Grammar Overview
General Rules & Theory

http://facultad.bayamon.inter.edu/eotero/classmat/grammar.pdf

NAME ___________________
PARTS OF SPEECH

Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech: the noun, the pronoun, the verb, the adjective, the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection.

1. Nouns--name people, places, things, ideas, and animals.

2. Pronouns--take the place of nouns
   subject pronouns (used as subjects)--
   I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they
   Example: They will complete their assignment on time.
   object pronouns (used as objects--direct objects, indirect objects, or objects of the preposition)--
   me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them
   Example: Would you please hand me the salt?
   possessive pronouns (act like adjectives and show possession)--
   my, your, his, her, its, our, yours, their
   Example: The young tigers attacked their prey with a vengeance.
   mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
   Example: The gold earrings you found are mine

3. Verbs--express action or serve as a link between the subject and its modifier located in the predicate.
   Example of an action verb:
   John studies calculus from three to five a.m. each morning.

4. Adjectives--modify nouns and pronouns; appear before the noun or pronoun; and can be found wherever nouns and pronouns exist
   The antique bed frame was made of black metal.

5. Adverbs--modify verbs, adverbs, and adjectives. Usually end in ly.
   Example of an adverb modifying a verb:
   The Olympic swimmer slowly approached the edge of the pool.

6. Prepositions--words which introduce prepositional phrases. Followed by the object of the preposition.
   Example: Let's go to the park when class is over.

7. Conjunctions--connects words, phrases, or clauses
   Example: The kitten and the puppy ran through the house and up the stairs, but they managed not to break anything during their romp.

8. Interjections: exclamations that express surprise or strong emotion -- followed by an exclamation point.
   Example: Gosh! I hated that movie because it lasted four hours.
I. Sentences are composed of a subject and a predicate.

II. Analysis of Verb Structure

The verb is perhaps the most important part of the sentence. A verb or compound verb asserts something about the subject of the sentence and expresses actions, events, or states of being.

**Written Forms of Verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V(basic form)</th>
<th>V(-s form)</th>
<th>V(past)</th>
<th>V(past part.)</th>
<th>V(-ing form)</th>
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<td>controls</td>
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<td>controlling</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**REGULAR VERBS** (Verbs ending in the suffix ED in past & V(past part.)

**IRREGULAR VERBS** (Verbs that form the past **without** the ED)

| drink | } | drank | drunk | } |
| think | } V(s) | thought | thought | } V(ing) |
| cut | } | cut | cut | } |

Note: There are about one hundred irregular verbs in the English language. The only way to learn them is to simply memorize them. The list of irregular verbs follows.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB (Present)</th>
<th>Significado</th>
<th>SIMPLE PAST</th>
<th>PAST PARTICIPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. be (am, are, is)</td>
<td>ser/estar</td>
<td>was/were</td>
<td>been</td>
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<td>2. beat</td>
<td>golpear</td>
<td>beat</td>
<td>beaten</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. become</td>
<td>volverse/transformarse</td>
<td>became</td>
<td>become</td>
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<td>4. begin</td>
<td>empezar</td>
<td>began</td>
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<td>5. bend</td>
<td>doblar/forzar</td>
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<td>6. bite</td>
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<td>7. bleed</td>
<td>sangrar</td>
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<td>8. blow</td>
<td>soplar</td>
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<td>9. break</td>
<td>romper</td>
<td>broke</td>
<td>broken</td>
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<td>10. bring</td>
<td>traer</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>brought</td>
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<td>11. build</td>
<td>construir</td>
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<td>built</td>
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<td>12. buy</td>
<td>comprar</td>
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<td>bought</td>
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<td>13. catch</td>
<td>coger</td>
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<td>14. choose</td>
<td>escoger/elegir</td>
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<td>15. cling</td>
<td>adherirse</td>
<td>clung</td>
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<td>16. come</td>
<td>venir</td>
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<td>17. cost</td>
<td>costar/valer</td>
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<td>18. creep</td>
<td>arrastrarse/deslizarse</td>
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<td>20. dig</td>
<td>cavar/excavar</td>
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<td>tejer/treñar</td>
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What is a verb?

The verb is a part of speech which expresses action, state of being, or expresses a relationship between two things. In its normal position, it follows a noun.

Kinds of Verbs

1. **Transitive**: action verb; passes action on to a direct object
   - They tell us what the subject (agent) does to something else (object).
   - Example: We bought a car.
   - (The subject did something) (object - answers the question "what?")

2. **Intransitive**: Intransitive verbs do not indicate a transfer of action; they do not have an object; they express actions that do not require doing something to something else.
   - Example: The child ate. Mary danced. (there is no object in the complement)

3. **Linking**: These are the state of being verbs; they join the subject with a word that renames or describes it
   - Example: Mr. Colon is a doctor. The sky is blue.
     - The most common linking verb is the "to be" verb as a main verb (am, are, is, was, were).
     - Some other linking verbs are:
       - appear       feel      remain      sound
       - become       grow      seem        stay
       - continue     look      smell       taste
   - Examples: Opera *seems* overly dramatic to the music novice.
     - "overly dramatic" describes the agent or subject "opera" but it does not express an action that "opera" performs.
     - He *appeared* jubilant at the news of the inheritance.
     - I *am* pathetically inept in such situations.
     - He *is* a doctor of bioethics.

4. **Main**: indicates the primary activity or action in the sentence

5. **Auxiliary**: "helps" the main verb, used mainly for conjugation purposes.

6. **Modal**: are helping verbs that show meaning, they can indicate ability, obligation, permission, possibility
   - Examples: can, may, must, should, could, might, ought, would
III. Verb Conjugation

**Present Simple = V(bf) or V(s,es,ies)**

Use the present simple to express regular routines and habits. The present simple is often used with adverbs of frequency such as always, often, frequently, sometimes, rarely, hardly ever, never.

Examples:

He often arrives late for work.
They always do their homework.
I brush my teeth.

