The possessive adjectives in English are “My, your, his, her, its, our, their”. They show to whom things belong or, in other words, possession. They are adjectives which modify a noun (or nouns).

Use his with males and her with females: His name is David. (NOT: Her name is David)
Her name is Maria. (NOT: His name is Maria.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT PRONOUNS</th>
<th>POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>MY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOU</td>
<td>YOUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HE</td>
<td>HIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHE</td>
<td>HER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>ITS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WE</td>
<td>OUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOU</td>
<td>YOUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEY</td>
<td>THEIR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives.
1. Where is (I) ______ book?
2. Here is (we) ______ teacher.
3. She goes to school with (she) _____ brother.
4. (They) ______ father works in a car factory.
5. (You) ______ laptop is very expensive.
6. (He) ______ favorite hobby is tennis.
7. (I) ____ husband and I want to go to Paris.
8. We want to see (it) _____ historical monuments.
9. Leila likes (she) _____ dog!
10. (It) name is Bobby.
Read the sentences and complete them with possessive adjectives.

1. Two students didn't do_______ mathematics homework.
2. I have a car. _____ car is black.
3. We have a dog. ______ name is Pancho.
4. Nancy is from England._______ husband is from Australia.
5. Farid and Nadia go to a high school. ______ little brother goes to primary school.
6. Mr O'Brian has a van. ______ van is very old.
7. We go to a high school. ______ high school is fantastic.
8. I like singing._______ mother sings with me.
9. François and Alain are French. ______ family are from France.
10. Mary likes _____ grandmother. She often visits her.

The subject of a sentence is a person or thing that performs the action of the verb.

Subject pronouns are used to replace the subject (person or thing) of a verb.

We do NOT normally say:

• John is tall and John is intelligent.

Saying the word “John” twice is repetitive and does not sound natural.

We replace the Subject (John) that appears the second time with a subject pronoun to avoid repetition (and in this case to avoid saying the name John again.)

So we would say:

• John is tall and he is intelligent.

We replace the second “John” with the Subject Pronoun “He”.

These are the subject pronouns we use in English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Singular or Plural</th>
<th>Who?</th>
<th>Masculine or Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Singular - first person</td>
<td>masculine or feminine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Singular - second person</td>
<td>masculine or feminine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>Singular - third person</td>
<td>only masculine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>Singular - third person</td>
<td>only feminine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>Singular - third person</td>
<td>object / thing / animal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>Plural - first person</td>
<td>masculine or feminine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Plural - second person</td>
<td>masculine or feminine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>Plural - third person</td>
<td>masculine or feminine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the subject pronoun as the subject of each sentence based on the words(s) given in parentheses.

1. ________ is my sister. (Susie)
2. ________ is a clever boy. (Brad)
3. ________ are my classmates. (Peter and Harry)
4. ________ enjoy watching films. (My sister and I)
5. ________ have bought a house in the city. (John and his wife)
6. ________ has had its breakfast. (The cat)
7. ________ are great dancers. (Merlin and her sister)
8. ________ lives in California. (Brian)
9. ________ study at Oxford. (Ann, Peter and Sally)
10. ________ belong on the top shelf. (Those glasses)
11. ________ has a long trunk. (The elephant)
12. ________ have made nests on the branches. (The birds)
13. ________ Paola is from Italy. _______ is Italian. (Paola)
14. (Today is Monday). ________ is our admission exam.
15. (Sergio) likes pizza but ______ doesn’t like vegetables.

Replace the words in parentheses by the correct subject pronoun. Note that Sue is the person speaking. The (*) means that you are asked a question.

1. My name is Sue. (Sue) ________ am English. And this is my family.
2. My mother’s name is Angie. (Angie) ________ is from Germany.
3. Bob is my dad. (My dad) ________ is a waiter.
4. On the left you can see Simon. (Simon) ________ is my brother.
5. (Sue and Simon) ________ are twins.
6. Our dog is a girl, Judy. (Judy) ________ is two years old.
7. (Sue, Simon, Angie and Bob) ________ live in Canterbury.
8. (Canterbury) ________ is not far from London.
9. My grandparents live in London. (My grandparents) ________ often come and see us.
10. What can (*) ________ tell me about your family?

The verb be: am, is , are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I'm</th>
<th>You're</th>
<th>Are you</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Miller.</td>
<td>in my class.</td>
<td>Steven Carson?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She's in our class. (Jennifer is in our class.)</td>
<td>He's over there. (Steve is over there.)</td>
<td>Yes, I am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He's over there. (Steve is over there.)</td>
<td>It's Miller. (My last name is Miller.)</td>
<td>No, I'm not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are you?</td>
<td>I'm fine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I'm = I am
You're = You are
She's = She is
He's = He is
It's = It is
Complete the conversations with the correct words in parentheses.

David: Hello, Jennifer, How ______ (is /are) you?

Jennifer: ______ (She’s /I’m) fine, thanks, ______ (I’m / It’s ) sorry –what’s your name again?

David: ________ (He’s / It’s) – David Medina.

Jennifer: That’s right! David, this ______ (is / am ) Sara Conner. ______ (She’s /He’s) in our math class.

David: Hi, Sarah. ______ (I’m /It’s) nice to meet you.

Sarah: Hi, David. I think _______ (you’re /I’m) in my English class, too.

David: Oh, right! Yes, I _______ (are / am),

2. Complete the conversation. Use the correct form of be.

Dennis: Excuse me. ______ you Emiko? Emiko: Yes, I _______.

Dennis: ______ your family from Korea? Emiko: No. We ______ from Japan.


The verb be

- In questions, the be verb comes before the noun or pronoun: Is he your teacher?
- Don’t use contractions in short answers with Yes; Are you in my class? Yes, I am. (NOT: Yes, I’m.)

Complete the conversations. Use the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>am</th>
<th>I’m</th>
<th>it’s</th>
<th>she’s</th>
<th>Are</th>
<th>I am</th>
<th>I’m not</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>you’re</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. A: Excuse me, ______ you Patty Wilson?
   B: No, _______ over there.
   A: OK. Thanks.

2. A: Hi. Are ______ Patty Wilson?
   C: Yes, ______
   A: Oh, good. _______ Sergio Baez. _______ in my English class.
   C: Yes, I ______. ______ nice to meet you, Sergio.

Yes/No and where questions with be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is this your wallet?</th>
<th>Where’s your wallet?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, it is / No, it’s not</td>
<td>It’s in my pocket.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are these your keys?</th>
<th>Where are my keys?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, they are / No, they’re not</td>
<td>They’re on the table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the conversations.

1. A: ______ this your umbrella?
   B: No, _______ not.
   A: ______ these your keys?
   B: Yes, ______ are. Thanks!

3. A: Where ________ your sunglasses?
   B: No, ______ on the table.
   A: No, _______ not. They’re my sunglasses!.
   B: You’re right. My sunglasses ______ in my purse.
2. A: Where _________ my glasses?
   B: Are ___________ your glasses?
   A: No, they’re _________.
   B: Wait! _________ they in your pocket?
   A: yes, ___________ are. Thanks!

4. A: __________ this my pen?
   B: No, ______________ not. It’s my pen.
   A: Sorry. ____________ is my pen?
   B: __________ on your desk.
   A: Oh, You’re right!

This/ These; it /they; plurals
- Don’t use a contraction with What + are: What are these? (NOT: What’re these?)
- Use this with singular nouns: This is a book. Use these with plural nouns: These are earrings.

Circle the correct words.
1. A: What’s / What ar...
• Use be + not to form negative statements: Ana isn’t a student. (NOT: Ana is no a student)
• You is a singular and a plural pronoun: Are you from Rio? Yes, I am./ yes, we are.

Unscramble the words to write negative statements.
1. In California /not / New York City / is New York City is not in California.
2. London /not /from we’re __________________________
3. not /you and Tim / in my class / are __________________________
4. is / my first language / Spanish /not __________________________
5. from / my mother /not /is / Seoul __________________________
6. my keys / not / are / they __________________________

Complete the conversations.
1. A: __________ you and your family from Mexico?
   B: No, __________ not. __________ from Guatemala.
2. A: __________ your first language English?
   B: Yes, it __________. My parents __________ from Australia.
3. A: __________ Kenji and his friends Japanese?
   B: Yes, __________ are. But __________ in the U.S. now.
4. A: __________ my mother and I late?
   B: No, __________ not. __________ early!

