

Lesson 1:

Xwords

There is a group of very important words in English. They are called **xwords**. They are important in the language because they do so much work. Here are the things that xwords are used for:

- 1) they are used to ask questions,
- 2) they are used to make negative statements
- 3) they are used to find the subject of a sentence
- 4) they are used to change tense
- 5) they are used to add meaning

*Xwords are also called **auxiliary words** or **helping verbs***

Here are the 21 xwords:

The "have" group	The "do" group	The "be" group	The "pairs" group		"ought to" and the "m" group
have has had	do does did	am is are was were	can shall will	could should would	ought to must might may

We can arrange the xwords any way we wish. I have put them this way because I think it is easier to remember them if I put them in groups.

- The first group I call the "have" group.
- I call the next group the "do" group because it contains the words do, does, and did.
- Then we have the "be" group (am, is, are, was, were).
- I remember the next six xwords by thinking of them as pairs.
- Last there is "ought to" and the three xwords that begin with the letter "m"

You can remember the xwords by singing them to the tune of *Jingle Bells*. Try it.

Later on, we will study more about the different things that xwords do in English, but for now, let's just practice identifying them in sentences.

Lesson 1: Exercise

Directions: Read the sentences below. There is at least one xword in each sentence. Some sentences have two xwords. Find the xword and place an X over it.

X

1. Most of the students in this class are from South America.
2. Community colleges have helped many students become successful.
3. Students at this college can take a variety of different courses.
4. He does not want to go to the movies with us.
5. Did you remember your umbrella? It may rain later.
6. You should talk to the teacher if you are having trouble.
7. I have never met your parents.
8. If I had stayed in my country, I would probably be married now.
9. We were just leaving when you called.
10. Every student in the college must take English and mathematics.
11. She has finished all of her homework.
12. We do not plan to go to Europe this summer.
13. If you can give me the money, I will buy the book for you.
14. When I was a child, I didn't speak English.
15. They did not want a child until they could afford one.
16. I am afraid that he might not pass the course.

Practice: Write the 21 xwords here:

--	--	--	--	--	--

Practice: Find the xwords in a newspaper or magazine article.

Lesson 2: Verbs and Verb forms

Verbs are words that express the action in a sentence. They are also the words that carry time meaning.

Example:

- *Joe **runs** every day.* The verb, **runs**, expresses the action.
- *Joe **ran** yesterday.* The verb, **ran**, tells us the action was in the past.

In English, every verb has six forms. Here are the six forms with examples.

Base form	no "s" form	"s" form	-ing form	past form	past participle form
go	go	goes	going	went	gone
take	take	takes	taking	took	taken
eat	eat	eats	eating	ate	eaten
clean	clean	cleans	cleaning	cleaned	cleaned
dance	dance	dances	dancing	danced	danced

Have you noticed that the **base form** and the **no "s" form** are the same? They look the same, but they are really very different. I will explain this more later.

We will use these abbreviations to help us talk about the verb forms more easily.

- Vb → Base form
- VnoS → no "s" form
- VS → "s" form
- Ving → -ing form
- Vp → Past form
- Vpp → Past participle form

Regular and irregular verbs.

Look again at the verbs above. Clean and dance are regular verbs. Study the endings of clean and dance. What is the difference between regular and irregular verbs?

irregular means
not regular

★ Rule: A regular verb

- adds **-ed** to the **Vp** and the **Vpp**
- does not change the spelling of the base

Lesson 2 Exercise:

Directions: Here are some regular verbs. Write the 6 verb forms of each. I have done the first one for you.

Vb	VnoS	Vs	Ving	Vp	Vpp
help	help	helps	helping	helped	helped
live			*	*	*
repeat					
listen					
study		*		*	*

*Spelling note: 1) when a verb ends in *silent e*, drop the *e* before you add *ing* or *ed*;
 2) when a verb ends in a consonant + *y*, change the *y* to *i*, when you add *es* or *ed*

Exercise 3:

Directions: Here are some irregular verbs that you should know. Write as many of the verb forms as you can.

Vb	VnoS	Vs	Ving	Vp	Vpp
bring					
make					
get					
have					
ride					

A good English dictionary will help you with the forms of **irregular** verbs.

Remember: always look up the Vb form. Dictionaries usually provide the Vp and Vpp. The Vp is listed first. A dictionary might also spell the Ving form.

Here is an example:
come v. came, come, coming

Review: Write the Rule:

A regular verb

Lesson 3

The Relationship between xwords and verb forms

In Lessons 1 and 2 we learned the 21 xwords and the 6 forms of every English verb. Now we will look at the VERY IMPORTANT relationship that exists between xwords and verb forms. That is:

- Certain verb forms must always appear with certain xwords
- Certain verb forms must never appear with an xword.

It is necessary to understand these relationships. This chart shows which xwords and verb forms go together.

have has had Vpp	do does Vb did	am Ving, is Vpp, are or was no verb were	can / could will / would Vb shall/should	ought to must Vb might may
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★Notice: 13 of the 21 xwords go only with Vb.

