She borrowed $100 from her brother.

6. The police arrested the thief last night.

7. I forgot to pick up the milk on my way home.

8. Friday was the last time for class.

9. Tom brought a book to the class.

10. He helped his friend fix the car.

11. The girls made dinner for their father.

12. I wished to see the old man.

13. He invented the electric light bulb.

1. The teacher corrected the students’ homework assignment.
2. The businessman flew to Chicago on a business trip.

#### Exercise 34: Change these sentences from the affirmative to the negative, please.

1. The old man fell on the floor.

2. The housewife froze the meat that she bought at the store.

3. I lost my briefcase at the meeting.

4. The tire on my car blew out last week.

5. The army invaded a peaceful country.

6. The government collected taxes from all American people last April 15th.

7. We saw the bank robber get away in his car.

8. The soldiers fought bravely against their enemy.

9. Some people hated to do their work.

10. The employer interviewed 10 people for the one job.

11. The woman wore a beautiful yellow dress to the party.

12. My sister shopped for a new bathtub for her house.

13. The judge released the prisoner from jail.

14. We heard the birds singing in the trees.

15. The man rejected the job offer.

**Exercise 35: Change the following sentences to the negative, please.**

1. The police proved their case against the robber.
2. My son swept the floor last night.
3. I shut the door when I entered my house.
4. Some employees quit their jobs.
5. My son sat in the front seat when I drove my car.
6. The boys were sliding on the floor yesterday evening.
7. My aunt shrank when she got old.
8. The women divided the bill at the restaurant yesterday.
9. The girl sought to marry a rich man.
10. The young girl ran a fever.
11. Some children were picking fruit near their house.
12. That store sold furniture and appliances for the home.
13. The cowboy was riding his horse every afternoon last summer.
14. Two boats sank in the river during the storm.
15. My son shook his head when I asked him if he wanted to eat vegetables.

#### Exercise 36: Change the following sentences to the past tense yes/no questions, please.

1. We intended to buy a new car last week.

2. He had a sandwich for lunch.

3. My brother let my sons play video games.

4. He remembered to take his wife to the market.

5. She borrowed $100 from her brother.

6. The police arrested the thief last night.

7. I forgot to pick up the milk on my way home.

8. Friday was the last time for class.

9. Tom brought a book to the class.

10. He was helping his friend fix the car.

11. The girls made dinner for their father.

12. I wished to see the old man.

13. He invented the electric light bulb.

14. The teacher corrected the students’ homework assignment.

15. The businessman flew to Chicago on a business trip.

## **Past Continuous Tense**

The past continuous tense is used to describe two related actions or activities that happened in the past **at the same time**. Its emphasis is on showing the relationship of the actions relative to the duration of time each takes. The action of longer duration uses the past continuous tense; the action of shorter duration takes the simple past tense. It simply says, "While this was happening, something else happened." The second action interrupts the first action that is already happening. **Note:** The past continuous tense may be used for a single action in the past, but this usage is rare and it is employed only when the speaker wishes to emphasize the continuous action of the verb. The past continuous tense can also be used when two or more actions take place in the past for the same duration of time. “While I was working in my garden, my wife was cooking.”

**Examples of Two Actions at the Same Time:**

*While we* ***were studying****, the telephone* ***rang****.*

*My front tire* ***blew ou****t while I* ***was driving*** *home from school.*

*When their mother* ***was preparing*** *dinner, the boys* ***came*** *home.*

*When I* ***got*** *to class, my students* ***were waiting*** *for me.*

**Examples of Two Actions of Equal Duration of Time:**

*While I* ***was ironing*** *my clothes, I* ***was watching*** *a DVD.*

*While my older son* ***was taking****a shower, my younger son* ***was waiting*** *for him to finish so that he could take a shower.*

*While my son* ***was driving*** *my car, I* ***was sitting*** *next to him.*

**Examples of One Action Use of the Past Continuous Tense**

*Yesterday I started working in my garden at 8:00 AM and stayed in my garden until 8:00 PM. I* ***was working*** *all day long in my garden.*

*I* ***was correcting*** *homework papers for four hours last night.*

*Both of my sons* ***were*** *still* ***sleeping*** *at 2:00 PM yesterday.*

*My sons and I* ***were watching*** *movies all afternoon long on Saturday.*

**Exercise 37: Make one sentence using the following actions. One of the actions will require the past continuous tense and the other one will require the simple past tense.**

**For example: *pick potatoes in my garden find a piece of glass***

**While I was picking potatoes in my garden yesterday, I found a piece of glass.**

1. *stop to buy a coffee drive to school*

2. *work in my office get a phone call from my wife*

3. *speak to my son tell him about a party*

4.  *break a glass help my wife in the kitchen*

5. *watch television fall asleep*

6. *eat breakfast open a window in my kitchen*

7. *shop with my sons buy two toys for them*

8. *drink coffee with a friend see a pretty girl walking across the street*

9.  *have a nightmare* *sleep*

10. *do my homework take a break*

11. *mow my lawn run out of gas in the lawnmower*

12. *answer the phone read the newspaper*

13. *answer the teacher’s question sit in class*

#### Modal Verbs

Can These are the eight modal verbs in English. They are **helping**

Could **verbs**; therefore, the negative and the question forms of sen-

Will tences involve using them. They are always followed by the

Would base form of the verb. After the modal verbs, there is always

May another verb, the **main verb.** Never use **to** between a modal

Might and the main verb. Also, never add anything to the main

Should verb. Never add **s, es, ing,** or **ed.** Never add anything....

Must

**Examples**

*I can teach English.*

In this sentence, the main verb is *teach.* The modal verb is *can.* *Teach* says what I do; *can* says that I have the ability to teach. Notice there is no change when I use *he, she*, or *it.*

*He can teach English. She can teach English. It can teach English.* Notice there is no **s** or **es** added to *teach.*

*You must type your homework this weekend.*

In this sentence, the main verb is *type* and the modal verb is *must. Type* says what you will do this weekend and *must* says that you have no choice but to do the work.It is anobligation*.* Notice that there is no **to** between *must* and *type.*

**Common Mistakes**

She should **to** make dinner for her family every night.

He must drive**s** his mother to the store tonight

It might rain**ing** in New York now.

I couldplay**ed** baseball every day when I was a boy..

I would **ate** dinner with my mother and father every day.

The girl will **be** play with her friends after school tomorrow.

**All of the above mistakes are wrong because they either add *to* between the modal verb and the main verb or because they add something to the end of the main verb.**

**Modal Verb Formation and Structure**

Modal Verbs are helping verbs. Therefore, both the negative form and the question form are made by using the modal verbs.

**Affirmative Modals**

I would go with my father.

You can play video games.

We will do our homework later on.

They might **Base Form of the Verb** drink some tea.

He should study harder.

She must follow the rules.

It may decide to go.

You could see the moon better.

**Negative Modals**

I can’t run very fast.

You couldn’t jump high.

He won’t fly to Boston next week.

She wouldn’t **Base Form of the Verb** report to class on time.

It may not take your time.

We might not smile at his jokes.

They shouldn’t steal anything.

You mustn’t copy someone else’s homework.

**Question Modals**

May I go home early with my friend?

Will you come to school tomorrow?

Could she ride a bicycle?

Would he **Base Form of the Verb** help you?

Can it drive safely?

Might we do our work later?

Should they study harder?

Must you leave so soon?

**Information Questions (WH Questions) with Modal Verbs**

**Whom may I go** home early with? (**Whom** replaces the object **my friend.)**

**Where will you come** tomorrow?

**What could she ride**?

**Who would help** you? (**Who** replaces the subject **he.)**

**How can it drive**?

**When might we do** our work?

**How should they study**?

**When must you leave**?

**Simple Present and Future Tenses with Will and Other Modal and Quasi-Modal Verbs**

I might not **come** to school next quarter.

He ought to **study** many more hours.

She will **study** next year.  
It will **eat**  tomorrow morning.

We might **watch** tomorrow night.

You must **study** in the library.

They had better **not cheat** on the exam.

The simple future tense is used for actions in the future. Besides “will,” all of the other modal verbs and quasi-modal verbs may be used with a future meaning.

**Future and Present Continuous Tenses with Will and Modals and Quasi-Modal Verbs**

I will **be** sleep**ing** at 2:00 AM tonight.

He might **be** watch**ing** a movie with his girlfriend now.

She should **be**  study**ing** tonight.

It ought to **be**  clear**ing** up later on this evening.

We must **be**  do**ing** grammar now.

You may **be** visit**ing** your grandmother next month.

They have to **be** worry**ing** about their sick child.

The present and future continuous with will and other modals stresses the on-going action of the modal in the present and future time.

**The Future Continuous Tense and the Simple Future Tense**

You **will be doing** some homework this evening.

You **will** **do** more homework in this class this quarter.

*My family and I* ***will be eating*** *dinner at 7:30 this evening.*

*My family and I* ***will eat*** *dinner at 7:30 this evening.*

The future continuous stresses the verb’s action being in progress at some time in the future. The simple future only says that something will happen in the future.

Note that in all of the examples above that the modal verbs are ALWAYS followed by the base form of the verb. With the continuous modals, that means that they are followed by the base form of the verb To Be: **be.** And because they are a continuous tense, it also means that the **ING** form of the verb must also be used.

**Modal Verb Form Errors Analysis and Structure Exercise**

**Exercise 38: Make all necessary corrections in verb forms in the sentences, please.**

1. He musts goes to the doctor for the cut on his head.

2. We will going to the movie tonight with our friends.

3. I can't not go with you this evening to your brother's house.

4. Children should not be play with matches.

5. We was able to fix the flat tire on our car yesterday.

6. My big brother could ate a lot of food when he were a boy.

7. Tonight we are going to play Nintendo, and then we will be watch a video movie.

8. He might not sees the spider on his shirt.

9. I could be played football when I was a young man.

10. It may raining tonight.

11. His sister must goes to school every day next week.

12. The boys and their father would worked on the farm all day when they was younger.

13. He oughts to learns to fixes his car by himself in order to save some money.

14. We had to do a lot of homework tomorrow evening.

15. The company told the employees that they would be work overtime next week.

16. The boys is going to working on their homework later this evening.

17. He have to finishes his homework before he can goes to the party with his friends.

18. He must finishes his composition before he cans goes outside to play.

19. They will be study for their exam this weekend.

20. He must always eats all the food on his plate before he can leaves the table.

21. He should has finished his homework by now.

**Modal and Quasi-Modal Verbs**

**Can** **Ability to do something** **Present or future**

**To be able to** I **can drive** a car.

**(am, is, are)**

My wife **is able to drive** a car.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Will / Won't (Will not)** **Future action** **Future**

**To be going to** I **will help** you clean your apartment.

**(am, is, are)**

**(gonna)** We **are going to study** tonight.

**Will = Volunteer / Promise**

**Going to = Plans**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Used to** **Past situations; no longer exist;** **Past**

**(useta)** **used by native speakers to**

**introduce repeated situations**

**in the past**

I **used to live** in Massachusetts.

I **used to travel** a lot.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Would** **Repeated actions in the past** **Past**

I **used to live** with my parents. I **would eat** my mother's food every day.

I **would go** fishing with my father. I **would attend** school every day.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Could** **Ability to do something** **Past ability**

**To be able to** **For a single event in the past,**

**(was, were)** **use was/were able to; for repeated**

**past events, use could.**

When I went to Victoria, I **was able to visit** Butchart Gardens.

When I was a boy, I **could play** baseball every day.

**Would / Could** **Polite requests**  **Present** **or future**

**Would you open** the window for me?

**Could you come** at 3:00 instead of 4:00, please?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Would rather ... than Preference Present or future**

**'d rather ... than**

**I'd rather** eat chicken than beef.

**Would rather not do** She**'d rather not study** tonight.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**May** **Permission** **Present or future**

**Possibility (50/50 chance)**

You **may drink** coffee in class. I

give you permission.

It **may be** sunny next week. It's possible.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Might** **Possibility (50/50 chance)** **Present or future**

**We might go** to a movie next Friday.

It's a possibility. Maybe we will and

maybe we won't.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Should Obligation, desirability, Present or future**

**Ought to** **expectation**

**(ordda)**

You **should stop** smoking in order to

keep your lungs in good condition. -- obligation

You **should teach** your children to speak

your native language. -- desirability

When you go to Disneyland, you **should**

**have** a good time. -- expectation

You **ought to wash** your hands before

you eat food. -- desirability

**Should** and **Ought to** have exactly the same meaning. Both are used equally. However, native speakers tend to use **should** in writing and **ought to** in speaking.

**Had better** **Strong obligation or desirability Present or future**

**Had better not**

**(‘d better** or **better)** You **had better study** for the test.

You **had better not drink and drive**.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**To be supposed to Obligation or plan of action** **Present, past, or**

**(am, is, are)** **future**

**(was, were)** You **are supposed to do** your homework

every night or you will get into trouble with

the teacher.

We **were supposed to eat** in a restaurant

last Friday evening, but we decided not to.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**To be to be** **Obligation or plan of action** **Present, past, or**

**(am, is, are) to be** **future**

You **are to be** in class at 9:00 a.m. daily.

**To be to do**

**(am, is, are) to do** You **were to skip** lines on the composition you wrote last night.

The mechanic **is to repair** my car tomorrow.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Must** **Conclusion, probability, inference** **Present or future**

You come from Viet Nam, so you **must speak** Vietnamese.

He hasn't eaten all day long, so he **must be** very hungry.

She's only 16 years old and she drives a Porche. Her father

**must have** a lot of money.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Must** **Absolute obligation or necessity** **Present and future**

**Have to**

**(hafta)** You **must put** gas in your car if you want to drive it.

# Has to

**(hasta)** You **have to take care of** babies all the time.

He **has to change** the oil in his car on Saturday.

My sons **have to clean** their rooms whenever they live at home.

**Have/Has Got to Absolute obligation or necessity Present or Future**

**(‘ve godda** or **‘ve gotta)**

**(s’ godda** or **‘s gotta)**

I **have got to correct** a lot of homework papers tonight.

We **have got to clean** the house before our guests come.

My sister **has got to take** medicine three times a day.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Had to Obligation or necessity in the past Past of must and**

**(hadda) have to**

He **had to take** his daughter to the hospital

last night because she had a high fever.

He **had to change** the flat tire on his car last night.

I **had to write** this handout for my students.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Must not Negative conclusion or prohibition Present or future**

**(musent)**

You **must not drink and drive.**

You **must not use** bad language in class.

The girl won't eat. She **must not be** hungry.

Children **must not** play with matches and knives.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Not have to No obligation or necessity at all Present, past, or**

**(not hafta) future**

You **don't have to come** to school on Saturday.

When you lived with your mother, you **didn't have to cook.**

You **won't have to do** any homework during vacation.

I **didn’t have to work** when I was a young boy.

I **won’t have to come** to college during the summer.