Wh-questions with be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What’s your name?</th>
<th>Who’s that?</th>
<th>Who are they?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My name is Jill</td>
<td>He’s my brother</td>
<td>They’re my classmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where are you from?</td>
<td>How old is he?</td>
<td>Where are they from?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m from Canada</td>
<td>He’s twenty-one</td>
<td>They’re from Rio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are you today?</td>
<td>What’s he like?</td>
<td>What’s Rio like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m just fine.</td>
<td>He’s very nice</td>
<td>It’s very beautiful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Who’s = Who is

➤ Use what to ask about things. Use where to ask about places. Use Who to ask about people, Use What ... like? to ask for a description.
➤ Use how to ask for a description: How are you today? Use how old to ask about age: How old is he?
Complete the questions with how, what, where, or who. Then match the questions with the answers.

1. ___________ is that?  
2. ___________ is her name?  
3. ___________ is she like?  
4. ___________ old is she?  
5. ___________ is your family from?  
6. ___________ is Bangkok like?

| 1. ___________ is that? | a. We’re from Thailand – from Bangkok. |
| 2. ___________ is her name? | b. She’s 16. |
| 3. ___________ is she like? | c. Her name is Nittaya. |
| 4. ___________ old is she? | d. She’s my sister. |
| 5. ___________ is your family from? | e. It’s really beautiful. |
| 6. ___________ is Bangkok like? | f. She’s a little shy. |

Possessives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>PRONOUNS</th>
<th>NAMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>my</td>
<td>mine</td>
<td>Add´s to a noun to show possession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your</td>
<td>yours</td>
<td>Pat’s blouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These are his socks.</td>
<td>These socks are his</td>
<td>Julie’s jeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td>hers</td>
<td>Rex’s T-shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our</td>
<td>ours</td>
<td>My mother’s shoes are brown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their</td>
<td>theirs</td>
<td>Whose blouse is this? It’s Pat’s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Whose jeans are these? They’re Julie’s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The noun comes after a possessive adjective: This is my T-shirt.
- Don’t include the noun after a possessive pronoun: This T-shirt is mine.
- Whose can be used with singular and plural nouns: Whose bag is this? Whose keys are these?

Complete the conversations with the correct words in parentheses.

1. **A:** Hey! These aren’t ___________ (our /ours) clothes!  
   **B:** You’re right. (Our /Ours) are over there.

2. **A:** These aren’t __________ (my / mine) gloves. Are they __________ (your / yours)?  
   **B:** No, they’re not __________ (my / mine). Ask Sally. Maybe they’re __________ (her / hers).

3. **A:** ____________ (Whose / Yours) T-shirts are these? Are they Julie’s and Pat’s?  
   **B:** No, they’re not __________ (their / theirs) T-shirts. But these socks are __________ (their / theirs). And these shorts are __________ (your / yours).
Complete the conversations. Use the words in the boxes. There are two extra words in each box.

his  mine  my  your  yours  whose

1. A: ___________ jacket is this? Is it ____________, Phil?
   B: No, it’s not ___________. Ask Nick. I think it’s ________.

   her  our  ours  your  yours

2. A: These aren’t ___________ books. Are they ________?
   B: No, they’re not ____________. Maybe they’re Young-min’s.

   her  hers  their  theirs  whose

3. A: ___________ sweaters are these? Are they Julie’s?
   B: No, they’re not ___________ sweaters. But these shorts are ____________.

Present continuous or progressive.

Use Present continuous or progressive to talk about what is happening at the moment of speaking.
The present continuous is formed:
Subject + verb to be + simple form of the verb + -ing + complement.

They are visiting Mexico city.

For verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant, double the last consonant.
sit – sitting  shop – shopping

For verbs ending in –e, take out the –e and add -ing.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS STATEMENTS; CONJUNCTIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I’m</th>
<th>I’m not OR</th>
<th>CONJUNCTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You’re</td>
<td>You’re not</td>
<td>It’s snowing,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is wearing shoes.</td>
<td>She isn’t wearing boots.</td>
<td>and it’s windy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We’re</td>
<td>We’re not</td>
<td>It’s sunny,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They’re</td>
<td>They aren’t</td>
<td>but it’s cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s snowing</td>
<td>It’s not</td>
<td>It’s windy,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It isn’t raining.</td>
<td></td>
<td>so it’s very cold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read and complete the paragraph.

Look! Right now, Amy (take) ___________ photographs.

Kioshi (drink) ___________ water. Hans (read) ___________ a guide-book and Fred (write) ___________ his diary.

It (rain) ___________, but I (not wear) ___________ a raincoat.
Change the affirmative sentences to negative sentences. Change the negative sentences to affirmative sentences.
1. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are wearing hats. Mr. and Mrs. Lee aren’t wearing hats.
2. It isn’t raining.
3. I’m wearing sunglasses.
4. You’re wearing a new dress.
5. Michiko isn’t wearing gloves.

Present continuous yes/no questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are you wearing gloves?</th>
<th>Yes, I am.</th>
<th>No, I’m not.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is she wearing boots?</td>
<td>Yes, she is.</td>
<td>No, she’s not/ No, she isn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are they wearing sunglasses?</td>
<td>Yes, they are.</td>
<td>No, they’re not /No, they aren’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer these questions about you.
1. Are you studying your English guide?
2. Is your mother wearing glasses?
3. Are your grandparents eating right now?
4. Is it raining today?
5. Is the sun shining?
6. Are your brother and sister playing with you?
7. Is your friend visiting you right now?

Choose and write the correct answer from the vocabulary box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>studying</th>
<th>playing</th>
<th>running</th>
<th>swimming</th>
<th>riding</th>
<th>reading</th>
<th>driving</th>
<th>taking a walk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. Sally and Rebecca are ____________ tennis.
2. Min is ____________ a bike.
3. Maggy is wearing a swimsuit. She is ____________.
4. Anthony is ____________ to school.
5. The dog is ____________.
6. Kathy is in the classroom. She’s ____________.
7. A: Are you ____________? B: Yes, I am. This is a good book.
8. Jun is in the park. He’s ____________.

Complete the sentences with and, but or so.
1. He’s wearing jeans and sneakers, _____ he’s wearing a T-shirt.
2. It’s very cold outside, _______ I’m not wearing a coat.
3. Her skirt is blue, _______ her blouse is blue, too.
4. It’s raining, _______ I need an umbrella.
5. He’s wearing an expensive suit, _______ he’s wearing sneakers.
6. It’s summer and it’s very sunny, _______ it’s hot.
What time is it? / Is it A.M. or P.M.?

- Remember: you can say times different ways: 1:15 = one-fifteen or a quarter after one.

**Match the clocks to the correct times. Each clock has two answers.**

a. It’s six fifteen.

b. It’s six thirty-five.

c. It’s six ten.

d. It’s six forty-five.

e. It’s twenty-five after six.

f. It’s six thirty.

g. It’s a quarter to seven.

h. It’s a quarter after six.

i. It’s six twenty-five.

j. It’s half past six.

k. It’s twenty-five to seven.

l. It’s ten after six.

1. **Match the clocks to the correct times. Each clock has two answers.**

   - **Clock 1:**
     - It’s six fifteen.
     - It’s a quarter to seven.

   - **Clock 2:**
     - It’s six thirty-five.
     - It’s a quarter after six.

   - **Clock 3:**
     - It’s six ten.
     - It’s six twenty-five.

   - **Clock 4:**
     - It’s six forty-five.
     - It’s half past six.

   - **Clock 5:**
     - It’s twenty-five after six.
     - It’s twenty-five to seven.

   - **Clock 6:**
     - It’s six thirty.
     - It’s ten after six.

**Present continuous Wh-questions.**

- Remember to use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening right now:

What are you doing? I’m talking to you!

- In questions, the be verb comes before the subject: What are you doing?

- To form the continuous of verbs ending in -e, drop the e and add -ing: have - having.

- For verbs ending in vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add -ing: get - getting.

**What are the people doing? Write conversations. Use the words in parentheses.**

1. **A:** What’s Steve doing? (Steve)
   **B:** He’s watching TV. (watch TV)

2. **A:** ___________________________________________ (Jon and Megan)
   **B:** ___________________________________________ (take a walk)

3. **A:** ___________________________________________ (you)
   **B:** ___________________________________________ (write conversations)

4. **A:** ___________________________________________ (Chris)
   **B:** ___________________________________________ (call Ashley)

5. **A:** ___________________________________________ (you and Taylor)
   **B:** ___________________________________________ (shop)

6. **A:** ___________________________________________ (Sara)
   **B:** ___________________________________________ (have dinner)
7. A: _____________________________________________ (Victor and Sam)
B: ______________________________________________   (run in the park)
8. A: _____________________________________________ _    (you and Paulo)
B: ______________________________________________    (chat online)

Read the dialogue and complete the sentences with the correct name,

Jim: Is it a good party?
Ana: Well, Pat is dancing with Tiffany and he’s singing, too. And Sharon’s talking to Jack, but she doesn’t like Jack!.
Jim: Oh no! What are Nick and Rick doing?

