

INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH IIIIIIIII



The simple past form is most commonly used to express a completed action in the past. There are two types of verb in the simple past: regular verbs and irregular verbs. Regular verbs are easy because they all have the same ending (+ ed) and they are same for all subjects. Irregular verbs are different, but they are still the same for all subjects.

Examples:

- I went to the shop (verb to go).
- She walked to school yesterday (verb to walk).
- They studied last night (verb to study).
- We listened to the music. (verb to listen).

+ AFFIRMATIVE FORM:

i) Regular verbs Basic form: verb + ed

Examples: Walk - walked Push - pushed

Note how the simple past form is used with all subjects:

I walked You walked He walked She walked It walked We walked You walked They walked



Variations:

1) If the verb ends in the letter e, just add d to put it in the past simple.

Examples:

Hope - Hoped

Love - Loved

Invite - Invited

Note how the simple past form is used with all subjects:

I hoped You hoped He hoped She hoped It hoped We hoped You hoped They hoped

2) If the verb has one only syllable or ends in a stressed syllable formed by consonant/vowel/consonant, double (x2) the last consonant and add -ed to put it in the past simple.

Example:

Stop - Stopped

Admit - Admitted

Drop - Dropped

Note how the simple past form is used with all subjects:

I stopped You stopped He stopped She stopped It stopped We stopped You stopped They stopped 3) If the verb ends in y, replace the y with -ied.

Example:

Study -> Studied

Carry -> Carried

Try -> Tried

Note how the simple past form is used with all subjects:

I studied You studied He studied She studied It studied We studied You studied They studied

4) If the verb ends in consonant/vowel/consonant and the last syllable is not the stressed syllable (rule applies to infinitive forms with two or more syllables), just add -ed. Example:

Listen -> Listened

Open -> Opened

Visit -> Visited

Note how the simple past form is used with all subjects:



I listened You listened He listened She listened It listened We listened You listened They listened

ii) Irregular verbs

Infinitive form	Simple past form
To write	wrote
То рау	Paid
To know	Knew
To meet	Met
To tell	Told
То до	Went
To come	Came
To give	Gave
To get	Got

Note how the simple past form is used with all subjects:

I wrote You wrote He wrote She wrote It wrote We wrote You wrote They wrote

- NEGATIVE FORM:

In the negative, the auxiliary verb did + not is used with all subjects, the contraction didn't can also be used. The main verb remains in the infinitive, so irregular verbs are not used (the past simple form is irregular, but the infinitive form is used in negatives and questions.

Examples:

Auxiliary verb Main verb (infinitive form)

- I didn't go to the shop (verb to go).
- She didn't walk to school yesterday (verb to walk).
- They didn't study last night (verb to study).
- We didn't listen to the music. (verb to listen).

Structure:

Subject +	did not/didn't + (auxiliary verb)	infinitive verb (main verb)
I.	did not/didn't	go.
You	did not/didn't	go.
He	did not/didn't	go.
She	did not/didn't	go.
lt	did not/didn't	go.
We	did not/didn't	go.
You	did not/didn't	go.
They	did not/didn't	go.

1	did not/didn't	work.
You	did not/didn't	work.
He	did not/didn't	work.
She	did not/didn't	work.
lt	did not/didn't	work.
We	did not/didn't	work.
You	did not/didn't	work.
They	did not/didn't	work.

? INTERROGATIVE FORM/QUESTION FORM:

In the interrogative form, the auxiliary verb did is used before the subject. The main verb remains in infinitive form.

Examples:

Auxiliary verb Main verb (infinitive form)

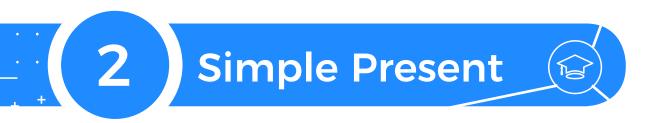
- Did I go to the shop? (verb to go).
- Did she walk to school yesterday? (verb to walk).
- Did they study last night? (verb to study).
- Did we listen to the music? (verb to listen).

Structure:

Did +	subject + (auxiliary verb)	infinitive verb (main verb)
Did	I	go?
Did	you	go?
Did	he	go?
Did	she	go?
Did	it	go?
Did	we	go?
Did	you	go?
Did	they	go?

Did	I	work?
Did	you	work?
Did	he	work?
Did	she	work?
Did	it	work?
Did	we	work?
Did	you	work?
Did	they	work?





The simple present form is used to express things that are always true/ facts and things that are part of your routine/that you do regularly.

Examples:

She speaks French (always true/fact).

She has English class three times a week (part of routine).

He goes to the gym four days a week (part of routine).

SIMPLE PRESENT CONSTRUCTION

+ AFFIRMATIVE FORM

1) Conjugation is the same for all subjects, except he/she/it (third person singular), where an s is added. Other than he/she/it (third person singular), the infinitive form is used for all subjects:

To work

To walk

l work You work **He works** She works It works We work You work They work

I walk You walk **He walks She walks It walks** We walk You walk They walk To stop

I stop You stop She stops It stops We stop You stop They stop 2) If the verb ends with -sh or -ch, add -es ¬to the he/she/it (third person singular) form in the present simple. The same applies to the verbs do (he/she/it does) and go (he/she/it goes)

To teach	To watch	To wash
I teach	l watch	I wash
You teach	You watch	You wash
He teaches	He watches	He washes
She teaches	She watches	She washes
It teaches	It watches	It washes
We teach	We watch	We wash
You teach	You watch	You wash
They teach	They watch	They wash

3) If the infinitive form ends with y, replace the y with ies.

