

ESL for Beginning Students: The Way You Like It
Basic Beginning Grammar/Writing (Part One (of Two))

by

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Book One



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Verbs

There are two general types of verbs in English: Regular Verbs and Irregular Verbs. Regular verbs end in **ED** in their past form as well as in their past participle form. (Regular verbs that end in a consonant plus a Y change the Y to I and then add **ED**.) Irregular Verbs change forms in the past tense and in their past participle forms. Note the differences below.

Regular Verbs

open	opened	opened
start	started	started
type	typed	typed
smoke	smoked	smoked
collect	collected	collected

Irregular Verbs

go	went	gone
feel	felt	felt
dig	dug	dug
show	showed	shown
fly	flew	flown

Irregular Verbs

(This is not an entire list of irregular verbs in English. However, for beginning to low intermediate level of ESL, this list is adequate.)

Base Form	S Form	Past Tense	Past Participle	Present Participle
be (am is are)	-----	was/were	been	being
beat	beats	beat	beaten	beating
become	becomes	became	become	becoming
begin	begins	began	begun	beginning
bend	bends	bent	bent	bending
bite	bites	bit	bitten	biting
bleed	bleeds	bled	bled	bleeding
blow	blows	blew	blown	blowing
break	breaks	broke	broken	breaking
bring	brings	brought	brought	bringing
build	builds	built	built	building
buy	buys	bought	bought	buying
catch	catches	caught	caught	catching
choose	chooses	chose	chosen	choosing
come	comes	came	come	coming
cost	costs	cost	cost	costing
cut	cuts	cut	cut	cutting
dig	digs	dug	dug	digging
do	does	did	done	doing
draw	draws	drew	drawn	drawing
drink	drinks	drank	drunk	drinking
drive	drives	drove	driven	driving

Base Form	S Form	Past Tense	Past Participle	Present Participle
eat	eats	ate	eaten	eating
fall	falls	fell	fallen	falling
feed	feeds	fed	fed	feeding
feel	feels	felt	felt	feeling
fight	fight	fought	fought	fighting
find	finds	found	found	finding
flee	flees	fled	fled	fleeing
fly	flies	flew	flown	flying
forbid	forbids	forbade	forbidden	forbidding
forget	forgets	forgot	forgotten	forgetting
forgive	forgives	forgave	forgiven	forgiving
freeze	freezes	froze	frozen	freezing
get	gets	got	gotten	getting
give	gives	gave	given	giving
go	goes	went	gone	going
grow	grows	grew	grown	growing
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
know	knows	knew	known	knowing
lead	leads	led	led	leading
leave	leaves	left	left	leaving
lend	lends	lent	lent	lending
let	lets	let	let	letting
lie	lies	lay	lain	lying
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 mowed	mowing
overhear	overhears	overheard	overheard	overhearing

Base Form	S Form	Past Tense	Past Participle	Present Participle
pay	pays	paid	paid	paying
prove	proves	proved	proven	proving
put	puts	put	put	putting
quit	quits	quit	quit	quitting
read	reads	read	read	reading
ride	rides	rode	ridden	riding
ring	rings	rang	rung	ringing
rise	rises	rose	risen	rising
run	runs	ran	run	running
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
sew	sews	sewed	sewn	sewing
			sewed	
shake	shakes	shook	shaken	shaking
shave	shaves	shaved	shaven	shaving
			shaved	
shine	shines	shone	shone	shining
		shined	shined	
shoot	shoots	shot	shot	shooting
show	shows	showed	shown	showing
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
sleep	sleeps	slept	slept	sleeping
slide	slides	slid	slid	sliding
speak	speaks	spoke	spoken	speaking
speed	speeds	sped	sped	speeding
spend	spends	spent	spent	spending
spin	spins	spun	spun	spinning
split	splits	split	split	splitting
spread	spreads	spread	spread	spreading

Base Form	S Form	Past Tense	Past Participle	Present Participle
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
strike	strikes	struck	struck stricken	striking
swear	swears	swore	sworn	swearing
sweep	sweeps	swept	swept	sweeping
swell	swells	swelled	swollen	swelling
swim	swims	swam	swum	swimming
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
undergo	undergoes	underwent	undergone	undergoing
understand	understands	understood	understood	understanding
underwrite	underwrites	underwrote	underwritten	underwriting
undo	undoes	undid	undone	undoing
wake	wakes	woke	woken	waking
wear	wears	wore	worn	wearing
weave	weaves	wove	woven	weaving
weep	weeps	wept	wept	weeping
win	wins	won	won	winning
withdraw	withdraws	withdrew	withdrawn	withdrawing
withhold	withholds	withheld	withheld	withholding
write	writes	wrote	written	writing

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

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

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

PRACTICE IRREGULAR VERB QUIZ # 4

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

1. spend	spends	-----	-----	spending
2. spin	spins	-----	-----	-----
3. write	writes	-----	-----	writing
4. underwrite	underwrites	-----	-----	underwriting
5. weep	-----	-----	wept	-----
6. think	-----	-----	thought	-----
7. teach	-----	-----	taught	teaching
8. tear	tears	-----	-----	tearing
9. undergo	-----	-----	undergone	-----
10. undo	-----	-----	-----	undoing
11. withdraw	-----	-----	withdrawn	-----
12. stink	-----	-----	stunk	stinking
13. withhold	withholds	-----	withheld	withholding
14. wake	wakes	woke	-----	waking
15. steal	-----	-----	stolen	-----
16. weave	weaves	-----	-----	weaving
17. swim	swims	-----	swum	-----
18. sweep	sweeps	swept	-----	sweeping
19. throw	-----	-----	thrown	throwing
20. wear	wears	-----	-----	wearing

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 or they refer to the subject.

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** writing this sentence right now.

My students **are** listening to me now.

My son **was** cutting the grass last night.

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

You **will be** studying in class next week.

I **have been** teaching English since 1971.

It **has been** getting colder and colder day by day this fall.

It **had been** raining before I woke up this morning.

You **will have been** sitting 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

am, is, are
was, were

These **helping verbs** are used to make the negative and the question forms in the simple present and past tenses as well as the continuous tenses.

Negative Form

am not is not are not
was not were not

Question Form

Am I? Is he Are we?
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

can not (can't), could not, will not (won't),
would not, may not, might not,
should not, must not, (*shall not*)

Question Form

Can I? Would you?
May she? Must it?
(*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
do, does,
did

With verbs in the present and past tenses, the verb **to do** is used for the negative and the question forms.

Negative Form
do not, does not
did not

Question Form
Do they, Does he ?
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,
had

Have has two very different uses in English. When **have** is used 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
have not, has not
had not

Question Form
Have you? Has she?
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 much more easily.

PARTS OF AN ENGLISH SENTENCE

A basic English sentence has the following parts in the following order. There is no punctuation in this sentence except for the final period because every part is in its standard/correct position. When these parts are moved to different positions, commas are often necessary.

Subject Verb Object Place Time Adverbial Clause.

The **Subject** of a sentence does the action of the sentence. It usually comes first in the sentence. The subject has to be some form of a noun: a noun, a pronoun, a gerund, an infinitive, or a noun clause. Below are examples of each.

Nouns: man, Seattle, book, ideas, water, dogs, my house, a car, cars, love, sadness

Subject Pronouns: I, you, he, she, it, we you, and they

Gerunds: going, eating, playing, smoking, typing, sleeping, trying, writing, driving

Infinitives: to go, to eat, to play, to smoke, to type, to sleep, to try, to write, to drive

Noun Clauses: that you are my students, which day I will be there, whom I love, what I need

All of these can function as the subject (as well as object)+ of an English sentence.

Examples:

The man ate his lunch. My dog has a short tail. Love can make you happy or sad.

I speak English. She is a beautiful woman. You need to learn English grammar.

Eating cake makes a person fat and happy. Going to school is good for you. Reading is fun.

To eat cake makes a person fat and happy. To go to school is good for you. To read is fun.

Who I am is your teacher. Where I live is Seattle. Whatever my wife cooks tastes delicious.

That we live in the Seattle area is true. That people steal makes most people angry.

The **Verb** in a sentence usually comes right after the subject in an English sentence. The verb usually tells the action in a sentence. Some verbs are called non-action verbs. They don't show action, but they join the other parts of a sentence and explain ideas. Verbs tell the action and the time (tense) of an action. For example, *eat* tells a listener or reader the present time. However, *ate* tells a listener or reader the past time. *Will eat* tells the future time. The verb

sometimes also must agree in number with the subject. For example, we say *I go* but *he goes*. All English verbs have five forms: the base form, the S form, the past form, the past participle form, and the present participle form. For the verb *to go* the five forms are *go, goes, went, gone,* and *going*. For the verb *to play*, the five forms are *play, plays, played, played,* and *playing*.

The **Object**, like the subject, must use some form of a noun. However, instead of subject pronouns, objects take **Object Pronouns**: me, you, him, her, it, us, you, and them.

Understanding the **Place** and the **Time** are never a problem for students.

Adverbial Clauses have a subject and verb and may have an object, place, and time, but they do not make sense all by themselves. They need a complete other sentence to have meaning. The verb in the adverbial clause is not the verb of the sentence. Note the examples below:

I always drink two cups of coffee **after I get up in the morning**.

My students always do homework **when I assign some for them to do**.

You are in this class **because you want to learn English**.

I came to class this morning **although I was tired**.

People get wet **whenever it rains**.

All of the above sentences can begin with the adverbial clause without a difference in meaning. However, when we begin a sentence with an adverbial clause, we need to use a comma after the clause. Note the same sentences below:

After I get up in the morning, I always drink two cups of coffee.

When I assign some homework for my students to do, they always do it.

Because you want to learn English, you are in this class.

Although I was tired, I came to class this morning.

Whenever it rains, people get wet.

PARTS OF SPEECH

English has nine parts of speech. Every word in English is at least one part of speech. Many words can be more than one part of speech. To understand English grammar, students need to gain an understanding of the parts of speech and what their function in the language is. Below I will go over the various parts of speech and give you examples of each.

Articles: A, An, and The

The articles in English are the words “a, an, and the.” They are very easy to spell, and they are very easy to make mistakes with. In my opinion, they are the most difficult words in English grammar. For your information, there are 50 grammar rules for these words. That is more rules than for all the verb tenses in English combined.

A and an always mean one something. Thus, **a book** means **one book**; **an apple** means **one apple**. Both a and an mean one indefinite something. Indefinite means that the speaker or the writer has not identified exactly who or what he is talking about. After the speaker or writer says who or what he is talking about, native speakers and writers then switch **from a and an to the**. We use **the** for definite or identified nouns. The difference between a and an is as follows:

We use a before words beginning with a consonant letter or a long U. A long U says its name: U. Therefore, we say

a uniform	a book	a smell	a hat
a university	a dog	a visit	a horse
a usual day	a baseball	a door	a house
a unit	a copy	a zero	a hut

We use an before words beginning with the vowels **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, and a **short u** as well as a **silent h**.

an hour	an umbrella	an envelope
an honorable man	an animal	an ink-jet
an honest woman	an orange	an ugly accident
an heir	an unusual hat	an image

We use the word the before singular, identified nouns and plural nouns. Identified nouns are nouns that a speaker or writer has already said once or nouns that are unique. Unique means that there is only one of a certain thing. For example, the sun and the moon are unique. Therefore, we would use the when speaking about the Space Needle, the cafeteria in this college, the teacher of this class, the oldest person in the world, the fastest car, the president of the United States, the clock in the room, etc. There is only ONE of each of these examples.

The difference between a book and the book is a book means one of many possible books, while the book means a certain, identified book. A nurse means one of many nurses, while the nurse means one particular nurse.

Remember that the articles **a** and **an** can only be used with count nouns (nouns that can be counted). Non-count nouns cannot be counted. However, after first mentioning a non-count noun with words such as *some*, *any*, *a little*, *a lot*, etc., the next time you mention those words you use the definite article **the**.

Examples:

I have a book. The book is in my office.

A man came into my classroom. The man is from Somalia.

A car stopped in front of my house. The car was a convertible.

There was an umbrella on the counter in my room. The umbrella belongs to one of my students.

An old woman got on the bus. The old woman walked very slowly.

I saw an elephant at the zoo. The elephant had long tusks.

An honest man gave me the money that I lost. The honest man spoke with an accent.

A hat blew off a man's head. The man had just bought the hat.

A young girl wore a school uniform. The girl had to wear the uniform every day to school.

I taught at a university in Idaho. The university was in Pocatello, Idaho.

I drank some coffee. The coffee was from Brazil.

He put some water in a pot. The water in the pot was from the faucet.

There was a lot of hair on the floor of the beauty salon. The hair belonged to the customers.

There isn't any sugar in the sugar bowl. My son used all the sugar.

The Earth revolves around the sun. The moon comes out at night.

The library is located in the middle of this campus.

Exercise 1: Tell me why these articles (or no article) are correct, please.

1. We need to buy some orange juice. My son drank the orange juice this morning.
2. I need to get some money from a cash machine. I think I will go to the cash machine in Safeway for the money. I need the money to buy some food. The food should last a week.
3. My car uses a lot of gasoline. The gasoline is very expensive.
4. He spilled some coffee on a carpet. The coffee stained the carpet.
5. It took me an hour to get from my house to school in the snow.
6. She was an honest woman who had a dishonest husband. The woman divorced the husband.
7. A boy dropped a pencil on the floor. The pencil was yellow. The boy had to pick it up.

With certain expressions of time, we use “the.”

For example:

in the morning

in the afternoon

in the evening

However

at night

at noon

at midnight

on Tuesday

in March

in December

Do Not Use “THE” for abstract nouns. Abstract nouns are nouns that we cannot touch such as *love, hate, beauty, intelligence, peace, sadness, friendship, honesty*.

Everyone needs love in his or her life.

We need friendship among countries.

There is a lot of beauty in nature.

However, if an abstract noun is followed by a prepositional phrase, we use “the” in front of it.

the love **of** a child

the intelligence **of** some people

the sadness **after** a death

the friendship **between** old friends

the beauty **in** a song

Use “the” with superlatives: *the best, the worst, the biggest, the oldest, the most beautiful, the most expensive, the cheapest, the youngest, the fattest, the least intelligent, the most popular, the busiest, the fastest, the most important, the least interesting*: **All “superlative” expressions have the same meaning as only one. That is why we use the article “the” with them.** Superlatives by their definition mean only one of something.