Lesson 3 Exercise 1

Practice: The chart above is organized by xwords. Now write the same information organized by the six forms of the verb.

Vb goes with these xwords:	VnoS goes with these xwords:	Vs goes with these xwords:	Ving goes with these xwords:	Vp goes with these xwords:	Vpp goes with these xwords:
1 _____			1 _____		1 _____
2 _____			2 _____		2 _____
3 _____			3 _____		3 _____
4 _____			4 _____		4 _____
5 _____			5 _____		5 _____
6 _____					6 _____
7 _____					7 _____
8 _____					8 _____
9 _____					
10 _____					
11 _____					
12 _____					
13 _____					

These charts tell us that Vs, VnoS, and Vp never appear with visible xwords.

Good news! The six forms of the verb and the 21 xwords together,
make all of the verb tenses in English.

Lesson 3 Exercise 2

Directions: In each of the sentences below, the verb is in italics. Identify the form of each verb by placing the abbreviation of the form above it and place an X over the xword in each sentence.

Example 1: X Vpp
The children have *returned* home from school.

Example 2: X Ving
I am *leaving* for California on Saturday.

1. I can *work* overtime tonight and tomorrow night
2. I have never *seen* the movie Titanic
3. We could not *find* the store you told us about.
4. White wine is usually *served* with poultry and fish
5. They are *eating* in the cafeteria
6. I had already *gone* to bed when you called.
7. You must never *speak* to your parents like that again.
8. He does not *understand* this lesson very well.
9. I would *like* you to meet my girlfriend.
10. My car was *stolen* last night.

Lesson 3 Exercise 3

In these sentences the verbs are in *italic* print again, but notice that in these sentences, there are no xwords. That means that the verb forms are either VnoS, Vs, or Vp. Identify the verb forms.

1. I *ate* in a nice Italian restaurant last Saturday night.
2. We *like* to go to Manhattan when we have time.
3. He only *visits* us when he needs something.
4. They *arrived* from Germany last night at about 10:30 pm.
5. I often *think* of you when I am lonely.
6. She *speaks* English and Chinese fluently.
7. You always *say* the right thing at the right time.
8. He *read* the whole book last night.

Lesson 4

What is the difference between Vb and VnoS? Infinitives

VnoS and Vb look exactly the same, but they are used very differently in a sentence.

Remember: VnoS and Vs make the simple present tense.

The simple present talks about habits and truths.

We take the subway to work.

He takes the subway to work.

The sun rises in the east.

Learn: Vb is used after most xwords.

Note to Spanish-speakers: Never use the infinitive after an xword.

Wrong: I can ~~to~~ dance.

Right: I can dance.

Lesson 4 Exercise 1

Directions: In each of the sentences below, the verb form is either **Vb** or **VnoS**. If you think the verb form in the sentence is the BASE FORM, put a circle around Vb. If you think the verb form is the no-s form of the simple present, put a circle around the VnoS.

Vb always appears with an xword.
VnoS never appears with an xword.

1.	Vb	VnoS	My brother and his wife live in Brooklyn.
2.	Vb	VnoS	My father may live to be 100 years old.
3.	Vb	VnoS	I may take a trip to Hawaii in June
4.	Vb	VnoS	I usually take the subway to work in bad weather.
5.	Vb	VnoS	Bob and Sal play baseball for the team.
6.	Vb	VnoS	We don't play cards as much as we used to.
7.	Vb	VnoS	You should try to eat more fresh vegetables.
8.	Vb	VnoS	Do you eat cereal in the morning?
9.	Vb	VnoS	They can't seem to understand math.
10.	Vb	VnoS	Children today eat too many sweets.

Lesson 4 Exercise 2

Directions:

Use these verbs to write 8 sentences: 4 sentences with the verb form VnoS and 4 sentences with Vb.

Remember:

- Use **VnoS** with *I, We, You, or They* to talk about truths or habits in the "present tense".
I usually drink coffee.
- **Vb** must always appear with one of its 13 xwords.
I might drink tea today.

	Verb	Form	Sentence:
1.	sleep	Vb	_____
2.	sleep	VnoS	_____
3.	go	Vb	_____
4.	go	VnoS	_____
5.	eat	Vb	_____
6.	eat	VnoS	_____
7.	take	Vb	_____
8.	take	VnoS	_____

A little bit about infinitives

- The infinitive in English is the "to VB" form: to go, to feel, to eat
- Infinitives are abbreviated Vinf
- Infinitives can follow certain verbs, such as *want, like, and need*.

She wants to go to college.

We like to watch TV.

I need to buy eggs at the store.

Remember: An infinitive never follows an xword.