**Present Continuous = am, are, is + V(ing)**

Use the present continuous when something is happening at or around the present moment in time. The present continuous is often used with 'now, at the moment, currently, today'.

Examples:

Jack is working on the report right now.
They are playing baseball today.
I am reading now.

**Present Perfect = have, has + V(past participle)**

Use the present perfect for:

- Something which has happened up to the present moment
- Something which has happened at an unspecified point of time in the past
- Something which has recently happened

Examples:

They haven't done their work yet.
He has worked at this company since 1978.
I have talked to the secretary.

**Present Perfect Continuous = have, has + been + V(ing)**

Use the present perfect continuous to express the duration of an activity that begins in the past and continues up to the present moment. In many cases BOTH the present perfect and present perfect continuous can be used.

Examples:

We have been driving for three hours.
It has been raining all week.
They have been working here long a long time.
**Past Simple** = \(V\text{(ed, d, ied)}\) or irregular form

Use the past simple when an action is done at a SPECIFIED point in time in the past.

Examples:
She moved to New York last month.
They studied at the library.
He went home early.

**Past Continuous** = was, were + \(V\text{(ing)}\)

Use the past continuous for something that is happening at a precise moment in the past. This form is often used to express an interrupted action in progress.

Examples:
I was working on the project when you telephoned.
You were speaking to loud.
They were watching the movie when you arrived.

**Past Perfect** = had + \(V\text{(past participle)}\)

Use the past perfect for an action that finishes before another action in the past. We often use the past perfect when is giving reasons for a decision made in the past.

Examples:
They had invested their money wisely before they bought the new house.
She had finished speaking when he rudely interrupted her.
He had checked all your accounts before you made the withdrawal?

**Past Perfect Continuous** = had + been + \(V\text{(ing)}\)

Use the past perfect continuous to express the duration of another activity up to another point in time in the past. This form is often used to stress impatience or importance of the length of time of the previous activity.

Examples:
We had been waiting for two hours when Jack finally arrived.
They had been talking long when he telephoned.
She been watching tv a long time before you arrived?
**Future with will + V(bf)**

Use the future with **will + V(bf)** to:

- Make a future prediction
- Express a decision made about the future at the moment (spontaneous reactions to events)
- Make a promise
- Think about future possibilities

Examples:

- It will rain tomorrow.
- I think he will attend the meeting.
- Oh! You're all wet. I will get you a blanket.

**Future with am, are, is + going to + V(bf)**

Use the future with 'going to' to speak about future intentions or plans made before the present moment.

Examples:

- We are going to study abroad next semester.
- You are going to look silly.
- Peter is going to attend the meeting.

**Future Continuous = will be + V(ing)**

Use the future continuous to speak about an activity that will be happening at a precise point in time in the future.

Examples:

- I will be playing tennis at four this afternoon.
- I will be sleeping soundly by midnight.
- She will be doing her assignment by then.

**Future Perfect = will have + V(past participle)**

Use the future perfect to express something that will have been done up to a precise point in time in the future.

Examples:

- She'll have read the book by the time you arrive.
- I'm afraid we won't have finished by the end of tomorrow afternoon.
- What will you have studied by the time you finish college?
A. Written Forms:

1. Simple Present Tense Forms

   V(bf) with subjects I, you, we, you, they, or pl. nouns

   V(s) with the subjects he, she, it or a singular noun

   Note: Only third person singular changes with an "s" suffix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>talk</td>
<td>We</td>
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<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>talk</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, She, It, or Singular Noun</td>
<td>talks</td>
<td>They or Plural Noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Simple Past Tense Forms

   Regular verbs = V(ed,d,ied)

   Irregular verbs = memorize irregular forms

   Note: There is an "ed" suffix for all regular verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>talked</td>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>talked</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, She, It, or Singular Noun</td>
<td>talked</td>
<td>They or Plural Noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Simple Future Tense Forms

   will + V(bf)

   OR

   am

   are } + going to + V(bf)

   is
4. The most used verb in the English language is:

TO BE:  am, are, is, (Present) was, were (Past)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Present / Past</th>
<th>Present / Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>am / was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>are / were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person</td>
<td>He, She, It, or Singular Noun</td>
<td>is / was</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROGRESSIVE TENSES:** BE + V(ING)

5. Present Progressive am, are, or is + V(ing)
6. Past Progressive was or were + V(ing)
7. Future Progressive will be + V(ing)

**PERFECT TENSES:** HAVE + V(PP)

8. Present Perfect have or has + V(PP)
9. Past Perfect had + V(PP)
10. Future Perfect will have + V(PP)

F. Tense Markers:

At times sentences have words that require a determined tense, such as:

1. Present - every, always, usually, seldom, never
2. Past - last night, yesterday, two days ago
3. Future - tomorrow, next week, two days from now
4. Present Continuous - right now, now
5. Past Continuous - while

**III. ANALYSIS OF THE SUBJECT POSITION**

A. The **subject** usually contains a **noun** or its substitute a **pronoun**.

B. A **noun** is word that identifies a person, place or thing.

C. You can easily identify a noun because it is the only word in English that has a plural form. To check to see if a word is a noun see if it has a plural form.
What is a noun?

A noun is any word which identifies a person, place, thing, idea, animal, quality, or activity.

Examples:  
person - Jennifer  
place - downtown  
thing - table  
idea - equality  
animal - gopher  
quality - height  
activity – navigation

Types of Nouns:

1. **Proper nouns** are the names of specific things, people, or places, such as *Carlos* and *María*. They usually begin with a capital letter.

2. **Common nouns** are general names such as *person, city,* and *book*.

3. **Concrete nouns** refer to things which you can sense such as *clock* and *telephone*.

4. **Abstract nouns** refer to ideas or qualities such as *liberty* and *truth*.

5. **Count Nouns**: anything which can be counted; singular & plural  
   Example: car – cars, room – rooms, pencil - pencils

6. **Noncount (Mass) Nouns**: entities which cannot be counted and have no plural form  
   Examples: water, sugar, gas, sand, etc.