**Sentence Formation with Present and Future Modal Exercises**

**Exercise 39: In the following series of exercises, make sentences with the modal verbs at the top of each exercise and the verb phrase given, please.**

**A: Can or can not**

1. I --------------- eat 10 hamburgers.

2. My mother --------------- cook better than I can.

3. Women -------------- usually clean the house better than men can.

4. I --------------- learn English.

5. With an education, people -------------- earn more money than without an education.

6. Most people in this classroom -------------- speak Chinese.

7. Because we come to class, we --------------- sleep late in the morning.

8. My mother --------------- speak English.

9. My father --------------- drive a car.

10. My teacher -------------- teach English.

**B: Will or Won’t**

1. I --------------- come to class tomorrow.

2. My teacher --------------- wear jeans to class tomorrow.

3. Someone --------------- open the door to this room tomorrow morning.

4. My teacher --------------- correct my homework assignment tonight.

5. President Obama -------------- teach this class tomorrow.

6. It --------------- rain next week in Seattle.

7. It --------------- be cold outside next August.

8. I -------------- study hard in order to learn English.

9. I -------------- buy a car next week.

10. We --------------- see each other tomorrow morning.

#### C: Should or Should Not

1. Students --------------- come to class every day and on time.

2. People --------------- drink alcohol and drive their cars.

3. Everyone --------------- eat healthy food.

4. No one --------------- eat junk food every day.

5. Children -------------- obey their parents and grandparents.

6. Students -------------- skip lines in my class when doing homework.

7. Old people -------------- be careful when walking on snow and ice.

8. Smoking is bad for the health, so people -------------- smoke.

9. No one --------------- play with guns and matches.

10. Everyone --------------- be careful with guns and fire.

**D: May, May Not or Might, Might Not**

1. It -------------- rain next week.

2. My son ------------- call home next week.

3. I --------------- eat in a restaurant tonight.

4. My students --------------- have homework tomorrow.

5. We --------------- have an exam next week.

6. The moon --------------- be bright tonight.

7. My teacher --------------- wear a tie to school tomorrow.

8. I -------------- have to buy gas for my car tomorrow afternoon.

9. I bought a lottery ticket, so I --------------- be a millionaire next week.

10. Some people --------------- visit me this weekend.

**E: Can or Could**

1. I --------------- play with my friends when I was a young child.

2. Some rich people -------------- spend a lot of money and not worry about it.

3. My friends and I --------------- spend a lot of time doing nothing a long time ago.

4. Young boys --------------- make a lot of noise.

5. My mother -------------- cook good Italian food when she was alive.

6. When I was a boy, I --------------- help my grandparents around their house.

7. Every year your teacher -------------- make a very nice garden.

8. Everyone wishes that they --------------- do some things differently in their lives.

9. Both of my sons -------------- play the piano.

10. When my sons were young, they --------------- get into places free.

**F: Must and Either Have To or Has To (First with “must,” then ‘have to” or “has to.”)**

1. Children ----------- go to school, and they -------------------- study.

2. Today I --------------- go to the market because I ------------------ buy some groceries.

3. My son --------------- practice his piano because he ------------------- play at a wedding next week.

4. Mothers --------------- take care of their children, and they ------------------- cook food for them.

5. My sister -------------- take her husband to the doctor’s office, and then she ------------------ wait for him.

6. I ------------- write my homework assignments and then my students ------------------- do them.

7. I have a problem with my car, so I -------------- take it to a mechanic. He will ------------------- fix whatever is broken.

8. My student --------------- get a haircut, and her hairdresser ------------------ cut it for her.

9. My sister and niece -------------- prepare dinner for a party. Before they cook the food, they

--------------go shopping.

10. Every day I --------------- assign homework to my students and then I --------------- correct the homework assignments.

11. My son --------------- (help out) around the house. For example, he --------------- (mow) the lawn and take the dog for walks.

**G: Would Rather and Had Better in the Negative (Put NOT after these two quasi-modals to make the negative. They are both either the present tense or the future tense; THEY ARE NOT THE PAST TENSE.)**

**Change these sentences to the negative, please. Write out the complete sentence. Don’t just write in the word not.**

1. I would rather stay home this evening.

2. You had better come to class tomorrow.

3. My son would rather play the piano than the violin.

4. You had better continue taking that medicine.

5. Your teacher would rather wear a sweater than a tie.

6. You had better change your clothes when you go to work.

7. My son would rather eat hot peppers.

8. You had better drink coffee before you go to work.

9. I would rather sleep late in the morning.

10. We had better take our vacation soon.

11. The students had better go to the party.

#### Exercise 40: Answer the following questions, please.

1. Where might you be living when you are 65 years old?

2. What should you do every night?

3. Would you rather watch football on TV or watch a movie?

4. When had you better do this assignment?

5. How many languages can you speak?

6. What time will you go to bed this evening?

7. What have you got to do before you come back to this class next Friday?

8. How old will you be on your next birthday?

9. What do you have to do before you next Monday?

10. What had you better do before you take an examination?

11. Who could you play with when you were a child?

12. What may you do on Sunday morning?

13. When are you supposed to come back to school next?

#### WH Questions with Modals

**Exercise 41: Make questions with the WH words which follow the sentences, please.**

1. I will buy a new car next year.

When

Who

2. I had to take some medicine last week.

When

What

3. We should study irregular verbs before we take the final exam.

# **What**

When

4. You had better come to class on time on Friday.

Who

When

5. It might rain on Sunday.

When

6. You could have stayed at home today.

Where

When

7. My friend’s children must have eaten dinner this evening.

Who

What

When

**Exercise 42: Change the following sentences into WH (information) questions with the words under the sentences, please.**

1. The boy is fishing in the lake.

Who

Where

2. My son was playing the piano in the living room.

Who

What

Where

3. We will be at the market this afternoon.

Who

Where

When

4. Fifteen dogs were chasing the cat.

What

How many

What

5. Someone is knocking on the classroom door.

Who

What

6. The box of chocolates is beside the lamp.

What

Where

7. Bob might be running in New York today.

Who

Where

When

8. The father was listening to his son’s music last night.

Who

Whose

When

9. My sister will be showing the picture to her friends before dinner tonight.

Who

What

To whom

10. It must be raining in the mountains now.

Where

When

11. Those boys should be studying for their test and not playing video games.

What

Who

# **Continuous Modal Verbs**

**All the modals can be used in the continuous (progressive) tense when they stress the idea that something is in progress (happening) at present (or in the future with "will"). They emphasize the action's being in progress at the time when the person is speaking.**

**As with all of the continuous tenses, the idea of the "ing" is to emphasize the action of the verb and its being in progress; the function of the modal is to influence the meaning of the verb.**

**The form of continuous modals is:**

**The modal + be + the verb + ing**

**Examples:**

1. It **might be raining** in Japan right now.

2. You **should be paying attention** to me now and **not thinking** about your girlfriend.

3. It's 3:00 a.m. right now, so my sister **must be sleeping**.

4. At 7:00 p.m. tomorrow evening, I **will be eating** dinner with my family.

5. If today were Saturday, I **could be working** in my garden now.

6. I definitely **won't be correcting** homework papers on Saturday evening.

7. My wife **may be working** in her office now.

8. We **will be taking** an exam on Monday morning at 11:00 A.M.

9. My sons are in school now, so they **must be listening** to their teachers.

10. My son **might be sleeping** right now because he is in Japan.

**Continuous Modal Verb Exercise**

**Exercise 43: Answer the following questions using continuous modals, please.**

1. Where might you be living in the year 2020?

2. What will you be doing next Saturday afternoon?

3. What must most of the people in China be doing right now?

4. What should all of the students in this class be thinking about now?

5. When might the sun be shining continuously every day in Seattle?

6. What could you be doing right now if you weren’t in school?

7. What might your relatives be doing in your home country right now?

8. What would you be doing if you were in your native country?

9. What might you be doing at this time a year from now?

10. When will you be sleeping next?

11. What may your best friend be doing right now?

12. How long will you be taking ESL classes?

13. When will you be watching television?

14. Who will be correcting your homework papers this evening?

###### Past Modal Verbs Used in the Simple Past Time

###### For Repeated Actions in the Past:

**Used to, Could,** and **Would = Simple Past Tense**

**Used to base form** **Past situations; no longer exist;** **Past**

**of the verb** **used by native speakers to**

**introduce repeated situations**

**in the past.**

*I* ***used to live*** *in Massachusetts.*

*My sister* ***used to go*** *fishing with my father and me.*

*I* ***used to travel*** *a lot.*

*I* ***used to be*** *a good walker.*

*I* ***used to go hunting*** *with my grandfather.*

*My sons* ***used to play*** *with toys.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Could** **base form** **Ability to do something** **Repeated past ability of the verb**

**To be able to** **For a single event in the past,**

**(was, were)** **use was/were able to; for repeated**

**past events, use could.**

*When I* ***was*** *a young boy and I* ***visited*** *my grandparents, I* ***could*** *do almost anything I* ***wanted*** *to do. First of all, I* ***could walk*** *to my grandparents’ house because we* ***lived*** *close to their house.* *I* ***could eat*** *whatever I* ***wanted*** *to eat because I* ***was*** *my grandmother’s favorite grandchild. I* ***could watch*** *TV or I* ***could play with*** *my grandfather’s hunting dogs. Sometimes I* ***could go*** *hunting for rabbits and birds with my grandfather and uncle, too. They* ***would let*** *me shoot their guns. My mother* ***would*** *never* ***let*** *me shoot guns.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Would** **Repeated actions in the past** **Repeated past ability**

*I* ***used to live*** *with my parents. I* ***would eat*** *my mother's food every day.*

*I* ***would go*** *fishing with my father. I* ***would go*** *to school every day. We* ***would*** *all* ***have*** *fun at home together. We* ***would*** *always* ***joke around*** *with each other. We* ***would laugh*** *a lot, too.*

###### Exercise 44: Answer the following questions using *used to, would, or could*, please.

###### 1. At what time would you eat dinner when you were in your native country?

2. Who would prepare dinner for your family when you were a child?

3. What could you do as a child that you can’t do now?

4. Who used to take care of you when you were very young?

5. Where would your mother go shopping a long time ago?

6. Who could you visit in your country that you can’t visit anymore?

7. Who did you use to see every day when you were in your country?

8. Who would you play with when you were very young?

9. At what time would you wake up when you lived in your native country?

10. What kind of food would you eat as a child?

11. What sports could you play in your native country?

12. Who used to teach you when you lived with your parents?

13. What would you do on most days when you were about 10 years old?

14. Would you speak English with other people when you lived in your native country?

###### Past Modals for Single Actions in the Past: The Simple Past Tense

The past tense of **must**, **have to**, and **has to** is **HAD TO.**

**Had to Obligation or necessity in the past Past of must, have to, and (hadda) has to**

*He* ***had to take*** *his daughter to the hospital*

*last night because she had a high fever.*

*He* ***had to change*** *the flat tire on his car last night.*

*We* ***had to pay*** *our income taxes last year before April 15th.*

*I* ***had to drive*** *my wife downtown because she is afraid to drive in the city by herself.*

*My son* ***had to memorize*** *a lot of music for his concert.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Must have + past participle** **Past conclusion or supposition only;**

**(musta) Never a past obligation: For past**

**obligations, use had to.**

*Sara is a teacher; therefore, she* ***must have graduated*** *from a four-year college.*

(conclusion)

*There was some candy on the table and the children were in the room. Now the candy is gone. The children* ***must have eaten*** *the candy.* (conclusion)

*She broke her leg playing basketball. It* ***must have hurt*** *a lot.* (conclusion)

*When I came home last night, the house was very clean. My wife* ***must have done*** *a lot of housework during the day.*  (conclusion)

**However**

*While I was driving home, I got a flat tire, so I* ***had to use*** *my spare tire.* (obligation)

*The boy cut his head badly, so he* ***had to go*** *to the hospital.* (obligation)

*The toilet broke last night, so I* ***had to fix*** *it right away.* (obligation)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Might have + past participle** **Past situation -- maybe it happened,**

**May have + past participle maybe it didn't. We don't know for sure,**

**Could have + past participle but we do know that it was possible.**

(**mighta, maya, coulda**)

*The student didn't come to class yesterday. She* ***might have gone*** *to the doctor's. She* ***might have had*** *an accident. She* ***may have gone*** *shopping. She* ***could have stayed*** *in bed. I don't know what happened for sure, but all of the above are possible.*

*My friend bought a lottery ticket. He* ***could have had*** *the winning ticket. I don’t know, but it is possible.*

*It* ***might have snowed*** *in the mountains last night. Then again, it* ***might not have snowed****.*

*My sons* ***might have seen*** *each other this past weekend, but I am not sure.*

**Could have + past participle Past ability or capability to do something,**

**(coulda) but you *chose not to do it*. You had the opportunity** **to do something, but you *decided not to do it*.**

**A past possibility that you had an opportunity to do, but you chose not to do.**

*I lived in Asia for over 5 and a half years, but I never went to Korea. I* ***could have gone*** *there many times, but never did.*

*I* ***could have stayed*** *in Europe in 1973, but I decided to return to the United States instead.*

*I* ***could have become*** *a history teacher if I had wanted to, but I decided to become an English teacher instead.*

*You* ***could have skipped*** *school today if you had wanted to, but you decided to come.*

*My wife and I* ***could have gone*** *to a movie last night, but we were too tired and decided to bag it and not go.*

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

**Should have + past participle** **Past obligation *which you didn't***

**(shoulda) *do*. Something was the correct or right action to do, but *you didn't do it*. Something was a good idea or thing to do in the past, but *you didn't do it*. In other words, you made a mistake.**

*You were speeding in a car and a policeman saw you and gave you a speeding ticket. You* ***should have slowed down****, but you didn't.*

*You had a test last week, but you didn't study for it and you failed it. You* ***should have******studied*** *for it, but you didn't.*

*My son went outside without his coat in the rain last week and he caught a bad cold. He* ***should have worn*** *a coat, but he didn't.*

*The students* ***shouldn't have cheated*** *on the exam, but they did.*

*I* ***should have learned*** *how to type when I was in high school, but I didn’t. As a result, I am a slow typist.*

*America* ***shouldn’t have gotten*** *into a war with Iraq, but it did.*

*Those boys* ***shouldn’t have teased*** *the new student in the class. He started to cry and then everyone felt bad for him.*

**Exercise 45: Change the following sentences to the past, using “*had to base form of the verb.”* You will need to change “time” words as well as the verbs.**

**Example:** He must buy a new computer today because his old one broke down last night.

He **had to buy** a new computer **yesterday** because his old one broke down **the night before last.**

1. We have to get some medicine for our son so that he will recover from his illness.

2. My sister has to take her car to the garage to have it repaired tomorrow afternoon.

3. Students must do all their homework before they come to school in the morning.

4. Bob has to fix his brother’s bicycle so that he can ride to school next week.

5. Children have to obey their parents when they are young.

6. I must remove the weeds from my garden next spring.

7. You have to do a lot of homework this quarter.

8. The policeman on the corner has to direct traffic every morning this month.

9. The boys have to help their father clean the yard this weekend.

10. His mother must help him with his homework tonight.

11. She has to buy a birthday present for her daughter next week.

12. My friend must have his car repaired this afternoon.

13. The boys’ mother has to prepare dinner for her sons.

**"Had To" Sentence Completion Exercise**

**Exercise 46: Complete the following sentences, please. Use "had to" or a clause following because, although, or so which will complete the sentence.**

1. He had to buy a new car because

2. Because he didn't have enough money to buy a house,

3. He failed the English course, so

4. Although I wanted to go to a movie last night,

5. We worked 15 hours overtime last week because

6. Because my friend had a broken leg,

7. The man needed to send a letter, so

8. The man's son cut his arm with a knife, so

9. I went to the store because

10. My car was low on gas, so

11. Although the woman was tired,

12. Because the boy's pants were torn,

13. He was very sick, so

14. Even though the teacher felt sick,

#### Past Modal Exercise: Should Have + Past Participle

**Exercise 47: Consider the following situations and then tell what the people should or shouldn't have done, please.**

1. The man lost all his money at the race track betting on horses.

2. The man's wife gave him some of her money so that he could gamble again.

3. My car broke down on the highway because the engine was low on oil.

4. My brother lost his job because he argued with his boss and told his boss that he quit.

5. While I was driving to school, I saw an accident in which a man drove through a red light while speeding.

6. My mother smoked all her life and died of lung cancer.

7. My friend borrowed $1,000 from me and never paid me back.

8. Yesterday was my mother's birthday and I didn't buy her a present because I forgot it was her birthday.

9. Yesterday at work, my friend felt very bad because he had gotten drunk the night before and he had a very bad hangover in the morning.

