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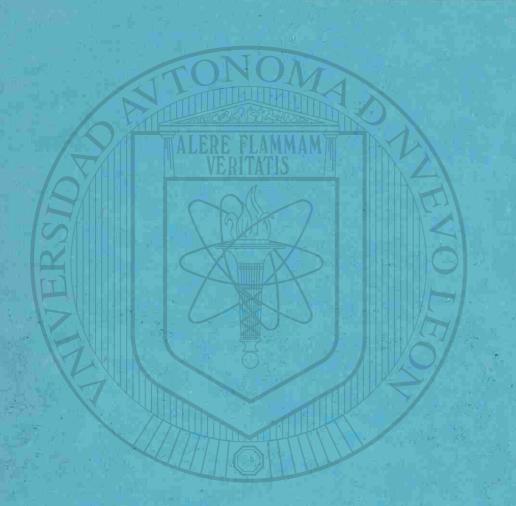
CUADERNO DE INGLES

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UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO DIRECCIÓN GENERA

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NUEVO LEON FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS BIOLOGICAS

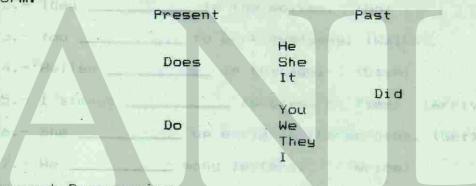
"An Introductory English Grammar and Usage"

Verb "To Be"

Is used either in present or past in the progressive form.
"To Be" Present "To Be" Past

Is She It Was It

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



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)

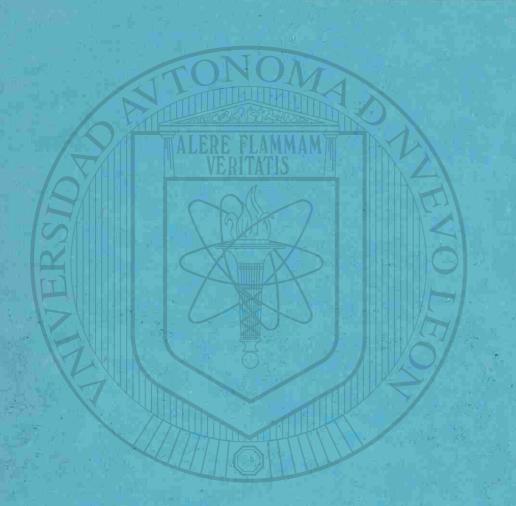
5.- I _____ a Sandwich. (Eat)

6.- They_____ T.V. tonight. (Watch)

7.- She_____ her car. (Drive)

Samo





UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO DIRECCIÓN GENERA

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NUEVO LEON FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS BIOLOGICAS

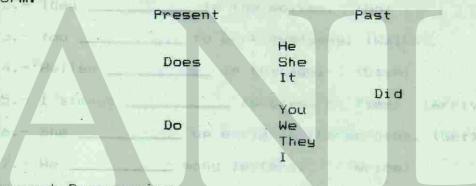
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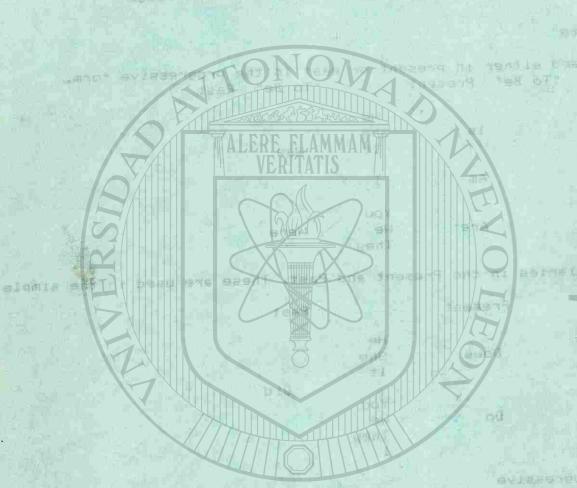
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MORE DESCRIPTION OF NUMBER OF STREET An line odictions Engiled branchist and Usager





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sent-does + se of the section to entering,

This	is used	to show	an action	that c
			it was in	
Using a:			+ Verb-ing	
Example:	He	was	working	

8 He <u>- </u>	a Hamburger.	(Buy)
9 The Birds	south for	the winter. (Fly)
	Biology.	
3 Hp	A SAME THE SPEC	R Marish 2
Simple Present:		
Auxiliaries [Example: Subject	ith the singular perso loes, Do are used to m	ake a question.
Simple Pages We	work. Do we w	ork?
EXERCISES	The other the water	
	. in our class. (S	turdii ya daya
2 They	to the movies. (G	
.5 You	_ to work everyday. (Walk)
4 Hellen	in Chicago. (L	ive)
5 I always	to class on ti	me. (Arrive)
6 She	up early in the mor	ning. (Get)
/ We	, many letters. (Wr	
8 Our class	at 8:00. (Be	gin) (Eat)
9. The dog	after the cat.	(Run) (Go)
101	. him very well. (Ki	now) Took

Past Progressive:

started in the past, it con-pted.