7. **Collective Nouns**: groups of people or things  
   Example: class, faculty, audience, family, etc.

8. **Possessive Nouns**: express ownership by adding an apostrophe  
   Examples: (sing.) Kelly's anger (pl.) birds' feathers
RULES FOR THE PLURAL FORM

#1 Most nouns simply end in the letter s

Examples: car - cars, room - rooms

#2 If the noun ends in the letters s, x, z, sh, or ch add the suffix es

Examples: bus - buses, box - boxes, buzz - buzzes, bush - bushes, bunch - bunches

#3 Nouns ending in Y

- If it ends in the letter Y and is preceded by a consonant drop the y and add ies.

Examples: city - cities, baby – babies

- If the y is preceded by a vowel just add s.

Examples: key - keys, tray - trays

#4 Nouns ending in F or FE

When the noun ends in f or fe change to ves

Examples: half - halves, wife - wives

Exceptions to Rule: roofs, chiefs, chefs, safes

#5 Nouns ending in the letter O

- If it ends in o and preceded by a consonant add es

Examples: tomato - tomatoes, hero - heroes

- If its preceded by a vowel just add s.

Examples: radio - radios, shampoo - shampoos

 Exceptions to the O Rule:

- If the noun has anything to do with music just add the letter s.

Examples: piano - pianos, soprano - sopranos

- If the noun is an abbreviated (short) form of a longer word also add just the s suffix.

Examples: photo - photos, auto - autos

#6 Irregular Cases: There are some nouns that form the plural without the s suffix ending.

Examples: man-men, woman-women, child-children
mouse-mice, foot-feet, tooth-teeth, ox-oxen,
goose-geese, fish-fish, sheep-sheep, deer-deer

#7 Make Compound Nouns plural in the most important (or key) word.

Examples: credit card - credit cards,
mother in law - mothers in law
ARTICLES:  A, AN, THE

•  a, an vs. the
  o  A/an are indefinite articles.
  o  The is a definite article.
    Think of the as a replacement for a/an when the object is known.

  Example:  Albert sat down in a chair. He didn't realize that the chair was broken.

  When I say a, I expect that you don't know what I'm talking about.
  When I say the, I know that you know what I am talking about.

  Example:  The sun rises at 5:24 a.m. and sets at 8:29 p.m.

•  a vs. an
  o  Use a before a singular noun beginning with a consonant sound.
  o  Use an before a singular noun beginning with a vowel sound.
    Example:  I eat an apple a day.

•  a, an, vs. no article
  Use a only with singular countable nouns.
  Use no article with uncountable nouns

  Example:  I like coffee better than tea.  Frank has an umbrella.

•  Use a with a singular countable noun, but no article with plural nouns.
  Example:  Pura is a student.  Pura and Maria are students.

•  Use the before superlative expressions.
  Example:  Mario thinks Santurce has the best basketball team.

•  Don't use the with place names such as countries, states cities, towns, etc.
•  Use the with names which contain the category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hong Kong</th>
<th>the Hudson River</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>the Balkan peninsula*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>the Panama Canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>the Indian Ocean</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

•  Don't use the with street names:
  Example:  Macy's Department store is on 34th Street and Seventh Avenue in New York City.

•  Don’t use article when speaking about things in general.
  Example:  I like to eat Italian food.

•  The first time you speak of something use a or an, the next time you repeat the object use the.
  Example:  I live in a house.  The house house has two bedrooms.
E. Possessive Nouns
In English the apostrophe is the most popular form of indicating the possessive form of a noun.

Rules for the Possessive:

1. Possessive nouns NOT ENDING in the letter S add an apostrophe plus the letter s.

   Examples: the car of the lady = the lady's car
               the cars of the men = the men's cars

2. Possessive nouns ENDING in the letter S add only the apostrophe.

   Examples: the cars of the ladies = the ladies' cars

Exception: When you have a singular noun ending in the letter “S” add the apostrophe plus “S”.
Example: the dog of Mr. Jones = Mr. Jones's dog

F. Pronouns are words that substitute for the noun.

A pronoun is a word which takes the place of a noun or stands in for an unknown noun.

The noun which the pronoun replaces is called its antecedent.

Examples: Mary wondered whether she should go to the party.

"Mary" is the antecedent of the pronoun "she".

The test was difficult for Dave, who had not studied.

"Dave" is the antecedent of the pronoun "who".

Rule for Pronouns and Antecedents:

A pronoun must agree with its antecedent. Therefore, if the antecedent is plural, use a plural pronoun; if the antecedent is feminine, use a feminine pronoun, and so on.

Example:

Incorrect: When the officer stopped my car, they got out their gun.

Correct: When the officer stopped my car, she got out her gun.

When the officer stopped my car, he got out his gun.
TYPES OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Adjective Functioning</th>
<th>Noun Functioning</th>
<th>Reflexive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>my</td>
<td>mine</td>
<td>myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>yours</td>
<td>yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>himself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>hers</td>
<td>herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>its</td>
<td>its</td>
<td>itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>our</td>
<td>ours</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>yours</td>
<td>yourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>theirs</td>
<td>themselves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G. Subject and Object Pronouns

\[ S + V + C. \]
I, you, he, she, it, we, they
me, you, him, her, it, us, them

Example: She went with them to the party.

H. Possessive Case Pronouns

1. If a noun follows use adjective functioning pronoun.

2. In a noun does not follow use the noun functioning.
Example: Her car would not start, but mine did.

I. Reflexive Pronouns use the noun or pronoun nearest it to change to the appropriate person.
Example: He hurt himself with the knife.

CONTRACTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>he is - he's</th>
<th>I am - I'm</th>
<th>they will - they'll</th>
<th>could not - couldn't</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>she is - she's</td>
<td>is not - isn't</td>
<td>he will - he'll</td>
<td>should not - shouldn't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it is - it's</td>
<td>was not - wasn't</td>
<td>She will - she'll</td>
<td>would not - wouldn't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who is - who's</td>
<td>has not - hasn't</td>
<td>it will - it'll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they are - they're</td>
<td>had not - hadn't</td>
<td>I will - I'll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we are - we're</td>
<td>will not - won't</td>
<td>we will - we'll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you are - you're</td>
<td>cannot - can't</td>
<td>you will - you'll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Modals – these are auxiliary verbs that add extra meaning to the main verb

Can
1. ability
2. permission
3. theoretical possibililty - Anybody can make mistakes The road can be blocked (It is possible to block the road)

Could
1. past ability
2. present or future permission
3. present possibility (theoretical or factual) - We could go to the concert The road could be blocked
4. possibility or ability in UNREAL conditions - If we had more money, we could buy a car

May
1. permission
2. possibility (factual) - The road may be blocked (It is possible that the road is blocked)

Might
1. permission (rare)
2. possibility (theoretical or factual)

Shall
1. willingness (2nd or 3rd person) - He shall get his money
2. intention (1st person) - We shall overcome
3. insistence - You shall do as I say (I insist on it)

Should
1. obligation
2. logical necessity
3. after certain expressions - It's odd that you should say that I'm sorry that this should have happened
4. in normal real conditions - If you should change your mind, please let us know

Will
1. willingness (in polite requests)
2. intention (usually contracted) - I'll write as soon as I can
3. insistence (no contraction) - We will do it, whatever you say (He insists on it)
4. logical necessity - The game will be over by now.
5. habitual present - Oil will float on water.
6. future

**Would**

1. willingness
2. insistence - He would do that. (he insists on it)
3. characteristic activity in the past
4. unreal condition - He would smoke too much it I didn't stop him.
5. probability - This would be his mother.

**Must**

1. obligation
2. logical necessity

**SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT**

**J. THERE** in the Subject Position (the word “there” is an adverb of place)

1. When the word there is in the subject position make the verb agree with the noun or pronoun that follows the verb.

Examples: There is a test today. There are girls in our club.

**K. Subject-Verb Agreement with Indefinite Pronouns**

1. The following pronouns are always SINGULAR:
   another, anybody, anyone, each, either, everybody,
   everyone, neither, nobody, one, somebody, someone

   Example: Everybody is happy today.

2. The following are always PLURAL:
   both, few, many, others, several

   Example: Few of us were happy today.

3. Be careful with the following pronouns because they can be SINGULAR or PLURAL: all, any, most, some, none

Examples: **All** of the book is wet. **All** of the girls are here.
1. When the subject of a sentence is composed of two or more nouns or pronouns connected by and, use a plural verb.

2. When a compound subject contains both a singular and a plural noun or pronoun joined by OR (and NOR = AND NOT), the verb should agree with the part of the subject that is nearer the verb.

3. Nouns such as civics, mathematics, measles, and news require singular verbs.

4. Nouns such as scissors, tweezers, trousers, and shears require plural verbs.

5. A collective noun requires a singular verb if the group is thought of as a unit (The family holds an annual reunion). In a very few cases, the plural is used if the individuals in the group are thought of and specifically referred to (My family have never been able to agree).

IV. Negative Verb Forms:

Verbs are changed from the affirmative to the negative with the word not.

RULES FOR THE NEGATIVE:

#1 Sentences with TO BE verb (am, are, is, was, were)

Add not after word. S + V + NOT + C.
Example: Jorge is (is not) a mechanic.

#2 Sentences with verb phrases
(two or more verbs written one next to the other)

S + AUX + NOT + V + C.
Add not to first auxiliary.
Example: They should (should not) go.

#3 Sentences with one-word verb (except the To Be verb)

S + V + C  
V(bf)  
Examples:
They live nearby.

V(s)  
He lives nearby.

doesn't + V(bf)  
He doesn't live nearby.

V(past)  
He lived nearby.

didn't + V(bf)  
He didn't live nearby.
V. Changing Sentences to Questions

A. Yes/No Questions:
These questions are interrogative statements that are answered affirmatively or negatively.

WORD ORDER FOR YES/NO QUESTIONS:

#1 Sentences with TO BE verb (am, are, is, was, were):
Change the verb to the first position of the sentence.

S + V + C. WORD ORDER CHANGED TO: V + S + C ?

Example: Mary was in class. Was Mary in class?

#2 Sentences with verb phrases:
Change the first auxiliary to the first position.

S + AUX + V + C. WORD ORDER CHANGED TO: AUX + S + V + C ?

Examples: They have talked to him. Have they talked to him?

#3 Sentences with one-word verb:
Use the auxiliary verb DO taking into account the form of the verb.

S + V + C

Examples:

V(bf) The girls talk a lot.
Do + S + V(bf) + C ? Do the girls talk a lot?

V(s) She talks a lot.
Does + S + V(bf) + C ? Does she talk a lot?

V(past) He talked a lot.
Did + S + V(bf) + C ? Did he talk a lot?
B. **Information Questions:**

Information questions are interrogative statements that are answered with the specific information asked for.

1. **WH-WORDS:**

   where? = place  
   when? = general time,  
   what time? = specific time  
   who? = person,  
   what? = noun not a person  
   why? = reason because  
   which? = alternative  
   how? = manner

2. **WORD ORDER FOR INFORMATION QUESTIONS:**

   a. If the information comes from the complement position use the following word order:

   Subject + Verb + Complement.  
   **Wh-word + Aux + S + V + C ?**

   Example: Helen works at K-Mart.  
   Where does Helen work?

   b. If the information comes from the subject position use the following word order:

   Subject + Verb + Complement.  
   **Wh-word + V + C ?**

   Example: Helen works at K-Mart.  
   Who works at K-Mart?

**First and Second Person Transformations in Sentences to Questions:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>I am</th>
<th>You are</th>
<th>I was</th>
<th>You were</th>
<th>My</th>
<th>your</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>us</th>
<th>Me</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Questions</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Are you</td>
<td>Am I</td>
<td>Were You</td>
<td>Was I</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>my</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VI. Modifiers (Adjectives and Adverbs) - Modifiers are words that describe.

