

LABORATORIO DE IDIOMAS



CUADERNO DE INGLES

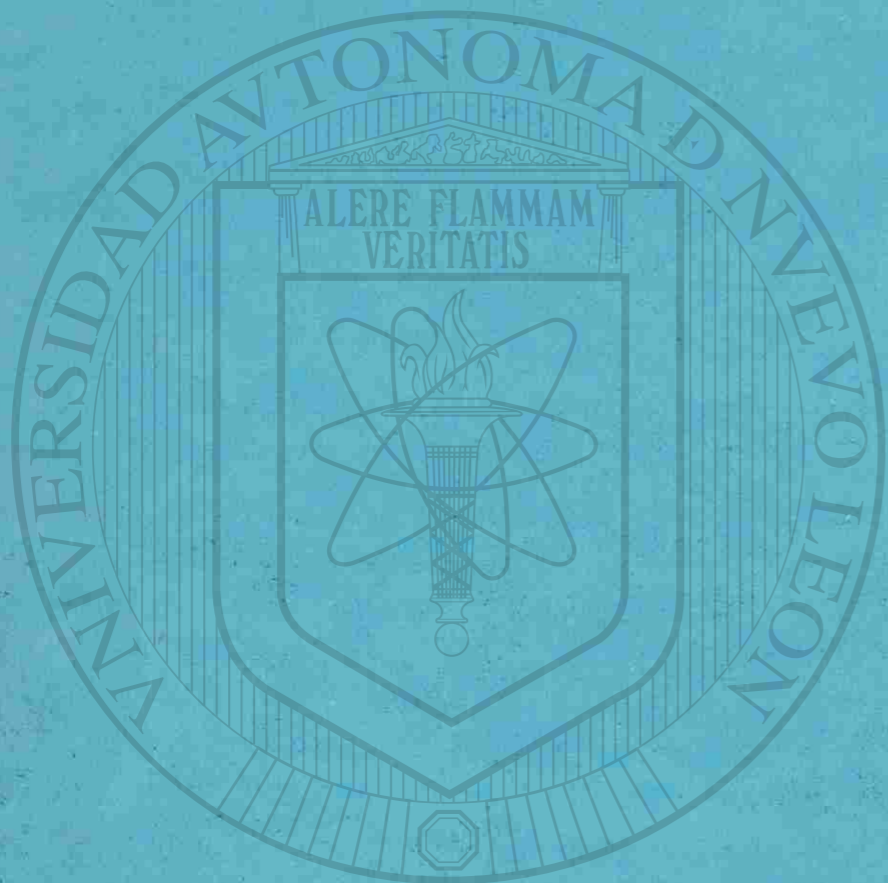
TIEMPOS DEL INDICATIVO	HABER Impersonal A	TO BE Ser, estar PROGRESIVOS CONTINUOS B	TIEMPOS SIMPLES Reg. & Ireg. O ORDINARIOS	PODER C	DEBER Obligación D
YO TU EL NOS ELLOS	AY	(I he she it)	H		
PRESENT TENSE 1-PRESENTE	AM ARE IS	AM (I) ARE IS (he she it)	DO DOES	CAN MAY	MUST has have to
PAST TENSE Proterito 2-PASADO	WAS WERE	WAS WERE (I he she it)	DID	COULD was were able to	HAD TO
FUTURE TENSE 3-FUTURO	WILL BE	WILL BE	WILL shall	WILL I be able to	MUST I have to
PAST TENSE Copreterito 4-PASADO	WAS WERE	WAS WERE	DID	COULD was were able to	COULD was were able to OUGHT TO
PROSPRETERITO	WOULD BE	WOULD BE	WOULD	WOULD I might I be able to	WOULD SHOULD

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FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS BIOLÓGICAS

"An Introductory English Grammar and Usage"

Verb "To Be"

Is used either in present or past in the progressive form.

"To Be" Present "To Be" Past

Is	He		
	She		
	It	Was	
Am	I		
Are	You		
	We	Were	
	They		

Auxiliaries in the Present and Past. These are used in the simple form.

	Present	Past
Does	He	
	She	
	It	
Do	You	Did
	We	
	They	
	I	

Present Progressive

Is used to show the action happening right now, in the moment.

Using a: Subject + To Be + Verb-ing.

Example: He is jumping.

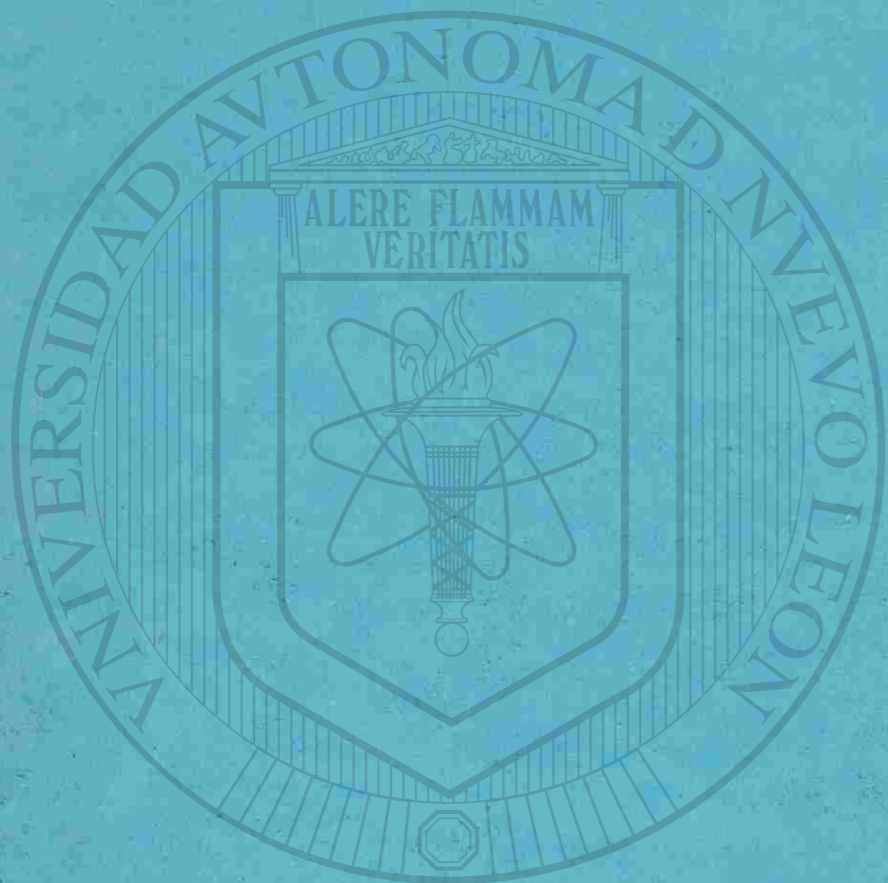
EXERCISES

- 1.- He _____ his homework now. (Prepare)
- 2.- I _____ many new words. (Learn)
- 3.- We _____ the news paper. (Read)
- 4.- They _____ English. (Speak)
- 5.- I _____ a Sandwich. (Eat)
- 6.- They _____ T.V. tonight. (Watch)
- 7.- She _____ her car. (Drive)

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	They		

Auxiliaries in the Present and Past. These are used in the simple form.

Present Past

Does	He	
	She	
	It	
Do	You	Did
	We	
	They	
	I	

Present Progressive

Is used to show the action happening right now, in the moment.

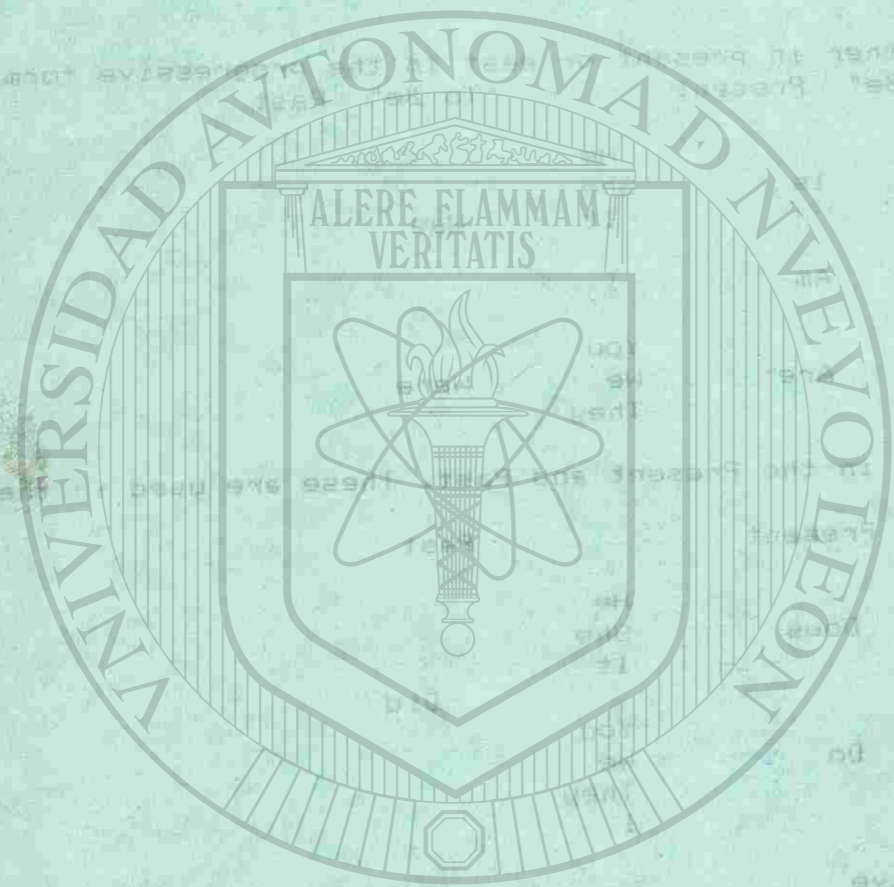
Using a: Subject + To Be + Verb-ing.

Example: He is jumping.

EXERCISES

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Feb. 7-05
EH

- 8.- He _____ a Hamburger. (Buy)
- 9.- The Birds _____ south for the winter. (Fly)
- 10.- We _____ Biology. (Study)

Simple Present:

Used to show an action that is usual to happen at a certain time. "s" ending goes with the singular person He, She, It. Auxiliaries Does, Do are used to make a question.

Example: Subject + Verb(s)
 He works. Does he work?
 We work. Do we work?