Exercise 2: Put either a or an in front of the following nouns or noun phrases, please.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. _____ animal | 11. _____ unusual house |
| 2. _____ taxi cab | 12. _____ old car |
| 3. _____ box | 13. _____ smelly onion |
| 4. _____ uniform | 14. _____ egg sandwich |
| 5. _____ elephant | 15. _____ honest person |
| 6. _____ dog | 16. _____ good university |
| 7. _____ small egg | 17. _____ orange sweater |
| 8. _____ hour | 18. _____ apple pie |
| 9. _____ hat | 19. _____ American citizen |
| 10. _____ funny man | 20. _____ black horse |

Exercise 3: Fill in the blank spaces with the correct article: A, An, or The, or nothing.

1. _____ boy was walking down _____ dark street. _____ boy was named Mohammed. _____ street was near _____ boy's house.
2. Everyone needs to have _____ love in their life. _____ love keeps people happy.
3. _____ moon can be very beautiful on a cold clear night.
4. In _____ morning, I drive a friend to school. _____ friend lives near my house. I pick up _____ friend on the corner of 85th Street N. and Greenwood Avenue N.
5. _____ old lady lives next door to my family. _____ old lady and my wife don't like each other. I try to stay away from _____ old lady.
6. I had to go to _____ SSC library on Friday to copy this exercise.
7. I do my homework in _____ evening and always go to bed late (in, on, at) _____ night.
8. My wife made _____ cake last night. We ate _____ cake after dinner.

Nouns

A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, animal, or emotion.

<u>People</u>	<u>Places</u>	<u>Things</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Emotions</u>
man	America	books	dog	love
woman	bedroom	houses	cat	hate
boy	cafeteria	car	cow	sadness
girl	Seattle	shoes	mouse	fear
Don	downtown	water	deer	joy
Tram	office	hair	lion	anger

There are many kinds of nouns.

Count Nouns	Non-count Nouns	Common Nouns	Proper Nouns
books	water	boy	Alex
toys	hair	woman	Mrs. Jones
desks	dirt	city	Seattle
rooms	air	state	Washington
babies	coffee	ocean	Pacific Ocean
cigarettes	smoke	streets	Phinney Avenue
days	time	month	September

Count Nouns can be singular (1) or plural (many).

book	books	day	days	baby	babies	shoe	shoes
dish	dishes	box	boxes	snake	snakes	match	matches

Non-count nouns cannot be plural because you cannot count them.

Some count nouns have special spelling rules.

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 some 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 4: 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 _____ |

Non-count Nouns: Non-count nouns are nouns that cannot be counted. In other words, we can't put a number in front of them or the articles (**a** or **an**). We can, however, use words such as some, any, a little, little, and much. Most of the nouns in English are count nouns. Some of the most common non-count nouns are listed below.

meat	beef	chicken	ham	fish	pork	bacon	bread	butter	fruit	pepper
cheese	rice	salt	food	soup	sugar	tea	wine	soda	juice	coffee
milk	water	cream	beer	money	hair	weather	help	homework	mail	
paper	music	advice	work	traffic	blood	glass	anger	love	hate	
furniture	ink	blood								

Exercise 5A: Complete the following sentences by using count nouns, please.

1. I can see a ----- in front of the room. I can see a ----- near me. I can see a ----- in back of the room. I can see an ----- in the room.
2. There are three ----- in this row of chairs.
3. I have one -----, but I have two -----.
4. There are many ----- in this room.
5. I have school ----- days a week.

Exercise 5B: Complete the following sentences using non-count nouns, please.

1. Don has ----- hair. He also has ----- hair on his face.
2. I like to eat ----- meat every day.
3. I drink ----- water every day.
4. My friend cut his finger with a knife and there was ----- blood on his shirt.
5. I don't have ----- money with me today.

The words *some* and *any* can be used with both count and non-count nouns. With count nouns, they will always be followed by a plural noun. With non-count nouns, they are never followed by a plural noun. Non-count nouns are never plural.

Examples:

I have some money. I don't have any change. I have some hair. I don't have any black hair. I drank some coffee this morning. I didn't drink any tea yesterday.

I have \$50 dollars in my pocket. I also have three quarters. However, I don't have any nickels. I have some English grammar books in my office. I don't have any Chinese grammar books in my office.

Some and **any** both mean *an unknown quantity*. **Some** is an affirmative word, but **any** is a negative word. Both **some** and **any** can be used in questions.

Exercise 6: Fill in the blanks with some or any, please.

1. Some student need ----- help with their homework.
2. Other students don't need ----- help with their homework.
3. I didn't eat ----- fruit for breakfast today.
4. However, I will eat ----- fruit after dinner this evening.
5. I had to buy ----- milk at the market last night.
6. My son never drinks ----- wine.
7. ----- people don't eat ----- pork because of their religion.
8. I invited ----- friends to my house, but they didn't drink ----- wine.
9. We ate ----- fish for dinner last night. We didn't eat ----- beef.
10. I use ----- black pepper on my eggs, but I don't use ----- salt.

Exercise 7: Use some, any, a, or an in the sentences below, please.

1. I am very thirsty, but I don't want ----- juice. I only want ----- water.
2. Can I have ----- bottle of soda? I drank ----- glass of water, but now I want to drink ----- soda.
3. I ate ----- orange this morning, but now I want to eat ----- sandwich.
4. There are ----- stools in my kitchen, but there aren't ----- chairs.
5. We didn't have ----- homework last night, but we have ----- tonight.
6. My friend has ----- chickens and ----- rooster. ----- people call ----- rooster ----- cock.
7. I ate ----- piece of cake and ----- glass of milk. I like to drink ----- milk with ----- cake.
8. My sister drank ----- cup of coffee this morning. She usually drinks two cups of coffee every morning.
9. My wife saw ----- beautiful bird in our garden this morning. ----- birds are really very beautiful.
10. ----- animals are very dangerous. For example, ----- tiger and ----- elephant can be very dangerous.
11. My wife ate ----- banana, ----- apple, ----- cherries, and ----- ice cream after dinner last night.
12. My students sometimes need ----- advice about what classes to take in college.
13. Other students never ask for ----- help or advice.
14. I have ----- old pencil and ----- new pen.
15. This is ----- easy exercise.

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 **pushes**, reach **reaches**, wash **washes**, fix **fixes**, buzz **buzzes**, kiss **kisses**, miss **misses**, tax **taxes**, fizz **fizzes**, pitch **itches**, box **boxes**, bless **blesses**, crash **crashes**

The “Y” Rules

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

Study **studies** **studied**, hurry **hurries** **hurried**, copy **copies** **copied**, try **tries** **tried**,
party **parties** **partied**, marry **marries** **married**, bury **buries** **buried**, worry **worries** **worried**

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

Play **plays** **played**, enjoy **enjoys** **enjoyed**, stay **stays** **stayed**, buy **buys**,

The Double Consonant Rule

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

Plan **planning** **planned**, stop **stopping** **stopped**, run **running**, hit **hitting**,
win **winning**, begin **beginning**, swim **swimming**, rob **robbing**, **robbed**

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, lengthening, shortening

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

Live **living** **lived**, type **typing** **typed**, smoke **smoking** **smoked**, bake **baking** **baked**

Exceptions:

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

Exercise 8: 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

Pronouns

Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns. There are many different kinds of pronouns in English. Pronouns can change depending on how and where they are used in a sentence. For example, I can make a sentence using “my son” as the noun. The pronouns for “my son” can be “he, him, his, and himself.” In the following sentences, I will replace the noun “my son” with the appropriate pronoun.

My son ate dinner. He ate dinner.

I spoke to my son. I spoke to him.

I have my books and my son has his books. I have mine and he has his.

My son ate breakfast alone. He ate breakfast by himself.

Pronouns can be a problem for non-native speakers of English because there are very many pronouns in English, and they all have different purposes. Below is a list of all the pronouns in English. However, in this book, we will study only some of the pronouns in English.

Types of Pronouns in English

Pronouns are words that replace nouns in sentences. Before using a pronoun in both writing and speaking, a person must establish whom or what the pronoun refers to (its antecedent). There are many different kinds of pronouns in English, all with different uses: subject pronouns, object pronouns, reflexive pronouns, possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, relative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, and indefinite pronouns. The following is a list of pronouns in English which gives the category of the pronouns and their usage.

Subject Pronouns

I
You
He
She
It
We
You
They

Subject pronouns (also called nominative pronouns) replace the subjects of sentences and clauses. They always come before the verb of the sentences or clause.

Examples:

I have spoken English all my life because **I** was born in America.

I know that woman. **She** is a housewife and mother.

They sell appliances in that store although **they** used to sell furniture.

My boys have graduated from university. **They** are working now.

My house is a bluish gray color. **It** is a nice house. **It** has three bedrooms.

Object Pronouns

Me

You

Him

Her

It

Us

You

Them

Object pronouns can be objects of the verb in a sentence, objects of prepositions, objects of infinitives, or objects of gerunds. Objects of the verb follow the verb in a sentence. Objects of prepositions follow prepositions. Objects of infinitives follow infinitives. Objects of gerunds follow gerunds.

Examples:

My sons love **me** and I love **them**.

I gave a present to my mother. I gave **it** to **her** last week.

I enjoy reading books. I enjoy reading **them** in my free time.

I liked to speak French with Roger and Guy. I liked to speak **it** with **them**.

Subject and **Object pronouns** are the most common pronouns in English. They can be confusing even to native speakers. Many times native speakers use object pronouns as subjects and subject pronouns as objects. When people do this, it is considered as very bad English.

Exercise 9: Change the nouns in the following sentences to subject or object pronouns, please.

Example: Bill spoke to his sister yesterday. *He spoke to her yesterday.*

1. John and Paul played football with Carlos and Juan.
2. The girls eat lunch with their father every Saturday.
3. The man lost his wife in the mall parking lot.
4. My son drives his friends to school every morning.
5. A man sang a song for his mother.
6. Boys play differently than girls.
7. The students waited for the teacher to come back into the classroom.
8. The policeman stopped the people from crossing the street.
9. The mother cooked dinner for her daughter.
10. The old man helps his grandson to do his homework.
11. Some students don't like their teachers.
12. Clerks help customers in stores.
13. The boy spilled some coffee on his friend.
14. The uncle gave the girl \$20.00 for her birthday.

Reflexive Pronouns

Myself

Yourself

Himself

Herself (Remember the F Rule in spelling.)

Itself

Ourselves

Yourselves

Themselves

Reflexive pronouns are used in two different ways.

1. They can be used as the object of the verb when they tell who or what received the action of the verb. When they are used in this way, they always refer back to the subject of the sentence. In other words, the subject both does the action of the verb and receives the action of the verb.

Examples:

He hurt himself while working.

My mother burned herself while she was ironing clothes.

I wash myself in the shower.

The lights turn themselves off at 9:00 PM automatically.

2. Reflexive pronouns can also be used as intensifiers when they give added emphasis to a noun or another pronoun that comes before it in a sentence. In this way, they can mean alone or without any help, especially if it is preceded by the preposition *by*.

Examples:

I built that table myself last year.

My son himself decided to study the Korean language after he learned Japanese.

The four-year-old boy wrote his name by himself. (Nobody helped him.)

He ate dinner by himself. (He was all alone.)

Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns

Both possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns show ownership. Possessive adjectives must always be followed by the noun they own (possess); possessive pronouns stand alone – they are never followed by the noun. With possessive pronouns, the noun is understood already from the context of what comes before it.

Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
------------------------------	----------------------------

My books	Mine
Your house	Yours
His sister	His
Her friends	Hers
Its handle	Its
Our family	Ours
Your country	Yours
Their classes	Theirs

Your car is old, while mine is new.

Their classes are in Cascade Court, but ours are in Rainier Hall.

His country is hot and sunny all of the time, but hers is cold and cloudy.

My house is blue, and theirs is, too.

Demonstrative Pronouns

This (singular)	These (plural)
That (singular)	Those (plural)

Demonstrative pronouns point to definite nouns (persons, places, or things). *This* and *these* point to nouns close to the speaker or writer. *That* and *those* point to nouns away from the speaker or writer.

Examples:

This computer that I am using belongs to my wife.

These sentences that I am writing should help you understand pronouns better.

A car is parked across the street. That car belongs to my neighbor.

The people in the countries of South America speak Spanish or Portuguese. Those countries are far away from Seattle.

This sweater that I am wearing today was given to me by an old friend. That friend now lives in California.

I am at home now. These books on my computer desk belong to my wife. My English books are at school in my office. Those books belong to me.

Relative Pronouns

Who	people (subjects)
Whom	people (objects)
Which	things
That	people, places, things
Whose	possessive nouns and adjectives
Where	places
When	times
Why	reasons

Compound Relative Pronouns

whoever / <i>whosoever</i>
whomever / <i>whomsoever</i>
whichever / <i>whichsoever</i>
whosoever / <i>whosesoever</i>
wherever / <i>wheresoever</i>
whenever / <i>whensoever</i>
whyever / <i>whysoever</i>

Relative pronouns introduce relative clauses. Another name for a relative clause is an adjective clause because, like adjectives, relative clauses modify nouns. Relative pronouns generally come directly after the noun they modify. (The noun they modify means the same as the relative pronoun.) The compound relative pronouns with the *-ever* and *-soever* (rarely used anymore) suffixes added on to the relative pronoun intensify the meaning to cover any and all possibilities of the particular relative pronoun. (Also, the words *where*, *when*, and *why* listed above are actually relative adverbs, but they are used exactly as relative pronouns. Furthermore, the word *whose* is in fact a relative adjective, but it also is used exactly as a relative pronoun.)

Examples:

The person who stole my car left it parked on Aurora Avenue North.

My father, whom I loved dearly, died when he was 56 years old.

I gave the report to the girl whose father visited our class.

The reason why he came was to tell me a secret.

The man that I saw was standing on the east side of the street.

The book that I bought cost \$28.00.

The city that I am thinking about is not very big.

The thieves whoever they are had better not try to sell the stolen goods.

The man whosoever she finally decides to marry had better be rich.

Interrogative Pronouns

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 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

Interrogative pronouns are often called WH words. They are used to ask information questions. The answer to the question (the information) is what the interrogative pronoun is asking for. (The words *whose*, *where*, *when*, *why*, *how much*, *how many*, *how*, and *what kinds of* are not technically interrogative pronouns; however, they function in exactly the same way.)

