

**PRACTICE  
MAKES  
PERFECT**

# Basic English

- *Make confident first steps in English*
- *Learn basic vocabulary and grammar in bite-sized lessons*
- *Practice your new skills with plenty of entertaining exercises*

**Julie Lachance**

I am, you are, he  
he is, it is, we a  
they are, I am re  
he is my friend,  
we are tired, they  
is true, to have,  
to say, to go, I go  
you go, she goes  
goes, he goes,  
went, you went,  
e went, it went  
they went, his, l  
ts, yours, theirs  
nine, my, me, yo  
her, it, us, them  
these, those, to  
to try, to like, wh  
who, when, whe  
now, why, I mail  
e ate it quickly  
e visit her ever  
summer, spring,  
autumn, winter, t  
esterday, tomor  
ne is afraid, she  
can work, they ca  
ome, you believe  
oes he know th

**PRACTICE  
MAKES  
PERFECT**

# Basic English

**Julie Lachance**



New York Chicago San Francisco Athens London Madrid  
Mexico City Milan New Delhi Singapore Sydney Toronto

Copyright © 2009 by Julie Lachance. All rights reserved. Except as permitted under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, no part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

ISBN: 978-0-07-177170-2

MHID: 0-07-177170-0

The material in this eBook also appears in the print version of this title: ISBN: 978-0-07-159762-3,  
MHID: 0-07-159762-X.

E-book conversion by codeMantra  
Version 2.0

All trademarks are trademarks of their respective owners. Rather than put a trademark symbol after every occurrence of a trademarked name, we use names in an editorial fashion only, and to the benefit of the trademark owner, with no intention of infringement of the trademark. Where such designations appear in this book, they have been printed with initial caps.

McGraw-Hill eBooks are available at special quantity discounts to use as premiums and sales promotions, or for use in corporate training programs. To contact a representative please e-mail us at [bulksales@mcgraw-hill.com](mailto:bulksales@mcgraw-hill.com).

Trademarks: McGraw-Hill, the McGraw-Hill Publishing logo, Practice Makes Perfect, and related trade dress are trademarks or registered trademarks of The McGraw-Hill Companies and/or its affiliates in the United States and other countries and may not be used without written permission. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. The McGraw-Hill Companies is not associated with any product or vendor mentioned in this book.

#### TERMS OF USE

This is a copyrighted work and The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("McGraw-Hill") and its licensors reserve all rights in and to the work. Use of this work is subject to these terms. Except as permitted under the Copyright Act of 1976 and the right to store and retrieve one copy of the work, you may not decompile, disassemble, reverse engineer, reproduce, modify, create derivative works based upon, transmit, distribute, disseminate, sell, publish or sublicense the work or any part of it without McGraw-Hill's prior consent. You may use the work for your own noncommercial and personal use; any other use of the work is strictly prohibited. Your right to use the work may be terminated if you fail to comply with these terms.

THE WORK IS PROVIDED "AS IS." McGRAW-HILL AND ITS LICENSORS MAKE NO GUARANTEES OR WARRANTIES AS TO THE ACCURACY, ADEQUACY OR COMPLETENESS OF OR RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM USING THE WORK, INCLUDING ANY INFORMATION THAT CAN BE ACCESSED THROUGH THE WORK VIA HYPERLINK OR OTHERWISE, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. McGraw-Hill and its licensors do not warrant or guarantee that the functions contained in the work will meet your requirements or that its operation will be uninterrupted or error free. Neither McGraw-Hill nor its licensors shall be liable to you or anyone else for any inaccuracy, error or omission, regardless of cause, in the work or for any damages resulting therefrom. McGraw-Hill has no responsibility for the content of any information accessed through the work. Under no circumstances shall McGraw-Hill and/or its licensors be liable for any indirect, incidental, special, punitive, consequential or similar damages that result from the use of or inability to use the work, even if any of them has been advised of the possibility of such damages. This limitation of liability shall apply to any claim or cause whatsoever whether such claim or cause arises in contract, tort or otherwise.

*This book is dedicated to my students because they have taught  
and given me so much over the years.*

*This page intentionally left blank*

# Contents

Introduction ix

- 1 **To Be: Present Tense** 1
- 2 **To Be: Present Tense: Negative Form** 5
- 3 **To Be: Present Tense: Question Form** 9
- 4 **To Be: Past Tense** 12
- 5 **To Be: Past Tense: Negative Form** 15
- 6 **To Be: Past Tense: Question Form** 19
- 7 **Exceptional Uses with the Verb To Be** 22
- 8 **Adjectives** 26
- 9 **To Have: Present Tense** 29
- 10 **To Have: Present Tense: Negative Form** 32
- 11 **To Have: Present Tense: Question Form** 36
- 12 **The Simple Present Tense** 39
- 13 **The Simple Present Tense: Negative Form** 42
- 14 **The Simple Present Tense: Question Form** 45
- 15 **Possessive Adjectives** 48

16	The Simple Past Tense	51
17	The Simple Past Tense with Irregular Verbs: 1	55
18	The Simple Past Tense with Irregular Verbs: 2	58
19	The Simple Past Tense with Irregular Verbs: 3	62
20	The Simple Past Tense: Negative Form	65
21	The Simple Past Tense: Question Form	68
22	Prepositions: <i>In</i> and <i>On</i>	71
23	<i>There Is</i> and <i>There Are</i> : Present Tense	74
24	<i>There Is</i> and <i>There Are</i> : Present Tense: Negative Form	78
25	<i>There Is</i> and <i>There Are</i> : Present Tense: Question Form	81
26	<i>There Is</i> and <i>There Are</i> : Past Tense	84
27	<i>There Is</i> and <i>There Are</i> : Past Tense: Negative Form	88
28	<i>There Is</i> and <i>There Are</i> : Past Tense: Question Form	91
29	Prepositions: <i>To</i> and <i>At</i>	95
30	The Present Progressive (Continuous) Tense	98
31	The Present Progressive (Continuous) Tense: Negative Form	102
32	The Present Progressive (Continuous) Tense: Question Form	105
33	The Past Progressive (Continuous) Tense	108
34	The Past Progressive (Continuous) Tense: Negative Form	112
35	The Past Progressive (Continuous) Tense: Question Form	115
36	Prepositions: <i>From</i> and <i>Of</i>	118

37	Will: Future Tense	122
38	Will: Future Tense: Negative Form	126
39	Will: Future Tense: Question Form	129
40	Be Going To: Future Tense	132
41	Be Going To: Future Tense: Negative Form	136
42	Be Going To: Future Tense: Question Form	139
43	The Indefinite Articles: A and An	143
44	Irregular Verbs Table	146
45	The Present Perfect Tense	149
46	The Present Perfect Tense: Negative Form	153
47	The Present Perfect Tense: Question Form	156
48	The Past Perfect Tense	159
49	The Past Perfect Tense: Negative Form	162
50	The Past Perfect Tense: Question Form	166

	Answer Key	169
--	------------	-----



*This page intentionally left blank*

# Introduction

Congratulations on your decision on choosing *Practice Makes Perfect: Basic English* for your first year of English language learning.

There is really only one way to learn a new language, and that is to build your vocabulary, learn the verb tenses and the mechanics of that language, and then practice, practice, practice. This workbook was designed to help you do just that.

This workbook will help you to proficiently learn and effectively master the strategies and methods needed to provide you with a solid foundation in English. All the lessons are presented in a simple and progressive format designed to help you retain the knowledge and gain confidence by applying and reinforcing the skills acquired throughout the workbook.

You will learn the mechanics of English through user-friendly, interactive, and well-constructed grammar exercises. These exercises are loaded with everyday basic words intended to help you quickly and efficiently enrich your vocabulary and give you a firm understanding of the lesson before moving on to the next.

Ample space is provided in each lesson for you to record your new vocabulary words in a central location to allow you to study these words regularly and refer back to them quickly when necessary. Be sure to learn these words by heart as they are basic and useful English words.

Learning a new language is an interesting and exciting journey that is enhanced when the learning material is presented in a stimulating and enjoyable manner that encourages a learner to keep moving forward.

We wish you much success and enjoyment throughout your learning process using this workbook, and we are confident that you will gain from it exactly what was intended: a solid comprehension of your first year of English language learning.

Good luck, and above all, have fun.

*This page intentionally left blank*

# To Be: Present Tense

•1•

The verb **to be** describes a state of being. Use the following to form the present tense of the verb **to be**.

I am → I am happy today.  
you are → You are smart.  
he is → He is my friend.  
she is → She is busy.  
it is → It is true.  
we are → We are tired.  
they are → They are here.

## EXERCISE

1.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ flashlight	_____ happy	_____ busy
_____ kitchen	_____ sick	_____ ready
_____ girl	_____ flower	_____ small
_____ vacuum	_____ tent	_____ fridge
_____ counter	_____ toy	_____ floor
_____ basement	_____ ribbon	_____ hair
_____ closet	_____ dirty	_____ tired
_____ today	_____ pink	_____ twins
_____ nice	_____ pretty	_____ true
_____ smart	_____ yellow	_____ friend
_____ here	_____ microwave oven	

Rewrite the following sentences to create the present tense by choosing the correct form of the verb **to be** in parentheses.

1. The girl (am, is, are) pretty. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I (am, is, are) ready. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She (am, is, are) my friend. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They (am, is, are) twins. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The flowers (am, is, are) yellow. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The flashlight (am, is, are) in the tent. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The fridge and counter in the kitchen (am, is, are) dirty. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. I (am, is, are) tired today. \_\_\_\_\_
9. We (am, is, are) busy. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The toys (am, is, are) in the basement. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The ribbons in my hair (am, is, are) pink. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The kitchen (am, is, are) very small. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The vacuum (am, is, are) in the closet. \_\_\_\_\_
14. He (am, is, are) nice. \_\_\_\_\_
15. The microwave oven (am, is, are) in the kitchen. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. The toy (am, is, are) on the floor. \_\_\_\_\_
17. I (am, is, are) sick today. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

1·2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ aunt	_____ cousin	_____ bald
_____ cloud	_____ uncle	_____ student
_____ red	_____ bright	_____ open
_____ window	_____ blue	_____ juice
_____ cold	_____ brother	_____ sad
_____ teacher	_____ class	_____ lawyer
_____ man	_____ tall	_____ room

_____ news	_____ hot	_____ grass
_____ furniture	_____ upstairs	_____ old
_____ moon	_____ green	_____ lazy
_____ bug	_____ woman	

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verb **to be**.

1. My aunt \_\_\_\_\_ nice.
2. The clouds \_\_\_\_\_ white.
3. Kathy \_\_\_\_\_ sick.
4. The ribbons \_\_\_\_\_ yellow.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ twins.
6. The windows \_\_\_\_\_ open.
7. Colton and Cody \_\_\_\_\_ brothers.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ teachers.
9. It \_\_\_\_\_ a French book.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ very smart.
11. It \_\_\_\_\_ sad news.
12. She \_\_\_\_\_ my cousin.
13. You \_\_\_\_\_ tired.
14. The grass \_\_\_\_\_ green.
15. It \_\_\_\_\_ in my room.
16. They \_\_\_\_\_ lazy.
17. The flower \_\_\_\_\_ yellow.
18. The bug \_\_\_\_\_ on the counter.
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ tall.
20. The man \_\_\_\_\_ happy.
21. The vacuum \_\_\_\_\_ red.
22. The tent \_\_\_\_\_ blue.
23. The juice \_\_\_\_\_ cold.
24. She \_\_\_\_\_ a student.
25. They \_\_\_\_\_ in my class.
26. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ a lawyer.
27. She \_\_\_\_\_ upstairs.
28. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ smart.

29. The ribbon \_\_\_\_\_ blue.
  30. The water \_\_\_\_\_ hot.
  31. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ bald.
  32. The furniture \_\_\_\_\_ old.
  33. The fridge \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.
  34. The moon \_\_\_\_\_ bright.
-

# To Be: Present Tense: Negative Form

·2·

Place **not** after the verb **to be** to create the negative form of the present tense.

I am	→	I am not	→	I am not ready.
you are	→	you are not	→	You are not busy.
he is	→	he is not	→	He is not my friend.
she is	→	she is not	→	She is not tall.
it is	→	it is not	→	It is not true.
we are	→	we are not	→	We are not tired.
they are	→	they are not	→	They are not pink.

The negative form of the present tense of the verb **to be** can also be expressed with the contraction **isn't** or **aren't**. There is no contraction for **am not**.

I am not	→	I am not	→	I am not sick.
you are not	→	you aren't	→	You aren't a teacher.
he is not	→	he isn't	→	He isn't a lawyer.
she is not	→	she isn't	→	She isn't ready.
it is not	→	it isn't	→	It isn't a toy.
we are not	→	we aren't	→	We aren't twins.
they are not	→	they aren't	→	They aren't yellow.

## EXERCISE

### 2.1

*Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.*

_____ table	_____ sour	_____ early
_____ city	_____ lime	_____ Spanish
_____ kid	_____ neighbor	_____ drawer
_____ sister	_____ cheese	_____ empty
_____ bus	_____ Italian	_____ pregnant
_____ sister-in-law		



Rewrite the following sentences to express the negative form. Write the sentence once using **am not**, **is not**, or **are not** and once using the contraction **isn't** or **aren't**.

1. The cheese is on the table. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. She is my sister. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. My neighbors are Spanish. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. My sister-in-law is Italian. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Diane is pregnant. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The limes are sour. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The bus is empty. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The kids are early for class today. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The drawers are empty. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. It is a nice city. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

2·2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ boss	_____ wife	_____ key
_____ mall	_____ boy	_____ office
_____ far	_____ dragonfly	_____ work
_____ subway	_____ full	_____ garbage can
_____ road	_____ white	_____ garbage bag
_____ eraser	_____ bowl	_____ shelf

_____ fair	_____ black	_____ book
_____ wide	_____ hand	_____ pencil case
_____ husband	_____ pen	_____ school
_____ good	_____ expensive	_____ shoe
_____ idea	_____ late	_____ ceiling
_____ store	_____ car	_____ doctor

Use **am not** or the contraction **isn't** or **aren't** to complete the following negative sentences.

1. The subway \_\_\_\_\_ full.
2. The windows \_\_\_\_\_ dirty.
3. It \_\_\_\_\_ a dragonfly.
4. The keys \_\_\_\_\_ in the car.
5. The microwave oven \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.
6. My boss \_\_\_\_\_ at the office.
7. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ in the tent.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ busy at work.
9. My hands \_\_\_\_\_ dirty.
10. The eraser \_\_\_\_\_ in the pencil case.
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher in my school.
12. The ceiling \_\_\_\_\_ white.
13. The bowls \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.
14. The garbage bags \_\_\_\_\_ in the drawer.
15. The garbage can \_\_\_\_\_ full.
16. The store \_\_\_\_\_ far.
17. It \_\_\_\_\_ fair.
18. The roads in the city \_\_\_\_\_ wide.
19. My husband \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.
20. The pens \_\_\_\_\_ black.
21. The books \_\_\_\_\_ on the shelf.
22. The vacuum \_\_\_\_\_ in the basement.
23. They \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
24. The ribbon \_\_\_\_\_ red.
25. She \_\_\_\_\_ late for class today.
26. It \_\_\_\_\_ true.

27. I \_\_\_\_\_ tired.
  28. Barry \_\_\_\_\_ a good student.
  29. The juice \_\_\_\_\_ cold.
  30. My wife \_\_\_\_\_ at the mall.
  31. The shoes \_\_\_\_\_ expensive.
  32. The students \_\_\_\_\_ tired today
  33. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ old.
  34. It \_\_\_\_\_ a good idea.
-

# To Be: Present Tense: Question Form

•3•

Place the verb **to be** before the subject to create the question form of the present tense.

I am	→	am I	→	Am I late?
you are	→	are you	→	Are you my new boss?
he is	→	is he	→	Is he your teacher?
she is	→	is she	→	Is she your neighbor?
it is	→	is it	→	Is it expensive?
we are	→	are we	→	Are we early?
they are	→	are they	→	Are they in the basement?

## EXERCISE

3.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ wheel	_____ garage	_____ desk
_____ policeman	_____ French	_____ coat
_____ goldfish	_____ brown	_____ cow
_____ sweet	_____ downstairs	_____ box
_____ meeting	_____ pond	_____ calf
_____ serious	_____ bathroom	_____ frog
_____ English	_____ outside	_____ poor
_____ orange	_____ toothbrush	_____ very
_____ sharpener	_____ toothpaste	
_____ clothesline	_____ bathing suit	

Rewrite the following sentences to create questions by placing the verb **to be** before the subject. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

1. The wheels are in the garage. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The sharpener is on my desk. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The woman is very poor. \_\_\_\_\_

4. The toothbrush and toothpaste are in the bathroom. \_\_\_\_\_
5. My bathing suit is on the clothesline. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I am in your English class. \_\_\_\_\_
7. It is cold outside. \_\_\_\_\_
8. He is a policeman in the city. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The coats are on the floor. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Johanne and Véronique are in a meeting. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The toys are in the box downstairs. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The cow and calf are brown. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The orange juice is sweet. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The frogs are in the pond. \_\_\_\_\_
15. The goldfish is in the bowl. \_\_\_\_\_
16. You are serious. \_\_\_\_\_
17. Marie is French. \_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

3.2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ knife	_____ gate	_____ pot
_____ dishwasher	_____ printer	_____ sheet
_____ fork	_____ nail polish	_____ turkey
_____ bill	_____ bird	_____ Chinese
_____ correct	_____ skunk	_____ Mr.
_____ living room	_____ pillow	_____ Scottish
_____ clean	_____ accountant	_____ needle
_____ real	_____ ink	_____ birdhouse
_____ sharp	_____ fence	_____ pan
_____ lipstick	_____ thread	_____ pig
_____ oven	_____ curtain	_____ garden
_____ bed	_____ pen	_____ again
_____ funny	_____ Mrs.	_____ there
_____ pearl		

Complete the following questions using the correct form of the verb **to be**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ it cold in Canada?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the skunks in my garden again?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the needle and thread in the drawer?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ he a good accountant?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ they in the living room?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the ink in the printer?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the pots and pans clean?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ she your sister-in-law?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ the forks in the dishwasher?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ we ready?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ it a black pen?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ I nice?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ you busy today?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ the gate open?
15. \_\_\_\_\_ the fridge empty?
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. and Mrs. Yee Chinese?
17. \_\_\_\_\_ the pillows on the bed?
18. \_\_\_\_\_ the fence white?
19. \_\_\_\_\_ the books on the shelf?
20. \_\_\_\_\_ the sheets on the clothesline?
21. \_\_\_\_\_ the curtains blue?
22. \_\_\_\_\_ the nail polish purple?
23. \_\_\_\_\_ the pearls real?
24. \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. McMahon Scottish?
25. \_\_\_\_\_ the turkey in the oven?
26. \_\_\_\_\_ the birds in the birdhouse?
27. \_\_\_\_\_ the pigs in the pen?
28. \_\_\_\_\_ the knife sharp?
29. \_\_\_\_\_ the bill correct?
30. \_\_\_\_\_ the lipstick red or pink?
31. \_\_\_\_\_ they there?
32. \_\_\_\_\_ I funny?

# 4

## To Be: Past Tense

The past tense of the verb **to be** is created by using **was** or **were** in place of **am**, **is**, and **are**.

I am	→	I was	→	I was tired at school today.
you are	→	you were	→	You were downstairs.
he is	→	he was	→	He was funny.
she is	→	she was	→	She was at work.
it is	→	it was	→	It was on the shelf.
we are	→	we were	→	We were upstairs.
they are	→	they were	→	They were here.

### EXERCISE

#### 4.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ snake	_____ bucket	_____ exam
_____ diaper	_____ pocket	_____ thick
_____ sorry	_____ farm	_____ pool
_____ beach	_____ minnow	_____ washer
_____ pencil	_____ crust	_____ dryer
_____ bag	_____ grandmother	
_____ roommate	_____ hairdresser	
_____ laundry room		

Rewrite the following sentences to create the past tense by changing the present tense form of the verb **to be** to the past tense form.

1. Joanie and Isabelle are at the beach. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He is my roommate. \_\_\_\_\_
3. It is in my pocket. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The snake is in the garden. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The diapers are in the bag. \_\_\_\_\_

6. She is a hairdresser. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Lisa is sick. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The kids are in the pool. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The bucket is full of minnows. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The washer and dryer are in the laundry room. \_\_\_\_\_
11. I am in my office. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The pencil is on the floor. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Sorry that I am late. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The flowers are for Jennifer. \_\_\_\_\_
15. My grandmother is in the hospital. \_\_\_\_\_
16. The exam is easy. \_\_\_\_\_
17. The crust is very thick. \_\_\_\_\_
18. The farm is very far. \_\_\_\_\_

#### EXERCISE

### 4.2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ huge	_____ cupboard	_____ downtown
_____ ring	_____ asleep	_____ broken
_____ crib	_____ skating rink	_____ godmother
_____ story	_____ slipper	_____ yesterday
_____ fresh	_____ wedding	_____ candle
_____ soft	_____ egg	_____ nurse
_____ spicy	_____ shower	_____ bedroom
_____ baby	_____ awake	_____ last night
_____ with	_____ vase	_____ couch
_____ wine	_____ locker	_____ both
_____ cellar	_____ soup	_____ library
_____ rake	_____ whale	_____ cafeteria

Complete the following past tense sentences using **was** or **were**.

1. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ in the crib.
2. The candles \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.



3. It \_\_\_\_\_ a good story.
  4. They \_\_\_\_\_ awake.
  5. My godmother \_\_\_\_\_ asleep on the couch.
  6. The wine \_\_\_\_\_ in the cellar.
  7. I \_\_\_\_\_ ready.
  8. He \_\_\_\_\_ in the shower.
  9. The bowls \_\_\_\_\_ in the cupboard.
  10. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ at the skating rink.
  11. The moon \_\_\_\_\_ bright last night.
  12. The juice \_\_\_\_\_ fresh.
  13. The eggs \_\_\_\_\_ on the counter.
  14. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ outside.
  15. The keys \_\_\_\_\_ in the car.
  16. The ring \_\_\_\_\_ expensive.
  17. You \_\_\_\_\_ at the wedding.
  18. The soup \_\_\_\_\_ hot and spicy.
  19. Both pillows \_\_\_\_\_ soft.
  20. Annie \_\_\_\_\_ a nurse.
  21. The flowers \_\_\_\_\_ in the vase.
  22. The rake \_\_\_\_\_ in the garage.
  23. My slippers \_\_\_\_\_ in the bedroom.
  24. The whale \_\_\_\_\_ huge.
  25. We \_\_\_\_\_ downtown yesterday.
  26. Chris \_\_\_\_\_ in the cafeteria with Cory.
  27. It \_\_\_\_\_ in my locker.
  28. We \_\_\_\_\_ at the library.
  29. The pool \_\_\_\_\_ small.
  30. The printer \_\_\_\_\_ broken.
  31. My pockets \_\_\_\_\_ full.
  32. The teachers \_\_\_\_\_ in the office.
-

# To Be: Past Tense: Negative Form

•5•

Place **not** after the past tense form of the verb **to be** to create a negative sentence.

I was	→	I was not	→	I was not sick yesterday.
you were	→	you were not	→	You were not at the beach.
he was	→	he was not	→	He was not at the meeting.
she was	→	she was not	→	She was not very nice.
it was	→	it was not	→	It was not on my desk.
we were	→	we were not	→	We were not late.
they were	→	they were not	→	They were not ready.

The negative form of the past tense of the verb **to be** can also be expressed with the contraction **wasn't** or **weren't**.

I was not	→	I wasn't	→	I wasn't tired last night.
you were not	→	you weren't	→	You weren't at work today.
he was not	→	he wasn't	→	He wasn't serious.
she was not	→	she wasn't	→	She wasn't here yesterday.
it was not	→	it wasn't	→	It wasn't true.
we were not	→	we weren't	→	We weren't at the library.
they were not	→	they weren't	→	They weren't busy last night.

## EXERCISE

5.1

*Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.*

_____ dress	_____ waitress	_____ joke
_____ purple	_____ fast	_____ plate
_____ tree	_____ list	_____ play (n)
_____ raccoon	_____ year	_____ name

*Rewrite the following sentences to express the negative form. Write the sentence once using **was not** or **were not** and once using the contraction **wasn't** or **weren't**.*

1. The dress was blue. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. The couch in the living room was dirty. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. They were very fast. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. It was a good joke. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The raccoons were in the tree. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The slippers were purple. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. We were at the play last night. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The plates were in the dishwasher. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Karen was a waitress for three years. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. My name was on the list. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

5.2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ phone	_____ stove	_____ movie
_____ quiet	_____ cat	_____ powder
_____ mark	_____ ugly	_____ stain
_____ clever	_____ slide	_____ funeral
_____ landlord	_____ horn	_____ Greek
_____ butter	_____ sock	_____ polite
_____ deep	_____ long	_____ vegetable
_____ loud	_____ big	_____ snowstorm
_____ jam	_____ lake	_____ light

_____ off	_____ toolbox	_____ hammer
_____ binder	_____ ground	_____ bread
_____ shaver	_____ stroller	_____ museum
_____ nest	_____ rat	_____ on
_____ right answer		

Use the contraction **wasn't** or **weren't** to complete the following negative sentences.

1. My marks \_\_\_\_\_ good at school last year.
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ a raccoon; it was a skunk.
3. The stain on the floor \_\_\_\_\_ big.
4. The vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ fresh.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ very polite with the landlord.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ the right answer.
7. The horn in my car \_\_\_\_\_ loud.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ at the funeral.
9. The kids \_\_\_\_\_ quiet today in class.
10. The grass \_\_\_\_\_ long.
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ very clever.
12. The lake \_\_\_\_\_ deep.
13. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ in the stroller.
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ on the slide.
15. My socks \_\_\_\_\_ on the clothesline.
16. The shaver \_\_\_\_\_ in the bathroom.
17. The bread and butter \_\_\_\_\_ on the counter.
18. The museum \_\_\_\_\_ very big.
19. The rats \_\_\_\_\_ in the cellar.
20. The nest \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground.
21. I \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone.
22. It \_\_\_\_\_ a big snowstorm.
23. The binders \_\_\_\_\_ in my locker.
24. The man \_\_\_\_\_ Greek; he was Italian.
25. The jam \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge.
26. It \_\_\_\_\_ a good movie.

27. The lights \_\_\_\_\_ on.
  28. The stove \_\_\_\_\_ off.
  29. It \_\_\_\_\_ ugly.
  30. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ black.
  31. The hammer \_\_\_\_\_ in the toolbox.
  32. The powder \_\_\_\_\_ on the shelf.
-

# To Be: Past Tense: Question Form

•6•

Place **was** or **were** before the subject to form questions in the past tense of the verb **to be**.

I was	→	was I	→	Was I funny?
you were	→	were you	→	Were you awake?
he was	→	was he	→	Was he very tall?
she was	→	was she	→	Was she downtown?
it was	→	was it	→	Was it on the floor?
we were	→	were we	→	Were we fast?
they were	→	were they	→	Were they asleep?

## EXERCISE

6.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ recipe	_____ crutches	_____ tablecloth
_____ ship	_____ ashtray	_____ bitter
_____ free	_____ sky	_____ seasick
_____ angry	_____ easy	_____ behind
_____ low	_____ velvet	_____ together
_____ door	_____ enough	_____ airplane
_____ lady	_____ nail clippers	
_____ thin	_____ kindergarten	
_____ young	_____ flight attendant	

Rewrite the following sentences to create questions in the past tense by placing **was** or **were** before the subject. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

1. It was free. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The airplane was very low in the sky. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The mall was empty. \_\_\_\_\_

4. They were in kindergarten together. \_\_\_\_\_
5. It was bitter. \_\_\_\_\_
6. You were angry at Susan. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The recipe was easy. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The nail clippers were in the drawer. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The curtains were velvet. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The tablecloth was dirty. \_\_\_\_\_
11. It was enough. \_\_\_\_\_
12. She was a flight attendant when she was young. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. The ashtrays were full. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The lady was thin. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Claude was seasick on the ship. \_\_\_\_\_
16. The crutches were behind the door. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

6·2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ plastic	_____ warm	_____ awful
_____ rotten	_____ high school	_____ snowflake
_____ swan	_____ deodorant	_____ every day
_____ teller	_____ bank	_____ instructions
_____ cashier	_____ blanket	_____ new
_____ after	_____ weather	_____ report card
_____ jar	_____ boring	_____ open
_____ rib	_____ water	_____ pumpkin
_____ marker	_____ ripe	_____ fruit
_____ result	_____ on fire	_____ high chair
_____ snow	_____ driveway	_____ president
_____ iron	_____ parking lot	_____ brush
_____ teddy bear	_____ laptop computer	
_____ grocery store	_____ hardware store	

Complete the following sentences using **was** or **were** to form questions in the past tense.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather awful?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the snowflakes big?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ he at school every day?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you a cashier at the grocery store?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the movie boring?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetables fresh?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ your report card good?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the jars on the shelf?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ the laptop computer new?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ the teddy bear in the crib?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ the fruit in the bowl ripe?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ the baby in the high chair?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ you in my class in high school?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ the hardware store open?
15. \_\_\_\_\_ the ribs good?
16. \_\_\_\_\_ the swan white?
17. \_\_\_\_\_ the blankets warm?
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Sandra on the phone?
19. \_\_\_\_\_ they at the museum?
20. \_\_\_\_\_ the pumpkins rotten?
21. \_\_\_\_\_ the brush in the bathroom?
22. \_\_\_\_\_ the house on fire?
23. \_\_\_\_\_ the results good?
24. \_\_\_\_\_ the driveway full of snow?
25. \_\_\_\_\_ the iron hot?
26. \_\_\_\_\_ he the president?
27. \_\_\_\_\_ the water cold?
28. \_\_\_\_\_ the deodorant in the bathroom?
29. \_\_\_\_\_ Linda a teller at the bank?
30. \_\_\_\_\_ the parking lot full?
31. \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions in the plastic bag?
32. \_\_\_\_\_ the marker yellow?



# 7.

## Exceptional Uses with the Verb To Be

The following are common expressions that use the verb **to be**.

to be cold	to be hungry	to be twenty-five years old
to be hot	to be thirsty	to be scared/afraid
to be right	to be wrong	to be ashamed

### EXERCISE

#### 7.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ because	_____ daughter	_____ race
_____ snowball	_____ birthday	_____ son
_____ mother	_____ breakfast	_____ size
_____ behavior	_____ thunder	_____ guest
_____ spider	_____ please	_____ last
_____ lightning	_____ father	_____ dark
_____ all the time	_____ this morning	

Rewrite the following sentences using the correct form of the verb **to be**. Use the information in parentheses at the end of each sentence to help you determine the correct tense and to know whether the sentence is affirmative or negative.