Ana: Nick’s sitting on the sofa and reading a book, and Rick is cooking pizza for everybody.
Jim: And is Yoko there? I like Yoko.

Ana: Yes, she is, but she isn’t talking to people or dancing. Anyway, what are you doing?
Jim: I’m with my mom and dad. We’re eating in a restaurant. What are you doing?
Ana: I’m talking to you!
Example: Jim is eating in a restaurant.

a. _______ is cooking pizza.
b. _______ is talking to Jack.
c. _______ is reading a book.
d. _______ is singing.
e. _______ isn’t talking to people.

Complete the sentences with the present continuous.

Example: John is sitting (sit) on the sofa.
1. Tom _______________ (read) a magazine.
2. I _______________(do) my admission exam.
3. They ________________ (play) football.
4. She ________________ (stand) next to Matt.
5. We _________________ (answer) our extra exam.

Simple present statements

| I walk to school. You ride your bike to school. He works near here. She takes the bus to work. We live with our parents. They use public transportation. | I don’t live far from here. You don’t live near here. He doesn’t work downtown. She doesn’t drive to work. We don’t live alone. They don’t need a car. | Don’t = do not

Don’t = does not

- In affirmative statements, verbs with he/she/it end in –s: He/She/ walks to school. But I/You/ We/They walk to school.
- In negative statements, use doesn’t with he/she/it and don’t with all the others: He/She/it doesn’t live here. I/You/We/They don’t live here.
- Don’t add –s to the verb: She doesn’t live here. (NOT: She doesn’t lives here.)
Paul Carter is talking about his family. Complete the sentences with the correct verb forms.

1. My family and I __________ (live / lives) in the suburbs. My wife and I __________ (work / works) near here, so we __________ (walk / walks) to work. Our daughter Emely __________ (work / work) downtown, so she __________ (drive / drives) to work.
   Our son __________ (don’t / doesn’t) drive. He __________ (ride / rides) his bike to school.

2. My parents __________ (live / lives) in the city. My mother __________ (take / takes) a train to work. My father is retired, so he __________ (don’t / doesn’t) work now. He also __________ (use / uses) public transportation, so they __________ (don’t / doesn’t) need a car.

Elena is talking about her family. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

My family and I __________ (live) in the city. We __________ (have) an apartment on First Avenue. My sister __________ (go) to school near our apartment, so she __________ (walk) to school. My father __________ (work) in the suburbs, so he __________ (drive) to his job. My mother __________ (use) public transportation –she __________ (take) the bus to her office downtown. She __________ (have) a new job, but she __________ (not like) it very much. And me? Well, I __________ (not work) far from our apartment, so I __________ (not need) a car or public transportation. I __________ (ride) my bike to work!

Simple present statements with irregular verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I / you / we / they</th>
<th>He / she / it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / you / we / they have a bike.</td>
<td>My father has a car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We go our homework every day.</td>
<td>My mother does a lot of work at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My parents go to work by bus.</td>
<td>The bus goes downtown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ashley is talking about her family and her friend Jason. Complete the sentences with the correct verb between parentheses.

1. My parents ______ (have / has) a house in the suburbs. My mom and dad ______ (go / goes) downtown to work. My parents are very busy, so I ______ (do / does) a lot of work at home.
2. My brother doesn’t live with us. He ______ (have / has) an apartment in the city. He ______ (go / goes) to school all day, and he ______ (do / does) his homework at night.
3. I ______ (have / has) a new friend. His name is Jason. We ______ (go / goes) to the same school, and sometimes we ______ (do / does) our homework together.

Simple present questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you get up early?</th>
<th>What time do you get up?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No, I get up late.</td>
<td>At ten o’clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does he eat lunch at noon?</td>
<td>What time does he have dinner?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, he eats lunch at one o’clock.</td>
<td>At eight o’clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they take the bus to class?</td>
<td>When do they take the subway?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, they take the subway.</td>
<td>On Tuesdays and Thursdays.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In questions, use **does** with he/she/it and do with all the others: **Does** he/she/it get up early? **Do I / you / we** get up early?
- Don’t add **s** to the verb: Does she live alone? (NOT: Does she lives alone?)
Complete the questions with do or does. Then answer the questions.

1. __________ you get up early on weekdays?

2. What time __________ you go home on Friday?

3. __________ your father work on weekends?

4. __________ mother cook every day?

5. When __________ your parents shop?

6. __________ you check your e-mail at night?

7. What time __________ you have dinner?

8. When __________ you study?

Write questions to complete the conversations.


2. A: __________________________________________________________________________________
   B: No, my family doesn’t eat dinner at 5:00.

3. A: __________________________________________________________________________________
   B: No, my brother doesn’t take the bus to work.

4. A: __________________________________________________________________________________
   B: No, I don’t get up late on weekends.

Use in with the morning / afternoon / evening. Use at with night:

- I go to school in the afternoon and work at night.
- Use at with clock times: She gets up at 8:00.
- Use on with days: He sleeps late on weekends. She has class on Mondays.

Complete the conversation with: at, in, or on.

A: Does your family have breakfast together _______ the morning?
B: Well, we eat together _______ weekends, but _______ weekdays we’re all busy. My parents go to work early - _______ 6:30. But we eat dinner together _______ the evening, and we have a big lunch together _______ Sundays. We eat _______ noon. Then _______ the afternoon, we play tennis or go to the movies.

Yes/No questions in Simple present and short answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you live in an apartment?</th>
<th>Does Chris live in a house?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, I do. / No, I don’t.</td>
<td>Yes, he does. / No, he doesn’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do the bedrooms have windows?</th>
<th>Does the house have a yard?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, they do. / No, they don’t.</td>
<td>Yes, it does. / No, it doesn’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the conversation.

Linda: __________ you _______ in an apartment?
Chris: No, I _______. I _______ in a house.
Linda: _______ it _______ a yard?
Chris: Yes, it _______.
Linda: That sounds nice. _______ you _______ alone?
Chris: No, I _______. I _______ with my family.
Linda: _______ you _______ any brothers or sisters.
Chris: Yes, I _______. I ___________ four sisters.
Linda: Really? ___________ your house ___________ many bedrooms?
Chris: Yes, it _______. It _________ four.
Linda: ______ you ___________ your own bedroom?
Chris: Yes, I _______. I’m really lucky.

Read the conversation again. Answer these questions about Chris.

1. Does he live in an apartment? __________________ __
2. Does his house have a yard? ____________________ ___
3. Does he live alone? _____________________
4. Does he have his own room?

Simple present short answers

Remember: I/You/We/They/ do/don’t. He/She/It does / doesn’t.

Choose and underline the correct answer.

2. A: Does your house have six rooms? B: No, it doesn’t/it isn’t/ it’s not. It has five rooms.
3. A: Does Alex live with his parents? B: Yes, he does / he does / doesn’t he.
4. A: Do you play tennis on Sunday? B: No, you don’t / you don’t / we don’t. We ride our bikes.
5. A: Do I need a clock? B: Yes, you do / it does / doesn’t it.
6. A: Does the kitchen have a microwave oven? B: Yes, you do / it does / doesn’t it.
7. A: Does your father drive to work every day? B: Yes, he does /he is / he drive.
8. A: Do your sister and brother study English? B: No, They do / he studies / they don’t.
9. Do you and your friends like to study? B: Yes, they do /we do / I study. We study every day.

Complete the paragraph using the correct form of the verbs. (Simple Present)

Joe Diaz ________(live) in los Angeles. He _____ (be) a photographer. He ______(work)
for the Los Angeles Times. Every day he ___________ (get up) at seven o’clock and ______ (go) to the
newspaper. He usually ___________ (have) breakfast in the newspaper cafeteria. After work, he
________(meet) a friend at the park and they exercise together. When he gets home he __________(take)
a shower and has lunch. He cooks his own lunch every day and he is a very good cook. He ______
________(not eat) meat  or chicken. He is a vegetarian. In the evening, he usually __________(read)
the newspaper and works on the Internet. He ______ _________ (not watch) television during the week,
he doesn’t have time.

There is... / there are...