Examples:

Where were my sons born?	Answer: Group Health Hospital in Seattle
Which holiday is my favorite?	Answer: Thanksgiving
Where did I live as a boy?	Answer: South Attleboro, Massachusetts
Whose car did I use yesterday?	Answer: My car
How much money have I spent today?	Answer: \$23.50

Indefinite Pronouns

Singular Indefinite Pronouns

any, anybody, anyone, anything, each, each one, each other, either, either one, everybody, everyone, everything, another, another one, the other one, neither, neither one, nobody, no one, nothing, none, one, some, somebody, someone, something

Plural Indefinite Pronouns

all, both, few, a few, many, more, several, some, any, ones, others, the other ones, a lot of, lots of

Non-count Indefinite Pronouns

Little, a little, more, much, much more, a lot of, lots of, some, any, none, something, everything

Indefinite pronouns do not indicate a particular person, place, or thing. They indicate that something exists, but whatever it is needs to have been identified before **or** needs further explanation after in order for people to understand what is being talked about. (The lists above may not be complete lists. I may have forgotten to include a few.)

Examples:

Something is on the floor. It is a piece of paper.

Many people left the party; a few stayed late.

Most lakes are clean; some are dirty, however.

We have had some news. Much more is needed, of course, before we know the truth.

A lot of food was taken, but some remains in the refrigerator.

Does anybody have any questions? Yes, I have two questions for you.

He gave some money to somebody, but he doesn't remember who exactly or how much.

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)

The boy's dog

Tom's father

My son's friend

Bob and Tom's sister

The man's hat

The men's department

The children's room

Plural Nouns

the boys' dog

the students' teacher

my sons' friend

the ladies' clothes

the dogs' tails

the parents' responsibility

the tenants' landlord

Exercise 10: 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 11: 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 12: 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.

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 prepositions 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 preposition. 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.

Note: Be very careful with the word “to.” To can be a preposition when it is followed by some form of a noun. However, when “to” is followed by the base form of a verb, it is an infinitive marker (a verb).

Exercise 13: 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.

Exercise 14: Identify the Subjects, Verbs, and Objects in the following sentences, please.

1. The man gave a shotgun to his boy yesterday.
2. The dog ran down the street, and suddenly it bit the mailman.
3. The woman took her son to the zoo last week.
4. My wife cooked dinner for us last night.
5. The policeman stopped the motorist for speeding this morning.
6. I drive my car to school every morning.
7. The man ate his cheeseburger quickly.
8. I teach my students to speak English every day.
9. The mother had cooked the chicken, and she fed her family before she left.
10. The children were singing a song for their parents.
11. The boy punched his brother in the nose.
12. I dropped my book on the floor.
13. The mother lost her sons at the train station.
14. The boys drank a Coke before they went to bed.
15. The man kissed his children goodnight.
16. I have studied many languages in my life.
17. The child burned his hand on the stove.
18. The girl slapped the boy.
19. The lifeguard saved the little girl at the beach.
20. The truck hit the boy in the crosswalk.
21. The boy should eat lunch before he leaves his house for school.
22. The student forgot his books at home.

Exercise 15: Identify the subjects, verbs, objects, and prepositional phrases in the following sentences, please.

1. Edward went into the woods with the man from the police department.
2. The woman found three broken plants on the table in the kitchen.
3. The teacher gave the homework assignment to the students last night.
4. Three days ago, my friend spoke to his brother about their father.
5. She cooked the best food at the party.
6. The fourth boy in the first row hit the girl on her arm.
7. The most intelligent girl in the class finished the exam in thirty minutes.
8. The doctor gave an injection to the sick patient.
9. The clever thief stole the jewelry from the jewelry store.
10. I had to cut the grass in my back yard two days ago.
11. The tired old man failed the driving test at the licensing office yesterday.
12. The camel spit into the eye of its owner.
13. Last night I put some gas in my car before I got home from work.
14. I washed my shirts on Saturday morning.
15. We swept the floors on Saturday.
16. My son broke the rear-view mirror on my car last week.
17. I smelled smoke in the kitchen last night.
18. These sentences help students to understand English grammar.
19. Salmon swim against the current in rivers on their way to their place of birth.

Exercise 16: Identify the *subject*, the *verb*, and the *object* (if there is one) in each of the following sentences; then, do as directed after each sentence, please.

1. I went to the office with my friend for my books.

List the Nouns List the Prepositional Phrases

2. My brother ate a hamburger and French fries for lunch.

List the Nouns List the Prepositional Phrases

3. The beautiful girl took her red bag from her old mother and put it on the wooden table.

List the Nouns List the Verbs List the Possessive Adjectives List the Prepositions

4. She gave it to her uncle and he carried it upstairs for her to her bedroom.

List the Verbs List the Prepositional Phrases List the Pronouns

5. We have studied English in this class for three days this quarter.

List the Prepositional Phrases List the Nouns

6. The boy drank a glass of milk and ate a sandwich and an apple for lunch at school.

List the Articles List the Prepositional Phrases List the Verbs List the Nouns

Exercise 17: Underline the prepositional phrases in the following sentences, please.

1. The brother of the girl with the red hair is my friend from my hometown.
2. Sometimes I feel lonely in my house when it is quiet and no one is at home.
3. You should have done your homework at school before midnight.
4. Edward went into the burning house with the man from the fire department.
5. The woman found three broken plants on the table in the kitchen.
6. The teacher gave the homework assignment to the students last night.
7. Three days ago, my friend told his brother a lie about their father.
8. She is the oldest and smartest girl in her family.
9. Working in the kitchen is often very hard work for cooks and dishwashers.
10. The most intelligent girl in the class finished the exam in thirty minutes.
11. The doctor was in the operating room all night long with his patient.
12. The clever thief robbed the bank by himself.
13. Throughout the evening, it rained hard, and everything was wet for four days.
14. I still loved the people despite their bad behavior in front of our guests at the party in our back yard on Saturday.
15. The man in the car found some money under the seat and on the floor.
16. In spite of his serious illness, he went to the concert at the club with his friends.
17. The mother spoke to her daughter's friends in the kitchen of their house.
18. The little boy in the black pants with the white stripe up the side lives on the next street.
19. The girls gave a birthday present to their father last night.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that either join parts of speech or join sentences. There are seven conjunctions in English: and, but, for, so, or, yet, nor. Another way to remember what the conjunctions are is by the expression FAN BOYS (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So). The difficulty with conjunctions is that they are also other parts of speech and therefore have different meanings and usage. First, I will explain to you what these words mean as conjunctions and then I will explain how they are used in different parts of speech.

“And” is used to join parts of speech that have an equal value as well as two complete sentences that have an equal value. Note the examples below.

Bob and John went to the market. “And” joined two nouns.

He played football and went home. “And” joined two verbs phrases.

She was a beautiful and intelligent woman. “And” joined adjectives.

My wife cooked the food, and I washed the dishes. “And” joined two sentences.

My son woke up, and my wife made his breakfast. “And” joined two sentences.

“But” is used to show that two parts of speech are opposite as well as that two halves of sentences show an opposite idea. Note the sentences below.

My sons but not my wife watched the movie last night. “But” joined two nouns.

He went to the party but didn’t eat anything. “But” joined two verbs.

He was an old man but still strong. “But” joined two adjectives.

His wife went to the celebration, but he stayed home. “But” joined two sentences.

She lost her keys, but her son found them. “But” joined two sentences.

“For” is used in the second half of a sentence and it has exactly the same meaning as “because.” It only joins sentences; it does not join parts of speech. It always has a comma in front of it. It is not used very often in modern English. Note the examples below.

You are coming to this class, for you want to learn correct grammar.

I have written this grammar handout, for I want you to learn correct grammar.

I give lots of examples, for I want you to understand grammar better.

“So,” like **for**, does not join parts of speech, must come in the second half of a sentence, and have a comma in front of it. It means a second action is the result of a first action. Note the sentences below.

The man was sick, so he went to see a doctor.

The student didn’t study for the exam, so he failed it.

The man won a lottery jackpot, so he never had to go to work again.

“Or” shows a choice. It can join parts of speech as well as sentences. Note the sentences below.

The boy didn’t know whether to eat ice cream or cake for dessert. **“Or”** joined two nouns.

He couldn’t decide whether to stay home or go to the party. **“Or”** joined two verb phrases.

He is either at home or in school. **“Or”** joined two prepositional phrases.

He will drive there, or I will go and pick him up. **“Or”** joined two sentences.

My wife will prepare dinner, or we will go to a restaurant. **“Or”** joined two sentences.

“Yet” has the same basic meaning as **but**, but it is stronger. It can join parts of speech or sentences. Note the sentences below.

He would like to go with us yet can’t. **“Yet”** joined opposite verb phrases.

He is physically weak yet mentally strong. **Yet** joined opposite adjective phrases.

He had his car repaired, yet it still won’t start. **“Yet”** joined two opposite sentences.

He would like to continue working, yet he is too tired. **“Yet”** joined two opposite sentences.

“Nor” means **“not or”**; in other words, there is no choice. It is always a “negative” word. Nor always comes in the middle of a negative sentence and always has a comma before it when it is used as a conjunction. It is often used with the word **“neither”** and a part of speech before it. When it joins sentences, it has what is known as stylistic inversion. Stylistic inversion is when a “statement” looks like a question, but it is not a question. Stylistic inversion is used in English when a negative word (usually an adverb) comes first in a sentence. Note the sentences below.

It is neither hot nor cold.

“Nor” joined adjectives. “not hot, not cold”

Neither the cat nor the dog likes the boy.

“Nor” joined nouns. “not the cat, not the dog”

He is not at home nor in school.

“Nor” joined prepositional phrases.

The boy didn’t come, nor did his parents.

“Nor did his parents” means that his parent didn’t come either.

The man doesn’t like his neighbor, nor does his wife.

“Nor does his wife” means that his wife doesn’t like his neighbor either.

I can’t do the math problem, nor can my sons.

“Nor can my sons” means that my sons can’t do the math problem either.

A further explanation of the use of conjunctions continues on the next two pages. In addition to using these seven words as conjunctions, I have also shown how these words are used as other parts of speech.

Conjunctions continued

Conjunctions can have two functions in English: (1) They can join parts of speech, and (2) they join two independent clauses (sentences). Using conjunctions is one way to form a compound sentence.

AND: Joining Parts of Speech (Only use a comma before “and” when “and” is joining parts of speech if there are at least three items in the list.

I have a book and a pencil. My older and heavier brother used to live in Rhode Island. My friend likes to eat, smoke, and drink too much. That girl is intelligent, kind, soft-spoken, and beautiful. My wife and I look fat and happy. She dances beautifully and gracefully. He plays the piano, violin, viola, and guitar.

AND: Compound Sentences (Note the comma before “and.”)

I like to eat pizza, and my sister likes to eat pasta. You study English, and I teach it. We work during the day, and we relax at night. My boys are good young men, and they used to like to play with each other when they were young. I teach English, and my wife teaches cooking classes.

AND with no comma for simple sentences (Note no comma after “and.”)

I swam and played at the beach during my vacation. The man carried the woman's bags to her car and opened the door for her. She waved good-bye and left.

BUT: Compound Sentences (Note the comma before “but.”)

I come from America, but my wife comes from Brazil. I understand Portuguese, but I don't speak it. The weather in Seattle is bad, but I like this city. The girl was pretty, but her personality was bad. She used perfume, but it smelled bad.

SO: Compound Sentences (Always put a comma before “so” when “so” is a result.)

I needed to fix my basement floor, so I worked there all weekend long. You want to learn English, so you come to SSC. I'm hungry, so I guess I'll eat something.

FOR: Compound Sentences (Always put a comma before “for” when “for” means “because.”)

I must buy my friend a present, for it is her birthday this week. My wife was angry at my son, for he had not done his homework. I got paid on the 10th, for it was payday. We bought a new car, for our old one had broken down. He took a second job, for his family needed the money. She was crying, for her dog had been hit by a car. He had a party, for today was his birthday.

FOR: Preposition (No comma)

I went to the market for some butter. He bought a present for his girlfriend. We went there for two days. He went to the library for a book. He got it for her. He knew a good place to go in the mountains for trout fishing.

YET: Compound Sentences (Always use a comma before “yet” when “yet” means “but.”)

I ate a sandwich, yet I wasn't really hungry. He was wearing a short sleeve shirt, yet it was freezing outside. He knew the teacher would be angry, yet he didn't care. He saw the policeman, yet he continued to drive fast. She loved him, yet she killed him.

YET: Time (No comma) Something has not happened, but it will happen in the future.

I haven't done my work yet. They aren't married yet. Is she awake yet? Can the baby walk yet? Will the boys be home from school yet? I haven't studied the verbs yet.

NOR: Joining Parts of Speech (No comma)

Neither John nor I will go. I neither have nor want a new car. It is neither hot nor cold outside. He did it neither quickly nor accurately. Neither he nor I care for that man.

NOR: Compound Sentences (Always use a comma before “nor” when “nor” joins sentences.) Note the stylistic inversion of the subject and verb.

I can't speak Chinese, nor can my brother. I have never been to the North Pole, nor do I want to go there. He has not killed anyone, nor has he seen anyone killed. It isn't necessary to buy a lot of books on grammar, nor is it cheap. He isn't foolish, nor am I.

OR: Joining Parts of Speech (Only use a comma before “or” when “or” joins three or more items in a list.)

He wants a book or a cassette tape for his birthday. Bob or Bill will go with you. She is either in Europe or in Asia now. You can either come with us or stay at home.

OR: Compound Sentences (Note the comma before the “or.”)

He will come with us, or I will stay with him. It will either be a nice day, or it will rain. You can help me do it, or your brother can take your place. You have to eat, or you will get sick. You had better do your homework, or the teacher will get angry at you.

Exercise 18: Correct the following sentences, please. Put in commas where they belong and take out commas where they don't belong. Also, look for other grammar mistakes. Be careful because some of the sentences are correct.

Examples:

He doesn't speak Chinese nor he doesn't speak Japanese.

He doesn't speak Chinese, nor does he speak Japanese.

My son, and my wife argue a lot about everything.

My son and my wife argue about everything.