Lesson 5

How to find the subject of a sentence in sentences with visible xwords

In lesson 1, we said that xwords were important for five reasons

- 1) they are used to ask questions,
- 2) they are used to make negative statements
- 3) they are used to find the subject of a sentence**
- 4) they are used to change tense
- 5) they are used to add meaning

Let's look at number 3. In this lesson, you will learn how to use xwords to find the subject of a sentence. It's really easy to find the of the sentence if you know the xwords. If you want to find the subject of any sentence, all you have to do is to find the xword. Everything in between the beginning of the sentence and the X is the **subject**.

English is a word order language.

Example 1:

↻ -----X

X The president's office is located on the fifth floor of the E Building.

The president's office is the subject of the sentence.

Example 2

↻ -----X

X ESL students should try to find opportunities to practice English.

ESL students is the subject of the sentence because it comes between the two positions of the X.

We can show the subject of the sentence by placing a box around it and by putting the letter **S** for *subject* over it.

S
ESL students should try to find opportunities to practice English.

Lesson 5 Exercise 1

Directions: Find the **xword** in each of the following sentences and place an X over it. Then place a box around the **subject** and put an **S** over the box. Try to mark the forms of the **verbs**, too. I have done the first one for you.

1. ^S My wife and I ^X are ^{Ving} thinking about going to Ecuador to visit.
2. We have been in New York for ten years.
3. Our children have never met their grandparents.
4. They would like an opportunity to become acquainted.
5. Many of our cousins are strangers to us.
6. That must be Juan at the door.
7. My boyfriend and I are checking out the job opportunities.
8. The fastest way to learn accurate English is to read.
9. Her father, her son, and her two brothers have begun a business.
10. The apartments in the new building on the corner are said to be expensive.
11. The presidential elections in the United States are held every four years.
12. My brother and his wife were mugged on the subway last night.

Lesson 5 Exercise 2 Write three sentences with xwords. Mark the subjects, xwords and verbs.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Lesson 6: Negative Statements

In lesson 1, we said that xwords were important for five reasons

- 1) they are used to ask questions,
- 2) **they are used to make negative statements**
- 3) they are used to find the subject of a sentence
- 4) they are used to change tense
- 5) they are used to add meaning

Let's look at number 2.

You have learned that some sentences have xwords that you can see and some (VnoS, Vs, Vp) do not. In this lesson you will learn how to make negative statements in sentences with a visible xword.

The rule is simple.

Rule: to change an affirmative sentence to a negative sentence, just add the word "not" or its contraction "n't" to the xword.

xword + not = negative.

Here are two examples:

X
X
 It's raining outside. → It's **not** raining outside.
X
X
 The doctor **can** see you now. → The doctor **can not** see you now.

Contractions of not. In everyday speech, we usually contract *not*. Here is a guide.

haven't	don't	* <i>am not</i>	*can't	couldn't	*ought not to
hasn't	doesn't	isn't	shall → shan't	shouldn't	*must not
hadn't	didn't	aren't	will → won't	wouldn't	*might not
		wasn't			*may not
		weren't			
		* am not doesn't contract.	* can't, cannot, and can not are all OK		*contractions are OK but not common in American English.

"N" words

We have been talking about *not*. There are other words used to make negatives in English, but they are much less common. Most of the time, we use *not*.

"N" words
not
never
no
none

Rule: Never use more than one "N" word in a sentence. This is called a "double negative".

Not so simple

I said that the rule for making negatives in sentences with visible xwords is simple. It is. Correcting bad habits with *not* and other "N" words is not simple.

Here are some examples of common mistakes:

Incorrect:

I no can come to class next Wednesday.

He can't never get it right.

You should no eat that.

He doesn't live here no more.

I can't find my pen nowhere.

Correct:

I **can't come** to class next Wednesday.

He **can't ever** get it right.

You should **not** eat that.

He **doesn't** live here **anymore**.

I **can't** find my pen **anywhere**.

Learn these pairs. We will practice with them in Exercise 2.

no → any

none → any

never → ever

no more → anymore

nowhere → anywhere

no place → anyplace

no one → anyone

nobody → anybody

nothing → anything

Lesson 6 Exercise 1

Directions: Place an x over the xword in each sentence. Then, rewrite each sentence as a negative sentence.

1. We will be able to come to the party.
We won't be able to come to the party.
2. Now is the time to discuss your personal problems.
3. Shakespeare was considered the greatest playwright in the French language.
4. John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Washington, D.C.

5. Peter can lift 200 pounds.
6. We can get HBO on our TV.
7. She has always liked tea better than coffee.
8. You must take the elevator in case of a fire.
9. You should take the #5 train to go to Times Square.
10. They have lived in New York for 25 years.
11. You ought to smoke Camel cigarettes.
12. He might go to college next fall.
13. Her English has improved.
14. She is cooking dinner for 25 people on Thursday.
15. Weather prediction is becoming more accurate.
16. It will rain this afternoon.
17. Mary will let her 11-year-old daughter wear makeup and go on dates.
18. Peter's son has gotten good grades in school.
19. The economy will recover very rapidly.
20. Most of the students at that language school are from China.