A. Adjectives - Words that describe nouns
   Examples: a large room, an easy job.

B. Adverbs - Words that describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.
   Examples: Walking slowly, speaking fast.

C. Adjectives and adverbs tell something about the words they modify.

D. They add color and life to your writing and speaking.

We can change many adjectives to an adverbs by simply adding “ly”.

Examples: soft softly, careful carefully, easy easily

F. Modifiers can be used in degrees of comparison.
   1. Comparative degree - When comparing two nouns.
   2. Superlative degree - When comparing three or more.
   3. Here are some basic rules for spelling comparatives and superlatives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEGREES OF COMPARISON FOR ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>Regular Form</th>
<th>Comparative Degree</th>
<th>Superlative Degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One syllable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. small</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add ER suffix</td>
<td>Add EST suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ex. smaller</td>
<td>Ex. smallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three or more syllables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. important</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add the word more</td>
<td>Add the word most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ex. more important</td>
<td>Ex. most important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One or two syllables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Ending in “Y”</td>
<td></td>
<td>Change “y” to “ier”</td>
<td>Change “y” to “iest”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. dry</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ex. drier</td>
<td>Ex. driest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. heavy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ex. heavier</td>
<td>Ex. heaviest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Not ending in “Y”</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add the word more</td>
<td>Add the word most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. common</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ex. more common</td>
<td>Ex. most common</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEGREES OF COMPARISON FOR ADVERBS</th>
<th>Regular Form</th>
<th>Comparative Degree</th>
<th>Superlative Degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One syllable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. fast</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add ER suffix</td>
<td>Add EST suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ex. faster</td>
<td>Ex. fastest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more syllables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. slowly</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add the word more</td>
<td>Add the word most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ex. more slowly</td>
<td>Ex. most slowly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. Irregular Comparative Degrees

The following adjectives/adverbs have their own particular forms of the comparative and superlative degrees and thus do not follow the rules above.

- good/well - better - best
- bad/badly - worse - worst
- little - less - least
- many/much - more - most

E. Markers for Degrees of Comparison for both adjectives & adverbs.

1. Use comparative degree with: **ADJECTIVE + THAN**
   Examples: David is *taller than* Alice.

2. Use superlative degree with: **THE + ADJECTIVE**
   Example: George is *the tallest* of the three.
Grammar Overview
General Practice Exercises

NAME ___________________
PARTS OF SPEECH
Directions: Identify the parts of speech of each underlined word.

________ 1. You must stay inside the **house**.
________ 2. The trapped animal freed **itself**.
________ 3. I enjoyed reading the book, **and** I also saw the movie.
________ 4. I have several **pieces** of Steve's car.
________ 5. Wayne **apologized** for his remark.
________ 6. Did you **see** the game **between** New York and Dallas?
________ 7. **Wow!** That was a scary movie.
________ 8. I think I bought the **wrong** key.
________ 9. He **scarcely** noticed me.
________ 10. They stared at each other for **several** minutes.

REGULAR VERB FORMS
Directions: Write the different forms of the following verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V(basic form)</th>
<th>V(-s form)</th>
<th>V(past)</th>
<th>V(past part.)</th>
<th>V(-ing form)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>visit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>match</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>try</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>stir</td>
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<tr>
<td>rush</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cough</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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IRREGULAR VERBS II

Directions: Write the two verb forms not given.

1. begin ___________________ ____________________

2. ___________________ ___________________ understood

3. ___________________ wrote ___________________

4. teach ___________________ ___________________

5. ___________________ ___________________ known

6. see ___________________ ___________________

7. ___________________ spoke ___________________

8. ___________________ ___________________ sung

9. ___________________ ___________________ heard

10. ___________________ grew ___________________

11. ___________________ ___________________ found

12. ___________________ sat ___________________

13. hurt ___________________ ___________________

14. ___________________ chose ___________________

15. build ___________________ ___________________

16. ___________________ was, were ___________________

17. ___________________ ___________________ had

18. do ___________________ ___________________

19. ___________________ sold ___________________

20. win ___________________ ___________________

21. ___________________ stole ___________________

22. fly ___________________ ___________________

23. think ___________________ ___________________
24. _______________ _______________ told
25. _______________ _______________ cut
26. _______________ froze _______________
27. shoot _______________ _______________
28. give _______________ _______________
29. _______________ _______________ swum
30. bring _______________ _______________
31. sleep _______________ _______________
32. _______________ met _______________
33. catch _______________ _______________
34. draw _______________ _______________
35. _______________ brought _______________
36. _______________ _______________ said
37. _______________ paid _______________
38. fight _______________ _______________
39. _______________ cost _______________
40. eat _______________ _______________
41. read _______________ _______________
42. _______________ lost _______________
43. _______________ broke _______________
44. take _______________ _______________
45. _______________ _______________ come
Directions: In the left-hand column below are sentences in the present tense. On the right, fill in the past tense form of each verb.

1. He decides. 1. He ___________.
3. They succeed. 3. They ___________.
4. He tries his best. 4. He ___________ his best.
5. Maria answers the question. 5. Maria ___________ the question.
6. I cry. 6. I ___________.
7. We relax at home. 7. We ___________ at home.
8. It seems fine. 8. It ___________ fine.
10. I hope for the best. 10. I ___________ for the best.
11. She never laughs. 11. She never ___________.
12. He always fakes it. 12. He always ___________ it.
13. We play baseball. 13. We ___________ baseball.

Directions: Fill in the correct form of the irregular verb in the simple past tense.