We use these verbal forms to indicate or ask for the existence of people, places or things.

| There’s a bed in the bedroom. | There are some chairs in the kitchen. | There’s = There is |
| There’s no sofa in the bedroom. | There are no chairs in the living room. |
| There isn’t a table in the kitchen. | There aren’t any chairs in the living room. |

- Use there is with singular nouns: There’s a bed. Use there are with plural nouns: There are two chairs.
- Use some in affirmative statements: There are some chairs in the kitchen. Use any in negative statements: There aren’t any chairs in the bedroom.
Read the information about the Diaz family’s new house. Write sentences with the phrases in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>there’s a</th>
<th>there are some</th>
<th>there’s no</th>
<th>there are no</th>
<th>there isn’t a</th>
<th>there aren’t any</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. A living room? Yes. **There is a living room.**
2. A dining room? No. **There isn’t a dining room.**
3. A dishwasher in the kitchen? No. **There is no dishwasher in the kitchen.**
4. A table in the kitchen? Yes. **There is a table in the kitchen.**
5. Curtains on the windows? Yes **There are some curtains on the windows.**
6. Rugs on the floor? No. **There are no rugs on the floor.**
7. Closets in the bedrooms? Yes. **There are some closets in the bedrooms.**
8. Bookcases in the bedrooms? Yes. **There are some bookcases in the bedrooms.**

Circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. **There’s a** curtains in the windows.
   - a. There’s a
   - b. There aren’t any
   - c. There’s no

2. **There’s an** English book in the bookcase.
   - a. There is
   - b. There aren’t any
   - c. There’s an

3. **There’s no** rug under the sofa.
   - a. There is
   - b. There aren’t any
   - c. There’s no

4. **There are some** pictures on the wall.
   - a. There are some
   - b. There isn’t a
   - c. There is

5. **There is** chairs under the kitchen table.
   - a. There is
   - b. There are no
   - c. There’s no

6. **There’s a** refrigerator in the kitchen.
   - a. There’s
   - b. There are no
   - c. There isn’t a

Vocabulary

Choose and write the correct answer from the vocabulary box.

| dresser / bed / refrigerator / desk / television / coffee table / stove / sofa |

1. It’s cold in the ____________.
2. Jane is using the ____________. She is making dinner.
3. The ____________ is in front of the sofa in the living room.
4. There are four people on the ____________.
5. Miguel’s clothes are in the ____________.
6. Meg does her homework at her ____________.
7. In the evening, I watch ____________.
8. Tony is sleeping in his ____________.
Simple present Wh-questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where do you work?</th>
<th>Where does he work?</th>
<th>Where do they work?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In a hospital.</td>
<td>In a hotel.</td>
<td>In a store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you do?</td>
<td>What does he do?</td>
<td>What do they do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m a doctor.</td>
<td>He’s a manager.</td>
<td>They’re cashiers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do you like it?</td>
<td>How does he like it?</td>
<td>How do they like it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I really like it.</td>
<td>It’s OK.</td>
<td>They hate it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use What to ask about things: **What do you do?** Use Where to ask about places: **Where do you work?** Use How do/does … like…? To ask for an opinion: **How does he like his job?**

Complete the conversations.

1. A: _______ does your sister ______? B: My sister? She’s a nurse.
2. A: ______ does she ______ it? B: It’s difficult, but she loves it.
3. A: _______ do your parents ______ their jobs? B: Oh, I guess they like them.
   A: I don’t remember, _______ do they _______? B: In an office in the city.
4. A: _______ do you ______? B: I’m a student.
   A: I see, _______ do you ______ your classes? B: They’re great. I like them a lot.
   A: Really? Where _______? B: He works at Mercy Hospital.
6. A: Where _______? B: I work in a restaurant.
   Nice! What _______? B: I’m a cook.
7. A: That’s too bad. What _______? B: I’m a manager. I work at a clothing store.
   A: How _______? B: My brother is a doctor, and my sister is a lawyer.
8. A: How _______? B: They work very hard, but they love their jobs.

Vocabulary.

Choose and write the correct answer from the vocabulary box.

a receptionist / a sales person / a cashier / a waitress / a chef / a nurse / lawyers / flight attendant

1. Who works with money? __________
2. Who works behind a desk __________
3. Who makes food? __________
4. Who works in a store __________
5. Who works in a restaurant? __________
6. A pilot works with a __________
7. A judge works with __________
8. Who works in a hospital? __________
Remember to memorize WH-QUESTIONS WORDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT</th>
<th>ask for information about something.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHEN</td>
<td>ask about the time that something happened or will happen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHERE</td>
<td>ask questions about place or position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHICH</td>
<td>ask for information about one of a limited number of things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>ask about someone’s identity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHOM</td>
<td>ask about the object (person) in the sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHOSE</td>
<td>ask about possession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHY</td>
<td>ask for the reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOW</td>
<td>ask about the way in which something is done</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Placement of adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>be + adjective</th>
<th>adjective + noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A doctor’s job is stressful.</td>
<td>A doctor has a stressful job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A window washer’s job is dangerous.</td>
<td>A window washer has a dangerous job.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Adjectives come after the verb be: A doctor’s job is stressful. Adjectives come before nouns: A police officer has a dangerous job. (NOT: A police officer has a job dangerous.)
- Adjectives have the same form with singular or plural nouns: Firefighters and police officers have stressful jobs. (NOT: have stressfuls jobs.)

Write each sentence a different way.

1. A doctor’s job is interesting. ________________________________.
2. A police officer’s job is dangerous. ________________________________.
3. A teacher’s job is stressful. ________________________________.
4. A plumber has a boring job. ________________________________.
5. An electrician has a difficult job. ________________________________.
6. A vendor has an easy job. ________________________________.

Use the information to write two sentences.

1. accountant / job / boring
   An accountant’s job is boring. An accountant has a boring job.
2. Salesperson / job / stressful
   ________________________________.
3. security guard / job / dangerous
   ________________________________.
4. taxi driver / job / interesting
   ________________________________.
5. nurse / job / exciting
   ________________________________.
Count and noncount nouns; some and any

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count nouns</th>
<th>Noncount nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an egg _______ eggs</td>
<td>Bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a sandwich ------- sandwiches</td>
<td>Lettuce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do we need any eggs?
Yes, Let’s get some (eggs).
No. We don’t need any (eggs).

Do we need any bread?
Yes. Let’s get some (bread).
No. We don’t need any (bread).

Count nouns name things you can count: vegetables, eggs, cookies. Count nouns have a singular and plural form: 1 book, 2 books. Noncount nouns name things you can’t count: water, spinach, cheese.

Use some in affirmative sentences: We have some chicken. Use any in negative sentences and questions: We don’t have any bread. Do we have any cheese?

Complete the conversation with some or any.

   A: Good idea! Do we have _______ bread?
   B: I think there’s _______ in the refrigerator. Let me see… No, I don’t see _______.
   A: Well, let’s go to the store. We need _______ milk, too. And do we have _______ cheese?
   B: Yes, we do. There’s _______ cheese here, and there are _______ tomatoes, too.
   A: Do we have _______ mayonnaise? I love _______ mayonnaise on my sandwiches.
   B: Me, too. But there isn’t _______ here. Let’s buy _______.

2. A: Let’s make a big breakfast tomorrow morning.
   B: OK. What do we need? Are there _______ eggs?
   A: There are _______, but I think we need to buy _______ more.
   B: OK. And let’s get _______ yogurt, too. We don’t have _______, and I love yogurt for breakfast.
   A: Me, too. Do you see _______ bread in the refrigerator?
   B: Yes, there’s _______ in the refrigerator?
   A: Great! So we don’t need to buy _______ at the store.
   B: That’s right. Just eggs and yogurt!

Vocabulary.
Choose and write the correct answer from the vocabulary box.

| Broccoli / oil / potato chips / Carrots / apples / cream / milk / bread |

1. _______ are orange vegetables.
2. I like _______ with my cereal.
3. The chef cooks fish in very hot _______.
4. _______ is a green vegetable.
5. I like _______ in my coffee.
6. A: Let’s make some sandwiches! B: Sorry. We don’t have any _______.
7. I don’t want any _______. I hate fruit.
8. Lisa is making _______. She is using potatoes and oil.

Choose and underline the correct answer.

1. A: I’m making a salad, but we don’t have any (lettuce/ egg/ potato).
2. I’m eating some (carrot/ nut/ cheese).
3. Do you want a (butter/ cheese/ mango)?
4. (Egg/ Beans/ Bread) are good for you.
5. Do we need any (beef/ orange/ tomato).
6. (Potato chips / Candy/ Noodles) isn’t good for you.
7. We don’t need (some bread / any milk / some yogurt).
8. Maria doesn’t want (noodle / some candy / any cream).
9. Is (tomato / oil /bean) good for you?
10. Does Tom want a (strawberry /egg / orange)?