10. I didn’t go to bed until late last night because I had to write this exercise.

11. My students didn't do their homework.

12. The young girl drank too much wine and got very sick.

13. My son didn’t call home because he forgot his phone in his house.

Past Modal Exercise

**Exercise 48: Respond to the following statements and questions, please. Make sure to use a past modal, please**

1. Tell me about an obligation that you had as a young boy or girl.

2. What did I have for dinner last night?

3. My friend worked all day Saturday in his yard, from 8:00 AM until 6:00 PM. How did he feel at the end of the day? What did he do before he went to bed?

4. My younger son had the opportunity to attend the University of Washington, but he decided to attend the University of Puget Sound instead. It cost me a lot more money.

5. My son drove his car when it was low on oil and ruined the engine of the car.

6. When the robber put a gun to my head and demanded that I give him all of my money, what do you think I did?

7. Why didn’t my son go to work last week?

8. My sister bought me a new shirt, but she didn’t have any money with her. How did she pay for the shirt?

9. I got a $2.00 fine from the library because I brought a book back late.

10. My friend’s back hurt her last night after she got home from work. Why did it hurt?

11. My boss ate some spoiled meat last night. What happened?

12. My son broke up with his girlfriend. How did she feel?

**Exercise 49: Past Tense Modal Verb Exercise: Read the sentence and then make up a logical answer using a past tense modal verb, please.**

1. The man told his mother that everyone was going to buy an expensive gift for a party, but he told his girlfriend that everyone was going to buy a cheap gift as a joke gift for the party. How did the mother feel when she gave an expensive necklace to the girlfriend but got a cheap gift from the girlfriend?

2. My younger son had the responsibility to take our dog for a walk as soon as he got home from work. What did my son do when he got home from work every day?

3. My brother-in-law on his honeymoon lost his wallet in the men’s room at the Seattle Center. It had $3000 in cash, all his credit cards, and his debit card inside the wallet. How did he feel? What did he do?

4. My friend and his wife went out to an expensive restaurant for their 35th wedding anniversary last Saturday evening. What did they order to eat?

5. I almost got married to a girl from Switzerland, another girl from England, and another one from America. However, I finally actually got married to a girl from Brazil. Use past modal verb and tell me about one of these girls, please.

6. A friend and his wife cleaned the house gutters on three houses on Saturday afternoon. They had to carry a big ladder from house to house, climb up the ladder and move the ladder many times in order to clean out the dirt, leaves, mud and water from the gutters, and then go home in the cold wet rain, carrying the ladder and other tools. How did they feel afterwards? Did they go dancing that night? How did they feel the next day?

7. Another friend left some of his tools outside on his back deck last Saturday when he had to go to the hardware store to buy some more screws and nails. When he got home, his tools were gone. What happened? What should he have done? What could he have done?

# The Comparative and the Superlative of

# Adjectives and Adverbs of Manner

The **comparative** concerns itself with the differences between only TWO nouns (people, places, things, animals). The comparative is used to describe differences between two only. Adjectives describe how **nouns** **are different**; adverbs of manner describe how **nouns do the action of the verb differently**.

**Examples with Adjectives Comparing Nouns):**

I am old**er than** my sister.

My son Alex is bigg**er than** my son André.

Roger’s wife is tall**er than** my wife.

A dog is fast**er than** a man.

A house is **more expensive than** a car.

Old men are **more careful** with money **than** young men.

Seattle is **busier than** Burien.

For me, history is **more interesting than** mathematics.

**Examples with Adverbs (Comparing Action Verbs Talking about Nouns):**

I walk fast**er than** my wife.

My wife cooks bett**er than** I do.

Women keep a house clean**er than** men do.

Young men drive **more rapidly than** old men do.

I understand English **more clearly than** anyone else in this room.

Many people type **more accurately than** I do.

Children learn a foreign language **more easily than** adults do.

My family eats **more nutritiously than** other families do.

Be careful with the words **than** and **then.**

**\*\*\*\* Than** means a comparison of two nouns or adverbs; \*\*\*\* **then** is a time word and it means something follows something else in time.

My son eats **faster than** I do. After he finishes eating, **then** he washes the dishes.

My son eats **more quickly than** I do. He leaves the dinner table, and **then** I leave it.

My sons are **stronger than** I am. If I can’t lift something, **then** they lift it for me.

My younger son is **better than** I am on the Internet. If I can’t find something on the Internet, **then** he finds it for me.

## Comparative of Adjectives and Adverbs

**With adjectives and adverbs of one syllable:**

tall taller than

hard harder than

fast faster than

fat fatter than (Notice how you must double the consonant when an adjective ends in **one**

big bigger than vowel and **one** consonant.)

small smaller than

nice nicer than

clean cleaner than

Both of my sons are **taller than** I am.

My brother was much **bigger than** I was.

A dog is **smaller than** an elephant.

Women are **cleaner than** men.

**With adjectives that end in Y (only rarely with LY):**

busy busier than

lazy lazier than

crazy crazier than

heavy heavier than (Change the **y** to **i** and add **er**.)

happy happier than

pretty prettier than

friendly friendlier than

lonely lonelier than

early earlier than

cranky crankier than

My son Alex is **heavier than** my son André.

My sons and I are **lazier than** my wife at cleaning the house.

I am **funnier than** my wife.

People who live alone are **lonelier than** people who live with others.

Some women are **prettier than** other women.

**Friendlier** teachers are **better than unfriendly** teachers.

Some babies are **crankier than** other babies.

**With adjectives and adverbs that have two or more syllables:**

careful more careful than

carefully more carefully than

successful more successful than

successfully more successfully than

quick quicker than

\*quickly more quickly than

smooth smoother than

\*smoothly more smoothly than

easy easier than

\*easily more easily than

beautiful more beautiful than

beautifully more beautifully than

expensive more expensive than

expensively more expensively than

sensitive more sensitive than

sensitively more sensitively than

sick sicker than

\*sickly more sickly than

I am more **careful than** my sons.

I work **more carefully** than my sons.

My sons are **quicker** on the computer **than** I am.

They type much **more quickly than** I do.

English is **easier** for me **than** it is for my students.

I write **more easily than** they do.

Freeways are **smoother than** dirt roads.

Cars drive **more smoothly** over freeways **than** over dirt roads.

My wife was **sicker than** I was.

She acted **more sickly** than I did.

Children are **more sensitive than** adults.

Children react **more sensitively** to angry people **than** adults do.

\* In common usage, many people use the *er than* form with short adverbs as well as with short adjectives. In formal grammar, however, it is better to use the *more ----ly* form.

**Irregular Comparatives**

good better than

well better than

bad worse than

badly worse than

far farther\* than

far further\* than

fast faster\*\* than

hard harder\*\* than

late later\*\* than

(\* Generally speaking, the words *farther* and *further* have basically the same meaning. Sometimes I will say *farther* and other times I will say *further*. However, only the word *further* can be used to mean *another one* or *more of something*.)

I went **further** in my education **than** my brother and sister did.

California is **farther away from** Seattle **than** Oregon is.

My son ate a hamburger and then he had a **further** hamburger.

(\*\*The words **fast, hard, and late** are both adjectives AND adverbs of manner. **Fastly** is not a word in English; **hardly** means almost none of something, almost nothing; and **lately** means recently or in the past few days.)

My sons drive **faster than** I do.

They are **faster** drivers **than** I am.

The sun is out **later** in summer **than** in winter.

Some students come to class **later than** others.

Writing is **harder than** speaking.

I work **harder than** some other teachers do.

I am a **good** cook, but my wife is a much **better** cook **than** I am.

My son Alex cooks **badly**. My son André cooks **worse than** my son Alex does.

My wife speaks English fairly **well**, but I speak much **better than** she does, of course.

My sons write **well**, but I write **better than** they do.

Both of my sons have gone **far** in school, but I have gone **farther than** both of them.

Both of my sons have gone **far** in school, but I have gone **further than** both of them.

**Exercise 50: Answer the following questions, please.**

1. Who are you taller than?

2. Is America bigger or smaller than your native country?

3. What is more expensive, a pencil or a pen?

4. Is it warmer or colder in your country than in America?

5. What is bigger, an elephant or a mouse?

6. Is studying English more important than having good health?

7. Who speaks English more clearly, native speakers or foreign people?

8. Which animal is more beautiful, a cat or a rat?

9. Do old people or young people drive more slowly?

10. Who are lazier, young boys or young girls?

11. Where can you find more nutritious food, at home or in a restaurant?

12. Which subject is harder, English or math?

13. Who are busier, people with children or people without children?

14. Which do you think are prettier, mountains or oceans?

15. Is the weather today better or worse than the weather yesterday?

**Exercise 51: Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the comparatives, please.**

1. intelligent My sister is ------------------------------ my brother was.

2. frantically The girl was looking for her lost purse ------------------------- her boyfriend was.

3. important Love and health are ----------------------------- money.

4. heavy My brother was a lot --------------------------- I am.

5. quickly Some students come to class --------------------------- other students.

6. necessary For most jobs, spoken English is ----------------------------- written English.

7. good The weather in California is ------------------------ the weather in Washington.

8. curly My hair was ---------------------- my sister’s hair when we were young.

9. strong Men are usually physically ----------------------------- women.

10. difficult Flying a plane is ------------------------ than driving a car.

11. famous Seattle is ------------------------- Tacoma.

12. windy It is ------------------------ in fall ---------- in summer.

13. comfortable Couches (sofas) are ------------------------ chairs in general.

14. far away Mexico is ------------------------- Canada is.

15. happy Successful people are ------------------------ unsuccessful people.

16. bad Restaurant food is usually ------------------------ home-cooked food in my house.

17. hungry My elder son was ----------------------- my younger son.

18. expensive City-living is ----------------------- country-living.

19. cheap A long time ago, things were ------------------------ they are today.

20. high Buildings in downtown Seattle are ------------------------- buildings in West Seattle.

21. friendly Some people are ------------------------- other people.

22. fast Planes travel ------------------------ trains.

23. hard Writing a paragraph is ------------------------ writing a sentence.

24. warm California is ---------------------- Washington.

25. interesting For me, teaching English is ------------------------------ teaching math.

**Exercise 52: Make comparisons with the following pairs, please.**

**Examples:**

oranges and lemons: Oranges are sweeter than lemons.

elephants and mice Elephants are bigger than mice.

1. the sun and the moon

2. men and women

3. cars and horses

4. university and high school

5. winter and summer

6. trucks and cars

7. old people and young people

8. salt and sugar

9. airplanes and trains

10. American football and soccer

11. toys and guns

12. boys and girls

13. dogs and cats

14. comedy movies or drama movies

15. English and math

**Exercise 53: Make comparative sentences with the following adjectives/adverbs, please.**

1. rich

2. quickly

3. interesting

4. slowly

5. lazy

6. comfortable

7. healthy

8. legibly

9. slowly

10. fast

11. smooth

12. rough

13. important

14. foolish

15. easily

## Superlative of Adjectives and Adverbs

**With adjectives and adverbs of one syllable:**

tall taller than the tallest

old older than the oldest

quick quicker than the quickest

slow slower than the slowest

rich richer than the richest

kind kinder than the kindest

flat flatter then the flattest

My son André is **the tallest** person in my family.

Bill Gates is **the richest** person in America.

My sister is **the kindest** person that I know.

My wife is **the fastest** cook of all the women I know.

**With adjectives and adverbs that end in Y (only sometimes with LY):**

busy busier than the busiest

lazy lazier than the laziest

crazy crazier than the craziest

heavy heavier than the heaviest

happy happier than the happiest

pretty prettier than the prettiest

friendly friendlier than the friendliest

early earlier than the earliest

healthy healthier than the healthiest

My son Alex is **the heaviest** person in my family.

I wake up **the earliest** in my family.

I think that dogs are **the friendliest** animal of all the other animals.

Seattle is one of **the prettiest** cities in America when it isn’t raining.

**With adjectives and adverbs that have two or more syllables:**

careful more careful than the most careful

carefully more carefully than the most carefully

successful more successful than the most successful

successfully more successfully than the most successfully

quick quicker than the quickest

\*quickly more quickly than the most quickly

smooth smoother than the smoothest

\*smoothly more smoothly than the most smoothly

easy easier than the easiest

\*easily more easily than the most easily

beautiful more beautiful than the most beautiful

beautifully more beautifully than the most beautifully

expensive more expensive than the most expensive

expensively more expensively than the most expensively

strange stranger than the strangest

\*strangely more strangely than the most strangely

\* In common usage, many people use the *est* form with short adverbs as well as with short adjectives. In formal grammar, however, it is better to use *the most ----ly* form.

\*My father was the **most friendly** man that I have ever known.

\*My father was **the friendliest** man that I have ever known.

Joan Baez sang **the most beautifully** of all the women singers I listened to as a young man.

I studied **the most diligently** of anyone else in my family as a young boy.

My friend Roger speaks French **the most fluently** of all my other American friends.