18,- We ... (Study) tampedan elder

NIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO

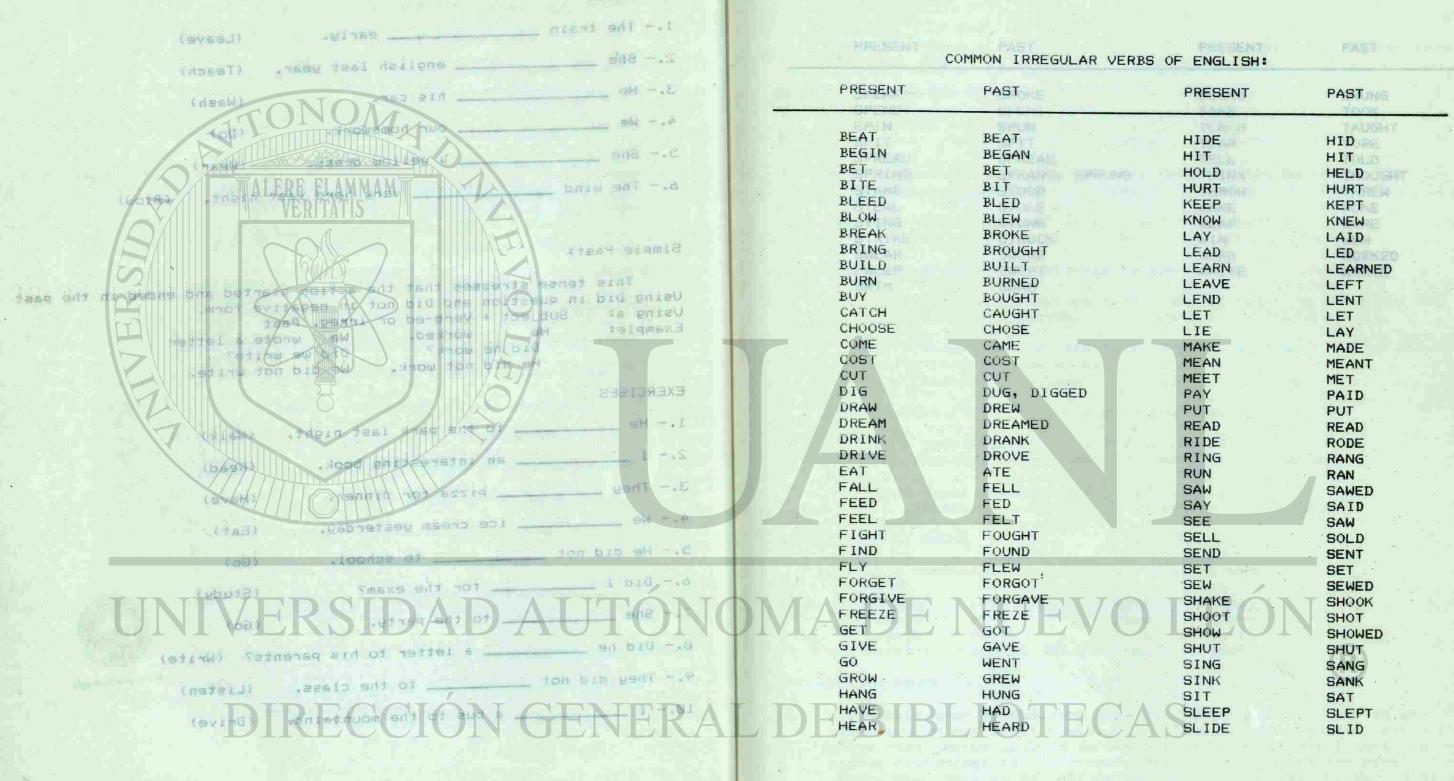
经验的证明

DIRECCION GENERA

EXERCISES

1 The train	early.	(Leave)	25
2 She	english last year	(Teach)	
	his car.		
4 We	our homework.	(Do)	HLD.
	a yellow dress.		HIY
6 The wind	very hard la	st night.	(Blow)
RUCKU			KEPT
		FORGET	KNEW
Simple Past:		LAY	LATP
BUILD		LEARN	LEARNED
	sses that the action		
Using Did in questio	n and Did not in nega	tive form.	ended in the past
Using a: CH Subject	+ Verb-ed or Irreg. F	ast	LET
Example: He	worked. We m	rote a lette	r LAV
Did h	e work? Did we	write?	MADE
He di	d not work. We did	not write.	
EVERATORS		MEET.	· NET
EXERCISES	DOG VIGGED	MAY	PAID
	o the most look with	DE 0.210 T. V	PUT
	o the park last night	. (Walk)	READ
	n interesting book.	(Pond)	RANG
	ATE	(Read)	_ RAN
	pizza for dinner.	(Have)	SAWED
FEED	V-ED		SAID
4 We i	ce cream yesterday.	(Eat)	SAW
FIGHT	FOUGHT "		SOLD
5 He did not	FOURD to school.	(Go)	SENT
/ 5	長し屋屋		SET
8 Did 1	_ for the exam?	(Study)	
7 She	A A BATA BATA		SHOOK
	to the party.	(Go)	SHOT
8 Did he	a letter to his pa	rente? (U. i	SHOWED
GO	WENT	SING (Wri	(e) (R)
	to the class	.SIM (Lister	
HANG	HUNG	BIT	BAT
10 I	a bus to the mountain	s. (Drive)	SLEPT
E HEAD DO L		SLIDE	SLID

EXERCISES



4

PRESENT AND PAST OF PAST OF PAST OF PRESENT AND PAST OF PAST O Forming SPEAKIUTELS D SPOKE SWING SWUNG SPEND SPENT TAKE TOOK MOS SPIN TO BE STORE SPUN TEACH TAUGHT SPIT SPIT TEAR TORE SPREAD SPREAD TELL TOLD SPRING SPRANG, SPRUNG THINK THOUGHT STAND STOOD THROW THREW STEAL STOLE WOKE WAKE Add STING form plu STUNG letters and a WEAR WORE STRIKE STRUCK WIN WON SWEAR SWORE WORK WORKED SWEEP SWEPT WALL IN THE WRITE WROTE SWIM SWAM It a Canbonent precedes the Y. thange the Y. to I and said EB. babaes If a vone mecades the Y. follow the general rule for pluhale, that is, and an S. mankey mankeys Mount anding in 0 for a plurals in the wayer consonant practices the O. and ES. tonatoe a vouce precedes the G T AGIO madios Home are completely impegular and must be memorized. leaf feet.