1. Yolanda ___________ home early. (go)
2. We ___________ in after you did. (come)
3. She ___________ us a map of the shortest route. (draw)
4. She ___________ two inches last year. (grow)
5. I ___________ a letter to Joe yesterday. (send)
6. Who ___________ the paper on the floor? (throw)
7. Who ___________ the milk? (drink)
8. He ___________ as fast as he could. (run)
9. Radishes ___________ up where we thought we had planted carrots. (spring)
10. I _________ him just ten minutes ago. (see)

11. Everyone _________ across the lake. (swim)

12. The accident happened just as we _________ along. (come)

13. You _________ a lie. (tell)

14. She _________ about it for a long time. (think)

15. It was so cold; I nearly _________ my toes. (freeze)

16. They always _________ the correct answers. (know)

17. She _________ the bat tightly. (hold)

18. The students _________ themselves out studying. (wear)

19. That gang _________ a lamppost. (steal)

20. When he saw the test, he _________ all the answers. (forget)

21. A student _________ to me yesterday. (speak)

22. At the party, the band _________ playing all night. (keep)

23. The doctor _________ sick all day. (feel)

24. My friend _________ a new coat last week. (buy)

25. At the dude ranch, we _________ for hours. (ride)

26. She _________ a short rest. (take)

27. You _________ your new coat. (tear)

28. Last summer, he _________ every day. (swim)

29. The dog walked in and _________ near the table. (sit)

30. These exercises really _________ me crazy. (drive)
VERB CONJUGATION

Directions: Conjugate the following sentences in the tense asked for in parentheses.

1. Nancy (present of work) for the post office.
2. The books (present of look) interesting.
3. They (present of dress) very informally.
4. It (present of stay) open all night.
5. The ladies (present of murmur) a lot.
6. She (present of be) a nurse.
7. The cars (present of be) dirty.
8. I (present of be) hungry.
9. We (present of be) in school tomorrow.
10. He (past of cause) all the trouble.
11. Yolanda (past of marry) too young.
12. Ivan (past of judge) us wrong.
13. I (past of go) to the library.
14. You (past of be) funny.
15. The papers (past of be) on the floor.
16. The cake (past of be) good.
17. I (future of finish) this tonight.
18. He (future of study) accounting.
19. She (future of be) there soon.
20. Henry (present progressive of hope) for a miracle.
21. I (present progressive of build) a home now.
22. We (present progressive of apply) for a job.
23. The boys (present progressive of play) basketball.
24. It (present progressive of receive) the attention.
25. You (past progressive of propose) it to them.
26. Ruth (past progressive of sell) insurance.
27. The teachers (past progressive of enjoy) it.
28. They (future progressive of worry) about her.
29. He (future progressive of feel) sick now.
30. I (present perfect of lock) the door.
31. You (present perfect of copy) too much.
32. It (present perfect of glow) in the dark.
33. Martha (present perfect of study) French.
34. She (past perfect of delay) us an hour.
35. Willy (past perfect of prepare) dinner for us.
36. She (future perfect of fry) the chicken by then.

**VERB TENSES**
**Directions: Pair the tense to the correct verb form.**

A. Present Tense Forms
   1. was/were + V(ing)
B. Past Tense Forms
   2. will have + V(pp)
C. Present Progressive Forms
   3. is thinking
D. Past Progressive Forms
   4. had + V(pp)
E. To Be Present Forms
   5. am, are, is + V(ing)
F. To Be Past Forms
   6. was, were
G. Present Perfect
   7. V(ed,d,ied) -
      or irregular form
H. Past Perfect
   8. have, has + V(pp)
I. Future Perfect
   9. V(bf), V(s)
J. Example of Present Progressive
   10. am, are, is
NOUNS I
Directions: Give the plural form of the following nouns.

1. ax _____________________ 21. sheep _____________________
2. birch ___________________ 22. child ______________________
3. box _____________________ 23. woman _____________________
4. cherry _________________ 24. fox ______________________
5. cow ____________________ 25. knife ______________________
6. donkey _________________ 26. key ______________________
7. life _____________________ 27. class _____________________
8. summary _________________ 28. baby _____________________
9. turkey __________________ 29. foot _____________________
10. wife ____________________ 30. tomato ____________________
11. ox _____________________ 31. tax ______________________
12. tooth _________________ 32. goose _____________________
13. deer ___________________ 33. roof _____________________
14. fish ____________________ 34. dentist ____________________
15. fly _____________________ 35. sister-in-law _____________
16. ghost _________________ 36. radio ____________________
17. monkey _________________ 37. horse _____________________
18. passer-by _______________ 38. bear _____________________
19. policeman ______________ 39. lady _____________________
20. potato ___________________ 40. country ____________________
Article Exercise

Insert a, an, the, or 0 for no article in each of the blank spaces.

AROUND NEW YORK

Living in ______ New York is ______ treat. There is always something happening. There are ______ people on ______ streets day and night. ______ yellow cabs are always moving around ______ city, looking for ______ passengers. ______ restaurants are always filled, ______ morning, noon, and night. Some New Yorkers eat all their meals in ______ restaurants.

______ Manhattan is _____ center of ______ New York. It is ______ island with two million people living on it. ______ Hudson River is on ______ one side of ______ Manhattan, and ______ East River is on ______ other side. Right down ______ middle is ______ Fifth Avenue. ______ Central Park is between ______ Fifth Avenue and ______ Central Park West (Avenue). There are ______ lots of trees in ______ park. It's ______ lovely place to spend _____ afternoon.

______ Columbia University is on _____ upper West Side of _____ city, that is ______ northern part. There are ______ lot of very nice stores to look at near ______ university campus. ______ New York University is in ______ Greenwich Village, ______ fabulous shopping area between ______ mid-town business district and ______ Wall Street area. ______ Wall Street is where all ______ stockbrokers work.

______ New York can be pricey. ______ best restaurants are ______ very expensive. However, ______ most expensive part of ______ trip will be ______ hotel. If you have ______ friend in _____ New York, you might want to be extra nice to him or her and maybe you'll get ______ inexpensive room AND _______ guide! Come to ______ New York. You'll have _______ good time!
POSSESSIVE NOUN FORMS
Directions: Use the correct possessive noun form of the nouns in parentheses.

1. _________ The (boys) pants are blue.

2. _________ (James) books are on the floor.

3. _________ Their (wives) names all start with an “S”.

4. _________ Do you know my (sister) name?