**Irregular Superlatives**

good better than the best

well better than the best

bad worse than the worst

badly worse than the worst

far farther\* than the farthest\*

far further\*than the furthest\*

fast faster\*\* than the fastest\*\*

hard harder\*\* than the hardest\*\*

late later than\*\* the latest\*\*

(\* Generally speaking, *the* *farthest* and *the furthest* have the same meaning. Sometimes I will say *the farthest* and other times I will say *the* *furthest*. However, only *the* *furthest* can be used to mean *many more of something, especially nouns that can’t really be measured such as education, wisdom, sense of justice, sense of right from wrong, etc*.)

(\*\*The words **fast, hard, and late** are both adjectives AND adverbs of manner. **Fastly** is not a word in English; **hardly** means almost none of something; and **lately** means recently or in the past few days.)

**Exercise 54: Give the comparative and the superlative of the following adjectives and adverbs, please.**

**Simple Form Comparative Form Superlative Form**

1. rich ------------------------- ------------------------

2. simple ------------------------- ------------------------

3. carefully ------------------------- ------------------------

4. hard ------------------------- ------------------------

5. prompt ------------------------- ------------------------

6. obediently ------------------------- ------------------------

7. affectionately ------------------------- ------------------------

8. attentive ------------------------- ------------------------

9. sarcastically ------------------------- ------------------------

10. round ------------------------- ------------------------

11. angrily ------------------------- ------------------------

12. small ------------------------- ------------------------

13. frantic ------------------------- ------------------------

14. thoughtful -------------------------- ------------------------

15. ambitious ------------------------- --------------------------

16. ugly ------------------------ --------------------------

17. legible ------------------------ --------------------------

18. carelessly ------------------------ --------------------------

**Exercise 55: Complete the following sentences by using superlative adjectives, please.**

1. Rhode Island is (small) ------------------------- state in the United States.

2. Alaska is (large) ------------------------- state in the United States.

3. Seattle is (big) ------------------------ city in Washington.

4. Your teacher is (heavy) ------------------------ person in this room.

5. The Nile River is (long) ----------------------- river in the world.

6. China is (populous) ------------------------ country in the world.

7. Your teacher is (handsome) ------------------------- man in the world.

8. Your teacher’s wife is (good) ----------------------- cook I have ever met.

9. My students are (energetic) ------------------------- students in the ESL program.

10. My wife is (ambitious) ------------------------- person in my family.

11. My father was (patient) ------------------------- person I have ever met.

12. I am (courteous) ------------------------- member of my family.

13. January is (cold) ------------------------- month of the year.

14. Streets are (slippery) ------------------------- when there is ice on them.

15. Fruit and vegetables are (healthy) ------------------------ food to eat.

16. Lake Superior is (large) ------------------------- lake in America.

17. English is (important) ------------------------- language in the world.

18. My garden is (peaceful) ------------------------- place in my neighborhood.

19. My father’s coffee cup is my (valuable) ------------------------- possession.

20. Mount Everest is (high) ------------------------- mountain in the world.

21. India is (interesting) ------------------------- country in the world.

22. My garden is (pretty) ------------------------ garden in my neighborhood.

**Exercise 56: Complete the following sentences by using superlative adverbs, please.**

1. My son Alex eats (quickly) -------------------------- in my family.

2. My sister treats people (kindly) ------------------------- of anyone I know.

3. My wife cooks (fast) -------------------------- in our house.

4. My wife drives (slowly) -------------------------- in our family.

5. President Obama speaks (eloquently) ------------------------ of any president since Kennedy.

6. Young boys drive (dangerously) ------------------------- of all other drivers in America.

7. My wife cleans our house (efficiently) ----------------------- in our family.

8. Students from Columbia and Venezuela write (neatly) ---------------------- of all the students I have ever taught.

9. Some people on buses in America act (rudely) ------------------------- of bus riders anywhere else in the world.

10. The holder of the winning ticket reacted (happy) ------------------------ of all the people waiting for the numbers to be announced.

11. The little girl was playing (quietly) ------------------------- of all the children.

12. The best student in the class was listening (attentively) ------------------------ while the teacher was speaking.

13. The old man sat (comfortably) ------------------------ of all the people watching TV.

14. The new student wrote (slowly) ------------------------- of all the students.

15. The lazy student did his homework (carelessly) ------------------------- of all the students.

16. My friend ran (fast) ------------------------ in the race and won a big prize.

17. The boy’s mother reacted (violently) ------------------------ of all the mothers when the man hit their children.

18. The little boy spent his money (foolishly) ------------------------- of all the children.

19. The old man typed (slowly) ------------------------- of all the students.

20. My mother worked (hard) ------------------------- of all her brothers and sisters.

**Paragraphs for Writing**

**Who I Am**

My name is Donald Bissonnette, and I am an ESL teacher in South Seattle Community College. I have taught at this college for half my life. I am 70 years old and I have taught here for 36 years. I think that next year will be my final year of teaching here as a full time teacher. After that, I might become a part time teacher. Twenty hours of teaching is a lot of work for someone my age because, besides teaching, I also have to do a lot of homework, reports to write, and many meetings to attend every week. I will need to relax more and do less work as I get older. However, I am very happy now as a full time teacher.

**Every Weekday Activities**

Every morning I wake up at 6:00 o’clock in the morning. After I get up, I get dressed, go to the toilet, make my coffee and breakfast, brush my beard and teeth, and leave home for school. I pick up my friends Roger and Sara, and we get to school around 7:35. I begin classes at 8:00 and finish classes at noon. After that, I have office hours from Monday to Wednesday from noon till 1:00. From 1:00 till 3:00, I prepare my lessons for the next day and correct homework papers. Roger, Sara, and I leave the college at 3:00 every day. Sometimes Roger and I stop at the Park Pub for one or two glasses of beer. We never drink more than two glasses. I get home around 4:00 o’clock and immediately finish my school work. Usually I work in my garden until it gets dark outside. After that, I eat dinner with my family, read or watch television, and then I go to bed between 10:00 and 11:00 o’clock.

**Boyhood Days**

My life was very different when I was a boy. For one thing, I didn’t have many “real” responsibilities. Basically, all I had to do was feed our animals every day and clean their cages when they got dirty. Also, on Saturdays I had to wash the floors and stairs in the house. Of course, I also had to do all of my school responsibilities, too. In addition, in winter I had to shovel the snow and clear the ice off the sidewalks and paths around our house. After that, though, all I had to do was have fun. In spring and summer, I swam in the pond in back of my house and played basketball and baseball in the open field near my house. In fall and winter, I played football and went ice skating. A lot of the time, my friends and I just hung out and did nothing because we had a lot of free time. Life was really very easy then.

**School Days**

School days when I was a boy were different from school days now as a man. Every morning my mother woke me up around 7:00 AM. I hated to get out of bed, especially in winter when it was very cold outside. My mother made breakfast for my brother, sister, and me. After that, we caught the school bus and spent all day in school. I enjoyed school although I always told my friends that I hated school. Most boys “hated” school although I think that most boys really enjoyed school. We all just said we hated school because it was only girls who loved school and boys didn’t want to be like girls. Yuk! My favorite subjects were history and English. Of course, all the boys “hated” English class. At least that is what we said. I loved it, though, and I especially loved grammar class. I never admitted that I loved grammar class, but I did. Maybe that is why I love teaching grammar now. I believe that I know grammar well now because I paid attention and loved it in school as a boy.

Modal Passages: Present and Future

Driving during Rush Hour

To drive safely in a big city during rush hour, inexperienced drivers should follow my advice to always drive carefully and avoid accidents. In rush hour traffic, they should be alert and watch out for cars traveling in front of them, behind them, and along side of them. Rush hour driving can make many drivers nervous, but especially inexperienced drivers may have a difficult time when there are a lot of other cars around. In big cities, some people might drive very fast on freeways during rush hour, and this can cause accidents. Drivers are often in a hurry, so some of them will exceed the speed limit. Some may even exceed it by quite a bit, which can frighten other drivers. Also, sometimes drivers who are in a hurry will actually pass other drivers when they should not in fact do so. These drivers can and do often cause accidents. Therefore, inexperienced drivers should always drive in the right hand lane on freeways in order to avoid these unsafe drivers. In addition, when driving on freeways, inexperienced drivers should always read and pay attention to the exit signs. Some exits off freeways can be confusing, and if a driver is in the wrong lane, it could cause an accident if he tries to exit. Finally, inexperienced drivers should slow down on curves because they can be very dangerous and if a driver takes a curve too quickly, that driver might lose control of his car and flip it over. Thus, driving during rush hour can be a dangerous experience, but with my advice, inexperienced drivers should be able to drive safely in a big city.

**Advice on Planting a Garden in Seattle**

Planting a new garden can be a big problem for an inexperienced gardener. First of all, the gardener must decide what to plant. In Seattle, he can plant very many different vegetables and flowers. There are, however, many tropical plants which will not grow in Seattle. For example, a gardener shouldn’t try to plant chili peppers outside because they won’t often grow well here because of the cool weather. However, for the most part, plants grow very well in Seattle’s climate. Therefore, the inexperienced gardener ought to consult both books and magazines about what grows well in Seattle, or he might want to ask other gardeners for advice. The more knowledge that a gardener has before planting, the better off he will be when he actually puts the seeds in the ground. Because of Seattle’s cool weather, plants which bear fruit like tomatoes and squash should be planted outside in May. Leafy plants like lettuce and spinach, however, can be planted directly outside in March. Also, Seattle gardeners may also plant leafy vegetables in mid to late summer for a fall crop. Gardeners should plant beans some time in May as they have to have warm soil in order to germinate. As far as fertilizers go, gardeners must fertilize their soil every year. I think gardeners should use organic fertilizers and should not use chemicals on the soil. Chemicals can be dangerous to health if they are not used properly. Also, chemicals might get into the ground water, which can make them hazardous to humans. So these are some suggestions I have for inexperienced gardeners in the Seattle area.

**“Should and Ought to” (Advice for Raising Children)**

There are lots of things that children should do in life so that they can make good progress and be good kids. For example, children should always obey their parents and grandparents. These are people who always have the children’s best interests in mind and will always give the children the best possible advice. Of course, the advice may not always be correct, but children should always at least consider it. In addition, children ought to have good manners and be polite, especially with people who are older than they are. They should always be respectful of adults and should never cause their parents to be ashamed. On the contrary, children should always try to make their parents proud of them; therefore, they should act in a well-mannered fashion. On the other hand, children shouldn’t be lazy. They should work hard and try to help out around the home. They should do chores and little jobs to make their parents’ life easier. Furthermore, children should be hard working in school. They should study hard and not fool around in class. They should definitely do as their teachers tell them. However, they should never talk back to their teachers. This will, for sure, make teachers angry at students, and students should always be careful not to make their teachers angry. Finally, it is the parents who should have the most control and influence over the children. Parents should work hard to make sure that their children are respectful, not lazy, help around the house, and study hard. Parents should do this, but sometimes parents don’t. This can cause problems for their children, and parents shouldn’t cause their children to have problems. In fact, the opposite is true. Parents should raise their children to avoid problems if they can. Thus, this is my advice about how parents and children should conduct themselves.

**Growing Up**

I used to live with my parents in Massachusetts when I was a boy. Every day my brother, sister and I would get up and go to school. Before we left the house, my mother would make breakfast for us so that we wouldn't be hungry during the morning. Sometimes I ate bacon and eggs, but I would usually eat cereal and fruit. After we got to school, we would study all day long, and then we would come home. As soon as we got home, we could have a snack before we did our homework. After we did our homework, we could either go out and play or stay in and watch TV. Usually I would go out and play with my friends. In summer, we would play summer sports like baseball and swimming. In winter, we would play winter sports like ice skating and sledding. Once when we were sledding, a friend of mine crashed into a car. Luckily, he didn't get hurt.

**(Very Sad) Past Time Story # 2: Used to, Would, Could**

I used to have long wavy hair when I was younger. I always knew that I wouldn't have hair for a long time because all of the men in my mother's family and all of the men in my father's family were bald. Therefore, I knew that one day I would wake up bald, too. However, when I had hair, I would wash it almost every evening. In addition, I would comb it every morning. At that time, I never wore a hat because my hair protected my head from the heat and cold. In fact, I could walk around outside in any weather and not worry about my head burning or freezing. Whenever I needed a haircut, I would go to my grandfather's barbershop, and he would take his time cutting my hair and making it look nice. After that, he would give me a shave. He would use one of his straight razors and shave my face perfectly. After he gave me a haircut and shave, he would massage my head. It felt very good when he did that. When I was about 18 years old, I noticed that the hair on the sides of my forehead wasn't where it had been before; it was receding. Right then, I knew I was doomed. I knew I would have less and less hair as time went by. I knew I would be bald, just like all of the other men in my family.

**Football**

I used to play football when I was in junior high school and in high school. Every afternoon right after school was finished, I would go down to the gym, take off my street clothes, and put on my pads and practice jersey. As soon as I was dressed, I would go out to the practice field, do my running and other exercises, and get ready to practice. The team would then run through football plays that we would use for the upcoming game on either Friday or Saturday. First, we would go through the offensive plays and then we would run the defensive plays. The coaches or the team captains would lead us while we were practicing. We would practice for about two hours every afternoon. After that, we would take off our jerseys and pads, take a shower, and go home. When it was time for a game, we would either play at home, or we would have to take a bus to a different town. When I was in junior high school, I always started, both on offense and on defense. When I got to high school, however, I never started a game. I was too skinny and too slow to play with the big boys. Nevertheless, I played on my high school team all four years because I liked playing very much. If I had been a bigger boy, I am sure I would have played a lot more. However, I was too light and too slow, so I would only play when my team was way ahead in games or way behind in games. My “position” during games would always be “bench warmer.”

An Exotic Trek

I used to go hiking all of the time. (Of course, this was a long time ago.) I would head off into mountains, jungles, forests, and even sometimes deserts. Many times I would go to certain places just to go hiking. For example, I have walked for over 1000 miles in the Himalayas, the highest mountains in the world. The first time I went there was in 1976, when my friend Roger and I went overland from Iran to Nepal so that we could go hiking. Everyday Roger and I would get up early so that we could get an early start. We also got up early because we would often have to sleep with the chickens. Needless to say, the roosters would signal the start of the day by “singing” their lovely song. We could do nothing else but get up and get going. Daily, the roosters would never allow “sleeping in,” so we would roll up our sleeping bags and other gear and start walking. During the day, we would walk through some of the most beautiful countryside in the world. We were not in a hurry, so we could stop any time we wanted to and just admire the beauty of nature. In the background, there would always be very high, snow-capped mountains. One night we spent the evening with a Nepali family in their beautifully carved house. The family lived along the trail and Roger and I just happened upon the house at the time of day when we would normally stop for the day. We were given a corner of the one-bed-roomed house to lay out our sleeping bags and get ready for dinner. After dinner, from the porch of the house, when the sun had set into these mountains directly across a deep valley with five waterfalls glistening in the evening’s fading light, Roger and I sat with the family, all of us eyeing each other and realizing that we were both as different as we were similar to each other. Soon after dinner, the man of the family took out some paraphernalia of some sort and began setting up for something. Soon he started praying and chanting in the language of that region of Nepal, Helambu. He burned incense, rang bells and chimes, and went through the evening prayer service of the Himalayan Lamists. It was very fascinating and interesting for us. It was one very lucky moment in our lives. The next morning, we got up and continued our hike, as usual. We would see and experience many more events on this hike, and could talk about them afterwards, but perhaps they are for another paragraph.