Adverbs of frequency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>always</th>
<th>Do you ever have fish for breakfast.</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>usually</td>
<td>Yes, I always do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>often</td>
<td>Sometimes I do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I sometimes</td>
<td>No, I never do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hardly ever</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>never</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>I eat breakfast.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rewrite the conversation. Add the adverbs in the correct places.
A: Where do you have lunch? (usually)  
B: I go to a restaurant near work (often)  
A: Do you eat at your desk? (ever)  
B: No, I stay in for lunch. (hardly ever)  
A: And what do you have? (usually)  
B: I have soup and a sandwich. (always)  
A: Me, too. I have a big lunch. (never)  

Unscramble the sentences.
1. I/have breakfast / on/ never/ weekends
2. work / I / snacks / eat / at / hardly ever
3. eat / for / pasta / dinner / sometimes / I
4. have / I / dinner / with / often / family / my

Choose and underline the correct option.
2. I (sometimes / hardly ever / always) eat breakfast at school. I have breakfast there every day.
3. Carmen doesn’t like grapes.
   She (always / often /hardly ever) eats them, but she eats them on New Year’s Day.
4. I (never/ hardly ever /usually) drink tea in the morning, but on Fridays I drink coffee.
5. Mike (never / usually /sometimes) gets up early.
   On weekdays he gets up at 6:00 A.M, but on Sunday he sleeps late.
6. (Sometimes /Never /Always) Karen eats breakfast.
Simple present Wh-questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>What sports</strong> do you play?</td>
<td>I play <em>hockey and baseball</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Who</strong> do you play baseball <strong>with</strong>?</td>
<td>I play with some friends from school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Where</strong> do you play?</td>
<td>We play at Hunter Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How often</strong> do you practice?</td>
<td>We practice <em>once or twice a week</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>When</strong> do you practice?</td>
<td>We practice <em>on Sundays</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What time</strong> do you start?</td>
<td>We start at ten o’clock in the morning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> Remember: Who = what person; where = what place; how often = what frequency; when = what days; what time = what time of day.

> Remember: use do or does after the question word.

Complete the conversations with the correct Wh-question words.

1. A: I watch sports on TV every weekend.
   B: Really? **________ do you like to watch?**
   A: Soccer. It’s my favorite!
   B: **________ do you usually watch soccer?**
   A: On Sunday afternoons.

2. A: **________ do you go bike riding?**
   B: Oh, about once a month.
   A: I love to go bike riding. I go every Saturday.
   B: Really? **________ do you go?**
   A: Usually at about one o’clock.
   B: Oh, yeah? **________ do you usually go with?**
   A: My sister. Come with us next time!

Complete the questions with the correct question word and do or does. Then match the questions with the answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. _______ sports ______ you like? ______</td>
<td>a. My father and my brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ____________ you go to games with? ______</td>
<td>b. Usually at three o’clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. _______ often ______ you team play? ______</td>
<td>c. Baseball. I love to watch my team.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ____________ they play? ______</td>
<td>d. Once a week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ____________ they play? ______</td>
<td>e. On Saturday afternoons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ____________ time ______ the games start? ______</td>
<td>f. At Lincoln Park.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the sentences use the words in the box.

- husband
- parents
- children
- son
- father
- brother
- wife
- daughter

1. Angie has two children. She has one daughter and one _____.
2. My mother and my father are my ______.
3. A: Anthony, is that your ______? B: Oh, no! I’m not married!
4. Sue is Jim’s wife. Jim is Sue’s __________.
5. A: What are your parents like? B: My mother is talkative, but my ______ is quiet.
6. Patrick is eight. His ______ Christopher is ten.
7. Brad is Mary’s father. Mary is Brad’s __________.
8. My son and my daughter are my __________.
Choose and circle the correct answer.

1. Your brother (do / does / don’t do) his homework in the evening.
2. My father (go / goes / don’t go) to work in the morning.
3. Emily (ride / don’t ride / doesn’t ride) a bike to school.
5. A: (When does / When are / When do) they have breakfast? B: Early.
6. My father (don’t drive / doesn’t drive / drives) to work. He takes the bus.
7. The train (don’t stop / stop / doesn’t stop) near our house.
8. My brother (uses / don’t use / use) my cell phone.
9. My mother (Walk / don’t walk / walks) to work.
10. I live with my family. I (don’t live / live / doesn’t live) alone.
11. A: Owen, (does eat / do you eat / have you) lunch at one o’clock? B: No, I eat lunch at 1:30.
12. Ashley, (when does / where do you / why are you) go on weekends?
13. I (has / does have / don’t have) lunch at noon.
14. A: Jack, (do you get up / does he get up / does it get up) early? B: Yes, I get up at 5:30 A.M.
15. We (takes / take / doesn’t take) the train to work.
16. A: Do Juan and Chris have bikes? B: No, they (have / has / do have) motorcycles.

Can for ability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>What can I do?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>You can sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He can</td>
<td>Can</td>
<td>he sing?</td>
<td>Yes, he can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She can’t sing</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>No, she can’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>we</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the base form of the verb with can. With third-person singular, don’t add an –s to can or to the base form: She can play the piano. (NOT: She can plays the piano.)

Vocabulary.
Choose and write the correct answer from the vocabulary box.

1. Diana is very musical. She can ____________________.
2. Michael is athletic. He can ____________________.
3. Karla is funny. She ____________________.
4. Susan has an interesting job. She ____________________ Web pages.
5. My brother is mechanical. He ____________________ motorcycles and cars.
6. Ericka is artistic. She ____________________.
7. My mother ____________________ in the kitchen every Sunday.
8. John can’t swim, so he doesn’t ____________________.
Choose and underline the correct option.

1. A: Who can bake a cake? B: My father (**does** /can/is).
2. A: (**Pedro** /Pedro does /Can Pedro) play the piano? B: No, he can’t.
3. A: Can (she / you do / do they) fix cars? B: Yes, she can.
4. A: (Who can’t draw / Who can ice-skate / Susan draws)? B: Susan can.
5. A: Can Marty and Hiroshi cook? B: No, (can’t they/ they can’t / can they).
7. A: (You can’t/Can you /You can) sing very well. B: Thank you.
8. (What sports/ Are sports / Can sports) can Tony play? B: Volley, baseball, and tennis

Write sentences about the things people can and can’t do. Use can or can’t with and, but, or or. (** = can, X = can’t**)

1. Sally: ride a bike √ drive a car X Sally can ride a bike but she can’t drive a car.
2. John: play the piano √ play the violin √ ________________________________. 
3. Brad and George: act √ sing X ________________________________.
4. Maria: snowboard √ ice-skate X ________________________________.
5. Justin: upload photos X download a video X ________________________________.
6. Lisa: write poems X tell good jokes. ________________________________.

Look again the last part. Answer the questions. Write short sentences.

1. Can Brad and George sing? No, they can’t.
2. Who can tell good jokes? __________________.
3. Can Sally drive a car? __________________.
4. Can John play the piano? __________________.
5. Who can snowboard? __________________.
6. What can George do? ____________________.

The future with be going to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are you going to do anything this weekend?</th>
<th>Yes, I am. I’m going to celebrate my birthday.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No, I’m not. I’m going to stay home.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Kayla going to cook dinner for you?</td>
<td>Yes, she is. She’s going to cook a special dinner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No, she’s not. She’s going to order takeout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are your friends going to be there?</td>
<td>Yes, they are. They’re going to stop by after dinner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No, they’re not. They’re going to be away all weekend.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Use am/is/are + going to + base form for the future: We’re going to stay home tonight.
- In questions with be going to, the be verb comes before the noun or pronoun: Is he going to bake me a cake?
Match the questions with the answers.

1. Are we going to work this weekend? _____
2. Are they going to cook dinner? _____
3. Are you going to exercise this evening? _____
4. Is Bill going to do anything after work? _____
5. Are Pam and Andrew going to have a picnic this weekend? _____
6. Is it going to rain tomorrow? _____

   a. Yes, I am. I’m going to go swimming.
   b. No, it’s not. It’s going to be cloudy.
   c. No, we’re not. We’re going to relax.
   d. Yes, they are. They’re going to make pasta.
   e. Yes, he is. He’s going to visit his parents.
   f. No, they aren’t. They’re going to have a party.

Complete Robert’s story. Use the correct form of be going to and the verbs in parentheses.

Tomorrow _____ ________ _______ _________(be) a very exciting day. It’s my birthday, and my friends and I _____ ________ _______ _________(celebrate). In the morning, Scott and I _____ ________ _______ _________(drive) to the beach. Our friend Sara _____ ________ _______ _________(meet) us there. We _____ ________ _______ _________(stay) at the beach for a few hours. Then we _____ ________ _______ _________(have) lunch at my favorite restaurant. After lunch, Scott _____ ________ _______ _________(go) to work, and Sara and I _____ ________ _______ _________(see) a movie. After the movie, we _____ ________ _______ _________(go) to our friend Charlie’s house. He _____ ________ _______ _________(cook) dinner for Sara and me.