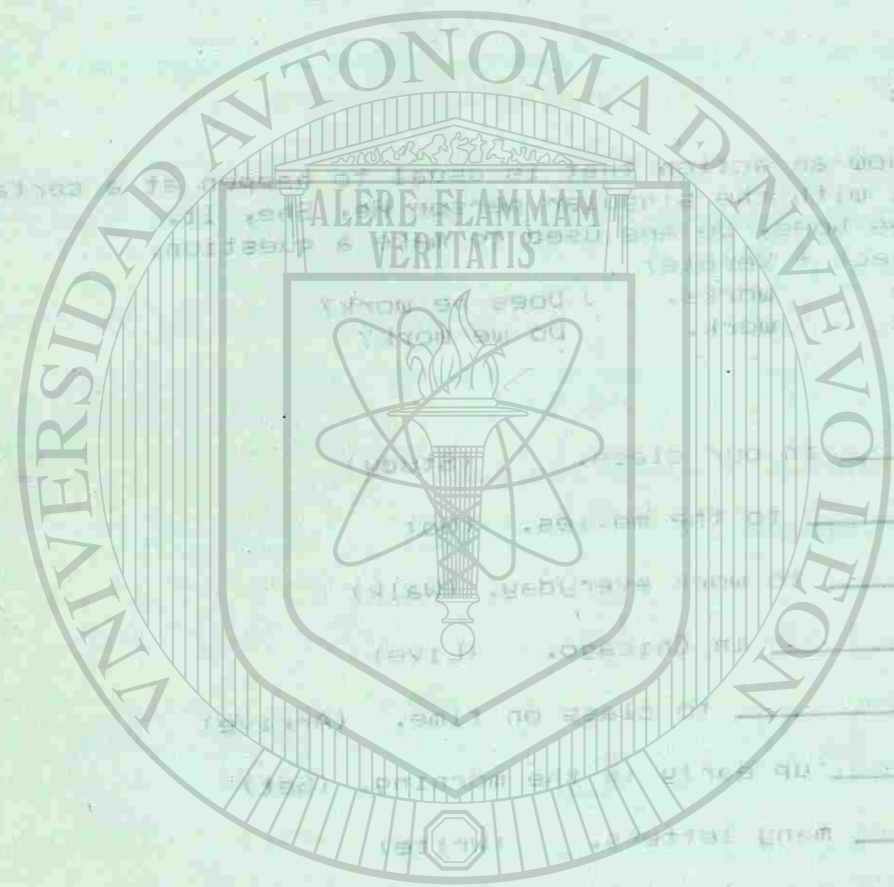
EXERCISES

- 1.- He _____ in our class. (Study)
- 2.- They _____ to the movies. (Go)
- 3.- You _____ to work everyday. (Walk)
- 4.- Helen _____ in Chicago. (Live)
- 5.- I always _____ to class on time. (Arrive)
- 6.- She _____ up early in the morning. (Get)
- 7.- We _____ many letters. (Write)
- 8.- Our class _____ at 8:00. (Begin)
- 9.- The dog _____ after the cat. (Run)
- 10.- I _____ him very well. (Know)

Past Progressive:

This is used to show an action that started in the past, it continued it is not finished, it was interrupted.

Using a: Subject + to Be + Verb-ing
 Example: He was working



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EXERCISES

- 1.- The train _____ early. (Leave)
- 2.- She _____ english last year. (Teach)
- 3.- He _____ his car. (Wash)
- 4.- We _____ our homework. (Do)
- 5.- She _____ a yellow dress. (Wear)
- 6.- The wind _____ very hard last night. (Blow)

Simple Past:

This tense stresses that the action started and ended in the past
 Using Did in question and Did not in negative form.

Using a: CH Subject + Verb-ed or Irreg. Past

Example: He worked. We wrote a letter.
 Did he work? Did we write?
 He did not work. We did not write.

EXERCISES

- 1.- He _____ to the park last night. (Walk)
- 2.- I _____ an interesting book. (Read)
- 3.- They _____ pizza for dinner. (Have)
- 4.- We _____ ice cream yesterday. (Eat)
- 5.- He did not _____ to school. (Go)
- 6.- Did I _____ for the exam? (Study)
- 7.- She _____ to the party. (Go)
- 8.- Did he _____ a letter to his parents? (Write)
- 9.- They did not _____ to the class. (Listen)
- 10.- I _____ a bus to the mountains. (Drive)



EXERCISES

1. - The train _____ early. (leave)
 2. - She _____ English last year. (teach)
 3. - He _____ his car. (wash)
 4. - We _____ our homework. (do)
 5. - She _____ well. (learn)
 6. - The wind _____ last night. (blow)
- Simple Past:
- This tense stresses that the action started and ended in the past. Using did in question and did not in negative form. Using a subject + Verb-ed or third Past. Example: He worked. We wrote a letter. Did he work? Did we write? He did not work. We did not write.
1. - He _____ to the park last night. (walk)
 2. - I _____ an interesting book. (read)
 3. - They _____ pizza for dinner. (have)
 4. - We _____ ice cream yesterday. (eat)
 5. - He did not _____ to school. (go)
 6. - Did I _____ for the exams? (study)
 7. - She _____ to the party. (go)
 8. - Did he _____ a letter to his parents? (write)
 9. - They did not _____ to the class. (listen)
 10. - I _____ to the mountains. (drive)

EXERCISES

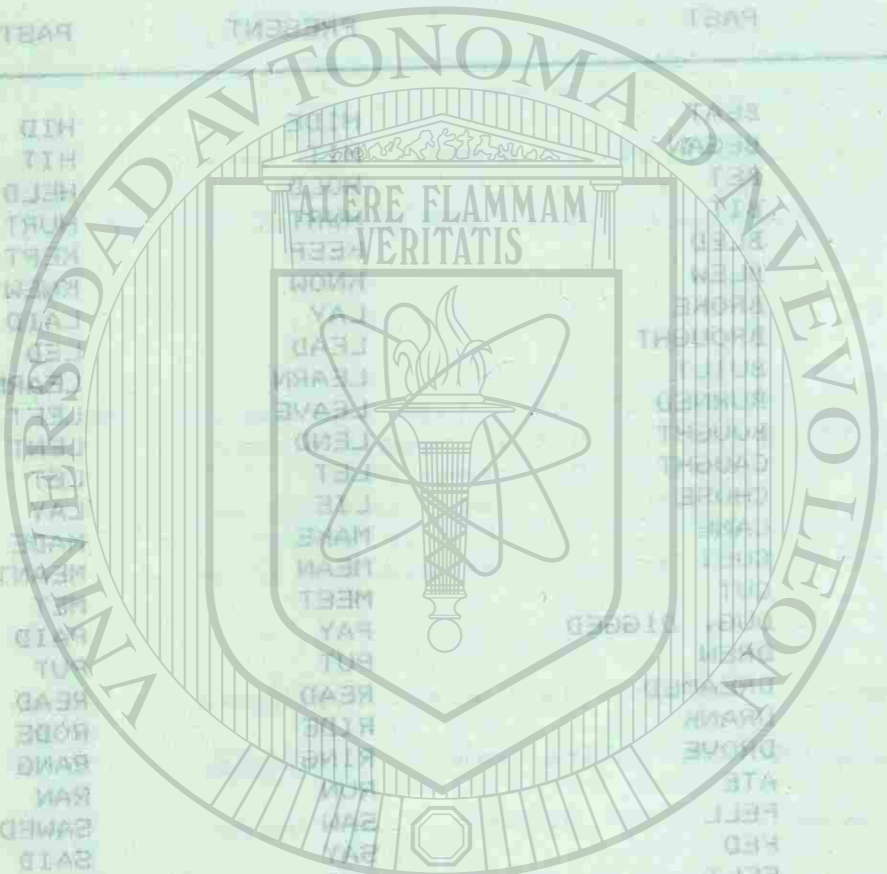
COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS OF ENGLISH:

PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST
BEAT	BEAT	HIDE	HID
BEGIN	BEGAN	HIT	HIT
BET	BET	HOLD	HELD
BITE	BIT	HURT	HURT
BLEED	bled	KEEP	KEPT
BLOW	BLEW	KNOW	KNEW
BREAK	BROKE	LAY	LAID
BRING	BROUGHT	LEAD	LED
BUILD	BUILT	LEARN	LEARNED
BURN	BURNED	LEAVE	LEFT
BUY	BOUGHT	LEND	LENT
CATCH	CAUGHT	LET	LET
CHOOSE	CHOOSE	LIE	LAY
COME	CAME	MAKE	MADE
COST	COST	MEAN	MEANT
CUT	CUT	MEET	MET
DIG	DUG, DIGGED	PAY	PAID
DRAW	DREW	PUT	PUT
DREAM	DREAMED	READ	READ
DRINK	DRANK	RIDE	RODE
DRIVE	DROVE	RING	RANG
EAT	ATE	RUN	RAN
FALL	FELL	SAW	SAWED
FEED	FED	SAY	SAID
FEEL	FELT	SEE	SAW
FIGHT	FOUGHT	SELL	SOLD
FIND	FOUND	SEND	SENT
FLY	FLEW	SET	SET
FORGET	FORGOT	SEW	SEWED
FORGIVE	FORGAVE	SHAKE	SHOOK
FREEZE	FROZE	SHOOT	SHOT
GET	GOT	SHOW	SHOWED
GIVE	GAVE	SHUT	SHUT
GO	WENT	SING	SANG
GROW	GREW	SINK	SANK
HANG	HUNG	SIT	SAT
HAVE	HAD	SLEEP	SLEPT
HEAR	HEARD	SLIDE	SLID

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COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS OF ENGLISH

PART	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PRESENT
HID	HIDE	HIDDEN	HIDDEN
HIT	HIT	HIT	HIT
HELD	HOLD	HELD	HELD
HURT	HURT	HURT	HURT
KEPT	KEEP	KEPT	KEPT
KNEW	KNOW	KNEW	KNEW
LAY	LAY	LAY	LAY
LEAD	LEAD	LEAD	LEAD
LEARN	LEARN	LEARNED	LEARNED
LEAVE	LEAVE	LEFT	LEFT
LET	LET	LET	LET
LIE	LIE	LIE	LIE
MADE	MAKE	MADE	MADE
MEANT	MEAN	MEANT	MEANT
MEET	MEET	MEET	MEET
PAID	PAY	PAID	PAID
PUT	PUT	PUT	PUT
READ	READ	READ	READ
RODE	RIDE	RODE	RODE
RANG	RING	RANG	RANG
RAN	RUN	RAN	RAN
SAWED	SAW	SAW	SAW
SAID	SAID	SAID	SAID
SAW	SEE	SAW	SAW
BOLD	SELL	BOLD	BOLD
SENT	SEND	SENT	SENT
SET	SET	SET	SET
SEEN	SEE	SEEN	SEEN
SHOOK	SHAKE	SHOOK	SHOOK
SHOT	SHOOT	SHOT	SHOT
SHOWED	SHOW	SHOWED	SHOWED
SHUT	SHUT	SHUT	SHUT
BANG	SING	BANG	BANG
BANK	SINK	BANK	BANK
SET	SIT	SET	SET
SLEPT	SLEEP	SLEPT	SLEPT
SLID	SLIDE	SLID	SLID



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NOUNS

NOUN	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST
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SPEAK	SPOKE	SWING	SWUNG
SPEND	SPENT	TAKE	TOOK
SPIN	SPUN	TEACH	TAUGHT
SPIT	SPIT	TEAR	TORE
SPREAD	SPREAD	TELL	TOLD
SPRING	SPRANG, SPRUNG	THINK	THOUGHT
STAND	STOOD	THROW	THREW
STEAL	STOLE	WAKE	WOKE
STING	STUNG	WEAR	WORE
STRIKE	STRUCK	WIN	WON
SWEAR	SWORE	WORK	WORKED
SWEAP	SWEPT	WRITE	WROTE
SWIM	SWAM		

If a consonant precedes the Y, change the Y to I and add ES.
 baby babies candy candies

If a vowel precedes the Y, follow the general rule for plurals, that is, add S.
 monkey monkeys toy toys

Nouns ending in O form plurals in two ways:
 If the consonant precedes the O, add ES.
 hero heroes

If a vowel precedes the O, add S.
 radio radios studio studios

Unusual Plural Nouns

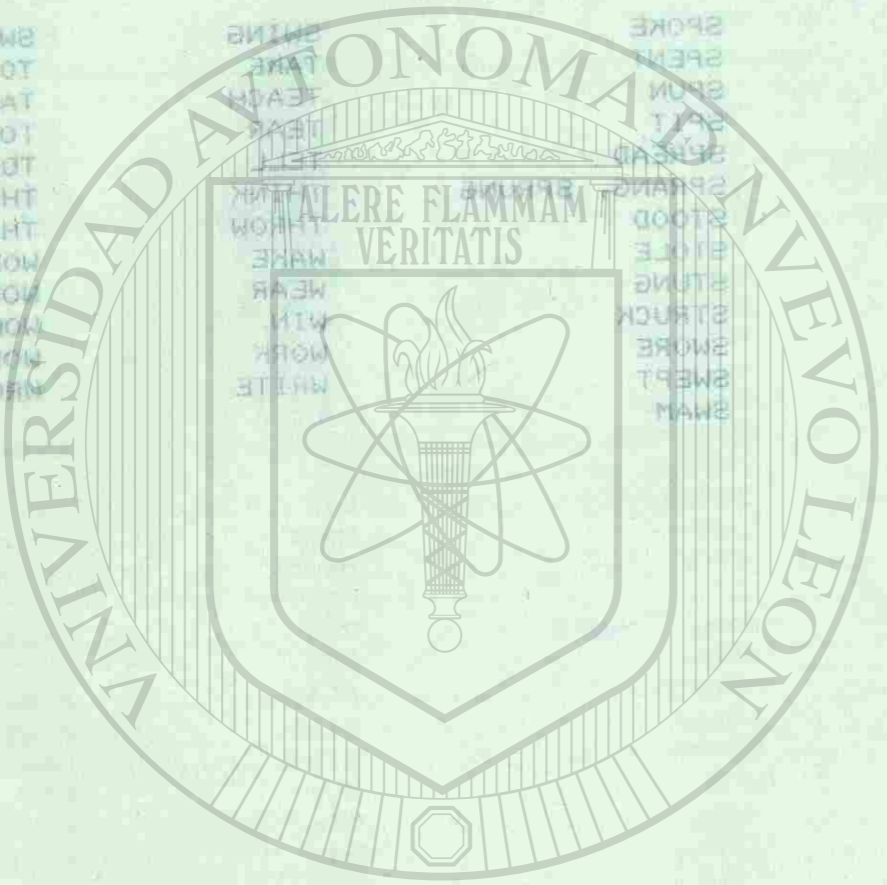
Some irregular plurals are hard to remember.