**High School Friends**

I used to hang out with and have a lot of fun with a lot of boys my age when I was in high school. My friend Bruce would always pick me and a couple of other guys up before school and drive us to Attleboro High School in Attleboro, Massachusetts. Bruce would arrive at my house at 7:30 AM, and I would run out to his car and jump in. The radio would always be on, and there would be loud, rock and roll music playing. Because I was the first one picked up, I would always sit in the front seat. I would ride “shot gun.” We would then go and pick up the other guys. Instead of picking us up, Bruce could have stayed in bed a little longer and gotten more sleep, but I think he must have enjoyed us and the fun we had on our way to school. We would usually stop on the way to get coffee and doughnuts. Although many of us wanted to get a real breakfast, we couldn’t order one because it took too much time. Once we got to school, we would join our other friends and hang around outside until the bell for classes rang. When it rang, we would all go to our separate classes. After school, most of us would go for sporting practice such as for football, basketball, or baseball. We would also sometimes get together in the evening. Of course, we should have stayed home and studied or read a book, but we would go out just the same. We would drive around looking for trouble, getting into trouble, and then getting out of trouble. We were all good boys, but we were a group of boys together. We never got into any real trouble, however. Once when it was snowing and the roads were icy, Bruce was driving too fast and skidded into another car. He may not have seen the car stopped in front of us. I don’t know. But I do know that he shouldn’t have driven so fast in those weather conditions, but he did and the result was the accident. None of us was hurt seriously, but the accident could have caused injuries because it was pretty bad. Bruce had to have his car repaired and also had to pay a ticket for reckless driving. He must not have been very happy after the accident. When Bruce’s car was finally fixed, he would again come each morning to pick us all up and take us to school. Those times and boys are fond memories of my youth.

# The Continuous Tenses in English (Active Voice)

Present Continuous Tense

I **am**

He **is**  study**ing** now.

She **is** eat**ing** right now.

It **is** sleep**ing** as I speak.

We **are**

You **are**

They **are**

The present continuous is used in situations that are in progress as the speaker is speaking. It emphasizes the action of the verb at this time.

## Past Continuous Tense

I **was**

He **was**

She **was**

It **was**

study**ing** when I got home from work.

eat**ing**  when the doorbell rang.

sleep**ing** when John came home.

We **were**

You **were**

They **were**

`The past continuous is used when two actions occurred in the past at the same time. One action was in progress when another action interrupted it. It can also be used alone to emphasize the action of the verb.

**Future Continuous Tense with Will and other Modals and Quasi-Modal Verbs**

I will

He might

She should **be**  study**ing** tonight.

It ought to **be**  eat**ing** later on this evening.

We must **be**  sleep**ing** next week.

You may

They have to

The future continuous with will and other modals stresses the on-going action of the modal in the future time.

**Present Perfect Continuous Tense**

I **have been**

We **have been**

You **have been**

They **have been** study**ing** since 10:00 o’clock.

**been** eat**ing** all day long.

He **has** **been**  sleep**ing** for three hours.

She **has** **been**

It **has** **been**

The present perfect continuous says that an action began in the past, continues to the present, and may continue to the future. It stresses that the action of the verb is in progress and not finished as the speaker is speaking.

**Past Perfect Continuous Tense**

I **had been**

He **had been**

She **had been** study**ing** but stopped before his father came home.

It **had been** eat**ing** and then decided to go for a walk.

We **had been** sleep**ing** so didn’t feel like going out later in the evening.

You **had been**

They **had been**

The past perfect continuous tense is used when two actions occurred at different times in the past. It emphasizes the first action had been in progress just before the second action began. It says that the first action began and finished before the second began.

**Future Perfect Continuous Tense**

I **will have been**

You **will have been**

We **will have been**

They **will have been** study**ing** for two hours before she gets home.

He **will have** **been**  eat**ing** with my friends before I join my family.

She **will have** **been** sleep**ing** in the living room before going out (or

It **will have been** *before she goes out)*.

The future perfect continuous tense is used when an action in the future will be in progress before something else happens in the future.

# Non-Continuous Tenses (Active Voice)

**Simple Present Tense**

I

You study

We eat

They watch all the time.

--------------------------- every morning.

He stud**ies** in the evening.  
She eat**s**

It watch**es**

The simple present tense is used in situations that occur generally. They happen all the time or only sometimes, but they are not happening right now. It is also called the habitual present tense because it refers to habits or general truth actions.

**Simple Past Tense**

I

He

She stud**ied** three years ago.

It **ate** yesterday morning.

We watch**ed** last night.

You

They

The simple past tense is used for situations that are finished and the time must also be finished. It says that something began and ended.

**Simple Future Tense and Other Modal Verbs**

I

He ought to **study** many more hours.

She will **study** next year.  
It will **eat**  tomorrow morning.

We might **watch** tomorrow night.

You must **study** in the library.

They

The simple future tense is used for actions in the future. Besides “will,” all of the other modal verbs and quasi modal verbs may be used with a future meaning.

**Present Perfect Tense**

I

You **have** studied

We **have** eaten

They **have** watched for many years.

since he was a boy.

He **has** studied all day long.

She **has** eaten

It **has** watched

The present perfect tense is used for situations that began in the past, continue to the present, and may continue into the future. It may also be used for situations that began at some indefinite time in the past.

**Past Perfect Tense**

I

He

She **had** studied for an hour before I went to bed.

It **had** eaten with some friends when I decided to come home.

We **had** watched in high school when I started college.

You

They

The past perfect tense is used when two related situation occur at different times in the past. The action that happened first uses the past perfect; the action that happened second uses the simple past tense.

**Future Perfect Tense**

I

He

She **will have** studied all day long in the library before I go out tonight.

It **will have** eaten with some friends before I get home.

We **will have** watched in school by the time you have dinner.

You

They

The future perfect tense is used when two related actions occur in the future at different times. First one action will occur and then the other action will occur. The action that happens first uses the future perfect tense; the action that happens second uses the simple present tense.

# Differences in Meaning: Continuous Tenses versus Non-continuous Tenses

The Present Continuous Tense and the Simple Present Tense

I **am writing** this sentence right now.

I **write** sentences for exercises many times a week.

The girl **is washing** her clothes at the laundromat today.

The girl **washes** her clothes at the laundromat every Sunday afternoon.

My sons **are doing** their homework as I write this exercise.

My sons **do** homework almost every evening.

*The present continuous tense stresses the action’s being in progress as the speaker speaks. The simple present tense stresses the action’s habitually occurring and not occurring as a person is speaking.*

**The Past Continuous Tense and the Simple Past Tense**

I **was waiting** for the bus when I saw the accident.

I **waited** for the bus yesterday. An accident happened yesterday.

We bought a newspaper while we **were shopping** yesterday.

We bought a newspaper yesterday. We **shopped** for stuff yesterday.

*The past continuous tense stresses two actions’ happening at the same time in the past or one action where the speaker wants to emphasize the continuous action of the verb. The simple past tense doesn’t show a time relationship. It just says that things happened in the past*.

**The Future Continuous Tense and the Simple Future Tense**

You **will be doing** some homework this evening.

You **will** **do** more homework in this class this quarter.

My family and I **will be eating** dinner at 7:30 this evening.

My family and I **will eat** dinner at 7:30 this evening.

The future continuous stresses the verb’s action being in progress at some time in the future. The simple future only says that something will happen in the future

**The Present Perfect Continuous Tense and the Present Perfect Tense**

You **have been taking** classes with me all quarter.

I **have taught** three classes this quarter.

My wife **has been taking care of** a sick friend for many months.

She **has cooked** for her friend since January.

The present perfect continuous and the present perfect mean basically the same thing. The difference is that the action in the present perfect continuous is in progress as the speaker speaks. In the present perfect the action does not have to be in progress as the speaker speaks.

**The Past Perfect Continuous Tense and the Past Perfect Tense**

I **had been cooking** breakfast for 20 minutes before my boys came down to eat.

I **had cooked** breakfast and then I went out to my garden to work.

The past perfect continuous and the past perfect are also very similar. However, the past perfect continuous stresses the action of a verb prior to the following action.

**The Future Perfect Continuous Tense and the Future Perfect Tense**

I **will have been sleeping** for six hours when my alarm clock rings tomorrow morning.

I **will have slept** for six hours when my alarm clock rings tomorrow morning.

Basically, there is very little difference between the future perfect continuous and the future perfect. The difference is in the stress of the action’s being in progress in the future perfect continuous in the future before the second action occurs.

**List of Irregular Verbs in English**

**Base Form S Form Past Tense Past Participle Present Participle**

arise arises arose arisen arising

awake awakes awoke awoke awaking

awakened

be (am is are) ---------- was/were been being

bear bears bore borne bearing

beat beats beat beaten beating

become becomes became become becoming

begin begins began begun beginning

bend bends bent bent bending

bet bets bet bet betting

bid bids bid bid bidding

bind binds bound bound binding

bite bites bit bitten biting

bleed bleeds bled bled bleeding

blow blows blew blown blowing

break breaks broke broken breaking

breed breeds bred bred breeding

bring brings brought brought bringing

broadcast broadcasts broadcast broadcast broadcasting

broadcasted broadcasted

burn burns burned burned burning

burnt burnt

burst bursts burst burst bursting

build builds built built building

buy buys bought bought buying

cast casts cast cast casting

catch catches caught caught catching

choose chooses chose chosen choosing

cling clings clung clung clinging

come comes came come coming

cost costs cost cost costing

creep creeps crept crept creeping

cut cuts cut cut cutting

deal deals dealt dealt dealing

dig digs dug dug digging

dive dives dove dived diving

do does did done doing

**Base Form S Form Past Tense Past Participle Present Participle**

draw draws drew drawn drawing

dream dreams dreamed dreamed dreaming

dreamt dreamt

drink drinks drank drunk drinking

drive drives drove driven driving

dwell dwells dwelled dwelled dwelling

dwelt dwelt

eat eats ate eaten eating

fall falls fell fallen falling

feed feeds fed fed feeding

feel feels felt felt feeling

fight fights fought fought fighting

find finds found found finding

fit fits fit fit fitting

flee flees fled fled fleeing

fling flings flung flung flinging

fly flies flew flown flying

forbid forbids forbade forbidden forbidding

forecast forecasts forecast forecast forecasting

forecasted forecasted

forget forgets forgot forgotten forgetting

forgive forgives forgave forgiven forgiving

forgo forgoes forwent forgone forgoing

forsake forsakes forsook forsaken forsaking

foretell foretells foretold foretold foretelling

freeze freezes froze frozen freezing

get gets got gotten getting

give gives gave given giving

go goes went gone going

grind grinds ground ground grinding

grow grows grew grown growing

hamstring hamstrings hamstrung hamstrung hamstringing

hang hangs hung hung hanging

have has had had having

hear hears heard heard hearing

hide hides hid hidden hiding

hit hits hit hit hitting

hold holds held held holding

hurt hurts hurt hurt hurting

keep keeps kept kept keeping

kneel kneels knelt knelt kneeling

**Base Form S Form Past Tense Past Participle Present Participle**

knit knits knit knit knitting

knitted knitted

know knows knew known knowing

lay lays laid laid laying

lead leads led led leading

leap leaps leapt leapt leaping

leave leaves left left leaving

lend lends lent lent lending

let lets let let letting

lie lies lay lain lying

light lights lit lit lighting

lighted lighted

lose loses lost lost losing

make makes made made making

mean means meant meant meaning

meet meets met met meeting

mistake mistakes mistook mistaken mistaking

mow mows mowed mown mowing

mowed

overhear overhears overheard overheard overhearing

oversee oversees oversaw overseen overseeing

overthrow overthrows overthrew overthrown overthrowing

pay pays paid paid paying

prove proves proved proven proving

proved

put puts put put putting

quit quits quit quit quitting

read reads read read reading

rid rids rid rid ridding

ride rides rode ridden riding

ring rings rang rung ringing

rise rises rose risen rising

run runs ran run running

saw saws sawed sawn sawing

sawed

say says said said saying

see sees saw seen seeing

seek seeks sought sought seeking

sell sells sold sold selling

send sends sent sent sending

set sets set set setting

**Base Form S Form Past Tense Past Participle Present Participle**

sew sews sewed sewn sewing

sewed

shake shakes shook shaken shaking

shave shaves shaved shaven shaving

shaved

shear shears sheared shorn shearing

sheared

shed sheds shed shed shedding

shine shines shone shone shining

shined shined

shoot shoots shot shot shooting

show shows showed shown showing

showed

shrink shrinks shrank shrunk shrinking

shrunk

shut shuts shut shut shutting

sing sings sang sung singing

sink sinks sank sunk sinking

sit sits sat sat sitting

slay slays slew slain slaying

sleep sleeps slept slept sleeping

slide slides slid slid sliding

sling slings slung slung slinging

slink slinks slunk slunk slinking

slit slits slit slit slitting

smite smites smote smitten smiting

sneak sneaks snuck snuck sneaking

sow sows sowed sown sowing

sowed

speak speaks spoke spoken speaking

speed speeds sped sped speeding

speeded speeded

spell spells spelled spelled spelling

spelt spelt

spend spends spent spent spending

spill spills spilled spilled spilling

spilt spilt

spin spins spun spun spinning

spit spits spit spit spitting

spat spat

split splits split split splitting

**Base Form S Form Past Tense Past Participle Present Participle**

spoil spoils spoiled spoiled spoiling

spoilt spoilt

spread spreads spread spread spreading

spring springs sprang sprung springing

stand stands stood stood standing

steal steals stole stolen stealing

stick sticks stuck stuck sticking

sting stings stung stung stinging

stink stinks stank stunk stinking

strew strews strewed strewn strewing

strike strikes struck struck striking

stricken

string strings strung strung stringing

strive strives strove striven striving

strived

swear swears swore sworn swearing

sweat sweats sweat sweat sweating

sweated sweated

sweep sweeps swept swept sweeping

swell swells swelled swollen swelling

swelled

swim swims swam swum swimming

swing swings swung swung swinging

take takes took taken taking

teach teaches taught taught teaching

tear tears tore torn tearing

tell tells told told telling

think thinks thought thought thinking

throw throws threw thrown throwing

thrust thrusts thrust thrust thrusting

unbend unbends unbent unbent unbending

undergo undergoes underwent undergone undergoing

understand understands understood understood understanding

undertake undertakes undertook undertaken undertaking

underwrite underwrites underwrote underwritten underwriting

undo undoes undid undone undoing

uphold upholds upheld upheld upholding

upset upsets upset upset upsetting

wake wakes woke woken waking

waked

waylay waylays waylaid waylaid waylaying

**Base Form S Form Past Tense Past Participle Present Participle**

wear wears wore worn wearing

weave weaves wove woven weaving

weep weeps wept wept weeping

wet wets wet wet wetting

wetted wetted

win wins won won winning

wind winds wound wound winding

withdraw withdraws withdrew withdrawn withdrawing

withhold withholds withheld withheld withholding

withstand withstands withstood withstood withstanding

wring wrings wrung wrung wringing

write writes wrote written writing

**Some (but Not All) English Punctuation Rules**

**I. End Punctuation**

**A. Periods [.] (Also referred to as a Full Stop)**

**1. At the end of a statement**

We went to the bookstore.