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COMMON THREGULAR VERRS OF ENGLISHI

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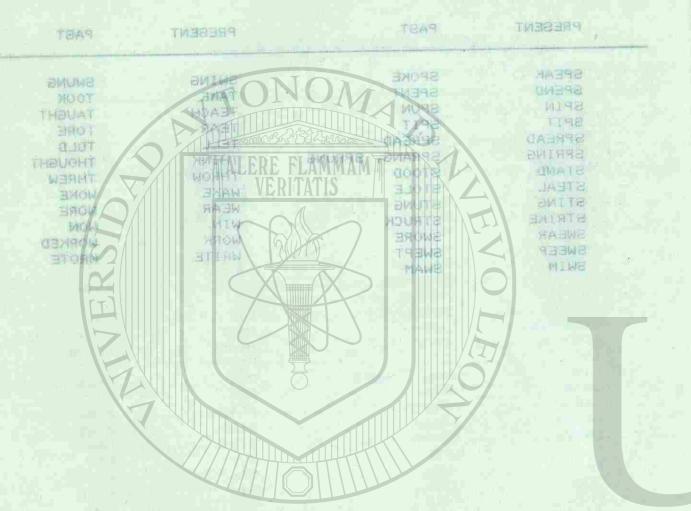
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Uncountable Mount

ing inhibate they can not be counted and -chat plure for hop may be libules too, milk goods that her be seighed or mesenured: rice, wheat, flours and -gasous sustancest arry hydrogeny oxigen; stc. There are many -others that have no classification and must be Igarned by usage! money, bread, butter, etc.



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO DIRECCIÓN GENERA

NOUNS

Nouns are names of persons, places, things, ideas, qualities, ac-

Most plurals are formed by adding S.

phone phones basket baskets

Nouns anding in S, Z, CH, SH, or X form plurals by adding ES.

glass glasses tax taxes

Add S to form plurals of letters and numbers.

Nouns ending in Y form plurals in two ways:

Ms

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 plu--rals, that is, add an S.

monkey monkeys toy toys

Nouns ending in 0 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 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

Uncontable when as the name implies they can not be counted and —
therefore do not admit plural form. They may be liwuids: tea, milk
goods that may be weighed or mesasured: rice, wheat, flour; and —
gasous sustances: air, hydrogen, oxigen, etc. There are many —
others that have no classification and must be learned by usage: —
money, bread, butter, etc.

SMITTER

Nouns are names of persons, places, things, ideas, qualities, ac-tivities, etc. Forming the Plurals of Nouns Most plurals are torged by of golden sauch. adding ES. Add & to tory Noune enucing Precedes Xt Xense the and add ES. well for plus porthe enting noegos è 11 of anot If a vowel eneced en ibufe

Unusual Floral Noune

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Uncountable Nouns

therefore the when at the name inclines they sen not be counted and therefore the total and poods that may be weighed or nesseured; rice, wheat, flour; and secure sustances; eir, hydrogen, oxiden, etc. There are many others that have no classification and must be learned by usage: money, bread, butter, etc.

Exercises: the following un-contable towns much in simple sentence, Give the containers where possible.

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

wine cessary. Goblet of wine deskoffee It is a cup of coffee. socks. child___ eraser. picture_ foot_ woman_ shelf_ cuff___ cufflinks_ ash tray pliers. wolf_ watch_ potato_ mouse_ church_ pants_ elephant_ king_ city. university dish_ binoculars, waiter_ hero_ leaf_ goose, mango policeman lady____ check_

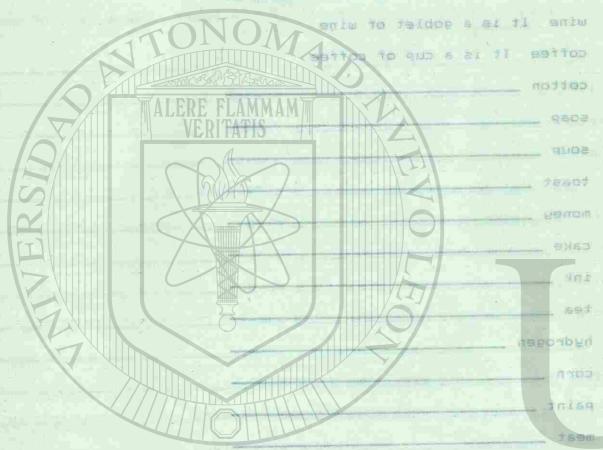
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snake

LIST OF PROBUMS

Exercises: A) Give the plural of the following nouner (se a pair of when cressary.	Give the	ollowing un-contable containers where pos		PURSESTVE
tlesk	coffee It i	s a cup of coffee	MY	HIME
ALERE FLAMMAM	cotton	You	YOUR	YOURS
VERITAPISON INCOME.	soup	HIR	Lus	HIE
Thrus - Trus	toast	HER	HER	MERS
wort dee	money		LITS	ns
Potatos Cotatos	ink		OUR	ours
chur ch	tea	F1-55 POIL	VOUS	YOURS
elephant city	corn	THEM	THEIR	THEIRS
dise dise	meat			
waiter hero	syrup	no-		
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO	butter D	ENUEV	OLE	ON to them
t edy check check	flame ond, perso flask drd, perso	n progular Ha. S.	e. They	R
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL	alligator _	BLIOTE(
	bear	Subject + To Balt		
	Emaple	Sobject + To Be +		

b) Use the following un-contable (mass) nouns in simple sentence. Give the containers where massible.



