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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	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	Did
Do	You	
	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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verb "to be"

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"To Be" Present Past

He	is
She	is
It	is
I	am
You	are
We	are
They	are

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Feb. 7-05
EHEXERCISES
8.- He _____ a Hamburger. (Buy)

9.- The Birds _____ south for the winter. (Fly)

10.- We _____ Biology. (Study) (Teach)

3.- He _____ (Wash)

Simple Present: (Do)

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. (Blow)

Example: Subject + Verb(s)

He	works.	Does he work?
We	work.	Do we work?

Simple Past

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) (Have)

8.- Our class _____ at 8:00. (Begin) (Eat)

9.- The dog _____ after the cat. (Run) (Go)

10.- I _____ him very well. (Know) (Study)

7.- She _____ (Go)

Past Progressive: (Write)

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



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: 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)

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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	CHOSE	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	FREZE	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

COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS OF ENGLISH

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

NOUNS

PRESENT PAST PRESENT PAST

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
SWEET	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 an S.
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
leaf	leaves	foot	feet

Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable when as 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.