1. My daughter (to be) afraid of the dark. (present tense, affirmative)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. (To be) Jason right? (present tense, affirmative)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. She (to be) hungry for breakfast this morning. (past tense, negative)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Please open the windows. I (to be) very hot. (present tense, affirmative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I (to be) ashamed of the size of my shoes. (present tense, negative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Cathy (to be) thirty-three years old on her last birthday. (past tense, affirmative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. We (to be) very thirsty after the race. (past tense, affirmative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. You (to be) wrong again. (present tense, affirmative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. I (to be) right all the time. (present tense, negative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. (To be) you scared of thunder? (present tense, affirmative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. He (to be) afraid of the lightning. (past tense, negative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. I (to be) cold this morning. (past tense, affirmative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. (To be) the guests hungry? (present tense, affirmative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. My mother and father (to be) ashamed of my behavior. (past tense, affirmative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. (To be) your son scared of spiders? (present tense, affirmative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. I (to be) eighteen years old. (present tense, negative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
17. Bill is happy because he (to be) right. (present tense, affirmative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
18. I (to be) cold because of the snowballs in my pocket. (present tense, affirmative)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

\_\_\_\_\_ needle      \_\_\_\_\_ shark      \_\_\_\_\_ summer  
 \_\_\_\_\_ never      \_\_\_\_\_ jellyfish      \_\_\_\_\_ usually  
 \_\_\_\_\_ crow      \_\_\_\_\_ frequently

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verb **to be**.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ ashamed of you. (past tense, negative)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ they cold at the beach? (past tense, affirmative)
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ right. (present tense, negative)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ wrong. (past tense, affirmative)
5. Sharon \_\_\_\_\_ twenty-two years old today. (present tense, affirmative)
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ hot last summer. (past tense, affirmative)
7. Mark \_\_\_\_\_ afraid of needles. (present tense, negative)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ hungry all the time. (present tense, affirmative)
9. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ thirsty. (present tense, negative)
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ wrong. (present tense, affirmative)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ she right? (past tense, affirmative)
12. It \_\_\_\_\_ cold in Canada in the winter. (present tense, affirmative)
13. \_\_\_\_\_ you scared of sharks? (present tense, affirmative)
14. \_\_\_\_\_ it hot in your class yesterday? (past tense, affirmative)
15. \_\_\_\_\_ it cold outside? (past tense, affirmative)
16. They \_\_\_\_\_ wrong. (past tense, negative)
17. She \_\_\_\_\_ ashamed of her son. (present tense, negative)
18. \_\_\_\_\_ you cold? (past tense, affirmative)
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ twenty-two years old. (past tense, negative)
20. They \_\_\_\_\_ ashamed of her. (present tense, negative)
21. Marcel \_\_\_\_\_ right. (present tense, affirmative)
22. \_\_\_\_\_ Ben thirsty? (past tense, affirmative)
23. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ hungry. (present tense, negative)
24. I \_\_\_\_\_ scared of jellyfish. (present tense, affirmative)
25. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ thirsty. (present tense, affirmative)
26. \_\_\_\_\_ they ashamed of me? (past tense, affirmative)

- 27. It \_\_\_\_\_ afraid of you. (past tense, negative)
  - 28. Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ usually right. (present tense, affirmative)
  - 29. He \_\_\_\_\_ scared of crows. (present tense, negative)
  - 30. It \_\_\_\_\_ cold downstairs. (past tense, affirmative)
  - 31. She \_\_\_\_\_ frequently wrong. (present tense, affirmative)
  - 32. \_\_\_\_\_ Peter hungry? (present tense, affirmative)
  - 33. I \_\_\_\_\_ afraid of the frog. (past tense, negative)
  - 34. We \_\_\_\_\_ very hungry. (present tense, affirmative)
-

# Adjectives

Adjectives are used to describe nouns. They are placed before the noun.

a <i>little</i> dog	a <i>clean</i> house	a <i>nice</i> neighbor	a <i>good</i> friend
a <i>pink</i> flower	a <i>busy</i> man	a <i>good</i> recipe	a <i>blue</i> bucket

Adjectives never take -s even if the noun is plural.

<i>brown</i> cows	<i>big</i> snowflakes	<i>expensive</i> cars	<i>clean</i> floors
<i>young</i> girls	<i>pretty</i> ribbons	<i>dirty</i> shoes	<i>soft</i> pillows

## EXERCISE

### 8.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ hard	_____ to drink	_____ to see
_____ little	_____ to want	_____ to look
_____ test	_____ leather	_____ windy
_____ cute	_____ hairy	_____ beautiful
_____ prune	_____ for sale	_____ country
_____ handsome		

Rewrite the following sentences, and include the adjective(s) in the correct place in each sentence.

1. The house is for sale. (cute, little) \_\_\_\_\_
2. It is a knife. (very, sharp) \_\_\_\_\_
3. He is a man. (tall, handsome) \_\_\_\_\_
4. It was a day yesterday. (cold, windy) \_\_\_\_\_
5. I want a jacket. (black, leather) \_\_\_\_\_
6. They drink juice every morning. (prune) \_\_\_\_\_
7. The bug is in my shoe. (big, green) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Elizabeth is a teacher. (French) \_\_\_\_\_

9. The spider is in the kitchen. (ugly, hairy) \_\_\_\_\_
10. Canada is a country. (big, beautiful) \_\_\_\_\_
11. The test was hard. (English) \_\_\_\_\_
12. He was a policeman. (nice) \_\_\_\_\_
13. Look at the snow. (beautiful, white) \_\_\_\_\_
14. The frog is in the pond. (little, green) \_\_\_\_\_
15. It was a whale. (huge) \_\_\_\_\_

# EXERCISE

## 8.2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to make	_____ to wear	_____ to love
_____ to hate	_____ to need	_____ to draw
_____ to like	_____ to watch	
_____ pie	_____ right	_____ rhubarb
_____ silver	_____ cake	_____ Mexican
_____ star	_____ BBQ	_____ picture
_____ watch	_____ knee	_____ identical
_____ junk	_____ wealthy	_____ strawberry
_____ sore	_____ dessert	_____ yogurt
_____ food	_____ swollen	_____ round
_____ balloon	_____ left	_____ chocolate

Rewrite the following sentences and include the adjective(s) in the correct place in the sentence.

1. It was a winter. (long, hard) \_\_\_\_\_
2. I need a watch. (new, silver) \_\_\_\_\_
3. My hand is sore. (right) \_\_\_\_\_
4. I want the balloons. (round) \_\_\_\_\_
5. We like to watch movies. (old) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Look at the stars in the sky. (bright) \_\_\_\_\_
7. I like chips. (BBQ) \_\_\_\_\_
8. They want cake for dessert. (chocolate) \_\_\_\_\_

9. I love food. (Mexican) \_\_\_\_\_
  10. He is a lawyer. (wealthy) \_\_\_\_\_
  11. You draw pictures. (funny) \_\_\_\_\_
  12. It was a meeting. (long, boring) \_\_\_\_\_
  13. My knee is swollen. (left) \_\_\_\_\_
  14. The kids like food. (junk) \_\_\_\_\_
  15. We like to make pies. (rhubarb) \_\_\_\_\_
  16. I hate yogurt. (strawberry) \_\_\_\_\_
  17. We wear shoes to school. (white) \_\_\_\_\_
  18. They are twins. (identical) \_\_\_\_\_
-

# To Have: Present Tense

•9•

Use the following to express the present tense of the verb **to have**.

I have	→	I have a red sharpener.
you have	→	You have a beautiful living room.
he has	→	He has a nice wife.
she has	→	She has a blue toothbrush.
it has	→	It has a small baby.
we have	→	We have a swimming pool.
they have	→	They have a new car.

## EXERCISE

9.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ skill	_____ tail	_____ next
_____ bad	_____ lunch	_____ taste
_____ roof	_____ weird	_____ paw
_____ skirt	_____ week	_____ smile
_____ headache	_____ attitude	_____ milk
_____ dandruff	_____ terrible	_____ short
_____ sandwich	_____ sleeping bag	
_____ day off	_____ housekeeper	
_____ eye shadow	_____ peanut butter	

Rewrite the following sentences using **has** or **have** to form the present tense of the verb **to have**.

1. He (have, has) a bad attitude. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The cat (have, has) white paws. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I (have, has) a peanut butter sandwich for lunch today. \_\_\_\_\_



4. Maria (have, has) a red velvet skirt. \_\_\_\_\_
5. We (have, has) a nice landlord. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Jessica (have, has) a terrible headache. \_\_\_\_\_
7. We (have, has) a good housekeeper. \_\_\_\_\_
8. She (have, has) a lot of dandruff. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Tony (have, has) very good skills. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The milk (have, has) a weird taste. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The house (have, has) a green roof. \_\_\_\_\_
12. It (have, has) a short tail. \_\_\_\_\_
13. We (have, has) a day off next week. \_\_\_\_\_
14. I (have, has) a warm sleeping bag. \_\_\_\_\_
15. My sister (have, has) purple eye shadow. \_\_\_\_\_
16. You (have, has) a nice smile. \_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

9.2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ moose	_____ duck	_____ seat
_____ heartburn	_____ helmet	_____ bedroom
_____ nail	_____ area code	_____ cold (n)
_____ education	_____ purse	_____ rocking chair
_____ kitten	_____ sunflower	_____ skate
_____ mailman	_____ boyfriend	_____ girlfriend
_____ same	_____ motorcycle	_____ duckling
_____ banana	_____ shorts	_____ luggage
_____ antlers	_____ puppy	_____ braid
_____ letter	_____ monkey	_____ mirror
_____ parakeet	_____ kettle	_____ clock radio
_____ scary	_____ licorice	_____ skipping rope

Complete the following sentences using **has** or **have** to form the present tense of the verb **to have**.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ heartburn.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ a black helmet.
3. Karina \_\_\_\_\_ long braids.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ rats in the basement.
5. The monkey \_\_\_\_\_ a banana.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ a mirror in my purse.
7. Jay \_\_\_\_\_ a fast motorcycle.
8. My cat \_\_\_\_\_ two orange kittens.
9. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ a boyfriend.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ a clock radio in my bedroom.
11. It \_\_\_\_\_ leather seats.
12. My aunt \_\_\_\_\_ a cold.
13. Naomi \_\_\_\_\_ a skipping rope.
14. Derek and Joe \_\_\_\_\_ black licorice.
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ a white fridge.
16. He \_\_\_\_\_ a bad report card this year.
17. The moose \_\_\_\_\_ big antlers.
18. Billy \_\_\_\_\_ blue shorts.
19. We \_\_\_\_\_ sunflowers in the garden.
20. I \_\_\_\_\_ a new kettle.
21. The mailman \_\_\_\_\_ a letter for you.
22. They \_\_\_\_\_ a new puppy.
23. She \_\_\_\_\_ white skates.
24. You \_\_\_\_\_ long nails.
25. The duck \_\_\_\_\_ seven ducklings.
26. We \_\_\_\_\_ the same area code.
27. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ a new girlfriend.
28. She \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of luggage.
29. He \_\_\_\_\_ a good education.
30. I \_\_\_\_\_ a rocking chair in my living room.
31. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_ a scary movie.
32. Jason \_\_\_\_\_ a blue parakeet.

# 10

## To Have: Present Tense: Negative Form

Place **do not** or **does not** before the verb **to have** to create a negative sentence. It is important to note that **have** is always used in the negative form and never **has**.

I have	→	I do not have	→	I do not have a dishwasher.
you have	→	you do not have	→	You do not have a pool.
he has	→	he does not have	→	He does not have a helmet.
she has	→	she does not have	→	She does not have braids.
it has	→	it does not have	→	It does not have white paws.
we have	→	we do not have	→	We do not have milk.
they have	→	they do not have	→	They do not have a daughter.

The negative form of the present tense of the verb **to have** can also be expressed with the contraction **don't** or **doesn't**.

I do not have	→	I don't have	→	I don't have a headache.
you do not have	→	you don't have	→	You don't have a flashlight.
he does not have	→	he doesn't have	→	He doesn't have a pen.
she does not have	→	she doesn't have	→	She doesn't have a lawyer.
it does not have	→	it doesn't have	→	It doesn't have a tail.
we do not have	→	we don't have	→	We don't have a garage.
they do not have	→	they don't have	→	They don't have a computer.

### EXERCISE

#### 10.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ surprise	_____ fantastic	_____ nose
_____ bangs	_____ customer	_____ about
_____ straight	_____ clown	_____ few
_____ jewelry	_____ antique	_____ flea
_____ screwdriver	_____ brother-in-law	
_____ snowmobile	_____ satellite dish	

Rewrite the following sentences to create the negative form of the verb **to have**. Write the sentence once using **do not** or **does not** and once using the contraction **don't** or **doesn't**.

1. My cat has fleas. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. We have a satellite dish on the roof. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I have a surprise for you. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Jimmy has a fast snowmobile. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. We have many good books about antique jewelry. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. She has a lot of customers. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. My brother-in-law has a screwdriver. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The clown has a big red nose. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. I have long straight hair and bangs. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. She has fantastic news. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### EXERCISE

### 10·2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ beard	_____ job	_____ doll
_____ mean	_____ saddle	_____ treadmill
_____ office	_____ firecracker	_____ bookmark
_____ shower	_____ mouse	_____ nail file
_____ landlady	_____ relative	_____ coat
_____ whisker	_____ backyard	_____ soft

_____ fur	_____ curly	_____ diamond
_____ glass	_____ ham	_____ filing cabinet
_____ horse	_____ pet	_____ dandelion
_____ ghost	_____ trunk	_____ keyboard
_____ cell phone	_____ German shepherd	

Complete the following sentences using the contraction **don't** or **doesn't** to create the negative form of the verb **to have** in the present tense.

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ have curly hair.
2. My aunt \_\_\_\_\_ have a diamond ring.
3. Jennifer \_\_\_\_\_ have a doll.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ have a ham sandwich.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ have a new saddle for my horse.
6. Glenn \_\_\_\_\_ have a boring job.
7. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ have firecrackers.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ have a big back yard.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ have a cell phone.
10. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ have soft fur.
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ have relatives in New York.
12. The mouse \_\_\_\_\_ have long whiskers.
13. Samuel \_\_\_\_\_ have a new keyboard.
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ have three pets.
15. Richard \_\_\_\_\_ have a German shepherd.
16. My car \_\_\_\_\_ have a big trunk.
17. You \_\_\_\_\_ have a vacuum.
18. She \_\_\_\_\_ have a question.
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ have a nail file in my purse.
20. My boss \_\_\_\_\_ have a filing cabinet.
21. We \_\_\_\_\_ have a mean landlady.
22. Derrick \_\_\_\_\_ have a beard.
23. She \_\_\_\_\_ have a bookmark for the book.
24. They \_\_\_\_\_ have a shower in the bathroom.
25. He \_\_\_\_\_ have a cold.
26. They \_\_\_\_\_ have a wealthy uncle.
27. I \_\_\_\_\_ have a fur coat.

28. We \_\_\_\_\_ have many dandelions in the yard.
  29. You \_\_\_\_\_ have a treadmill in the basement.
  30. The teachers \_\_\_\_\_ have a meeting today.
  31. I \_\_\_\_\_ have a glass of red wine.
  32. We \_\_\_\_\_ have a ghost in the attic.
  33. Jason \_\_\_\_\_ have a car.
  34. Sharon \_\_\_\_\_ have a toothbrush.
-

# 11

## To Have: Present Tense: Question Form

Place **do** or **does** before the subject to create questions with the verb **to have**. As with the negative form, **have** is used for all persons and never **has**.

I have	→	do I have	→	Do I have good skills for the job?
you have	→	do you have	→	Do you have a headache?
he has	→	does he have	→	Does he have a good report card?
she has	→	does she have	→	Does she have a red binder?
it has	→	does it have	→	Does it have a long tail?
we have	→	do we have	→	Do we have a meeting?
they have	→	do they have	→	Do they have relatives in Montreal?

### EXERCISE

#### 11.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ scarf	_____ project	_____ flip-flops
_____ dove	_____ meat loaf	_____ important
_____ lease	_____ pager	_____ everything
_____ rights	_____ same	_____ appointment
_____ tight	_____ deadline	_____ celebration
_____ until	_____ wing	_____ Thanksgiving
_____ Christmas Eve	_____ phone number	

Rewrite the following sentences to create questions by placing **do** or **does** before the subject. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

1. You have a pink eraser. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He has my phone number. \_\_\_\_\_
3. They have everything they need. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We have the same scarf. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I have rights. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Marissa has green flip-flops. \_\_\_\_\_
7. You have a huge turkey for Thanksgiving. \_\_\_\_\_
8. They have a lease until next year. \_\_\_\_\_
9. It has a funny taste. \_\_\_\_\_
10. You have two important appointments today. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. The dove has white wings. \_\_\_\_\_
12. We have a day off next week. \_\_\_\_\_
13. David has a pager. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Juanita has a good recipe for meat loaf. \_\_\_\_\_
15. We have a tight deadline for the project. \_\_\_\_\_
16. They have a big celebration on Christmas Eve. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

11·2

*Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.*

_____ mud	_____ receipt	_____ cousin
_____ tire	_____ noodle	_____ bathrobe
_____ gold	_____ tie	_____ ladybug
_____ claw	_____ show	_____ necklace
_____ glasses	_____ time	_____ bib
_____ manager	_____ dictionary	_____ shirt
_____ leg	_____ tooth	_____ mattress
_____ flat	_____ ant	_____ binoculars
_____ wrong	_____ bruise	_____ gym
_____ Germany	_____ eye	_____ beaver
_____ map	_____ poodle	_____ silk
_____ better	_____ membership	_____ polka dot
_____ marshmallow	_____ fax machine	_____ scar
_____ e-mail address		



Complete the following questions with **do** or **does** to create the question form in the present tense with the verb **to have**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I have lipstick on my tooth?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you have a new mattress?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Mike have a black tie?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the kids have a bag of marshmallows?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ he have the wrong answer?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ I have a bruise on my arm?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ he have a membership for the gym?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ we have binoculars for the show?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ the soup have a lot of noodles?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ it have green eyes?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ you have a better map of the city?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ they have a poodle?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Carlos have my e-mail address?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ we have winter tires?
15. \_\_\_\_\_ the horse have a saddle?
16. \_\_\_\_\_ it have pink polka dots?
17. \_\_\_\_\_ she have a silk bathrobe?
18. \_\_\_\_\_ the beaver have a flat tail?
19. \_\_\_\_\_ I have a scar on my leg?
20. \_\_\_\_\_ we have a new manager today?
21. \_\_\_\_\_ she have a cousin in Germany?
22. \_\_\_\_\_ you have the receipt in the bag?
23. \_\_\_\_\_ Shaun have new glasses?
24. \_\_\_\_\_ I have a ladybug on my shirt?
25. \_\_\_\_\_ Samantha have a gold necklace?
26. \_\_\_\_\_ we have ants in the basement?
27. \_\_\_\_\_ I have mud on my shoes?
28. \_\_\_\_\_ you have a dictionary?
29. \_\_\_\_\_ they have a fax machine?
30. \_\_\_\_\_ you have a bib for the baby?
31. \_\_\_\_\_ I have the right time?
32. \_\_\_\_\_ the cat have sharp claws?

# The Simple Present Tense

12

The simple present tense is used when stating general facts or true statements that have no time. Add **-s** to the verb for **he**, **she**, and **it**.

I need	→	I need a new computer.
you need	→	You need a good lawyer.
he needs	→	He needs a roommate.
she needs	→	She needs a blanket.
it needs	→	It needs a lot of work.
we need	→	We need a flashlight.
they need	→	They need a new fridge.

Add **-es** to verbs when using **he**, **she**, and **it** if the verb:

ends with **z, s, x, ss, ch, or sh**

I wash the car.  
You wash the car.  
He washes the car.  
She washes the car.  
It washes the car.  
We wash the car.  
They wash the car.

ends with **o**

I go to school.  
You go to school.  
He goes to school.  
She goes to school.  
It goes to school.  
We go to school.  
They go to school.

ends with **y** preceded by a consonant—change the **y** to **i** before adding **-es**

I try very hard.  
You try very hard.  
He tries very hard.  
She tries very hard.  
It tries very hard.  
We try very hard.  
They try very hard.

## EXERCISE

### 12.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to amaze	_____ to help	_____ to blush
_____ to cry	_____ to see	_____ to smoke
_____ to guard	_____ to kiss	_____ to flush
_____ to jump	_____ to go	_____ to scratch

_____ village	_____ American	_____ king
_____ toilet	_____ kingdom	_____ every
_____ knight	_____ castle	_____ caramel
_____ cigarette	_____ apple	_____ people

*Rewrite the following sentences with the correct form of the simple present tense using the verb in parentheses.*

1. He (to smoke) American cigarettes. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Karen (to blush) when she (to see) that boy. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I (to love) caramel apple cake. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He (to cry) like a baby. \_\_\_\_\_
5. It (to amaze) me. \_\_\_\_\_
6. It (to jump) very high. \_\_\_\_\_
7. He (to kiss) all the girls in school. \_\_\_\_\_
8. My cats (to scratch) the furniture. \_\_\_\_\_
9. They (to help) many people in the village. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The knights (to guard) the king and castle in the kingdom. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. He never (to flush) the toilet. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### EXERCISE

### 12·2

*Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.*

_____ to crush	_____ to make	_____ to follow
_____ to spoil	_____ to push	_____ to whisper
_____ to explain	_____ to drive	_____ to carry
_____ to manage	_____ to melt	_____ to owe
_____ to dream	_____ to buy	_____ to earn
_____ to own	_____ to eat	_____ to obey
_____ to do	_____ to fear	
_____ paramedic	_____ patient	_____ spring
_____ lemon	_____ rule	_____ local

_____ money	_____ cottage	_____ everywhere
_____ stretcher	_____ tea	_____ Laundromat
_____ carriage	_____ laundry	_____ housework
_____ perfume	_____ child	_____ restaurant
_____ raw	_____ onion	_____ waterfalls
_____ bank	_____ grape	_____ nothing

*Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the simple present tense using the verb in parentheses.*

1. My teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (to explain) everything.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to whisper) in class.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to crush) grapes to make wine.
4. Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) a lot of perfume.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) the housework for my mother.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to earn) a lot of money.
7. Linda \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) downtown.
8. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ (to manage) a restaurant.
9. The paramedics \_\_\_\_\_ (to carry) the patient on a stretcher.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to owe) me money.
11. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ (to eat) raw onions.
12. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to fear) nothing.
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to follow) me everywhere.
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) in the local bank.
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to drink) tea with lemon.
16. Jessica \_\_\_\_\_ (to push) the baby in a carriage.
17. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to spoil) his child.
18. Connie \_\_\_\_\_ (to dream) about waterfalls.
19. Leo \_\_\_\_\_ (to drive) to work.
20. My husband \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) the laundry.
21. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the Laundromat every week.
22. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to own) a cottage in the country.
23. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ (to obey) the rules in class.
24. The snow \_\_\_\_\_ (to melt) in the spring.

# 13.

## The Simple Present Tense: Negative Form

Place **do not** or **does not** before the verb to create the negative form of the simple present tense. The simple form of the verb is always used. Never add **-s** to **he**, **she**, and **it** in the negative form of the simple present tense.

I wear	→	I do not wear	→	I do not wear orange.
you wear	→	you do not wear	→	You do not wear perfume.
he wears	→	he does not wear	→	He does not wear diapers.
she wears	→	she does not wear	→	She does not wear a watch.
it wears	→	it does not wear	→	It does not wear shoes.
we wear	→	we do not wear	→	We do not wear slippers.
they wear	→	they do not wear	→	They do not wear nail polish.

The negative form of the simple present tense can also be expressed with the contraction **don't** or **doesn't**.

I do not drink	→	I don't drink	→	I don't drink apple juice.
you do not drink	→	you don't drink	→	You don't drink wine.
he does not drink	→	he doesn't drink	→	He doesn't drink lemon juice.
she does not drink	→	she doesn't drink	→	She doesn't drink milk.
it does not drink	→	it doesn't drink	→	It doesn't drink water.
we do not drink	→	we don't drink	→	We don't drink or smoke.
they do not drink	→	they don't drink	→	They don't drink and drive.

### EXERCISE

#### 13.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to sell	_____ to trust	_____ to snore
_____ to yell	_____ to dislike	_____ to swear
_____ to collect	_____ to believe	
_____ meat	_____ fish	_____ coin
_____ giant	_____ several	_____ foreign
_____ language	_____ sewing machine	

Rewrite the following sentences to express the negative form of the simple present tense. Write the sentence once using **do not** or **does not** and once using the contraction **don't** or **doesn't**.

1. My husband snores every night. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I believe your story about the giant monkeys. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Nancy and Yvan collect coins. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. She speaks several foreign languages. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. It dislikes fish. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Ron swears and yells in class. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Sara sells sewing machines. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. I trust you. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. We eat meat. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

13·2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to bother	_____ to study	_____ to iron
_____ to gossip	_____ to travel	_____ to deserve
_____ to live	_____ to listen	_____ to sneeze
_____ to smell	_____ to cook	_____ to forgive
_____ to learn	_____ to cough	_____ to feed
_____ to know	_____ to laugh	_____ to write
_____ to hurt	_____ to belong	
_____ stray	_____ office	_____ well
_____ ponytail	_____ coffee	_____ pancake

\_\_\_\_\_ hard      \_\_\_\_\_ clothes      \_\_\_\_\_ cotton candy  
\_\_\_\_\_ towel      \_\_\_\_\_ alone      \_\_\_\_\_ cockroach

Complete the following sentences using the contraction **don't** or **doesn't** to create the negative form of the simple present tense.

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ work well.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ feed the stray cats.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ dream a lot.
4. Mark \_\_\_\_\_ want pancakes for breakfast.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ iron my clothes.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ bother me.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ write to Bob.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ cook every night.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ listen to me.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ travel alone.
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ know you.
12. It \_\_\_\_\_ hurt.
13. You \_\_\_\_\_ deserve that.
14. They \_\_\_\_\_ like cockroaches.
15. Roger \_\_\_\_\_ want cotton candy.
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ owe you money.
17. She \_\_\_\_\_ sneeze all the time.
18. You \_\_\_\_\_ drink coffee.
19. It \_\_\_\_\_ smell good.
20. He \_\_\_\_\_ cough at night.
21. My dog \_\_\_\_\_ snore.
22. You \_\_\_\_\_ laugh a lot.
23. He \_\_\_\_\_ study very hard.
24. Betty \_\_\_\_\_ gossip in the office.
25. I \_\_\_\_\_ forgive you.
26. They \_\_\_\_\_ learn a lot in class.
27. Glenn \_\_\_\_\_ live here.
28. It \_\_\_\_\_ belong to you.
29. I \_\_\_\_\_ need a towel.
30. Latonya \_\_\_\_\_ want a ponytail in her hair.

# The Simple Present Tense: Question Form

•14•

Place **do** or **does** before the subject to create questions in the simple present tense. The simple form of the verb is used when creating questions in the simple present tense.

I dream	→	do I dream	→	Do I dream a lot?
you work	→	do you work	→	Do you work well?
he sees	→	does he see	→	Does he see the clock?
she wears	→	does she wear	→	Does she wear flip-flops?
it hates	→	does it hate	→	Does it hate milk?
we want	→	do we want	→	Do we want a dog?
they own	→	do they own	→	Do they own the house?

## EXERCISE

14.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to touch	_____ to read	_____ to cost
_____ to scream	_____ to boil	_____ to play
_____ to skate	_____ to put	
_____ mortgage	_____ train	_____ fox
_____ on time	_____ soldier	_____ horror
_____ afternoon	_____ dough	_____ woods
_____ pepper	_____ crown	_____ night
_____ newspaper	_____ hobby	_____ salt
_____ everything		

Rewrite the following sentences to create the question form of the simple present tense. Place **do** or **does** before the subject and use the simple form of the verb. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

1. She skates in the morning. \_\_\_\_\_
2. They boil the vegetables. \_\_\_\_\_



3. He sleeps in the afternoon. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The boys play chess at night. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You pay the mortgage on time. \_\_\_\_\_
6. She reads the English newspaper. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They drive to work together. \_\_\_\_\_
8. It costs \$20 to travel by train to the city. \_\_\_\_\_
9. She screams when she watches horror movies. \_\_\_\_\_
10. She wants a new hobby. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The king wears a red velvet crown. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Bobby plays with toy soldiers. \_\_\_\_\_
13. You put salt and pepper in the dough. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Jackie touches everything in my office. \_\_\_\_\_
15. You see the fox in the woods. \_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

14.2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to agree	_____ to rent	_____ to dye
_____ to annoy	_____ to fish	_____ to chase
_____ to increase	_____ to feel	_____ to weigh
_____ to disturb	_____ to walk	_____ to snow
_____ to interest	_____ to mix	_____ to park
_____ to participate		
_____ credit card	_____ children	_____ smoke
_____ piggy bank	_____ facecloth	_____ truth
_____ cigar	_____ change	_____ pea
_____ lobster	_____ worm	_____ pound
_____ house	_____ coupon	_____ glove
_____ noise	_____ sick	_____ mushroom
_____ driveway	_____ minimum wage	

Complete the following sentences using **do** or **does** to create questions in the simple present tense.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he annoy you?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you pay with your credit card?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ it snow in your country?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you need change?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ we agree?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the minimum wage increase every year?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you need a facecloth?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ he know the truth?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you see the smoke?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Chris and Jim rent a house?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Joan have black gloves?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ you feel sick?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ he park in the driveway?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ it interest you?
15. \_\_\_\_\_ they want the coupons?
16. \_\_\_\_\_ she mix the eggs with the milk?
17. \_\_\_\_\_ the noise disturb you?
18. \_\_\_\_\_ the children like peas?
19. \_\_\_\_\_ they walk to school?
20. \_\_\_\_\_ your dog chase cats?
21. \_\_\_\_\_ it weigh twenty pounds?
22. \_\_\_\_\_ you eat lobster?
23. \_\_\_\_\_ she have a piggy bank?
24. \_\_\_\_\_ you fish with worms?
25. \_\_\_\_\_ Jerry smoke cigars?
26. \_\_\_\_\_ you dye your hair?
27. \_\_\_\_\_ they like mushrooms?
28. \_\_\_\_\_ Leslie participate at school?

# •15•

## Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives are used to show ownership or possession of someone or something. They are placed before the noun.

I	→	my	→	I drink my coffee.
you	→	your	→	You drive your car.
he	→	his	→	He needs his screwdriver.
she	→	her	→	She wears her slippers.
it	→	its	→	It chases its tail.
we	→	our	→	We want our money.
they	→	their	→	They help their kids.