Lesson 6 Exercise 2

Replace the underlined word in each of these double negatives.

1. He doesn't like nobody.
2. I can't do nothing right today.
3. We can't go nowhere this summer.
4. She won't eat nothing.
5. She shouldn't see him no more.
6. I haven't got no money.
7. We won't never go to that restaurant again.
8. I couldn't see no movies this weekend.

Lesson 6 Exercise 3

Directions: Review the rules and correct these sentences.

1. The school no is closed on Monday.
2. I no come to class tomorrow, teacher.
3. I have no received my check.

Lesson 6 Exercise 4

Write the rules:

1. Rule: to make a negative statement _____

2. Rule for "n" words: _____

Lesson 6 Exercise 5

1. Contractions. Never use "n't" with

- a) is
- b) can
- c) am
- d) do or may

2. Word order

Write these sentence elements in the correct order.

verb	xword
not	
subject	information

1 2 3 4 5

Lesson 7

Yes/No questions

In lesson 1, we said that xwords were important for five reasons

- 1) they are used to ask questions,
- 2) they are used to make negative statements
- 3) they are used to find the subject of a sentence
- 4) they are used to change tense
- 5) they are used to add meaning

Let's look at number 1.

You have learned that some sentences have xwords and some (VnoS, Vs, Vp) do not. In this lesson you will learn how to make **yes/no questions** in sentences that have an xword.

Do you remember how to find the **subject** of a sentence? Just find the **X**. Everything between the beginning of the sentence and the X is the **subject**. To make a **yes/no question**, actually *move the xword to the beginning of the sentence*.

----- X Ving
 Maria and John are getting married.

X Ving
 Are Maria and John getting married?

Rule: to make a yes/no question in a sentence with an xword,
 1) move the xword to the front of the sentence and 2) change the period to a question mark.

*Remember:
 English questions begin with an xword.*

Lesson 7 Exercise 1

Find the xword in each of the following statements and place an X over it. Then, change each statement to a yes/no question by moving the xword to the front of the sentence.

1. He would like something to drink.

2. She will be able to come to the party on Saturday.

3. There is enough time to play one more game.

4. All of the students in this class are from South America.

5. All English questions should start with an xword.

Lesson 7 Exercise 2

Directions: Here are five more sentences. They are already yes/no questions. Change them back to affirmative statements.

- 1 Will he be leaving for the West Coast in the morning?

- 2 Have they finished eating their dinner?

- 3 Should we rehearse the song one more time?

- 4 Can Mary and Tom come with us to the beach?

- 5 Is your brother going to graduate in June?

Lesson 7 Exercise 3

Below, there are six affirmative statements. On the line under each statement, change the statement to either a **negative (NEG) statement** or a **yes/no question (Y/N)**

- 1 The subway system in New York City is over 100 years old.
(Y/N) _____
- 2 I am going to the dance with Tony.
(NEG) _____
- 3 The store will give me back my money.
(NEG) _____
- 4 They can help us to paint the apartment on Friday night.
(Y/N) _____
- 5 Body builders should lift weights every day.
(NEG) _____
- 6 We can go to dinner after the movie.
(Y/N) _____

Lesson 7 Exercise 4

Now write your own affirmative (AFF) sentence, then write it again as negative (NEG) sentence and as a yes/no (Y/N) question.

- (AFF) _____
- (NEG) _____
- (Y/N) _____

Lesson 8:

Information questions

Review: Yes/No questions

A **yes/no** question can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no."

Write the rule for forming Yes/No questions in English.

Information questions

Where do you live?

The answer to this question cannot be answered with a simple "yes" or "no." It must contain some information. For example: *I live in the Bronx.*

Now we need the rule for asking **information questions** in English. If we want to ask an **information question** in English, we must first state the **question word** (also called **information word**) before the xword

Here are some examples:

Who will you ask to the party?

When is your next class?

How long have you lived in New York?

Common question words:

- who
- what
- when
- where
- why
- how
- how much
- how many
- what time
- how long

As you can see, the word order is:

Question word xword subject verb information ?

- ★ Rule: to make an information question,
- move the xword in front of the subject,
 - write the question word in front of the xword, and
 - add a "?"

Lesson 8 Exercise 1:

Directions: draw a line between the question word and the type of information you want.

who	yesterday
what	George
when	the Bronx
where	115
why	an aardvark
How many	Because

Lesson 8 Exercise 2:

Directions: Mark the question words, xwords, subjects, and verb forms in these questions.

1. Who is your favorite singer?
2. What will you do after class?
3. Why did you quit class?
4. Where are you going?
5. When will you go on vacation?

Note: Sometimes *am*, *is*, *are*, *was*, and *were* are used without a main verb with a question word.

Example: ^{? w X} Who are you? ^{? w X} What time is it? ^{? w X} Where is the class?