Uncountable Nouns

Some nouns are uncountable and cannot be counted. These are called uncountable nouns. They are: water, air, sugar, salt, oil, milk, rice, wheat, flour, sand, money, bread, butter, etc.

PAST PRESENT PAST PRESENT

SWUNG	SHINE	SPOKE	SPEAK
TOOK	TAKE	SPENT	SPEND
TAUGHT	TEACH	SPIN	SPIN
TORE	TEAR	SPIT	SPLIT
TOLD	TALK	SPREAD	SPREAD
THOUGHT	THINK	SPRING	SPRING
THREW	THROW	STOOD	STAND
Woke	Wake	Stole	STEAL
Wore	Wear	Stung	STING
Work	Work	Struck	STRIKE
Worked	Work	Sweat	SWEAR
Wrote	Write	Swept	SWEEP
		Swam	SWIM



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NOUNS

Nouns are names of persons, places, things, ideas, qualities, activities, etc.

Forming the Plurals of Nouns

Most plurals are formed by adding S.
desk — phone — phones — basket — baskets

Nouns ending in S, Z, CH, SH, or X form plurals by adding ES.
child — glass — glasses — tax — taxes

Add S to form plurals of letters and numbers.
M — Ms — 8 — 8s

Nouns ending in Y form plurals in two ways:
If a consonant precedes the Y, change the Y to I and add ES.
baby — babies — candy — candies

If a vowel precedes the Y, follow the general rule for plurals, that is, add an S.
potato — monkey — monkeys — toy — toys

Nouns ending in O form plurals in two ways:
If a consonant precedes the O, add ES.
tomato — tomatoes — hero — heroes

If a vowel precedes the O, add S.
radio — radios — studio — studios

Unusual Plural Nouns

Some are completely irregular and must be memorized.

child	children	woman	women
mouse	mice	goose	geese
tooth	teeth	wife	wives
loaf	loaves	foot	feet

Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable when the name implies they can not be counted and therefore do not admit plural form. They may be liquids: tea, milk; goods that may be weighed or measured: rice, wheat, flour; and gaseous substances: air, hydrogen, oxygen, etc. There are many others that have no classification and must be learned by usage: money, bread, butter, etc.

NOUNS

Nouns are names of persons, places, things, ideas, qualities, activities, etc.

Forming the Plurals of Nouns

Most plurals are formed by adding s or es to the singular form.

Nouns ending in s, x, z, ch, sh, ss, etc. add es.

Add s to form plurals of letters and numbers.

Nouns ending in y form plurals in two ways:

If a consonant precedes the y, change the y to i and add es.

If a vowel precedes the y, follow the general rule for plurals.

Nouns ending in o form plurals in two ways:

If a consonant precedes the o, add es.

If a vowel precedes the o, add s.

Unusual Plural Nouns

Some are completely irregular and must be memorized.

leaf	leaves
tooth	teeth
wife	wives
child	children
man	men
goose	geese
tooth	teeth
wife	wives
leaf	leaves

Uncountable Nouns

These nouns are not counted and do not have a plural form. They include money, bread, butter, etc. Some nouns are countable but are often used as uncountable, such as rice, wheat, flour, and gas.

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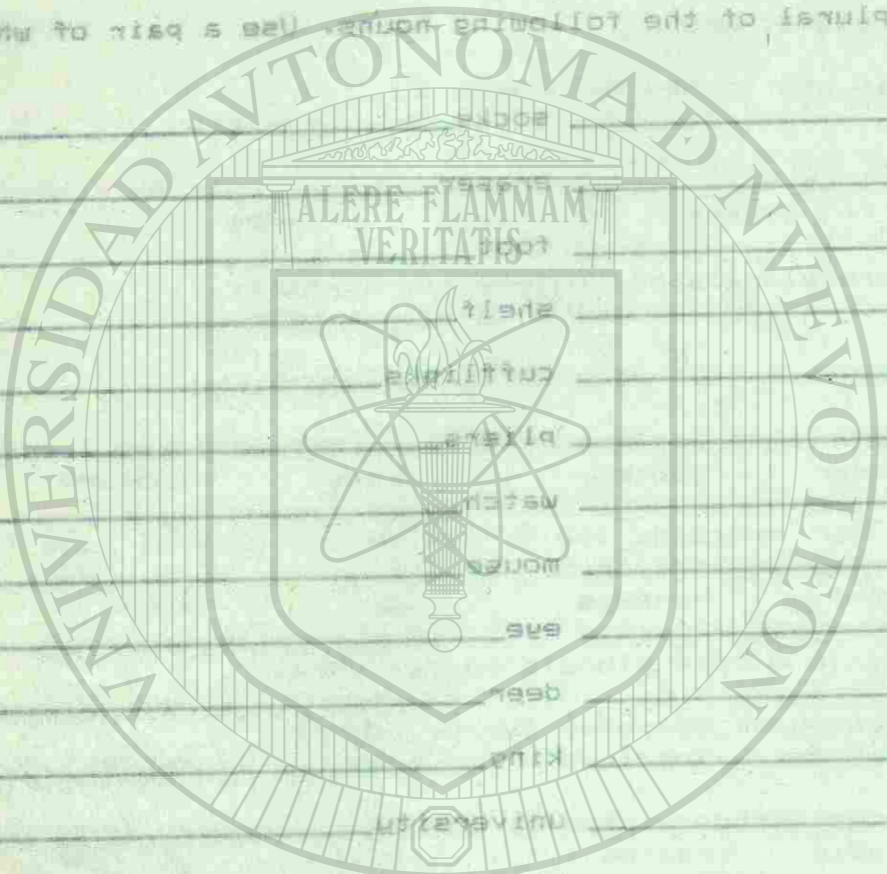
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Exercises: Write the following nouns in simple sentences. Give the containers where possible.

a) Give the plural of the following nouns. Use a pair of when necessary.

- desk _____ socks _____
- child _____ eraser _____
- picture _____ foot _____
- woman _____ shelf _____
- cuff _____ cufflinks _____
- ash tray _____ pliers _____
- wolf _____ watch _____
- potato _____ mouse _____
- church _____ eye _____
- pants _____ deer _____
- elephant _____ king _____
- city _____ university _____
- dish _____ binoculars _____
- waiter _____ hero _____
- leaf _____ goose _____
- mango _____ policeman _____
- lady _____ check _____





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LIST OF PRONOUNS

b) Use the following un-countable (mass) nouns in simple sentence.

	ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE
wine It is a goblet of wine		
coffee It is a cup of coffee	MY	MINE
cotton _____	YOU YOUR	YOURS
soap _____		
soup _____	HE HIS	HIS
toast _____	SHE HER	HERS
money _____		
cake _____	IT ITS	ITS
ink _____	WE OUR	OURS
tea _____		
hydrogen _____	YOU YOUR	YOURS
corn _____	THEY THEIR	THEIRS
paint _____		
meat _____		
syrup _____		
honey _____		
butter _____		
flame _____		
flask _____		
alligator _____		
bear _____		
snake _____		

These pronouns usually refer to the subject or refer to them and are used as follows:

1st. person singular: I, me, my, mine

2nd. person singular: you, your, yours

3rd. person singular: he, she, it, his, hers, its

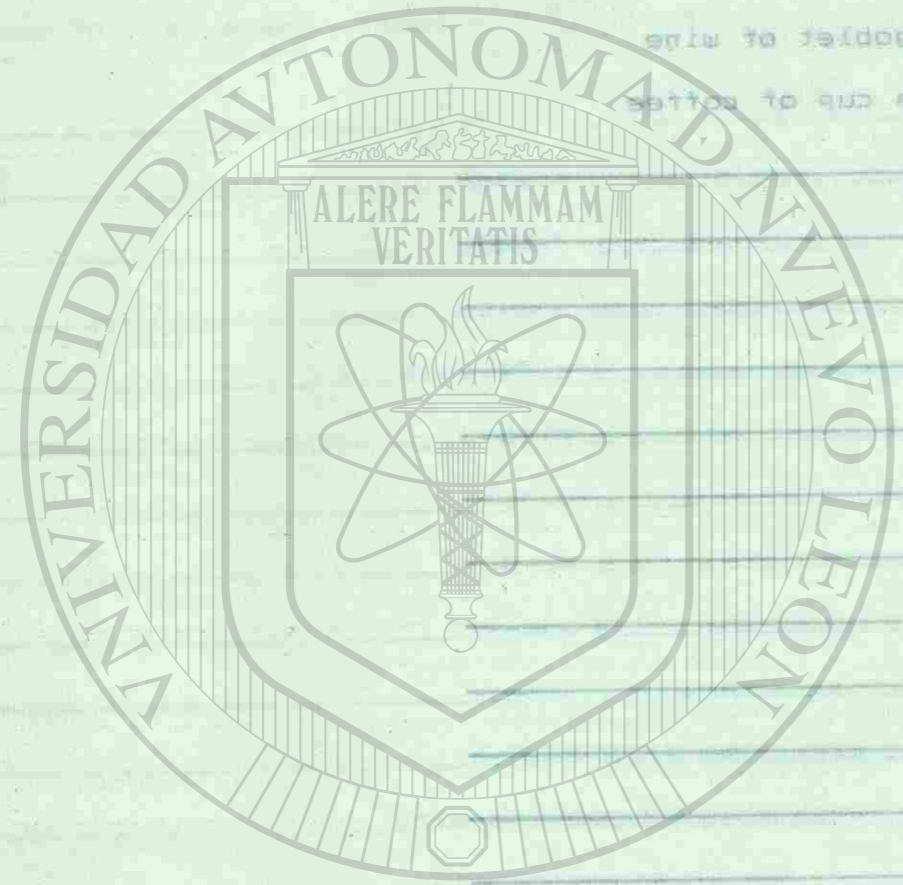
1st. person plural: we, us, our, ours

2nd. person plural: you, your, yours

3rd. person plural: they, them, their, theirs

Example: It is a cup of coffee.

b) Use the following un-countable (mass) nouns in simple sentences. Give the containers where possible.