My classes run from Monday through Friday.

I am a teacher.

**2. At the end of an imperative sentence**

Pick up your dirty clothes.

Don’t let the dogs in the living room.

Skip lines when writing homework.

**3. After an abbreviation**

The package weighed 8 lbs. 6 oz.

Mt. St. Helens is a volcanic mountain.

I live on Phinney Ave. N.

**4. After an initial**

Donald R. Bissonnette

U. S. A.

T. B. Bourret

**`**

**5. In outlining after Roman Numerals, capital letters, numbers, and small letters**

Look at all the categories in this outline for examples, please.

**B. Question Marks [?]: At the end of an interrogative sentence**

Do you speak English?

Have you eaten dinner yet?

Will you be absent tomorrow?

How many children do you have?

**C. Exclamation Points [!]**

**1. At the end of an exclamatory sentence**

Watch out for that car!

What a great game!

What a day I had!

**2. After an interjection that expresses strong feelings**

Oh! I can’t believe it.

Holy cow! That was an expensive meal.

Right! I don’t trust him for a second.

**II. Interior Sentence Punctuation (Commas Only)**

**1. Between the name of a city or town and the name of the state**

Seattle, WA

South Attleboro, MA

San Francisco, CA

**2. In a series**

I bought bananas, apples, peaches, kiwis, and strawberries yesterday.

She is a wonderful, happy, beautiful, and intelligent child.

The boy goes to school, works at the music store, helps out at home, and sings at church.

**3. Between the day and month of the year**

August 24, 1945

September 7, 2001

April 24, 2005

**4. To set off words such as *yes, no, well, oh,* etc. that come at the beginning of a sentence**

Yes, I will help you tomorrow.

No, I don’t have any money to give you.

Oh, I am so sorry.

**5. To set off the name of a person addressed directly**

Thuy, please go to the board and write a sentence.

Will you open the door for me, Cheo?

As I said, Teresa, I want you to skip lines.

**6. To set off adverbial clauses at the beginning of a sentence**

When the door opened, I entered.

Although I love teaching, I don’t like correcting papers at night.

Because the sun was shining, people were happy.

------------------------------------------------------------------------------

I entered when the door opened.

I don’t like correcting papers although I love teaching.

People were happy because the sun was shining.

**7. To set off introductory words and phrases**

She comes from Vietnam. Therefore, she speaks Vietnamese.

As a result of the accident, she had to miss a lot of school.

Nowadays, I don’t move as quickly as I did as a young man.

He ate the vegetables. However, he didn’t want to.

Having smoked most of his life, he found it difficult to quit.

**8. To set off inserters (Inserters are words inserted in the middle or end of a sentence to help clarify meaning.)**

I want to go, but I can’t go, however.

He doesn’t want to do it, yet he, nonetheless, will certainly do it.

My sister smokes a lot. I, on the other hand, have never smoked.

I enjoy doing a lot of things. I love traveling, for example.

**9. Coordinating conjunctions followed by a subject**

I will take you to the park, and your mother will bring you home.

You haven’t done your homework, so you can’t go to the movie with Tommy.

It is raining out, yet the boys want to go to the beach.

You speak English, don’t you?

He has a car, doesn’t he?

He can come, can’t he?

**10. To set off participle phrases or reduced relative clauses**

Agreeing to pay the fine, I wrote a check for $38.00.

The old man, stooping to pick up the book, winced because his back hurt him.

The dishes, washed and stacked next to the sink, still need to be put away.

**11. In the salutation of a friendly letter**

Dear Mom,

Dear Roger,

Dear Noonie,

**12. After the complimentary closing of a letter**

Sincerely yours,

Love always,

Yours truly,

**13. After the last name when it comes before the first name**

Bissonnette, Donald

Riley, Rosanne

Tran, Xuan Mai

**R Blends**

**BR CR DR FR GR PR**

branch crew dread frame gross prime

brand credit drag fragile grille praise

broad crack drain frank grand price

brake craft drum freeze grow prone

bridge crisis draft frail graph prize

**TR**

truth

trial

training

trophy

trim

**R Blend Sentences**

The dreaded drum practice drives me crazy.

Crabby people create an uncomfortable atmosphere.

Dr. Trent treats trauma patients.

People traditionally eat cranberry sauce on Thanksgiving Day.

Drinking and driving draws a dreadful fine for drivers.

L Blends

# BL CL FL GL

blame climb flag glass

blunder claim flew globe

blue clamp fly glare

blade club flame gleam

block clue flight gloat

## PLSL

please slick

plant sleek

plane slide

plus slice

plate sleeve

## **L Blend Sentences**

1. The blue blanket slipped off the bed.

2. The knife blade sliced through the chicken.

3. The girls climbed the cliff.

4. The flag flew at half-staff after the plane crash.

5. The flag flew at half-staff after the plane crash.

Triple Blends

# SPL THR

Splash Throat

Splint Three

Split Thrill

Splay Through

## Splice Throb

# SCR SHR

Screw Shrine

Scrape Shred

Scream Shrink

Scratch Shrimp

Screen Shrug

# SPR SQU STR

Spring Squeeze String

Spray Squirt Stray

Sprain Squid Street

Sprout Square Strap

Spread Squirrel Strike

1. The three grandchildren drank their grandmother’s ice cream drink.

2. The three patients’ throats throbbed with pain.

3. The injured girl scraped her knee and sprained her ankle.

4. A stray cat streaked into the street in front of a train.

5. Throw the thread to Frank.

SH/CH

Shane Chain

Sheep Cheap

Shop Chop

She’s Cheese

Shin Chin

1. I polish my shoes with shoe polish.
2. He paid a cheap price for the sheep.
3. She’s a cheese lover.
4. The cream cheese in the shop was cheap.
5. My chin hurts when I chew gum.

Wash Watch

Wish Which

Hash Hatch

Hush Hutch

Mash Match

1. I watched the dish washer wash the dishes.
2. The chicken hatched eight eggs.
3. The mother hushed her children in church.
4. Richy bought cherries at the shop.
5. Which watch do you wish to have?

# Splash Splashed

Wish Wished

Wash Washed

Mash Mashed

Push Pushed

1. Did you wash the white shirt?
2. Who pushed the car after it crashed?
3. Who splashed water on the kitchen floor?
4. Where do you wish you were right now?
5. Did your mother make mashed potatoes last night?

Watch Watched

Match Matched

Punch Punched

Pinch Pinched

Patch Patched

1. The boy pinched the girl on the cheek.
2. My wife patched my son’s shirt last night.
3. The man punched the police chief in the chin.
4. The boys matched each other’s chest hair.
5. We watched the chess match on TV.

**SH and ZH**

**SH**

she share action patient cash sugar wish crash

fish ashes should facial splash sure rational fashion

1. He wishes he were a fish and could splash in the water.

2. The plane crashed into the shack on the side of the hill.

3. The patients were in the hospital with facial injuries.

4. She should share her milk shake with her sister.

**ZH**

measure casual usual usually decision massage

occasionally television garage pleasure collision Asian

1. The Asian students usually had trouble with pronunciation.

2. Please measure the television in the living room.

3. It was a pleasure to occasionally get a massage.

4. That Asian mechanic does collision work in his garage.

# Often Misspelled Spelling Vocabulary

1. academically: I want my sons to do well academically in school. Most underprepared students have problems academically in school.

2. accelerator: The gas pedal on a car is actually called the accelerator pedal. When a driver steps on the accelerator, a car goes faster.

3. accessible: Buildings in America must be handicapped accessible. ESL classes are accessible for all of you in Seattle.

4. ache: I often have back aches. Aches and pains are common when people get old.

5. to acknowledge: I have acknowledged to my students that I have problems with spelling. We all need to acknowledge our mistakes and shortcomings in life.

6. acquaintance: We all have many acquaintances in life but only a few true friends. I met my friend’s nephew yesterday. He is a new acquaintance of mine.

7. across: The man across the street works for a book company. China is across the Pacific Ocean from America. (*Across* is a preposition, so it is followed by some form of a noun; *to cross* is a verb. They both have the same meaning, but they are different parts of speech.)

8. to analyze: Doctors need to analyze medical tests to determine what a patient’s problem is. I analyze your grammar problems in order to help you correct your writing.

9. athlete: Most boys wish they were professional athletes. Athletes usually have nice bodies.

10. audience: The audience clapped loudly for the singer. There were fifty thousand people in the audience for the concert.

11. awkward: Teenagers are often awkward because they are growing fast. Students feel awkward when they stand in front of a group of people and have to speak English.

12. bachelor: I had a lot of fun when I was a bachelor. My wife always wants to fix up our bachelor friends with her unwed women friends.

13. bankruptcy: I always warn my boys not to borrow money because if they can’t pay it back and have to file for bankruptcy, it will be a big problem for them later on in life. Many people have had to file for bankruptcy because they borrowed money on houses and now can’t afford to pay their mortgages.

14. behavior: It is necessary for children to have good behavior in school. Some children have bad behavior, and it reflects badly on their parents.

15. to believe: Most people in the world believe in God. People who don’t believe in God are called atheists.

16. beneficial: Getting an education will prove beneficial in life because an education makes a person more intelligent. It is beneficial to a person’s health to eat nutritious food.

17. business: My wife owns her own book publishing business. When business is bad in a company, sometimes the company fails and goes out of business.

18. calendar: I have a calendar in my office. Actually, I have three calendars in my office. I mark important information on my calendar.

19. catastrophe: The earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear explosions in Japan was a catastrophe for the Japanese people and Japanese business. My friend’s house burned down. It was a catastrophe for his family.

20. cemetery: Whenever I go home, I always visit the cemetery where my father and brother are buried. Many people are afraid to go to cemeteries at night because they are afraid of ghosts.

21. changeable: The weather in Seattle is very changeable because of the mountains to the west and to the east of the city. Some young girls have very changeable moods: one minute they are happy and the next minute they are angry.

22. characteristics: The physical characteristics of monkeys and people are similar. My emotional characteristics are very similar to how my father’s were.

23. committee: I have to attend many committee meetings every week. I am on a lot of committees at SCC.

24. conceivable: It is conceivable that there is life on other planets, but we haven’t found any yet. It is easily conceivable that many of you will graduate from college.

25. conscience: Sometimes when people do something bad, they have a guilty conscience which bothers them when they try to sleep. A conscience is what separates people from animals.

26. conscious: When we are asleep, we are not conscious of what is happening around us. I made a conscious decision when I decided to marry my wife.

27. criticism: Some people don’t like criticism nor do they take criticism very well. They get angry when people criticize them. Too much criticism can hurt a child.

28. deceitful: Many politicians are deceitful when they make promises to their constituents. Deceitful people are never trustworthy because they often tell lies.

29. descendant: I am a descendant of both my father and mother. My sons are my descendants.

30. desirable: It is desirable that you come to class on time, study hard, and do your homework. Sunny weather is more desirable in Seattle than rainy weather because we don’t have much sunny weather here.

31. detrimental: Smoking is detrimental to people’s health. Having a criminal history is detrimental to a person’s employment possibilities.

32. devastation: The devastation to some villages and towns after the earthquake and tsunami in Japan was unbelievable. The devastation from wars is seen both in people and in property.

33. to devise: Sometimes we have to devise ways of doing something if we really don’t know what we are doing. I devise ways of teaching my students English.

34. dilemma: My son has a dilemma in his life. He has a good job which pays OK, but he would prefer to have a different job in which he could write a different kind of music. Many of you had a major dilemma in your lives before you came to America: Should you leave your country or stay in your country?

35. dissatisfaction: We all have had many dissatisfactions in our lives when we have not had exactly what we wanted. I could see the dissatisfaction on the faces of my students when I handed back the examination papers which most of the students had failed.

36. to embarrass: It is easy to embarrass children when we say how cute they are or how pretty they look. The student was embarrassed when the teacher heard her say bad things about him.

37. enthusiasm: When the parents told their children that they were going to Disneyland for a vacation, it was easy to see the enthusiasm on the children’s faces. I enjoy teaching foreign students because of their enthusiasm for learning English.

38. extremely: It is extremely dangerous to play with knives, guns, and matches. Some people in the world are extremely wealthy; however, many more people are extremely poor.

39. to forfeit: When people are sent to prison, they often forfeit their right to vote in elections forever. If a person who is not a citizen commits a major crime, he might forfeit his right to stay in America. Many times non-citizens are deported for criminal convictions.

40. fortunate: My sons are fortunate that their father is an English teacher because I have always been able to help them in their writing. My friend was in a very big car accident. He was fortunate that he didn’t get seriously injured.

41. forty: I have forty dollars in my wallet. Forty people came to the birthday party.

42. fundamental: Understanding the grammar of a language is fundamental to really knowing how to write well in a language. The family is the most fundamental group in any society.

43. genuine: Many products made in China are not genuine products: They are knockoffs. My wife has a set of genuine pearls that her mother gave to her many years ago.

44. grammar: Students have misspelled the word *grammar* thousands of times in my classes in the last 46 years. Grammar is spelled with an *ar* at the end and not with an *er* at the end.

45. harassment: There are many kinds of harassment in America and in the rest of the world, for that matter. Sexual harassment is saying or doing something that relates to unwanted attention based on a person’s sex.

46. height: My height is five feet, seven inches tall. I used to be 5”8”. The height of some trees can be hundreds of feet high. (Note: Children go to high school, not height school.)

47. hindrance: English grammar is a hindrance to your entering college right away because it hamstrings your ability to write correctly. Sometimes traffic is a hindrance to getting someplace quickly.

48. hygiene: Personal hygiene is important for good health. Homeless people often have poor hygiene because they don’t have a place to clean themselves or wash their clothing.

49. hypocrisy: The hypocrisy of politicians makes me sick to my stomach: They will often criticize people for bad behavior that they themselves are guilty of. The hypocrisy of some religious people amazes me: They criticize other people for bad behavior that they themselves are guilty of.

50. incidentally: Incidentally, you will have an exam on these words in a week or two. Incidentally, did you know that summer quarter will be very short this year due to budget cuts?