### EXERCISE

#### 15.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to dress	_____ to burn	_____ to take
_____ to open	_____ to visit	_____ to wash
_____ to keep	_____ to bite	_____ to hide
_____ to lick	_____ to wipe	_____ to forget
_____ master	_____ sleeve	_____ mail
_____ sponge	_____ sailor	_____ stair
_____ under	_____ jewel	_____ carpet
_____ homework	_____ apartment	
_____ submarine		

Rewrite the following sentences by choosing the correct possessive adjective indicated in parentheses that refers back to the subject pronoun.

1. She visits (their, her) relatives every summer. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. We hide (our, your) money under the carpet in the master bedroom. \_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. They keep (his, their) jewels in a jewelry box. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I wash (your, my) stairs with a sponge. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He passes all (our, his) exams. \_\_\_\_\_
6. She dresses (her, his) dolls in pink. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I open (my, your) mail after breakfast. \_\_\_\_\_
8. He bites (my, his) nails. \_\_\_\_\_
9. We rent (my, our) apartment. \_\_\_\_\_
10. It licks (its, their) paws. \_\_\_\_\_
11. I burn (your, my) marshmallows. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Jeff takes (his, our) pills in the morning. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The boys forget (my, their) homework every day. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. He wipes (his, her) nose on (my, his) sleeve. \_\_\_\_\_
15. She dyes (her, your) hair. \_\_\_\_\_
16. The sailors believe (their, my) new submarine is better. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

15·2

*Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.*

_____ to ride	_____ to curl	_____ to lace
_____ to fry	_____ to leave	_____ to give
_____ to sail	_____ to argue	_____ to protect
_____ to sell	_____ to cut	_____ to use
_____ to fly	_____ to hang	_____ to demand
_____ to greet		
_____ world	_____ day care	_____ head
_____ boat	_____ footprint	_____ skate
_____ sand	_____ fireman	_____ lawn mower
_____ market	_____ kite	_____ freedom
_____ around	_____ week	_____ curling iron

_____ water	_____ skim	_____ sunglasses
_____ bike	_____ diary	_____ arena
_____ field	_____ boot	_____ fireplace

*Complete the sentences using the correct possessive adjective according to the subject.*

1. They sail \_\_\_\_\_ boat around the world.
2. She fries \_\_\_\_\_ eggs in butter.
3. We give \_\_\_\_\_ old clothes to Peter.
4. I ride \_\_\_\_\_ bike to school.
5. She curls \_\_\_\_\_ hair with a curling iron.
6. You need \_\_\_\_\_ dark sunglasses.
7. I lace \_\_\_\_\_ skates at the arena.
8. It drinks \_\_\_\_\_ water.
9. We sell \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables at the market.
10. The fireman wears \_\_\_\_\_ black boots.
11. The twins love and protect \_\_\_\_\_ brother.
12. I greet \_\_\_\_\_ guests.
13. They argue with \_\_\_\_\_ neighbors.
14. He needs \_\_\_\_\_ lawyer.
15. We demand \_\_\_\_\_ rights.
16. He uses \_\_\_\_\_ lawn mower to cut the grass.
17. I scratch \_\_\_\_\_ head.
18. She hangs \_\_\_\_\_ clothes on the clothesline.
19. They clean \_\_\_\_\_ fireplace every week.
20. I drink \_\_\_\_\_ tea with skim milk.
21. Laura loves \_\_\_\_\_ husband.
22. You want \_\_\_\_\_ freedom.
23. We leave \_\_\_\_\_ kids at the day care.
24. She writes in \_\_\_\_\_ diary.
25. He flies \_\_\_\_\_ kite in the field.
26. I see \_\_\_\_\_ footprints in the sand.

# The Simple Past Tense

•16•

The simple past is used to describe an action that happened in the recent past. Follow these rules to create the simple past tense with regular verbs.

**Add -ed to the simple form of the verb.**

*to visit*

I visited  
you visited  
he visited  
she visited  
it visited  
we visited  
they visited

**Add only -d if the verb ends with e.**

*to believe*

I believed  
you believed  
he believed  
she believed  
it believed  
we believed  
they believed

**Delete y and add -ied to the simple form of the verb if the verb ends in y preceded by a consonant.**

*to cry*

I cried  
you cried  
he cried  
she cried  
it cried  
we cried  
they cried

**When -ed is added to verbs that end in d, pronounce the last syllable separately.**

*to need*

I need-ed  
you need-ed  
he need-ed  
she need-ed  
it need-ed  
we need-ed  
they need-ed

**When -ed is added to verbs that end in t, pronounce the last syllable separately.**

*to want*

I want-ed  
you want-ed  
he want-ed  
she want-ed  
it want-ed  
we want-ed  
they want-ed

**The ending of all other regular verbs is pronounced as one syllable when -ed is added.**

*to open*

I opened  
you opened  
he opened  
she opened  
it opened  
we opened  
they opened

## EXERCISE

16.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

\_\_\_\_\_ to answer    \_\_\_\_\_ to reward    \_\_\_\_\_ to try  
\_\_\_\_\_ to increase    \_\_\_\_\_ to notice    \_\_\_\_\_ to lie

_____ to share	_____ to land	_____ to sign
_____ to kill	_____ to dry	_____ to challenge
_____ hair dryer	_____ ditch	_____ age
_____ upside down	_____ inside out	_____ sweater
_____ snack	_____ another	_____ toad
_____ lease	_____ eel	_____ building

Rewrite the following sentences in the simple past tense by adding **-ed** or **-ied** to the simple form of the verb in parentheses.

1. I (to use) my hair dryer to dry my hair. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We (to try) a new recipe last night. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Thomas (to answer) the phone. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I (to notice) that your sweater was inside out. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The car (to land) upside down in the ditch. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. She (to share) her snack with her friends at school yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The minimum wage (to increase) last year. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Suzanne (to lie) about her age. \_\_\_\_\_
9. My company (to sign) the lease for our building for another three years. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. The teacher (to challenge) her students and (to reward) them for their hard work. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. The eel (to kill) the toad. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### EXERCISE

### 16.2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to destroy	_____ to please	_____ to tidy
_____ to describe	_____ to expect	_____ to decide

_____ to rain	_____ to serve	_____ to obtain
_____ to knock	_____ to deny	_____ to prove
_____ to borrow	_____ to accept	_____ to join
_____ to avoid	_____ to marry	_____ to paint
_____ to move	_____ to arrest	
_____ in-line skates	_____ in detail	_____ door
_____ contract	_____ someone	_____ makeup
_____ lawn	_____ weekend	_____ collision
_____ accident	_____ terms	_____ doctor
_____ everybody	_____ audience	_____ alert
_____ innocent	_____ conditions	_____ appetizer
_____ plain	_____ passport	_____ singer
_____ army	_____ court	_____ police

*Complete the sentences using the simple past tense by adding **-ed** or **-ied** to the simple form of these regular verbs.*

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to accept) the terms and conditions of the contract.
2. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (to join) the army.
3. My neighbors \_\_\_\_\_ (to move) to Vancouver.
4. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (to knock) on the door.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to describe) the accident in detail.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to prove) that I was innocent in court.
7. The man \_\_\_\_\_ (to deny) everything.
8. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ (to borrow) my in-line skates.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to watch) the kids in the pool.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to use) my makeup.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to tidy) the house for my mother.
12. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to rain) all day.
13. My husband \_\_\_\_\_ (to paint) the bathroom on the weekend.
14. I was alert and I \_\_\_\_\_ (to avoid) the collision.
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to push) the baby in the carriage.
16. My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ (to marry) a doctor.
17. The singer \_\_\_\_\_ (to please) the audience.
18. Your dog \_\_\_\_\_ (to destroy) my lawn.



19. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to serve) appetizers to our guests.
  20. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (to obtain) his passport.
  21. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (to arrest) everybody.
  22. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to order) a plain pizza last night.
  23. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to decide) to learn English.
  24. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to expect) to see you there.
-

# The Simple Past Tense with Irregular Verbs: 1

•17•

Some verbs do not use the *-ed* ending to express the past tense. These are irregular verbs, and they have unique past tense forms. They have the same form for all persons in the past tense, and they must be memorized.

to hide (hid)	to drink (drank)	to wear (wore)	to go (went)
I hid	I drank	I wore	I went
you hid	you drank	you wore	you went
he hid	he drank	he wore	he went
she hid	she drank	she wore	she went
it hid	it drank	it wore	it went
we hid	we drank	we wore	we went
they hid	they drank	they wore	they went

## EXERCISE

17.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following irregular verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to feel	→ felt	_____ to do	→ did
_____ to bite	→ bit	_____ to find	→ found
_____ to blow	→ blew	_____ to fall	→ fell
_____ to shake	→ shook	_____ to cut	→ cut
_____ to tear	→ tore	_____ to break	→ broke
_____ to slide	→ slid	_____ to buy	→ bought
_____ to spend	→ spent	_____ to take	→ took
_____ to teach	→ taught		
_____ honeymoon	_____ dishes	_____ when	
_____ earthquake	_____ saw	_____ pants	
_____ grandparent	_____ cup	_____ math	
_____ toboggan	_____ overseas	_____ after	

\_\_\_\_\_ Ireland      \_\_\_\_\_ down      \_\_\_\_\_ gift  
 \_\_\_\_\_ finger      \_\_\_\_\_ favorite      \_\_\_\_\_ ankle  
 \_\_\_\_\_ mountain      \_\_\_\_\_ high school

*Rewrite the following sentences in the simple past tense using the irregular past tense form of the verb in parentheses.*

1. She (to blow) on her soup because it was hot. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. The house (to shake) a lot during the earthquake. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. They (to take) the plane and (to spend) their honeymoon overseas. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. I always (to feel) sick when I was pregnant. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He (to tear) his pants when he (to fall). \_\_\_\_\_
6. We (to buy) a nice gift for our grandparents in Ireland. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
7. The kids (to slide) down the mountain on their new toboggan. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
8. I (to do) the dishes after supper. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I (to cut) my finger on the sharp saw. \_\_\_\_\_
10. You (to break) my favorite cup. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Your dog (to bite) my ankle. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Karen (to find) a purse at the beach. \_\_\_\_\_
13. I (to teach) math at the high school last year. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

#### EXERCISE

### 17·2

*Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following irregular verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.*

_____ to speak	→ spoke	_____ to draw	→ drew
_____ to hold	→ held	_____ to leave	→ left
_____ to pay	→ paid	_____ to swear	→ swore
_____ to steal	→ stole	_____ to sit	→ sat

_____ to hang	→	hung	_____ to hear	→	heard
_____ to shoot	→	shot	_____ to see	→	saw
_____ to begin	→	began	_____ to give	→	gave
_____ to dig	→	dug			

_____ niece	_____ plastic	_____ midnight
_____ front	_____ broom	_____ party
_____ store	_____ great	_____ stop sign
_____ whistle	_____ swing	_____ shoplifter
_____ thing	_____ speech	_____ crossing guard
_____ pantry	_____ calculator	_____ pink flamingo
_____ bored	_____ problem	_____ nephew
_____ witch	_____ tunnel	_____ underground

Complete the following sentences in the simple past tense using the irregular past tense form of the verb indicated in parentheses.

1. The teachers \_\_\_\_\_ (to speak) about the computer problems in detail.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to begin) my homework after school.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to give) money to his niece and nephew for their birthdays.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to hang) the whistle around her neck.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) the shoplifter in the store.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to sit) on the swings and talked about many things.
7. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (to steal) my calculator and pencils at school.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to pay) a lot of money for the plastic pink flamingos on my front lawn.
9. Cheyenne \_\_\_\_\_ (to draw) a nice picture of a witch on a broom.
10. David \_\_\_\_\_ (to swear) in class today.
11. The workers \_\_\_\_\_ (to dig) a big underground tunnel.
12. The crossing guard \_\_\_\_\_ (to hold) the stop sign in her left hand.
13. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (to shoot) the man in the leg.
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to hear) your speech last night, and it was great.
15. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to leave) the party at midnight because they were bored.
16. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) a mouse in the pantry last night.

# 18.

## The Simple Past Tense with Irregular Verbs: 2

Some verbs do not use the *-ed* ending to express the past tense. These are irregular verbs, and they have unique past tense forms. They have the same form for all persons in the past tense, and they must be memorized.

### EXERCISE

#### 18.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following irregular verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to lend	→	lent	_____ to freeze	→	froze
_____ to have	→	had	_____ to catch	→	caught
_____ to drive	→	drove	_____ to beat	→	beat
_____ to come	→	came	_____ to ride	→	rode
_____ to wake	→	woke	_____ to bend	→	bent
_____ to build	→	built	_____ to sleep	→	slept
_____ to forget	→	forgot			
_____ to understand	→	understood			
_____ to withdraw	→	withdrew			
_____ bacon	_____ cheese	_____ enough			
_____ stamp	_____ bullfrog	_____ tadpole			
_____ rifle	_____ hanger	_____ envelope			
_____ sheep	_____ hunter	_____ post office			
_____ hay	_____ lamb	_____ sand castle			
_____ first	_____ bagel	_____ warehouse			
_____ lunch	_____ month	_____ inventory			
_____ barn	_____ whole	_____ lettuce			

*Rewrite the following sentences in the simple past tense using the irregular past tense form of the verb in parentheses.*

1. We (to withdraw) enough money for the whole month. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I (to catch) a bullfrog and four tadpoles in the pond. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Salina (to ride) a horse for the first time yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Robert, Claire, and Daniel (to build) a huge sand castle on the beach. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Brandon (to bend) the hanger to open the car door. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I (to drive) to the post office to buy some stamps and envelopes. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The hunter (to forget) his rifle in the woods. \_\_\_\_\_
8. You (to wake) your grandmother when you knocked on the window. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The sheep and lamb (to sleep) on the hay in the barn. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. I (to have) a bagel with bacon, tomato, cheese, and lettuce for lunch. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Camilie (to understand) what the teacher taught in class today. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. My mother (to freeze) the vegetables for the winter. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Dimitri (to lend) the shovel to his neighbor. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The red team (to beat) the blue team. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Laurent (to come) to help us with the inventory in the warehouse. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following irregular verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to shut	→ shut	_____ to keep	→ kept
_____ to bring	→ brought	_____ to rise	→ rose
_____ to win	→ won	_____ to mean	→ meant
_____ to send	→ sent	_____ to hurt	→ hurt
_____ to choose	→ chose	_____ to put	→ put
_____ to grow	→ grew	_____ to lose	→ lost
_____ to cost	→ cost	_____ to think	→ thought
_____ to forgive	→ forgave		
_____ package	_____ bride	_____ nail	
_____ cookie	_____ gardener	_____ screw	
_____ early	_____ hearing aid	_____ even though	
_____ toe	_____ deaf	_____ gift certificate	
_____ cauliflower	_____ hand	_____ weed	
_____ gorgeous	_____ airmail	_____ as	
_____ joke	_____ umbrella	_____ groom	
_____ park	_____ blind	_____ cabbage	

Complete the following sentences in the simple past tense using the irregular past tense form of the verb indicated in parentheses.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to bring) my umbrella when we went for a walk in the park.
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to cost) a lot, but it was gorgeous and we loved it.
3. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (to rise) early this morning.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to win) a gift certificate at the Christmas party.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to grow) cabbages, cauliflowers, and pumpkins in our garden last summer.
6. The gardener \_\_\_\_\_ (to put) the weeds in the garbage can.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to mean) that as a joke.
8. Jasmin \_\_\_\_\_ (to shut) the door on her toe.
9. The bride and groom \_\_\_\_\_ (to choose) a beautiful wedding cake.
10. Even though he lied, she \_\_\_\_\_ (to forgive) him.

11. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to think) you liked peas.
  12. Sharon is blind and deaf, and she \_\_\_\_\_ (to lose) her hearing aid.
  13. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to hurt) when the cat scratched my hand.
  14. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (to keep) the nails and screws in jars in the garage.
  15. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to send) the package by airmail.
  16. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to drink) milk with our cookies.
-



# 19.

## The Simple Past Tense with Irregular Verbs: 3

Some verbs do not use the *-ed* ending to express the past tense. These are irregular verbs, and they have unique past tense forms. They have the same form for all persons in the past tense, and they must be memorized.

### EXERCISE

#### 19.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following irregular verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to meet	→	met	_____ to spin	→	spun
_____ to sing	→	sang	_____ to feed	→	fed
_____ to ring	→	rang	_____ to fight	→	fought
_____ to throw	→	threw	_____ to light	→	lit
_____ to run	→	ran	_____ to eat	→	ate
_____ to get	→	got	_____ to fit	→	fit
_____ to know	→	knew	_____ to read	→	read
_____ to sell	→	sold			
_____ fire	_____ Monday	_____ Sunday			
_____ too	_____ Tuesday	_____ Wednesday			
_____ ice	_____ concert	_____ Thursday			
_____ Friday	_____ phone	_____ evening			
_____ crime	_____ middle	_____ Saturday			
_____ paper	_____ guilty	_____ icing			
_____ noisy	_____ raise (n)	_____ liquor store			
_____ parrot	_____ out of control				
_____ power failure					

Rewrite the following sentences in the simple past tense using the irregular past tense form of the verb in parentheses.

1. She (to sing) on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at the concert in Montreal. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The house was dark because of the power failure, so we (to light) the candles. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The car (to spin) out of control on the ice. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I (to read) the newspaper in the evening on Saturday and Sunday. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. My son (to fight) at school on Tuesday and Thursday last week. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The phone (to ring) in the middle of the night. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. I (to know) that he was guilty of the crime. \_\_\_\_\_
8. She (to meet) Sara at the liquor store. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Sorry, but I (to eat) all the icing on your cake when you went to the bathroom. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. I (to get) a big raise at work last month. \_\_\_\_\_
11. We (to sell) our parrot because he was too noisy. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Alexandre (to throw) the papers in the fire. \_\_\_\_\_
13. My pants (to fit) me last year. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Carmen (to run) and hid under the bed. \_\_\_\_\_
15. We (to feed) meat to the fox. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

19.2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to swim	→ swam	_____ to write	→ wrote
_____ to say	→ said	_____ to sweep	→ swept
_____ to tell	→ told	_____ to stand	→ stood
_____ to hit	→ hit	_____ to deal	→ dealt

_____ to stick	→	stuck	_____ to make	→	made
_____ to lead	→	led	_____ to quit	→	quit
_____ to fly	→	flew	_____ to become	→	became
_____ to weep	→	wept			

_____ sidewalk	_____ glue	_____ chalk
_____ dentures	_____ dolphin	_____ piece
_____ wall	_____ issue (n)	_____ blackboard
_____ date	_____ truth	_____ drink (n)
_____ snowman	_____ stream	_____ housecoat
_____ minute	_____ princess	_____ on vacation
_____ corner	_____ jury	

Complete the following sentences in the simple past tense using the irregular past tense form of the verb indicated in parentheses.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to deal) with many issues at work yesterday.
2. I thought you \_\_\_\_\_ (to say) it was free.
3. Liliane \_\_\_\_\_ (to sweep) the sidewalk with her new broom.
4. The kindergarten class \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) a snowman this morning.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to stick) the pieces of wood together with glue.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to hit) my head on the wall when I fell down the stairs.
7. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (to become) angry when I \_\_\_\_\_ (to quit) school last year.
8. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) her dentures for her date with Mr. Olsen.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to lead) my horse to the stream for a drink of cold water.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to fly) the kite in the field all day.
11. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) on the blackboard with pink chalk.
12. Emy and Meghan \_\_\_\_\_ (to swim) with dolphins when they were on vacation in Florida.
13. The princess \_\_\_\_\_ (to weep) alone in her room.
14. She says that she \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) the truth to the jury.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to stand) on the corner in the rain and waited for you for twenty minutes.
16. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to give) me a housecoat and a puppy for my birthday.

# The Simple Past Tense: Negative Form

•20•

Place **did not** after the subject and use the simple form of the verb to create the negative form of the simple past tense for regular and irregular verbs.

I did not	→	I did not break	→	I did not break the cup.
you did not	→	you did not answer	→	You did not answer me.
he did not	→	he did not believe	→	He did not believe you.
she did not	→	she did not pass	→	She did not pass her test.
it did not	→	it did not jump	→	It did not jump on me.
we did not	→	we did not sell	→	We did not sell our house.
they did not	→	they did not touch	→	They did not touch it.

The negative form of the simple past tense can also be expressed with the contraction **didn't**.

I did not boil	→	I didn't boil	→	I didn't boil the eggs.
you did not build	→	you didn't build	→	You didn't build your house.
he did not want	→	he didn't want	→	He didn't want coffee.
she did not do	→	she didn't do	→	She didn't do her homework.
it did not cost	→	it didn't cost	→	It didn't cost a lot.
we did not sign	→	we didn't sign	→	We didn't sign it.
they did not find	→	they didn't find	→	They didn't find their cat.

## EXERCISE

### 20.1

*Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.*

_____ to shave	_____ to apologize	
_____ to waste	_____ to report	
_____ bottle	_____ medicine	_____ clam
_____ screen	_____ valuable	_____ income
_____ skin	_____ mussels	

Rewrite the following sentences to express the negative form of the simple past tense. Write the sentence once using **did not** and once using the contraction **didn't**.

1. They watched the hockey game on their new big-screen TV. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I forgot to tell him. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. She wasted my valuable time. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Marcia reported her income. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I shook the bottle of medicine. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. My uncle shaved his head. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. He apologized to his friend. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. We found clams and mussels in the sand on the beach. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The police read the man his rights. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. It scratched my skin. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

20·2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to translate	_____ to prevent	_____ to last
_____ to deposit	_____ to express	_____ to save
_____ to gain	_____ to brush	
_____ inch	_____ opinion	_____ litter box
_____ wallet	_____ mitten	_____ grandson

_____ hat	_____ antenna	_____ leftovers
_____ shower	_____ pipe	_____ pantyhose
_____ upstairs	_____ Greece	_____ horoscope
_____ pay	_____ plumber	_____ granddaughter
_____ trip	_____ savings account	

Rewrite the following sentences in the negative form using the contraction **didn't** and the simple form of the verb.

1. He prevented the accident. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She expressed her opinion. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The movie lasted three hours. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They went to see their granddaughter and grandson. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They saved a lot of money for their trip to Greece. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Patricia lost her mittens, scarf, and hat at school. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Sonia translated the letter. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I bought a gift for her. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Mario found a black leather wallet in the snow. \_\_\_\_\_
10. We put the leftovers in plastic bags. \_\_\_\_\_
11. I tore my pantyhose. \_\_\_\_\_
12. I knew you were there. \_\_\_\_\_
13. He deposited his pay in his savings account. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The plumber fixed the pipes, shower, and toilet in the bathroom upstairs. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. I cleaned the litter box and brushed the cat this morning. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. I read my horoscope today. \_\_\_\_\_
17. The wind bent the antenna. \_\_\_\_\_
18. Laura grew two inches and gained ten pounds last year. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 21

## The Simple Past Tense: Question Form

Place **did** before the subject to create questions in the simple past tense. The simple form of the verb is always used when creating questions in the simple past tense with regular and irregular verbs.

I ate	→	did I eat	→	Did I eat your sandwich?
you ate	→	did you eat	→	Did you eat my last cookie?
he ate	→	did he eat	→	Did he eat his dessert?
she ate	→	did she eat	→	Did she eat the vegetables?
it ate	→	did it eat	→	Did it eat the egg?
we ate	→	did we eat	→	Did we eat everything?
they ate	→	did they eat	→	Did they eat the meat?

### EXERCISE

#### 21.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to weigh	_____ to cheat	_____ to change
_____ to elect	_____ to offend	_____ to remain
_____ to escape	_____ to indicate	
_____ cards	_____ prison	_____ argument
_____ salad	_____ peanut	_____ overtime
_____ deer	_____ scale	_____ squirrel
_____ garlic	_____ mind	_____ rainbow
_____ fight	_____ starfish	_____ timesheet
_____ remote control		

Rewrite the following sentences to create questions in the simple past tense by placing **did** before the subject and using the simple form of the verb. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

1. You saw the beautiful rainbow. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He offended you when he said that. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Jessica found a starfish on the beach. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The squirrel ate the peanuts. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He shot a deer last weekend. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I indicated my overtime hours on my timesheet. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They remained friends after the argument. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Luke broke the remote control for the TV. \_\_\_\_\_
9. She changed her mind. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Brandon cheated when we played cards. \_\_\_\_\_
11. They weighed the fish on the scale. \_\_\_\_\_
12. You put garlic in the salad. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The people elected a new president. \_\_\_\_\_
14. He escaped from prison. \_\_\_\_\_
15. It slept under your bed. \_\_\_\_\_

#### EXERCISE

### 21·2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

- |               |                   |                      |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| _____ to load | _____ to appear   | _____ to ask         |
| _____ to lock | _____ to attend   | _____ to climb       |
| _____ to pick | _____ to convince |                      |
| _____ sunset  | _____ diver       | _____ roller-coaster |
| _____ comb    | _____ seafood     | _____ earring        |
| _____ arm     | _____ maid        | _____ chipmunk       |
| _____ apron   | _____ tree        | _____ ice-cream cone |
| _____ true    | _____ bubble      | _____ rattlesnake    |
| _____ thief   | _____ wagon       | _____ treasure chest |
| _____ safe    | _____ handcuffs   |                      |

Rewrite the following sentences using **did** and the simple form of the verb to create questions in the simple past tense. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

1. You took a picture of the sunset. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She locked the safe. \_\_\_\_\_



3. They attended the funeral. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Barry ordered seafood. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. The chipmunk climbed the tree. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. They rode the roller-coaster. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. She made the earrings. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. The divers found a treasure chest. \_\_\_\_\_
  9. The baby blew bubbles in the bath. \_\_\_\_\_
  10. They loaded the wagon. \_\_\_\_\_
  11. The rattlesnake bit his arm. \_\_\_\_\_
  12. The policeman put handcuffs on the thief. \_\_\_\_\_
  13. She convinced you. \_\_\_\_\_
  14. You picked a flower for me. \_\_\_\_\_
  15. It appeared to be true. \_\_\_\_\_
  16. You asked a question. \_\_\_\_\_
  17. The maid ironed my apron. \_\_\_\_\_
  18. The dog licked my ice-cream cone. \_\_\_\_\_
  19. She drew a picture of a mermaid. \_\_\_\_\_
  20. Ravi lost his comb. \_\_\_\_\_
-

# Prepositions: *In* and *On*

•22•

Use ***in*** as a preposition to indicate:

*the position or location*

The towels are in the dryer.

*the months and seasons*

My flower garden is beautiful  
in the summer.

*location within countries, cities, states, and provinces*

She goes to school in Montreal.

He lives in Ohio.

*the year of occurrence*

We married in 2003.

*points of the day*

He left in the afternoon.  
(exception: at night)

We had fun in Mexico.

I met him in British Columbia.

Use ***on*** as a preposition to indicate:

*an object supported by a  
top surface*

The cup is on the table.

*a time of occurrence*

I worked on the weekend.

*the means of expression*

We talked on the phone for two hours.

*the directional position  
of something*

It's the first door on the left.

*a method of transportation*

I felt sick on the plane.  
(exception: in the car)

*the subject of study*

I have a good book on horses.

## EXERCISE

### 22.1

Rewrite the following sentences correctly by choosing ***in*** or ***on***.

1. The garbage can is (in, on) the garage. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you see signs of life (in, on) the moon? \_\_\_\_\_
3. We will talk about it (in, on) the morning. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mark moved here (in, on) 1997. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Don't throw your empty bottle (in, on) the ground. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We spent five days (in, on) Paris. \_\_\_\_\_

7. All the kids start school (in, on) September. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I will see you (in, on) Saturday. \_\_\_\_\_
9. They advertised it (in, on) the radio (in, on) California. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What do you have (in, on) your mouth? \_\_\_\_\_
11. I saw your picture (in, on) the newspaper (in, on) Ontario. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. It's my birthday (in, on) Tuesday. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The bathroom is (in, on) the left. \_\_\_\_\_
14. We went for a ride (in, on) his motorcycle (in, on) the country. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. She presented her project (in, on) trees. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

22·2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ economy	_____ eyelash	_____ lid
_____ blister	_____ filling	_____ switch
_____ wart	_____ affairs	

Complete the following sentences with **in** or **on**.

1. They saw you \_\_\_\_\_ TV last night.
2. My aunt died \_\_\_\_\_ August.
3. She lives \_\_\_\_\_ the city.
4. I wrote an article \_\_\_\_\_ whales.
5. The people are \_\_\_\_\_ the ship.
6. We skate \_\_\_\_\_ the winter.
7. She has a wart \_\_\_\_\_ her nose.
8. We slept \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.
9. They divorced \_\_\_\_\_ 2001.
10. Turn the switch \_\_\_\_\_ the left.
11. Put the tablecloth \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
12. It's garbage day \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday.

13. Do you live \_\_\_\_\_ Michigan?
  14. He became the president \_\_\_\_\_ 2005.
  15. Your breakfast is \_\_\_\_\_ the tray.
  16. I have a little eyelash \_\_\_\_\_ my eye.
  17. The answer is \_\_\_\_\_ the book.
  18. I want to change the carpet \_\_\_\_\_ my room.
  19. The twins were born \_\_\_\_\_ Alberta.
  20. We will buy a new car \_\_\_\_\_ the spring.
  21. The flashlight is \_\_\_\_\_ the fridge.
  22. We like to walk \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.
  23. Who is the man \_\_\_\_\_ your right?
  24. I have a filling \_\_\_\_\_ my back tooth.
  25. Put the lid \_\_\_\_\_ the jar.
  26. It is the best hotel \_\_\_\_\_ the world.
  27. She gave a presentation \_\_\_\_\_ the economy.
  28. We arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
  29. I have a blister \_\_\_\_\_ my toe.
  30. They work \_\_\_\_\_ the United States.
  31. We have a day off \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
  32. His report was \_\_\_\_\_ world affairs.
  33. Look at all the snow \_\_\_\_\_ the roof.
  34. She screamed \_\_\_\_\_ the middle of the night.
  35. The fly is \_\_\_\_\_ the ceiling.
  36. She lives \_\_\_\_\_ Washington.
  37. Paul wasn't with me \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.
  38. I had lunch \_\_\_\_\_ the train.
  39. Celine will have her baby \_\_\_\_\_ January.
  40. We bought our house \_\_\_\_\_ 1995.
-

## There Is and There Are: Present Tense

Use **there is** and **there are** to show that something exists. Use **there is** with singular nouns and **there are** with plural nouns.

### Singular

There is a gift for you on the table.  
There is a sand castle on the beach.  
There is a dove on the fence.  
There is a button on the floor.