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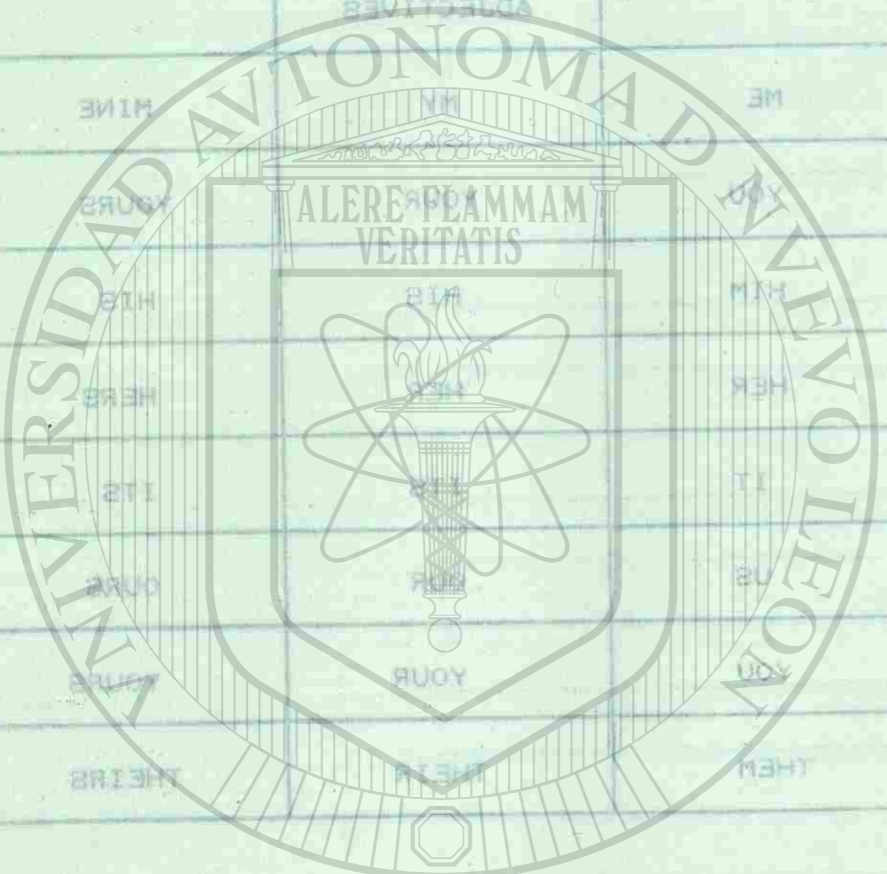
LIST OF PRONOUNS

Exercise! Fill in the blank with the correct personal pronoun

PERSONAL	OBJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE
1. - The boy is here.			is here.
2. - The girl is happy.			is happy.
3. - Susan and I are friends.	ME	MY	are friends.
4. - She and I are tall.			are tall.
5. - You are old.	YOU	YOUR	are old.
6. - The man is young.	HE	HIS	is young.
7. - She has a brother.			has a brother.
8. - She and John are sisters.	HER	HER	are sisters.
9. - Tom is angry.	IT	ITS	is angry.
10. - His car is intelligent.			is intelligent.
	WE	OUR	are friends.
	US		
	YOU	YOUR	are tall.
	THEM	THEIR	are old.
			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
			are friends.
			are tall.
			are old.
			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
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			are tall.
			are old.
			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
			are friends.
			are tall.
			are old.
			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
			are friends.
			are tall.
			are old.
			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
			are friends.
			are tall.
			are old.
			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
			are friends.
			are tall.
			are old.
			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
			are friends.
			are tall.
			are old.
			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
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			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
			are friends.
			are tall.
			are old.
			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
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			is young.
			has a brother.
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			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
			are friends.
			are tall.
			are old.
			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
			are friends.
			are tall.
			are old.
			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
			are friends.
			are tall.
			are old.
			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
			are friends.
			are tall.
			are old.
			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
			are friends.
			are tall.
			are old.
			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
			are friends.
			are tall.
			are old.
			is young.
			has a brother.
			is angry.
			is intelligent.
			are friends.
			are tall.
			are old.

LIST OF PRONOUNS

PERSONAL	OBJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE
I	ME	MY	MINE
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS
HE	HIM	HIS	HIS
SHE	HER	HERS	HERS
IT	IT	ITS	ITS
WE	US	OURS	OURS
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS
THEY	THEM	THEIRS	THEIRS



7.- This typewriter belongs to Alice. It is _____ typewriter.

Exercises: Fill in the blank with the correct personal pronoun

- 1.- The boy is here. _____ is here.
- 2.- The girl is happy. _____ is happy.
- 3.- Susan and I are friends. _____ are friends.
- 4.- Sue and Anne are tall. _____ are tall.
- 5.- The cow is old. _____ is old.
- 6.- The men are young. _____ are young.
- 7.- She and I are short. _____ are short.
- 8.- Henry and John are brothers. _____ are brothers.
- 9.- Tom is angry. _____ is angry.
- 10.- Mary Anne is intelligent. _____ is intelligent.

Possessive Adjectives - Possessive Pronouns.

Possessive Adjectives are always followed by a noun.

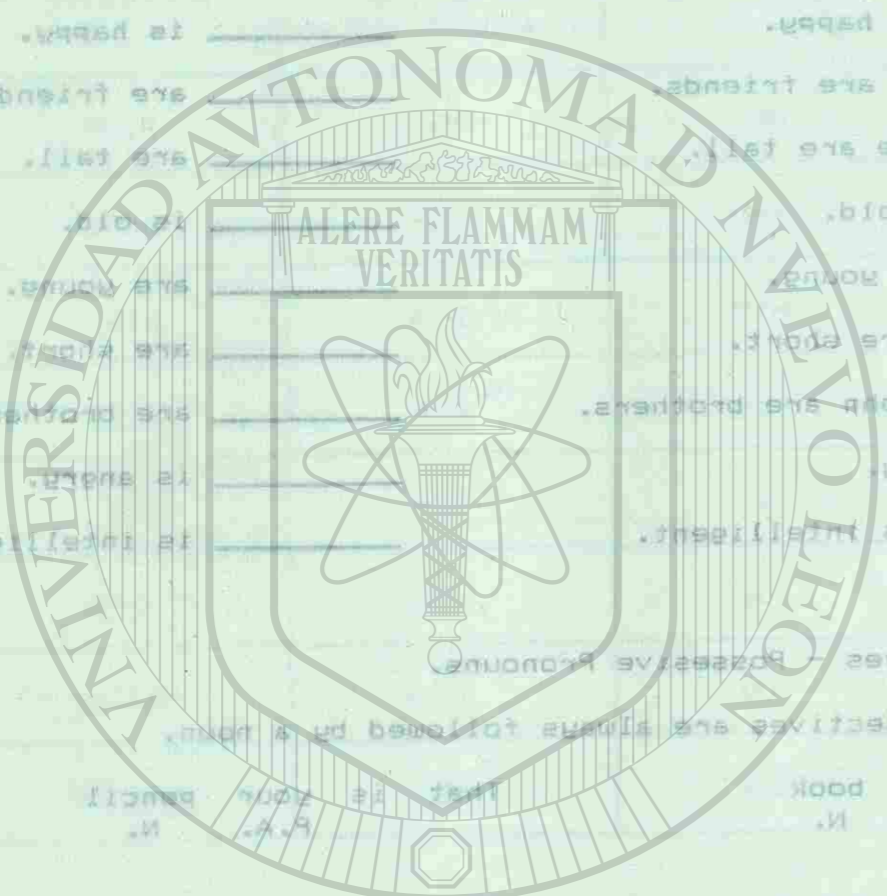
This is my book That is your pencil
 P.A. N. P.A. N.

Possessive Pronouns come in place of the noun.

This is mine That is yours
 P.P. P.P.

Exercises: Fill in the following exercise with the appropriate possessive pronouns or possessive adjective.

- 1.- Susan has an umbrella. It is _____ umbrella. It is _____.
- 2.- I have a new radio. The radio is _____.
- 3.- These cigarettes belong to Tom. They are _____ cigarettes.
- 4.- Charles has a horse. The horse is _____. It is _____ horse.
- 5.- This house belongs to you and Mary. The house is _____.
- 6.- This desk belongs to Paul and Dick. It is _____ desk.



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Exercises: Fill in the blank with the correct personal pronoun

- 1.- The boy is here. _____ is here.
- 2.- The girl is happy. _____ is happy.
- 3.- Susan and I are friends. _____ are friends.
- 4.- Sue and Anne are tall. _____ are tall.
- 5.- The cow is old. _____ is old.
- 6.- The men are young. _____ are young.
- 7.- She and I are short. _____ are short.
- 8.- Henry and John are brothers. _____ are brothers.
- 9.- Tom is angry. _____ is angry.
- 10.- Mary Ann is intelligent. _____ is intelligent.

Possessive Adjectives - Possessive Pronouns
 Possessive Adjectives are always followed by a noun.
 Possessive Pronouns come in place of the noun.

This is my book. This is my pencil.
 This is mine. This is yours.

- 1.- Susan has an umbrella. It is _____.
- 2.- I have a new radio. The radio is _____.
- 3.- These cigarettes belong to Tom. They are _____.
- 4.- Charles has a horse. The horse is _____.
- 5.- This house belongs to you and Mary. The house is _____.
- 6.- This desk belongs to Paul and Dick. It is _____.

- 7.- This typewriter belongs to Alice. It is _____ typewriter.
- 8.- These lands belong to Mr. and Mrs. Yates. The lands are _____.
- 9.- These books to you and me. They are _____.
- 10.- That is his car. That is _____.
- 11.- It's our car. It's _____.
- 12.- It is her coat. It's _____.
- 13.- This is David's bike. This is _____.
- 14.- This is your car. This is _____.
- 15.- That is my book. That is _____.

Objective Pronouns

Are used to substitute the indirect objects and direct objects.

Form 1

Subject + Verb + Direct Object + To - For + Prepositional Phrase

Ex.	Jennifer gave	a card	to	Mary
	Jennifer gave	it	to	her

Form 2

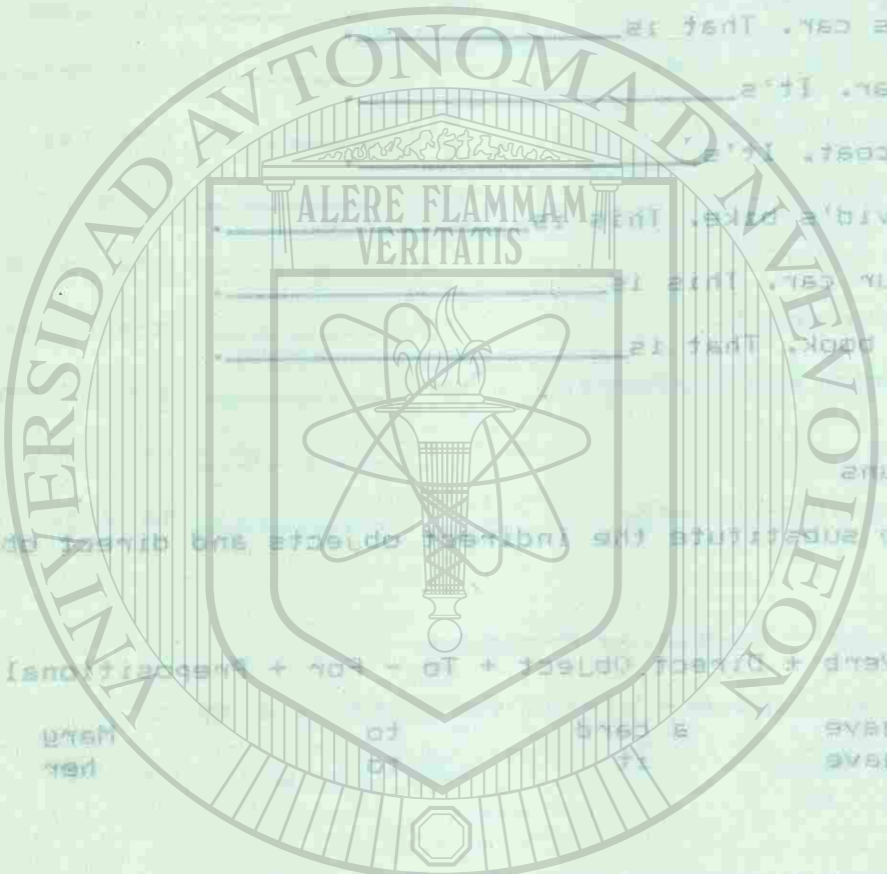
Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

Ex.	Jennifer gave	Mary	a card
	Jennifer gave	her	a card

Exercise A: Put indirect object or direct object over the nouns and - - substitute for the correct pronouns.