Lesson 8 Exercise 3:

Directions: Write five information questions.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Lesson 9

Do, does, did (sentences with hidden xwords)



Review: In the last three lessons, we've learned how to make negatives, yes/no questions, and information questions in sentences with visible xwords. Do you remember the rules?

★Rule: In sentences with visible xwords, to make a *negative*

★Rule: In sentences with visible xwords, to make a *yes/no question*

★Rule: In sentences with visible xwords, to make an *information question*,

Do you remember the six forms of a verb? Here are the six forms of "to remember."
Write the appropriate label above each form.

_____ remember _____ remember _____ remembers _____ remembering _____ remembered _____ remembered

Three of these forms are never seen with an xword. Which three? 1) ____ 2) ____ 3) ____

Sentences with hidden xwords: In Lessons 6, 7, and 8, we learned that we need an xword to make questions and negatives. So what happens if we can't see any xword in the affirmative sentence? Look at this Vs sentence, for example:

S Vs
Maria takes the #5 train to school.

Where is the xword? I see only the Vs, *takes*. So, how can we make the statement negative or ask a question?

In VnoS, Vs, and Vp sentences, we must get help from **do**, **does**, or **did**. Some people call **do**, **does**, and **did** "*hidden*" xwords. They imagine them "hiding" behind the verb until they are needed. In this sentence, **does** is hiding behind **takes**. It is well-hidden. We can only see the "s" of **does**.

Affirmative: Maria takes the #1 train to school
Negative: Maria doesn't take the #1 train to school.
Question: Does Maria take the #1 train to school?

does ↗ S S S S S S S S S S S S ↘

Marie **takes** the #1 train to school. → **Does** she **take** the #1 train to school?

Changing the verb to Vb

Did you notice that **does** takes the "s" along with it when it comes out of hiding? The third-person "s" is on the xword, and the main verb is left as a Vb.

It doesn't matter if main verb is **VnoS**, **Vs**, or **Vp**. When we use *do*, *does*, or *did* the main verb **always** becomes **Vb**.

★ Rule: when xwords **do**, **does**, or **did** come out to make a question or negative, the *main verb becomes a Vb*.

VnoS	→	do Vb
Vs	→	does Vb
Vp	→	did Vb

VnoS Vb Vb
They **like** chocolate.. → They **don't like** chocolate. **Do they like** chocolate?

Vs Vb Vb
She **likes** chocolate. → She **doesn't like** chocolate. **Does she like** chocolate?

Vp Vb Vb
She **liked** chocolate. → She **didn't like** chocolate. **Did she like** chocolate?

Lesson 9 Exercise 1

Let's do some exercises for practice. Look at the pairs of sentences below. The first sentence is affirmative. The second sentence is a question or negative.

In column A, write the xword used. In Column B, write the verb forms of the first and second sentences.

	xword	change main verb from a. _____ to b. _____
1 a. We <u>eat</u> dinner at 6:30. b. We <u>don't eat</u> dinner at 6:30.	don't	VnoS → Vb
2 a. She <u>works</u> in a supermarket. b. She <u>doesn't work</u> in a supermarket.	_____	_____ → _____
3 a. They <u>slept</u> until 10 o'clock. b. <u>Did they sleep</u> until 10 o'clock?	_____	_____ → _____
4 a. They <u>like</u> to go to the park on Sunday. b. They <u>don't like</u> to go to the park on Sunday.	_____	_____ → _____
5 a. It <u>rains</u> a lot in New York in June. b. <u>Does it rain</u> a lot in New York in June?	_____	_____ → _____
6 a. I <u>went</u> to California last summer. b. I <u>didn't go</u> to California last summer.	_____	_____ → _____

Here are the complete rules:

<p>★Rule: In sentences with hidden xwords, to make a <u>question</u>,</p> <p>1) write do, does, or did before the subject.</p> <p>2) the main verb becomes Vb</p> <p>3) change the period to a question mark.</p>	<p>★Rule: In sentences with hidden xwords, to make a <u>negative statement</u>,</p> <p>1) write don't, doesn't, or didn't before the main verb</p> <p>2) the main verb becomes Vb.</p>
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VnoS → do Vb

Vs → does Vb

VnoS and Vs are usually called the "present tense" They are used for habits (*I drink coffee every morning.*) and truths (*The sun comes up in the morning.*)

VnoS and Vs for habits and truths If you see a VnoS , use do Vb If you see a Vs , use does Vb		
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I learn. I don't learn Do I learn?	We learn. We don't learn. Do we learn?
<i>2nd person</i>	You learn. You don't learn. Do you learn?	You learn. You don't learn. Do you learn?
<i>3rd person</i>	He/She/It learns. He/She/It <u>doesn't</u> learn. <u>Does</u> he/she/it learn?	They learn. They don't learn. Do they learn?

Lesson 9 Exercise 3: VnoS and Vs sentences:

In these sentences the main verb will be VnoS or Vs. Write the correct form of the verb in the affirmative sentence, then change each sentence to a negative (Neg) and a yes/no question (Y/N).