### Plural

→ There are two gifts for you on the table.  
→ There are a lot of sand castles on the beach.  
→ There are many doves on the fence.  
→ There are three buttons on the floor.

### EXERCISE

### 23.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ colt	_____ meatball	_____ quilt
_____ sink	_____ gigantic	_____ piglet
_____ rock	_____ peppers	_____ stallion
_____ street	_____ seagull	_____ sauce
_____ caterpillar	_____ fire hydrant	
_____ whiteboard	_____ phone book	

Rewrite the following sentences by choosing **there is** or **there are** depending on whether the noun is singular or plural.

1. (There is, There are) many meatballs and red peppers in the sauce.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. (There is, There are) a whiteboard in my classroom.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. (There is, There are) rocks in my boot.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. (There is, There are) a phone book on her desk.

---

5. (There is, There are) gigantic footprints in the snow.

---

6. (There is, There are) a fire hydrant at the corner of my street.

---

7. (There is, There are) many caterpillars on the tree.

---

8. (There is, There are) a black stallion in the field.

---

9. (There is, There are) four piglets and three colts in the barn.

---

10. (There is, There are) a quilt on my bed.

---

11. (There is, There are) many seagulls on the beach.

---

12. (There is, There are) a new keyboard in the box.

---

13. (There is, There are) two sponges in the bucket.

---

14. (There is, There are) many dirty plates in the sink.

---

15. (There is, There are) six diamonds on my ring.

---

16. (There is, There are) a few gray squirrels in the tree.

---

---

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ tow truck	_____ proof	_____ pen
_____ airport	_____ near	_____ downtown
_____ shoulder	_____ cave	_____ tablespoon
_____ dressing	_____ bat	_____ over there
_____ beehive	_____ check	_____ polka dot
_____ ear	_____ gun	_____ several
_____ oil	_____ muffin	_____ long-distance call
_____ sugar	_____ snack	_____ reward
_____ paper clip	_____ bullet	_____ teaspoon
_____ toothpick	_____ wrinkle	_____ forehead
_____ chin	_____ dustpan	_____ freckle
_____ mosquito	_____ raisin	_____ fire extinguisher

Complete the following sentences with **is** or **are** depending on whether the noun directly following the verb is singular or plural.

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ many stars in the sky.
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ a beehive in the garage.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ enough proof.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ a big roller-coaster over there.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ several tow trucks downtown.
6. There \_\_\_\_\_ a small airport outside the city.
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ a check for you in the mail.
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ a teaspoon of sugar in my tea.
9. There \_\_\_\_\_ many bats in the cave.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ a box of paper clips in the drawer.
11. There \_\_\_\_\_ bullets in the gun.
12. There \_\_\_\_\_ a dustpan in the closet.
13. There \_\_\_\_\_ spaghetti sauce on your chin.
14. There \_\_\_\_\_ many wrinkles on your forehead.
15. There \_\_\_\_\_ a parking lot at the corner.
16. There \_\_\_\_\_ a long-distance call for you.

17. There \_\_\_\_\_ three freckles on my nose.
  18. There \_\_\_\_\_ a fire extinguisher in the kitchen.
  19. There \_\_\_\_\_ hunters in the woods.
  20. There \_\_\_\_\_ a dog pen in the backyard.
  21. There \_\_\_\_\_ snacks for everybody.
  22. There \_\_\_\_\_ a big reward for you.
  23. There \_\_\_\_\_ pink polka dots on my dress.
  24. There \_\_\_\_\_ a hardware store near the mall.
  25. There \_\_\_\_\_ many raisins in my muffin.
  26. There \_\_\_\_\_ a mosquito on your shoulder.
  27. There \_\_\_\_\_ a scar on my knee.
  28. There \_\_\_\_\_ two tablespoons of oil in the salad dressing.
  29. There \_\_\_\_\_ a gold earring in his left ear.
  30. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of toothpicks in the jar.
-



# 24.

## There Is and There Are: Present Tense: Negative Form

Place **not** after **there is** and **there are** to create a negative sentence.

there is	→	there is not	→	There is not a rocking chair downstairs.
there are	→	there are not	→	There are not many blankets on my bed.

The negative form of **there is** and **there are** can also be expressed with the contractions **there isn't** and **there aren't**.

there is not	→	there isn't	→	There isn't a bug in the house.
there are not	→	there aren't	→	There aren't many leftovers.

### EXERCISE

#### 24.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ folder	_____ rabbit	_____ cage
_____ shade	_____ tricycle	_____ quarter
_____ log	_____ penny	_____ scarecrow
_____ button	_____ dime	_____ angel
_____ turtle	_____ thermometer	
_____ nickel	_____ wishing well	

Rewrite the following sentences to express the negative form of **there is** and **there are**. Write the sentence once using **is not** or **are not** and once using the contraction **isn't** or **aren't**.

1. There is a lot of shade in the backyard. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. There are three gold buttons on my coat. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. There are two yellow folders on my desk. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. There is a tricycle on the sidewalk. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. There is a thermometer in the bathroom. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. There are three white rabbits in the cage. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. There is a turtle on the log. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. There are many angels in the picture. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. There is a scarecrow in the field. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. There are many dimes and nickels in the wishing well. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. There are five quarters and a penny in my back pocket. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

24·2

*Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.*

_____ yearbook	_____ wrist	_____ dip
_____ alarm clock	_____ hollow	_____ bracelet
_____ wall	_____ woodpecker	_____ pay phone
_____ ferry	_____ face	_____ passenger
_____ region	_____ cemetery	_____ lock
_____ phone booth	_____ grasshopper	_____ ice cube
_____ knot	_____ flour	_____ sandbox
_____ rubber	_____ rag	_____ cushion
_____ satin	_____ dresser	_____ hole
_____ flight	_____ church	_____ across
_____ tiny	_____ valley	_____ price tag
_____ theater	_____ row	_____ dirt
_____ feather	_____ butterfly	_____ oar

Use the contraction **isn't** or **aren't** to complete the following negative sentences.

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ enough time.
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ a pay phone in my school.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ many grasshoppers in the valley.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ a phone booth at the corner.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ several chairs in the basement.
6. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lock on the door.
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ a skunk in the hollow log.
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ a cemetery in my town.
9. There \_\_\_\_\_ many ice cubes in my drink.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ a sandbox in the park.
11. There \_\_\_\_\_ a hole in my pocket.
12. There \_\_\_\_\_ many rags in the bucket.
13. There \_\_\_\_\_ a satin cushion on the floor.
14. There \_\_\_\_\_ two alarm clocks on my dresser.
15. There \_\_\_\_\_ a butterfly on the flower.
16. There \_\_\_\_\_ enough noodles in my soup.
17. There \_\_\_\_\_ a tiny spider on the wall.
18. There \_\_\_\_\_ many rows in the theater.
19. There \_\_\_\_\_ dirt on my face.
20. There \_\_\_\_\_ a knot in the gold necklace.
21. There \_\_\_\_\_ a price tag on the sweater.
22. There \_\_\_\_\_ many passengers on this flight.
23. There \_\_\_\_\_ enough flour for this recipe.
24. There \_\_\_\_\_ many woodpeckers in my region.
25. There \_\_\_\_\_ enough dip for the vegetables.
26. There \_\_\_\_\_ many cars on the ferry.
27. There \_\_\_\_\_ a bracelet on her wrist.
28. There \_\_\_\_\_ a church across the street.
29. There \_\_\_\_\_ many feathers in the pillow.
30. There \_\_\_\_\_ a picture of you in my yearbook.
31. There \_\_\_\_\_ oars in the rubber boat.

# There Is and There Are:

## Present Tense:

### Question Form

•25•

Place **is** or **are** before **there** to create questions in the present tense.

there is → is there → Is there a kitten outside?  
there are → are there → Are there ducks in the pond?

#### EXERCISE

25.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ owl	_____ handle	_____ place mat
_____ alien	_____ catfish	_____ lifeguard
_____ germ	_____ suitcase	_____ life jacket
_____ ruler	_____ UFO	_____ candy cane
_____ vending machine	_____ skyscraper	
_____ measuring cup	_____ diving board	

Rewrite the following sentences to create questions by placing **is** or **are** before **there**. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

1. There is a vending machine in the cafeteria. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. There are enough life jackets in the boat. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. There are many skyscrapers in the city. \_\_\_\_\_
4. There is a lifeguard at the pool. \_\_\_\_\_
5. There are two owls in the tree. \_\_\_\_\_
6. There is a diving board at the public pool. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. There are germs on my hands. \_\_\_\_\_

8. There is a handle on my suitcase. \_\_\_\_\_
9. There is a UFO in the sky. \_\_\_\_\_
10. There are aliens in the UFO. \_\_\_\_\_
11. There are candy canes on the Christmas tree. \_\_\_\_\_
12. There is a ruler on my desk. \_\_\_\_\_
13. There are enough place mats on the table. \_\_\_\_\_
14. There is a measuring cup in the cupboard. \_\_\_\_\_
15. There is a catfish in the pail. \_\_\_\_\_
16. There are many hangers in the closet. \_\_\_\_\_
17. There is a mirror in your purse. \_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

25.2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ fishing rod	_____ blister	_____ jail
_____ neighborhood	_____ spinach	_____ walnut
_____ spare	_____ fingerprint	_____ pushpin
_____ corkscrew	_____ heel	_____ can opener
_____ playroom	_____ rooster	_____ trunk
_____ hitchhiker	_____ kennel	_____ butcher
_____ blood	_____ flyswatter	_____ elevator
_____ porcupine	_____ stew	_____ rolling pin
_____ pool table	_____ marble	_____ tire
_____ traffic light		

Complete the following questions with **is** or **are** depending on whether the noun directly referring to the verb is singular or plural.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ there fingerprints on the gun?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ there a pool table in the playroom?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ there a porcupine in the yard?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ there many marbles in the jar?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ there a rolling pin in the drawer?

6. \_\_\_\_\_ there a rooster on your farm?
  7. \_\_\_\_\_ there many traffic lights in the city?
  8. \_\_\_\_\_ there a hitchhiker on the road?
  9. \_\_\_\_\_ there a spare tire in the trunk?
  10. \_\_\_\_\_ there two blisters on my heel?
  11. \_\_\_\_\_ there many fishing rods in the boat?
  12. \_\_\_\_\_ there enough marshmallows for me?
  13. \_\_\_\_\_ there a mouse in the house?
  14. \_\_\_\_\_ there blood on your shirt?
  15. \_\_\_\_\_ there three elevators in this building?
  16. \_\_\_\_\_ there a lot of dandelions in the yard?
  17. \_\_\_\_\_ there a fireman at the door?
  18. \_\_\_\_\_ there a can opener on the counter?
  19. \_\_\_\_\_ there meatballs in the stew?
  20. \_\_\_\_\_ there a pushpin on the floor?
  21. \_\_\_\_\_ there clean socks in the drawer?
  22. \_\_\_\_\_ there many dogs in the kennel?
  23. \_\_\_\_\_ there a corkscrew in the drawer?
  24. \_\_\_\_\_ there many parking lots in Montreal?
  25. \_\_\_\_\_ there a phone book in the phone booth?
  26. \_\_\_\_\_ there walnuts in the spinach salad?
  27. \_\_\_\_\_ there a jail in your neighborhood?
  28. \_\_\_\_\_ there icing on the cake?
  29. \_\_\_\_\_ there a fire hydrant near your house?
  30. \_\_\_\_\_ there enough plates for everybody?
  31. \_\_\_\_\_ there baby squirrels in the nest?
  32. \_\_\_\_\_ there a flyswatter in the kitchen?
  33. \_\_\_\_\_ there a broom in the garage?
  34. \_\_\_\_\_ there are many good butchers in the city?
-

## There Is and There Are: Past Tense

The past tense of the singular **there is** is **there was**, and the past tense of the plural **there are** is **there were**. Use **there was** and **there were** to show that something existed in the past.

there is → there was → There was a loud noise downstairs last night.  
there are → there were → There were dark clouds in the sky.

### EXERCISE

#### 26.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ circle	_____ gravy	_____ stray
_____ west	_____ alley	_____ triangle
_____ rust	_____ east	_____ fireworks
_____ straw	_____ wet	_____ CD player
_____ square	_____ cork	_____ hurricane
_____ south	_____ north	_____ belly button
_____ magnifying glass	_____ mashed potatoes	

Rewrite the following past tense sentences by choosing **was** or **were** depending on whether the noun directly following the verb is singular or plural.

- There (was, were) rust on the knife.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- There (was, were) rules to follow.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- There (was, were) a big sale at the mall, so I bought a scarf and shoes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- There (was, were) a CD player in my car, but someone stole it.  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. There (was, were) wet towels on the floor after he took his shower.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. There (was, were) a hurricane in the southeast last week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. There (was, were) many stray cats in the alley.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. There (was, were) beautiful fireworks in the sky last night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. There (was, were) a magnifying glass on the table.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. There (was, were) two circles, three squares, and four triangles in the picture.  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. There (was, were) a diamond in her belly button.  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. There (was, were) a cork in the bottle of wine.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. There (was, were) many straws in the cup on the counter in the kitchen.  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. There (was, were) a good story about you in the newspaper this morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. There (was, were) a lot of dirty pots and pans in the sink.  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. There (was, were) many dimes, nickels, and quarters in my piggy bank.  
\_\_\_\_\_
17. There (was, were) gravy on my mashed potatoes but not on my meat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
18. There (was, were) a snowstorm in the northwest last night.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ lily pad	_____ cheek	_____ flag
_____ commercial	_____ reason	_____ teabag
_____ wax	_____ spiderweb	_____ ladder
_____ stranger	_____ tear	_____ clothespin
_____ priest	_____ teapot	_____ pole
_____ knitting needle	_____ dance	_____ online
_____ pear	_____ windmill	_____ decision
_____ wooden	_____ dew	_____ Mother's Day
_____ calendar	_____ France	_____ guy
_____ in line		

Complete the following past tense sentences using **was** or **were** depending on whether the noun directly following the verb is singular or plural.

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ a new priest in my church today.
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of clothespins in the bag.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ many houses for sale last year.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ a spiderweb in my truck.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ good reasons for his decision.
6. There \_\_\_\_\_ a wooden ladder in the garage.
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ many pears in the tree.
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ a flag on the pole.
9. There \_\_\_\_\_ three knitting needles in the basket.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ a rainbow after the storm.
11. There \_\_\_\_\_ dew on the grass this morning.
12. There \_\_\_\_\_ a parade on Mother's Day.
13. There \_\_\_\_\_ many people online.
14. There \_\_\_\_\_ four rubber ducks in the bath.
15. There \_\_\_\_\_ a stranger at the door.
16. There \_\_\_\_\_ many tourists in France last year.
17. There \_\_\_\_\_ a calendar on my desk.
18. There \_\_\_\_\_ two teabags in the teapot.

19. There \_\_\_\_\_ a car in the ditch.
  20. There \_\_\_\_\_ tears on her cheek.
  21. There \_\_\_\_\_ frogs on the lily pads.
  22. There \_\_\_\_\_ a ghost in the attic.
  23. There \_\_\_\_\_ wax on the table.
  24. There \_\_\_\_\_ someone in the phone booth.
  25. There \_\_\_\_\_ a good commercial on TV.
  26. There \_\_\_\_\_ windmills in the field.
  27. There \_\_\_\_\_ a mosquito in the tent.
  28. There \_\_\_\_\_ many tall guys at the dance.
  29. There \_\_\_\_\_ only one waitress yesterday.
  30. There \_\_\_\_\_ many people in line.
  31. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of weeds in the garden.
  32. There \_\_\_\_\_ many accidents this morning.
  33. There \_\_\_\_\_ a power failure last night.
  34. There \_\_\_\_\_ a hockey game on TV last night.
-

# There Is and There Are: Past Tense: Negative Form

Place **not** after **there was** and **there were** to create a negative sentence.

there was → there was not → There was not a doll on the chair.  
there were → there were not → There were not many kids in the pool.

The negative form of **there was** and **there were** can also be expressed with the contractions **there wasn't** and **there weren't**.

there was not → there wasn't → There wasn't a bruise on his arm.  
there were not → there weren't → There weren't many fish in the lake.

## EXERCISE

### 27.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ wreath	_____ desert	_____ game
_____ stone	_____ beaver	_____ camel
_____ dam	_____ crack	_____ peach
_____ hall	_____ shell	_____ heavy
_____ bridge	_____ windshield	
_____ octopus	_____ wheelchair	

Rewrite the following sentences to express the negative form. Write the sentence once using **was not** or **were not** and once using the contraction **wasn't** or **weren't**.

1. There was a crack in my windshield. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. There were many shells and stones in the sand on the beach. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. There were a lot of big heavy trucks on the bridge this morning. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. There was a peach in my lunch box. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. There were two staplers on my desk in my office. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. There was a big brown beaver near the dam. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. There were many wheelchairs in the hall in the hospital. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. There was a wreath on the door. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. There were many camels in the desert. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. There was a huge octopus in the boat. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. There were many fun games to play. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

27·2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ wicker	_____ shadow	_____ rope
_____ wiener	_____ wallpaper	_____ pickle
_____ zoo	_____ mouthwash	_____ polar bear
_____ breeze	_____ hamburger	_____ stuffing
_____ sign	_____ poison ivy	_____ crumb
_____ cool	_____ bank account	_____ stripe
_____ plenty	_____ sheet of paper	_____ crowd
_____ stable	_____ cinnamon	_____ chapter
_____ ash	_____ live concert	_____ glove compartment
_____ gorilla	_____ bus strike	_____ forest
_____ cub	_____ traffic jam	_____ tuna
_____ lock	_____ hot dog bun	_____ scrambled eggs

Use the contraction **wasn't** or **weren't** to complete the following negative sentences.

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ a bottle of mouthwash on the shelf in the bathroom.
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ many chapters in the book.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a rope in the boat.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ scrambled eggs for breakfast.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ wallpaper on the wall.
6. There \_\_\_\_\_ a traffic jam on the highway.
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ stripes on his shirt.
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ a tuna sandwich for you.
9. There \_\_\_\_\_ many signs on the road.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ a shadow on the wall.
11. There \_\_\_\_\_ a map in the glove compartment.
12. There \_\_\_\_\_ many sheets of paper.
13. There \_\_\_\_\_ crumbs on the plate.
14. There \_\_\_\_\_ ink in the printer.
15. There \_\_\_\_\_ enough pickles on my hamburger.
16. There \_\_\_\_\_ a bus strike in the city.
17. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money in her bank account.
18. There \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of time.
19. There \_\_\_\_\_ three polar bear cubs.
20. There \_\_\_\_\_ a teaspoon of cinnamon in the jar.
21. There \_\_\_\_\_ gorillas at the zoo.
22. There \_\_\_\_\_ many wicker chairs in the store.
23. There \_\_\_\_\_ enough wieners for the hot dog buns.
24. There \_\_\_\_\_ ashes in the fireplace.
25. There \_\_\_\_\_ a big crowd outside.
26. There \_\_\_\_\_ stuffing in the turkey.
27. There \_\_\_\_\_ many horses in the stable.
28. There \_\_\_\_\_ a live concert on TV last night.
29. There \_\_\_\_\_ poison ivy in the forest.
30. There \_\_\_\_\_ a cool breeze last night.
31. There \_\_\_\_\_ a big ship in the lock.
32. There \_\_\_\_\_ hunters in the woods.

# There Is and There Are: Past Tense: Question Form

·28·

Place **was** or **were** before **there** to create questions in the past tense.

there was → was there → Was there a cushion on the chair?  
there were → were there → Were there enough snacks for the kids?

## EXERCISE

28.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ splinter	_____ bone	_____ outhouse
_____ rose	_____ skull	_____ entrance
_____ rude	_____ dice	_____ fuzzy
_____ thumb	_____ bow	_____ without
_____ room	_____ thorn	_____ locksmith
_____ blind spot	_____ rearview mirror	
_____ garage sale	_____ cigarette butt	
_____ Canada goose		

Rewrite the following sentences to create questions by placing **was** or **were** before **there**. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

1. There were many knights to guard the castle in the kingdom.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. There was a wooden outhouse behind our cottage in the country.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. There was a picture of a skull and bones on the bottle.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. There were many cigarette butts in the ashtray.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. There was a car in my blind spot.

---

6. There were pink fuzzy dice on his rearview mirror.

---

7. There was a splinter in his thumb.

---

8. There was enough room on the bus for everybody.

---

9. There was a rude boy in your class last year.

---

10. There were two pretty blue bows in her hair.

---

11. There was a Canada goose near the lake.

---

12. There was a green carpet on the floor in the entrance.

---

13. There was a lot of garlic in the butter.

---

14. There were many people without a passport at the airport.

---

15. There were many thorns on the rose.

---

16. There was a garage sale last weekend.

---

17. There were many people on the roller-coaster.

---

18. There was a locksmith in the mall.

---

---

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ ocean	_____ playpen	_____ lane
_____ walrus	_____ playground	_____ ketchup
_____ tusk	_____ anchor	_____ penny
_____ blind	_____ fly	_____ Earth
_____ dime	_____ rusty	_____ fog
_____ oatmeal	_____ dinosaur	_____ bus stop
_____ axe	_____ dimple	_____ pillowcase
_____ olive	_____ prize	_____ cardboard
_____ password	_____ bench	_____ raft
_____ factory		

Complete the following past tense questions with **was** or **were** depending on whether the noun directly referring to the verb is singular or plural.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ there dinosaurs on Earth?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ there a cardboard box in the bedroom?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ there a lock on the door?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ there a manager in the restaurant?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ there a blind on the window?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ there a bench in the playground?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ there a rusty axe in the barn?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ there many pennies in the jar?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ there toys in the playpen for the baby?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ there a fly in the spiderweb?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ there a motorcycle in the parking lot?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ there a dime in your pocket?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ there two olives in your drink?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ there a pillowcase on the pillow?
15. \_\_\_\_\_ there a raft on the river?
16. \_\_\_\_\_ there stars in the sky that night?
17. \_\_\_\_\_ there enough hangers in the closet?
18. \_\_\_\_\_ there a prize for me?



19. \_\_\_\_\_ there many lanes on the highway?
  20. \_\_\_\_\_ there a bus stop at the corner?
  21. \_\_\_\_\_ there many workers in the factory?
  22. \_\_\_\_\_ there a password on your computer?
  23. \_\_\_\_\_ there fog on the lake?
  24. \_\_\_\_\_ there a broken tusk on the walrus?
  25. \_\_\_\_\_ there a satellite dish in the yard?
  26. \_\_\_\_\_ there cute dimples on her cheeks?
  27. \_\_\_\_\_ there a silver earring in his left ear?
  28. \_\_\_\_\_ there a huge anchor on the beach?
  29. \_\_\_\_\_ there many divers in the ocean?
  30. \_\_\_\_\_ there ketchup in the recipe?
  31. \_\_\_\_\_ there a hair dryer in your luggage?
  32. \_\_\_\_\_ there a goldfish in the bowl?
  33. \_\_\_\_\_ there oatmeal cookies in the oven?
  34. \_\_\_\_\_ there tea in the teapot?
-

# Prepositions: To and At

•29•

Use **to** as a preposition to describe a movement or an action toward a person, place, or thing.

I walk to school.

She goes to the bank every week.

Use **at** as a preposition to describe an action performed when a person or thing arrives at a location.

We learn a lot at school.

I hurt my knee at the playground.

Use **at** as a preposition to refer to time.

We have a meeting at three o'clock.

He eats breakfast at 7:30 A.M.

## EXERCISE

### 29.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

\_\_\_\_\_ daily      \_\_\_\_\_ opponent      \_\_\_\_\_ core  
\_\_\_\_\_ muzzle      \_\_\_\_\_ bonfire      \_\_\_\_\_ England  
\_\_\_\_\_ press      \_\_\_\_\_ Spain

Rewrite the following sentences correctly by choosing **to** or **at**.

1. Please explain this (to, at) me. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The girls ate cake (to, at) the birthday party. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We saw Tony and his brother (to, at) the restaurant. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I sold my car (to, at) Mike. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I bought a muzzle for my dog (to, at) the pet store. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The funeral was (to, at) four o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_

7. We fed the apple cores (to, at) the raccoons. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. I go (to, at) the gym daily. \_\_\_\_\_
9. We made a bonfire (to, at) the beach. \_\_\_\_\_
10. They drive (to, at) the city. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The elevator went (to, at) the basement. \_\_\_\_\_
12. We noticed that there was a policeman (to, at) the door. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. He talked (to, at) the press after the meeting. \_\_\_\_\_
14. They gave the prize (to, at) my opponent. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Call me (to, at) 6:30 P.M. \_\_\_\_\_
16. We went (to, at) England and Spain last year. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

29·2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ winner	_____ player	_____ detention
_____ dizzy	_____ cliff	_____ Australia
_____ edge	_____ silk	_____ one-way ticket
_____ nearby	_____ loan	_____ work of art
_____ auction	_____ shore	_____ left-handed
_____ outfit	_____ emerald	_____ troublemaker
_____ race	_____ congratulations	

Complete the following sentences with **to** or **at**.

1. I forgot my homework \_\_\_\_\_ my house.
2. They signed the contract \_\_\_\_\_ the courthouse.
3. He sent a gift certificate \_\_\_\_\_ his mother.
4. I felt dizzy \_\_\_\_\_ school today.
5. We met Bob \_\_\_\_\_ the airport.
6. Throw it \_\_\_\_\_ me.
7. The teacher sent the class troublemaker \_\_\_\_\_ the office.
8. Wait for me \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.

9. Meet me \_\_\_\_\_ the mall \_\_\_\_\_ one o'clock.
  10. He bought a one-way ticket \_\_\_\_\_ Australia.
  11. We walked \_\_\_\_\_ the edge of the cliff.
  12. The kids jumped off the boat and swam \_\_\_\_\_ the shore.
  13. They stayed \_\_\_\_\_ a nearby hotel.
  14. Congratulations \_\_\_\_\_ the winner.
  15. I lent my silk pants \_\_\_\_\_ Sylvie.
  16. I think she is \_\_\_\_\_ work.
  17. Go \_\_\_\_\_ bed.
  18. She had a detention \_\_\_\_\_ school yesterday.
  19. Linda gave her pink sharpener \_\_\_\_\_ me.
  20. My appointment is \_\_\_\_\_ 3:30 P.M.
  21. Talk \_\_\_\_\_ me.
  22. They bought it \_\_\_\_\_ the garage sale.
  23. The teacher read a story \_\_\_\_\_ the students.
  24. I gave the black glove \_\_\_\_\_ the left-handed player.
  25. She forgot her sweater \_\_\_\_\_ the day care.
  26. They went \_\_\_\_\_ the bank for a loan.
  27. I bought a work of art \_\_\_\_\_ the auction.
  28. We lost a lot of money \_\_\_\_\_ the horse race.
  29. She wore her white outfit \_\_\_\_\_ the party last night.
  30. Mylene left her emerald ring \_\_\_\_\_ my house.
  31. He returned \_\_\_\_\_ his apartment.
  32. Ronald studied \_\_\_\_\_ McGill University.
  33. It starts \_\_\_\_\_ six o'clock.
  34. Happy birthday \_\_\_\_\_ you!
-

## The Present Progressive (Continuous) Tense

The present progressive is used to describe an activity that is presently in progress. It is formed using the verb **to be** and by adding **-ing** to the simple form of the verb.

I drink	→	I am drinking	→	I am drinking my milk with a straw.
you drink	→	you are drinking	→	You are drinking my wine.
he drinks	→	he is drinking	→	He is drinking a cold beer.
she drinks	→	she is drinking	→	She is drinking a cup of tea.
it drinks	→	it is drinking	→	It is drinking the water in the toilet.
we drink	→	we are drinking	→	We are drinking orange juice.
they drink	→	they are drinking	→	They are drinking grape juice.

### EXERCISE

#### 30·1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to sue	_____ to cross	_____ to shiver
_____ to pour	_____ to howl	_____ to repair
_____ to sew	_____ to worry	_____ to growl
_____ to bark	_____ to discuss	_____ to knit
_____ wolf	_____ hiccup	_____ canoe
_____ mayor	_____ pothole	_____ stadium
_____ Big Dipper	_____ Little Dipper	
_____ soft drink	_____ stepfather	
_____ enormous	_____ goose bump	
_____ groundhog	_____ bulletproof vest	
_____ bleachers	_____ retirement home	

Rewrite the following sentences in the present progressive tense. Use the correct form of the verb **to be**, and add **-ing** to the simple form of the verb in parentheses.

1. The wolf (to howl) at the moon. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sheila (to worry) now because her daughter is late. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. It is cold. We (to shiver) and we have goose bumps. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They (to cross) the lake in a canoe. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The mayor (to discuss) the enormous potholes on the roads. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. She (to pour) a soft drink for you. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The nuns (to sew) clothes and (to knit) slippers for the children. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The policeman (to wear) his bulletproof vest. \_\_\_\_\_
9. My great-grandfather (to live) in a retirement home. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. They (to sue) the city. \_\_\_\_\_
11. We (to look) at the Big Dipper and the Little Dipper with our binoculars. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Rollande (to drink) water because she has the hiccups. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. My stepfather (to repair) the bleachers in the stadium. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. It (to snow) again. \_\_\_\_\_
15. The dog (to bark) and (to growl) at the groundhog outside. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to overflow	_____ to chew	_____ to rub
_____ to juggle	_____ to rattle	_____ to drool
_____ to wave	_____ to tickle	_____ to rewind
_____ to surround	_____ to tease	_____ to deliver
_____ dentist	_____ flyer	_____ queen
_____ high heels	_____ poverty	_____ postcard
_____ back	_____ filling	_____ godfather
_____ law	_____ ball	_____ treat

Complete the following sentences to form the present progressive tense. Use the correct form of the verb **to be**, and add **-ing** to the simple form of the verb in parentheses.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to dress) the baby in the bedroom.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to cough) a lot.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to tickle) me.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to rewind) the movie.
5. The queen \_\_\_\_\_ (to wave) at the crowd.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to rub) my back.
7. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (to drool) again.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to sit) in the dining room.
9. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ (to live) in poverty.
10. Robin \_\_\_\_\_ (to deliver) flyers to the houses.
11. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) on their desks.
12. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to whisper) in my ear.
13. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to break) the law.
14. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (to ring) the bell.
15. My team \_\_\_\_\_ (to win).
16. The windows \_\_\_\_\_ (to rattle).
17. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to tease) the dog.
18. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to annoy) me.
19. Karen \_\_\_\_\_ (to curl) her hair.

20. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to waste) my time.
  21. The clown \_\_\_\_\_ (to juggle) the balls.
  22. The toilet upstairs \_\_\_\_\_ (to overflow).
  23. Your dog \_\_\_\_\_ (to chew) on your high heels.
  24. The dentist \_\_\_\_\_ (to put) a filling in my tooth.
  25. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to send) a postcard to my godfather.
  26. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (to surround) the building.
  27. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to leave) now.
  28. Randy \_\_\_\_\_ (to draw) a picture for his friend.
  29. The ice cubes \_\_\_\_\_ (to melt) in my glass.
  30. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to give) the dog a treat.
-



# 31

## The Present Progressive (Continuous) Tense: Negative Form

Place **not** after the verb **to be** to create the negative form of the present progressive tense.

I am following	→	I am not following	→	I am not following you.
you are following	→	you are not following	→	You are not following him.
he is following	→	he is not following	→	He is not following a recipe.
she is following	→	she is not following	→	She is not following the rules.
it is following	→	it is not following	→	It is not following me.
we are following	→	we are not following	→	We are not following the car.
they are following	→	they are not following	→	They are not following us.

The negative form of the present progressive tense can also be expressed with the contraction **isn't** or **aren't**. There is no contraction for **am not**.

I am not washing	→		→	I am not washing the floor.
you are not washing	→	you aren't washing	→	You aren't washing your hair.
he is not washing	→	he isn't washing	→	He isn't washing his hands.
she is not washing	→	she isn't washing	→	She isn't washing the dishes.
it is not washing	→	it isn't washing	→	It isn't washing its baby.
we are not washing	→	we aren't washing	→	We aren't washing our car.
they are not washing	→	they aren't washing	→	They aren't washing the dog.

### EXERCISE

#### 31.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to plant	_____ to sink	_____ to bury
_____ to shout	_____ to wait	_____ to cheer
_____ to stir	_____ to clap	
_____ seat belt	_____ seed	_____ paintbrush
_____ elementary		

Rewrite the following sentences to create the negative form of the present progressive tense. Write your answer once with **am not, is not, or are not** and once with the contraction **isn't or aren't**.

1. He is shouting at you. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. They are waiting downstairs for us. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The ship is sinking. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The dog is burying the bone in the sand. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. We are planting the seeds in the garden. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I am teaching in the elementary school this year. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Mike is stirring the paint with the paintbrush. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. You are wearing your seat belt. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The crowd is clapping and cheering. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### EXERCISE

### 31.2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to separate	_____ to stare	_____ to wink
_____ to wiggle	_____ to bore	_____ to free
_____ to joke	_____ to sharpen	_____ to swallow
_____ to invite	_____ to drip	_____ to complain
_____ to surrender	_____ to star	_____ to pray
_____ to dance	_____ to solve	_____ to wrap
_____ to end	_____ to correct	

_____ coleslaw	_____ puzzle	_____ yolk
_____ real estate agent	_____ egg white	_____ grapefruit
_____ thief	_____ cabbage roll	_____ buffalo
_____ scissors	_____ tap	_____ relationship
_____ horseshoe	_____ present	_____ puddle
_____ hostage		

Use **am not** or the contraction **isn't** or **aren't** to complete the following sentences in the negative present progressive form. Add **-ing** to the simple form of the verb in parentheses.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to joke) about that.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to pray) in the church.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to dance) together.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) cabbage rolls and coleslaw.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to put) horseshoes on his horse.
6. The taps \_\_\_\_\_ (to drip) in the bathroom.
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to wiggle) in the box.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to walk) in the puddle.
9. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (to squeeze) the grapefruit.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to separate) the yolk and egg white.
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to end) our relationship.
12. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (to correct) the exams.
13. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to complain).
14. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to bore) me.
15. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to aim) his rifle at the buffalo.
16. Ronald and Lee \_\_\_\_\_ (to solve) the puzzle.
17. My real estate agent \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) hard.
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to star) in a movie.
19. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to wink) at you.
20. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to free) the hostages.
21. The thief \_\_\_\_\_ (to surrender) to the police.
22. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to wrap) the presents.
23. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ (to swallow) the medicine.
24. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to sharpen) the scissors.
25. The secretary \_\_\_\_\_ (to type) a letter.
26. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to invite) the neighbors.

# The Present Progressive (Continuous) Tense: Question Form

•32•

Place the verb **to be** before the subject to create questions in the present progressive tense.

I am watching	→	am I watching	→	Am I watching you?
you are watching	→	are you watching	→	Are you watching the game?
he is watching	→	is he watching	→	Is he watching the news?
she is watching	→	is she watching	→	Is she watching the time?
it is watching	→	is it watching	→	Is it watching me?
we are watching	→	are we watching	→	Are we watching them?
they are watching	→	are they watching	→	Are they watching the kids?

## EXERCISE

32.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to enjoy	_____ to slice	_____ to bleed
_____ to sweat	_____ to rock	_____ to offer
_____ to talk	_____ to add	
_____ saleslady	_____ deal	_____ sunrise
_____ newborn	_____ bow	_____ pineapple
_____ suburb	_____ lip	_____ expense
_____ compass	_____ arrow	_____ forward
_____ backward	_____ business trip	
_____ gas station	_____ employee	

Rewrite the following sentences to create the question form of the present progressive tense by placing the verb **to be** before the subject. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

1. They are talking about the newborn baby.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. He is hunting with a bow and arrow.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The saleslady is offering you a good deal.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. It is walking backward or forward.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The employees are adding their expenses for the business trip.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Mrs. Smith is living in the suburbs.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Mr. Jones is working in a gas station.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. He is slicing the pineapple.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. I am rocking the boat.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. She is sweating a lot.

\_\_\_\_\_

11. My lip is bleeding.

\_\_\_\_\_

12. You are bringing your compass when we go in the woods.

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Bob and Tina are on the beach enjoying the sunrise.

\_\_\_\_\_

14. I am eating your muffin.

\_\_\_\_\_

15. Rosa is making a cake for the surprise birthday party.

\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

32.2

*Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.*

\_\_\_\_\_ to crawl      \_\_\_\_\_ to burst      \_\_\_\_\_ to wag  
\_\_\_\_\_ to shuffle      \_\_\_\_\_ to fail      \_\_\_\_\_ to show

_____ to spy	_____ to grate	_____ to suffer
_____ to sob	_____ to kid	_____ to throw up
_____ grater	_____ science	_____ wheelbarrow
_____ leaf	_____ bagpipes	_____ breadboard
_____ wave	_____ maple	_____ crusty bread
_____ snail	_____ seal	_____ water wings

*Rewrite the following sentences to create questions in the present progressive tense by placing the verb **to be** before the subject.*

1. Tom is spying on us. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He is pushing the kids in the wheelbarrow. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The patient is suffering a lot. \_\_\_\_\_
4. She is cutting the crusty bread on the breadboard. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Jimmy is throwing up in the bathroom. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I am failing my science class. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Roger is playing the bagpipes. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The children are bursting the balloons. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The little boy is showing me something. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The snail is crawling on the tree. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Shane is drawing a maple leaf. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The seals are playing in the waves. \_\_\_\_\_
13. They are swimming in the pool with their water wings. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. Chris is grating the cheese with the grater. \_\_\_\_\_
15. They are kidding. \_\_\_\_\_
16. He is shuffling the cards. \_\_\_\_\_
17. Grace is sobbing in her bedroom. \_\_\_\_\_
18. The dog is wagging its tail. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 33

## The Past Progressive (Continuous) Tense

The past progressive is used to describe an activity that happened and continued for a period of time in the past. It is formed using the past tense of the verb **to be** and by adding **-ing** to the simple form of the verb.

I am using	→	I was using	→	I was using the stove.
you are using	→	you were using	→	You were using my stapler.
he is using	→	he was using	→	He was using my car.
she is using	→	she was using	→	She was using my makeup.
it is using	→	it was using	→	It was using its paws.
we are using	→	we were using	→	We were using the glue.
they are using	→	they were using	→	They were using the laptop.

### EXERCISE

#### 33.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to enter	_____ to cover	_____ to roll
_____ to lower	_____ to change	_____ to talk
_____ to test	_____ to divide	_____ to ram
_____ to drop	_____ to place	_____ to glow
_____ shock	_____ tollbooth	_____ music
_____ tour	_____ distance	_____ during
_____ wig	_____ disease	_____ AIDS
_____ lightbulb	_____ christening	
_____ snowshoe	_____ up-to-date	
_____ headphones	_____ laboratory	
_____ Grand Canyon		

Rewrite the following sentences to form the past progressive tense. Use the correct past tense form of the verb **to be**, and add **-ing** to the simple form of the verb in parentheses.

1. The laboratory (to test) the blood for AIDS and other diseases.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. We (to walk) in the snow with our snowshoes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The mechanic (to lower) the car when it fell.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The girls (to talk) on the phone for two hours.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I (to change) the lightbulb when I got a shock.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The kids (to roll) down the mountain.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. She (to place) a wig on her head when I entered.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. George (to listen) to music with his headphones.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Vance (to cover) his answers during the test.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. We (to buy) a gift for the christening.  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. I (to drop) a quarter in the tollbooth when he rammed the back of my car.  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. My daughter (to blow) her nose.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. The lights (to glow) in the distance.  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. They (to struggle) to keep the files up-to-date.  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. We (to divide) our time between the Grand Canyon and the casinos.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to weave	_____ to scold	_____ to warn
_____ to welcome	_____ to grieve	_____ to gamble
_____ to comb	_____ to crush	_____ to bloom
_____ to hatch	_____ to act	_____ to reach
_____ janitor	_____ can	_____ drops
_____ parlor	_____ raincoat	_____ tights
_____ pork	_____ widower	_____ recess
_____ label	_____ memo	_____ tablet
_____ hostess	_____ spoon	_____ bean
_____ railroad	_____ mask	_____ spark
_____ widow	_____ goal	_____ bulletin board
_____ strange	_____ nuts	_____ everywhere

Complete the following sentences to form the past progressive tense. Use the correct past tense form of the verb **to be**, and add **-ing** to the simple form of the verb in parentheses.

1. The flowers \_\_\_\_\_ (to bloom) in the garden.
2. Réal \_\_\_\_\_ (to eat) pork and beans.
3. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (to crush) the tablets with a spoon.
4. The old man \_\_\_\_\_ (to warn) us.
5. The hostess \_\_\_\_\_ (to welcome) our guests.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to put) the memo on the bulletin board.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) our raincoats.
8. The kids \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) ball during recess.
9. The squirrels \_\_\_\_\_ (to hide) the nuts in the backyard.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) the label on the can.
11. Manon \_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) white tights.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to talk) to my boss in his office.
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to cry) at school today.
14. The widow \_\_\_\_\_ (to grieve) for a long time.
15. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to weave) baskets.

16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to comb) my hair.
  17. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to scold) her children.
  18. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) on the railroad.
  19. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to frighten) the kids with that scary mask on your face.
  20. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ (to gamble) all night.
  21. The sparks \_\_\_\_\_ (to fly) everywhere.
  22. The widower \_\_\_\_\_ (to act) strange at the funeral parlor.
  23. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to reach) our goals.
  24. Suzanne \_\_\_\_\_ (to sweep) the sidewalk.
  25. The eggs \_\_\_\_\_ (to hatch).
  26. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to put) drops in my eyes.
-

# •34•

## The Past Progressive (Continuous) Tense: Negative Form

Place **not** after the past tense form of the verb **to be** to create the negative form of the past progressive tense.

I was moving	→ I was not moving	→ I was not moving my leg.
you were moving	→ you were not moving	→ You were not moving it.
he was moving	→ he was not moving	→ He was not moving his pen.
she was moving	→ she was not moving	→ She was not moving her lips.
it was moving	→ it was not moving	→ It was not moving its tail.
we were moving	→ we were not moving	→ We were not moving our car.
they were moving	→ they were not moving	→ They were not moving it.

The negative form of the past progressive tense can also be expressed with the contraction **wasn't** or **weren't**.

I was not helping	→ I wasn't helping	→ I wasn't helping him.
you were not helping	→ you weren't helping	→ You weren't helping me.
he was not helping	→ he wasn't helping	→ He wasn't helping his aunt.
she was not helping	→ she wasn't helping	→ She wasn't helping the nurse.
it was not helping	→ it wasn't helping	→ It wasn't helping us.
we were not helping	→ we weren't helping	→ We weren't helping her.
they were not helping	→ they weren't helping	→ They weren't helping them.

### EXERCISE

#### 34.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to nip	_____ to choke	_____ to succeed
_____ to smile		
_____ side	_____ cancer	_____ course
_____ collar	_____ stomach	_____ treatment
_____ lung	_____ chemotherapy	

Rewrite the following sentences to create the negative form of the past progressive tense. Write your answer once with **was not** or **were not** and once with the contraction **wasn't** or **weren't**.

1. She was getting chemotherapy treatments for lung cancer. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. My stomach was growling in class this morning. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We were driving on the wrong side of the road. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. He was smiling at you. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. It was nipping my ankle. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The collar was choking the dog. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Tania was succeeding in her course and she quit. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The guests were eating the potato salad. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. They were joking. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### EXERCISE

### 34.2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

- |                  |                 |                   |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| _____ to count   | _____ to pet    | _____ to dive     |
| _____ to taste   | _____ to overdo | _____ to drip     |
| _____ to snip    | _____ to hover  | _____ to distract |
| _____ to carve   | _____ to flap   | _____ to slur     |
| _____ to cope    | _____ to rot    | _____ to rely     |
| _____ to breathe |                 |                   |
| _____ officer    | _____ speech    | _____ wire        |
| _____ word       | _____ donkey    | _____ artist      |

_____ teeth	_____ lampshade	_____ welfare
_____ shotgun	_____ chick	_____ helicopter
_____ dock	_____ underwear	_____ undercover
_____ grease	_____ escalator	_____ gingerbread
_____ wing	_____ dental floss	

Complete the following sentences using the contraction **wasn't** or **weren't** to complete the following sentences in the negative past progressive form. Add **-ing** to the simple form of the verb in parentheses.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to snip) the black wire.
2. The officer \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) undercover.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to overdo) it.
4. The man \_\_\_\_\_ (to rely) on welfare.
5. The hunter \_\_\_\_\_ (to carry) a shotgun.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) a gingerbread house.
7. The artist \_\_\_\_\_ (to carve) the wood.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to cope) with it very well.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to slur) his words.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to dive) in your pool.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to taste) your dessert.
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to feed) the ducks.
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to clean) my teeth with dental floss.
14. The bird \_\_\_\_\_ (to flap) its wings.
15. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to distract) me during my speech.
16. The grease \_\_\_\_\_ (to drip) on the floor.
17. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) a lampshade on his head.
18. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to sit) on the dock.
19. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to jump) on the escalator.
20. The apples \_\_\_\_\_ (to rot) on the ground.
21. The helicopter \_\_\_\_\_ (to hover) over my house.
22. The little girl \_\_\_\_\_ (to pet) the donkey.
23. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to count) the baby chicks.
24. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) clean underwear.
25. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to breathe).
26. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to laugh).

# The Past Progressive (Continuous) Tense: Question Form

•35•

Place the past tense form of the verb **to be** before the subject to create questions in the past progressive tense.

I was swimming	→ was I swimming	→ Was I swimming well?
you were swimming	→ were you swimming	→ Were you swimming alone?
he was swimming	→ was he swimming	→ Was he swimming with you?
she was swimming	→ was she swimming	→ Was she swimming at night?
it was swimming	→ was it swimming	→ Was it swimming in the bath?
we were swimming	→ were we swimming	→ Were we swimming better?
they were swimming	→ were they swimming	→ Were they swimming fast?

## EXERCISE

35.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to drift	_____ to crack	_____ to grab
_____ to heal	_____ to attract	_____ to dust
_____ to thaw	_____ to guide	_____ to float
_____ to hope	_____ to stop	
_____ to rehearse		
_____ bull	_____ vitamin	_____ horn
_____ snorkel	_____ attention	_____ actor
_____ wound	_____ nightgown	_____ sea
_____ body	_____ pregnancy	_____ match
_____ peacock	_____ watermelon	
_____ goggles	_____ corn on the cob	

*Rewrite the following sentences to create the question form of the past progressive tense by placing **was** or **were** before the subject. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.*

1. The police were stopping everyone at the corner.

---

2. My yellow rubber duck was floating in the bath.

---

3. The meat was thawing on the counter.

---

4. The wounds on his body were healing.

---

5. She was hoping for a new nightgown for Christmas.

---

6. The ice was cracking on the lake.

---

7. The beautiful peacock was attracting a lot of attention.

---

8. She was buying watermelon and corn on the cob for the picnic.

---

9. The actors were rehearsing for the play.

---

10. It was drifting on the sea.

---

11. They were using matches to light the candles on the cake.

---

12. You were swimming with goggles and a snorkel.

---

13. Réal was grabbing the bull by the horns.

---

14. She was taking vitamins during her pregnancy.

---

15. The housekeeper was dusting the furniture.

---

---

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to measure	_____ to pretend	_____ to dare
_____ to investigate	_____ to close	_____ to pant
_____ to rip	_____ to start	_____ to spit
_____ to omit	_____ to beg	_____ to raise
_____ crime	_____ detail	_____ cart
_____ barefoot	_____ detective	_____ elbow
_____ ox	_____ pebble	_____ goat
_____ waist	_____ hip	_____ ape

Rewrite the following sentences to create questions in the past progressive tense by placing **was** or **were** before the subject. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

1. She was starting her car. \_\_\_\_\_
2. They were begging us to stay for supper. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We were closing the store early. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They were walking barefoot on the pebbles. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The dog was panting. \_\_\_\_\_
6. You were scratching your elbow. \_\_\_\_\_
7. She was measuring her waist and hips. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Danny was daring me to jump in the lake. \_\_\_\_\_
9. It was eating my peanut butter sandwich. \_\_\_\_\_
10. You were ripping my sweater. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Gary was omitting the details. \_\_\_\_\_
12. It was following me. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The detectives were investigating the crime. \_\_\_\_\_
14. He was spitting on the sidewalk. \_\_\_\_\_
15. They were raising goats. \_\_\_\_\_
16. You were pretending to be a big ape. \_\_\_\_\_
17. I was reading the right letter. \_\_\_\_\_
18. The ox was pulling the cart. \_\_\_\_\_



# Prepositions: From and Of

Use **from** as a preposition to:

*indicate a starting point of  
a movement*

We drove from Montreal to Toronto.

*indicate a starting point of an action*

My husband called me from work.

*measure between points*

I work from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

*indicate the source*

She got the information from John.

Use **of** as a preposition to:

*indicate the cause or reason of  
an action*

He died of a heart attack.

*indicate the contents*

I drank two cups of coffee this morning.

*indicate belonging*

I met the queen of England.

*describe a characteristic of  
a person*

He is a man of great courage.

## EXERCISE

### 36.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

\_\_\_\_\_ talent      \_\_\_\_\_ beyond      \_\_\_\_\_ value  
\_\_\_\_\_ bouquet

Rewrite the following sentences correctly by choosing **from** or **of**.

1. We gave her a beautiful bouquet (from, of) flowers.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. I got a toothbrush (from, of) my dentist.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. He is a member (from, of) the hockey hall (from, of) fame.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. She sent me a postcard (from, of) Canada.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Peter is a man (from, of) many talents.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. We heard voices (from, of) beyond the bushes.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. He called me (from, of) a pay phone.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. I need a cup (from, of) sugar for this recipe.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Is that guy (from, of) Mexico?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. I work (from, of) Monday to Thursday. I don't work Friday.

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Do you want a glass (from, of) beer?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. She is a woman (from, of) value in our company.

\_\_\_\_\_

13. The cat jumped (from, of) the couch to the window.

\_\_\_\_\_

14. Open the gift (from, of) me.

\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

36·2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ monthly	_____ decade	_____ odor
_____ mouthful	_____ spoonful	_____ century
_____ herd	_____ popcorn	_____ theater
_____ seventy	_____ litter	_____ catalog

Complete the following sentences with **from** or **of**.

1. She brought a basket \_\_\_\_\_ fruit for us.
2. He is a man \_\_\_\_\_ experience.
3. We receive checks monthly \_\_\_\_\_ the insurance company.
4. The little girl has a mouthful \_\_\_\_\_ milk.
5. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ Montreal?
6. Put this box \_\_\_\_\_ books in the basement.
7. Do you want a cup \_\_\_\_\_ tea?
8. The odor is coming \_\_\_\_\_ the fridge.
9. I have a picture \_\_\_\_\_ you.
10. Take out a sheet \_\_\_\_\_ paper \_\_\_\_\_ your binder.
11. Do you want to play a game \_\_\_\_\_ cards?
12. My cat had a litter \_\_\_\_\_ kittens last night.
13. We get vitamins \_\_\_\_\_ food.
14. I bought a bag \_\_\_\_\_ popcorn at the theater.
15. She counted \_\_\_\_\_ one to seventy in French.
16. I borrowed it \_\_\_\_\_ my cousin.
17. What is the special \_\_\_\_\_ the day?
18. My uncle died \_\_\_\_\_ cancer.
19. I have a closet full \_\_\_\_\_ old shoes.
20. I just got home \_\_\_\_\_ school.
21. Who is the woman \_\_\_\_\_ the decade?
22. She moved \_\_\_\_\_ her apartment to a retirement home.
23. We just came back \_\_\_\_\_ Italy.
24. She works \_\_\_\_\_ her home office.
25. I ate a bowl \_\_\_\_\_ chicken soup for lunch.
26. We got a call \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher.
27. I need a spoonful \_\_\_\_\_ honey.
28. You have a message \_\_\_\_\_ Tom.
29. We picked fresh tomatoes \_\_\_\_\_ our garden.
30. Thank you for the box \_\_\_\_\_ chocolates.
31. There is a herd \_\_\_\_\_ horses in the field.
32. The gorilla escaped \_\_\_\_\_ the zoo.

33. Where is the jar \_\_\_\_\_ pickles?
  34. I received a long e-mail \_\_\_\_\_ my aunt.
  35. We drank a bottle \_\_\_\_\_ wine with dinner.
  36. She ordered it \_\_\_\_\_ the new catalog.
  37. Who is the person \_\_\_\_\_ the century?
  38. I got the results \_\_\_\_\_ my doctor.
-

# 37

## Will: Future Tense

Use **will** to create the future tense for all persons. The simple form of the verb always follows **will**.

I will	→	I will hold	→	I will hold your books.
you will	→	you will hold	→	You will hold the baby.
he will	→	he will hold	→	He will hold my hand.
she will	→	she will hold	→	She will hold her doll.
it will	→	it will hold	→	It will hold the ball.
we will	→	we will hold	→	We will hold our fishing rods.
they will	→	they will hold	→	They will hold the ladder.

### EXERCISE

#### 37.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to flip	_____ to reduce	_____ to envy
_____ to ship	_____ to enlarge	_____ to gather
_____ to hug	_____ to become	_____ to grant
_____ to ban	_____ to pamper	
_____ to introduce		
_____ fairy	_____ author	_____ raspberry
_____ top	_____ famous	_____ lighthouse
_____ tax	_____ cherry	_____ tobacco
_____ brain	_____ several	_____ swordfish
_____ rich	_____ blueberry	_____ friendship
_____ government		

Rewrite the following sentences in the future tense by using **will** and the simple form of the verb in parentheses.

1. I (to climb) to the top of the lighthouse to see the ships.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. You (to become) a rich and famous author.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The government (to reduce) taxes next year.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The fairy (to grant) you several wishes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. My mother (to make) a cherry pie.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We (to study) the brain in my science class.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. They (to enlarge) the picture of the swordfish that they caught.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. We (to gather) blueberries, strawberries, and raspberries to make jam.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. He (to hug) and kiss you when he sees you.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Brad (to introduce) me to his parents tomorrow night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. We (to ship) the package to you this afternoon.  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Mary (to envy) your friendship with Paul.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. The government (to ban) tobacco in all public places.  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. She (to pamper) her new baby.  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. I (to flip) the pancakes now.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to donate	_____ to develop	_____ to miss
_____ to inform	_____ to stimulate	_____ to continue
_____ to tame	_____ to postpone	_____ to calculate
_____ to wonder	_____ to nod	_____ to balance
_____ to cause	_____ to last	_____ to bake
_____ to concentrate		
_____ budget	_____ muscle	_____ fine (n)
_____ bake sale	_____ career	_____ circus
_____ music	_____ pay	_____ only
_____ organ	_____ drum	_____ twice
_____ speeding	_____ once	_____ lion
_____ taste bud	_____ outcome	_____ why
_____ wonderful	_____ public transportation	

Complete the sentences using **will** and the simple form of the verb in parentheses to create the future tense.

1. Brian \_\_\_\_\_ (to calculate) his pay.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to balance) our budget.
3. Denis \_\_\_\_\_ (to develop) his muscles at the gym.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to concentrate) on their careers.
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to last) a long time.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to postpone) the meeting.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to learn) to play the drums.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to tame) the lions for the circus.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) you only once.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to wonder) why we left.
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to order) a pizza for supper.
12. The neighbors \_\_\_\_\_ (to move) next month.
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to miss) you.
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to bake) cookies for the bake sale.
15. Ricky Martin \_\_\_\_\_ (to continue) to make wonderful music.

16. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) cold tomorrow.
  17. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to nod) his head twice.
  18. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to use) public transportation.
  19. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) a fine for speeding.
  20. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to stimulate) your taste buds.
  21. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to cause) a serious accident.
  22. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to donate) her organs.
  23. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to inform) us of the outcome.
  24. Jim and Scott \_\_\_\_\_ (to share) the expenses.
-



## Will: Future Tense: Negative Form

Place **not** after **will** to create the negative form of the future tense. The simple form of the verb always follows **will not**.

I will	→	I will not	→	I will not be there.
you will	→	you will not	→	You will not say that.
he will	→	he will not	→	He will not pay me.
she will	→	she will not	→	She will not see you.
it will	→	it will not	→	It will not eat.
we will	→	we will not	→	We will not borrow money.
they will	→	they will not	→	They will not drive to New York.

The negative form of the future tense with **will** can be expressed with the contraction **won't**.

I will not	→	I won't	→	I won't go.
you will not	→	you won't	→	You won't convince her.
he will not	→	he won't	→	He won't know.
she will not	→	she won't	→	She won't sleep late.
it will not	→	it won't	→	It won't bite you.
we will not	→	we won't	→	We won't spend a lot.
they will not	→	they won't	→	They won't help us.

### EXERCISE

#### 38.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to recognize	_____ to allow	_____ to trim
_____ to celebrate	_____ to pawn	_____ to stay
_____ to confess	_____ to declare	
_____ sideburns	_____ overnight	_____ guitar
_____ blind date	_____ murder	_____ bush
_____ bankruptcy	_____ New Year's Eve	

Rewrite the following sentences to create the negative form of the future tense. Write your answer once with **will not** and once with the contraction **won't**.

1. He will declare bankruptcy. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. My neighbor will trim his bushes. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. John will trim his sideburns. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Anna will go on a blind date. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. You will recognize me with my wig. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. They will allow you to stay overnight. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. We will celebrate on New Year's Eve. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The man will confess to the murder. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. I will pawn my guitar. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

38.2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to delay	_____ to operate	_____ to clog
_____ to betray	_____ to issue	_____ to improve
_____ to hand	_____ to benefit	_____ to attempt
_____ to tolerate	_____ to guess	_____ to ruin
_____ to pierce	_____ to purchase	_____ to cure
_____ to compensate		
_____ tool	_____ drain	_____ newsletter
_____ soap	_____ guilty	_____ will (n)

_____ job	_____ weight	_____ product
_____ flight	_____ hell	_____ wisdom teeth
_____ heaven	_____ spine	_____ loss
_____ breast	_____ custody	_____ reputation
_____ suit	_____ rundown	_____ insurance policy
_____ tongue	_____ jet	_____ agreement

Complete the following sentences by using the contraction **won't** and the simple form of the verb in parentheses.

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to ruin) your reputation.
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to clog) the drain.
3. My company \_\_\_\_\_ (to issue) the newsletter.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to improve) our products this year.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to guess) your weight.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to discuss) heaven and hell.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to benefit) from this insurance policy.
8. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to delay) our flight.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to compensate) us for our loss.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to allow) me to pierce my tongue.
11. The treatment \_\_\_\_\_ (to cure) breast cancer.
12. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to purchase) new tools for his job.
13. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (to listen) to their teacher.
14. The pilot \_\_\_\_\_ (to attempt) to fly the jet.
15. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) his black suit.
16. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to sign) the agreement.
17. My aunt \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) a will.
18. The doctors \_\_\_\_\_ (to operate) on my spine.
19. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to betray) you.
20. My dentist \_\_\_\_\_ (to remove) my wisdom teeth.
21. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) custody of the children.
22. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to live) in a rundown building.
23. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to mean) that he is guilty.
24. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to tolerate) this behavior.
25. Louise \_\_\_\_\_ (to hand) me the soap.
26. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to fail) your exam.

# Will: Future Tense: Question Form

•39•

Place **will** before the subject to create questions in the future tense. The simple form of the verb is always used when forming questions with **will**.

I will	→	will I like	→	Will I like it?
you will	→	will you call	→	Will you call me?
he will	→	will he write	→	Will he write a book?
she will	→	will she join	→	Will she join us for dinner?
it will	→	will it annoy	→	Will it annoy you?
we will	→	will we need	→	Will we need a new car?
they will	→	will they worry	→	Will they worry about me?

## EXERCISE

### 39.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to travel	_____ to punish	
_____ to spray	_____ to disappear	
_____ to rescue	_____ to mention	
_____ to kick	_____ to partake	
_____ to accuse	_____ to show	
_____ to poison	_____ to measure	
_____ fang	_____ island	_____ brand-new
_____ wasp	_____ pajamas	_____ foreman
_____ bee	_____ writing	_____ competition
_____ muscle	_____ eagle	_____ last name
_____ toaster	_____ ironing board	
_____ poison	_____ tape measure	

Rewrite the following sentences to create the question form of the future tense by placing **will** before the subject. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

1. The snow will disappear in the spring.

---

2. Your mother will punish you for that.

---

3. The police will accuse Sara.

---

4. You will spell your last name for me.

---

5. She will throw her old pajamas in the garbage.

---

6. He will measure it with his brand-new tape measure.

---

7. Bobby will show the judges his muscles.

---

8. It will poison you with its fangs.

---

9. They will mention it to their foreman.

---

10. The gardener will spray the wasps and bees with poison.

---

11. They will rescue the eagles on the island.

---

12. Your boyfriend will partake in the writing competition.

---

13. We will travel a lot next year.

---

14. It will kick me.

---

15. She will buy a new ironing board and toaster for her apartment.

---

---

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to grind	_____ to publish	_____ to blame
_____ to produce	_____ to require	_____ to trade
_____ to sag	_____ to regret	_____ to expand
_____ to respond	_____ to pause	_____ to arrive
_____ stitch	_____ magnet	_____ ivory
_____ rush hour	_____ painting	_____ trailer
_____ mouth	_____ on time	

Rewrite the following sentences to create questions in the future tense by placing **will** before the subject. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

1. It will arrive on time. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He will publish his report. \_\_\_\_\_
3. They will blame me. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We will be in rush hour traffic. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Our country will ban the sale of ivory. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Sheila will stick the magnet on the fridge. \_\_\_\_\_
7. You will close your mouth when you eat. \_\_\_\_\_
8. We will produce a lot of corn this year. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Our company will expand next year. \_\_\_\_\_
10. It will rain tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_
11. We will trade our trailer for a boat. \_\_\_\_\_
12. He will pause the movie for a few minutes. \_\_\_\_\_
13. I will regret it. \_\_\_\_\_
14. It will grind the coffee beans. \_\_\_\_\_
15. You will require stitches in your knee. \_\_\_\_\_
16. The roof will sag with all the snow on it. \_\_\_\_\_
17. They will bid on the famous painting. \_\_\_\_\_
18. I will gain weight if I eat this. \_\_\_\_\_
19. He will respond. \_\_\_\_\_
20. I will have enough time. \_\_\_\_\_

# •40•

## Be Going To: Future Tense

The future tense can also be expressed by using **be going to**. Use the correct form of the verb **to be** for each person. The simple form of the verb always follows **be going to**.