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓN

DIRECCIÓN GENERA

LIST OF PRONOUNS

Exercises! Fill in the blank with the correct personal pronoun

PERSONAL 2. The girl	OBJECTIVES	POSSESIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESIVE		
3,- Siman and I	ME are tall	MY	MINE		
5 YOU som	a old. You	YOUR	Yours		
HE The man	HIM HIM	HIS	HIS		
B - SHE W AN	John eHERWather	HER	HERS OF AU		
9, Fon en al	IT	ITS	ITS		
WE.	US	OUR	ours		
YOU AN A	YOU	YOUR	Yours		
THEY	THEM	THEIR	THEIRS		

Possesive Pronouns come in place of the noun.

Personal Pronouns

BUPUP

REELT

当り高ける

These pronouns usually substitute the subject we refer to them as:

1st. person singular

3rd. person singular He, She, It

3rd. person plural You, We, They

These pronouns can be used as follows.

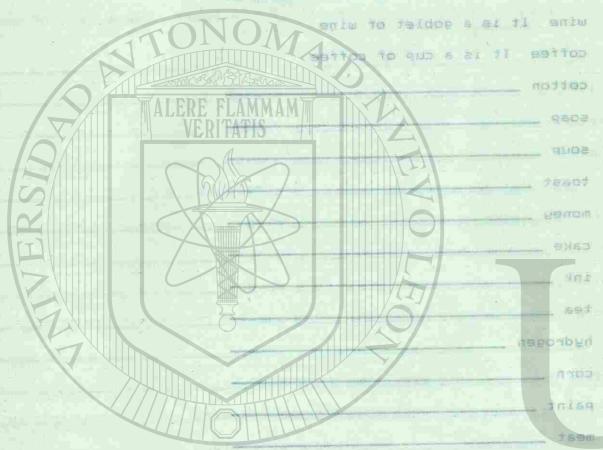
- These subject + To Be + Adjective
Example He is old

Subject + To Be + Noun

Example It to buish a dog he house to

h. - This deak belongs to Paul and Dick, It is _____ desk

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B - SHE W AN	John eHERWather	HER	HERS OF AU		
9, Fon en al	IT	ITS	ITS		
WE.	US	OUR	ours		
YOU AN A	YOU	YOUR	Yours		
THEY	THEM	THEIR	THEIRS		

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LIST OF PRONOUNS

POSSESIVE	POSSESTVE	OBJECTIVES	PERSONAL
HINE	TONOM	ME	
enve	ALERE FLAMMAM		UOY
A THE	VERITATIS		aff
S BREH		ЯЗНЕК	SHE
M att	AA		71
AAUO		aviti	зи
	HUOY		UOY
HEIRS		мант	THEY

we refer to them	A seption set	- Thirtedhe	usualty	suhoduae e	esti.
ment of telem	EKS	IDA	Palier	na nganga	141

3rd. person singular . He. She. It

Personal Pronouns

DIR Edution of the lead as building a land

Example He and the Adjective

Subject * To Be * Noun Example 1t is a dog

xercises: Fill in the blank with the		
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.
MAR COME OF BUILDING CHE SAND	Treet Captures with	C NATHOUT ANGRESSIN
Possesive Adjectives - Possesive Pron	ouns.	
Possesive Adjectives are always		
This is my book	That is your	pencil
Form 3 P.A. N.	P.A.	N.
Possesive Pronouns come in place	of the noun.	
This is mine	That is yours	
Jennarier p. pave	P.P.	
xercises: Fill in the followiing exe		ppropiate posses
sive pronouns or possessiv	e adjective.	R
l Susan has an umbrella. It is	umbrella.	It is
2 I have a new radio. The radio is	AS	
3 These cigarettes belong to Tom. 1	hey are	cigarettes.
4 Charles has a horse. The horse is	s It i	shorse.
o This house belongs to you and Mar	y. The house is_	and the last of th
4 This desk belongs to Paul and Dig	k. It is	desk.

tureuriter.