5. _________ Did you read (yesterday) newspaper?

6. _________ That store sells (men) clothes.

7. _________ Those are our (bosses) offices.

8. _________ There are many problems in (today) world.

9. _________ That is (Ross) food.

10. _________ We get (students) discounts on all our purchases.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS
Directions: Underline the correct alternative.

1. (Him, He) and (I, me) go to the movies once a week.

2. By 4:00, Sheila and (he, him) had already decided to get married.

3. Although John and (her, she) went to the same school, they never met.

4. Sam and (me, I) practice trumpet on Sunday.

5. (Them, They) received gifts for their birthday.

6. Joseph and (he, him) repaired the stereo in two hours.

7. Juan and (her, she) were born in Havana.

8. Deborah and (me, I) met at the dance concert.

9. (We, Us) students want to thank you for a good course.

10. Your class was a treat for (we, us) students.

11. Carlos and (me, I) plan to take Spanish this semester.

12. Professor Simmons gave Lucy and (I, me) the highest grades in the class.

13. Why don't you give (us, we) short people a chance to play basketball?
14. For (we, us) there is nothing like a cold beer on a hot day.
15. The school awarded the coach and (me, I) a medal.
16. We ran after David and (she, her) to give them the money they had left behind.
17. After all, (we, us) people have rights too.
18. The tutor helped my brother and (me, I) with our math homework.
19. Sally and (him, he) played tennis against Tom and (me, I).
20. Jose and (her, she) missed the train.
21. Between you and (me, I), I don't like spinach.
22. Those green apples made Ellen and (him, he) sick.
23. (He, Him) and his wife live alone now that the children are grown.

**POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**

*Directions: Underline the correct alternative.*

1. (Mine, My) books are in (your, yours) desk.
2. (Hers, Her) are on the table.
3. (Our, Ours) professors live nearby.
4. Excuse me. Is this (my, mine) book or (yours, your)?
5. Hector broke (his, he's) arm in the accident.
6. (Their, There, They're) having lunch with (their, there, they're) family.
7. Men should control (his, their) emotions.
8. (Hers, Her) car is in the parking lot.
9. (Mines, Mine) is at home.
10. (It's, Its) jumping the fence.
REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
Directions: Complete the passage with suitable reflexive pronouns.

Last birthday I enjoyed _____________(1) very much. We had a fancy costume dress party. My brother disguised _____________(2) as a clown while my two sisters dressed _____________(3) as doctors. My naughty nephew covered _____________(4) with a tablecloth and pretended to be a ghost. Two of my classmates painted _____________(5) to look like Africans. We enjoyed _____________(6) so much that father warned us, "Please, behave, (7). _____________ think of the neighbors."

PRONOUNS AND THEIR ANTECEDENTS
Write the pronoun and its antecedent in the columns at the right.

I need the book but can't find it. ___it____ ___book___

1. Sam and I travel together because we are good friends. ___________ __________
2. Maria is looking for her coat. ___________ __________
3. The students came for their grades. ___________ __________
4. The children waited for me to pick them up. ___________ __________
5. William and Loretta, you have to start arriving on time. ___________ __________
6. My tennis teacher felt that she had to raise her fee. ___________ __________
7. Robert brought those books home because they looked interesting. ___________ __________
8. I saw Tito and gave him the money I owed him. ___________ __________
9. Tito took his money and thanked me. ___________ __________
10. Roberto always gets A's because he studies so much. ___________ __________
11. Where is Dorothy? I can't find her. ___________ __________
12. She and I have been dating for years; it's time we settle down. ___________ __________
13. Harvey, have you done your homework? ___________ __________
14. We drove our car all the way to Miami Beach. ___________ __________
CONTRACTIONS
Directions: Combine each pair of italicized words into a single contraction. Remember that the apostrophe is located where letters have been removed. The first one has been done for you.

1. Trudy does not understand her new assignment. doesn’t
2. Sam rarely laughs while he is sleeping.
3. Bill likes chocolate but he has stopped eating it.
4. We have tried to be fair to everyone.
5. Karen and Ivan think they are brighter than you.
6. Maria refused to admit that she had put the butter in her pocket.
7. Ashley promised that she would send us an e-mail.

SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT
Directions: Underline the correct verb; make sure that you have subject-verb agreement.

____ is___ 1. One of the boys (is, are) not coming.
______ 2. The boy with the fishing pole on his shoulder and the dog trotting at his heels (make, makes) a charming picture.
______ 3. Either Mr. Smith or one of the other librarians (are, is) getting the book for me.
______ 4. Neither Anne nor her friends (were, was) at the party.
______ 5. The attitude of the boys (is, are) belligerent.
______ 6. Mr. Jones is one of those people who (become, becomes) easily annoyed.
______ 7. The woman in the sofari and the gentleman in the turban (are, is) an exotic pair.
______ 8. Mrs. Rafferty, as well as other members of her bridge club, (is, are) planning to sponsor a tortoise in the race.
______ 9. The schedule announcing the week’s events (contain, contains) an error.
______ 10. The situation in the Middle Eastern countries--Iran, Turkey, and Jordan-- (is, are) rapidly becoming serious.
______ 11. Neither the men nor the one woman in the class (understand, understands) the professor's lectures.
______ 12. A million dollars (is, are) a lot of money.
______ 13. Any one of the men who (get, gets) the job will do his best.
14. The team (is, are) in training.
15. The scissors (is, are) on the table.
16. (Is, Are) my trousers being washed?
17. Either Sue or her brothers (is, are) feeding the cat while we are away.
18. He is one of those people who (dislike, dislikes) all classical music.
19. One of the boys (is, are) taking a camera on the picnic.
20. Where (are, is) the man and woman who want to see me?

NEGATIVE VERB CONSTRUCTIONS
Directions: Write the negative form of the verb in the space provided.