I am going to	→ I am going to explain	→ I am going to explain it to you again.
you are going to	→ you are going to need	→ You are going to need a hammer.
he is going to	→ he is going to answer	→ He is going to answer the question.
she is going to	→ she is going to have	→ She is going to have a baby.
it is going to	→ it is going to be	→ It is going to be expensive.
we are going to	→ we are going to prove	→ We are going to prove it to you.
they are going to	→ they are going to meet	→ They are going to meet downtown.

### EXERCISE

#### 40.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to lift	_____ to spread	_____ to hurry
_____ to dirty	_____ to injure	_____ to applaud
_____ to shine	_____ to vomit	_____ to remove
_____ to check	_____ to create	_____ to surprise
_____ sun	_____ lobby	_____ shallow
_____ end	_____ schedule	_____ muddy
_____ deep	_____ too much	_____ audience
_____ upset	_____ manager	_____ waterbed

Rewrite the following sentences in the future tense using **be going to**. Use the correct form of the verb **to be** and the simple form of the verb in parentheses.

1. I (be) going to (to hurry) because I don't want to miss my bus.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. He drank too much, and now he (be) going to (to vomit).  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. You (be) going to (to dirty) my floor with your muddy shoes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The sun (be) going to (to shine) all day today.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I (be) going to (to wait) for you in the lobby downstairs.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We (be) going to (to sell) our waterbed in our garage sale.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The kids (be) going to (to swim) in the shallow end of the pool.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The adults (be) going to (to dive) in the deep end of the pool.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. You (be) going to (to injure) your back if you lift that heavy box.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. It (be) going to (to create) problems in the office.  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. I (be) going to (to spread) the jam on my toast.  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. My manager (be) going to (to check) his schedule for next week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. You (be) going to (to be) upset if the audience doesn't applaud.  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. He (be) going to (to surprise) her with a diamond ring.  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. She (be) going to (to remove) your name from the list.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to tighten	_____ to commute	_____ to tap
_____ to assume	_____ to admit	_____ to seem
_____ to skip	_____ to suggest	_____ to vanish
_____ to remind	_____ to clip	_____ to charge
_____ sample	_____ hairspray	_____ noon
_____ dawn	_____ someday	_____ proud
_____ partner	_____ interest	_____ difficult
_____ receipt	_____ turnip	_____ at first
_____ painful	_____ shallot	_____ leash
_____ innocent		

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb **to be** and the simple form of the verb in parentheses to create the future tense with **be going to**.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to assume) that he is innocent.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to suggest) something better at the meeting.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to tighten) the leash on the dog.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to clip) the receipts together.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to observe) the students in the cafeteria at noon.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to give) you a sample.
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to seem) difficult at first.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to remind) you in the morning.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to admit) the truth.
10. It \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) very painful.
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) his partner.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to tap) him on the shoulder.
13. The students \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to commute) by train.
14. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to skip) school this afternoon.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to put) shallots and turnips in the stew.

16. She \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to marry) Edward someday.
  17. It \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to occur) at dawn.
  18. They \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to charge) us interest.
  19. This car \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to belong) to me someday.
  20. The fog \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to vanish) soon.
  21. I \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) a can of hairspray.
  22. You \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) very proud.
-

# 41

## Be Going To: Future Tense: Negative Form

Place **not** after the verb **to be** to create the negative form of the future tense with **be going to**. The simple form of the verb always follows the negative form of **be going to**.

I am going to	→	I am not going to	→	I am not going to lose.
you are going to	→	you are not going to	→	You are not going to win.
he is going to	→	he is not going to	→	He is not going to be there.
she is going to	→	she is not going to	→	She is not going to eat it.
it is going to	→	it is not going to	→	It is not going to run.
we are going to	→	we are not going to	→	We are not going to leave.
they are going to	→	they are not going to	→	They are not going to talk.

The negative form of the future tense with **be going to** can also be expressed with the contraction **isn't** or **aren't**. There is no contraction for **am not**.

I am not going to	→	I am not going to drive.
you are not going to	→	You aren't going to forget.
he is not going to	→	He isn't going to play.
she is not going to	→	She isn't going to study.
it is not going to	→	It isn't going to rain.
we are not going to	→	We aren't going to try it.
they are not going to	→	They aren't going to like it.

### EXERCISE

#### 41.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to haunt	_____ to submit	_____ to reuse
_____ to chill	_____ to invest	_____ to divorce
_____ to withdraw	_____ to announce	
_____ funds	_____ report	_____ stock market
_____ life	_____ ostrich	_____ experience
_____ rest	_____ cutbacks	

Rewrite the following sentences to create the negative form of the future tense of **be going to**. Write your answer once with **am not, is not, or are not** and once with the contraction **isn't or aren't**.

1. My company is going to announce cutbacks for the new year. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. We are going to submit the report in the morning. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I am going to withdraw all my money. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They are going to invest the funds in the stock market. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. This experience is going to haunt me for the rest of my life. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Annie is going to chill the wine before she serves it. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The ostrich is going to attack you. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. You are going to reuse the bags. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. He is going to divorce his wife. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

41·2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

- |                 |                  |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| _____ to judge  | _____ to wrestle | _____ to trap    |
| _____ to steer  | _____ to quarrel | _____ to label   |
| _____ to pry    | _____ to trick   | _____ to respect |
| _____ to curse  | _____ to care    | _____ to ensure  |
| _____ to lessen | _____ to leap    | _____ to can     |
| _____ to empty  |                  |                  |
| _____ checkers  | _____ safety     | _____ pain       |
| _____ subpoena  | _____ January    | _____ February   |

\_\_\_\_\_ March      \_\_\_\_\_ April      \_\_\_\_\_ May  
\_\_\_\_\_ June      \_\_\_\_\_ beet      \_\_\_\_\_ bailiff

Complete the following sentences using **am not** or the contraction **isn't** or **aren't** to create the negative form of the future tense of **be going to**.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ going to trick you again.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ going to circle the right answer.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ going to respect his decision.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ going to ensure our safety.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ going to curse in my class.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ going to empty her purse.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ going to label all the items in the store.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ going to can beets this year.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ going to care about that.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ going to send the subpoena by bailiff.
11. It \_\_\_\_\_ going to snow in June.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ going to be twenty-five years old in January.
13. She \_\_\_\_\_ going to visit me in March.
14. You \_\_\_\_\_ going to have another operation.
15. They \_\_\_\_\_ going to play checkers all night.
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ going to bake a cake.
17. Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ going to place the names in a hat.
18. We \_\_\_\_\_ going to judge you.
19. It \_\_\_\_\_ going to lessen the pain.
20. The frog \_\_\_\_\_ going to leap on you.
21. They \_\_\_\_\_ going to quarrel again.
22. He \_\_\_\_\_ going to pry the door open.
23. Sidney \_\_\_\_\_ going to steer the boat.
24. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ going to wrestle in the living room.
25. We \_\_\_\_\_ going to be in Tokyo in April.
26. He \_\_\_\_\_ going to start his new job in May.
27. It \_\_\_\_\_ going to open in February.
28. We \_\_\_\_\_ going to trap beavers.

# Be Going To: Future Tense: Question Form

•42•

Place the verb **to be** before the subject to create questions in the future tense of **be going to**. The simple form of the verb is always used when forming questions with **be going to**.

I am going to	→	am I going to	→	Am I going to see you?
you are going to	→	are you going to	→	Are you going to visit me?
he is going to	→	is he going to	→	Is he going to believe you?
she is going to	→	is she going to	→	Is she going to be here?
it is going to	→	is it going to	→	Is it going to start soon?
we are going to	→	are we going to	→	Are we going to agree?
they are going to	→	are they going to	→	Are they going to park there?

## EXERCISE

42.1

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

_____ to dip	_____ to store	_____ to process
_____ to graze	_____ to apply	_____ to supply
_____ to turn	_____ to scrub	_____ to provide
_____ to drain	_____ to immigrate	
_____ to cooperate		
_____ July	_____ September	
_____ parents	_____ United States	
_____ bathtub	_____ November	
_____ peace	_____ December	
_____ supplies	_____ explanation	
_____ August	_____ knowledge	
_____ war	_____ immigration	
_____ October	_____ snowblower	

Rewrite the following sentences to create the question form of the future tense of **be going to** by placing the verb **to be** before the subject. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

1. He is going to share this knowledge with the world.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. She is going to cooperate with us.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. You are going to provide me with a good explanation.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They are going to immigrate to the United States in August.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. It is going to turn green when I put it in water.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The immigration office is going to process my file in July.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. My parents are going to supply me with my school supplies in September.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. I am going to drain the vegetables with this.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. They are going to complete the project in November or December.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. She is going to apply for a new job in October.  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. You are going to scrub the bathtub now.  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. The cows and horses are going to graze in the field.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. You are going to dip the apple in honey.  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. We are going to store the snowblower in the garage during the summer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. The teacher is going to talk about war and peace in history class today.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the following verbs and vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

\_\_\_\_\_ to compete    \_\_\_\_\_ to tidy    \_\_\_\_\_ to wish

\_\_\_\_\_ to promise    \_\_\_\_\_ to assess    \_\_\_\_\_ to sort

\_\_\_\_\_ to rest    \_\_\_\_\_ to whistle

\_\_\_\_\_ second    \_\_\_\_\_ sunny    \_\_\_\_\_ shrimp

\_\_\_\_\_ werewolf    \_\_\_\_\_ customs    \_\_\_\_\_ interview

\_\_\_\_\_ icicle    \_\_\_\_\_ oven mitts

Rewrite the following sentences to create questions in the future tense of **be going to** by placing the verb **to be** before the subject. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

1. He is going to promise to be good.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. You are going to wish for a car again.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I am going to compete with you.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. She is going to rest on the couch.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. You are going to fake that you are sick.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. He is going to break the icicles with the shovel.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Sonia is going to buy new oven mitts.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The insurance company is going to assess the damage.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. You are going to cry.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. It is going to be sunny tomorrow.

\_\_\_\_\_



11. I am going to have a second interview.

---

12. We are going to wait a long time at customs.

---

13. She is going to sort the dirty laundry.

---

14. Bobby is going to tidy his room.

---

15. We are going to watch the scary movie about the werewolf.

---

16. They are going to whistle the song.

---

17. They are going to bring shrimp to the party tomorrow night.

---

18. It is going to be good.

---

---

# The Indefinite Articles: A and An

•43•

The indefinite articles **a** and **an** are used with singular nouns. Use **a** before most nouns or adjectives that begin with a consonant. Use **an** before most nouns or adjectives that begin with a vowel.

a cup	a ball	a class	a bug
an empty cup	an orange ball	an English class	an ugly bug
an egg	an idea	an owl	an accident
a brown egg	a good idea	a white owl	a bad accident

Use **a** before nouns or adjectives that begin with a pronounced **h**, but use **an** before nouns or adjectives when the **h** is not pronounced.

a house	a horse	a hammer	a hurricane
an honor	an hour	an heir	an honest mistake

Use **a** before nouns or adjectives if the vowel is pronounced as a consonant. The following words are pronounced with a **y** sound.

a union	a university	a uniform	a utensil
---------	--------------	-----------	-----------

The following words are pronounced with a **w** sound.

a one-hour class	a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity
------------------	----------------------------------

## EXERCISE

### 43·1

*Rewrite the following sentences correctly by choosing **a** or **an**.*

1. We saw (a, an) horrible accident this morning. \_\_\_\_\_
2. This is (a, an) one-way street. \_\_\_\_\_
3. My uncle has (a, an) ostrich on his farm. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He is (a, an) American citizen. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I wear (a, an) uniform to work. \_\_\_\_\_

6. There was (a, an) earthquake last night. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. You are (a, an) excellent student. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I need (a, an) hammer to fix the roof. \_\_\_\_\_
9. It was (a, an) useful tool. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I have (a, an) red apple in my lunch bag. \_\_\_\_\_
11. We bought (a, an) oil painting at the market. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. This is (a, an) busy airport. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Give me (a, an) example, please. \_\_\_\_\_
14. We played the game for (a, an) hour and (a, an) half. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

43·2

Complete the following sentences with **a** or **an**.

1. I ate \_\_\_\_\_ orange, \_\_\_\_\_ banana, and \_\_\_\_\_ peach today.
2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ wild ostrich in the field.
3. I want to live on \_\_\_\_\_ island for \_\_\_\_\_ month.
4. Give her \_\_\_\_\_ application, please.
5. There is \_\_\_\_\_ spider, \_\_\_\_\_ ant, and \_\_\_\_\_ fly in the kitchen.
6. You made \_\_\_\_\_ excellent effort.
7. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ oatmeal cookie?
8. We have \_\_\_\_\_ union at work.
9. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ horse?
10. I had \_\_\_\_\_ egg sandwich for lunch.
11. She married \_\_\_\_\_ wealthy American.
12. We made \_\_\_\_\_ apple cake, \_\_\_\_\_ salad, and \_\_\_\_\_ onion dip for the picnic.
13. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ yellow umbrella?
14. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ owl, \_\_\_\_\_ tiger, \_\_\_\_\_ eagle, \_\_\_\_\_ zebra, and \_\_\_\_\_ elephant at the zoo.
15. She has \_\_\_\_\_ blue eye and \_\_\_\_\_ green eye.
16. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ appointment?
17. She is \_\_\_\_\_ heir to the estate.

18. I have \_\_\_\_\_ idea.
  19. He drew \_\_\_\_\_ picture of \_\_\_\_\_ unicorn.
  20. We had \_\_\_\_\_ ice storm and \_\_\_\_\_ hurricane last year.
  21. I prefer to wear \_\_\_\_\_ one-piece bathing suit to the beach.
  22. It is \_\_\_\_\_ honor to meet you.
  23. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ university in your city?
  24. That is \_\_\_\_\_ honest opinion.
  25. I want \_\_\_\_\_ ice cube and \_\_\_\_\_ cherry in my drink.
  26. We had \_\_\_\_\_ easy test at school.
  27. I need \_\_\_\_\_ cup of olive oil.
  28. There is \_\_\_\_\_ oil lamp in the living room.
  29. We saw \_\_\_\_\_ dead octopus on the beach.
  30. I found \_\_\_\_\_ old sock under the bed.
  31. It was \_\_\_\_\_ expensive ring.
  32. There is \_\_\_\_\_ pen, \_\_\_\_\_ pencil, and \_\_\_\_\_ eraser on the table.
  33. You are \_\_\_\_\_ hero.
  34. You need \_\_\_\_\_ envelope and \_\_\_\_\_ stamp if you want to send \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
  35. My sister had \_\_\_\_\_ baby; now I am \_\_\_\_\_ aunt.
  36. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ elevator in the building?
  37. It has \_\_\_\_\_ long nose.
  38. We have \_\_\_\_\_ uncle in Germany.
  39. I want \_\_\_\_\_ second opinion.
  40. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ ice-cream cone?
-

## Irregular Verbs Table

Study and learn the past participles of the following irregular verbs.

SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
awake	awoke	awoken
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
dive	dived/dove	dived/dove
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed

SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
flee	fled	fled
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got/gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
knit	knitted/knit	knitted/knit
know	knew	known
lay (to place, put down)	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie (to lie down)	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mistake	mistook	mistaken
pay	paid	paid
prove	proved	proved/proven
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought

SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewed/sewn
shake	shook	shaken
shave	shaved	shaved/shaven
shear	sheared	sheared/shorn
shed	shed	shed
shine	shined/shone	shined/shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilled/spilt	spilled/spilt
spin	spun	spun
spit	spit/spat	spit/spat
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
strike	struck	struck
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swelled/swollen
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
upset	upset	upset
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
weep	wept	wept
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

# The Present Perfect Tense

•45•

The present perfect tense is used when the time of a past activity is not important or is not known in the sentence. Use **has** or **have** and the past participle of the verb with both regular and irregular verbs to form the present perfect tense.

Contractions can also be used with the pronouns to create the present perfect tense.

## Regular

SIMPLE PRESENT	SIMPLE PAST	PRESENT PERFECT	CONTRACTION
I work	I worked	I have worked	I've worked
you work	you worked	you have worked	you've worked
he works	he worked	he has worked	he's worked
she works	she worked	she has worked	she's worked
it works	it worked	it has worked	it's worked
we work	we worked	we have worked	we've worked
they work	they worked	they have worked	they've worked

## Irregular

SIMPLE PRESENT	SIMPLE PAST	PRESENT PERFECT	CONTRACTION
I take	I took	I have taken	I've taken
you take	you took	you have taken	you've taken
he takes	he took	he has taken	he's taken
she takes	she took	she has taken	she's taken
it takes	it took	it has taken	it's taken
we take	we took	we have taken	we've taken
they take	they took	they have taken	they've taken

The past participle of all regular verbs is the same as the simple past tense form (add **-ed**).

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to borrow	borrowed	borrowed
to cheat	cheated	cheated
to try	tried	tried
to offend	offended	offended
to work	worked	worked



The past participle of all irregular verbs has a different form and must be studied and learned. Refer to Lesson 44.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to grow	grew	grown
to teach	taught	taught
to be	was/were	been
to hear	heard	heard
to take	took	taken

It takes a lot of practice to be able to correctly use the present perfect tense. Learn the past participles of all the irregular verbs by heart, and you will quickly be able to use this tense proficiently.

EXERCISE

45.1

*Rewrite the following sentences to create the present perfect tense using **has** or **have** and the past participle of the verb in parentheses. Use the two preceding verb lists to complete this exercise. You have already learned these verbs in previous exercises.*

1. They (to work) in Japan.

---

2. William (to grow) a lot since the last time I saw him.

---

3. My parents (to be) together for twenty years.

---

4. They (to borrow) a lot of money from their friends.

---

5. She (to teach) English in many different schools.

---

6. You (to offend) everybody in the office.

---

7. I (to hear) that noise in my car several times.

---

8. He (to cheat) on every one of his tests.

---

9. We (to try) to help them.

---

10. It (to take) a long time.

---

Complete the sentences that follow to create the present perfect tense. Use the contracted pronoun and the past participle of the verb in parentheses. You have already learned these verbs in previous exercises.

**Regular**

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to offer	offered	offered
to climb	climbed	climbed
to use	used	used
to discuss	discussed	discussed
to warn	warned	warned
to accuse	accused	accused
to suffer	suffered	suffered
to help	helped	helped
to start	started	started
to thank	thanked	thanked

**Irregular**

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to forgive	forgave	forgiven
to bite	bit	bitten
to make	made	made
to sing	sang	sung
to see	saw	seen
to tear	tore	torn
to choose	chose	chosen
to know	knew	known
to break	broke	broken
to fly	flew	flown

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to break) the law many times.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to use) this product before.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) that movie several times.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) many mistakes in his life.
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to bite) a few people.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to offer) to help.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to fly) many times.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to suffer) enough.
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to tear) all the clothes I lent you.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to forgive) you many times.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to know) Mary since high school.
12. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to accuse) me of that before.
13. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to start).

14. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to discuss) this many times.
  15. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to warn) you about that.
  16. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to help) me to be a better person.
  17. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to choose) to live in the city.
  18. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to sing) that song before.
  19. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to thank) us ten times.
  20. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to climb) many mountains.
-

# The Present Perfect Tense: Negative Form

•46•

Place **not** after **has** or **have** to create the negative form of the present perfect tense.  
Use the past participle of the verb in the negative form.

I have been	→	I have not been	→	I have not been to Paris.
you have been	→	you have not been	→	You have not been there.
he has been	→	he has not been	→	He has not been nice.
she has been	→	she has not been	→	She has not been happy.
it has been	→	it has not been	→	It has not been cold.
we have been	→	we have not been	→	We have not been busy.
they have been	→	they have not been	→	They have not been on a boat.

The negative form of the present perfect tense can also be expressed with the contraction **hasn't** or **haven't**.

I have not seen	→	I haven't seen	→	I haven't seen it.
you have not seen	→	you haven't seen	→	You haven't seen the play.
he has not seen	→	he hasn't seen	→	He hasn't seen his sister.
she has not seen	→	she hasn't seen	→	She hasn't seen her brother.
it has not seen	→	it hasn't seen	→	It hasn't seen me.
we have not seen	→	we haven't seen	→	We haven't seen the movie.
they have not seen	→	they haven't seen	→	They haven't seen Sara.

The past participle of all regular verbs is the same as the simple past tense form (add **-ed**).

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to attract	attracted	attracted
to wait	waited	waited
to accept	accepted	accepted
to invent	invented	invented

The past participle of all irregular verbs has a different form and must be studied and learned. Refer to Lesson 44.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to find	found	found
to become	became	become
to write	wrote	written

## EXERCISE

## 46.1

Rewrite the following sentences to create the negative form of the present perfect tense. Write your answer once with **has not** or **have not** and once with the contraction **hasn't** or **haven't**. Use the past participle of the verb in parentheses. You have already learned these verbs in previous exercises.

1. My teacher (to write) two books. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I (to accept) the offer. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. They (to invent) many fun games. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The light (to attract) all the bugs. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Joe and Lynn (to become) rich and famous. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We (to find) that he works very hard. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Cassandra (to wait) a long time for the news. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE

## 46.2

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the new vocabulary words needed for this exercise before you begin. Write the words in your language in the space provided.

\_\_\_\_\_ chore      \_\_\_\_\_ chance      \_\_\_\_\_ team  
 \_\_\_\_\_ prisoner      \_\_\_\_\_ feelings      \_\_\_\_\_ secret  
 \_\_\_\_\_ tattoo      \_\_\_\_\_ Italy

Complete the sentences that follow by using the contraction **hasn't** or **haven't** and the past participle of the verb in parentheses. You have already learned these verbs in previous exercises.

**Regular**

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to solve	solved	solved
to waste	wasted	wasted
to express	expressed	expressed
to convince	convinced	convinced

to notice  
to escape  
to ask

noticed  
escaped  
asked

noticed  
escaped  
asked

**Irregular**

INFINITIVE

SIMPLE PAST

PAST PARTICIPLE

to give  
to have  
to keep  
to build  
to go  
to fall  
to beat  
to do  
to forget

gave  
had  
kept  
built  
went  
fell  
beat  
did  
forgot

given  
had  
kept  
built  
gone  
fallen  
beaten  
done  
forgotten

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to keep) it a secret.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to notice) your new tattoo.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to Italy.
4. Laura \_\_\_\_\_ (to convince) me.
5. Mr. Lawrence \_\_\_\_\_ (to build) three houses.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) all my chores.
7. Cindy \_\_\_\_\_ (to express) her feelings.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to waste) my time.
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to give) it a chance.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to solve) the mystery.
11. Jarrod \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) his vacation.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) for a raise twice.
13. My team \_\_\_\_\_ (to beat) their team.
14. The prisoners \_\_\_\_\_ (to escape) from jail.
15. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to fall) asleep.
16. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to forget) that it's your birthday.

# The Present Perfect Tense: Question Form

Place **has** or **have** before the subject to create questions with the present perfect tense. The past participle of the verb is used when forming questions with the present perfect tense.

I have begun	→	have I begun	→	Have I begun to sing better?
you have begun	→	have you begun	→	Have you begun your course?
he has begun	→	has he begun	→	Has he begun to realize it?
she has begun	→	has she begun	→	Has she begun to understand?
it has begun	→	has it begun	→	Has it begun to melt?
we have begun	→	have we begun	→	Have we begun to eat right?
they have begun	→	have they begun	→	Have they begun to worry?

The past participle of all regular verbs is the same as the simple past tense form (add **-ed**).

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to apologize	apologized	apologized
to benefit	benefited	benefited
to chew	chewed	chewed
to follow	followed	followed
to correct	corrected	corrected
to wrap	wrapped	wrapped

The past participle of all irregular verbs has a different form and must be studied and learned. Refer to Lesson 44.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to rise	rose	risen
to hide	hid	hidden
to show	showed	shown
to bring	brought	brought
to awake	awoke	awoken
to pay	paid	paid
to draw	drew	drawn
to blow	blew	blown

## EXERCISE

## 47.1

Rewrite the following sentences to create the question form of the present perfect tense by placing **has** or **have** before the subject. Use the past participle of the verb in parentheses. You have already learned these verbs in previous exercises. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

1. You (to show) your report card to your parents. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The teacher (to correct) all the exams. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I (to bring) enough for everybody. \_\_\_\_\_
4. My dog (to chew) all the furniture. \_\_\_\_\_
5. It (to follow) me to school often. \_\_\_\_\_
6. We (to wrap) all the gifts. \_\_\_\_\_
7. She (to blow) out all the candles on the cake. \_\_\_\_\_
8. They (to apologize) many times. \_\_\_\_\_
9. He (to draw) many beautiful pictures for her. \_\_\_\_\_
10. We (to benefit) from that. \_\_\_\_\_
11. It (to hide) the peanuts. \_\_\_\_\_
12. I (to pay) all the bills. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The sun (to rise). \_\_\_\_\_
14. I (to awake) the baby again. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE

## 47.2

Rewrite the sentences that follow to create questions in the present perfect tense. Place **has** or **have** before the subject, and use the past participle of the verb in parentheses. You have already learned these verbs in previous exercises. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

**Regular**

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to invest	invested	invested
to occur	occurred	occurred
to iron	ironed	ironed
to answer	answered	answered
to park	parked	parked
to disappear	disappeared	disappeared
to manage	managed	managed



### *Irregular*

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to leave	left	left
to read	read	read
to drive	drove	driven
to meet	met	met
to sleep	slept	slept
to lose	lost	lost
to feed	fed	fed

1. You (to iron) the clothes. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He (to drive) many miles. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Leora (to answer) all the questions. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They (to feed) the animals. \_\_\_\_\_
5. It (to occur) a few times. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I (to read) that book before. \_\_\_\_\_
7. We (to invest) all our money. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I (to park) here before. \_\_\_\_\_
9. You (to lose) a lot of weight. \_\_\_\_\_
10. He (to manage) the company alone. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Elvis (to leave) the building. \_\_\_\_\_
12. It (to disappear). \_\_\_\_\_
13. Robin (to meet) many famous people. \_\_\_\_\_
14. George (to sleep) late many times. \_\_\_\_\_

# The Past Perfect Tense

•48•

The past perfect tense is used to describe a past action that occurred before another past action. For example, one past action occurred at 8:00 P.M., and the previous past action occurred at 7:00 P.M. Use **had** for all persons and the past participle of the verb to create the past perfect tense.

I have heard	→	I had heard	→	I had heard the news.
you have heard	→	you had heard	→	You had heard the guitar.
he has heard	→	he had heard	→	He had heard you scream.
she has heard	→	she had heard	→	She had heard the song.
it has heard	→	it had heard	→	It had heard the noise.
we have heard	→	we had heard	→	We had heard everything.
they have heard	→	they had heard	→	They had heard nothing.

The contraction **'d** is often used with the pronouns when using the past perfect tense.

I had learned	→	I'd learned	→	I'd learned my lesson.
you had learned	→	you'd learned	→	You'd learned how to do it.
he had learned	→	he'd learned	→	He'd learned the rules.
she had learned	→	she'd learned	→	She'd learned our names.
it had learned	→	it'd learned	→	It'd learned how to speak.
we had learned	→	we'd learned	→	We'd learned to add.
they had learned	→	they'd learned	→	They'd learned to spell.

The past participle of all regular verbs is the same as the simple past tense form (add **-ed**).

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to stop	stopped	stopped
to expect	expected	expected
to pass	passed	passed
to explain	explained	explained
to die	died	died
to decide	decided	decided

The past participle of all irregular verbs has a different form and must be studied and learned. Refer to Lesson 44.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to sell	sold	sold
to see	saw	seen
to have	had	had
to do	did	done

## EXERCISE

## 48.1

Rewrite the following sentences to create the past perfect tense. Use **had** and the past participle of the verb in parentheses. You have already learned these verbs in previous exercises.

1. We (to decide) to stay home when they asked us to go out for dinner.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. They (to sell) their boat when they bought the motorcycle.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. He (to expect) to see you before you left.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I (to have) supper, so I only ate the dessert.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. My grandmother (to die) when I was born.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The rain (to stop), so we went for a walk.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. I (to do) the laundry when he brought me his dirty clothes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. She (to see) the movie before, so she went to bed.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The teacher (to explain) the lesson twice, but we didn't understand.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. We (to pass) all our exams, so we celebrated all night.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE

## 48.2

Complete the sentences that follow using **had** and the past participle of the verb in parentheses. You have already learned these verbs in previous exercises.

**Regular**

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to finish	finished	finished
to order	ordered	ordered
to divorce	divorced	divorced
to rescue	rescued	rescued

to open	opened	opened
to complete	completed	completed
to worry	worried	worried

### *Irregular*

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to sweep	swept	swept
to throw	threw	thrown
to ring	rang	rung
to run	ran	run
to ride	rode	ridden
to sing	sang	sung
to cut	cut	cut

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to throw) it in the garbage when you asked for it.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to sing) the song several times, but we forgot the words.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to open) the gift when I realized it was for you.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to order) the pizza when we arrived.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to sweep) the floor when he dropped the plate of cookies.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to worry) all night; then he finally called.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to ride) the horse many times before she fell and broke her leg.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to run) five miles when they cancelled the race.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to complete) his homework, so he went to bed.
10. The class \_\_\_\_\_ (to finish) when we arrived.
11. The bell \_\_\_\_\_ (to ring) for twenty minutes before the janitor came to fix it.
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to rescue) the little girl in the water when the police came.
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to cut) my hair when he told me that he liked it long.
14. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to divorce) but remained good friends.