7. - This typewriter belongs to Alice. It is_____

	/ Inis typewriter belongs to Alice. It istypewriter.
Exercises: Fill in the blank with the correct personal pronoun	8 These lands belong to Mr. and Mrs. Yates. The lands are
1 The bow is here.	9 These books to you and me. They are
2 The girl is happy.	5 The bld meg told mk a slore.
	10 That is his car. That is
3 Susan and I are friends	11 It's our car. It's
4. Sue and Anne are tare tare tare	La Please take Maru her Reel .
The state of the s	12 It is her coat. It's
ALEKE FLAMMAM	13 This is David's bike. This is
VERITATIS Long ers nem entd	14 This is your car. This is
7 She and I are book	
	15 That is my book. That is
8 Henry and John are brothers.	
Prema at any -ve	Objective Pronouns
topo ligar at some was a some was a some	Le. The traffic inspector asked on a question.
· 丁四台 【 [] 小	Are used to substitute the indirect objects and direct objects.
	Form 1
Possest ve Adjectives Conses ve Ronoung	tor are lest Supen her core
	Subject + Verb + Direct Object + To - For + Prepositional Phrase
Possestive Adjectives are almos for oned by a normal	Ex. Jennifer gave a card to Mary
This is my book the term of the	Jennifer gave it to her
P. A. N.	Exerciform: 2 hange the sontentio of the entries above to the structus
	Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object
Possesive Pronouns come in place of the noun.	The first contract the second contract to the second contract to the second contract to the second contract to
This is mine That is gourn	Ex. Jennifer gave Mary a card Jennifer gave ther a card
9.9	
THE VERSIDAD AUTONO	Exercise A: Put indirect object or direct object over the nouns and -
Sive pronoung or possessive adjective.	substitute for the correct pronouns.
ABALIADATOR AATERSOOM NO STANDARD OF	
1 Sugan has an umbrella, vitisumbwella, it is	1 The crowd gave the clown an applause.
DIDECCIONICENTED AT	THE DIDITIONE CAR
LE COMPANIE DE LA COM	A LABORDICA DE LA SERVICIO DEL LA SERVICIO DE LA SERVICIO DEL LA SERVICIO DE LA SERVICIO DE LA SERVICIO DEL LA SERVICIO DE LA SERVICIO DE LA SERVICIO DEL LA SERVICIO DE LA SERVICIO DEL LA
3 These cigarettes belong to Tom. They arecigarettes.	2 I bought Helen a dress.
4. Charles has a horse. The horse is 1(ishorse	7 M.
5 This house belongs to you and Mary. The house is	3 Mr. Murphy sent his wife a birthday present.
6 This desk belongs to Paul and Dick. It is desk.	The same of the sa
AMERICAN CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	

7 This typewriter belongs to Alice, It is typewriter.	4 We paid the landlord a hundred dollats.
8 These lands belong to Mr. and Mrs. Yates. The lands are	Comparative decreet we fact the comparative degree of most adject
	tives by addrog to the positive decree (Examples) tail-tailers toil- toider, etc.; It the adjective has more than two sullables, we genera-
9 These books to you and me. They are	5 - The old men told me a story
10. That is his car. That is	beautiful-more beautiful, etc The comparative form of councilles
11,- It's our car. It's	Generally fullowed by than-
	6 Please take Mary her keys
12 It is her coat, Y	John is tabler then his sister.
ALERE FLAMMAM THE DEVICE OF SERIES	
VERTIANS TO THE VERTIANS TO THE PARTY OF THE	7 She fed the baby his bottle
It- this is your car. this is	The tipe thanks at the right, write the comparative tone of the off
is - That is my depk what is	Jettices in parentheses, Include the word than.
	8 I bought my mother a dress.
	1. Helen to large (young) (young) think
Objective Pronouns	
	9 The traffic inspector asked me a question.
AFB used to substitute the (ndirect societs and direct tolects.	Language are League I Topic I
	10 She lent Susan her car.
Subject + verb + dixect Dalet + To - or + Mepositional Phrase	
	5. //his energise is the last one. (easy)
Ex. Jenniter gave a lard to the her	by Helen is her sister. (intelligent)
	Exercise B: Change the sentences of the exercise above to the structure of form 1.
Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object	
	1 Die classcom is udur classroom, (lacde)
Ex. denniter pave Mary a card	2. ±0 × This lesson is
TIME CHO A DIA TUDONIC	NATIONAL DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY.
Execuse As Put attached on divisor bullets busines and	1) 13/F1 AND FERRICE TO THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL
Substitute for the correct prenduns.	4 Australians Charles
	5.42 to be the York City is sentisted(R)
1 The crowd gave the clown an applause.	
DIDECCION CENTED A	PARTICITED A C
DIRECTON GENERA	The same was the same same same
2 I bought Helen a dress.	8.±4 - This sock is the last one I read. (gord)
	9.25 - The month of February 38 - the
3. Mr. Murphy sent his wife a birthday present.	10 courth of March, (shorts)

A,- We paid the landlord a hundred dollats.		
5 The old men told me a story.		
6.5 Please take Mary her key.		
VERITATIS		
8 I bought my mother a dress.		
9,- The traffic inspector asked ne a question.		
101 - Sha tent Susan Net		
Exercise At Change the sentences of the Americas and to the structure		
of form 1.		
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO		
DIRECCIÓN GENERAI		

	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 ad-			
	1 Helen isMary. (young) (younger than)		
	2 This book isthat one. (interesting)		
	3 Oranges arelemons. (sweet)		
	4. The weather today isit was yesterday. (warm)		
	5 This exercise isthe 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 isyour 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 isWashington.		
	(interesting) 13 Park Avenue is Fifth Avenue. (wide)		
	14. This book is the last one I read. (good)		
	15 The month of February isthe		

month of March. (short)

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	14. This book is the last one I read. (good)		
	15 The month of February isthe		

month of March. (short)