Write questions. Then look at the last part and answer the questions.

1. Robert / celebrate / with his family?
   Q: Is Robert going to celebrate with his family?
   A: No, he’s going to celebrate with his friends.

2. Scott and Robert / take the bus / to the beach?
   Q: ____________________________?
   A: ____________________________.

3. the friends / have lunch / at a restaurant?
   Q: ____________________________?
   A: ____________________________.

4. Sara and Robert / go to a museum?
   Q: ____________________________?
   A: ____________________________.

5. Sara and Robert / have dinner / at a restaurant?
   Q: ____________________________?
   A: ____________________________.
Wh-questions with be going to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What are you going to do for Valentine’s Day?</td>
<td>I’m going to go to a dance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How is Mona going to get to the dance?</td>
<td>She’s going to drive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where are Tyler and his girlfriend going to eat?</td>
<td>They’re not going to eat at Nick’s Café-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use is in questions with Who as the subject: Who’s going to be there? (NOT: Who are going to be there?)

Complete the conversation with the correct form of be going to.

A: What _______ you ___________ (do) this weekend?
B: I _______ _______ ________ (have) a very busy weekend. My friend Ali _______ _______ ________ (visit) me, and we _______ _______ ________ (spend) the weekend in the city.
A: That’s nice. _______ you _______ _______ (stay) in a hotel?
B: No, we _______ _______ ________ (have) a big party on Saturday night.
A: Really? And who _______ _______ _______ (be) at the party? Do you know any of Donna’s friends?
B: No, I don’t. But Ali and I _______ _______ ________ (meet) everyone on Saturday night.

Time expressions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tonight</td>
<td>Tomorrow</td>
<td>Next week</td>
<td>Next summer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomorrow</td>
<td>Tomorrow night</td>
<td>Next month</td>
<td>Next year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write Wh-questions to complete the conversation.

A: ____________________________________________?
B: Next summer? We’re going to go to Alaska.
A: Alaska, wow! ______________________________?
B: We’re going to take a boat.
A: That sounds so exciting! ____________________?
B: I’m going to go with my family.
A: Great! ________________________________?
B: We’re going to go on June 21st.

Have + noun; feel + adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What’s the matter?</th>
<th>How are you?</th>
<th>Negative Adjectives</th>
<th>Positive Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have a headache.</td>
<td>I feel sick.</td>
<td>horrible</td>
<td>fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have a backache.</td>
<td>I feel better.</td>
<td>awful</td>
<td>great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have the flu.</td>
<td>I don’t feel well.</td>
<td>terrible</td>
<td>terrific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>miserable</td>
<td>fantastic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For most health problems, use a/an; I have a cold. I have an earache. With flu, use the: I have the flu. (NOT: I have a flu.)
Complete the conversation. Use the sentences in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I think I have a fever.</th>
<th>Yes, I’m going to call my doctor in a few minutes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank.</td>
<td>Yes, I do. And I have a stomachache, too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I feel awful, actually.</td>
<td>Hi, Chris. How are you? ✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A: Hi, Chris. How are you?
B: I’m terrific, thanks. How about you?
A: ______________________________
B: Oh, no! What’s the matter?
A: ______________________________
B: That’s too bad. Do you have a headache?
A: ______________________________
B: Are you going to see a doctor?
A: ______________________________
B: Well, feel better soon.
A: ______________________________

Complete the conversations. Use the questions and sentences in the box.

☐ I’m glad to hear that. ☐ What’s wrong?
☐ How do you feel tonight? ☐ Great. See you tomorrow.
☐ I’m fine, thanks. How about you? ☐ OK. Get some rest.
☐ That’s too bad. Are you going to see a doctor? ☐ So, are you going to go to school tomorrow?

In the afternoon.
1. Jason: Hi, Lisa. How are you?
   Lisa: I’m fine, thanks. How about you?
   Jason: Not so good. Actually, I feel really awful.
   Lisa: ______________________________
   Jason: I think I have the flu.
   Lisa: ______________________________
   Jason: No, I’m going to go home now.
   Lisa: ______________________________
   Jason: OK. Thanks.

In the evening.
2. Lisa: ______________________________
   Jason: I feel much better.
   Lisa: ______________________________
   Jason: Thanks.
   Lisa: ______________________________
   Jason: Yes, I am.
   Lisa: ______________________________
Imperatives

- We use the imperatives to give orders, instructions and warnings.
- It is formed with the simple form of the verb, without to or personal pronoun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Get</th>
<th>Drink</th>
<th>Take</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>some rest</td>
<td>lots of drinks</td>
<td>one pill every evening</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Don’t stay up late. Don’t walk alone at night.
Don’t drink soda. Don’t drink cold drinks.
Don’t drink too hard.

The negative is formed with don’t before the simple form of the verb, and it makes a suggestion more emphatic.

Complete these sentences. Use the correct forms of the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>call</th>
<th>stay</th>
<th>not go</th>
<th>not drink</th>
<th>see</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>not worry</th>
<th>not eat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. _______ a dentist.</td>
<td>5. _______ in bed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. __________________ too much.</td>
<td>6. _______ a doctor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. __________________ two aspirin.</td>
<td>7. _______ coffee.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. __________________ to school.</td>
<td>8. _______ any candy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the situations Give the people advice. Use the phrases in the box.

✔ drink coffee in the afternoon
eat any cold food
exercise today or tomorrow
take an antacid
take two aspirins
work too hard

1. Dan can’t sleep at night. Don’t drink coffee in the afternoon.
2. Casey has a headache. _________________________ 
3. Kristina works 12 hours a day. _________________________ .
4. Michael has sore muscles _________________________ .
5. Min-ho has a toothache. _________________________ .
6. Laila has an awful stomachache. _________________________ .

Complete the conversations. Circle the correct word.

1. A: I (feel / get / have) a headache.
   B: (Drink / Eat / Take) these pills.
2. A: (What’s / How’s / Why’s) the matter?
   B: I don’t feel ( better / sick / well). I have stomachache.
3. A: (How / What / Where) do you feel today?
   B: Not so good. I (have / feel / am ) sore eyes.
4. A: I have a backache.
   B: Don’t (exercise / rest / relax ). And (put / use / give) this medication.
Prepositions of place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On</th>
<th>on the corner of</th>
<th>across from</th>
<th>next to</th>
<th>between</th>
<th>in front of</th>
<th>behind</th>
<th>far from</th>
<th>in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The department store is on Main Street. It's next to the bank.
It's on the corner of Main and First. The bank is between the department store and the restaurant.
It's across from the park.

Use on with the names of streets and avenues: The bookstore is on Center Street. The theater is on Park Avenue.
Across from is another way of saying opposite: The library is across from the theater. = The library is opposite the theater.

Circle the correct words.

A: Excuse me. Is there a gas station around here?
B: Yes, there is. It's in/on Third Avenue.
A: Where on Third Avenue.
B: It's in/on the corner of Center Street and Third Avenue.
A: Across from/to Stacy's Department Store?
B: Yes, that's right. It's next to/from the park.
A: Thanks. Oh and where is the post office?
B: It's on Center Street – between/next to the hospital and the bank.
A: Great. Thanks very much.
B: You're welcome.

Complete the sentences with the opposites.

1. Don't turn right on Fifth Avenue. Turn left__________.
2. The Waverly Hotel isn't in front of the concert hall. It's ____________________________it.
3. Don't walk down Columbus Avenue. Walk ___________ Columbus Avenue.
4. The museum isn't on the left. It's on the ____________________.
5. The Empire State Building is far from here, but Central Park is __________________here. You can walk there.
MEMORIZE SOME PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE
Unscramble the questions. Then answer them.
(you for lunch what usually do drink)

EXAMPLE: What do you usually drink for lunch?
I always drink a cup of coffee

1. (eat you what time do dinner usually)

2. do you never what dinner have for )

3. ( lunch always do hamburgers for they eat )

4. (your ever family have for fish breakfast does)

VI. Write Wh-questions to complete the conversations. Use the words in parentheses.
Example: Where do you play tennis? (play/tennis)
I play tennis in the yard.
1. A: ________________________________?(sports/play)
   B: I play soccer and tennis.
2. A: ________________________________? (play/soccer)
   B: I play soccer with my sport team.
   A: ________________________________? (your team/practice)
   B: We practice five days a week.
**SIMPLE PAST**

The simple past is used to talk about actions which took place and were completed at a specific moment in the past. Verbs in the past tense can be **regular** or **irregular**.

All verbs, both regular and irregular, are conjugated in the same way in the simple past, regardless of the subject.