1. I can speak French but I can't write it well.
2. My sister and my wife like to talk on the phone a couple of times a week.
3. I haven't retired yet.
4. We will go to Bulgaria next year, or some friends will come to visit us.
5. My students do their homework and I correct it.
6. I will go home after I finish this student handout for I am getting tired.
7. My brother, my sister, my father, and I all did what my mother said.
8. She is very beautiful but very stupid.
9. We did not lose our camera, nor did we lose our money.
10. She felt sick so she went to the hospital.
11. He had a lot of money in his pocket yet he stole something from the store.
12. His mother sent her son to the store, for some bread.
13. She wanted to buy some clothes and some furniture.
14. They had a party, for it was her birthday.
15. She was very tired yet she had to go to work.

Adjectives and Adverbs of Manner

Adjectives are words that modify or describe nouns. They change the way we “see” nouns. The more adjectives we use, the more specific the noun becomes.

Adjectives usually come before the noun they modify. In the list of noun phrases below, notice how the adjective describes the nouns.

beautiful girls, hot days, hard work, small children, fast cars, old people, red dresses, happy days

What kind of girls are they? Beautiful girls

What kind of days are they? Hot days

What kind of work is it? Hard work

What kind of children are they? Small children

What kind of cars are they? Fast cars

What kind of people are they? Old people

What kind of dresses are they? Red dresses

What kind of days are they? Happy days

Sometimes there are more than one adjective which describes only one noun.

fat and happy old men sunny, hot, and humid day small cute children

affectionate little girls small wooden table shiny, new, red car

Exercise 19: Answer these questions about the nouns and adjectives above, please.

What kind of men are they?

What kind of day is it?

What kind of children are they?

What kind of girls are they?

What kind of table is it?

What kind of car is it?

Adjectives are never plural in English. In other words, never add an **S** to an adjective. Notice in the following noun phrases how the adjective does not change from singular to plural despite the nouns changing.

big car / big cars old lady / old ladies rich person / rich people hot dog / hot dogs

Notice the following four sentences. Notice how the adjectives change the way we see the nouns “hat” and “woman.” Every time we add another adjective to describe the noun, the noun (hat/woman) changes what we see.

The woman wore a hat.

The old woman wore a beautiful hat.

The fat old woman wore a beautiful red hat.

The happy, fat, old woman wore a beautiful, red, straw hat.

******Sometimes adjectives are used after the verb “to be” (am, is, are, was, were) and other non-action verbs (verbs that are “inside” the person and don’t show any action) and modify the subject of the sentence.**

The boys **are** young and handsome.

I **am** old.

The girl **looks** sick.

The milk **smells** bad.

We **were** tired after playing basketball.

My stomach **feels** sick.

Exercise 20: Underline the adjectives and the nouns they modify in the following sentences.

1. The girl wore an expensive watch on her left wrist and beautiful bracelets on her right wrist.
2. The fat, old, tired man served his important guests very unhealthy but delicious food.
3. My sons are polite and smart; however, they are lazy and messy around the house.
4. The frantic young mother called the police when her small daughter was not in her bed.
5. Economical wives save money for their happy families.
6. The affectionate girls kissed their frail old grandmother good-bye when she left.

7. The graceful Asian dancer moved through the air like a beautiful bird on a sunny day.
8. Enthusiastic students are usually happy students; apathetic students are usually lazy students.
9. A good, nutritious meal is better than a sweet unhealthy meal.
10. Warm sunny days are good days to go on a picnic.

Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of Manner describe the action of the verb in a sentence. The action of the verb is what the verb does. Adverbs of Manner tell **how the subject** of a sentence **does the action of the verb** of a sentence. In the same way that adjectives change **what** we see in nouns, adverbs of manner change **how** we see the action of the verb. Adverbs of Manner usually come after the verb in a sentence, but many times people put adverbs of manner in other positions in a sentence.

Examples:

The diligent students study diligently before exams.

How do the students study before an exam? How? Diligently, that is how.

Careless drivers drive carelessly and often cause accidents.

How do careless drivers drive? How? Carelessly, that's how.

Shy girls speak softly to strangers.

How do shy girls speak to strangers? How? Softly, that is how.

The polite children spoke politely to the old man.

How did the children speak to the old man? How? Politely, that's how.

The terrible earthquake shook the earth terribly.

How did the earthquake shake the earth? How? Terribly, that's how.

Exercise 21: Underline the verbs and adverbs of manner in the following sentences, please.

1. The boys laughed loudly at their father's funny stories.
2. I drive slowly and carefully in heavy traffic.
3. The boy spoke loudly, impolitely, and angrily to his mother when she told him "No."
4. Young ambitious children learn quickly and accurately in school.
5. I type carefully on my computer in my office.
6. Teachers like it when students write carefully and neatly.
7. The waitress worked rapidly and efficiently at the restaurant last night.
8. My dependable old car starts dependably every day.
9. The beautiful young dancer danced gracefully for the guests at the party.
10. The anxious young mother spoke affectionately to her sick little daughter.
11. Bus number 132 arrives promptly at the bus stop on First Avenue and Columbia Street.
12. The young girl waited anxiously for a phone call from her mother after the earthquake.

If a sentence has an object, then the Adverb of Manner comes after the object in a sentence.

Examples:

The old man (**Subject**) drives (**Verb**) his car (**Object**) slowly (**Adverb of Manner**) down the road. *What does the man drive? His car (the object of the sentence). How does he drive his car down the road? Slowly.*

My neighbors (**Subject**) contribute (**Verb**) money (**Object**) generously (**Adverb of Manner**) to their church. *What do they contribute? Money (the object of the sentence). How do they contribute to their church? Generously.*

The teacher (**subject**) explains (**Verb**) his lessons (**Object**) patiently (**Adverb of Manner**) to his students. *What does the teacher explain? His lesson (the object of the sentence). How does the teacher explain his lessons to his students? Patiently.*

Exercise 22: Underline the verb, the object, and the adverb of manner in the following sentences, please.

1. My son Alex, who lives in Japan, speaks Japanese and English fluently.
2. My wonderful grandmother used to mend my clothes very carefully for me many years ago.
3. Young boys and girls tend to spend their money quickly and foolishly.
4. The host and hostess at the party served their guests graciously at the birthday party last night.
5. The teenage boys did their English homework rapidly and sometimes carelessly so that they could go out and play football with their friends.
6. The disappointed students answered the teacher sadly when he has asked them if they had studied after the exam.
7. The dangerous drunken man attacked the policeman violently when he arrested him.
8. Mr. Andersen treats his employees generously by giving them a generous bonus at Christmas.
9. The boy played his red violin sadly and beautifully at his grandmother's sad funeral.
10. The waitresses do their job quickly and efficiently at the busy restaurant.
11. The smiling grandfather patted his young grandson's head affectionately this morning.
12. The earthquake shook the ground violently in Japan in March 2011.
13. Many people ran for high ground frantically and rapidly after the violent earthquake.
14. My son went down to the seashore foolishly in order to see the tsunami in Japan.
15. The tsunami moved over the land very rapidly and violently after the earthquake.
16. The old man sat and watched the television sleepily on the soft comfortable sofa.
17. My dog barked loudly at the stranger in the alley in back of our house.
18. The loud music disturbed the student who was studying his lesson quietly in the living room.
19. My older brother ate his Italian lunch hungrily in the kitchen.
20. Young boys play with each other noisily and roughly in the playground.

More Spelling Rules

Usually, to form an Adverb of Manner from an adjective, simply add an *ly* to the end of the adjective.

Examples:

bad badly polite politely rude rudely calm calmly
quick quickly impolite impolitely helpful helpfully soft softly

Change the following adjectives to adverbs, please.

fluent _____ neat _____ efficient _____
patient _____ prompt _____ accurate _____
skillful _____ courteous _____ serious _____

If an adjective ends in a consonant letter followed by a *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *ly* to form an adverb of manner.

Examples:

busy busily easy easily noisy noisily satisfactory satisfactorily

Change the following adjectives to adverbs of manner, please.

angry _____ heavy _____ crazy _____
lazy _____ happy _____ sloppy _____

If an adjective ends in either *able* or *ible*, drop the final *e* and add *y* to form an adverb of manner. (Remember: able and ible ONLY.)

Examples:

dependable dependably reliable reliably terrible terribly nimble nimbly

Change the following adjectives to adverbs of manner, please.

capable _____ sensible _____ horrible _____
legible _____ able _____ responsible _____
uncomfortable _____ doable _____ useable _____

Usually, when an adjective ends in an *ic*, add *ally* to form the adverb of manner.

Examples:

automatic automatically heroic heroically frantic frantically

Change the following adjectives to adverbs of manner, please.

sarcastic _____ enthusiastic _____ dramatic _____

energetic _____ sympathetic _____ pathetic _____

Exercise 23: Change the following adjectives to adverbs of manner, please.

1. reliable _____

2. angry _____

3. sympathetic _____

4. comfortable _____

5. busy _____

6. noisy _____

7. legible _____

8. sarcastic _____

9. heroic _____

10. rapid _____

11. energetic _____

12. patient _____

13. lazy _____

14. laughable _____

15. democratic _____

16. horrible _____

17. successful _____

18. ambitious _____

Exercise 24: Change the following adjectives to adverbs of manner, please.

1. dependable _____
2. rough _____
3. allergic _____
4. edible _____
5. fussy _____
6. odd _____
7. illegible _____
8. historic _____
9. helpful _____
10. quick _____
11. eccentric _____
12. impatient _____
13. jumpy _____
14. enjoyable _____
15. lethargic _____
16. terrible _____
17. awful _____
18. superstitious _____
19. slow _____
20. foolish _____
21. sloppy _____
22. peaceful _____
23. courteous _____
24. courageous _____

Review Spelling Rules for Verbs [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 **pushes**, reach **reaches**, wash **washes**, fix **fixes**, buzz **buzzes**, kiss **kisses**, miss **misses**, tax **taxes**, fizz **fizzes**, pitch **itches**, box **boxes**, bless **blesse**s, crash **crashes**

The “Y” Rules

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

Study **studies** studied, hurry **hurries** hurried, copy **copies** copied, try **tries** tried,
party **parties** partied, marry **marries** married, bury **buries** buried, worry **worries** worried

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

Play **plays** played, enjoy **enjoys** enjoyed, stay **stays** stayed, buy **buys**

The Double Consonant Rule

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

Plan **planning** planned, stop **stopping** stopped, run **running**, hit **hitting**,
win **winning**, begin **beginning**, swim **swimming**, rob **robbing**, robbed

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: Happening, staying, fixing, showing, sharpening

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, except when a verb ends in a double ee. seeing, fleeing, peeing

Live **living** lived, type **typing** typed, smoke **smoking** smoked, bake **baking** baked

Exceptions:

The verbs “do, go, and have” are exceptions to the rules. They have irregular “S” forms.

do / **does**

go / **goes**

have / **has**

Exercise 25: Please give the S Form and ING Form for each of the following verbs.

Base Form

S Form

Present Participle

1. play

2. dream

3. switch

4. carry

5. refuse

6. polish

7. get

8. begin

9. have

10. complain

11. drop

12. argue

13. sort

14. wax

15. set

16. work

17. borrow

18. tighten

19. hurt

20. fly
21. mend
22. enjoy
23. trap
24. stay
25. hail
26. pinch
27. spy
28. halt
29. party
30. spin
31. burn
32. employ
33. estimate
34. track
35. show
36. do
37. plug
38. satisfy
39. flick
40. flop
41. dress
42. spank

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 CC 210.

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

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

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 26: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb, please.

1. My son (come) ----- home from school now.
2. I (write) ----- this sentence right now.
3. My wife (sit) ----- on the sofa now.
4. They (buy) ----- groceries at the market now.
5. We (study) ----- the present continuous tense this week.
6. The girl (do) ----- her homework in the living room.
7. You (think about) ----- grammar as you do this exercise.
8. The women (wear) ----- beautiful clothes.
9. He (sing) ----- a song in the shower now.
10. My son (play) ----- the violin now.
11. The lady (turn around) ----- in the story.
12. She (give) ----- a reward to the old man.
13. The boys (draw) ----- pictures in their notebooks.
14. I (carry) ----- my books to class now.
15. It (rain) ----- very hard outside today.
16. We (listen to) ----- the radio right now.
17. You (answer) ----- these questions now.
18. The dog (bite) ----- her bone now.
19. The boy's mother (feel) ----- sick today.

Exercise 27: Answer the following questions in the negative, please. Use complete sentences.

1. Are you riding on the bus now?
2. Am I writing this exercise with a pencil?
3. Are you fighting with anyone right now?
4. Is it freezing outside in Seattle today?
5. Are you biting an apple now?
6. Are we drawing pictures in class now?
7. Is class beginning right now?
8. Am I driving my car right now?
9. Are we going to the cafeteria today?
10. Is my wife feeding my sons right now?
11. Is the sun shining in Seattle today?
12. Are you flying like a bird today?

Exercise 28: Fill in the correct verb form, please.

1. We ----- (study) grammar this quarter.
2. My son ----- (not drive) to my sister's house right now.
3. It ----- (rain) outside now.
4. The boy and his friends ----- (walk) to the store to buy some milk.
5. I ----- (not listen) to the radio at this time.
6. My sons ----- (not attend) church today.
7. I ----- (not plant) any plants in my garden now.
8. The sun ----- (shine) today.
9. You ----- (learn) the present continuous tense now.
10. Everyone in the school ----- (get) ready to learn.
11. The boys in the car ----- (drive) around and ----- (look at) girls today.
12. I ----- (not work) in my garden as I write this exercise.
13. What ----- the girls ----- (make) for dinner tonight?
14. Where ----- the student ----- (study) today?
15. The baseball player ----- (not play) in the game today.
16. My sons and I ----- (not help) my wife clean the house today.
17. ----- you ----- (watch) television right now?
18. How many hamburgers ----- the boy ----- (eat) in the restaurant now?
19. ----- the police ----- (look for) you right now?

Exercise 29: Change the following sentences to the negative, please.

1. You are taking a test in your math class now.
2. The day is getting darker as you take this test.
3. My wife and son are arguing as I write this examination.
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 together in the dog's cage.
7. I am wearing a t-shirt and pants as I write this exam.
8. Some students are studying in the library 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 television now.
12. Some students are wearing watches.

Exercise 30: Answer the following questions in complete sentences, please.

1. What are you doing right now?
2. What am I doing right now?
3. Are you sitting down or standing up as you write these answers?
4. Is it raining outside?
5. What classes are you taking this quarter?
6. Is the sun shining as you write these answers?
7. Are you using a pen or a pencil to write your answers?
8. Who is typing these questions?
9. Is your mother watching you write these answers?
10. Is the television playing while you answer these questions?
11. Am I asking or answering these questions?
12. Are you listening to music now?