ADJECTIVES

6341133634	
Comparative degree: We form the comparative degree of most adjec	16 The sea looks
tives by adding ER to the positive degree (Examples; tall-tailer; told- colder, etc.). It the adjective has more than two syllables, we genera-	it looked yesterday
lig form the comparative with more (Examples) difficult-more difficult;	17 Your pronunciation is
beautiful-more heautiful, etc.) The comparative form of adjectives is generally followed by than.	18 Prices arethis
Example:	were last year. (high)
This reached the The the the the	19 The Mississippi River is muc
VERITATIS X TO TO YOUR TO THE PLANTAM YER TO THE YEAR	places 19 in others
in the blank flat the right, write the comparative found of the ad-4	20 These flowers are
Jectives in parentaeses Include the sprotthan.	your garden. (beautiful)
1. Helsen is O Maring (wounder Man)	Jar He to
2. that book sell that one that one tines	
	Superlative Degree: We form
3 OF angles are (I) Lemons Sweet	tives by adding EST to the positi than two syllables, we generally
A,- The weather today it was yesterday. (wanth)	POSITIVE COMPARAT
5 Itis exercise is the last one, (easily	Tall taller
de le	Cold Colder to C
7 the month of February is that month of March. (cold) was last month tirely	EXERCISE:
9 Our classroom isyour classroom. (large)	1 John isboy in our
10 Ints ieseon isthe next one. (long)	2 She isgirl in t
TIME CAR TO As CIA COLOR OF THE	3 New York City is
UNIVERSIDADAU TUNU	States. (large)
12 Id me New York City isWeshington.	4 Helen isgirl in o
DIRECCION GENERAL	5 William is student
(been) from the second	6 The Mississippi River is
14. This book is the last one I read. (good)	United States. (long)
15 The month of February 1sthe	7 August ismonth of t
month of March. (short)	States. (hot)

16 The sea looks one to the whole today			
(d <u>ifficult</u> it looked yesterday. (peaceful)			
17 Your pronunciation isJohn's. (good)	17 Your pronunciation isJohn's. (good)		
18 Prices arethis yearthey			
Were last year. (high) taken in our Elast (been)	_		
19 The Mississippi River is muchis some			
places in others. (deep)	-		
20 These flowers arethose in			
your garden. (beautiful)			
19 December ismonth or the year in the			
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	201		
Tall taller than the tallest colder than the coldest Interesting more interesting than the most interesting	19.		
EXERCISE:			
1 John isboy in our class. (tall) (the tallest)		
2 She isgirl in the school. (beautiful)	÷		
3 New York City iscity in the United			
States. (large)			
4 Helen isgirl in our class. (intelligent)			
5 William isstudent in our class. (good) 6 The Mississippi River isriver in the			
United States. (long)			
7 August ismonth of the year in the United			

16 The sea lookstoday	8 This exercise isone in the whole book.
17 Your pronunciation is	(difficult) Charge the state of word from singular to slund to the state of word from singular to slund to the state of th
18 Prices are this way intervented the serious serious and serious	(wide) 1. The book is an the Wesk. 10. Mr. Smith isteatcher in our class. (busy)
19. The mississippi River vs mumiMAMMAN 3931ATE some	11 Grace is girl in our group. (pretty) 12 Miss Reese is teatcher of English in our
20 These flowers and July 1900 18 100 18	13 That store is the holestore in town. (large)
	14.— He isstudent in our class. (bad) 15.— December ismonth of the year in the
Superlative Degraev we carm the superlative degrae of most adject the tives by adding EST to the positive degrae. If the edjective has more than two sullables, we generally form the superlative with most.	Onited States. (cold) 16 He isboy in our class. (young) 17 We visitednight-clubs in town.
Tall talle than the tallest the tallest the coldest to the coldest	(expensive) 18 The Pacific Ocean isocean in the world.
EXEMPLES:	(large) The dish is on the table 19 These exercises areof all. (easy)
1 John isboy in our class. (tall) (the tallest) 2 Shg isqirl in the school. (beautiful)	20 This ischair in the room.
UNITERSTIDAD A STATE ON C	MADENUEVO LEÓN
4 Helen 18 Girl in out class. (intelligent)	Write the possessive an unitive which corresponds with R. multi- of the sentence in the bloads at the right.
DIRECCION GENERAL	DE BIBLIOTECAS
United States, (long) 7 August ismonth of the year in the United	J The gard walks tocharry
States, Chetler and all of the states and the states and the states are states as a state of the state of the states are states as a state of the st	Au- We study

one in the whole book.	8 This exercise is_
	(fluoi) tib)
street en New York City.	9 Park Avenue is
TONOM	(w) de l'illien (w)
The state of the s	10 Mr. bmith is
TETTATERE FEARMANT TO	11 Grace 1s.
testiner Grandust in our	12 Miss Keese is school. (good)
store in tour. large	13 That store is
student in our cass thad)	14. He 18
	Harian metalesc.
(Sunofi) See 15 and ut had	
O misting in town	
	(evraneque)
n re-	18 The Pacific Ocea
	(large)
ers (easy) .lls to	19 These exercises
cherry to the room.	at save a no

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO

DIRECCIÓN GENERA

SA - 1 PUTCOMMON 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. (the books are)		
1 The book is on the desk. (the books are)		
2 The man speaks English well.		
10 Dun teacher, Mr. Smith, comes to school in		
3 The boy plays in the park.		
4 The child plays with the dog.		
11. John studios English in toom.		
5 The mouse runs into the hole.		
6 The cat runs after the mouse.		
13. The dog chases		
7 He speaks English well.		
The Cat gats difference of the Cat gats		
8 I play tennis every afternoom.		
9 She goes to school on the bus.		
10 The bus always arrives on time.		
11 The class begins at one o'clock.		
Choose the correct form and write it in the blanks at the right.		
12 The woman is in the store.		
13 The dish is on the table.		
14 The woman is busy. Charles 100 105500.		
15 The man is also busy. to the movies very often		
MADE NUEVO LEÓN		
Write the possessive adjective which corresponds with the subject of the sentence in the blanks at the right.		
of the sentence in the branks at the right.		
IDE BIBLIOTECAS		
1 The boy walks tochair. (his)		
2 Theogirl walks to they then chair no movies.		
3.8 I walk to helps the chair. In my lessons.		
4 We study lessons every night.		