# The Past Perfect Tense: Negative Form

Place **not** after **had** to create the negative form of the past perfect tense. The past participle of the verb is always used in the negative form.

I had run	→	I had not run	→	I had not run after school.
you had run	→	you had not run	→	You had not run very far.
he had run	→	he had not run	→	He had not run the race.
she had run	→	she had not run	→	She had not run with shoes.
it had run	→	it had not run	→	It had not run across the road.
we had run	→	we had not run	→	We had not run together.
they had run	→	they had not run	→	They had not run outside.

The negative form of the past perfect tense can also be expressed with the contraction **hadn't**.

I had not opened	→	I hadn't opened	→	I hadn't opened the mail.
you had not opened	→	you hadn't opened	→	You hadn't opened the book.
he had not opened	→	he hadn't opened	→	He hadn't opened the letter.
she had not opened	→	she hadn't opened	→	She hadn't opened her gifts.
it had not opened	→	it hadn't opened	→	It hadn't opened its mouth.
we had not opened	→	we hadn't opened	→	We hadn't opened the store.
they had not opened	→	they hadn't opened	→	They hadn't opened it.

The past participle of all regular verbs is the same as the simple past tense form (add **-ed**).

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to notice	noticed	noticed
to follow	followed	followed
to arrive	arrived	arrived

The past participle of all irregular verbs has a different form and must be studied and learned. Refer to Lesson 44.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to fly	flew	flown
to pay	paid	paid
to see	saw	seen
to hold	held	held

## EXERCISE

## 49.1

Rewrite the following sentences to create the negative form of the past perfect tense. Write your answer once with **had not** and once with the contraction **hadn't**. Use the past participle of the verb in parentheses. You have already learned these verbs in previous exercises.

1. He (to hold) a baby before today. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. It (to arrive), so I called the store. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I (to notice) that you were standing there. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. She (to pay) the phone bill, so I paid it. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They (to see) that movie before, and they really enjoyed it. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We (to fly) before, so we were very nervous on the airplane. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. You (to follow) the instructions, and you made a mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE

## 49.2

Complete the sentences that follow by using the contraction **hadn't** and the past participle of the verb in parentheses. You have already learned these verbs in previous exercises.

**Regular**

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to rain	rained	rained
to smoke	smoked	smoked
to talk	talked	talked
to start	started	started
to clean	cleaned	cleaned
to borrow	borrowed	borrowed
to wait	waited	waited

### *Irregular*

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to have	had	had
to drive	drove	driven
to drink	drank	drunk
to hang	hung	hung
to make	made	made
to send	sent	sent
to eat	ate	eaten
to buy	bought	bought
to give	gave	given

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to eat) our breakfast, so we were hungry.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to clean) the fridge, so I cleaned it for her.
3. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to rain), so the streets were dry.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to drive) on icy roads before, so she had a bad accident.
5. My husband \_\_\_\_\_ (to hang) the clothes on the clothesline, so I did it when I got home.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to talk) about that before today.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) butter, so I went to the store again.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to send) the check, so we sent it this morning.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) her shower, so I left without her.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to borrow) enough money, so we lent them \$1,000.
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to give) me his address.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) a long time before it arrived in the mail.
13. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ (to smoke) in three years, and he started again.
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to drink) his juice, so I drank it.
15. The movie \_\_\_\_\_ (to start), so we went to buy some chocolates and candies.
16. My wife \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) supper, so we went to a restaurant.

# The Past Perfect Tense: Question Form

•50•

Place **had** before the subject to create the question form of the past perfect tense. The past participle of the verb is used when forming questions in the past perfect tense.

I had worked	→	had I worked	→	Had I worked with you?
you had worked	→	had you worked	→	Had you worked in Mexico?
he had worked	→	had he worked	→	Had he worked for his father?
she had worked	→	had she worked	→	Had she worked in the city?
it had worked	→	had it worked	→	Had it worked well?
we had worked	→	had we worked	→	Had we worked together?
they had worked	→	had they worked	→	Had they worked late?

The past participle of all regular verbs is the same as the simple past tense form (add **-ed**).

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to plan	planned	planned
to live	lived	lived
to end	ended	ended
to happen	happened	happened
to taste	tasted	tasted
to try	tried	tried

The past participle of all irregular verbs has a different form and must be studied and learned. Refer to Lesson 44.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
to know	knew	known
to speak	spoke	spoken
to see	saw	seen
to make	made	made
to have	had	had
to wear	wore	worn
to give	gave	given



*Rewrite the following sentences to create the question form of the past perfect tense by placing **had** before the subject. Use the past participle of the verb in parentheses. You have already learned these verbs in previous exercises. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.*

1. He (to know) that you were my brother.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. They (to withdraw) all the money from their savings account.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. You (to try) to ski before you bought the skis.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The play (to end) when she arrived.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. You (to give) him your phone number.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Your aunt (to wear) this dress before.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. They (to taste) seafood before today.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Richard and Jennifer (to plan) their vacation together.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Wade (to make) coffee for everybody.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. You (to have) your breakfast before you went to school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. The teacher (to speak) to you before she called your parents.  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. It (to happen) before.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. You (to see) that woman before she came to your house.  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. They (to live) in Ontario before they moved to British Columbia.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Rewrite the sentences that follow to create the question form of the past perfect tense. Place **had** before the subject, and use the past participle of the verb in parentheses. You have already learned these verbs in previous exercises. Don't forget to include a question mark (?) in your answer.

**Regular**

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to realize	realized	realized
to play	played	played
to work	worked	worked
to notice	noticed	noticed
to belong	belonged	belonged
to seem	seemed	seemed

**Irregular**

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to take	took	taken
to find	found	found
to leave	left	left
to take	took	taken
to read	read	read
to pay	paid	paid
to be	was/were	been
to bring	brought	brought

1. She (to realize) what she did.

---

2. You (to take) the wrong bus.

---

3. It (to seem) fair to everyone.

---

4. Your boss (to bring) his dog to work before today.

---

5. Tony (to be) in the hospital before he had his operation.

---

6. They (to leave) the building before the fire started.

---

7. Jessica (to work) as a flight attendant before she became a nurse.

---

8. He (to take) the time to do it right.

---

9. They (to notice) where you put it.

---

10. You (to pay) cash for it.

---

11. Maria (to find) a new job before she quit her old job.

---

12. He (to play) hockey before he joined our team.

---

13. You (to read) the contract before you signed it.

---

14. It (to belong) to your grandmother before your mother gave it to you.

---

---

# Answer Key

## 1 To Be: Present Tense

1-1 1. The girl is pretty. 2. I am ready. 3. She is my friend. 4. They are twins. 5. The flowers are yellow. 6. The flashlight is in the tent. 7. The fridge and counter in the kitchen are dirty. 8. I am tired today. 9. We are busy. 10. The toys are in the basement. 11. The ribbons in my hair are pink. 12. The kitchen is very small. 13. The vacuum is in the closet. 14. He is nice. 15. The microwave oven is in the kitchen. 16. The toy is on the floor. 17. I am sick today.

1-2 1. is 2. are 3. is 4. are 5. are 6. are 7. are 8. are 9. is 10. are 11. is 12. is 13. are 14. is 15. is 16. are 17. is 18. is 19. am 20. is 21. is 22. is 23. is 24. is 25. are 26. is 27. is 28. is 29. is 30. is 31. is 32. is 33. is 34. is

## 2 To Be: Present Tense: Negative Form

2-1 1. The cheese is not on the table. The cheese isn't on the table. 2. She is not my sister. She isn't my sister. 3. My neighbors are not Spanish. My neighbors aren't Spanish. 4. My sister-in-law is not Italian. My sister-in-law isn't Italian. 5. Diane is not pregnant. Diane isn't pregnant. 6. The limes are not sour. The limes aren't sour. 7. The bus is not empty. The bus isn't empty. 8. The kids are not early for class today. The kids aren't early for class today. 9. The drawers are not empty. The drawers aren't empty. 10. It is not a nice city. It isn't a nice city.

2-2 1. isn't 2. aren't 3. isn't 4. aren't 5. isn't 6. isn't 7. aren't 8. aren't 9. aren't 10. isn't 11. isn't 12. isn't 13. aren't 14. aren't 15. isn't 16. isn't 17. isn't 18. aren't 19. isn't 20. aren't 21. aren't 22. isn't 23. aren't 24. isn't 25. isn't 26. isn't 27. am not 28. isn't 29. isn't 30. isn't 31. aren't 32. aren't 33. isn't 34. isn't

## 3 To Be: Present Tense: Question Form

3-1 1. Are the wheels in the garage? 2. Is the sharpener on my desk? 3. Is the woman very poor? 4. Are the toothbrush and toothpaste in the bathroom? 5. Is my bathing suit on the clothesline? 6. Am I in your English class? 7. Is it cold outside? 8. Is he a policeman in the city? 9. Are the coats on the floor? 10. Are Johanne and Véronique in a meeting? 11. Are the toys in the box downstairs? 12. Are the cow and calf brown? 13. Is the orange juice sweet? 14. Are the frogs in the pond? 15. Is the goldfish in the bowl? 16. Are you serious? 17. Is Marie French?

3-2 1. Is 2. Are 3. Are 4. Is 5. Are 6. Is 7. Are 8. Is 9. Are 10. Are 11. Is 12. Am 13. Are 14. Is 15. Is 16. Are 17. Are 18. Is 19. Are 20. Are 21. Are 22. Is 23. Are 24. Is 25. Is 26. Are 27. Are 28. Is 29. Is 30. Is 31. Are 32. Am

## 4 To Be: Past Tense

- 4-1 1. Joanie and Isabelle were at the beach. 2. He was my roommate. 3. It was in my pocket. 4. The snake was in the garden. 5. The diapers were in the bag. 6. She was a hairdresser. 7. Lisa was sick. 8. The kids were in the pool. 9. The bucket was full of minnows. 10. The washer and dryer were in the laundry room. 11. I was in my office. 12. The pencil was on the floor. 13. Sorry that I was late. 14. The flowers were for Jennifer. 15. My grandmother was in the hospital. 16. The exam was easy. 17. The crust was very thick. 18. The farm was very far.
- 4-2 1. was 2. were 3. was 4. were 5. was 6. was 7. was 8. was 9. were 10. were 11. was 12. was 13. were 14. was 15. were 16. was 17. were 18. was 19. were 20. was 21. were 22. was 23. were 24. was 25. were 26. was 27. was 28. were 29. was 30. was 31. were 32. were

## 5 To Be: Past Tense: Negative Form

- 5-1 1. The dress was not blue. The dress wasn't blue. 2. The couch in the living room was not dirty. The couch in the living room wasn't dirty. 3. They were not very fast. They weren't very fast. 4. It was not a good joke. It wasn't a good joke. 5. The raccoons were not in the tree. The raccoons weren't in the tree. 6. The slippers were not purple. The slippers weren't purple. 7. We were not at the play last night. We weren't at the play last night. 8. The plates were not in the dishwasher. The plates weren't in the dishwasher. 9. Karen was not a waitress for three years. Karen wasn't a waitress for three years. 10. My name was not on the list. My name wasn't on the list.
- 5-2 1. weren't 2. wasn't 3. wasn't 4. weren't 5. weren't 6. wasn't 7. wasn't 8. weren't 9. weren't 10. wasn't 11. wasn't 12. wasn't 13. wasn't 14. wasn't 15. weren't 16. wasn't 17. weren't 18. wasn't 19. weren't 20. wasn't 21. wasn't 22. wasn't 23. weren't 24. wasn't 25. wasn't 26. wasn't 27. weren't 28. wasn't 29. wasn't 30. wasn't 31. wasn't 32. wasn't

## 6 To Be: Past Tense: Question Form

- 6-1 1. Was it free? 2. Was the airplane very low in the sky? 3. Was the mall empty? 4. Were they in kindergarten together? 5. Was it bitter? 6. Were you angry at Susan? 7. Was the recipe easy? 8. Were the nail clippers in the drawer? 9. Were the curtains velvet? 10. Was the tablecloth dirty? 11. Was it enough? 12. Was she a flight attendant when she was young? 13. Were the ashtrays full? 14. Was the lady thin? 15. Was Claude seasick on the ship? 16. Were the crutches behind the door?
- 6-2 1. Was 2. Were 3. Was 4. Were 5. Was 6. Were 7. Was 8. Were 9. Was 10. Was 11. Was 12. Was 13. Were 14. Was 15. Were 16. Was 17. Were 18. Was 19. Were 20. Were 21. Was 22. Was 23. Were 24. Was 25. Was 26. Was 27. Was 28. Was 29. Was 30. Was 31. Were 32. Was

## 7 Exceptional Uses with the Verb To Be

- 7-1 1. My daughter is afraid of the dark. 2. Is Jason right? 3. She wasn't hungry for breakfast this morning. 4. Please open the windows. I am very hot. 5. I am not ashamed of the size of my shoes. 6. Cathy was thirty-three years old on her last birthday. 7. We were very thirsty after the race. 8. You are wrong again. 9. I am not right all the time. 10. Are you scared of thunder? 11. He wasn't afraid of the lightning. 12. I was cold this morning. 13. Are the guests hungry? 14. My mother and father were ashamed of my behavior. 15. Is your son scared of spiders? 16. I am not eighteen years old. 17. Bill is happy because he is right. 18. I am cold because of the snowballs in my pocket.
- 7-2 1. wasn't 2. Were 3. isn't 4. were 5. is 6. was 7. isn't 8. am 9. isn't 10. is 11. Was 12. is 13. Are 14. Was 15. Was 16. weren't 17. isn't 18. Were 19. wasn't 20. aren't 21. is 22. Was 23. aren't 24. am 25. are 26. Were 27. wasn't 28. is 29. isn't 30. was 31. is 32. Is 33. wasn't 34. are

## 8 Adjectives

8-1 1. The cute little house is for sale. 2. It is a very sharp knife. 3. He is a tall, handsome man. 4. It was a cold, windy day yesterday. 5. I want a black leather jacket. 6. They drink prune juice every morning. 7. The big, green bug is in my shoe. 8. Elizabeth is a French teacher. 9. The ugly, hairy spider is in the kitchen. 10. Canada is a big, beautiful country. 11. The English test was hard. 12. He was a nice policeman. 13. Look at the beautiful white snow. 14. The little green frog is in the pond. 15. It was a huge whale.

8-2 1. It was a long, hard winter. 2. I need a new silver watch. 3. My right hand is sore. 4. I want the round balloons. 5. We like to watch old movies. 6. Look at the bright stars in the sky. 7. I like BBQ chips. 8. They want chocolate cake for dessert. 9. I love Mexican food. 10. He is a wealthy lawyer. 11. You draw funny pictures. 12. It was a long, boring meeting. 13. My left knee is swollen. 14. The kids like junk food. 15. We like to make rhubarb pies. 16. I hate strawberry yogurt. 17. We wear white shoes to school. 18. They are identical twins.

## 9 To Have: Present Tense

9-1 1. He has a bad attitude. 2. The cat has white paws. 3. I have a peanut butter sandwich for lunch today. 4. Maria has a red velvet skirt. 5. We have a nice landlord. 6. Jessica has a terrible headache. 7. We have a good housekeeper. 8. She has a lot of dandruff. 9. Tony has very good skills. 10. The milk has a weird taste. 11. The house has a green roof. 12. It has a short tail. 13. We have a day off next week. 14. I have a warm sleeping bag. 15. My sister has purple eye shadow. 16. You have a nice smile.

9-2 1. have 2. has 3. has 4. have 5. has 6. have 7. has 8. has 9. has 10. have 11. has 12. has 13. has 14. have 15. have 16. has 17. has 18. has 19. have 20. have 21. has 22. have 23. has 24. have 25. has 26. have 27. has 28. has 29. has 30. have 31. has 32. has

## 10 To Have: Present Tense: Negative Form

10-1 1. My cat does not have fleas. My cat doesn't have fleas. 2. We do not have a satellite dish on the roof. We don't have a satellite dish on the roof. 3. I do not have a surprise for you. I don't have a surprise for you. 4. Jimmy does not have a fast snowmobile. Jimmy doesn't have a fast snowmobile. 5. We do not have many good books about antique jewelry. We don't have many good books about antique jewelry. 6. She does not have a lot of customers. She doesn't have a lot of customers. 7. My brother-in-law does not have a screwdriver. My brother-in-law doesn't have a screwdriver. 8. The clown does not have a big red nose. The clown doesn't have a big red nose. 9. I do not have long straight hair and bangs. I don't have long straight hair and bangs. 10. She does not have fantastic news. She doesn't have fantastic news.

10-2 1. don't 2. doesn't 3. doesn't 4. doesn't 5. don't 6. doesn't 7. don't 8. don't 9. don't 10. doesn't 11. don't 12. doesn't 13. doesn't 14. don't 15. doesn't 16. doesn't 17. don't 18. doesn't 19. don't 20. doesn't 21. don't 22. doesn't 23. doesn't 24. don't 25. doesn't 26. don't 27. don't 28. don't 29. don't 30. don't 31. don't 32. don't 33. doesn't 34. doesn't

## 11 To Have: Present Tense: Question Form

11-1 1. Do you have a pink eraser? 2. Does he have my phone number? 3. Do they have everything they need? 4. Do we have the same scarf? 5. Do I have rights? 6. Does Marissa have green flip-flops? 7. Do you have a huge turkey for Thanksgiving? 8. Do they have a lease until next year? 9. Does it have a funny taste? 10. Do you have two important appointments today? 11. Does the dove have white wings? 12. Do we have a day off next week? 13. Does David have a pager? 14. Does Juanita have a good recipe for meat loaf? 15. Do we have a tight deadline for the project? 16. Do they have a big celebration on Christmas Eve?

11-2 1. Do 2. Do 3. Does 4. Do 5. Does 6. Do 7. Does 8. Do 9. Does 10. Does 11. Do 12. Do 13. Does 14. Do 15. Does 16. Does 17. Does 18. Does 19. Do 20. Do 21. Does 22. Do 23. Does 24. Do 25. Does 26. Do 27. Do 28. Do 29. Do 30. Do 31. Do 32. Does

## 12 The Simple Present Tense

- 12-1 1. He smokes American cigarettes. 2. Karen blushes when she sees that boy. 3. I love caramel apple cake. 4. He cries like a baby. 5. It amazes me. 6. It jumps very high. 7. He kisses all the girls in school. 8. My cats scratch the furniture. 9. They help many people in the village. 10. The knights guard the king and castle in the kingdom. 11. He never flushes the toilet.
- 12-2 1. explains 2. whisper 3. crushes 4. buys 5. do 6. earn 7. works 8. manages 9. carry 10. owe 11. eats 12. fears 13. follow 14. work 15. drinks 16. pushes 17. spoils 18. dreams 19. drives 20. does 21. goes 22. own 23. obey 24. melts

## 13 The Simple Present Tense: Negative Form

- 13-1 1. My husband does not snore every night. My husband doesn't snore every night. 2. I do not believe your story about the giant monkeys. I don't believe your story about the giant monkeys. 3. Nancy and Yvan do not collect coins. Nancy and Yvan don't collect coins. 4. She does not speak several foreign languages. She doesn't speak several foreign languages. 5. It does not dislike fish. It doesn't dislike fish. 6. Ron does not swear and yell in class. Ron doesn't swear and yell in class. 7. Sara does not sell sewing machines. Sara doesn't sell sewing machines. 8. I do not trust you. I don't trust you. 9. We do not eat meat. We don't eat meat.
- 13-2 1. doesn't 2. don't 3. don't 4. doesn't 5. don't 6. doesn't 7. doesn't 8. don't 9. doesn't 10. don't 11. doesn't 12. doesn't 13. don't 14. don't 15. doesn't 16. don't 17. doesn't 18. don't 19. doesn't 20. doesn't 21. doesn't 22. don't 23. doesn't 24. doesn't 25. don't 26. don't 27. doesn't 28. doesn't 29. don't 30. doesn't

## 14 The Simple Present Tense: Question Form

- 14-1 1. Does she skate in the morning? 2. Do they boil the vegetables? 3. Does he sleep in the afternoon? 4. Do the boys play chess at night? 5. Do you pay the mortgage on time? 6. Does she read the English newspaper? 7. Do they drive to work together? 8. Does it cost \$20 to travel by train to the city? 9. Does she scream when she watches horror movies? 10. Does she want a new hobby? 11. Does the king wear a red velvet crown? 12. Does Bobby play with toy soldiers? 13. Do you put salt and pepper in the dough? 14. Does Jackie touch everything in my office? 15. Do you see the fox in the woods?
- 14-2 1. Does 2. Do 3. Does 4. Do 5. Do 6. Does 7. Do 8. Does 9. Do 10. Do 11. Does 12. Do 13. Does 14. Does 15. Do 16. Does 17. Does 18. Do 19. Do 20. Does 21. Does 22. Do 23. Does 24. Do 25. Does 26. Do 27. Do 28. Does

## 15 Possessive Adjectives

- 15-1 1. She visits her relatives every summer. 2. We hide our money under the carpet in the master bedroom. 3. They keep their jewels in a jewelry box. 4. I wash my stairs with a sponge. 5. He passes all his exams. 6. She dresses her dolls in pink. 7. I open my mail after breakfast. 8. He bites his nails. 9. We rent our apartment. 10. It licks its paws. 11. I burn my marshmallows. 12. Jeff takes his pills in the morning. 13. The boys forget their homework every day. 14. He wipes his nose on his sleeve. 15. She dyes her hair. 16. The sailors believe their new submarine is better.
- 15-2 1. their 2. her 3. our 4. my 5. her 6. your 7. my 8. its 9. our 10. his 11. their 12. my 13. their 14. his 15. our 16. his 17. my 18. her 19. their 20. my 21. her 22. your 23. our 24. her 25. his 26. my

## 16 The Simple Past Tense

- 16-1 1. I used my hair dryer to dry my hair. 2. We tried a new recipe last night. 3. Thomas answered the phone. 4. I noticed that your sweater was inside out. 5. The car landed upside down in the ditch. 6. She shared her snack with her friends at school yesterday. 7. The minimum wage increased last year. 8. Suzanne lied about her age. 9. My company signed the lease for our building for another three years. 10. The teacher challenged her students and rewarded them for their hard work. 11. The eel killed the toad.

- 16-2** 1. accepted 2. joined 3. moved 4. knocked 5. described 6. proved 7. denied 8. borrowed  
9. watched 10. used 11. tidied 12. rained 13. painted 14. avoided 15. pushed 16. married  
17. pleased 18. destroyed 19. served 20. obtained 21. arrested 22. ordered 23. decided  
24. expected

## **17 The Simple Past Tense with Irregular Verbs: 1**

- 17-1** 1. She blew on her soup because it was hot. 2. The house shook a lot during the earthquake. 3. They took the plane and spent their honeymoon overseas. 4. I always felt sick when I was pregnant. 5. He tore his pants when he fell. 6. We bought a nice gift for our grandparents in Ireland. 7. The kids slid down the mountain on their new toboggan. 8. I did the dishes after supper. 9. I cut my finger on the sharp saw. 10. You broke my favorite cup. 11. Your dog bit my ankle. 12. Karen found a purse at the beach. 13. I taught math at the high school last year.
- 17-2** 1. spoke 2. began 3. gave 4. hung 5. saw 6. sat 7. stole 8. paid 9. drew 10. swore  
11. dug 12. held 13. shot 14. heard 15. left 16. saw

## **18 The Simple Past Tense with Irregular Verbs: 2**

- 18-1** 1. We withdrew enough money for the whole month. 2. I caught a bullfrog and four tadpoles in the pond. 3. Salina rode a horse for the first time yesterday. 4. Robert, Claire, and Daniel built a huge sand castle on the beach. 5. Brandon bent the hanger to open the car door. 6. I drove to the post office to buy some stamps and envelopes. 7. The hunter forgot his rifle in the woods. 8. You woke your grandmother when you knocked on the window. 9. The sheep and lamb slept on the hay in the barn. 10. I had a bagel with bacon, tomato, cheese, and lettuce for lunch. 11. Camilie understood what the teacher taught in class today. 12. My mother froze the vegetables for the winter. 13. Dimitri lent the shovel to his neighbor. 14. The red team beat the blue team. 15. Laurent came to help us with the inventory in the warehouse.
- 18-2** 1. brought 2. cost 3. rose 4. won 5. grew 6. put 7. meant 8. shut 9. chose 10. forgave  
11. thought 12. lost 13. hurt 14. kept 15. sent 16. drank

## **19 The Simple Past Tense with Irregular Verbs: 3**

- 19-1** 1. She sang on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at the concert in Montreal. 2. The house was dark because of the power failure, so we lit the candles. 3. The car spun out of control on the ice. 4. I read the newspaper in the evening on Saturday and Sunday. 5. My son fought at school on Tuesday and Thursday last week. 6. The phone rang in the middle of the night. 7. I knew that he was guilty of the crime. 8. She met Sara at the liquor store. 9. Sorry, but I ate all the icing on your cake when you went to the bathroom. 10. I got a big raise at work last month. 11. We sold our parrot because he was too noisy. 12. Alexandre threw the papers in the fire. 13. My pants fit me last year. 14. Carmen ran and hid under the bed. 15. We fed meat to the fox.
- 19-2** 1. dealt 2. said 3. swept 4. made 5. stuck 6. hit 7. became, quit 8. wore 9. led 10. flew  
11. wrote 12. swam 13. wept 14. told 15. stood 16. gave

## **20 The Simple Past Tense: Negative Form**

- 20-1** 1. They did not watch the hockey game on their new big-screen TV. They didn't watch the hockey game on their new big-screen TV. 2. I did not forget to tell him. I didn't forget to tell him. 3. She did not waste my valuable time. She didn't waste my valuable time. 4. Marcia did not report her income. Marcia didn't report her income. 5. I did not shake the bottle of medicine. I didn't shake the bottle of medicine. 6. My uncle did not shave his head. My uncle didn't shave his head. 7. He did not apologize to his friend. He didn't apologize to his friend. 8. We did not find clams and mussels in the sand on the beach. We didn't find clams and mussels in the sand on the beach. 9. The police did not read the man his rights. The police didn't read the man his rights. 10. It did not scratch my skin. It didn't scratch my skin.
- 20-2** 1. He didn't prevent the accident. 2. She didn't express her opinion. 3. The movie didn't last three hours. 4. They didn't go to see their granddaughter and grandson. 5. They didn't save a lot of money for their trip to Greece. 6. Patricia didn't lose her mittens, scarf, and hat at school. 7. Sonia didn't translate the letter. 8. I didn't buy a gift for her. 9. Mario didn't find a black leather wallet in the snow. 10. We



didn't put the leftovers in plastic bags. 11. I didn't tear my pantyhose. 12. I didn't know you were there. 13. He didn't deposit his pay in his savings account. 14. The plumber didn't fix the pipes, shower, and toilet in the bathroom upstairs. 15. I didn't clean the litter box and brush the cat this morning. 16. I didn't read my horoscope today. 17. The wind didn't bend the antenna. 18. Laura didn't grow two inches and gain ten pounds last year.

## 21 The Simple Past Tense: Question Form

- 21-1 1. Did you see the beautiful rainbow? 2. Did he offend you when he said that? 3. Did Jessica find a starfish on the beach? 4. Did the squirrel eat the peanuts? 5. Did he shoot a deer last weekend? 6. Did I indicate my overtime hours on my timesheet? 7. Did they remain friends after the argument? 8. Did Luke break the remote control for the TV? 9. Did she change her mind? 10. Did Brandon cheat when we played cards? 11. Did they weigh the fish on the scale? 12. Did you put garlic in the salad? 13. Did the people elect a new president? 14. Did he escape from prison? 15. Did it sleep under your bed?
- 21-2 1. Did you take a picture of the sunset? 2. Did she lock the safe? 3. Did they attend the funeral? 4. Did Barry order seafood? 5. Did the chipmunk climb the tree? 6. Did they ride the roller-coaster? 7. Did she make the earrings? 8. Did the divers find a treasure chest? 9. Did the baby blow bubbles in the bath? 10. Did they load the wagon? 11. Did the rattlesnake bite his arm? 12. Did the policeman put handcuffs on the thief? 13. Did she convince you? 14. Did you pick a flower for me? 15. Did it appear to be true? 16. Did you ask a question? 17. Did the maid iron my apron? 18. Did the dog lick my ice-cream cone? 19. Did she draw a picture of a mermaid? 20. Did Ravi lose his comb?

## 22 Prepositions: In and On

- 22-1 1. The garbage can is in the garage. 2. Do you see signs of life on the moon? 3. We will talk about it in the morning. 4. Mark moved here in 1997. 5. Don't throw your empty bottle on the ground. 6. We spent five days in Paris. 7. All the kids start school in September. 8. I will see you on Saturday. 9. They advertised it on the radio in California. 10. What do you have in your mouth? 11. I saw your picture in the newspaper in Ontario. 12. It's my birthday on Tuesday. 13. The bathroom is on the left. 14. We went for a ride on his motorcycle in the country. 15. She presented her project on trees.
- 22-2 1. on 2. in 3. in 4. on 5. on 6. in 7. on 8. on 9. in 10. on 11. on 12. on 13. in 14. in 15. on 16. in 17. in 18. in 19. in 20. in 21. on 22. in 23. on 24. in 25. on 26. in 27. on 28. in 29. on 30. in 31. on 32. on 33. on 34. in 35. on 36. in 37. on 38. on 39. in 40. in

## 23 There Is and There Are: Present Tense

- 23-1 1. There are many meatballs and red peppers in the sauce. 2. There is a whiteboard in my classroom. 3. There are rocks in my boot. 4. There is a phone book on her desk. 5. There are gigantic footprints in the snow. 6. There is a fire hydrant at the corner of my street. 7. There are many caterpillars on the tree. 8. There is a black stallion in the field. 9. There are four piglets and three colts in the barn. 10. There is a quilt on my bed. 11. There are many seagulls on the beach. 12. There is a new keyboard in the box. 13. There are two sponges in the bucket. 14. There are many dirty plates in the sink. 15. There are six diamonds on my ring. 16. There are a few gray squirrels in the tree.
- 23-2 1. are 2. is 3. is 4. is 5. are 6. is 7. is 8. is 9. are 10. is 11. are 12. is 13. is 14. are 15. is 16. is 17. are 18. is 19. are 20. is 21. are 22. is 23. are 24. is 25. are 26. is 27. is 28. are 29. is 30. are

## 24 There Is and There Are: Present Tense: Negative Form

- 24-1 1. There is not a lot of shade in the backyard. There isn't a lot of shade in the backyard. 2. There are not three gold buttons on my coat. There aren't three gold buttons on my coat. 3. There are not two yellow folders on my desk. There aren't two yellow folders on my desk. 4. There is not a tricycle on the sidewalk. There isn't a tricycle on the sidewalk. 5. There is not a thermometer in the bathroom. There isn't a thermometer in the bathroom. 6. There are not three white rabbits in the cage. There aren't three white rabbits in the cage. 7. There is not a turtle on the log. There isn't a turtle on the log. 8. There are not

many angels in the picture. There aren't many angels in the picture. 9. There is not a scarecrow in the field. There isn't a scarecrow in the field. 10. There are not many dimes and nickels in the wishing well. There aren't many dimes and nickels in the wishing well. 11. There are not five quarters and a penny in my back pocket. There aren't five quarters and a penny in my back pocket.