Exercise 31: Change the following sentences from statements to Yes/No questions, please.

1. We are living in a very nice city.
2. Some people are wearing traditional clothes in class today.
3. I am using my computer to write these sentences now.
4. My wife 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 a tie as I write this exercise.
8. An old lady is talking to my wife on the phone right now.
9. Both of my sons 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.

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 putting the book on the table now? *On the table* is the answer, so don’t ask for it by name in the question.

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

Examples of Correct Answers to WH Questions

This class is over at 10:45.

Question: What time is this class over? **Answer:** 10:45

My friends are cleaning their house today.

Question: What are my friends cleaning today? **Answer:** their house

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

The girl is crying because the dog stole her ball.

Question: Why is the girl crying? **Answer:** because the dog stole her ball

Making Information Questions with the Present Continuous Tense

Exercise 32: 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 coming to school now.

When

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

When

6. The dog is following the boy 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 his office now.

Where

10. My sister is living in Rhode Island now.

Where

11. We are taking the car to the garage.

Where

12. My sons are using their computers in their room.

What

13. The woman is singing a beautiful Brazilian song on the radio right now.

What

14. My wife is speaking Portuguese with her friends in the living room.

Which language

15. The plane is flying over the ocean.

Where

16. Some boys are playing with my neighbor's dog in the park.

Whose dog

17. I am writing these sentences on my computer.

Which sentences

18. The boy is holding three books.

How many books

19. The old man is walking slowly down the street.

How

20. I am talking to Mary and Sue.

Who(m)

Exercise 33: Change the following sentences to WH questions with the words given, please. Do Not make questions about the subject of the sentences.

1. My old classmate is coming to Seattle for a vacation.

Where

Why

2. The students are listening to the teacher in class now.

Who(m)

When

3. The girl is buying a birthday present for her father in K-Mart.

Whose

What

4. The woman is chasing the thief down the sidewalk.

Where

Who(m)

5. I am waiting for my student's brother at the Pine Street bus stop in Seattle now.

Whose

Where

6. The woman is waiting for her son because she needs a ride to work.

Who(m)

Why

Exercise 34: Make WH questions with the words that follow the sentences, please.

1. The boy is running to school now.

Where

2. My son 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 old lady in the blue dress.

Which

5. My son and wife 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 for me.

What

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. They 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 beginning soon.

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 an apartment 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

Exercise 35: Make Information Questions (WH Questions) with the Present Continuous Tense for the Subject of the following sentences, please.

1. The boy is playing with his dogs now.

Who

2. Mohammed and Akbar are speaking in the hallway.

Who

3. The girl's brother is looking for her lost books.

Whose brother

4. The three brothers are fighting with their sister.

How many brothers

5. Some women are discussing their husbands.

Who

6. I am thinking about my sister and brother.

Who

7. The car is blocking the intersection.

What

8. The dying man is asking to see his sons.

Which man

10. Three dogs are licking the boy's face.

How many dogs

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.
It	doesn't	study.

Do not put an "s" on the verb in the negative.

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 a plane **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**
 write

No "s" on the verb.

Present Continuous Tense

I **am not** **going**

He
She **is not (isn't)** **eating**
It

Right Now

shopping
We
You **are not (aren't)** **writing**
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 36: 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.
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 37: 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 dress nicely for class every day?
13. When does winter vacation start?
14. Does your father have a moustache?
15. When does the weekend for this class start?

Exercise 38: 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.
2. The dog eats on the porch 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 in spring.
7. I make my sons do their homework in the evening.
8. Alex reaches for his back pack before he leaves the house.
9. My car has a broken window.
10. André carries his books to school in his back pack.
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 39: Answer the following questions with long answers, please. Do this exercise on a separate sheet of paper, please.

1. Does it rain in Seattle every day?
2. Do children attend this class?
3. Do you speak Chinese?
4. Do I wear jeans to class?
5. Do children go to school?
6. Does the president of the United States live in Seattle?
7. Does it cost very much to attend this class?
8. Do I teach English in the evening?
9. Do we come to school on Saturday?
10. Do some boys play the piano?
11. Do young boys make a lot of noise?
12. Does your teacher give you a lot of homework?
13. Do women have babies?
14. Do men have babies?
15. Does your bedroom have a television in it?
16. Do we study in room 210?
17. Do you spend money every week?
18. Do elephants eat a lot of food?
19. Does my wife live in Seattle?
20. Do my sons attend school every day?
21. Do you cook dinner every night?
22. Does the sun shine at night?

Exercise 40: 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 the newspaper?
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 the radio?
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 41: 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 make a lot of noise at my house.
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 the computer lab on Friday mornings.
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 42: Change the following sentences to simple yes/no questions, please.

1. My dog barks for food every night.
2. Cats sleep all day long.
3. A job application takes a long time to fill out.
4. This exercise has 25 sentences.
5. Gas for my car costs \$3.67 per gallon.
6. My son has two violins.
7. You are making questions right now.
8. You often make questions in this class.
9. Smoking causes lung cancer.
10. I always grow a lot of vegetables in my garden.
11. The days get very short and the nights very long in December.
12. I am writing this exercise in my office.
13. The teacher often writes exercises in my office.
14. Most women have to do a lot of work at home.
15. A new student comes to class late every morning.

Exercise 43: 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 notebook.
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 in the spring time.
7. The moon shines every night in the summer.
8. A cab driver has a lot of customers.
9. We use our ears to listen to people speak.
10. My students try hard in school.
11. A doctor sees patients in hospitals.

Present Continuous Tense and Simple Present Tense Exercise

Exercise 44: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb, please. Be careful.

1. We sometimes ----- (spend) too much money when we ----- (go) shopping with our friends.
2. Look! I see a man, and he ----- (walk) with three dogs.
3. As I write this, my wife ----- (sleep) in our bedroom.
4. I always ----- (pay) my bills at the end of the month.
5. My sons ----- (not do) their homework right now because they ----- (watch) television in the living room.
6. My dog ----- (bark) as I write this assignment. I wonder what ----- (bother) her at this time of night.
7. Every morning right after I ----- (wake up), I ----- (have) two cups of coffee and something to eat.
8. My sister ----- (not live) with me anymore because she ----- (live) in R. I.
9. While I ----- (type) this exercise, my sons ----- (sleep) downstairs.
10. We often ----- (stay up) late at night in my house.
11. You ----- (think) about the answers to these questions.
12. People ----- (think) a lot about their relatives who have died.
13. Some of my students ----- (be) homesick and ----- (want) to go home to see their families, but they can't.
14. Although my car ----- (run) well, my wife ----- (want) me to buy a newer one, so I am probably going to get an older one.
15. Studying three languages at one time ----- (take) a lot of effort and ----- (require) a special kind of student.
16. Children ----- (love) their parents.
17. I am sitting in this chair, and my dog ----- (wag) its tail.

WH Question Formation Exercise: Simple Present Tense and the Present Continuous Tense

Exercise 45: Change the following sentences to WH questions with the word provided, please.

1. The woman has long, blond hair.

What color hair

2. She speaks to her friends on the bus.

Who(m)

3. I drink two cups of coffee in the morning.

How many

4. My sons are making quite a bit of noise at my house.

How much

5. John always uses his brother's car on Thursday.

Whose

6. I enjoy teaching English as a second language.

What

7. The sun shines every day in the summer.

When

8. A bus driver has a lot of responsibility.

How much

9. We are using the new computer lab now.

Which

10. Good students try hard in school.

How

11. A postman delivers the mail every day.

What

12. My children like to play computer games on their friend's computer.

Whose

13. Learning to speak English takes a lot of time.

How much

14. My son wears his old clothes when he works in my garden.

Which

15. My sister is buying toys for her grandchildren at Toys 'R Us right now.

Whose

16. My dog barks for food every night.

When

17. Cats get about 15 hours of sleep a day.

How much

18. A job application takes a long time for students to fill out.

Who(m)

19. This exercise has 21 sentences.

How many

20. Gas for my car costs \$1.49 per gallon.

How much

21. I speak to my wife's brother on the phone once in a while.

Whose

Making Information Question (WH Questions) with the Subjects of Sentences

When making WH questions with the subjects of sentences, only replace the subject of the sentences. DO NOT change the word order. Also, when the subject is who or what, the verb is always in the S Form. The verb is in the S Form because the “question” is about the subject and the answer is unknown in normal conversation. For example, if there is a knock at your door, do you know how many people are outside your door? No, you don’t, so you say, “Who is it”? You say “it” because you don’t know who is there. You don’t know if it is a man or a woman, or five men, or three little girls, etc.

Examples:

The man buys groceries for his family at Safeway.
Who buys groceries at Safeway for his family?

The dogs eat on the back porch.
What eats on the porch?

The men play baseball in the park.
Who plays baseball in the park?

Many flowers grow in my garden.
What grows in my garden?

However, if the subject contains within it a WH Question word and a plural noun, then the Base Form of the verb is used.

Four boys sleep in the same room.
How many boys sleep in the same room?

A lot of cats live in that house.
How many cats live in that house?

The white blouses cost a lot of money.
Which blouses cost a lot of money?

Bonnie’s daughters talk a lot.
Whose daughters talk a lot?

Therefore:

New cars cost a lot of money.
What costs a lot of money?

Ten new cars cost a lot of money.
How many new cars cost a lot of money?

Exercise 46: Make WH questions with the words following the sentences, please.

1. The boys like to ride horses in the afternoon.

Who

When

2. My friend swims in the ocean with his sons.

Who

Whom

3. The young boy eats a lot of ice cream every afternoon.

How much

What

4. I give presents to my sons' teachers every year.

Who

Whose

5. Some people buy expensive cars.

Who

What

6. Thirteen boys play football every afternoon.

How many

What

When

Exercise 47: Make questions with the Question Words given for the Subjects of the sentences, please.

1. The man buys gas for his car once a week.

Who

2. My dog sleeps in the kitchen at our house.

What

3. The radio gives the news every hour.

What

4. The book costs \$45.00 at the bookstore.

What

5. The man and the woman go to restaurants twice a week.

Who

6. Driving at night makes me nervous.

What

7. Seventy-five people eat in the food court at noon.

Who

8. Boys get into trouble more often than girls.

Who

9. My chickens lay eggs every day.

What

10. Alex and Andre sometimes argue with their mother.

Who

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of Frequency answer the questions of “**How often** and **ever**.”

For example:

How often do you study before school?	I never study before school. My friend always studies before school. I don't ever study before school.
How often do you take a shower in the morning?	I sometimes take a shower in the morning. I always take a shower in the morning. My wife hardly ever takes a shower in the morning.
Have you ever visited Paris?	I visited Paris 38 years ago. I have never visited Paris. I visit Paris every summer.
Have you ever seen a ghost?	I have never seen a ghost. My son saw a ghost last week. I only see ghosts when I am drunk.
Is your friend ever in a bad mood?	He is sometimes in a bad mood. He is never in a bad mood. He is seldom in a bad mood.

Their position in a sentence depends on the adverb, the kind of main verb, and whether the verb is affirmative or negative. The following list of adverbs of frequency also gives an estimate of the “frequency of time” that the adverbs mean.

Adverb of Frequency	% of Time Indicated by the Adverb of Frequency
Always	100 % of the time
Usually	85 to 99 % of the time
Frequently	70 to 84 % of the time
Often	60 to 69 % of the time
Occasionally	45 to 59 % of the time
Sometimes	20 to 44 % of the time
Seldom	10 to 19 % of the time
Rarely	10 to 19 % of the time
Hardly ever	1 to 9 % of the time
Never	0 % of the time
Ever	0 % to 100 %

These percentages are only used as a reference. They are not exact.

Sentence Position of Adverbs of Frequency in Affirmative Sentences

In affirmative sentences, adverbs of frequency come **in front of action verbs**, but they come **after the verb “to be.”**

Examples:

I **usually** eat dinner around 8:00 o'clock in the evening.
My sons **never** ask if my wife wants help cleaning the house.
Most American teachers **seldom** wear ties to school.
I have **never** smoked cigarettes in my life.

I **am** occasionally tired when I come to school.
My sister **is** always fun to be with.
We **were** never in serious trouble as children.
Most of my students **are** usually in class on time.

Sentence Position of Adverbs of Frequency in Negative Sentences

In negative sentences, the adverbs of frequency **follow the negative helping verbs.**

Examples:

I **don't** usually do homework on Saturday afternoons.
My son **doesn't** often clean his bedroom.
My wife **doesn't** frequently cook Japanese food at my house.
Students **can't** always come to class on time.
I **haven't** often gotten angry with students in class.
He **hasn't** ever had a car accident.

“Sometimes and occasionally” are exceptions. **“Sometimes and occasionally”** always come **before the negative helping verbs.**

We **sometimes** aren't at home in the evening.
The weather **occasionally** isn't rainy in Seattle in winter.
Wives **occasionally** aren't happy with their husbands watching sports on television.
My mother **sometimes** wasn't home in the evening because she sometimes had to work late.
He **sometimes** doesn't help his parents carry heavy things.
I **occasionally** can't keep my eyes open when doing homework late at night.
My sister **sometimes** doesn't cry when she watches sad movies.
My son **occasionally** isn't at home for dinner.
We **sometimes** don't watch the news at 11:00 PM.

The following adverbs of frequency are never used with the negative because they are already negative in meaning: **seldom, rarely, hardly ever, and never.**

Examples:

I **never play with** matches or any kind of fire.

Teachers **seldom like** students who disturb the class and don't do their homework.

My family **hardly ever eats** in a fast food restaurant.

Students **rarely cause trouble** in my classes.

I **am seldom** absent from school.

My sons **have hardly ever worn** ties in their lives.

People do not always follow the “rules” when using adverbs of frequency. Sometimes people will put the adverb of frequency first or last in a sentence.

Adverb of Frequency Exercise

Exercise 48: Use an adverb of frequency in the following sentences please.

1. I have ----- been in jail in my life.
2. Some students are ----- late for class. They ----- come on time.
3. I ----- eat at home with my family in the evening.
4. It ----- rains in Seattle during the months of November and December.
5. Women ----- don't do the cooking in a family.
6. Being absent from school the day before an examination is ----- a good idea.
7. The police ----- arrest the wrong person, but they ----- do.
8. Children should ----- play with real guns.
9. Our class ----- starts at 8:00 AM.
10. It has ----- been hot in Seattle before the month of May.
11. Not coming to class can ----- mean missing something important.
12. To eat a lot of food late at night is ----- good for digestion and sleep.
13. It is ----- difficult to stay awake after working all day long.
14. Students don't ----- skip school for no reason.