I / you / he / she / we / they cooked dinner last night. (regular)

Yesterday, I / you / he / she / it / we / they woke up late. (irregular)

The negative of the simple past is formed with the auxiliary verb **did: did + not** (or the contraction **didn’t**) + the infinitive of the main verb.

He did not / didn’t play basketball yesterday.

The interrogative is formed by placing the auxiliary verb **did** before the subject, followed by the infinitive form of the verb: Did + subject + infinitive.

**Did he play basketball yesterday?**

For short answers, only the subject and the auxiliary verb are used.

Did he play basketball yesterday? Yes, **he did** / No, **he didn’t**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelling for regular verbs.</th>
<th>Formation</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Most regular verbs add <strong>-ed</strong></td>
<td>verb + ed</td>
<td>walked, cooked, worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbs ending in <strong>-e</strong> add <strong>-d</strong></td>
<td>verb + d</td>
<td>lived, loved, decided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbs ending in <strong>consonant + -y</strong></td>
<td>change y to i and add <strong>-ed</strong></td>
<td>carried, cried, studied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbs ending in one stressed vowel + one consonant:</td>
<td>double the consonant and add <strong>-ed</strong></td>
<td>stopped, planned, jogged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAKE NOTE:** Irregular verbs change completely and it is necessary to memorize them.

Take **- took**  
leave – **left**  
go – **went**  
do – **did**  
have - **had**

---

**Simple past statements: regular verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I studied on Sunday</th>
<th>I didn’t study on Saturday.</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You watched TV.</td>
<td>You didn’t watch a movie.</td>
<td>stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She stayed home.</td>
<td>She didn’t stay out.</td>
<td>watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We shopped for groceries.</td>
<td>We didn’t shop for clothes.</td>
<td>exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They exercised on Saturday.</td>
<td>They didn’t exercise on Sunday.</td>
<td>study</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Tim is talking about his weekend. Complete the sentences.**

On Friday night, I ____________(wait) for a phone call, but my girlfriend ____________(not call). I just ____________(stay) home and ____________(watch) TV. On Saturday, I ____________(visit) my friend Frank. We ____________(talk) and ____________(listen) (listen) to music. In the evening, he ____________(invite) some friends over, and we ____________(cook) a great meal. I ____________(not work) very hard on Sunday. I ____________(not study) at all. I just ____________(walk) to the mall and ____________(shop).
Simple past yes / no questions

**Did you have a good summer?**
Yes, I **did**. I **had** a great summer.

**Did you ride a bicycle?**
No, I **didn’t**. I **rode** a horse.

**Did Erika like her vacation?**
Yes, she **did**. She liked it a lot.

**Did Erica and her sister go to Colorado?**
No, they **didn’t**. They went to Arizona.

Complete the conversations.

1. A: _______ you _______ (have) a good summer?
   B: Yes, I _______. I _______ (have) a great summer. I _____________ (go) to the beach a lot.

2. A: _______ you _______ (go) anywhere last summer?
   B: No, I ___________. I ___________ (stay) here. I _______________ (get) a part-time job, so I _____________ (make) some extra money.

3. A: _______ you _______ (take) any classes last summer?
   B: Yes, I ___________. I ___________ (take) tennis lessons, and I ___________ (play) tennis every day!

4. A: _______ you _______ (speak) English last summer?
   B: No, I ___________. But I _______________ (read) English books and I _______________ (watch) English movies.

Simple past statements: regular and irregular verbs

Daniela wrote an e-mail to a friend. Complete the sentences with the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

Hi!
I _____________ (not do) anything special this weekend, but I _____________(have) a lot of fun. I _____________(not go) out on Friday night. I ___________ (stay) home.
I _____________ (clean) my room and _____________ (do) laundry. I ___________ (help) my sister with her homework, and then we _____________ (watch) TV. On Saturday, my friend Taylor ___________ (come) over. She _____________ (need) some new shoes, so we _____________ (take) the bus downtown to Harry’s Shoe Store. We _____________ (shop) for a long time, but Taylor _____________ (not like) any of the shoes at Harry’s. She _____________ (buy) some purple socks, but she _____________ (not buy) any shoes, On our way back to my house, we _____________ (stop) at the gym and _____________ (exercise). We _____________ (not exercise) very hard. I _____________ (invite) Taylor for dinner, and my dad _____________ (cook) hamburgers in the yard. After dinner, Taylor and I _____________ (talk) and _____________ (play) video games. She _____________ (not stay) very late – Mom _____________ (drive) her home at around ten. On Sunday, my whole family _____________ (visit) my mother’s best friend and her family. They have a swimming pool, so my sister and I _____________ (go) swimming all afternoon.

Tell me about your weekend!
Complete this conversation with the correct form of simple past of the verbs between parentheses.

Kevin: So Miriam, ______ you ______ (have) a nice weekend?

Miriam: Well, I _____ (have) an interesting weekend. My sister and her family ______ (visit) me.

Kevin: That’s nice.

Miriam: Yes, and no. My sister _______ (not feel) well, so she ______ (go) to bed and ________ (sleep) for 24 hours.

Kevin: Oh well. ______ her husband and kids ______ (have) a good time?

Miriam: On Saturday, they ________ (play) volleyball all day. Then we _____(have) a barbecue – and they ______ (eat) all the food!

Kevin: ______ your sister ________ (get up) in the evening?

Miriam: Yes, She finally _______ (get up) at around 6:00 P.M.

Kevin: So, ______ you ________(see) a great movie?

Miriam: I ________ (see) the new John Travolta movie. I ______(love) it!

Past of be  was - were

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I was</th>
<th>wasn’t</th>
<th>Were</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You were</td>
<td>You weren’t</td>
<td>You weren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She was</td>
<td>She wasn’t</td>
<td>She wasn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We were</td>
<td>We weren’t</td>
<td>We weren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They were</td>
<td>They weren’t</td>
<td>They weren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wasn’t = was not</td>
<td>weren’t = were not</td>
<td>weren’t = were not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Melissa is talking about her family. Choose the correct verb forms.

My family and I _________ (was / were) all born in South Korea – we ____________ (wasn’t / weren’t) born in the U.S. I ___________ (was / were) born in the city of Incheon, and my brother ___________ (was / were) born there, too. My parents ____________ (wasn’t / weren’t) born in Incheon. They ____________ (was / were) born in the capital, Seoul. In South Korea, my father ___________ (was / were) a businessman and my mother ________ (was / were) a teacher.

Complete the conversations with: was, wasn’t, were, or weren’t

1. A: ______ you here yesterday?
   B: No, I ___________. I ________ home in bed.
   A: Oh, ______ you sick?
   B: No, I ___________ just really tired.

2. A: Where ________ you born?
   B: I ________ born here in New York.
   A: Really? What about your parents? ________ they born here, too?
   B: No, they ________ . They ____________ born in Brazil – in Salvador.
3. A: Where ________ Yusef last week? ________ he on vacation?
B: Yes, he ________. He and his best friend ___________ in Spain. They ___________ in Barcelona.
A: ________ it a good trip?
B: Yes, it was. Yusef said it _________ a terrific trip!

Complete the sentences with: ( was – were)

1. Where ________ you yesterday?
2. ________ the geography exam easy?
3. Frida Khalo and Diego Rivera _________ painters.
4. My uncle lived in The United States when he ______ young.
5. Tony ________ at school when it started to rain.

Wh-questions with did, was, and were

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where did you grow up?</th>
<th>I grew up in Texas.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What did your father do there?</td>
<td>He worked in a bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why did you become a hairstylist?</td>
<td>Because I needed the money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where were you born?</td>
<td>I was born in Dallas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When were you born?</td>
<td>I was born in 1999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How old were you in 2000?</td>
<td>I was eighteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What was your major in college?</td>
<td>Drama. I was an actor for five years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Match the questions with the answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Where were you born?</th>
<th>a. Her name was Yumiko.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Where did you grow up?</td>
<td>b. She was really friendly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. How was your first day of school?</td>
<td>c. I wanted to improve my English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Who was your first friend in school?</td>
<td>d. I grew up in Tokyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What was he / she like?</td>
<td>e. In Hiroshima, Japan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Why did you take this class?</td>
<td>f. It was a little scary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Don’t use did with the past of be: Where were you last Tuesday? (NOT: Where did you were last Tuesday?) Use did in simple past questions with other verbs: Where did you go last Tuesday?
- Because answers the question Why?
Complete the questions. Use the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How</th>
<th>what</th>
<th>where</th>
<th>why</th>
<th>how old</th>
<th>when</th>
<th>who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. A: _______ was your childhood?
   B: I had a fantastic childhood!