- 1.- The crowd gave the clown an applause. _____
- 2.- I bought Helen a dress. _____
- 3.- Mr. Murphy sent his wife a birthday present. _____

7. - This typewriter belongs to Alice. It is _____
 8. - These lands belong to Mr. and Mrs. Yates. The lands are _____
 9. - These books belong to you and me. They are _____



Objective Pronouns
 Are used to substitute the indirect objects and direct objects.
 Form 1:
 Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object
 Ex. Jennifer gave a card to Mary.
 Jennifer gave a card to her.

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1. - The crowd gave the clown an applause.
 2. - I bought Helen a dress.
 3. - Mr. Murphy sent his wife a birthday present.

ADJECTIVES

4. - We paid the landlord a hundred dollars.
 5. - The old men told me a story.
 6. - Please take Mary her keys.
 7. - She fed the baby his bottle.
 8. - I bought my mother a dress.
 9. - The traffic inspector asked me a question.
 10. - She lent Susan her car.

Exercise B: Change the sentences of the exercise above to the structure of form 1.

1. - _____
 2. - _____
 3. - _____
 4. - _____
 5. - _____
 6. - _____
 7. - _____
 8. - _____
 9. - _____
 10. - _____

ADJECTIVES

Comparative degree: We form the comparative degree of most adjectives by adding ER to the positive degree (Examples; tall-taller; cold-colder, etc.). If the adjective has more than two syllables, we generally form the comparative with more (Examples; difficult-more difficult; beautiful-more beautiful, etc.). The comparative form of adjectives is generally followed by than.

Example:

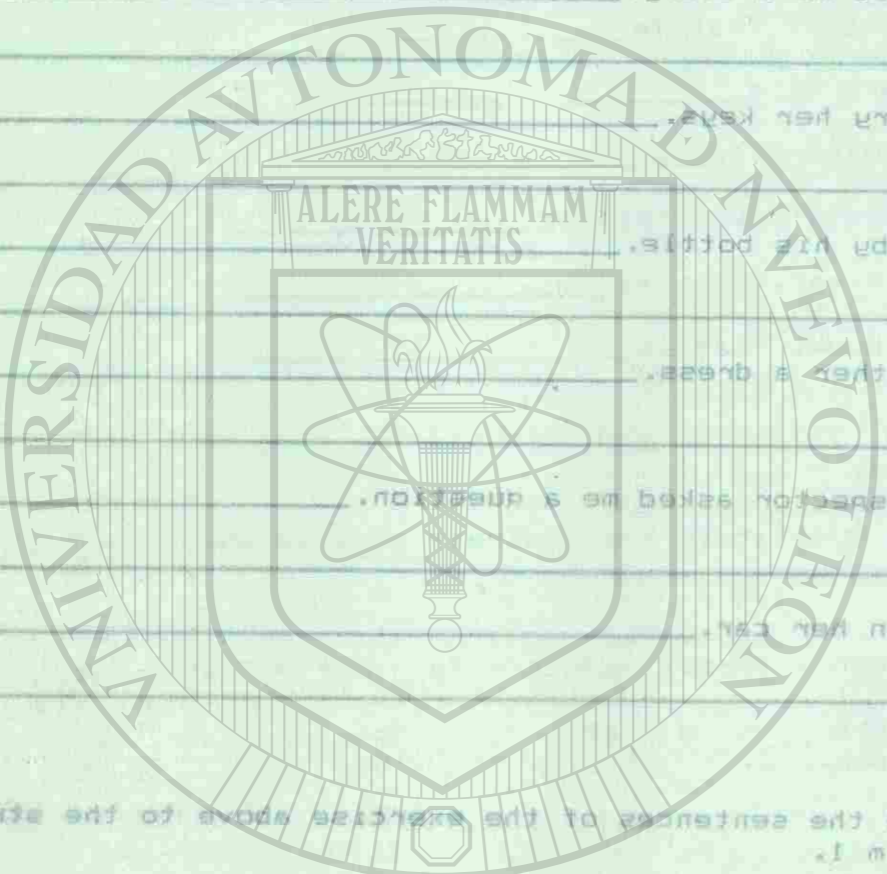
John is taller than his sister.

This lesson is more difficult than that one.

Exercise:

In the blanks at the right, write the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses. Include the word than.

- 1.- Helen is _____ Mary. (young) (younger than)
- 2.- This book is _____ that one. (interesting)
- 3.- Oranges are _____ lemons. (sweet)
- 4.- The weather today is _____ it was yesterday. (warm)
- 5.- This exercise is _____ the last one. (easy)
- 6.- Helen is _____ her sister. (intelligent)
- 7.- The month of February is _____ the month of March. (cold)
- 8.- I am _____ I was last night. (tired)
- 9.- Our classroom is _____ your classroom. (large)
- 10.- This lesson is _____ the next one. (long)
- 11.- You seem to be _____ today _____ you were _____ yesterday. (busy)
- 12.- To me New York City is _____ Washington. (interesting)
- 13.- Park Avenue is _____ Fifth Avenue. (wide)
- 14.- This book is _____ the last one I read. (good)
- 15.- The month of February is _____ the _____ month of March. (short)



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ADJECTIVES

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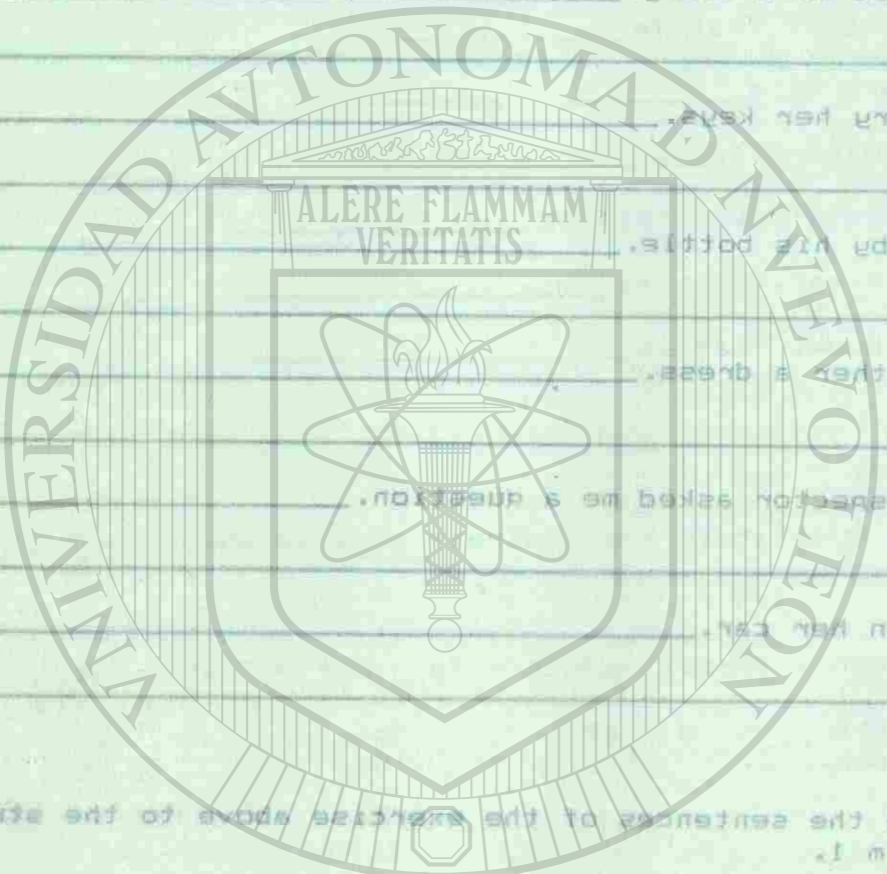
John is taller than his sister.

This lesson is more difficult than that one.

Exercise:

In the blanks at the right, write the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses. Include the word than.

- 1.- Helen is _____ Mary. (young) (younger than)
- 2.- This book is _____ that one. (interesting)
- 3.- Oranges are _____ lemons. (sweet)
- 4.- The weather today is _____ it was yesterday. (warm)
- 5.- This exercise is _____ the last one. (easy)
- 6.- Helen is _____ her sister. (intelligent)
- 7.- The month of February is _____ the month of March. (cold)
- 8.- I am _____ I was last night. (tired)
- 9.- Our classroom is _____ your classroom. (large)
- 10.- This lesson is _____ the next one. (long)
- 11.- You seem to be _____ today _____ you were _____ yesterday. (busy)
- 12.- To me New York City is _____ Washington. (interesting)
- 13.- Park Avenue is _____ Fifth Avenue. (wide)
- 14.- This book is _____ the last one I read. (good)
- 15.- The month of February is _____ the _____ month of March. (short)



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ADJECTIVES

Comparative degree: We form the comparative degree of most adjectives by adding ER to the positive degree (Example: tall-taller; cold-colder, etc.). If the adjective has more than two syllables, we generally form the comparative with more (Example: difficult-more difficult; beautiful-more beautiful, etc.). The comparative form of adjectives is generally followed by than.

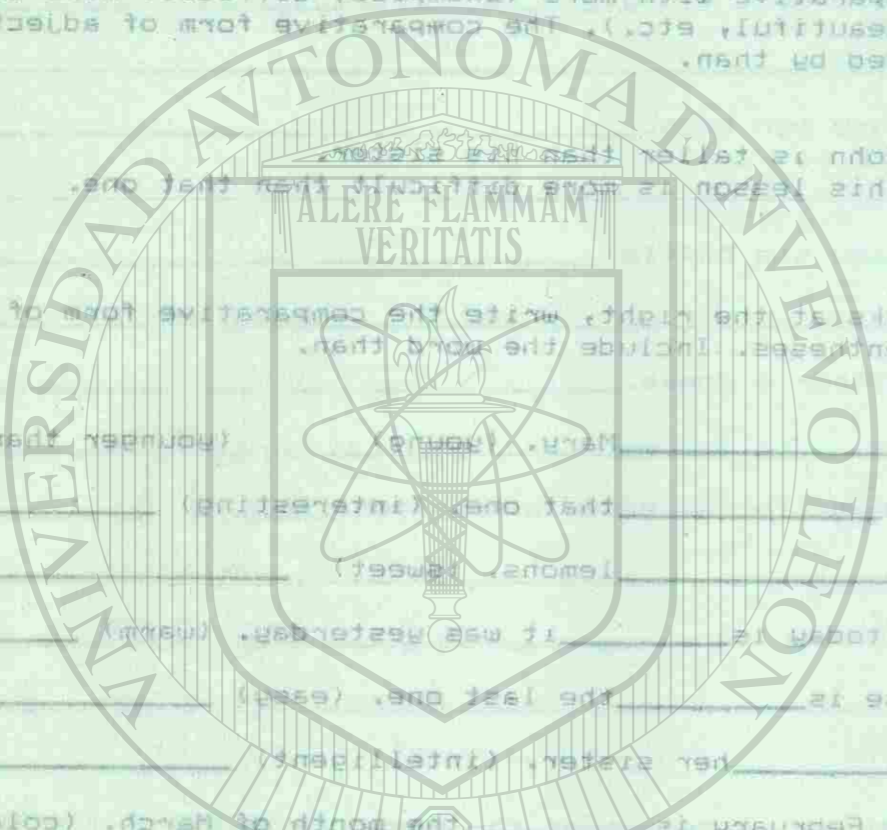
Examples:

John is taller than Mary.
This lesson is more difficult than the last one.

Exercises:

In the blank to the right, write the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses. Include the word than.