51. irrelevant: When I am teaching grammar, it would be irrelevant to tell you what my sister cooked for dinner last night because it doesn’t relate to grammar. Whether you are married or not is irrelevant to me.

52. judgment: A lot of teenagers get into trouble because their judgment is not fully developed, especially for boys. In my judgment, stealing is a very bad characteristic to have.

53. kindergarten: My sons went to kindergarten in Broadview-Thompson Elementary School. Children learn a lot about school life when they are in kindergarten.

54. leisure: In my leisure time, I either work in my garden or my basement workshop, or I read. When people are retired, they have a lot of leisure time.

55. license: I have a driver’s license. If you have a business, you need to get a business license.

56. livelihood. I earned my livelihood by teaching English as a second language. We all need some kind of work to earn our livelihood.

57. maintenance: When you own anything, it is necessary to do preventive maintenance on it to make sure that it is in good working condition. Between quarters at this college, the maintenance people do maintenance such as washing the floors and fixing stuff in the classrooms.

58. marriage: My marriage has lasted for 36 years so far. Marriage is a hard job.

59. martyr: Every religion has its martyrs who died for their beliefs. The one major requirement of a religion to become a martyr is to die for your religious beliefs.

60. mediocre: I was a very mediocre baseball player when I was a teenager. I was OK, not bad, not good, just mediocre. I was also a mediocre student in math classes. I always passed, but my grades weren’t good or bad, just mediocre.

61. miscellaneous: I have a draw in my file cabinet that has miscellaneous items in it such as napkins, old pay contracts, a tie, old student records, etc. In the coffee shop, there are miscellaneous students and teachers having something to eat and drink.

62. mischievous: Sometimes children can be mischievous and get into trouble when they are in a group and bored. Kittens and puppies can be mischievous animals because they always like to play and are interested in everything.

63. misdemeanor: Getting into a fist fight in public is a misdemeanor crime. Breaking someone’s windows on purpose is a misdemeanor crime.

64. mortgage: I had a mortgage on my house of over $100,000. If people default on their mortgage, the bank will seize their house.

65. municipal: The main municipal building in a city is called the city hall. A jail is an example of a municipal building.

66. necessary: It is necessary to learn English before you can go to college in America. Food and water are necessary for life.

67. ninth: April 19th was the ninth day of Spring Quarter. Ninth Street NW is between Eighth Street NW and Tenth Street NW.

68. noticeable: Stains on white clothing are very noticeable. If I cut off my beard, it would be very noticeable.

69. obedience: Parents and teachers require obedience from young children so that the children will do what they want them to do. Obedience to the law will keep people out of jail. (Obey is the verb form.)

70. occasion: The birth of a child is a special occasion to parents. I will attend the occasion of my grandniece’s high school graduation in June.

71. to occur: My birthday occurs on August 24th every year. I don’t know when my death will occur. (Occurrence is the noun form. Notice the double r’s.)

72. to omit: When people spell my name, they often omit one of the n’s. A lot of people omit the s at the end of verbs in the third person singular. (Omitting and omitted are the present participle and the past participle. Notice the double t’s.)

73. opportunities: There are many opportunities for education and work in the United States if a person has a college education. There are many educational opportunities in vocational as well as academic programs at South Seattle College.

74. original: The 13 original states of the United States are along the East Coast of America. A man found an original copy of the Declaration of Independence behind a painting he bought for $10.00. He then sold it for over a million dollars.

75. pamphlet: There are many pamphlets on bulletin boards all over the campus. I sometimes receive pamphlets in the mail for various community meetings or businesses.

76. parallel: Railroad tracks are parallel to each other. Streets run parallel to each other, and avenues also run parallel to each other.

77. paralysis: Some diseases cause paralysis in people’s limbs. My brother-in-law has paralysis in his legs. (Paralyze is the verb form.)

78. pastime: My favorite pastime is taking care of my garden. My second favorite pastime is building things made out of wood.

79. permanent: My wife has a permanent residence card, also known as a green card. I have had a permanent loss of hair for many years.

80. permissible: It is permissible for my students to sit anywhere they want to in my classroom. If you have a driver’s license, it is permissible for you to drive a car everywhere in the United States and Canada.

81. persistent: If I don’t do a task that my wife wants me to do, she is persistent in asking me to do it until I do it. Sometimes children are persistent in asking their parents to buy them candy in a market.

82. physician: My doctor has been a physician for many years. My wife wanted my sons to become physicians, but neither of them did.

83. possession: My car is a possession of mine. Most of my possessions are in my house.

84. to precede: A trial precedes sending someone to jail for a long time. Filling out a registration form precedes entering college.

85. privilege: I consider it to be a privilege to be a teacher because teaching is one of the most important jobs in every society. Voting is a privilege that not everyone in the world has.

86. procedure: When a person has a surgical procedure, they will have an operation on their body. There are many steps in the procedure to becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States.

87. quite: There are quite a few Asian people in Seattle. It rains quite often in Seattle.

88. questionnaire: At the end of this quarter, I will give you a questionnaire which will ask you many questions about me, this English course, and South Seattle College. In 2010 every household in America received a questionnaire from the U. S. Census Bureau.

89. receipt: After you buy something from a store, they give you a receipt. Receipts are necessary if you want to return a purchase to most stores.

90. to recommend: I write many letters for students when I recommend them for a scholarship or a job. There is a Chinese restaurant in North Seattle that my wife recommends, the Chinese Noodle House.

91. to relieve: Medicine can relieve pain. Sometimes a good night’s sleep can relieve stress in a person’s life.

92. reminiscence: When old friends get together after a long time not seeing each other, they always have a reminiscence about when they were younger. My sister and I like to have reminiscence about when we lived with our parents.

93. responsible: Parents are responsible for their children until the children are 18 years old. I am responsible for teaching these words to you.

94. to rhyme: Poems and songs often rhyme words. The words *slime, time,* and *climb* rhyme with each other.

95. rhythm: Music and languages all have a rhythm which makes them easy to recognize for me. I like Latin music because it has a nice rhythm.

96. schedule (to schedule): In my schedule, I will teach this class from 8:00 to 10:45 from Monday to Friday this quarter. I need to schedule an appointment with my doctor for an annual physical exam.

97. scissors: Parents always tell their children not to run with scissors in their hand. I cut articles out of the newspaper with scissors.

98. to seize: The police will seize a gun from a person if they arrest him. Police try to seize criminals as soon as possible.

99. separate (to separate): My sons wanted separate bedrooms when they became teenagers. It is necessary to separate children if they are fighting.

100. sergeant: I became a sergeant in the U. S. Army in 1968. A police sergeant took my statement when I reported that someone stole my car.

101. sincerely: I usually write “Sincerely yours” at the end of a letter. I sincerely love my children very much, even when they do things I don’t like.

102. souvenir: People buy souvenirs when they go on vacations to places they have never been before. I have many souvenirs from around the world.

103: sponsor (to sponsor): I have sponsored children for school events, promising to pay money for many activities that the children do to raise money at school. Many relatives sponsor other relatives to come to America.

104. to succeed: I succeeded in getting my master’s degree while I had a full time job. To succeed in a job, a person must be serious and work hard.

105. successor: When I retire, I wonder who will be my successor to my teaching position. Barak Obama was the successor to George W. Bush as president of the United States.

106. superintendent: Seattle Public Schools has a new superintendent of schools. The superintendent of Seattle parks and recreation is in charge of all of the public parks and playgrounds in Seattle. Apartment buildings have a superintendent who is in charge of fixing things and taking care of the building.

107. synonymous: The word “start” is synonymous with the word “begin.” The word “outlaw” is synonymous with the word “criminal.”

108. tariff: A tariff is a tax on imported goods from foreign countries. When countries make trade agreements, those agreements include amounts of tariffs on certain goods.

109. temporary: Your stay in ESL classes is only temporary; someday you will be finished with taking ESL classes. Many people in Japan are still in temporary housing due to the earthquake, the tsunami, and the nuclear accident.

110. theory: There is a theory of evolution which says that people evolved from apes. The Big Bang Theory says that at the beginning of time the whole world was one big land mass that exploded and resulted in the continents and islands in the world.

111. tragedy: Many people suffered the tragedy of losing loved ones and all of their possessions in Japan in March. War results in many tragedies for people involved in them.

112. transparent: Windows are transparent if they are clean. Some people are transparent when they lie because other people can tell by the way they look that they are lying.

113. twelfth. December is the twelfth month of the year. My friend’s birthday is on August twelfth. My Aunt Grace was my grandmother’s twelfth baby.

114. undoubtedly: You will undoubtedly have a very big spelling test in two weeks. It will undoubtedly rain soon because this is Seattle and it always rains soon in Seattle.

115. unfortunately: My friend was caught speeding by the police and unfortunately had to pay a fine of $240. I bought a lottery ticket, but I didn’t win, unfortunately.

116. vacancy: There is a vacancy in two apartments near my house. We have a vacancy for a full-time teaching position for an ESL teacher in my college division.

117. vaccine: Vaccines have saved millions of lives in the last one hundred years. I wish there were a vaccine against TB (tuberculosis).

118. vehicle: Another name for a car or a truck is a motor vehicle. An airplane is a vehicle used for flying from one place to another.

119. villain: Many of the bankers and Wall Street executives are villains in my opinion because they caused many people to lose all of their money and other possessions. Criminals are called villains, but I think many politicians are bigger villains.

120. to whistle: Both my son André and I like to whistle. Some people whistle for their dog or horse to come to them.

**Answer Key**

Exercise 1 Page 33: 1. Are coming 2. Can speak 3. Doesn’t like 4. Must learn 5. Have lived

6. Were swimming 7. Will learn 8. Isn’t raining 9. Shouldn’t copy 10. Have been 11. Do you know how 12. Have you ever seen 13. Might not come 14. Doesn’t speak 15. Must not drink

16. Are doing 17. Will do 18. Have had 19. Could lift 20. Would love to cook 21. Aren’t studying 23. Can work 25. May rain 26. Will be

**EX 2, P 34:** 1. Mr. Bourret’s brother 2. Mark’s wife 3. Tom’s old car 4. My student’s uncle

5. The dog’s tail 6. My son’s pants 7. Roger’s father 8. The girl’s new car 9. Tom’s children

10. The lion’s roar

**EX 3, P 34:** 1. The children’s school 2. The women’s office 3. The babies’ clothes 4. The carpenters’ tools 5. The lazy students’ homework papers 6. The nurses’ uniforms

7. The students’ books 8. His sisters’ new clothes

EX 4, P 37: Various answers

EX 5, P 38: 1.-9 Who is, 10-18 Who has, 19. Who is 20. Who has

EX 6, P 39: 1. Whose 2. Who is 3. Who is 4. Who is … whose, whose 5. Who is 6. Whose

7. Whose 8. Whose 9. Who is 10. Whose … who is 11. Who is … whose 12. Whose 13. Whose 14. Whose 5. Who is 16. Who is … who is … whose 17. Whose …whose 18. Who is … whose

EX 7, P 40: 1. Whose 2. Who is 3. Whose 4. Whose ,,, who is 5. Who is … whose 6. Whose

7. Who has 8. Whose 9. Who has 10. Whose … who is 11. Who has 12. Whose 13. Whose … who has 14. Whose … whose 15. Who is … whose 16. Who is … whose … who has 17. Whose … whose 18. Who is …whose 19. Who has … who is 20. Whose 21. Who has … who is

**EX 8, P 43:** 1. In/closet 2. To/ movie, with/friends, after/school 3. On/house 4. Across/river, near/house 5. To/children, at/school, about/crossing 6. Next to/garden, in front of/house

7. During/storm, down/hill/ in back of/house 8.behind/Tom, in/classroom, in/school

9. Outside/house, after/dinner 10. In/garden, without shirt 11. Upon/shelves, in/bedroom

12. In/lake, during/day, during/summer, with/sons 13. For/girl, in/office, for hours

14. towards/dog, inside/yard 15. In spite of/danger, on/freeway, on/night 16. In/garage,

next to/house 17. Underneath/bed, in/bedroom 18. According to/father, aboard/bus 19. By/man, in/Seattle, in 1922 20. Through/yard, throughout/ night

**EX 9, P 46:** 1. Coats 2. Women 3. Babies 4. Days 5. Hours 6. Heroes 7. Dresses 8. Cities

9. Knives 10. Feet 11. Punches 12. Patios 13. Caresses 14. Sandwiches 15. Ladies 16. Toys

17. Teeth 18. Pennies 19. Rashes 20. Faxes 21. Snakes 22. Patches 23. Wishes 24. Taxes

25. Waltzes 26. Wheezes 27. Buses 28. Shelves 29. Watches 30. Radios 31. Person/people

32. Fish 33. Nannies 34. Nickels 35. Clocks 36. Pianos 37. Windows 38. Boxes 39 Thieves

40. Attorneys

**EX 10, P 48-49:** 1 Move, moves, moving 2 Listen, listens, listening 3. Watch, watches, watching 4. Use, uses, using 6. Finish, finishes, finishing 7 put, puts, putting 8. Begin, begins, beginning

9. Waltz, waltzes, waltzing 10, explain, explains, explaining 11. Chop, chops, chopping

12. Argue, argues, arguing 13. Sort, sorts, sorting 14. Mix, mixes, mixing 15. Get, gets, getting 16. Work, works, working 17. Borrow, borrows, borrowing 18. Lengthen, lengthens, lengthening 19. Hurt, hurts, hurting 20. Buy, buys, buying 21. Mend, mends, mending 22. Enjoy, enjoys, enjoying 23. Trip, trips, tripping 24. Play, plays, playing 25 Have, has, having 26. Punch, punches, punching 27. Spy, spies, spying 28. Halt, halts, halting 29. Party, parties, partying

30. Spin, spins, spinning 31. Burst, bursts, bursting 32, employ, employs, employing

33. Estimate, estimates, estimating, 34. Go, goes, going 35. Show, shows, showing, 36. Do, does, doing 37. Plug, plugs, plugging 38. Complete, completes, completing 39. Flex, flexes, flexing 40. Flip, flips, flipping 41. Pass, passes, passing

**EX 11, P 52 :** 1. Are coming 2. Am writing 3. Is sitting 4. Are buying 5. Are studying

6. Is doing 7. Are thinking 8. Are wearing 9. Is singing 10. Is playing 11. Is turning around

12. Is giving 13. Are drawing 14. Am carrying 15 is raining 16. Are listening to 17. Are answering 18. Is biting 19. Is feeling 20 are chatting

**EX 12, P 53:** 1. Are studying 2. Isn’t driving 3. Is snowing 4. Are walking 5. Am not listening

6. Aren’t attending 7. Am not planting 8. Is shining 9. Are learning 10. Aren’t getting 11. Are driving and looking at 12. Am not working 13. Are making 14. Are taking, drinking 15. Aren’t playing 16. Aren’t helping 17. Are cleaning 18. Are each eating 19. Aren’t looking for 20. Is throwing up

**EX 13, P 54:** 1. You aren’t taking 2. The day isn’t getting 3. My wife and sons aren’t arguing

4. The vegetables aren’t growing 5. All of the boys aren’t carrying 6. The dog and the cat aren’t sleeping 7. I am not wearing 8. Some students aren’t studying 9. Most of you aren’t using

10. You aren’t answering 11. We aren’t all watching

**EX 14, P 55:** 1. Are we living 2. Are some people wearing 3. Am I using 4. Is my son working 5. Is a dog barking 6. Is something burning 7. Am I wearing 8. Is an old lady talking 9. Are both of my sons working 10. Are some boys playing 11. Is it raining 12. Is a student helping 13. Are some bad boys smoking 14. Is the man’s head bleeding

**EX 15, P 58:** 1. Where are the boys taking their books with them? 2. What is my sister smoking now? 3. What are we learning in English now? 4. When are my students coming to school?