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student in our cass thad)	14. He 18
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(Sunofi) See 15 and ut had	
O misting in town	
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MADE NUEVO LEÓN		
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1 The boy walks tochair. (his)		
2 Theogirl walks to they then chair no movies.		
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4 We study lessons every night.		

EXERCISE PRACTICE	5 I putcopybook on the desk
	6 Mary likes English class.
Change the italicized word from singular to plural. Then also make the necessary change in the form of the verb.	7 We bringcopybooks to the lesson.
TONOM	8.— The boys bringcopybooks to the lesson
1 The book is on the desk	9.— The girls bringcopybooks to the lesson
2 The men speaks English Change Constitution of the constitution	10 Our teacher, Mr. Smith, comes to school in
VERITATIS THE BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC PROPERTY OF THE PUBLIS OF THE PUBLI	for the traffic reminer to words in such mentures the correct objection.
4 The child plays with the dog	11 John studies English inroom.
5 The mouse runs into the hele:	12 I study inroom.
6.r The cat runs after the nouse	13 The dog chasestail.
7 He speaks English well.	14 The cat eatsdinner.
8 1 play tennis every afternoon.	15 I often look atwatch during the lesson
9 She goes to school on the bus.	1 5 1 / Seo like Mary and Achric sers Mush.
16 The bus always articles on time.	5 She writes many letters to kur sisters in
11 The class begins at one o'tlock	Choose the correct form and write it in the blanks at the right.
12 The woman is in the store.	S I see Holen in the Lacator a Pyern Color. I
15. The dish is on the table.	1 I see (he, him) on the bus every day. (him)
14 The woman is busy.	2 He sits near (I, me) at the lesson.
15 The man is also busy.	3 I go with (she, her) to the movies very often.
INVERSIDADALITONO	4 We often see (they, them) at school.
	5 I like (she, her) very much.
Write the possessive adjective which corresponds with the subject	6 I know both (he, him) and his brother very well.
of the sentence in the blanks at the right.	7 He sits near (we, us) at the lesson.
(girl) DIKECCION GENERAL	8 Don't speak to (they, them) in Spanish.
2. The girl walks tocharm.	9 I often go with (they, them) to the movies.
3 I walk tochair.	10 He often helps (I, me) with my lessons.
4 We study lessons every night.	11 She writes many letters to (he, him).

5 1 putcopybook on the desk.	12 Don't lend money to (she, her).
6 Mary likes English class.	13 Mr. Jones teaches (we, us) English.
7 We bringcopybooks to the lesson.	14 He gives many presents to (she, her).
B The boys bringcopybooks to the lesson	15 Please explain this exercise to (me, I).
9 The girls bring pring strip and 9	Now the walk thinking the same to the same
ACERETEAMMAMANOS AM CONTROL OF THE C	For the italicized word or words in each sentence, substitute the correct objective case personal pronoun.
11 John seugres shed en in	1.— I see John on the bus every morning. (him)
12 1 study in 1001	2 I often go to the movies with Mary.
13 The dog chases	3 I like John and Henry very much.
Yendro Hare as the all - Al	4 He never speaks to Mary and me.
15 1 often look at	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.
Choose the correct them and write it the blanks at the right.	8 I see Helen in the cafeteria every day.
t (see the, him) on the bus even dag. (him)	9 I understand my teacher, Mr Jones, very well.
Du- He sits mean (1, me) at the lesson.	10 He gives his son much money.
3 I go with takes her) to the movies very often.	
UNIVERSIDADAUTONO	MADE NUEVO LEON
5 I like take, her? very much. 6 I know both (he, bim) and his brother very well.	Change the verb of each sentence to past time and write it in the blanks at right:
DIRECCIÓN GENERAI	1 We always walk to school. — (walked)
TOTAL THE TAXABLE TO	2 He arrives at school on time every day.
9 I often so with (they, them) to the movies.	3 Our lesson ends at two o'clock.
10 He often helps (1, me) with my lessons.	4 He lives in Miami.