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 the action 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 **had** one accident in all the years that he **drove** cabs for a living.*

*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

I		
You		play.
We	don't	go.
They		wash.
He		play.
She	doesn't	go.
It		wash.

Past Tense Negative

I		
You		play.
We	didn't	go.
They		wash.
He		play.
She	didn't	go.
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

I **am not**

He
She **is not**
It

We
You **are not**
They

Past Tense Negative Verb To Be

I **was not**

He
She **was not**
It

We
You **were not**
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).

I am in class today. I was in class yesterday.

We are living in Seattle. We were living in different places when we were younger.

My son is at work now. He was in his apartment last night.

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**.

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 49: Change the following sentences to the past tense, please.

1. I sometimes go to the store every day after school to buy groceries.
2. My sister eats some chocolate ice cream with her grandchildren every night.
3. Some people intend to go to the party late.
4. We often have a lot of fun when we play in the snow.
5. Speaking a foreign language always makes me laugh at myself.
6. Going shopping with my mother and sister is not fun for me.
7. Some boys hang out during the summer every year.
8. I like to look out the window and dream.
9. My uncle fixes houses in Rhode Island.
10. My sister comes to Seattle every year.
11. I drive a 1999 Ford to work every day for many years.
12. Careful people bind packages before they send them in the mail.
13. Mothers feed babies.
14. We often creep in the grass when my friends and I play together.
15. Some children seldom help their mother to clean the house.

16. I plant vegetables in my garden every spring.
17. The ground often freezes in Seattle in winter.
18. My son still mows my lawn every two weeks.
19. My alarm clock rings every morning at 6:00 AM.
20. Mothers always think about what is best for their children.
21. I weep when I think about my late father.
22. Most children tear their pants all of the time.
23. My neighbor pulls the weeds out of his garden every Sunday.
24. Relatives write email messages to other relatives whenever they travel to foreign countries.
25. I swim in the Atlantic Ocean every summer.
26. We open the windows in our house every summer.
27. My sister smokes cigarettes all day long.
28. Some people have to spend lots of money every week.
29. Mr. McDonald teaches me history in the eighth grade.
30. My dog and cat sleep all day long.
31. Students usually do their homework in the evening.

Exercise 50: 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 sister let my sons play computer 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 morning was the last day 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 first telephone.
14. The teacher corrected the students' homework assignment.
15. The businessman flew to Chicago on a business trip.

Exercise 51: 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 wallet at the meeting.
4. The tire on my car blew out last week.
5. The U. S. 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 shower stall 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 52: Change the following sentences to the negative, please.

1. The government proved its case against the bank robbers.
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 mother shrank when she got old.
8. The women split the bill at the restaurant yesterday.
9. The girl sought to marry a rich man.
10. The young sisters ran a high fever for a few days.
11. Some children picked fruit near their house.
12. That store sold furniture and appliances for the home.
13. The cowboys rode their horses 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 53: Change the following sentences to the past tense yes/no questions, please.

1. We intended to buy a new lawnmower last week.
2. He had a Vietnamese sandwich for lunch.
3. My brother let my sons sleep late yesterday.
4. He forgot to take his wife to the market.
5. She borrowed \$100 from her boyfriend.
6. The police arrested the murderer last night.
7. I forgot to pick up the milk on my way home.
8. Last Thursday was the last day for class that quarter.
9. Tom brought a book to the class.
10. He helped his friend fix the car.
11. The girls made a cake for their father's birthday.
12. I wished to see my old friends.
13. He invented many things in his life.
14. The teacher corrected the students' compositions.
15. The businessman took a trip to Boston on business.

Exercise 54: Change the following sentences to WH questions with the word provided, please.

1. My girlfriend had long, blond hair.

What color hair

2. She spoke to her friends on the train.

Who(m)

3. I drank two cups of coffee in the morning.

How many

4. My sons were making quite a mess at my house.

What

5. John always used his brother's car in the evening.

Whose

6. I enjoyed teaching English as a second language.

What

7. The sun shone every day in the summer.

When

8. A teacher had a lot of responsibility.

How much

9. We were using the new computer lab yesterday morning.

Which

10. Good students always tried hard in school.

How

11. The postman delivered the mail late yesterday.

What

Exercise 55: Change the following sentences to WH questions with the words given, please.

1. My children wanted to play computer games on their friend's computer.

Whose

2. Learning to speak English took a lot of time.

How much

3. My son wore his old clothes when he worked in my garden.

Which

4. My sister was buying school clothes for her grandchildren last week.

Whose

5. My dog barked for food every night.

When

6. My cat always got about 15 hours of sleep a day.

How much

7. The job application took a long time to fill out.

How much time

8. Yesterday's assignment had 21 sentences.

How many

9. Gas for my car cost \$1.49 per gallon last night.

How much

10. I spoke to my wife's brother on the phone earlier this morning.

Whose

11. I rewrote these sentences a little while ago.

When

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 out** 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 56: 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. <i>stop to buy a coffee</i> | <i>drive to school</i> |
| 2. <i>work in my office</i> | <i>get a phone call from my wife</i> |
| 3. <i>speak to my son</i> | <i>tell him about a party</i> |
| 4. <i>break a glass</i> | <i>help my wife in the kitchen</i> |
| 5. <i>watch television</i> | <i>fall asleep</i> |
| 6. <i>eat breakfast</i> | <i>open a window in my kitchen</i> |
| 7. <i>shop with my sons</i> | <i>buy two toys for them</i> |
| 8. <i>drink coffee with a friend</i> | <i>see a pretty girl walking across the street</i> |
| 9. <i>have a nightmare</i> | <i>sleep</i> |
| 10. <i>do my homework</i> | <i>take a break</i> |
| 11. <i>mow my lawn</i> | <i>run out of gas in the lawnmower</i> |
| 12. <i>answer the phone</i> | <i>read the newspaper</i> |
| 13. <i>answer the teacher's question</i> | <i>sit in class</i> |

Exercise 57: Change the following sentences to the negative, please.

1. We were eating lunch with our friends.
2. We ate lunch with our friends.
3. I was writing an exercise for my students yesterday.
4. I wrote an exercise for my students yesterday.
5. My sons were talking to each other on Skype last night.
6. My sons spoke to each other on Skype last night.
7. The man's girlfriend was making soup for him yesterday afternoon.
8. The man's girlfriend made soup for him yesterday afternoon.
9. The boy was watching the baseball game on TV last night.
10. The boy watched the baseball game on TV yesterday.
11. The team was winning the soccer game.
12. The team won the soccer game.

Exercise 58: Change the following sentences to the negative, please.

1. We flew to France two years ago.
2. My sons were eating sandwiches when we got home last night.
3. I felt sick after I ate the fish sandwich.
4. The president spoke on television last week.
5. I saw the man in the green coat last weekend.
6. My mother was cooking dinner when I got home from work.
7. The girl was eating dinner with her family this evening.
8. We shook hands on the deal after talking for two hours.
9. My friend stole a book from the library.
10. They were taking selfies of themselves when it began to rain.
11. The girl blew out the candles on the birthday cake.
12. We were sleeping when the phone rang.

RULES OF CAPITALIZATION

1. Always capitalize the first word in every sentence.

When will I ever learn to speak English?
My sister lives in Rhode Island.

2. Always capitalize the word “I” wherever it appears in a sentence.

My sister, my brother, and I liked to laugh a lot when we were kids.
My dog and I often go to the park together.

3. Capitalize the names of people.

John, Mary, Bob, Robert, Inna, Mohammed, Jose, Tommy, Ivone, Xuan Mai, Atsuko
Bob and Mary will come to Seattle next year.
I always enjoy seeing my friends Roger and Doug.

4. Capitalize the actual names of places.

Seattle, Safeco Field, South Seattle Community College, America, Vietnam, New York
We went to Boston to a baseball game at Fenway Park last year.
I was at Harvard University with a friend of mine from Le Puy, France.

5. Capitalize the actual names of bodies of water and mountains.

the Pacific Ocean, Lake Washington, Green Lake, Mount Rainier, the Cascade
Mountains

The Columbia River flows through southern Washington and empties into the Pacific
Ocean.

A lot of people like to climb mountains during the summer. Last year a friend of mine
climbed Mount Rainier and Mount Baker.

6. Capitalize the actual names of schools, buildings, and businesses.

Washington State University, Nathan Hale High School, the Selig Building, Cascade
Court, Microsoft, Boeing Aircraft Company

Both of my sons will either go to the University of Washington or to some other
university in 2006.

We attend class in Cascade Court, which is the building where my office is also located.

Many people in Seattle work for Microsoft or various other software companies.

7. Capitalize the names of the days of the week, months of the year, and holidays.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, January, August, December, Labor Day, Christmas, Tet, Ramadan

On Tuesday and Wednesday, April 16 and 17, I will be absent from school.
My birthday was August 24, 1945. This year my birthday will fall on a Thursday.
On New Year's Eve a lot of people drink too much alcohol. Our only holidays this quarter are Martin Luther King Jr. Day and President's Day. My favorite holiday is Thanksgiving.

Do not capitalize the seasons of the year: *summer, fall, autumn, winter, spring*

8. Capitalize the first word in a letter salutation and in a complementary closing.

Dear John, Dear Mr. Jones, Dearest Darling, Sincerely yours, Yours truly, Love, Love always

9. Capitalize the actual names of streets, avenues, boulevards, lanes, etc.

Phinney Avenue North, First Avenue, Ambaum Boulevard, East Marginal Way South, Cedar Lane, 16th Avenue Southwest

I walked along First Avenue when I went to Safeco Field last Friday with my friend Doug.
My address is 9548 Phinney Avenue North, which is located in the north end of Seattle.

10. Capitalize the names of regions of the country and world.

South America, the Middle East, the Pacific Northwest, East Africa, the Orient, Southeast Asia, New England

I lived for two years in North Africa. I grew up in New England. The Lake Region of England is very famous. The North Pole is very cold. We live on the West Coast of America. I am originally from the New England state of Rhode Island.

11. Capitalize nationalities, languages, and religions.

Brazilian, Vietnamese, American, Mexican, Polish, Russian, Chinese, Ukrainian, French, Italian,
Roman Catholic, Protestant, Buddhism, Jewish, Islam, Bahai, Shinto, Hindu, Jehovah Witness

I am an American, but my ancestry is French and Italian. I was raised a Roman Catholic. Many Norwegian Protestants live in Seattle.
Some Chinese people are Muslims. Mexican people speak Spanish and Indian languages.

We ate in a Russian restaurant on Easter Sunday with some Catholic friends of ours. Jews and Muslims have not fought with each other throughout history as many people think. For most of history they have coexisted quite well.

12. Capitalize school subjects if they are the actual names of the courses along with a number or if the subject is the name of a language.

History 101, Chemistry 222, French, Italian, Western Civilization 111, Philosophy 212

I want to take a history course. I want to take History 244. Some students want to take a psychology course next quarter. Many want to take Psychology 141. Some people love studying foreign languages like French or Spanish.

13. Capitalize titles before a person's name or titles which are used in place of names.

Mr. Bissonnette, Mrs. Dang, Dr. Griffin, Governor Gregoire, President Bush, Father O'Brien, Aunt Grace, Uncle Charlie, Dad, Mom, Granny, Senator Cantwell

I spoke to the parish priest, Father Gagnon, last year. The mayor of Seattle is Mayor Maguin.

One of my uncles, Uncle Carl, used to take me to baseball games when I was a boy.

14. Capitalize the first, last, and other important words in a title. Do not capitalize prepositions, conjunctions, or articles unless they are the first or last word in the title.

A Farewell to Arms, The Call of the Wild, War and Peace, Great Chinese Travelers, The Old Man and the Sea, Elements of Style, Like a Rolling Stone, With God on Our Side, Blowing in the Wind

15. Capitalize sacred names (names of God) and books.

God, Allah, Jehovah, Ghoda, Vishnu, the Bible, the Koran, the Vedas, the Talmud, the Gita

People believe that there is only one God, but they call Him by different names. For example, some people call God Jesus; others call Him Allah; still others call Him Yahweh. In religious books, such as the Bible, the Koran, and the Talmud, these are the names they use for the same God. Basically, only the name is different.

16. *Basically, when trying to decide whether to capitalize or not, you must think and decide if you are using the actual names of people, places, and things. If you are using the actual names of persons, places, and things, then use capital letters.*

Other Examples:

The boy, Robert Johnson, was caught shoplifting from the store.

Our city, Seattle, is famous for its rainy weather.

Most people hate and fear wars. Civil wars are often the stupidest because they are fought among people from the same country. For example, the Somali Civil War has been raging since 1991.

The building that I am in right now, the Cascade Court, is very old and needs many repairs.

Most of my students from the Middle East are of the Muslim religion and speak Arabic.

My friend wrote a book titled The Chinese Lantern Festival.

I belong to the ACLU, the American Civil Liberties Union.

In spring and summer from April to September the weather can be nice in Seattle.

The Eiffel Tower, in Paris, France, is famous all over the world.

Many people in this city swim in Green Lake and Lake Washington during the summer. However, very few people swim in the Puget Sound.

My wife went to Macy's to buy a dress for a wedding. It is a big department store.

Capitalization Exercise

Exercise 59: Capitalize when necessary in the following sentences, please.

1. my son and i went to the store with my wife tie, who comes from brazil.
2. learning to speak english often takes students many months.
3. my friend roger and i met in iran in 1975 and then traveled to afghanistan, pakistan, india, and nepal together.
4. south attleboro, massachusetts, is the name of the town where i grew up.
5. my son andre and i spoke to my sister rosanne, who lives in the city of providence, rhode island, which is next to the atlantic ocean.
6. for my education, i went to bridgewater state college for my bachelor of arts degree and to lesley university for my master's degree in education.
7. the cascade mountains are very beautiful in the winter but also very cold.
8. the baseball stadium here in seattle is called safeco field, and it is located right next door to the football stadium.
9. the software company, microsoft, is in the city of redmond, washington, very close to seattle.
10. my students come from places in africa, asia, central america, south america and north america. (mexico is in north america.)
11. i voted for president obama in 2008, but i didn't vote for him in 2012. instead, i voted for a man named rocky anderson, who comes from the state of utah.

Exercise 60: Please capitalize the following sentences. Be careful.