5. When are you learning to speak English in class? 6. Who is the dog following to school?

7. What am I writing now? 8. When are you studying English? 9. Where is the teacher sitting now? 10. Where is my sister living now?

**EX 16, P 59 - 60:** 1. Where is the boy running now? 2. Whose pots and pans is my son carrying for her? 3. What kind of clothes are some students wearing today? 4. Which lady is my student talking to? 5. What are my wife and her friend watching now? 6. When am I writing my lesson plans in the kitchen? 7. How many pencils is the student carrying in her bag? 8. What is a mechanic fixing for me? 9. Whom is my dog taking a walk with right now? 10. Why are some students studying very hard? 11. Whom are they thinking about now? 12. What is my neighbor’s son playing now? 13. When is the vacation from school beginning? 14. How is the weather getting? 15. Where am I writing this exercise? 16. Where is my son living now? 17. Whom is my wife teaching how to cook in the kitchen now? 18. What is my wife watching on TV now?

**EX 17, P 64:** 1. Want 2. Likes 3. Helps 4. Communicates 5. Love 6. Bothers 7. Makes

8. Walk 9. Enjoys 10. Washes 11. Want 12. Does 13. Repairs 14. Have 15. Sleeps 16. Go

17. Hurts 18. Tastes 19. Writes 20. Enjoy 21. Lives 22. Listen to

EX 18, P 65: Various answers

**EX 19, P 66:** 1. Doesn’t try, 2. Doesn’t eat, 3. Don’t write, 4. Doesn’t fix, 5. Don’t take,

6. Doesn’t rain, 7. Don’t make, 8. Don’t reach, 9. Doesn’t have, 10. Doesn’t carry, 11. Don’t like, 12. Don’t have to learn, 13. Doesn’t like

EX 20, P 67: Various answers

**EX 21, P 68:** 1. Does the woman have 2. Does she speak 3. Do I drink 4. Do my sons make

5. Do some students always do 6. Do I enjoy 7. Does the sun shine 8. Does a bus driver have

9. Do we use 10. Do good students try 11. Does a postman deliver 12. Do children like

13. Does learning to speak English take 14. Do girls wear 15. Does my sister buy

**EX 22, P 69:** 1 Does the woman have … No, she doesn’t have 2. Does she talk … No, she doesn’t talk 3. Does the boy draw … No, he doesn’t draw 4. Do my neighbors make … No, they don’t make 5. Do some students always use pens … No, some students don’t always use

6. Do I enjoy … No, I don’t enjoy 7. Does the moon shine … No, it doesn’t shine 8. Does a cab driver have … No, a cab driver doesn’t have, 9. Do we use … No, we don’t use

**EX 23, P 70:** 1. What color hair does the woman have? 2. Whom does she speak to on the bus?

3. How many cups of coffee do I drink in the morning? 4. How much noise are my sons making at my house? 5. Whose car does John always use on Thursdays? 6. What do I enjoy teaching?

7. When does the sun shine? 8. How much responsibility does a bus driver have? 9. Which dishes are we using for the party? 10. How do good students try at school and at home?

**EX 24, P 73:** 1. Talk 2. Talk 3. Telephones 4. Help 5. Go 6. Doesn’t go 7. Play 8. Like 9. Has 10. Are 11. Keeps 12. Fly 13. Flies 14. Speaks 15. Speak 16. Live 17. Lives 18. Grow 19. Has 20. Make 21. Tastes 22. Works 23. Work 24. Costs 25. Doesn’t copy

**EX 25, P 74:** 1. Are 2. Makes 3. Takes 4. Is 5. Are 6. Makes 7. Causes 8. Keep 9. Is 10. Puts

11. Is 12. Makes 13. Make 14. Causes 15. Are 16. Are 17. Fascinates 18. Makes 19. Is 20. Are 21. Is 22. Involve 23. Makes 24. Are 25. Helps

**EX 26, P 75:** 1. Is 2. Has 3. Go 4. Has 5. Has 6. Are 7. Help 8. Keeps 9. Has 10. Doesn’t have 11. Shut off 12. Erases 13. Is 14. Works 15. Like 16. Makes 17. Love 18. Is 19. Come 20. Go

21. Are 22. Speaks 23. Loves 24. Helps 25. Watches

**EX 27, P 76:** 1. Costs 2. Studies 3. Speak 4. Likes, watches 5. Doesn’t know 6. Park 7. Provides 8. Don’t go 9. Are 10. Enjoys, continues 11. Costs 12. Make 13. Has 14. Doesn’t need 15. Don’t like 16. Is 17. Are 18. Are 19. Is 20. Aren’t 21. Costs

**EX 28, P 77:** 1. Is 2. Isn’t 3. Is 4. Isn’t 5. Are 6. Knows 7. Needs 8. Opens 9. Is 10. Speaks

11. Helps 12. Are 13. Live 14. Is 15. Prepares 16. Isn’t 17. Is 18. Makes, listen to 19. Isn’t

20. Seems 21. Take 22. Requires

**EX 29, P 78-79:** 1. Is 2. Wash 3. Like 4. Wants 5. Is 6. Are 7. Makes 8. Speaks 9. Live 10. Is

11. Is 12. Cause 13. Fixes 14. Doesn’t cost 15. Come 16. Looks 17. Talks back 18. Are 19. Takes

20. Makes 21. Don’t like 22. Loves 23. Don’t read 24. Doesn’t cost 25. Is 26. Belong 27. Enjoy 28. Goes 29. Isn’t 30. Makes 31. Get 32. Prepare 33. Is 34. Studies 35. Doesn’t know 36. Makes 37. Requires 38. Plays 39. Prefer 40. Is 41. Isn’t 42. Love 43. Is 44. Sit 45. Play

**EX 30, P 80:** 1. Are 2. Are 3. Is 4. Cause 5. Makes 6. Cause 7. Is 8. Cost 9. Costs 10. Directs

11. Do 12. Makes 13. Don’t bother 14. Are 15. Make 16. Cost 17. Weigh 18. Come 19. Causes 20. Is 21. Doesn’t disturb 22. Takes

**EX 31, P 81:** 1. Plays 2. Loves 3. Make 4. Has 5. Don’t understand 6. Tries 7. Doesn’t play

8. Speaks 9. Doesn’t solve 10. Is 11. Are 12. Comes 13. Live 14. Is 15. Lives 16. Makes

17. Results 18. Takes 19. Means 20. Need 21. Works

Ex 32, P 85: 1. Intended 2. Had, played 3. Made 4. Was 5. Worked 6. Liked 7. Built 8. Came

9. Drove 10. Sent 11. Fed, were 12. Crawled, played 13. Helped 14. Planted 15. Froze

16. Mowed 17. Rang 18. Thought about, was 19. Wept, thought about 20. Tore 21. Pulled

22. Wrote, traveled 23. Swam 24. Opened 25. Smoked 26. Had to spend 27. Taught 28. Slept

29. Did 30. Prayed

**EX 33, P 87:** 1. Didn’t intend 2. Didn’t have 3. Didn’t let 4. Didn’t remember 5. Didn’t borrow 6. Didn’t arrest 7. Didn’t forget 8. Wasn’t 9. Didn’t bring 10. Didn’t help 11. Didn’t make

12. Didn’t wish 13. Didn’t invent 14. Didn’t correct 15. Didn’t fly

**EX 34, P 88:** 1. Didn’t fall 2. Didn’t freeze 3. Didn’t lose 4. Didn’t blow out 5. Didn’t invade

6. Didn’t collect 7. Didn’t see 8. Didn’t fight 9. Didn’t hate 10. Didn’t interview 11. Didn’t wear

12. Didn’t shop 13. Didn’t release 14. Didn’t hear 15. Didn’t reject

**EX 35, P 89:** 1. Didn’t prove 2. Didn’t sweep 3. Didn’t shut 4. Didn’t quit 5. Didn’t sit

6. Weren’t sliding 7. Didn’t shrink 8. Didn’t divide 9. Didn’t seek 10. Didn’t run 11. Weren’t picking 12. Didn’t sell 13. Wasn’t riding 14. Didn’t sink 15. Didn’t shake

**EX 36, P 90:** 1. Did we intend 2. Did he have 3. Did he let 4. Did he forget to take 5. Did she borrow 6. Did the police arrest 7. Did I forget 8. Was last Thursday 9. Did Tom bring 10. Did he help 11. Did the girls make 12. Did I wish 13. Did he invent 14. Did the teacher correct 15. Did the businessman fly

**EX 37, P 92:**1. I stopped to buy coffee while I was driving to school. 2. While I was working in my office, I got a phone call from my wife. 3. While I was speaking to my son, I told him about a party. 4. I broke a glass while I was helping my wife in the kitchen. 5. While I was watching television, I fell asleep. 6. While I was eating breakfast, I opened a window in my kitchen.

7. While I was shopping with my sons, I bought two toys for them. 8. While I was drinking coffee with a friend, I saw a pretty girl walking across the street. 9. I had a nightmare while I was sleeping. 10. While I was doing my homework, I took a break. 11. While I was mowing the lawn, my lawnmower ran out of gas. 12. I answered the phone while I was reading the newspaper. 13. I answered the teacher’s question while I was sitting in class.

**EX 38, P 97:** 1. Must go 2. Will go 3. Can’t go 4. Should not play 5. Were able to fix 6. Could eat, was 7. Will watch 8. Might not see 9. Could play 10. May rain 11. Must go 12. Would work, were 13. Ought to learn 14. Yesterday 15. Would work 16. Are going to work 17. Has to finish, can go 18. Must finish, can go 19. Will study 20. Must always eat 21. Should have finished

**EX 39, P 102-105:** Various answers

**EX 40, P 106:** Various answers

**EX 41, P 107:** 1. When will I buy a new car? Who will buy a new car next year? 2. When did I have to take some medicine? What did I have to take last year? 3. What should we study before we take the final exam? When should we study irregular verbs? 4. Who had better come to class on time on Friday? When had you better come to class on time? 5. When might it rain? 6. Where could you have stayed today? When could you have stayed home? 7. Who must have eaten dinner today? What must my friend’s children have eaten this evening? When might my friend’s children have eaten dinner?

**EX 42, P 108-109:** 1. Who is fishing in the lake? Where is the boy fishing? 2. Who was playing the piano in the living room? Where was my son playing the piano? 3. Who will be at the market this afternoon? Where will we be this afternoon? When will we be at the market? 4. What was (or were) chasing the cat? How many dogs were chasing the cat? What were fifteen dogs chasing? 5. Who is knocking on the classroom door? What is someone knocking on? 6. What is beside the lamp OR what is the box of chocolates beside? Where is the box of chocolates?

7. Who might be running in New York today? Where might Bob be running this weekend? When might Bob be running in New York? 8. Who was listening to his son’s music last night? Whose music was the father listening to last night? When was the father listening to his son’s music? 9. Who might be showing the pictures to her friends before dinner tonight? What might my sister be showing to her friends before dinner tonight? To whom might my sister be showing the pictures before dinner tonight? 10. Where might it be raining now? When might it be raining in the mountains? 11. What should those boys be studying for and not playing video games? Who should be studying for their test and not playing video games?

EX 43, P 111: Various Answers

EX 44, P 113: Various answers

EX 45, P116: 1. Had to get, would recover 2. Had to take, yesterday afternoon 3. Had to do, came 4. Had to fix, could ride 5. Had to obey, were 6. Had to remove, last spring 7. Had to do

8. Had to direct, last month 9. Had to help, last weekend 10. Had to help 11. Had to buy, last week 12. Had to have 13. Had to prepare

EX 46, P 117: Various answers

EX 47, P 118: Various answer with should have and the past participle of the verb

EX 48, P 119: Various answers

EX 49, P 120: Various answers

EX 50, P 125: Various answers

EX 51, P125-126: 1. More intelligent than 2. More frantically than 3. More important than

4. Heavier than 5. More quickly than 6. More necessary than 7. Better than 8. Curlier than

9. Stronger than 10. More difficult than 11. More famous than 12. Windier … than 13. More comfortable than 14. Farther away than 15. Happier than 16. Worse than 17. Hungrier than

18. More expensive than 19. Cheaper than 20. Higher than 21. Friendlier than 22. Faster than

23. Harder than 24. Warmer than 25. More interesting than

EX 52, P 127: Various answers

EX 53, P 128: Various answers

EX 54, P 131: 1. Rich, richer than, the richest 2. Simple, simpler than, the simplest 3. Carefully, more carefully than, the most carefully 4. Hard, harder than, the hardest 5. Prompt, prompter than, the promptest 6. Obediently, more obediently than, the most obediently 7. Affectionate, more affectionate than, the most affectionate 8. Attentive, more attentive than, the most attentive

9. Sarcastically, more sarcastically than, the most sarcastically 10. Round, rounder than, the roundest 11. Angrily, more angrily than, the most angrily 12. Small, smaller that, the smallest

13. Frantic, more frantic than, the most frantic 14. Thoughtful, more thoughtful than, the most thoughtful 15. Ambitious, more ambitious than, the most ambitious 16. Ugly, uglier than, the ugliest 17. Legible, more legible than, the most legible 18. Carelessly, more carelessly than, the most carelessly

EX 55, P 132: 1. The smallest 2. The largest 3. The biggest, 4. The heaviest 5. The longest

6. The most populous 7. The handsomest (the most handsome) 8. The best 9. The most energetic

10. The most ambitious 11. The most patient (the patientest) 12. The most courteous 13. The coldest 14. The most slippery (the slipperiest) 15. The healthiest 16. The largest 17. The most important 18. The most peaceful 19. The most valuable 20. The highest 21. The most interesting 22. The prettiest

EX 56, P 133: 1. The most quickly 2. The most kindly 3. The fastest 4. The most slowly 5. The most eloquently 6. The most dangerously 7. The most efficiently 8. The most neatly 9. The most rudely 10. The most happily 11. The most quietly 12. The most attentively 13. The most comfortably 14. The most slowly 15. The most carelessly 16. The fastest 17. The most violently 18. The most foolishly 19. The most slowly 20. The hardest