Example Her boss always (pay) pays her on time.

(Neg) Her boss doesn't always pay her on time.

(Y/N) Does her boss always pay her on time?

1. We always (sleep) _____ upstairs.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

2 Pierre (live) _____ in Paris now.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

3 I always (clean up) _____ the kitchen before I go to bed.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

4 Many families (do) _____ the laundry on Mondays.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

5 Lina (exercise) _____ every day..

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

6 You (need) _____ to fill out this form.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

7 The class (have) _____ five more weeks in this semester.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

8 Rosanna and Sekou (write) _____ in their journals every day.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

9 My dog (need) _____ to be trained better.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

10 Her little girls (like) _____ ice cream.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

Vp → did Vb

Vp is the past tense in English. It only has one form. Whoopee!
 The past in English usually has a d on the end—just like did.

Past tense (Vp)		
If you see a Vp, use did Vb		
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I learned <u>d</u> . I didn't learn. Did I learn?	We learned <u>d</u> . We didn't learn. Did we learn?
<i>2nd person</i>	You learned <u>d</u> . You didn't learn. Did you learn?	You learned <u>d</u> . You didn't learn. Did you learn?
<i>3rd person</i>	He/She/It learned <u>d</u> . He/She/It didn't learn. Did he/she/it learn?	They learned <u>d</u> . They didn't learn. Did they learn?

Lesson 9 Exercise 4: Vp sentences

In these sentences the main verb will be Vp. Write the past form of the verb in the affirmative sentence, then change each sentence to a negative (Neg) and a yes/no question (Y/N).

Example Her boss always (pay) paid her on time.

(Neg) Her boss didn't always pay her on time.

(Y/N) Did her boss always pay her on time?

1 She (enjoy) _____ the movie very much.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

2 Blanca (go) _____ on vacation last week.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

Exercise 4, cont.

3 We (like) _____ the trip to the museum.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

4 I (eat) _____ too much chocolate cake at the party.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

5 Janet's daughter (get) _____ an A on the test.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

6 The teacher (try) _____ to encourage her students.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

7 My mother's house always (look) _____ clean and neat.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

8 It (rain) _____ again yesterday.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

Exercise 4, cont.

9 My brother (have) _____ an accident in his new car.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

10 His oldest daughter (take) _____ a train to Boston yesterday.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

Lesson 9 Exercise 5 Mixed sentences

1) Mark the **xwords** and **main** verbs in these sentences.

2) Then change them to questions or negatives as indicated.

1. Her cat drinks chocolate milk.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

2 Joanna lives on 245th Street.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

3 She is driving to New Jersey tomorrow.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

4 We do yoga every morning.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

Exercise 5, cont.

5 Her mother has opened a store.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

6 Her mother has a clothing store..

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

7 My friends always pick up their kids after school.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

8 I can help you with your homework tonight.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

9 Jack helped his mother with dinner.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

10 The painting on the wall is an original.

(Neg) _____

(Y/N) _____

BLANK

Lesson 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Do as a main verb

In Lesson 9, you learned that the xwords **do**, **does**, and **did** come out of hiding to make questions and negatives **VnoS**, **Vs**, and **Vp** sentences).

Write the rules here:

To make a negative in a VnoS, Vs, or Vp sentence

1) _____

2) _____

To make a question in a VnoS, Vs, or Vp sentence

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

1) Do as a main verb:

So we know that **do**, **does**, and **did** are xwords and that they always appear with **Vb**.

In addition, **to do** is a main verb. It has 6 forms just like any other verb:

Vb	VnoS	Vs	Ving	Vp	Vpp
do	do	does	doing	did	done

Do (not **make**) is used in these sentences.

- I do my homework.
- I do the laundry.
- I do my exercises.
- I do the grocery shopping.

2) Do as a "general" verb:

Do is also used when asking a very general question:

- What do you do? I'm a teacher.
- What did you do last night? I slept.
- What will you do this summer? Work.

3) Occasionally, we add *do* to emphasize something:

- Why don't you like me? I do like you!



This can result in sentences with *more than one use* of "to do"

Example:

Teacher: You didn't do your homework.

Student: I did do it!

Lesson 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Exercise

Mark the verbs and the xwords in these sentences.

1. Did you do anything last night?
2. I did some housework, then I watched a video.
3. What do you usually do on Mondays?
4. I do my laundry.
5. Did you do your homework last night?
6. No, I didn't. Did you do yours?
7. I did it, but I didn't do it very well.
8. How do you do? *Nice to meet you.*
9. How are you doing? *Fine, thanks. You?*
10. Do you do your exercises in the morning or at night?

Lesson 10

Have, has, and had

Like **do**, **does**, and **did**, the words **have**, **has**, and **had** are used in different ways.