1. while i was walking down the road, i saw a little boy on the corner of pine street and fifth avenue near the benson building.
2. dr. woo wanted to do three things before he went home: make a phone call study a report and lock his medicine cabinet.
3. the boys father wanted him to pass the exam; therefore, he made him study three afternoons a week: monday, tuesday, and thursday.
4. although john f kennedy was a rich man, many poor people loved him.
5. it's 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon, and billy still isn't home from his school.
6. they'll bring the knife and its sheath to the store to try to sell it to the store's owner, mr j j johnson.
7. wow! did you see the 1947 cadillac which the andersons' just bought?
8. the woman i saw was mrs. simpson, barts mother.
9. i know they've tried to fix the problem many times, but it still hasn't improved at all.
10. my brother carl likes to drive big cars; on the other, hand i like to drive small ones like our parents' car.
11. by the time we got there, the house's occupant had put out the fire; however, he hadn't shut off the electricity or closed the windows.
12. we live in seattle, washington, which is not only one of the most beautiful cities in america but also one of its wettest.
13. the women's basketball team lost to the kent state university team on wednesday evening at the joseph p. billings auditorium; however, they're still eligible to play one more game on friday.
14. i saw a beautiful girl named ellen at my high school basketball game.
15. sometimes people do stupid things, such as making fun of other people.
16. have you ever seen a baseball game in seattle?
17. my grandparents came from canada and italy, but my parents were born in america.
18. my father, whom i loved very much, spoke french before he spoke english.

Exercise 61: Capitalize the following sentences, please.

1. we went into the building next to cascade court last friday.
2. my sister and i often played in the snow in winter in massachusetts.
3. the ocean i swam in when i was a boy was the atlantic ocean.
4. my students come to school from monday through friday during winter.
5. on veterans day on november 11, many veterans march in parades.
6. in the cascade mountains to the east of seattle, there are some very beautiful mountains. lakes, and wild animals.
7. i first went to mount rainier in 1980 with my american friends lisa and lance.
8. i swam in the mediterranean sea on vacation in europe this past summer with my wife and friends, but not my boys alex and andré.
9. the seattle mariners, the home baseball team in seattle, will begin playing baseball in safeco field in seattle in april and will continue until october.
10. my friend, a mechanic, works for matt's auto center in the greenwood area of the city, which is located near green lake.
11. independence day in america is celebrated on the fourth of july.
12. john asked, "do i have to go lake washington this afternoon"?
13. seattle central college is located to the east of the center of the city and is the only public college on capitol hill, a neighborhood of seattle.
14. teachers often ask students in school to do a lot of homework during the week.
15. my sister rosanne, who lives in the state of rhode island, used to love to swim in the atlantic ocean during the summer.
16. we need to fix our car, a 1996 subaru legacy, at tony's one-stop auto body on greenwood avenue north on greenwood avenue north in north seattle.
17. i saw president obama on television on monday evening.
18. george w. bush was the 43rd president of the united states.
19. all of you are taking esl 031 this quarter in my class.

Exercise 62: Correct the capitalization errors in the following sentences, please.

1. mary and bob went up the space needle at seattle center two weeks ago.
2. on top of mount baker near the city of bellingham, washington, there is always snow, even in summer.
3. i drive a ford taurus to school every monday through friday.
4. both of my sons, alex and andré, were born in group health hospital on capitol hill.
5. the university of washington is the most famous university in the state of washington.
6. my sister's birthday is december 18, and on her next birthday she will be 70 years old.
7. i used to swim in green lake and lake wahington when i first came to seattle from the state of idaho.
8. the twin towers of the world trade center in new york city were struck by terrorists on september 11, 2001, when i was with my uncle in alaska.
9. the faces of four united states' presidents are carved on mount rushmore in north dakota, which is directly north of south dakota.
10. martin luther king junior was a very brave man and a wonderful speaker.
11. my favorite season is spring because the days get longer, the weather warms up a lot, and the seattle mariners begin to play baseball at safeco field.
12. elliot bay is the name of the water near the center of seattle across from the pike place market in downtown seattle.
13. my family and i went to australia, indonesia, and singapore during the summer of 1999 for a long vacation.
14. chinese new year (tet in vietnam) will be celebrated later on, either in the month of january or in the month of february during the winter season.
15. the pacific ocean is bigger than the atlantic ocean, and both oceans are on either side of the united states, separating america from asia and from europe.

Model Paragraphs

Who I Am

My name is Donald Bissonnette, and I am an ESL teacher in South Seattle 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, but maybe I will just stop teaching. 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, write reports, and attend many meetings 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.

To Students: Write a paragraph about yourself, please.

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 usually leave the college at 3:00 almost 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.

To Students: Tell me about your weekday activities, please.

Weekend Activities

My weekends are very different from my weekdays. On weekends I don't get up at 6:00 AM because I don't have to go to school. I usually get up around 8:30. My first activity is to make and drink a pot of espresso coffee. While I am drinking the coffee, I read the newspaper and listen to music on the radio. Eventually, I make some brunch and take my time eating it. After that, I almost always then go outside to work in my garden or around my yard. If my wife has a job she wants me to do, then I must do as she says because she is the boss of the house. (My sons and I are actually my wife's servants around the house.) Usually I come in from my garden when it gets dark. Then we have dinner and relax for the rest of the evening. I usually go to bed around midnight on weekends.

To Students: Tell me about your weekend activities, please.

Free Time

Everyone needs to have something to do in their free time so that they can relax and enjoy themselves. Relaxing doesn't mean doing nothing or doing easy work, however. For example, I work in my garden to relax. Working in the garden can mean doing very hard work, but for me it makes me feel good and relaxes my mind. The physical work in the garden is different from my usual work as a college teacher. As a teacher, most of my work is mentally hard but physically easy. I don't usually sweat too much at work, but I often sweat while relaxing in my garden. Some people consider working in the garden as "work." I don't consider it as work; I consider it as pleasure. There is an old saying in English: "Different strokes for different folks." What it means is that people are all different in what they like and don't like.

To Students: Tell me what you do to relax when you have free time, please.

My 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. After that, though, all I had to do was have fun. In spring and summer, I swam in the pond near my house and played baseball in an open field near my house. In fall and winter, I played football and went ice skating. Often, my friends and I hung out and did nothing because we had a lot of free time. Life was really very easy then.

To Students: Tell me what you did when you were a young boy or girl, please.

School Days

My school days when I was a boy were different from. Every morning my mother woke me up around 7:00 AM. I hated to get out of bed, especially in winter. 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.

To Students: Tell me about your school days as a boy or girl, please.

Answer Key

Exercise (EX) 1, page (P) 16: 1. Second mention, 2. Second mention, 3. Second mention, 4. Second mention, 5. Silent H in hour, logical “snow” on the ground 6. Silent H in honest, D is a consonant, second mention on “husband,” 7. Second mention, logical “floor”

EX 2, P 17: 1. An animal 2. A taxi cab 3. A box 4. A uniform 5. An elephant 6. A dog 7. A small egg 8. An hour 9. A hat 10. A funny man 11. An unusual house 12. An old car 13. A smelly onion 14. An egg sandwich 15. An honest man 16. A good university 17. An orange sweater 18. An apple pie 19. An American citizen 20. A black horse

EX 3, P 17: 1. A, a, The, The, the 2. n, n 3. The 4. the The, the 5. An, The, the 6. the 7. the, at, 8. a, the

EX 4, P 22: 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. Persons/people 32. Fish 33. Nannies 34. Nickels 35. Clocks 36. Pianos 37. Windows 38. Boxes 39. Thieves 40. Attorneys

EX 5A, P 23: Various answers

EX 5B, P 23: Various answers

EX 6, P 24: 1. Some 2. Any 3. Any 4. Some 5. Some 6. Any 7. Some, any, 8. Some any 9. Some, any, 10. Some, any

EX 7, P 25: 1. Any, some 2. A, a, some 3. an, a 4. Some, any 5. any, some 6. some, a, Some, a, a 7. A, a, some, some 8. A 9. A, some 10. Some, a, an 11. A, an, some, some 12. Some, 13. any 14. An, a 15. An

EX 8, P 27: 1. Move, moves, moving 2. Listen, listens, listening 3. Watch, watches, watching 4. Use, uses, using 5. Finish, finishes, finishing 6. Put, puts, putting 7. Begin, begins, beginning 8. Waltz, waltzes, waltzing 9. Explain, explains, explaining 10. Chop, chops, chopping 11. Argue, argues, arguing 12. Sort, sorts, sorting 13. Mix, mixes, mixing 14. Get, gets, getting 15. Work, works, working 16. Borrow, borrows, borrowing 17. Lengthen, lengthens, lengthening 18. Hurt, hurts, hurting 19. Buy, buys, buying 20. Mend, mends, mending 21. Enjoy, enjoys, enjoying 22. Trip, trips, tripping 23. Play, plays, playing 24. Have, has, having 25. Punch, punches, punching 26. Spy, spies, spying 27. Halt, halts, halting 28. Party, parties, partying 29. Spin, spins, spinning 30. Burst, bursts, bursting 31. Employ, employs, employing 32. Estimate, estimates, estimating 33. Go, goes, going 34. Show, shows, showing 35. Do, does, doing 36. Plug, plugs, plugging 37. Complete, completes, completing 38. Flex, flexes, flexing 39. Flip, flips, flipping 40. Pass, passes, passing

EX 9, P 31: 1. They, them 2. They, him 3. He, her 4. He, them 5. He, it, her 6. They, them 7. They, him 8. He, them 9. She, it, her 10. He, him 11. They, him/her 12. They, them 13. He, it 14. He, her

Ex 10, P 37: 1. My two sons' room 2. The children's jobs 3. Mary Ann's car 4. The workers' bathroom 5. The student's book 6. Blanca's bag 7. The teacher's sore back 8. The employees' rules 9. The doctor's patient 10. The lawyers' offices

EX 11, P 38: 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 12, P 38: 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 13, P 42: 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 14, P 43: 1. S the man, V gave, O shotgun 2. S the dog, V ran, S it, V bit, O mailman 3. S The woman, V took, O her son 4. S My wife, V cooked, O dinner 5. S The policeman, V stopped, O motorist 6. S I, V drive, O car 7. S The man, V ate, O cheeseburger 8. S I, V teach, O my students 9. S the mother, V cooked, O chicken, S she, V fed, O her family 10. The children, V were singing, O song 11. S The boy, V punched, O his brother 12. S I, V dropped, O book 13. S The mother, V lost, O her sons 14. S boys, V drank, O a Coke 15. S man, V kissed, O children 16. S I, V have studied, O languages 17. S The child, V burned, O his hand 18. S. Girl, V slapped, O boy, 19. S The lifeguard, V. Saved, O girl, 20. S The truck, V hit, O the boy, 21. S the boy, V should eat, O lunch 22. S The student, V forgot, O books

EX 15, P 44: 1. S Edward, V went, PP into the woods, with the man, from the police department 2. S. The woman, V found, PP three broken plants, on the table, in the kitchen 3. S the teacher, V gave, O the homework assignment, PP to the students 4. S my friend, V spoke, PP to his brother, about their father 5. S She, V cooked, O the best food, PP at the party 6. The fourth boy, V hit, O the girl, PP in the first row, on the arm 7. S girl, V finished, O the exam, PP in the class, in thirty minutes 8. S the doctor, V gave, O injection, PP to the patient 9. S thief, V stole, O jewelry, PP from the jewelry store, 10. S I, V had to cut, O the grass PP in my back yard 11. S man, V failed, O test, PP at the licensing office 12. S the camel, V spit PP into the eye, of its owner 13. S I, V put, O some gas, PP in my car, from work 14. S I, V washed, O my shirts, PP on Saturday morning 15. S We, V swept, O the floors, PP on Saturday 16. S Son, V broke, O mirror, PP on

my car 17. S I, V smelled, O smoke, PP in the kitchen 18. S sentences, V help, O students 19 S salmon, V swim, PP against the current, in rivers, on their way, to their place, of birth

EX 16, P 45: 1. Nouns: office, friend, books, Prepositional Phrases: to the office with my friend, for my books 2. Nouns: brother, hamburger, French fries, lunch, Prepositional Phrases: for lunch 3. Nouns: girl, bag, mother, table, Verbs: took, put, Possessive Adjectives: her, her, wooden, Prepositions: from, on 4. Verbs: gave, carried, Prepositional Phrases: to her uncle, for her, to her bedroom, Pronouns: She it, he, it, her 5. Prepositional Phrases: in this class, for there days, Nouns: English, class, days, quarter 6. Articles: The a, a, an, Prepositional Phrases: of milk, for lunch, at school, Verbs: drank, ate, Nouns: boy, glass, milk, sandwich apple, lunch, school

EX 17, P 46: 1. Of the girl, with the red hair, from my hometown 2. In my house, at home 3. At school, before midnight 4. Into the burning house, with the man, from the fire department 5. On the table, in the kitchen 6. To the students 7. About their father 8. In her family, 9. In the kitchen, for cooks and dishwashers 10. In the class, in thirty minutes 11. In the operating room, with his patient 12. By himself 13. Throughout the evening, for four days 14. Despite their bad behavior, in front of our guests, at the party, in our back yard, on Saturday 15. In the car, under the seat, on the floor 16. In spite of his serious illness, to the concert, at the club, with his friends 17. To her daughter's friends, in the kitchen, of their house 18. In the black pants, with the white stripe, up the side, on the next street 19. To their father

EX 18, P 52: 1. I can speak French, but I can't write it well. 2. My sister and my wife like to talk on the phone a couple of times a week. 3. I haven't retired yet. 4. We will go to Bulgaria next year, or some friends will visit us. 5. My students do their homework, and I correct it. 6. I will go home after doing this student handout, for I am getting tired. 7. My brother, my sister, my father, and I all did what my mother said. 8. She is very beautiful but very stupid. 9. We did not lose our camera, not did we lose our money. 10. She felt sick, so she went to the hospital. 11. He had a lot of money in his pocket, yet he stole something from the store. 12. His mother sent her son to the store for some bread. 13. She wanted to buy some clothes and some furniture. 14. They had a party, for it was her birthday. 15. She was very tired, yet she had to go to work.