1. Helen is _____ (younger than)
2. This book is _____ than that one. (interesting)
3. Oranges are _____ than lemons. (sourer)
4. The weather today is _____ than it was yesterday. (warmer)
5. This exercise is _____ than the last one. (easier)
6. Helen is _____ than her sister. (intelligent)
7. The month of February is _____ than the month of March. (colder)
8. _____ I was last night. (quiet)
9. Our classroom is _____ than your classroom. (larger)
10. This lesson is _____ than the next one. (longer)
11. _____ you seem to be _____ than you were yesterday. (busier)
12. Is New York City _____ than Washington?
13. _____ than _____ (taller)
14. This book is _____ than the last one I read. (good)
15. The month of February is _____ than the month of March. (shorter)



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16. The sea looks _____ today _____ it looked yesterday. (peaceful)
17. Your pronunciation is _____ John's. (good)
18. Prices are _____ this year _____ they were last year. (high)
19. The Mississippi River is much _____ is some _____ places _____ in others. (deep)
20. These flowers are _____ those in your garden. (beautiful)

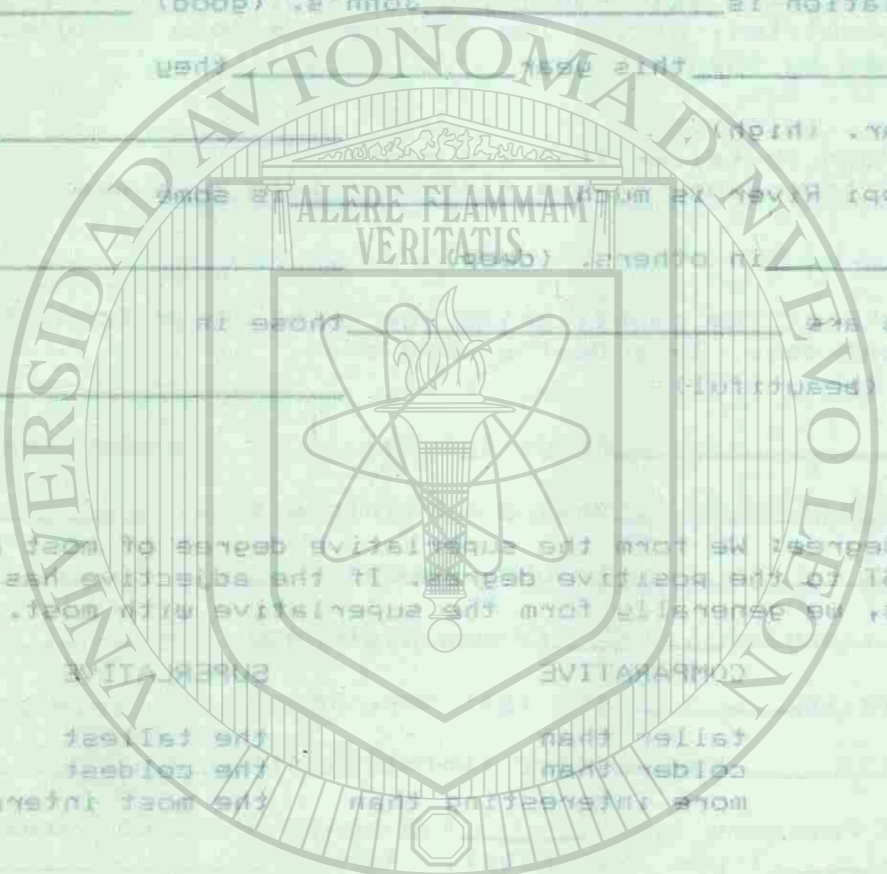
Superlative Degree: We form the superlative degree of most adjectives by adding EST to the positive degree. If the adjective has more than two syllables, we generally form the superlative with most.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Tall	taller than	the tallest
Cold	colder than	the coldest
Interesting	more interesting than	the most interesting.

EXERCISE:

1. John is _____ boy in our class. (tall) _____ (the tallest)
2. She is _____ girl in the school. (beautiful) _____
3. New York City is _____ city in the United States. (large) _____
4. Helen is _____ girl in our class. (intelligent) _____ (R)
5. William is _____ student in our class. (good) _____
6. The Mississippi River is _____ river in the United States. (long) _____
7. August is _____ month of the year in the United States. (hot) _____

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16.- The sea looks _____ today

_____ it looked yesterday. (peaceful)

17.- Your pronunciation is _____ (good)

_____ the best _____ they

_____ were last year. (rich)

19.- The Mississippi River is _____ in some

_____ places _____ in others.

20.- These flowers are _____ those in

_____ your garden. (beautiful)

_____ your garden. (beautiful)

_____ your garden. (beautiful)

_____ your garden. (beautiful)

_____ your garden. (beautiful)

_____ your garden. (beautiful)

_____ your garden. (beautiful)

_____ your garden. (beautiful)

1.- John is _____ boy in our class. (tall)

2.- She is _____ girl in the school. (beautiful)

3.- New York City is _____ city in the United

States. (large)

4.- Helen is _____ girl in our class. (intelligent)

5.- William is _____ student in our class. (good)

6.- The Mississippi River is _____ river in the

United States. (long)

7.- August is _____ month of the year in the United

States. (hot)

8.- This exercise is _____ one in the whole book.

(difficult)

9.- Park Avenue is _____ street in New York City.

(wide)

10.- Mr. Smith is _____ teacher in our class. (busy)

11.- Grace is _____ girl in our group. (pretty)

12.- Miss Reese is _____ teacher of English in our school. (good)

13.- That store is _____ store in town. (large)

14.- He is _____ student in our class. (bad)

15.- December is _____ month of the year in the United States. (cold)

16.- He is _____ boy in our class. (young)

17.- We visited _____ night-clubs in town.

(expensive)

18.- The Pacific Ocean is _____ ocean in the world.

(large)

19.- These exercises are _____ of all. (easy)

20.- This is _____ chair in the room.

(comfortable)

Write the possessive which corresponds to the subject of the sentence in the blanks at the right.

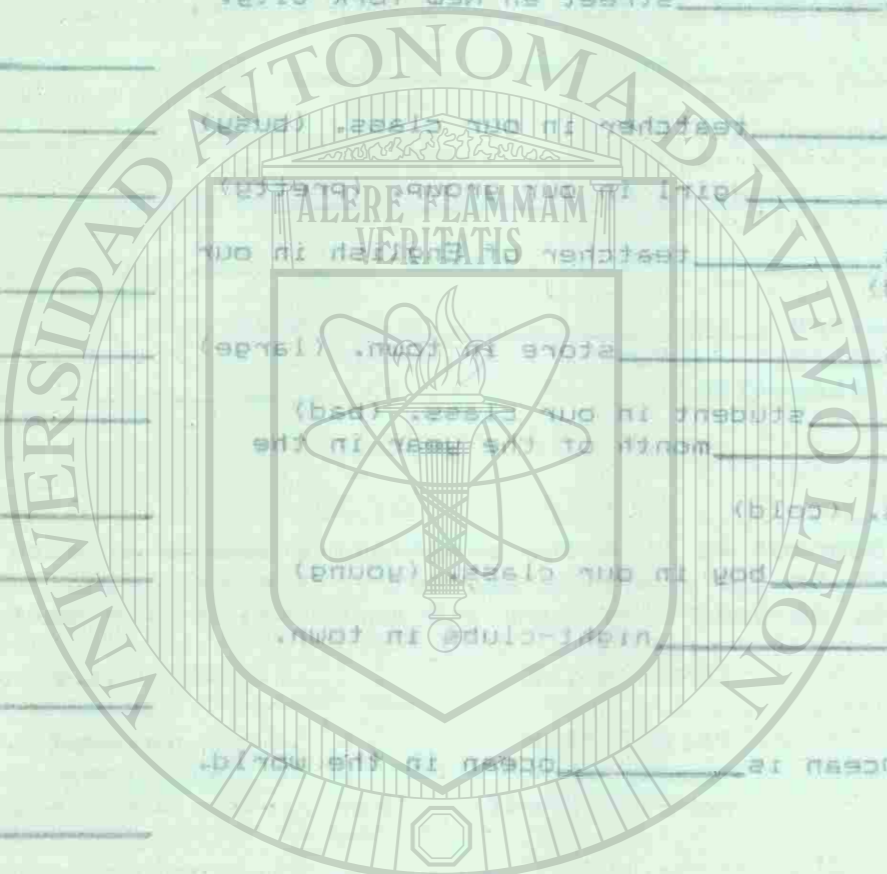
1.- The dog _____ (his)

2.- The girl _____ (her)

3.- I _____ (my)

4.- We _____ (our)

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8.- This exercise is _____ one in the whole book.
(difficult)
9.- Park Avenue is _____ street in New York City.
(wide)
10.- Mr. Smith is _____ teacher in our class.
(funny)
11.- Grace is _____
(old)
12.- Miss Keese is _____ teacher in our school. (good)
(large)
13.- That store is _____ store in town.
(bad)
14.- He is _____ student in our class.
(young)
15.- December is _____ month of the year in the United States.
(boy in our class)
16.- He is _____
(night-club in town)
17.- We visited _____
(expensive)
18.- The Pacific Ocean is _____ ocean in the world.
(large)
19.- These exercises are _____ of all. (easy)
20.- This is _____ chair in the room.
(comfortable)

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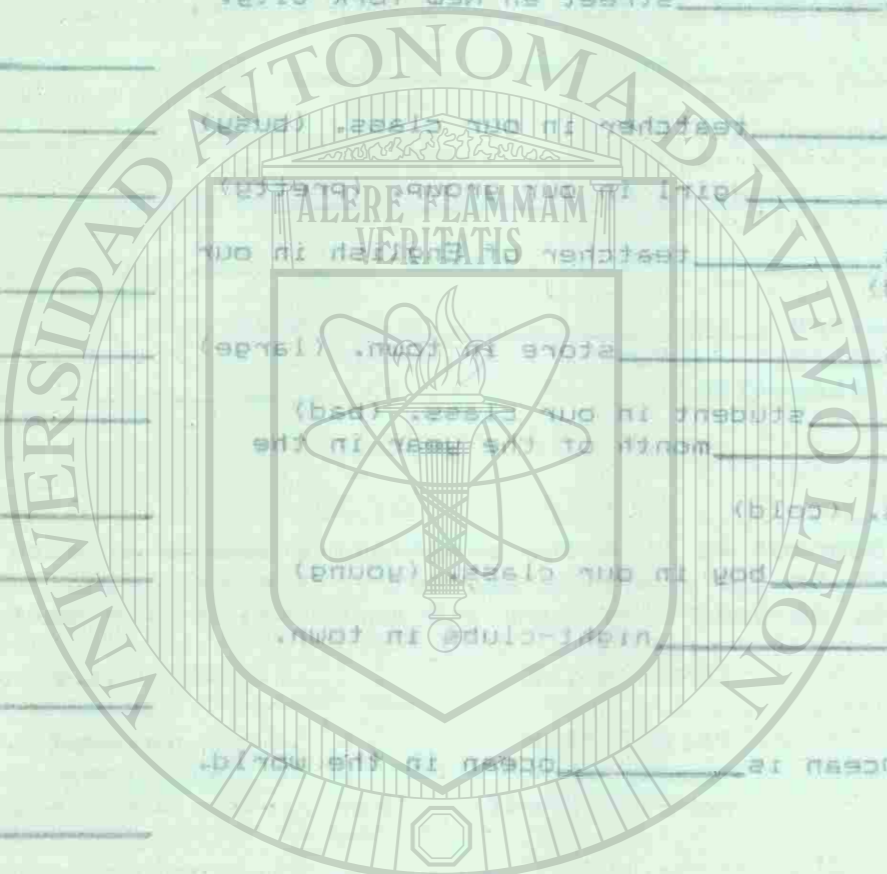
EXERCISE PRACTICE

4.- Mary likes _____ English class.
Change the italicized word from singular to plural. Then also make the necessary change in the form of the verb.