They are used

1. as **xwords** to make the present perfect and past perfect tenses (I *have* lived here for 2 years.)
2. as **main verbs** meaning to possess, to eat or drink (She *has* two children. Did you *have* breakfast?)
3. to express **obligation**: (I *have to* go) We will learn more about "have to" for obligation in Lesson 11.

☞ Reminder: As xwords, **have**, **has**, and **had** always go with V ____.

Note: sometimes you might hear

subject have/has *got*...

Has got just means **has** (possesses)

He's got a new car.

I've got a headache.

Lesson 10 Exercise 1

In these exercises, is **have**, **has**, **had** an xword or a verb?

1. x-word verb We only have enough time to go to one more store.
2. x-word verb They have left for vacation.
3. x-word verb Her child has a bad cold.
4. x-word verb The month of February has 29 days in leap year.
5. x-word verb She has worked in Bloomingdales for 12 years.
6. x-word verb I had already eaten when he asked me out to dinner.
7. x-word verb The population of the United States has grown.
8. x-word verb I have never been to South America.
9. x-word verb Mariana has a new dress for the party.
10. x-word verb He had been in the hospital for three weeks.

Lesson 10 Exercise 2

Do you remember the rules for making negatives and questions in sentences with visible xwords?

Write these sentences as negatives, then as Y/N questions.

- 1 He has been in college for three years.
(NEG) _____
(Y/N) _____
- 2 Sandra has been to France and England.
(NEG) _____
(Y/N) _____
- 3 They had seen the movie already.
(NEG) _____
(Y/N) _____
- 4 We have spoken to our son's teacher about the problem.
(NEG) _____
(Y/N) _____
- 5 They have stolen all of my jewelry.
(NEG) _____
(Y/N) _____

Lesson 10 Exercise 3

Do you remember how to make questions and negatives in questions with hidden xwords? Mark any xwords and verbs in these sentences. Write each sentence as a negative and a yes/no question.

- 1 My sister and her husband have three children.
(NEG) _____
(Y/N) _____
- 2 His grandfather had a heart attack last week.
(NEG) _____
(Y/N) _____
- 3 She has enough money to pay for everyone.
(NEG) _____
(Y/N) _____
- 4 He had toast for breakfast.
(NEG) _____
(Y/N) _____
- 5 They had a good time at the party last night.
(NEG) _____
(Y/N) _____

Lesson 11

Have to

Do you remember the 5 things that xwords do?

- 1) they are used to ask questions,
- 2) they are used to make negative statements
- 3) they are used to find the subject of a sentence
- 4) they are used to change tense
- 5) they are used to add meaning

In this lesson we will look at number 5. We will look at a "modal" xword (**must**) and its sister (**have to**). Modal xwords modify the meaning of the main verbs that follow them.

About "have to" ...

Meaning: **have to** means **must**. **Must** is an xword that adds meaning to the main verb that follows it. Both add the meaning of **obligation**.

Examples:

You must breathe. You have to breathe.

You must pay taxes. You have to pay taxes.

Form: **have to** is like an xword because it, too, adds the meaning of obligation to the verb (always VB) that follows it.

I learn English. → I have to learn English, or I won't get a good job.

But

have to is not like an xword because you need to add **do**, **does**, or **did** for negatives and questions.

Use **Have to** is used much more than **must**.

Have to has a past tense (**must** does not have a past tense)

Have to has a future tense (**must** doesn't)

Have to has a negative form that means no obligation.

Examples:

must not means *prohibition* → *You must not touch the stove, Junior!*

don't have to means *no obligation to* → *We don't have to take a test now.*

Variation In the present tense only, sometimes we add "**got**".

Example: *I have got to make dinner now.*

Pronunciation I have to go. → "I hafta go"

I have got to go. → "I've gotta go."

Lesson 11 Exercise 1

Directions: Mark the verbs and xwords. Underline have to and have got to

Example: I don't ^X have to ^{Vb} go to school today.

- 1 You have to have more fun.
- 2 She has to get a job.
- 3 I've got to go to the doctor.
- 4 Do we have to take a quiz today?
- 5 She will have to buy new clothes for her son if he keeps growing.
- 6 Yesterday, I had to go to Immigration.
- 7 Julio had to take care of his father last week.
- 8 We don't have to pay for this class.
- 9 Did you have to pay sales tax on that coat?
- 10 You have to understand the vocabulary.

True or false

- 1 _____ *Have to* means "can"
- 2 _____ *Have to* has a future tense.
- 3 _____ *Must* has a future tense.
- 4 _____ *Have to* has a past tense.
- 5 _____ *Must* has a past tense.
- 6 _____ "You must not speak Spanish in class," means that speaking Spanish in class is not an obligation.

Lesson 11 Exercise 3

Directions: Write three things that you have to do tomorrow.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

Lesson 12

Used to

About *used to*...

Meaning *Used to* means you did something in the past, but not now.

