

the auxiliary "do" has no meaning
 - the auxiliary "do" is used only in
 negative forms of the simple pre-
 sent tense.
 The "do" for the 3rd person

They play football in Argentina.
 Do they play football in Argentina?
 They don't play football in Argentina.

STUDY QUESTIONS:
 1. (No do) + V + C. (affirmative +)
 Do + S (3rd person) + V + C. (interrogative ?)
 S (3rd person) + do not + V + C. (negative -)

for smoke cigarettes
 do you smoke cigarettes?
 You do not smoke cigarettes.

EXERCISE I

CHANGE THESE SENTENCES TO INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE.

Sam and you deliver newspaper.
 ? _____
 - . _____

Mr. Kramer and He have much education.
 ? _____
 - . _____

You like modern music.
 ? _____
 - . _____

Some people in Brazil speak Portuguese.
 ? _____
 - . _____

You dream in technicolor.
 ? _____
 - . _____

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 1

EXERCISES

CHANGE THESE SENTENCES TO INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE

Mr. Cavazos changes his mind every day.

Does Mr. Cavazos change his mind every day?

Mr. Cavazos does not change his mind every day.

Mr. Cavazos changes his mind every day.

Does Mr. Cavazos change his mind every day?

Mr. Cavazos does not change his mind every day.

Mr. Cavazos changes his mind every day.

Does Mr. Cavazos change his mind every day?

Mr. Cavazos does not change his mind every day.

The auxiliary DOES has no meaning
We use DOES to form QUESTIONS --
and NEGATIVE forms of the simple
present tense. Use DOES for THE-
3s.

ABBREVIATIONS

S = Subject,

NO 3s = I, you, we,

3s = He, she, it,

Juanito speaks Spanish.

Does Juanito speak Spanish?

Juanito does not speak Spanish.

C = complement.

N = negative, negation.

STRUCTURES

S (3s) + V + C. (affirmative +.)

Does + S (3s) + Vfs + C? (interrogative?.)

S (3s) + does not + Vfs + C. (negative -.)

SYMBOLS

? change the sentences into a question.

-. change the sentences into the negative.

+ change the sentences into the affirmative.

Mr. Gowers changes his mind every day.
 Does Mr. Gowers change his mind every day?
 Mr. Gowers does not change his mind every day.

The auxiliary DOES has no meaning
 We use DOES to form QUESTIONS
 and NEGATIVE form of the simple
 present tense. See DOES for THE

¿Cambia el Sr. Gowers su mente cada día?
 ¿Cambia el Sr. Gowers su mente cada día?
 ¿Cambia el Sr. Gowers su mente cada día?

EXERCISES

2 (3s) + V + C. (affirmative +)
 Does + S (3s) + V + C (interrogative).
 2 (3s) + does not + V + C. (negative -)

Bill applies the rules of grammar.
 Does Bill apply the rules of grammar?
 Bill does not apply rules of grammar.

ABBREVIATIONS

- S = Subject.
- NO 3s = I, you, they we.
- 3s = He, she, it.
- Do = auxiliar use in (NO 3s).
- Does = auxiliar use in (3s).
- Vfs = simple form of the verb.
- C = complement.
- Not = negative, negation.
- Don't } contractions
- Doesn't }
- Aux = auxiliar.

SIMBOLS

- ? change the sentences into a question.
- change the sentences into the negative.
- + change the sentences into the affirmative.

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EXERCISE I

FREQUENCY

Change these sentences to negative and interrogative.

A new Mexican museum has many pieces of indian art.

? _____
- _____

Fred understands the feelings of other now.

? _____
- _____

He runs to school every day.

? _____
- _____

Somsak plays football.

? _____
- _____

He likes soft music.

? _____
- _____

Children are often afraid of snakes

S BE F. A. C

Mary was never late

They are always on time

I am occasionally happy

Will you please the rules of grammar?
Does Bill apply the rules of grammar?
Bill does not apply the rules of grammar.

EXERCISES

3 - Subject
No is I, you, they, we
is = He, she, it.
Do = auxiliary use in (to be)
Does = auxiliary use in (to be)
V2 = simple form of the verb.
Can = auxiliary.
Not = negative, negative.
Doesn't = contraction
Doesn't = auxiliary
aux = auxiliary

EXERCISES

1 - change the sentence into a question.
2 - change the sentence into the negative.
3 - change the sentence into the affirmative.

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EXERCISE I

Change these sentences to negative and interrogative.

A new Mexican museum has been opened in Mexico City.

She understands the feelings of other people.

He runs to school every day.

Goose plays football.

He likes soft music.

FREQUENCY ADVERBS

USE ALWAYS
 USUALLY
 GENERALLY
 FREQUENTLY
 OFTEN
 OCCASIONALLY

Only in questions, affirmative and negative statements.

USE → SOMETIMES → Only in questions and affirmative statements.

USE NEVER
 SELDOM
 RARELY
 HARDLY EVER

Only in statements, without the word not. Are negative in meaning.

USE → EVER → Only in questions and negative statements.

AFTER THE PRESENT OR PAST FORMS OF BE

Children are often afraid of storms
 S BE F. A. C

Mary was never late

They are always on time

I am occasionally happy

FREQUENCY ADVERBS

ALWAYS	SEMPER
USUALLY	SÆPE
GENERALLY	SEPE
FREQUENTLY	SÆPE
SOMETIMES	SÆPE
SOMETIMES	SÆPE

USUALLY	SEPE
SOMETIMES	SÆPE
SOMETIMES	SÆPE
USUALLY	SEPE
SOMETIMES	SÆPE
SOMETIMES	SÆPE

USUALLY	SEPE
SOMETIMES	SÆPE
SOMETIMES	SÆPE
USUALLY	SEPE
SOMETIMES	SÆPE
SOMETIMES	SÆPE

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

USUALLY SEPE
 SOMETIMES SÆPE
 SOMETIMES SÆPE
 USUALLY SEPE
 SOMETIMES SÆPE
 SOMETIMES SÆPE

The classes were usually interesting
 The girls were rarely in meetings

BEFORE OTHER VERBS

The wind frequently blows in march
 S F. A. V C

The boys seldom carry a lot of books
 She generally prefers Mexican songs
 You sometimes prepare the classes

They always play the piano
 Rosa often eats at 10 o'clock

Are children ever afraid of storms?
 Children are often afraid of storms

Was Mary always late?
 Mary was never late

Are they occasionally happy?
 They are rarely happy

Were the classes usually interesting?
 The classes are always interesting

The classes were usually interesting
The girls were rarely in meetings

REPORT OTHER VERBS

The wind frequently blows in winter
The boys seldom carry a lot of books
She generally prefers Mexican songs
You sometimes prepare the classes
They always play the piano
He often eats at 10 o'clock
The children were afraid of storms
Children are often afraid of storms
Has he always late?
They were never late
Are they occasionally happy?
They are rarely happy
Were the classes usually interesting?
The classes are always interesting

Were the girls ever in meeting?
The girls were occasionally in meeting
Do the boys generally carry a lot of book?
The boys seldom carry a lot of books
Does she frequently prefer Mexican songs?
She sometimes prefers Mexican songs
Does the teacher ever arrive late?
The teacher hardly ever arrives late
Do you sometimes arrive on time?
You don't usually arrive on time

S (3e) + ...
DOES + S (3e) + ...
S (3e) + ...

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