1. Mr. Thomas is a doctor.
2. You were wise to speak out.
3. Ruth has graduated from high school.
4. The women speak loud enough.
5. He rented the car.
6. I'm at home this evening.
7. I work with her.
8. Roy was in the cafeteria.
9. It can take a lot of time.
10. She studies in the library.
YES/NO QUESTION CONSTRUCTIONS
Directions: Change the sentences to Yes/No questions.

1. Mr. Thomas smokes cigars. ________________________________

2. They were wise to speak out. ________________________________

3. Ruth has graduated from high school. _______________________

4. The women speak loud enough. ______________________________

5. He rented the car. ________________________________

6. Nancy was at home today. ________________________________

7. Rey worked with her yesterday. ______________________________

8. The girls eat in the cafeteria. ________________________________

9. They could have been saying that. __________________________

10. He spies on them. ________________________________
CONSTRUCTING INFORMATION QUESTIONS
Directions: Write a question for the following short answers.

1. ______________________________________________________________
   Victor.  (Victor lives in Ponce.)

2. ______________________________________________________________
   In Ponce.  (Victor lives in Ponce.)

3. ______________________________________________________________
   Because of the weather.  (She went home because of the weather.)

4. ______________________________________________________________
   The car.  (The car wrecked the door.)

5. ______________________________________________________________
   At 9 a.m.  (Betty could call him at 9 a.m.)

6. ______________________________________________________________
   Next week.  (They will arrive next week.)

7. ______________________________________________________________
   Raymond.  (They have talked to Raymond.)

8. ______________________________________________________________
   In the library  (I was in the library yesterday.)
In the library  (I was in the library yesterday.)

A pencil.  (Nancy should write with a pencil.)

ADJECTIVES
Directions: Underline the adjectives in each sentence.

1. Pam sold her red sweater in the yard sale.
2. Tony watched as his last dollar blew away in the sudden storm.
3. Cute little Diana loves to gaze into polished mirrors.
4. A careless comment caused Barry to be labeled insensitive and rude.
5. Carlos was an admirable character in the last play at our church.
6. Realizing that she was hungry, Amy took the large steak from the freezer and placed it in the warm sunlight.
7. No one should wear these socks without written permission!
8. Electric trains are my wildest toys.
9. Jim and Zelda never suspected the secret crush that Alvin had on their youngest sister.
10. Anita enjoyed watching old movies while eating our toasted olives.

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB
Directions: Give the correct form of the adjective or adverb in the sentences below.

1. The test questions were ____________ (easy, easily). The students answered them ____________ (easy, easily).
2. You should drive ____________ (slow, slowly) it's raining.
3. My cousin has a ____________ (permanent, permanently) visa.
4. She is living here ____________ (permanent, permanently)
5. The movie theater sold the tickets for the show very ___________ (rapid, rapidly).

6. The tickets for the show sold out ___________ (fast).

7. My parents agreed with me ___________ (complete, completely)

8. Bananas are very ___________ (soft, softly), but coconuts are very hard.

9. Robert left ___________ (quick, quickly) this morning.

10. He was mad at me and he spoke ___________ (angry, angrily).

**ADJECTIVES DEGREES OF COMPARISON**

Directions: Write the comparative and superlative degrees for the following adjectives and adverbs.

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<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative Degree</th>
<th>Superlative Degree</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bad</td>
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<td>2. happy</td>
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<td>3. sadly</td>
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<td>4. old</td>
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<td>5. little</td>
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<td>6. handsome</td>
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<td>7. funny</td>
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<td>8. good</td>
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<td>9. kindly</td>
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<td>10. wonderful</td>
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Directions: In the following sentences there are two words in parentheses. Select the correct choice and write it on a separate sheet of paper.

John's books were the (heavier, heaviest) in class.

The tire went flat (slow, slowly).

My brother ran (quick, quickly) to get the doctor.

Of the five team members, Mary's response was (more, most) accurate.

The problem was handled very (good, well) by the authorities.

Don't handle the baby so (rough, roughly).

The area around the dam is the (deeper, deepest) point in the lake.

The chef can brew (good, well) coffee (good, well).

The picture hangs (well, good) in the hallway.

The B-29 carried the (larger, largest) bomb load of any aircraft in the war.

Directions: Write the correct degree of comparison (comparative or superlative degree).

1. Shaquille O'Neal used to be one of the ______________ (tall) basketball players in the NBA.

2. Robert is ___________ (lazy) than anyone I know. He never lifts a finger to work.

3. Math is ___________ (difficult) than English.

4. Mount Everest is ______________ (high) than Mont Blanc.

5. Of all the girls in my English class, Maria is the ___________ (attractive).

6. I am eating too much. I am much ______________ (fat) than I was last year.

7. Of all the papers, the one on the physical and psychological benefits of yoga is the ___________ (good).

8. It is ___________ (important) than to be healthy than wealthy.

9. Of her three jumps, the second was the ___________ (long).

10. My exam results are good. They are ___________ (good) than last year.

11. The ___________ (fast) Jack ran, the more out of breath he became.

12. The economic results are very bad. They are the ___________ (bad) for 5 years.

13. I think that speaking is ___________ (easy) than writing.

14. He is the ___________ (rich) man in town.

15. That site is the ___________ (popular) site on the Web.
Directions: Underline the adjective or adverb form of the word in parentheses, whichever correctly completes each sentence.

1. Terry is a (childish, childishly) person.

2. He behaves (childish, childishly).

3. Writing term papers is easy if you arrange your index cards (systematic, systematically).

4. His story was (convincing, convincingly) told.

5. Wanda paints murals (beautiful, beautifully).

6. On a very (quiet, quietly) evening, you can hear the waterfall.

7. It was a (seductive, seductively) offer.

8. Hank wrote too (slow, slowly).

9. He always writes (slow, slowly).

10. Please speak (clear, clearly).

11. I find this novel very (interesting, interestingly).

12. An (enthusiastic, enthusiastically) lecturer keeps our interest.

13. Ethel dresses (attractive, attractively) every day.

14. Talk (soft, softly) or don't talk at all.

15. Leaping (happy, happily) out of bed, the (eager, eagerly) children began their holiday.