Juana used to live in Santo Domingo.
Does Juana live in Santo Domingo now? _____

John used to be in the army.
Is John in the army now? _____

Form *used to* is like an xword because it adds meaning to the verb (always Vb) that follows it... and because it give us a different feeling of time. It gives us a feeling of past vs. present.

used to is like a Vp because you need **did** to make questions and negatives.

Did you use to live in Brooklyn?
She didn't use to smoke.

Good news!!

I	}	used to Vb
We		
You		
He		
She		
It		
They		

Use *Used to* has the sense "not anymore" There is often a **but** or **but now** attached.

I used to smoke, but I quit.
My grandmother used to have red hair, but now her hair is gray.

NOTE *used to* is completely different from the verb *to use*.

Lesson 12 Exercise 1

Complete these sentences:

- I used to be thin, but now I'm _____.
- She used to be poor, but now she's _____.
- We used to drink coffee, but now we drink _____.
- They used to live in Florida, but now they live in _____.

Lesson 12 Exercise 2

Answer these questions.

1. Did you use to live in Peru?
2. Did you use to be thinner than you are now?
3. Did you use to sleep late?
4. Where did you use to go to school?

Lesson 12 Exercise 3

Write 5 things that you used to do.

Example: I used to visit my grandmother often.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Lesson 13

The future

OK, it's time to talk about THE FUTURE.

There are 3 main ways to talk about the future in English.

1. will + Vb
2. be going to + Vb
3. be going (to a place)

1. The future with *will*

will + Vb is the simplest.

Use *Will* is used especially for prediction. It's often used with "probably"

Example:

Will it rain tomorrow?

It will not rain tomorrow.

It will probably rain tomorrow.

Form *will* is an xword.

Let's review:

- *Will* always occurs with the verb form _____
- To make it negative, add _____ or use the contraction, _____ after it.
- To make it a question, move the xword in _____ of the subject and change the period to a _____.

2. The *be going to +Vb* future

Use It is used for things that you know are going to occur. This form is the most common.

Form You have to use the correct form of *be* (*am, is, are, was, were*)

Complete these sentences with the correct form of *be*:

- I _____ **going to eat** lunch at 12:30.
- You/We/They _____ **going to eat** lunch at 12:30.
- He/She/It _____ **going to eat** lunch at 12:30.
- We/You/They _____ **going to eat** lunch yesterday, but there wasn't enough time.
- He/She/It _____ **going to eat** lunch yesterday, but there wasn't enough time.

The *be going to +Vb* future, form, continued

am, is, are, was, and were are xwords

Complete these rules

- For negatives add _____ or a contraction after the xword.
- For questions move the xword in front of the _____ and change the _____ to a _____.

Examples:

She isn't going to pass this class if she keeps goofing off in class.
Are you going to buy coffee at the break?

Pronunciation

In spoken English, we usually use contractions with **am, is, are, was, and were** (***I'm, You're, We're, They're, He's, She's, It's***)
going to sounds like "***gonna***"

Examples:

I'm gonna go.
He's gonna stay.
We're gonna succeed.

Common mistakes

- Don't write "***gonnd***" It is only spoken.
- "***gonnd***" includes "***to***" Don't add "***to***" to the verb.
Correct: I'm gonna be a millionaire.
Incorrect: I'm gonna to be a millionaire.

3. **be going (to a place)**

Use it is used for certain plans (you're absolutely sure, you have proof)

Example:

I'm going to Florida tomorrow. (I have my ticket. My bags are packed)

Form **be going (to a place)** is the present progressive (be + Ving)

You may hear verbs other than "***going***" used this way, but ***going (to a place)*** is the most common. Other verbs are still used for future plans that are certain.

Example:

We're having dinner at 8 o'clock. Don't be late.

Lesson 13 Exercise 1

Write these sentences as negatives and questions.

- 1 They'll have a baby soon after they get good jobs.
(neg)
(Y/N)
- 2 She will be late again.
(neg)
(Y/N)
- 3 You'll gain weight if you eat apples.
(neg)
(Y/N)

Lesson 13 Exercise 2

Write 3 sentences with *will*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Lesson 13 Exercise 3

Write these sentences as instructed.

- 1 Laura isn't going to run the marathon.
(Aff)
(Y/N)
- 2 Those cars are going to crash.
(Neg)
(Y/N)
- 3 Are you going to see a movie tonight?
(Neg)
(Aff)

Lesson 13 Exercise 4

Write 3 sentences with *be going to Vb*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Lesson 13 Exercise 5

True or false?

- _____ The *be going to* future uses Ving
- _____ the future with *will* uses Vb
- _____ *be going* is really the present continuous
- _____ for predictions use *will*
- _____ If you are absolutely certain about a future plan, use *will*
- _____ always use an infinitive after "gonna"

Lesson 13 Exercise 6

Correct these sentences

1. I going California next week.
2. He are going to visit relatives.
3. You are going to eat now?
4. I no coming to class tomorrow.
5. It will be warm this weekend?
6. It wont rain on her wedding day.
7. He going be a doctor.
8. You "gonna" to go to shopping?