- 1.- The book is on the desk. _____ (the books are)
- 2.- The man speaks English well. _____
- 3.- The boy plays in the park. _____
- 4.- The child plays with the dog. _____
- 5.- The mouse runs into the hole. _____
- 6.- The cat runs after the mouse. _____
- 7.- He speaks English well. _____
- 8.- I play tennis every afternoon. _____
- 9.- She goes to school on the bus. _____
- 10.- The bus always arrives on time. _____
- 11.- The class begins at one o'clock. _____
- 12.- The woman is in the store. _____
- 13.- The dish is on the table. _____
- 14.- The woman is busy. _____
- 15.- The man is also busy. _____

5.- Write the possessive adjective which corresponds with the subject of the sentence in the blanks at the right.

- 1.- The boy walks to _____ chair. _____ (his)
- 2.- The girl walks to _____ chair. _____
- 3.- I walk to _____ chair. _____
- 4.- We study _____ lessons every night. _____



8.- This exercise is _____ one in the whole book.
(difficult)
9.- Park Avenue is _____ street in New York City.
(wide)
10.- Mr. Smith is _____ teacher in our class.
(funny)
11.- Grace is _____
(old)
12.- Miss Keese is _____ teacher in our school. (good)
(large)
13.- That store is _____ store in town.
(bad)
14.- He is _____ student in our class.
(young)
15.- December is _____ month of the year in the United States.
(boy in our class)
16.- He is _____
(night-club in town)
17.- We visited _____
(expensive)
18.- The Pacific Ocean is _____ ocean in the world.
(large)
19.- These exercises are _____ of all. (easy)
20.- This is _____ chair in the room.
(comfortable)

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EXERCISE PRACTICE

4.- Mary likes _____ English class.
Change the italicized word from singular to plural. Then also make the necessary change in the form of the verb.

- 1.- The book is on the desk. _____ (the books are)
- 2.- The man speaks English well. _____
- 3.- The boy plays in the park. _____
- 4.- The child plays with the dog. _____
- 5.- The mouse runs into the hole. _____
- 6.- The cat runs after the mouse. _____
- 7.- He speaks English well. _____
- 8.- I play tennis every afternoon. _____
- 9.- She goes to school on the bus. _____
- 10.- The bus always arrives on time. _____
- 11.- The class begins at one o'clock. _____
- 12.- The woman is in the store. _____
- 13.- The dish is on the table. _____
- 14.- The woman is busy. _____
- 15.- The man is also busy. _____

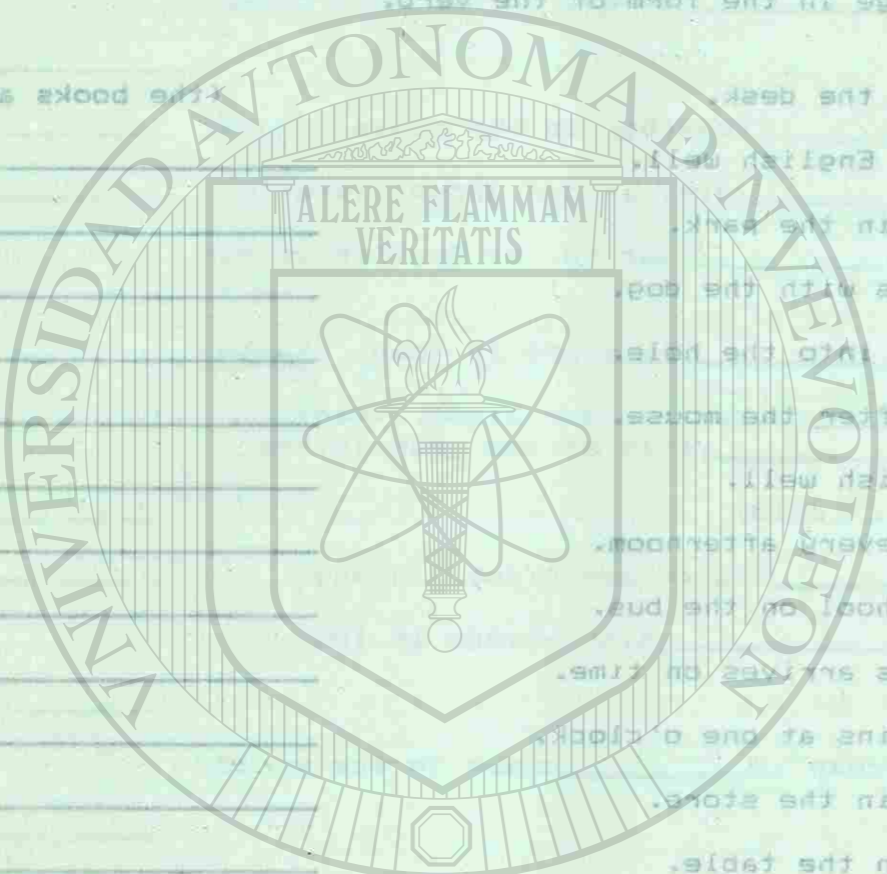
5.- Write the possessive adjective which corresponds with the subject of the sentence in the blanks at the right.

- 1.- The boy walks to _____ chair. _____ (his)
- 2.- The girl walks to _____ chair. _____
- 3.- I walk to _____ chair. _____
- 4.- We study _____ lessons every night. _____

EXERCISE PRACTICE

Change the italicized word from singular to plural. Then also make the necessary change in the form of the verb.

1. The book is on the desk.
2. The man speaks English well.
3. The boy plays in the park.
4. The child plays with the dog.
5. The mouse runs into the hole.
6. The cat runs after the mouse.
7. He speaks English well.
8. I play tennis every afternoon.
9. She goes to school on the bus.
10. The bus always arrives on time.
11. The class begins at one o'clock.
12. The woman is in the store.
13. The dish is on the table.
14. The woman is busy.
15. The man is also busy.



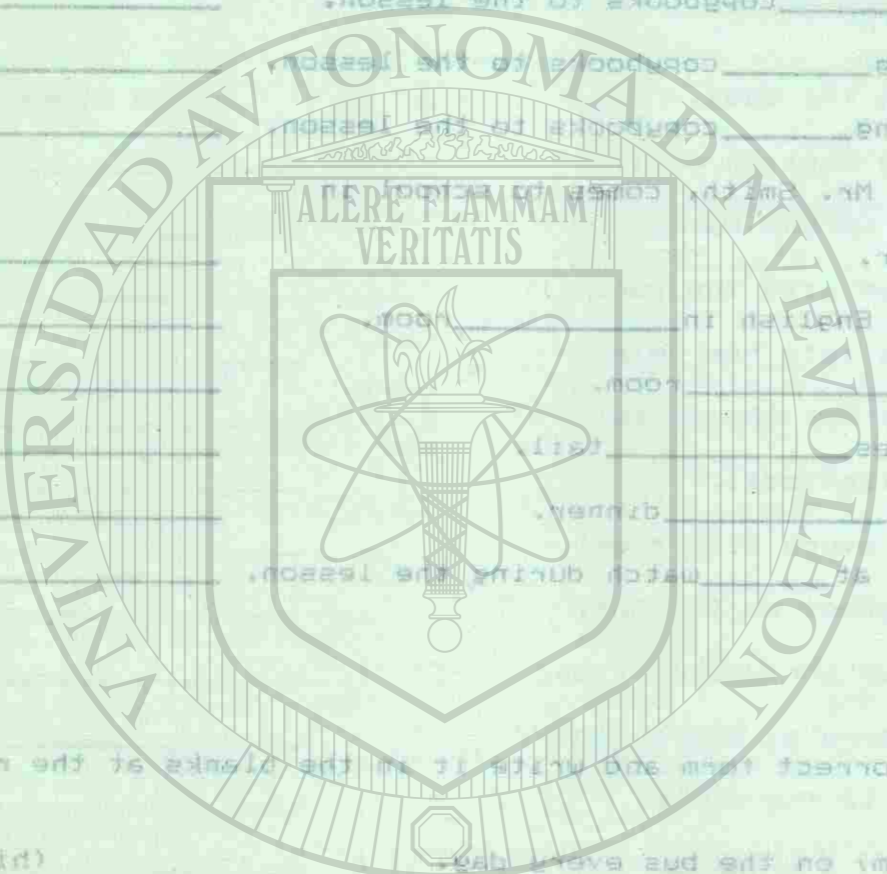
Write the possessive adjective which corresponds with the subject of the sentence in the blank at the right.

1. The boy walks to _____ chair. (his)
2. The girl walks to _____ chair.
3. I walk to _____ chair.
4. We study _____ lessons every night.

5. I put _____ copybook on the desk.
6. Mary likes _____ English class.
7. We bring _____ copybooks to the lesson.
8. The boys bring _____ copybooks to the lesson.
9. The girls bring _____ copybooks to the lesson.
10. Our teacher, Mr. Smith, comes to school in _____ car.
11. John studies English in _____ room.
12. I study in _____ room.
13. The dog chases _____ tail.
14. The cat eats _____ dinner.
15. I often look at _____ watch during the lesson.

Choose the correct form and write it in the blanks at the right.

1. I see (he, him) on the bus every day. (him)
2. He sits near (I, me) at the lesson.
3. I go with (she, her) to the movies very often.
4. We often see (they, them) at school.
5. I like (she, her) very much.
6. I know both (he, him) and his brother very well. (R)
7. He sits near (we, us) at the lesson.
8. Don't speak to (they, them) in Spanish.
9. I often go with (they, them) to the movies.
10. He often helps (I, me) with my lessons.
11. She writes many letters to (he, him).



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- 1.- I see her, him on the bus every day.
- 2.- He sits near (I, me) at the lesson.
- 3.- I go with (she, her) to the movies very often.
- 4.- I know both (her, him) and his brother very well.
- 5.- I like (she, her) very much.
- 6.- We often see (they, them) at school.
- 7.- I often go with (they, them) to the movies.
- 8.- Don't speak to (they, them) in Spanish.
- 9.- He often helps (I, me) with my lessons.
- 10.- She writes many letters to (he, him).
- 11.- I know both (her, him) and his brother very well.
- 12.- I study in _____ room.
- 13.- The bus chases _____.
- 14.- The cat eats _____ dinner.
- 15.- I often look at _____ watch during the lesson.
- 16.- Our teacher, Mr. Smith, comes to school _____ car.
- 17.- The girls bring _____ copybooks to the lesson.
- 18.- The boys bring _____ copybooks to the lesson.
- 19.- We bring _____ copybooks to the lesson.
- 20.- Mary likes _____ English class.
- 21.- I put _____ copybook on the desk.

- 12.- Don't lend money to (she, her).
- 13.- Mr. Jones teaches (we, us) English.
- 14.- He gives many presents to (she, her).
- 15.- Please explain this exercise to (me, I).

For the italicized word or words in each sentence, substitute the correct objective case personal pronoun.

- 1.- I see John on the bus every morning. (him)
- 2.- I often go to the movies with Mary.
- 3.- I like John and Henry very much.
- 4.- He never speaks to Mary and me.
- 5.- I also like Mary and Henry very much.
- 6.- She writes many letters to her sister.
- 7.- I sit near William and his brother.
- 8.- I see Helen in the cafeteria every day.
- 9.- I understand my teacher, Mr. Jones, very well.
- 10.- He gives his son much money.

Change the verb of each sentence to past time and write it in the blanks at right:

- 1.- We always walk to school. (walked)
- 2.- He arrives at school on time every day.
- 3.- Our lesson ends at two o'clock.
- 4.- He lives in Miami.

- 12.- Don't lend money to (she, her).
- 13.- Mr. Jones teaches (we, us) English.
- 14.- He gives many presents to (she, her).
- 15.- Please explain this exercise to (me, I).

For the italicized word or words in each sentence, substitute the correct objective case personal pronoun.

- 1.- I see John on the bus every morning.
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- 10.- He gives his son much money.