2. A: ___________ did you grow up?
   B: I grew up in Dallas, Texas.

3. A: ______________ were you when you started school?
   B: I think I was five.

4. A: ______________ did you leave home?
   B: In 2008,

5. A: ______________ was your best friend in elementary school?
   B: My best friend was a girl named Alice.

6. A: ______________ was your first toy?
   B: It was a teddy bear.

7. A: ______________ did you leave Dallas?
   B: Because I wanted to live in a small city.

We present here a list of verbs for basic level. For each verb includes:
- the infinitive
- the form of the Simple Past (Past Simple, for example: I arrived yesterday)
- the past participle (past participle, which is used in Present Perfect tense, for example: I have a broken glass)
- translation into Spanish

Regular verbs form the Simple Past and Past Participle adding -ed to the infinitive. Irregular verbs do not follow this rule and you must memorize them (they are marked with i).

You are not supposed to study all the English irregular verbs at once....Study them little by little...You can use your memory...But the best way to study them is by practice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>answer</td>
<td>answered</td>
<td>answered</td>
<td>responder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrive</td>
<td>arrived</td>
<td>arrived</td>
<td>llegar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ask</td>
<td>asked</td>
<td>asked</td>
<td>preguntar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be i</td>
<td>was / were</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>ser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borrow</td>
<td>borrowed</td>
<td>borrowed</td>
<td>tomar prestado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break i</td>
<td>broke</td>
<td>broken</td>
<td>romper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy i</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>comprar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch i</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>atrapar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>cleaned</td>
<td>cleaned</td>
<td>limpiar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climb</td>
<td>climbed</td>
<td>climbed</td>
<td>escalar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
collect, collected, collected, collectionar
come, came
compose, composed, composed, componer
cook, cooked
cut, cut
dance, danced
describe, described
discover, discovered
do, did
drink, drank
drive, drove
eat, ate
enjoy, enjoyed
fall, fell
feel, felt
find, found
fly, flew
forget, forgot
give, gave
go, went
happen, happened
have, had
help, helped
hurt, hurt
invent, invented
invite, invited
kill, killed
know, knew
lend, lent
leave, left
lie, lay
like, liked
live, lived
look, looked
love, loved
make, made
meet, met
miss, missed
open, opened
pack, packed
pay, paid
phone, phoned
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>past tense</th>
<th>past participle</th>
<th>present participle</th>
<th>Spanish verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>play</td>
<td>played</td>
<td>played</td>
<td>played</td>
<td>jugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>preferred</td>
<td>preferred</td>
<td>preferred</td>
<td>preferir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prepare</td>
<td>prepared</td>
<td>prepared</td>
<td>prepared</td>
<td>preparar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>push</td>
<td>pushed</td>
<td>pushed</td>
<td>pushed</td>
<td>empujar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put i</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>poner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>rained</td>
<td>rained</td>
<td>rained</td>
<td>llover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read i</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>leer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remember</td>
<td>remembered</td>
<td>remembered</td>
<td>remembered</td>
<td>recordar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rent</td>
<td>rented</td>
<td>rented</td>
<td>rented</td>
<td>alquilar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rescue</td>
<td>rescued</td>
<td>rescued</td>
<td>rescued</td>
<td>rescatar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return</td>
<td>returned</td>
<td>returned</td>
<td>returned</td>
<td>volver, devolver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ring i</td>
<td>rang</td>
<td>rung</td>
<td>rung</td>
<td>llamar por teléfono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>save i</td>
<td>saved</td>
<td>saved</td>
<td>saved</td>
<td>ahorrar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>say i</td>
<td>said</td>
<td>said</td>
<td>said</td>
<td>decir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search</td>
<td>searched</td>
<td>searched</td>
<td>searched</td>
<td>buscar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see i</td>
<td>saw</td>
<td>sold</td>
<td>sold</td>
<td>ver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sell i</td>
<td>sold</td>
<td>sold</td>
<td>sold</td>
<td>vender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sit i</td>
<td>sat</td>
<td>sat</td>
<td>sat</td>
<td>sentarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skate</td>
<td>skated</td>
<td>skated</td>
<td>skied</td>
<td>patinar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ski</td>
<td>skied</td>
<td>skied</td>
<td>slept</td>
<td>esquiar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleep i</td>
<td>slept</td>
<td>slept</td>
<td>smelled</td>
<td>dormir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smell</td>
<td>smelled</td>
<td>smelled</td>
<td>spoken</td>
<td>oler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak i</td>
<td>spoke</td>
<td>spent</td>
<td>spent</td>
<td>hablar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spend i</td>
<td>spent</td>
<td>spent</td>
<td>started</td>
<td>gastar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start</td>
<td>started</td>
<td>started</td>
<td>stayed</td>
<td>comenzar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stay</td>
<td>stayed</td>
<td>stopped</td>
<td>stayed</td>
<td>quedarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>stopped</td>
<td>studied</td>
<td>studied</td>
<td>detener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>study</td>
<td>studied</td>
<td>survived</td>
<td>survived</td>
<td>estudiar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>survive</td>
<td>survived</td>
<td>swum</td>
<td>nadar</td>
<td>sobrevivir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim i</td>
<td>swum</td>
<td>taken</td>
<td>tomar</td>
<td>nadar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take i</td>
<td>took</td>
<td>talked</td>
<td>hablar</td>
<td>tomar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talk</td>
<td>talked</td>
<td>taught</td>
<td>enseñar</td>
<td>hablar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teach i</td>
<td>taught</td>
<td>taught</td>
<td>pensar</td>
<td>enseñar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tell i</td>
<td>told</td>
<td>told</td>
<td>decir</td>
<td>pensar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>think i</td>
<td>thought</td>
<td>thought</td>
<td>pensar</td>
<td>decir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw i</td>
<td>threw</td>
<td>touched</td>
<td>pensar</td>
<td>lanzar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>touch</td>
<td>touched</td>
<td>touched</td>
<td>pensar</td>
<td>tocar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try</td>
<td>tried</td>
<td>tried</td>
<td>intentar</td>
<td>intentar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>understand i</td>
<td>understood</td>
<td>understood</td>
<td>entender</td>
<td>usar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use</td>
<td>used</td>
<td>visited</td>
<td>visited</td>
<td>visitar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visit</td>
<td>visited</td>
<td>waited</td>
<td>esperar</td>
<td>esperar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Circle the best option.
1. Cathy has a toothache. She should go to the (doctor / dentist / teacher).
2. Today is Sunday. Yesterday (was / were / is) Saturday.
3. Jane bought Tom a present (because / but / or) he invited her to his birthday party.
4. What (you did / did you / did you do) last night?
   Did Alan (do / did / does) his history project?
5. There (aren’t / weren’t / didn’t) many cars in Mexico City in 1940.
6. Where (was you / were you / you was) yesterday morning?
7. Today is Sunday but I (get / didn’t get / got) up very early.
8. (Who was / Who is / What was) your best friend in primary school?
9. I go to school (in / on / at) half past seven in the morning every day.
10. Sandra was sleeping when the alarm clock (rings / rang / were ringing)
11. What (does your father do / does your father / your father does)? He’s a teacher.
12. At home there is a refrigerator in the (living room / kitchen / bathroom).
13. Where (did / were / was) you born?
14. I was reading my magazine (so / that / while) my brother was watching tv.

Match the questions with the answers.

1. Why did you take an aspirin? _____ a) I was at home.
2. Where were you yesterday afternoon? _____ b) Go to bed early.
3. What’s the matter? _____ c) Because I had a headache.
5. Was Benito Juarez a famous actor? _____ e) I have a stomachache.

Match the questions with the correct answer.

_____ 1 Why did your brother become a doctor? a) In 1960
_____ 2 Who was Procopius Herrero? b) Yes, he was.
_____ 3 Where did you go last weekend? c) Because he likes working with people.
_____ 4 When was your father born? d) To the zoo.
_____ 5 Was he having lunch when you arrived? e) He was a famous baseball player.
Subject and object pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Objects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tony got Tony’s message.

Subject pronouns usually come before verbs, and object pronouns go after verbs:

I saw him, but he didn’t see me.

Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box.

He  She  it  We  They  me  him  her  us  them

1. I saw Gloria yesterday; I gave ______ your phone number.
2. This is Peter. ______ is my best friend.
3. Sam and Helen went to the library yesterday. Did you see ______ there?
4. We want to invite you to dinner. Please come and have dinner with ____.
5. Frank and Sharon are from England. ______ are English.
6. Betty called _____ last night and we talked for twenty minutes.
7. That’s a very interesting show. I like ____ a lot.
8. Alice and Jim are married. She loves _____ very much.
9. Lisa is my best friend. ______ always helps me a lot.
10. That’s our history teacher. _____ like her classes a lot.

TRY TO DO YOUR BEST ANSWERING THIS GUIDE.