He triesHe studiesHeShe triesShe studiesSheIt triesIt studiesIt cWe tryWe studyWeYou tryYou studyYou	ry u cry e cries le cries cries e cry u cry ey cry

4) With the verb to have, the he/she/it (third person singular) form is has:

To try

I have You have He has She has It has We have You have They have

- NEGATIVE FORM

The auxiliary verb to do is used to form the negative form. It is used in the negative; do not (contraction: don't) is used for all subjects except he/she/ it (third person singular), where does not (contraction: doesn't) is used. The main verb is used in the infinitive form, so s is not added to the main verb with he/she/it (third person singular).

Examples: She doesn't speak Spanish.

She doesn't have English class three times a week.

He doesn't go the gym.

To work T	o teach	To have
You don't workYHe doesn't workHShe doesn't workSIt doesn't workItWe don't workWYou don't workY	don't teach ou don't teach le doesn't teach he doesn't teach doesn't teach Ve don't teach ou don't teach hey don't teach	I don't have You don't have He doesn't have She doesn't have It doesn't have We don't have You don't have They don't have

INTERROGATIVE FORM/QUESTION FORM

The auxiliary verb do is also used to create questions, and is positioned before the subject. Do is used with all subjects except he/she/it, where does is used. Again, the main verb is used in the infinitive form, so s is not added to the main verb even when with he/she/it.

Examples: Does she speak French?

Does she have English class three times a week?

Does he go to the gym?



To work	To teach	To have
Do I work?	Do I teach?	Do I try?
Do you work?	Do you teach?	Do you try
Does he work?	Does he teach?	Does he try?
Does she work?	Does she teach?	Does she try?
Does it work?	Does it teach?	Does it try?
Do we work?	Do we teach?	Do we try?
Do you work?	Do you teach?	Do you try?
Do they work?	Do they teach?	Do they work?

IMPERATIVE

The present simple is also used to create the *imperative*, which is used to give orders or instructions.

Affirmative imperative: Used to tell someone what to do. The affirmative form is formed by the infinitive.

Eat the meal Talk to me Be quiet!

Negative: the negative form is used to tell someone what not to do. It is formed by do not (contraction: don't) + the infinitive form of the verb.

Don't talk to me Don't read this book Don't do that.





The simple future form is used to express actions that will happen in the future. It is created using the modal verb **will** (different contractions are also used) and the main verb is always in the infinitive form.

Examples:

I will arrive at 6 o'clock.

Brazil will win the World Cup.

+AFFIRMATIVE FORM

Structure:

Subject + will + infinitive verb

I	will	go	I	will	work
You	will	go	Yc	ou will	work
He	will	go	He	e will	work
She	will	go	Sh	ne will	work
lt	will	go	lt	will	work
We	will	go	W	'e will	work
You	will	go	Yc	ou will	work
They	will	go	Th	ney will	work

The contraction of subject + will is more commonly used in informal speech and writing.

Contraction + infinitive verb

I'll	go	[']]	work
You'll	go	You'll	work
He'll	go	He'll	work
She'll	go	She'll	work
lt'll	go	It'll	work
We'll	go	We'll	work
You'll	go	You'll	work
They'll	go	They'll	work



NEGATIVE FORM

To create the negative form, the modal verb **will** is followed by not.

Structure:

Subject + will + not + infinitive verb

The contraction of will + won't is won't, and won't is used much more commonly in informal writing and speech

Subject + won't + infinitive verb

You He She It We You	won't won't won't won't won't won't won't	go. go. go. go. go. go. go.	You He She It We You	won't won't won't won't won't won't won't	work. work. work. work. work. work.
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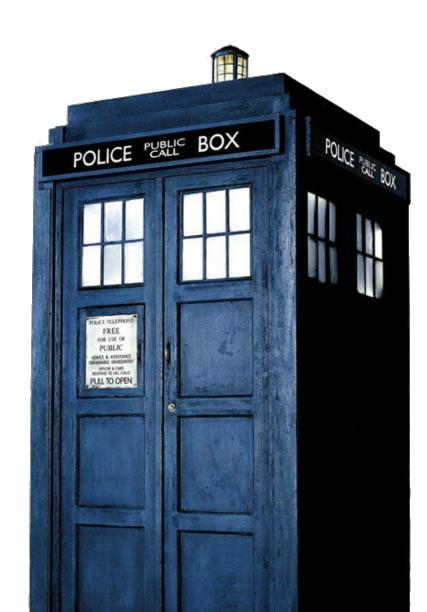
INTERROGATIVE FORM/QUESTION FORM

The structure is very similar to the affirmative form, but here will comes at the start.

Structure:

Will + subject + infinitive verb?

Will go? Will you go? Will he go? Will she go? Will it go? Will go? we Will you go? Will they go?





1) Put the verbs into the simple past.

- a) Last year I (go) to London on holiday
- b) It (be) awesome
- c) In the mornings we (walk) in the streets of Orlando

d) But we (see) some beautiful paints

2) Write the past form of the irregular verbs

Meet:	Speak:	Put:
Do:	Sit:	Run:

3) Put the sentences into simple past

a) We move into a new house:
b) They sell cellphones:
c) They bring a cupcake:
d) She write songs:

5) Complete the sentences with the correct simple present form

- a) What time (the market/open) in São Paulo?
- b) Where (Jane/ come) from?
- c) It (take) me an hour to get to work
- d) She (wake) up early on Saturdays
- 6) Make negative sentences using the simple present
- a) My father make breakfast:
- b) They are ten:
- c) I speak Japanese:
- d) She writes a book:

7) Make questions using the simple present

- a) you/to speak/Italian:
- b) when/he/to go/home:
- c) they/to clean/ the living room:
- d) where/she/to ride/her bike:
- 8) Complete the sentences using the simple future
- a) You (meet) lots of interesting people.
- b) Everybody (adore) you.
- c) You (not / have) any problems.
- d) Many people (serve) you.