Change the verb of each sentence to past time and write it in the blanks at right.

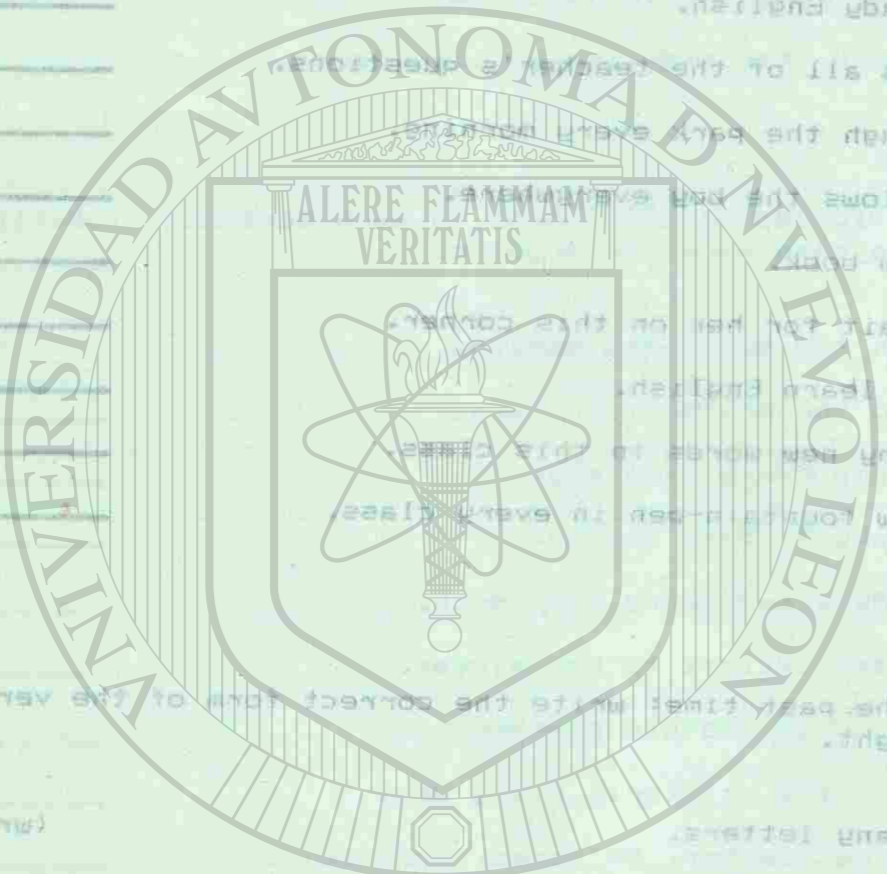
- 1.- He always goes to school.
- 2.- He arrives at school on time every day.
- 3.- Our lesson ends at two o'clock.
- 4.- He lives in Miami.

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- 5.- They study in our class.
- 6.- We finish our lessons at three o'clock.
- 7.- I like to study English.
- 8.- Helen answers all of the teacher's questions.
- 9.- We walk through the park every morning.
- 10.- The dog follows the boy everywhere.
- 11.- I need a new book.
- 12.- We always wait for her on this corner.
- 13.- He wants to learn English.
- 14.- We learn many new words in this class.
- 15.- I use my new fountain-pen in every class.
- 16.- He takes his car to work every day.

Change to the past time; write the correct form of the verb in the blanks at the right.

- 1.- She writes many letters. (wrote)
- 2.- He buys many books.
- 3.- I read the New York Times every morning.
- 4.- She drinks milk with her meals.
- 5.- He has many friends.
- 6.- John sits in this seat.
- 7.- He eats lunch in the cafeteria.
- 8.- I get up early every morning.
- 9.- He speaks English well.
- 10.- He puts his books on this table.
- 11.- She comes to school by bus.



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Change to question form. Write the necessary auxiliary verb followed by the subject in the blanks at the right. Also include the main verb.

- 1.- He comes to school by bus. (Does he come)
- 2.- They speak Spanish well.
- 3.- He gets up early every morning.
- 4.- We eat dinner at home.
- 5.- I like to study English.
- 6.- He wants to learn English.
- 7.- I prefer to study in this class.
- 8.- He always talks to us in English.
- 9.- They live near the corner.
- 10.- He takes his car to work every day.

Change to past time. In the blanks at the right, fill in the past tense form of the verb of each sentence.

- 1.- He goes to school by bus. (went)
- 2.- I hear someone in the next room.
- 3.- She feels very well after her operation.
- 4.- We ride on the bus every day.
- 5.- I often see him on the street.
- 6.- The teacher tells us many interesting stories.
- 7.- Our lesson begins at eight o'clock.
- 8.- I know him very well.
- 9.- The train leaves at ten o'clock.
- 10.- This dress costs ten dollars.

Change to question form. Write the necessary auxiliary verb followed by the subject in the blanks at the right. Also include the main verb.

- (Does he come)
1. - He comes to school by bus.
 2. - They speak Spanish well.
 3. - He gets up early every morning.
 4. - We eat dinner at home.
 5. - I like to study English.
 6. - He wants to learn English.
 7. - I prefer to study in this class.
 8. - He always talks to us in English.
 9. - They live near the corner.
 10. - He takes his car to work every day.

Change to past tense. Fill in the blanks at the right with the past tense form of the verb of each sentence.

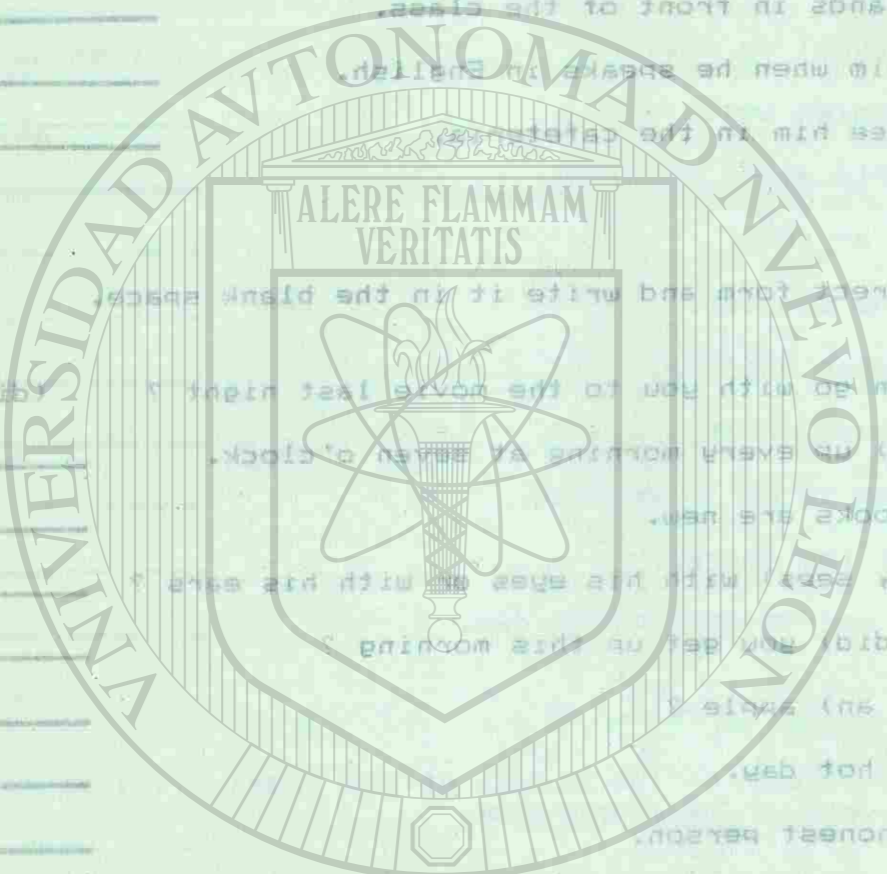
- (went)
1. - He goes to school by bus.
 2. - I hear someone in the next room.
 3. - She feels very well after her operation.
 4. - We ride on the bus every day.
 5. - I often see him on the street.
 6. - The teacher tells us many interesting stories.
 7. - My lesson begins at eight o'clock.
 8. - I know him very well.
 9. - The train leaves at ten o'clock.
 10. - This dress costs ten dollars.

11. - She gives me many presents.
12. - They sell many different things in that store.
13. - Our teacher stands in front of the class.
14. - I understand him when he speaks in English.
15. - We sometimes see him in the cafeteria.

23. - (Do, does) you get to the right at the end of the road?

24. - Choose the correct form and write it in the blank space.

1. - (Did, does) John go with you to the movie last night? (did)
2. - Mary (get, gets) up every morning at seven o'clock.
3. - (This, these) books are new.
4. - Does a man (see, sees) with his eyes or with his ears?
5. - What time (do, did) you get up this morning?
6. - Do you want (a, an) apple?
7. - This is (a, an) hot day.
8. - She is (a, an) honest person.
9. - Where (you went, did you go) yesterday after the lesson?
10. - Mary likes (speak, to speak) English with the teacher.
11. - How many books (have, has) William?
12. - There (is, are) two men in Mr. Smith's office.
13. - Henry and John (was, were) not in class yesterday.
14. - I (eat, ate) lunch with Mary yesterday.
15. - Yesterday I (get, got) up at six o'clock.
16. - How many days (is, are) there in a week?
17. - They (go, goes) to the movies almost every night.
18. - I saw (she, her) in the cafeteria yesterday.



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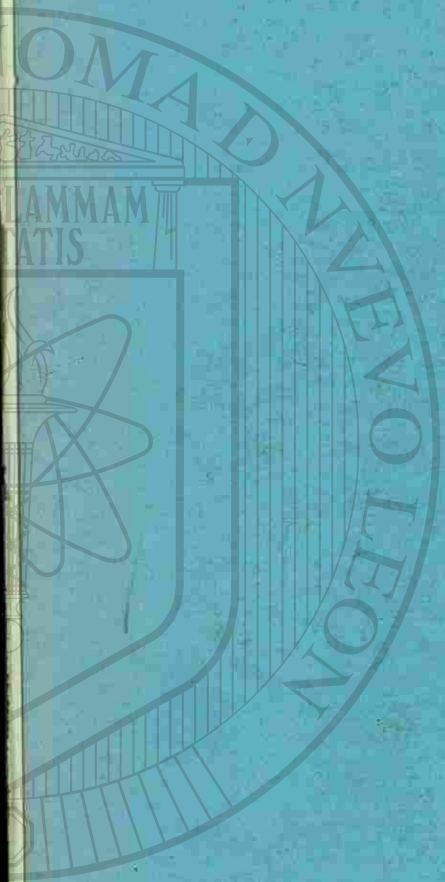


- 11.- She gives me many presents.
 - 12.- They sell many different things in that store.
 - 13.- Our teacher stands in front of the class.
 - 14.- I understand him when he speaks in English.
 - 15.- We sometimes see him in the capital.
- Choose the correct form and write it in the blank space.
- 1.- (Did, does) John go with you to the movie last night?
 - 2.- Mary (get, gets) up every morning at seven o'clock.
 - 3.- (This, these) books are new.
 - 4.- Does a man (see, sees) with his eyes and with his ears?
 - 5.- What time (go, did) you get up this morning?
 - 6.- Do you want (a, an) apple?
 - 7.- This is (a, an) hot day.
 - 8.- She is (a, an) honest person.
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 - 15.- Yesterday I (get, got) up at six o'clock.
 - 16.- How many days (is, are) there in a week?
 - 17.- They (go, goes) to the movies almost every night.
 - 18.- I saw (she, her) in the cafeteria yesterday.

- 19.- She can not (speak, to speak) English well.
- 20.- I often meet (they, them) on the street.
- 21.- They (do, does) not study in our class.
- 22.- Mr. and Mrs. Smith (wasn't, weren't) at the meeting last night.
- 23.- (Do, did) you get to the class on time this morning?
- 24.- I (come, came) home very late last night.

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