- 24-2 1. isn't 2. isn't 3. aren't 4. isn't 5. aren't 6. isn't 7. isn't 8. isn't 9. aren't 10. isn't  
11. isn't 12. aren't 13. isn't 14. aren't 15. isn't 16. aren't 17. isn't 18. aren't 19. isn't  
20. isn't 21. isn't 22. aren't 23. isn't 24. aren't 25. isn't 26. aren't 27. isn't 28. isn't  
29. aren't 30. isn't 31. aren't

## 25 *There Is and There Are: Present Tense: Question Form*

- 25-1 1. Is there a vending machine in the cafeteria? 2. Are there enough life jackets in the boat? 3. Are there many skyscrapers in the city? 4. Is there a lifeguard at the pool? 5. Are there two owls in the tree? 6. Is there a diving board at the public pool? 7. Are there germs on my hands? 8. Is there a handle on my suitcase? 9. Is there a UFO in the sky? 10. Are there aliens in the UFO? 11. Are there candy canes on the Christmas tree? 12. Is there a ruler on my desk? 13. Are there enough place mats on the table? 14. Is there a measuring cup in the cupboard? 15. Is there a catfish in the pail? 16. Are there many hangers in the closet? 17. Is there a mirror in your purse?
- 25-2 1. Are 2. Is 3. Is 4. Are 5. Is 6. Is 7. Are 8. Is 9. Is 10. Are 11. Are 12. Are  
13. Is 14. Is 15. Are 16. Are 17. Is 18. Is 19. Are 20. Is 21. Are 22. Are 23. Is  
24. Are 25. Is 26. Are 27. Is 28. Is 29. Is 30. Are 31. Are 32. Is 33. Is 34. Are

## 26 *There Is and There Are: Past Tense*

- 26-1 1. There was rust on the knife. 2. There were rules to follow. 3. There was a big sale at the mall, so I bought a scarf and shoes. 4. There was a CD player in my car, but someone stole it. 5. There were wet towels on the floor after he took his shower. 6. There was a hurricane in the southeast last week. 7. There were many stray cats in the alley. 8. There were beautiful fireworks in the sky last night. 9. There was a magnifying glass on the table. 10. There were two circles, three squares, and four triangles in the picture. 11. There was a diamond in her belly button. 12. There was a cork in the bottle of wine. 13. There were many straws in the cup on the counter in the kitchen. 14. There was a good story about you in the newspaper this morning. 15. There were a lot of dirty pots and pans in the sink. 16. There were many dimes, nickels, and quarters in my piggy bank. 17. There was gravy on my mashed potatoes but not on my meat. 18. There was a snowstorm in the northwest last night.
- 26-2 1. was 2. were 3. were 4. was 5. were 6. was 7. were 8. was 9. were 10. was 11. was  
12. was 13. were 14. were 15. was 16. were 17. was 18. were 19. was 20. were 21. were  
22. was 23. was 24. was 25. was 26. were 27. was 28. were 29. was 30. were 31. were  
32. were 33. was 34. was

## 27 *There Is and There Are: Past Tense: Negative Form*

- 27-1 1. There was not a crack in my windshield. There wasn't a crack in my windshield. 2. There were not many shells and stones in the sand on the beach. There weren't many shells and stones in the sand on the beach. 3. There were not a lot of big heavy trucks on the bridge this morning. There weren't a lot of big heavy trucks on the bridge this morning. 4. There was not a peach in my lunch box. There wasn't a peach in my lunch box. 5. There were not two staplers on my desk in my office. There weren't two staplers on my desk in my office. 6. There was not a big brown beaver near the dam. There wasn't a big brown beaver near the dam. 7. There were not many wheelchairs in the hall in the hospital. There weren't many wheelchairs in the hall in the hospital. 8. There was not a wreath on the door. There wasn't a wreath on the door. 9. There were not many camels in the desert. There weren't many camels in the desert. 10. There was not a huge octopus in the boat. There wasn't a huge octopus in the boat. 11. There were not many fun games to play. There weren't many fun games to play.
- 27-2 1. wasn't 2. weren't 3. wasn't 4. weren't 5. wasn't 6. wasn't 7. weren't 8. wasn't 9. weren't  
10. wasn't 11. wasn't 12. weren't 13. weren't 14. wasn't 15. weren't 16. wasn't 17. wasn't  
18. wasn't 19. weren't 20. wasn't 21. weren't 22. weren't 23. weren't 24. weren't 25. wasn't  
26. wasn't 27. weren't 28. wasn't 29. wasn't 30. wasn't 31. wasn't 32. weren't

## 28 There Is and There Are: Past Tense: Question Form

- 28-1 1. Were there many knights to guard the castle in the kingdom? 2. Was there a wooden outhouse behind our cottage in the country? 3. Was there a picture of a skull and bones on the bottle? 4. Were there many cigarette butts in the ashtray? 5. Was there a car in my blind spot? 6. Were there pink fuzzy dice on his rearview mirror? 7. Was there a splinter in his thumb? 8. Was there enough room on the bus for everybody? 9. Was there a rude boy in your class last year? 10. Were there two pretty blue bows in her hair? 11. Was there a Canada goose near the lake? 12. Was there a green carpet on the floor in the entrance? 13. Was there a lot of garlic in the butter? 14. Were there many people without a passport at the airport? 15. Were there many thorns on the rose? 16. Was there a garage sale last weekend? 17. Were there many people on the roller-coaster? 18. Was there a locksmith in the mall?
- 28-2 1. Were 2. Was 3. Was 4. Was 5. Was 6. Was 7. Was 8. Were 9. Were 10. Was 11. Was 12. Was 13. Were 14. Was 15. Was 16. Were 17. Were 18. Was 19. Were 20. Was 21. Were 22. Was 23. Was 24. Was 25. Was 26. Were 27. Was 28. Was 29. Were 30. Was 31. Was 32. Was 33. Were 34. Was

## 29 Prepositions: To and At

- 29-1 1. Please explain this to me. 2. The girls ate cake at the birthday party. 3. We saw Tony and his brother at the restaurant. 4. I sold my car to Mike. 5. I bought a muzzle for my dog at the pet store. 6. The funeral was at four o'clock. 7. We fed the apple cores to the raccoons. 8. I go to the gym daily. 9. We made a bonfire at the beach. 10. They drive to the city. 11. The elevator went to the basement. 12. We noticed that there was a policeman at the door. 13. He talked to the press after the meeting. 14. They gave the prize to my opponent. 15. Call me at 6:30 P.M. 16. We went to England and Spain last year.
- 29-2 1. at 2. at 3. to 4. at 5. at 6. to 7. to 8. at 9. at, at 10. to 11. to 12. to 13. at 14. to 15. to 16. at 17. to 18. at 19. to 20. at 21. to 22. at 23. to 24. to 25. at 26. to 27. at 28. at 29. to 30. at 31. to 32. at 33. at 34. to

## 30 The Present Progressive (Continuous) Tense

- 30-1 1. The wolf is howling at the moon. 2. Sheila is worrying now because her daughter is late. 3. It is cold. We are shivering and we have goose bumps. 4. They are crossing the lake in a canoe. 5. The mayor is discussing the enormous potholes on the roads. 6. She is pouring a soft drink for you. 7. The nuns are sewing clothes and knitting slippers for the children. 8. The policeman is wearing his bulletproof vest. 9. My great-grandfather is living in a retirement home. 10. They are suing the city. 11. We are looking at the Big Dipper and the Little Dipper with our binoculars. 12. Rollande is drinking water because she has the hiccups. 13. My stepfather is repairing the bleachers in the stadium. 14. It is snowing again. 15. The dog is barking and growling at the groundhog outside.
- 30-2 1. is dressing 2. are coughing 3. is tickling 4. am rewinding 5. is waving 6. is rubbing 7. is drooling 8. are sitting 9. are living 10. is delivering 11. are writing 12. is whispering 13. are breaking 14. is ringing 15. is winning 16. are rattling 17. is teasing 18. are annoying 19. is curling 20. are wasting 21. is juggling 22. is overflowing 23. is chewing 24. is putting 25. am sending 26. are surrounding 27. am leaving 28. is drawing 29. are melting 30. am giving

## 31 The Present Progressive (Continuous) Tense: Negative Form

- 31-1 1. He is not shouting at you. He isn't shouting at you. 2. They are not waiting downstairs for us. They aren't waiting downstairs for us. 3. The ship is not sinking. The ship isn't sinking. 4. The dog is not burying the bone in the sand. The dog isn't burying the bone in the sand. 5. We are not planting the seeds in the garden. We aren't planting the seeds in the garden. 6. I am not teaching in the elementary school this year. No contraction. 7. Mike is not stirring the paint with the paintbrush. Mike isn't stirring the paint with the paintbrush. 8. You are not wearing your seat belt. You aren't wearing your seat belt. 9. The crowd is not clapping and cheering. The crowd isn't clapping and cheering.
- 31-2 1. isn't joking 2. aren't praying 3. aren't dancing 4. am not making 5. isn't putting 6. aren't dripping 7. isn't wiggling 8. aren't walking 9. isn't squeezing 10. am not separating 11. aren't ending 12. isn't correcting 13. aren't complaining 14. isn't boring 15. isn't aiming 16. aren't

solving 17. isn't working 18. am not starring 19. isn't winking 20. aren't freeing 21. isn't surrendering 22. aren't wrapping 23. isn't swallowing 24. isn't sharpening 25. isn't typing 26. aren't inviting

## 32 The Present Progressive (Continuous) Tense: Question Form

- 32-1 1. Are they talking about the newborn baby? 2. Is he hunting with a bow and arrow? 3. Is the saleslady offering you a good deal? 4. Is it walking backward or forward? 5. Are the employees adding their expenses for the business trip? 6. Is Mrs. Smith living in the suburbs? 7. Is Mr. Jones working in a gas station? 8. Is he slicing the pineapple? 9. Am I rocking the boat? 10. Is she sweating a lot? 11. Is my lip bleeding? 12. Are you bringing your compass when we go in the woods? 13. Are Bob and Tina on the beach enjoying the sunrise? 14. Am I eating your muffin? 15. Is Rosa making a cake for the surprise birthday party?
- 32-2 1. Is Tom spying on us? 2. Is he pushing the kids in the wheelbarrow? 3. Is the patient suffering a lot? 4. Is she cutting the crusty bread on the breadboard? 5. Is Jimmy throwing up in the bathroom? 6. Am I failing my science class? 7. Is Roger playing the bagpipes? 8. Are the children bursting the balloons? 9. Is the little boy showing me something? 10. Is the snail crawling on the tree? 11. Is Shane drawing a maple leaf? 12. Are the seals playing in the waves? 13. Are they swimming in the pool with their water wings? 14. Is Chris grating the cheese with the grater? 15. Are they kidding? 16. Is he shuffling the cards? 17. Is Grace sobbing in her bedroom? 18. Is the dog wagging its tail?

## 33 The Past Progressive (Continuous) Tense

- 33-1 1. The laboratory was testing the blood for AIDS and other diseases. 2. We were walking in the snow with our snowshoes. 3. The mechanic was lowering the car when it fell. 4. The girls were talking on the phone for two hours. 5. I was changing the lightbulb when I got a shock. 6. The kids were rolling down the mountain. 7. She was placing a wig on her head when I entered. 8. George was listening to music with his headphones. 9. Vance was covering his answers during the test. 10. We were buying a gift for the christening. 11. I was dropping a quarter in the tollbooth when he rammed the back of my car. 12. My daughter was blowing her nose. 13. The lights were glowing in the distance. 14. They were struggling to keep the files up-to-date. 15. We were dividing our time between the Grand Canyon and the casinos.
- 33-2 1. were blooming 2. was eating 3. was crushing 4. was warning 5. was welcoming 6. was putting 7. were wearing 8. were playing 9. were hiding 10. was reading 11. was wearing 12. was talking 13. were crying 14. was grieving 15. were weaving 16. was combing 17. was scolding 18. was working 19. were frightening 20. was gambling 21. were flying 22. was acting 23. were reaching 24. was sweeping 25. were hatching 26. was putting

## 34 The Past Progressive (Continuous) Tense: Negative Form

- 34-1 1. She was not getting chemotherapy treatments for lung cancer. She wasn't getting chemotherapy treatments for lung cancer. 2. My stomach was not growling in class this morning. My stomach wasn't growling in class this morning. 3. We were not driving on the wrong side of the road. We weren't driving on the wrong side of the road. 4. He was not smiling at you. He wasn't smiling at you. 5. It was not nipping my ankle. It wasn't nipping my ankle. 6. The collar was not choking the dog. The collar wasn't choking the dog. 7. Tania was not succeeding in her course and she quit. Tania wasn't succeeding in her course and she quit. 8. The guests were not eating the potato salad. The guests weren't eating the potato salad. 9. They were not joking. They weren't joking.
- 34-2 1. wasn't snipping 2. wasn't working 3. weren't overdoing 4. wasn't relying 5. wasn't carrying 6. weren't making 7. wasn't carving 8. wasn't coping 9. wasn't slurring 10. weren't diving 11. wasn't tasting 12. weren't feeding 13. wasn't cleaning 14. wasn't flapping 15. weren't distracting 16. wasn't dripping 17. wasn't wearing 18. weren't sitting 19. weren't jumping 20. weren't rotting 21. wasn't hovering 22. wasn't petting 23. weren't counting 24. wasn't wearing 25. wasn't breathing 26. weren't laughing

## 35 The Past Progressive (Continuous) Tense: Question Form

- 35-1 1. Were the police stopping everyone at the corner? 2. Was my yellow rubber duck floating in the bath? 3. Was the meat thawing on the counter? 4. Were the wounds on his body healing? 5. Was she hoping for a new nightgown for Christmas? 6. Was the ice cracking on the lake? 7. Was the beautiful peacock attracting a lot of attention? 8. Was she buying watermelon and corn on the cob for the picnic? 9. Were the actors rehearsing for the play? 10. Was it drifting on the sea? 11. Were they using matches to light the candles on the cake? 12. Were you swimming with goggles and a snorkel? 13. Was Réal grabbing the bull by the horns? 14. Was she taking vitamins during her pregnancy? 15. Was the housekeeper dusting the furniture?
- 35-2 1. Was she starting her car? 2. Were they begging us to stay for supper? 3. Were we closing the store early? 4. Were they walking barefoot on the pebbles? 5. Was the dog panting? 6. Were you scratching your elbow? 7. Was she measuring her waist and hips? 8. Was Danny daring me to jump in the lake? 9. Was it eating my peanut butter sandwich? 10. Were you ripping my sweater? 11. Was Gary omitting the details? 12. Was it following me? 13. Were the detectives investigating the crime? 14. Was he spitting on the sidewalk? 15. Were they raising goats? 16. Were you pretending to be a big ape? 17. Was I reading the right letter? 18. Was the ox pulling the cart?

## 36 Prepositions: *From* and *Of*

- 36-1 1. We gave her a beautiful bouquet of flowers. 2. I got a toothbrush from my dentist. 3. He is a member of the hockey hall of fame. 4. She sent me a postcard from Canada. 5. Peter is a man of many talents. 6. We heard voices from beyond the bushes. 7. He called me from a pay phone. 8. I need a cup of sugar for this recipe. 9. Is that guy from Mexico? 10. I work from Monday to Thursday. I don't work Friday. 11. Do you want a glass of beer? 12. She is a woman of value in our company. 13. The cat jumped from the couch to the window. 14. Open the gift from me.
- 36-2 1. of 2. of 3. from 4. of 5. from 6. of 7. of 8. from 9. of 10. of, from 11. of 12. of 13. from 14. of 15. from 16. from 17. of 18. of 19. of 20. from 21. of 22. from 23. from 24. from 25. of 26. from 27. of 28. from 29. from 30. of 31. of 32. from 33. of 34. from 35. of 36. from 37. of 38. from

## 37 Will: Future Tense

- 37-1 1. I will climb to the top of the lighthouse to see the ships. 2. You will become a rich and famous author. 3. The government will reduce taxes next year. 4. The fairy will grant you several wishes. 5. My mother will make a cherry pie. 6. We will study the brain in my science class. 7. They will enlarge the picture of the swordfish that they caught. 8. We will gather blueberries, strawberries, and raspberries to make jam. 9. He will hug and kiss you when he sees you. 10. Brad will introduce me to his parents tomorrow night. 11. We will ship the package to you this afternoon. 12. Mary will envy your friendship with Paul. 13. The government will ban tobacco in all public places. 14. She will pamper her new baby. 15. I will flip the pancakes now.
- 37-2 1. will calculate 2. will balance 3. will develop 4. will concentrate 5. will last 6. will postpone 7. will learn 8. will tame 9. will tell 10. will wonder 11. will order 12. will move 13. will miss 14. will bake 15. will continue 16. will be 17. will nod 18. will use 19. will get 20. will stimulate 21. will cause 22. will donate 23. will inform 24. will share

## 38 Will: Future Tense: Negative Form

- 38-1 1. He will not declare bankruptcy. He won't declare bankruptcy. 2. My neighbor will not trim his bushes. My neighbor won't trim his bushes. 3. John will not trim his sideburns. John won't trim his sideburns. 4. Anna will not go on a blind date. Anna won't go on a blind date. 5. You will not recognize me with my wig. You won't recognize me with my wig. 6. They will not allow you to stay overnight. They won't allow you to stay overnight. 7. We will not celebrate on New Year's Eve. We won't celebrate on New Year's Eve. 8. The man will not confess to the murder. The man won't confess to the murder. 9. I will not pawn my guitar. I won't pawn my guitar.
- 38-2 1. won't ruin 2. won't clog 3. won't issue 4. won't improve 5. won't guess 6. won't discuss 7. won't benefit 8. won't delay 9. won't compensate 10. won't allow 11. won't cure 12. won't



purchase 13. won't listen 14. won't attempt 15. won't wear 16. won't sign 17. won't make  
18. won't operate 19. won't betray 20. won't remove 21. won't have 22. won't live 23. won't  
mean 24. won't tolerate 25. won't hand 26. won't fail

## 39 Will: Future Tense: Question Form

- 39-1 1. Will the snow disappear in the spring? 2. Will your mother punish you for that? 3. Will the police accuse Sara? 4. Will you spell your last name for me? 5. Will she throw her old pajamas in the garbage? 6. Will he measure it with his brand-new tape measure? 7. Will Bobby show the judges his muscles? 8. Will it poison you with its fangs? 9. Will they mention it to their foreman? 10. Will the gardener spray the wasps and bees with poison? 11. Will they rescue the eagles on the island? 12. Will your boyfriend partake in the writing competition? 13. Will we travel a lot next year? 14. Will it kick me? 15. Will she buy a new ironing board and toaster for her apartment?
- 39-2 1. Will it arrive on time? 2. Will he publish his report? 3. Will they blame me? 4. Will we be in rush hour traffic? 5. Will our country ban the sale of ivory? 6. Will Sheila stick the magnet on the fridge? 7. Will you close your mouth when you eat? 8. Will we produce a lot of corn this year? 9. Will our company expand next year? 10. Will it rain tomorrow? 11. Will we trade our trailer for a boat? 12. Will he pause the movie for a few minutes? 13. Will I regret it? 14. Will it grind the coffee beans? 15. Will you require stitches in your knee? 16. Will the roof sag with all the snow on it? 17. Will they bid on the famous painting? 18. Will I gain weight if I eat this? 19. Will he respond? 20. Will I have enough time?

## 40 Be Going To: Future Tense

- 40-1 1. I am going to hurry because I don't want to miss my bus. 2. He drank too much, and now he is going to vomit. 3. You are going to dirty my floor with your muddy shoes. 4. The sun is going to shine all day today. 5. I am going to wait for you in the lobby downstairs. 6. We are going to sell our waterbed in our garage sale. 7. The kids are going to swim in the shallow end of the pool. 8. The adults are going to dive in the deep end of the pool. 9. You are going to injure your back if you lift that heavy box. 10. It is going to create problems in the office. 11. I am going to spread the jam on my toast. 12. My manager is going to check his schedule for next week. 13. You are going to be upset if the audience doesn't applaud. 14. He is going to surprise her with a diamond ring. 15. She is going to remove your name from the list.
- 40-2 1. are, assume 2. is, suggest 3. is, tighten 4. am, clip 5. are, observe 6. am, give 7. is, seem 8. are, remind 9. are, admit 10. is, be 11. is, ask 12. am, tap 13. are, commute 14. are, skip 15. am, put 16. is, marry 17. is, occur 18. are, charge 19. is, belong 20. is, vanish 21. am, buy 22. are, be

## 41 Be Going To: Future Tense: Negative Form

- 41-1 1. My company is not going to announce cutbacks for the new year. My company isn't going to announce cutbacks for the new year. 2. We are not going to submit the report in the morning. We aren't going to submit the report in the morning. 3. I am not going to withdraw all my money. No contraction. 4. They are not going to invest the funds in the stock market. They aren't going to invest the funds in the stock market. 5. This experience is not going to haunt me for the rest of my life. This experience isn't going to haunt me for the rest of my life. 6. Annie is not going to chill the wine before she serves it. Annie isn't going to chill the wine before she serves it. 7. The ostrich is not going to attack you. The ostrich isn't going to attack you. 8. You are not going to reuse the bags. You aren't going to reuse the bags. 9. He is not going to divorce his wife. He isn't going to divorce his wife.
- 41-2 1. aren't 2. isn't 3. aren't 4. aren't 5. aren't 6. isn't 7. am not 8. aren't 9. isn't 10. aren't 11. isn't 12. am not 13. isn't 14. aren't 15. aren't 16. am not 17. isn't 18. aren't 19. isn't 20. isn't 21. aren't 22. isn't 23. isn't 24. aren't 25. aren't 26. isn't 27. isn't 28. aren't

## 42 Be Going To: Future Tense: Question Form

- 42-1 1. Is he going to share this knowledge with the world? 2. Is she going to cooperate with us? 3. Are you going to provide me with a good explanation? 4. Are they going to immigrate to the United States in

August? 5. Is it going to turn green when I put it in water? 6. Is the immigration office going to process my file in July? 7. Are my parents going to supply me with my school supplies in September? 8. Am I going to drain the vegetables with this? 9. Are they going to complete the project in November or December? 10. Is she going to apply for a new job in October? 11. Are you going to scrub the bathtub now? 12. Are the cows and horses going to graze in the field? 13. Are you going to dip the apple in honey? 14. Are we going to store the snowblower in the garage during the summer? 15. Is the teacher going to talk about war and peace in history class today?

- 42-2** 1. Is he going to promise to be good? 2. Are you going to wish for a car again? 3. Am I going to compete with you? 4. Is she going to rest on the couch? 5. Are you going to fake that you are sick? 6. Is he going to break the icicles with the shovel? 7. Is Sonia going to buy new oven mitts? 8. Is the insurance company going to assess the damage? 9. Are you going to cry? 10. Is it going to be sunny tomorrow? 11. Am I going to have a second interview? 12. Are we going to wait a long time at customs? 13. Is she going to sort the dirty laundry? 14. Is Bobby going to tidy his room? 15. Are we going to watch the scary movie about the werewolf? 16. Are they going to whistle the song? 17. Are they going to bring shrimp to the party tomorrow night? 18. Is it going to be good?

## **43 The Indefinite Articles: A and An**

- 43-1** 1. We saw a horrible accident this morning. 2. This is a one-way street. 3. My uncle has an ostrich on his farm. 4. He is an American citizen. 5. I wear a uniform to work. 6. There was an earthquake last night. 7. You are an excellent student. 8. I need a hammer to fix the roof. 9. It was a useful tool. 10. I have a red apple in my lunch bag. 11. We bought an oil painting at the market. 12. This is a busy airport. 13. Give me an example, please. 14. We played the game for an hour and a half.

- 43-2** 1. an, a, a 2. a 3. an, a 4. an 5. a, an, a 6. an 7. an 8. a 9. a 10. an 11. a 12. an, a, an 13. a 14. an, a, an, a, an 15. a, a 16. an 17. an 18. an 19. a, a 20. an, a 21. a 22. an 23. a 24. an 25. an, a 26. an 27. a 28. an 29. a 30. an 31. an 32. a, a, an 33. a 34. an, a, a 35. a, an 36. an 37. a 38. an 39. a 40. an

## **44 Irregular Verbs Table**

No exercises

## **45 The Present Perfect Tense**

- 45-1** 1. They have worked in Japan. 2. William has grown a lot since the last time I saw him. 3. My parents have been together for twenty years. 4. They have borrowed a lot of money from their friends. 5. She has taught English in many different schools. 6. You have offended everybody in the office. 7. I have heard that noise in my car several times. 8. He has cheated on every one of his tests. 9. We have tried to help them. 10. It has taken a long time.

- 45-2** 1. has broken 2. have used 3. have seen 4. has made 5. has bitten 6. have offered 7. have flown 8. have suffered 9. have torn 10. has forgiven 11. have known 12. has accused 13. has started 14. have discussed 15. have warned 16. has helped 17. have chosen 18. has sung 19. have thanked 20. has climbed

## **46 The Present Perfect Tense: Negative Form**

- 46-1** 1. My teacher has not written two books. My teacher hasn't written two books. 2. I have not accepted the offer. I haven't accepted the offer. 3. They have not invented many fun games. They haven't invented many fun games. 4. The light has not attracted all the bugs. The light hasn't attracted all the bugs. 5. Joe and Lynn have not become rich and famous. Joe and Lynn haven't become rich and famous. 6. We have not found that he works very hard. We haven't found that he works very hard. 7. Cassandra has not waited a long time for the news. Cassandra hasn't waited a long time for the news.

- 46-2** 1. haven't kept 2. hasn't noticed 3. haven't gone 4. hasn't convinced 5. hasn't built 6. haven't done 7. hasn't expressed 8. haven't wasted 9. haven't given 10. haven't solved 11. hasn't had 12. haven't asked 13. hasn't beaten 14. haven't escaped 15. hasn't fallen 16. hasn't forgotten

## 47 The Present Perfect Tense: Question Form

- 47-1 1. Have you shown your report card to your parents? 2. Has the teacher corrected all the exams?  
3. Have I brought enough for everybody? 4. Has my dog chewed all the furniture? 5. Has it followed me to school often? 6. Have we wrapped all the gifts? 7. Has she blown out all the candles on the cake?  
8. Have they apologized many times? 9. Has he drawn many beautiful pictures for her? 10. Have we benefited from that? 11. Has it hidden the peanuts? 12. Have I paid all the bills? 13. Has the sun risen? 14. Have I awoken the baby again?
- 47-2 1. Have you ironed the clothes? 2. Has he driven many miles? 3. Has Leora answered all the questions?  
4. Have they fed the animals? 5. Has it occurred a few times? 6. Have I read that book before? 7. Have we invested all our money? 8. Have I parked here before? 9. Have you lost a lot of weight? 10. Has he managed the company alone? 11. Has Elvis left the building? 12. Has it disappeared? 13. Has Robin met many famous people? 14. Has George slept late many times?

## 48 The Past Perfect Tense

- 48-1 1. We had decided to stay home when they asked us to go out for dinner. 2. They had sold their boat when they bought the motorcycle. 3. He had expected to see you before you left. 4. I had had supper, so I only ate the dessert. 5. My grandmother had died when I was born. 6. The rain had stopped, so we went for a walk. 7. I had done the laundry when he brought me his dirty clothes. 8. She had seen the movie before, so she went to bed. 9. The teacher had explained the lesson twice, but we didn't understand. 10. We had passed all our exams, so we celebrated all night.
- 48-2 1. had thrown 2. had sung 3. had opened 4. had ordered 5. had swept 6. had worried 7. had ridden 8. had run 9. had completed 10. had finished 11. had rung 12. had rescued 13. had cut 14. had divorced

## 49 The Past Perfect Tense: Negative Form

- 49-1 1. He had not held a baby before today. He hadn't held a baby before today. 2. It had not arrived, so I called the store. It hadn't arrived, so I called the store. 3. I had not noticed that you were standing there. I hadn't noticed that you were standing there. 4. She had not paid the phone bill, so I paid it. She hadn't paid the phone bill, so I paid it. 5. They had not seen that movie before, and they really enjoyed it. They hadn't seen that movie before, and they really enjoyed it. 6. We had not flown before, so we were very nervous on the airplane. We hadn't flown before, so we were very nervous on the airplane. 7. You had not followed the instructions, and you made a mistake. You hadn't followed the instructions, and you made a mistake.
- 49-2 1. hadn't eaten 2. hadn't cleaned 3. hadn't rained 4. hadn't driven 5. hadn't hung 6. hadn't talked 7. hadn't bought 8. hadn't sent 9. hadn't had 10. hadn't borrowed 11. hadn't given 12. hadn't waited 13. hadn't smoked 14. hadn't drunk 15. hadn't started 16. hadn't made

## 50 The Past Perfect Tense: Question Form

- 50-1 1. Had he known that you were my brother? 2. Had they withdrawn all the money from their savings account? 3. Had you tried to ski before you bought the skis? 4. Had the play ended when she arrived? 5. Had you given him your phone number? 6. Had your aunt worn this dress before? 7. Had they tasted seafood before today? 8. Had Richard and Jennifer planned their vacation together? 9. Had Wade made coffee for everybody? 10. Had you had your breakfast before you went to school? 11. Had the teacher spoken to you before she called your parents? 12. Had it happened before? 13. Had you seen that woman before she came to your house? 14. Had they lived in Ontario before they moved to British Columbia?
- 50-2 1. Had she realized what she did? 2. Had you taken the wrong bus? 3. Had it seemed fair to everyone? 4. Had your boss brought his dog to work before today? 5. Had Tony been in the hospital before he had his operation? 6. Had they left the building before the fire started? 7. Had Jessica worked as a flight attendant before she became a nurse? 8. Had he taken the time to do it right? 9. Had they noticed where you put it? 10. Had you paid cash for it? 11. Had Maria found a new job before she quit her old job? 12. Had he played hockey before he joined our team? 13. Had you read the contract before you signed it? 14. Had it belonged to your grandmother before your mother gave it to you?