EX 19, P 53: 1. Fat, happy, old 2. Sunny, hot, humid 3. Small, cute 4. Affectionate, little 4. Small, wooden 5. Shiny, new, red

EX 20, P 54 & 55: 1. Expensive watch, left wrist, beautiful bracelets, right wrist 2. Fat, old, tired man, important guests, unhealthy but delicious food 3. Polite and smart sons, lazy and messy sons (they) 4. Frantic, young mother, small daughter 5. Economical wives, happy families 6. Affectionate girls, frail, old grandmother 7. Graceful, Asian dancer, beautiful bird, sunny day 8. Enthusiastic students, happy students, apathetic students, lazy students 9. Good, nutritious meal, sweet unhealthy meal 10. Warm, sunny days, good days

EX 21, P 56: 1. Laughed loudly 2. Drive slowly and carefully 3. Spoke politely, impolitely and angrily 4. Learn quickly and accurately 5. Type carefully 6. Write carefully and neatly 7. Worked rapidly and efficiently 8. Starts dependably 9. Danced gracefully 10. Spoke affectionately, 11. Arrives promptly 12. Waited anxiously

EX 22, P 57: 1. Speaks Japanese and English fluently 2. Used to mend my clothes carefully 3. Tend to spend their money quickly and foolishly 4. Served their guests graciously 5. Did their English homework rapidly and carelessly 6. Answered their teacher sadly 7. Attacked the policeman violently 8. Treats his employees generously 9. Played the red violin sadly and beautifully 10. Do their job quickly and efficiently 11. Patted head affectionately 12. Shook the ground violently 13. Ran frantically and rapidly 14. Went down foolishly 15. Moved over the land rapidly and violently 16. Sat and watched the television sleepily 17. Barked loudly 18. Was studying his lesson quietly 19. Ate lunch hungrily 20. Play with each other noisily and roughly

EX 23, P 59: 1. Reliable reliably 2. Angry angrily 3. Sympathetic sympathetically 4. Comfortable comfortably 5. Busy busily 6. Noisy noisily 7. Legible legibly 8. Sarcastic sarcastically 9. Heroic heroically 10. Rapid rapidly 11. Energetic energetically 12. Patient patiently, 13. Lazy lazily 14. Laughable laughably 15. Democratic democratically 16. Horrible horribly 17. Successful successfully 18. Ambitious ambitiously

EX 24, P 60: 1. Dependable dependably 2. Rough roughly 3. Allergic allergically 4. Edible (no adverb form) 5. Fussy fussily 6. Odd oddly 7. Illegible illegibly 8. Historic historically 9. Helpful helpfully 10. Quick quickly 11. Eccentric eccentrically 12. Impatient impatiently 13. Jumpy jumpily 14. enjoyable enjoyably 15. lethargic lethargically 16. Terrible terribly 17. Awful awfully 18. Superstitious superstitiously 19. Slow slowly 20. Foolish foolishly 21. Sloppy sloppily 22. Peaceful peacefully 23. Courteous courteously 24. Courageous courageously

EX 25, P 62 & 63: Play plays playing 2. Dream dreams dreaming 3. Switch switches switching 4. Carry carries carrying 5. Refuse refuses, refusing 6. Polish, polishes, polishing 7. Get gets getting 8. Begin begins beginning 9. Have has having 10. Complain complains complaining 11. Drop drops dropping 12. Argue argues arguing 13. Sort sorts sorting 14. Wax waxes waxing 15. Set sets setting 16. Work works working 17. Borrow borrows borrowing 18. Tighten tightens tightening 19. Hurt hurts hurting 20. Fly flies flying 21. Mend mends mending 22. Enjoy enjoys enjoying 23. Trap traps trapping 24. Stay stays staying 25. Hail hails hailing 26. Pinch pinches pinching 27. Spy spies spying 28. Halt halts halting 29. Party parties partying 30. Spin spins spinning 31. Burn burns burning 32. Employ employs employing 33. Estimate estimates estimating 34. Track tracks tracking 35. Show shows showing 36. Do does doing 37. Plug plugs plugging 38. Satisfy satisfies satisfying 39. Flick flicks flicking 40. Flop flops flopping 41. Dress dresses dressing 42. Spank spans spanking

EX 26, P 66: 1. Is 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

EX 27, P 67: 1. I am not riding 2. You are not writing 3. I am not fighting 4. It is not freezing 5. I am not biting 6. We are not drawing 7. Class is not beginning 8. You are not driving 9. We are not going 10. Your wife is not feeding 11. The sun is not shining 12. I am not flying

EX 28, P 68: 1. Are studying 2. Isn't driving 3. Is raining 4. Are walking 5. Isn't attending 7. Am not planting 8. Is shining 9. Are learning 10. Is getting 11. Are driving and looking at 12. Am not working 13. Are the girls making 14. Is the student studying 15. Isn't playing 16. Aren't helping 17. Are you watching 18. Is the boy eating 19. Are the police looking for

EX 19, P 69: 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 of the students aren't studying 9. Most of you aren't using 10. You aren't answering 11. We aren't all watching 12. Some students aren't wearing

EX 30, P 70: Various answers

EX 31, P 71: 1. Are we living 2. Are some people wearing 3. Am I using 4. Is my wife 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

EX 32, P 74: 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? 11. Where are we taking the car? 12. What are my sons using in their room? 13. What is the woman singing on the radio now? 14. Which language is my wife speaking with her friends in the living room? 15. Where is the plane flying? 16. Whose dog are some boys playing with in the park? 17. Which sentences am I writing on my computer? 18. How many books is the boy holding? 19. How is the old man walking down the street? 20. Whom am I talking to?

EX 33, P 76: 1. Where is my old classmate coming for a vacation? Why is my old classmate coming to Seattle? 2. Whom are the students listening to in class now? When are the students listening to the teacher? 3. Whose father is the girl buying a birthday present for in K-Mart? What is the girl buying for her father in K-Mart? 4. Where is the woman chasing the thief? Whom is the woman chasing down the sidewalk? 5. Whose brother am I waiting for at the Pine Street bus stop in Seattle now? Where am I waiting for my student's brother now? 6. Whom is the woman waiting for because she needs a ride to work? Why is the woman waiting for her son?

EX 34, P 77 & 78: 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 son and my wife 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 walking 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 35, P 79: 1. Who is playing with his dogs now? 2. Who is speaking in the hallway now? 3. Whose brother is looking for her lost books? 4. How many brothers are fighting with their sister? 5. Who is discussing their husbands? 6. Who is thinking about my sister and brother? 7. What is blocking the intersection? 8. Which man is asking to see his sons? 9. How many dogs are licking the boy's face?

EX 36, P 83: 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 37, P 84: Various answers

EX 38, P 85: 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. Doesn'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 39, P 86: Various answers

EX 40, P 87: Various answers

EX 41, P 88: 1. Does the woman have 2. Do my sons make 3. Does she speak 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 42, P 89: 1. Does my dog bark 2. Do cats sleep 3. Does a job application take 4. Does this exercise have 5. Does gas for my car cost 6. Does my son have 7. Are you making 8. Do you often make 9. Does smoking cause 10. Do I always grow 11. Do days get 12. Am I writing 13. Does the teacher often write 14. Do most women have to do 15. Does a new student come

EX 43, P 90: 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, 10. Do my students try ... No, they don't try 11. Does a doctor see ... No, a doctor doesn't see

EX 44, P 91: 1. Spend, go 2. Is walking 3. Is sleeping 4. Pay 5. Aren't doing, are watching 6. Is barking, is bothering 7. Wake up, have 8. Doesn't live, lives (isn't living, is living) 9. Am typing, are sleeping 10. Stay up 11. Are thinking 12. Think 13. Are, want 14. Runs, wants 15. Takes, requires 16. Love 17. Is wagging

EX 45, P 92: 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 computer lab are we using now? 10. How do good students try? 11. When does a postman deliver mail? 12. Whose computer do my children like to play computer games on? 13. How much time does learning to speak English take? 14. Which clothes does my son wear when he works in my garden? 15. Whose grandchildren is my sister buying toys for at Toys 'R Us right now? 16. When does my dog bark for food? 17. How much sleep do cats get a day? 18. Whom does a job application take a long time to fill out? 19. How many sentences does this exercise have? 20. How much does gas for my car cost? 21. Whose brother do I speak to on the phone once in a while?

EX 46, P 95: Who likes to ride horses in the afternoon? When do the boys like to ride horses? 2. Who swims in the ocean with his sons? Whom does the man swim in the ocean with? 3. How much ice cream does the young boy eat every afternoon? What does the boy eat every afternoon? 4. Who do I give presents to every year? Whose teachers do I give presents to every year? 5. Who buys expensive cars? What do some people buy? 6. How many boys play football every afternoon? What do some boys play every afternoon? When do some boys play football?

EX 47, P 96: 1. Who buys gas for his car once a week? 2. What sleeps in the kitchen at our house? 3. What gives the new every hour? 4. What costs \$45.00 at the bookstore? 5. Who goes to the restaurant twice a week? 6. What makes me nervous? 7. Who eats in the food court at noon? 8. Who gets in trouble more than girls? 9. What lays eggs every day? 10. Who sometimes argues with their mother?

EX 48, P 99: Various answers

EX 49, P 103: 1. Went 2. Ate 3. Intended 4. Had, played 5. Made 6. Wasn't 7. Hung out 8. Liked to look 9. Fixed 10. Came 11. Drove 12. Bound, sent 13. Fed 14. Crept, played 15. Helped 16. Planted 17. Froze 18. Mowed 19. Rang 20. Thought about, was 21. Wept, thought about 22. Tore 23. Pulled 24. Wrote, travelled 25. Swam 26. Opened 27. Smoked 28. Had to spend 29. Taught 30. Slept 31. Did

EX 50, P 105: 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 51, P 106: 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 52, P 107: 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 split 9. Didn't seek 10. Didn't run 11. Didn't pick 12. Didn't sell 13. Didn't ride 14. Didn't sink 15. Didn't shake

EX 53, P 108: 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 take

EX 54, P 109: 1. What color hair did my girlfriend have? 2. Whom did she speak to on the train? 3. How many cups of coffee did I drink in the morning? 4. What were my sons making at my house? 5. Whose car did John always use in the evening? 6. What did I enjoy teaching? 7. When did the sun shine? 8. How much responsibility did a teacher have? 9. Which computer lab were we using yesterday morning? 10. How did good students always try in school? 11. What did the postman deliver late yesterday?

EX 55, P 110: 1. Whose computer did my children want to play computer games on? 2. How much time did learning to speak English take? 3. Which clothes did my son wear when he worked in my garden? 4. Whose grandchildren was my sister buying school clothes for last week? 5. When did my dog bark for food? 6. How much sleep did my cat always get? 7. How much time did a job application take to fill out? 8. How many sentences did yesterday's assignment have? 9. How much did gas for my car cost yesterday? Whose brother did I speak to on the phone earlier this morning? 11. When did I rewrite these sentences?

EX 56, P 112: 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 57, P 113: 1. Were weren't eating lunch ... 2. We didn't eat ... 3. I wasn't writing ... 4. I didn't write ... 5. My sons weren't talking ... 6. My sons didn't speak ... 7. The man's girlfriend wasn't making ... 8. The man's girlfriend didn't make ... 9. The boy wasn't watching ... 10. The boy didn't watch ... 11. The team wasn't winning ... 12. The team didn't win

EX 58, P 114: 1. We didn't fly ... 2. Mt sons weren't eating ... 3. I didn't feel ... 4. The president didn't speak ... 5. I didn't see ... 6. My mother wasn't cooking ... 7. The girl wasn't eating ... 8. We didn't shake ... 9. My friend didn't steal ... 10. They weren't taking ... 11. The girl didn't blow out ... 12. We weren't sleeping ...

EX 59, P 119: 1. My, I, Tie, Brazil 2. Learning, English 3. My, Roger, I, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal 3. South Attleboro, Massachusetts, I 5. My, André, I, Rosanne, Providence, Rhode Island, Atlantic, Ocean 6. For, I, Bridgewater State College, Lesley University 7. The Cascade Mountains 8. The, Seattle, Safeco Field, 9. The Microsoft, Redmond, Washington, Seattle 10. My, Africa, Asia, Central America, North America, Mexico, North America 11. I President Obama, I, Instead, I, Rocky Anderson, Utah

EX 60, P 120: 1. While, I, I, Pine Street, Fifth Avenue, Benson Building 2. Dr. Woo, 3. The, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday 4. Although, John F. Kennedy 5. It's, Billy 6. They'll, J. J. Johnson 7. Wow, Did, Cadillac, Andersons 7. The, I Mrs. Simpson, Bart's 8. I 10. My, Carl I 11. By 12. We, Seattle, Washington, America 13. The Kent State University, Wednesday, Joseph P. Billings Auditorium 14. I, Ellen 15. Sometimes 16. Have, Seattle 17. My, Canada, Italy, America 18. My, I, French, English

EX 61, P 121: 1. We, Cascade Court, Friday 2. My, I, Massachusetts 3. The, I, I, Atlantic Ocean 4. My, Monday, Friday 5. On, Veterans Day, May 6. In, Cascade Mountains, Seattle 7. I, Mount Rainier, American, Lisa, Lance 8. I, Mediterranean Sea, Europe, Alex, André 9. The, Seattle Mariners, Seattle, Safeco Field, April, October 10. My, Matt's Auto Center, Greenwood, Green Lake 11. Independence Day, America, Fourth, July 12. John, Do, I, Lake Washington 13. Seattle Central College, Capitol Hill, Seattle 14. Teachers 15. My, Rosanne, Rhode Island, Atlantic Ocean 16. We, Subaru Legacy, Tony's One Stop Auto Body, Greenwood Avenue North, North Seattle 17. I, President Obama, Monday 18. George W. Bush, United States 19. All, ESL

EX 62, P 122: 1. Mary, Bob, Space Needle, Seattle Center 2. On Mount Baker, Bellingham, Washington 3. I, Ford Taurus, Monday, Friday 4. Both, Alex, André, Group Health Hospital, Capitol Hill 5. The, University, Washington, Washington 6. My, December 7. I, Green Lake, Lake Washington, I, Idaho, 8. T, Twin Towers, World Trade Center, New York City, September 11, Alaska 9. The, United States', Mount Rushmore, North Dakota, South Dakota 10. Martin Luther King Junior 11. My, Seattle Mariners, Safeco Field 12. Elliot Bay, Seattle, Pike Place Market, Seattle 13. My, I, Australia, Indonesia, Singapore, 14. Chinese New Year, Tet, Vietnam, January, February 15. The, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, United States, America, Asia, Europe