12 Don't lend money to (she, her).	5 They study in our class.	ST 16
13 Mr. Jones teaches (we, us) English.	6 We finish our lessons at three o'clock.	
14 He gives many presents to (she, her).	7 I like to study English.	
15 Please explain this exercise un (me 10.	8 Helen answers all of the teacher's questions.	
	9 We walk through the park every morning.	
TALEDE FLAMMAN	10.— The dog follows the boy everywhere.	
correct objective rase personal pronount INAV	No. 1 No. 1 We got dispress of building	
	11 I need a new book.	
1 I see John on the pus every mornism	12 We always wait for her on this corner.	
2 1 often go to the movies with have.	13 He wants to learn English.	
3 I like John and Henry very much	14 We learn many new words in this class.	
	15 I use my new fountain-pen in every class.	
4 He never speaks to Mary and ma	9 They Alva mean the counters	
5 I also like Mary and Henry very much	10 My taken his car to be a desire one.	104
6 She writes many letters to her sister.	the senset form of the verb i	n the
7 I sit near William and nit brower.	Change to the past time; write the correct form of the verb in blanks at the right.	
8 I see Helen in the category every east	Change to case time. In the blanks at the right fill in the	
Tunderstand my teacher, Mr Jones, Very Util	1 She writes many letters. (wrote	,)
10 He gives his son much maney.	2 He buys many books.	-
	3 I read the New York Times every morning.	
TINITY CID AD ATTONIC	4 She drinks milk with her meals.	-
UNIVERSIDAD AUTONO	5. He has many friends. L	
Change the verb of each sentence to past time and write if in the blanks at right:	6 John sits in this seat.	1
	7 He eats lunch in the cafeteria.	
(ballem) PRECCO (tobular of a and about a fall of A	8 I get up early every morning.	W.
2 He arrives at school on time every day.	9 He speaks English well.	
3,- Our lesson ends at two o'clack.	10 He puts his books on this table.	
4.~ He lives in Miami.	11.— She comes to school by bus.	

5.- They study in our class. 6. - We tinish our lessons at three o'clock. 7,- 1 like to study English, 8. - Helen answers all of the 9.- We walk through the park 10.- The dag follows to 11. - I need a new total 13. - He wants to in. - We learn many men SMT OI GYSV (atomis)

UNIVERSIDADAUTÓN

A. John sits in this seat.

DIRECCION GENERA

I - He socialis English Wells

10, - He puts his books on this table.

II. - She comes to school by bus.

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

13 Our teacher F. Whos in troof of the class.	
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.	FERTING.
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	4
D Do you want the mid spell	
Change to past time. In the blanks at the right, tense form of the verb of each sentence.	fill in the past
tense form of the verb of each sentence.	
The state of the s	
tense form of the verb of each sentence.	
tense form of the verb of each sentence. 1 He goes to school by bus.	
tense form of the verb of each sentence. 1 He goes to school by bus. 2 I hear someone in the next room.	
tense form of the verb of each sentence. 1 He goes to school by bus. 2 I hear someone in the next room. 3 She feels very well after her operation.	
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tense form of the verb of each sentence. 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.	
tense form of the verb of each sentence. 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.	
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Change to question form. Write the necessary auxiliary verb follo-	11 She gives me many presents.
wed by the subject in the blanks at the right. Also include the main	12 They sell many different things in that store.
	13 Our teacher stands in front of the class.
1 He comes to school by bus,	14 I understand him when he speaks in English.
2. They speak Spanish we	15 We sometimes see him in the cafeteria.
ALERE FLAMMAMMAN PARTY OF THE GETS UP STORY	23 IDD, while you not to the bland on time this mirring ?
VERITATIS VERITATIS VERITATIS	24, - I remar case those very larg large wight.
Tar I like to study English	Choose the correct form and write it in the blank space.
6 He mants to learn the learn the later of the lat	1 (Did, does) John go with you to the movie last night ? (did)
7 1 prefer to study in this class.	2 Mary (get, gets) up every morning at seven o'clock.
8 He always talks to us in English:	3 (This, these) books are new.
9 They live near the turner.	4 Does a man (see, sees) with his eyes or with his ears ?
10 He takes his cay to work every day.	5 What time (do, did) you get up this morning ?
	6 Do you want (a, an) apple ?
Change to past time. My the disches at the right, 111 in the past	7 This is (a, an) hot day.
tense form of the verb of each sentender	8 She is (a, an) honest person.
	9 Where (you went, did you go) yesterday after the lesson ?
Iv- He gaes to school by bus. (went)	10 Mary likes (speak, to speak) English with the teacher.
2 I hear someone in the next room.	11 How many books (have, has) William ?
The search of th	12 There (is, are) two men in Mr. Smith's office.
We lide on the best adel.	13 Henry and John (was, were) not in class yesterday.
5 I often see him on the street.	
6 The teacher tells us many interesting stories.	14 I (eat, ate) lunch with Mary yesterday.
LINE Land to the to the Property Control of the Con	15 Yesterday I (get, got) up at six o'clock.
8 I know him very well.	16 How many days (is, are) there in a week?
9 The train leaves at ten o'clock.	17 They (go, goes) to the movies almost every night.
The Three deads at the base of the land of	18 I saw (she, her) in the cafeteria yesterday.

10.- This dress costs ten dollars.

11. She gives me many presents.

12. They sell many different thines in that store.

13. Our teacher stands in front of the class.

14. I understand him when he sheak hyperalish

15. We sometimes see him in the CHARLAT ARALAT ARALAT

UNRIA ITIDADI AUTONOMA DE MILEVO UNAVILLA ALFONSINA.
PAULA ALFONSINA.
PAULA ALFONSINA.
PAULA ALFONSINA.
PAULA ALFONSINA.

19.- She can not (speak, to speak) English well.

22. - Mr. and Mrs. Smith (wasn't, weren't) at the meeting

23.- (Do, did) you get to the class on time this morning ?

20. - I often meet (they, them) on the street.

21.- They (do, does) not study in our class.

24.- I (come, came) home very late last night.

last night.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

13. - Henry and John (was, were) not in class yesterday,

9, - Where (you went, did you go) yesterday after the lesson ?

DIRECTO (Est. ate) lunch with Mary yesterday.

16. - How many days (15, are) there in a week ?

8.- She us ta, an) honest person

17. They (go, goes) to the movies almost every night.

18. - I sew (she, her) in the cafeteria vesterday.

22



CCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOT