

SİSTEM DİL EĞİTİM MERKEZİ

FREE ENGLISH GRAMMAR



MARY ANSELL

English Grammar

ENGLISH GRAMMAR: EXPLANATIONS AND EXERCISES

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The contents of the book can be seen at a glance from the Table of Contents, which contains links to all of the material covered. There is also an Index.

TO THE READER

This book has the following features:

- * All of the essential points of English grammar are covered.
- * Each point of grammar is clearly explained, and is illustrated by examples.
- * For every important point of grammar, one or more exercises are provided, to make it easier to learn and remember the material.
- * Answers for the exercises are provided.
- * A summary of the uses and formation of the English verb tenses is given for easy reference.
- * Grammatically determined rules for spelling, pronunciation, and punctuation are included.
- * The grammar of North American English is emphasized.
- * Grammatical differences between formal and informal English are pointed out.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE USES AND FORMATION OF THE ENGLISH VERB TENSES

THE ACTIVE VOICE OF THE VERB TO SHOW

THE VERB TO BE AND THE PASSIVE VOICE OF THE VERB TO SHOW

COMMON ENGLISH IRREGULAR VERBS

CHAPTER 1. The simple present of the verb to be

1. Grammar
2. Verb forms
3. Uses of the simple present tense
4. The simple present of the verb **to be**
 - a. Affirmative statements
 - b. Questions
 - c. Negative statements
 - d. Negative questions
 - e. Tag questions

Exercises

CHAPTER 2. The simple present of verbs other than the verb to be

1. The formation of the simple present
 - a. The simple present of the verb **to have**
2. Spelling rules for adding **s** in the third person singular
 - a. Verbs ending in **y**
 - b. Verbs ending in **o**
 - c. Verbs ending in **ch, s, sh, x** or **z**
3. Pronunciation of the **es** ending
4. The auxiliary **do**
 - a. Questions
 - b. Negative statements
 - c. Negative questions
 - d. Tag questions
 - e. The verb **to have**

Exercises

CHAPTER 3. The present continuous

1. Uses of the present continuous
2. Formation of the present continuous
3. Spelling rules for the formation of the present participle
 - a. Verbs ending in a silent **e**
 - b. Verbs ending in **ie**
 - c. One-syllable verbs ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel
 - d. Verbs of more than one syllable which end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel
4. Questions and negative statements

- a. Questions
 - b. Negative statements
 - c. Negative questions
 - d. Tag questions
5. Comparison of the uses of the simple present and present continuous
Exercises

CHAPTER 4. The present perfect and the present perfect continuous

1. Use of the present perfect
 2. Formation of the present perfect: Regular verbs
 3. Spelling rules for adding **ed** to form the past participle
 - a. Verbs ending in a silent **e**
 - b. Verbs ending in **y**
 - c. Verbs ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel
 4. Pronunciation of the **ed** ending
 5. Formation of the present perfect: Irregular verbs
 6. Questions and negative statements
 - a. Questions
 - b. Negative statements
 - c. Negative questions
 - d. Tag questions
 7. The present perfect continuous
 - a. Use
 - b. Formation
 - c. Questions and negative statements
- Exercises

CHAPTER 5. The simple past

1. Uses of the simple past
 2. Formation of the simple past
 - a. The verb **to be**
 - i. Questions and negative statements
 - b. Other verbs
 - i. Questions and negative statements
 3. The simple past of **to use** followed by an infinitive
- Exercises

CHAPTER 6. The past continuous, the past perfect and the past perfect continuous

1. Summary of the uses of the English tenses
2. The past continuous
 - a. Use
 - b. Formation
 - c. Questions and negative statements
3. The past perfect
 - a. Use
 - b. Formation
 - c. Questions and negative statements
4. The past perfect continuous
 - a. Use
 - b. Formation

- c. Questions and negative statements
 - 5. Summary of the formation of the English present and past tenses
 - 6. Emphatic statements
- Exercises

CHAPTER 7. The future tenses

1. The simple future
 - a. Use
 - b. Formation
 - c. Questions and negative statements
 2. The conjugation expressing determination and compulsion
 3. The present continuous of **to go** followed by an infinitive
 4. The future continuous
 - a. Use
 - b. Formation
 - c. Questions and negative statements
 5. The future perfect
 - a. Use
 - b. Formation
 - c. Questions and negative statements
 6. The future perfect continuous
 - a. Use
 - b. Formation
 - c. Questions and negative statements
 7. Summary of the formation of the English future tenses
 8. Clauses
 - a. Coordinate clauses
 - b. Subordinate clauses
 - c. The past perfect and the simple past
 - d. The use of the present in subordinate clauses to express future actions
- Exercises

CHAPTER 8. Conjugations with the auxiliary **would**

1. Uses of the auxiliary **would**
 2. Formation of conjugations with the auxiliary **would**
 - a. The simple conjugation with the auxiliary **would**
 - b. The continuous conjugation with the auxiliary **would**
 - c. The perfect conjugation with the auxiliary **would**
 - d. The perfect continuous conjugation with the auxiliary **would**
 3. Summary of the formation of the conjugations with the auxiliary **would**
 4. The "future in the past"
- Exercises

CHAPTER 9. The subjunctive

1. Uses of the subjunctive
2. Formation of the subjunctive
3. Formal commands and requests
4. Wishes
 - a. An earlier time
 - b. The same time

- c. A later time
 - d. Summary
 - e. Use of the auxiliary **could** in expressing wishes
 - 5. Conditions which are false or improbable
 - a. Forms of the verb used in the main clause
 - i. Referring to present or future time
 - ii. Referring to past time
 - iii. Summary
 - iv. Use of the auxiliary **could** in sentences containing false or improbable conditions
 - b. Forms of the verb used in the subordinate clause
 - i. Referring to present or future time
 - ii. Referring to past time
 - iii. Summary
 - c. Changing a statement containing a probable condition into a statement containing an improbable condition
 - 6. The imperative mood
- Exercises

CHAPTER 10. Modal verbs

- 1. Formation of the modal conjugations
 - a. Questions
 - b. Negative statements
 - c. Negative questions
 - d. Tag questions
 - 2. Relationships among the modal auxiliaries
 - 3. **Can** and **could**
 - 4. **May**, **might** and **must**
 - 5. **Should**
 - 6. Expressions Which are synonymous with the modal auxiliaries
 - a. The pronunciation of **have to**
 - 7. The use of auxiliaries in tag questions, short answers and ellipsis
 - a. Negative tag questions
 - b. Affirmative tag questions
 - c. Short answers
 - d. Ellipsis
- Exercises

CHAPTER 11. Transitive and intransitive verbs

- 1. Direct objects
 - 2. **Lay** and **lie**, **raise** and **rise** and **set** and **sit**
 - a. **To lay** and **to lie**
 - b. **To raise** and **to rise**
 - c. **To set** and **to sit**
 - 3. Indirect objects
- Exercises

CHAPTER 12. The passive voice

- 1. Use of the passive voice
- 2. Formation of the indicative mood of the passive voice

- a. The Simple Present indicative
 - b. The other indicative tenses
 - c. Summary of the formation of the indicative tenses of the passive voice
 - 3. Questions and negative statements
 - a. Questions
 - b. Negative statements
 - c. Negative questions
 - 4. Changing the voice of a verb
 - 5. Changing the voice of a verb while preserving the meaning of a sentence
 - a. Changing the verb from the active voice to the passive voice
 - b. Changing the verb from the passive voice to the active voice
 - c. Changing the voice of a verb which takes both a direct object and an indirect object
 - 6. The subjunctive mood of the passive voice
 - a. Use of the simple present subjunctive
 - b. Use of the past forms of the subjunctive
- Exercises

CHAPTER 13. Nouns: The formation of plurals

- 1. Proper nouns
- 2. Countable nouns
- 3. The formation of plurals
 - a. Nouns ending in **ch, s, sh, x** or **z**
 - b. Nouns ending in **y**
 - c. Plurals of proper nouns
 - d. Nouns ending in **f** or **fe**
 - e. Nouns ending in **o**
 - f. Foreign words
 - g. Hyphenated nouns
 - h. Numbers and letters
 - i. Irregular plurals

Exercises

CHAPTER 14. Singular countable nouns

- 1. The use of determiners with singular countable nouns
- 2. **A** and **an**
- 3. The use of **a** and **an** before singular countable nouns
 - a. A weakened form of **one**
 - b. Naming a profession
 - c. Making a general statement
 - d. Referring to something not mentioned before
 - e. **A** or **an** with the meaning of **per**
- 4. The use of **the** before singular countable nouns
 - a. Referring to something mentioned before
 - b. Referring to something unique
 - c. Referring to something when it is considered obvious what is meant
 - d. Referring to something as a class

Exercises

CHAPTER 15. Plural countable nouns

1. The absence of a determiner before plural countable nouns
 - a. Making a general statement
 - b. Referring to something not mentioned before
 - c. Naming a profession
2. The Use of **The** Before plural countable nouns
 - a. Referring to something mentioned before
 - b. Referring to something when it is considered obvious what is meant
 - c. Names of nationalities
 - d. Adjectives referring to classes of people
3. The use of **the** with proper nouns
 - a. Names of people
 - b. Names of places
4. Nouns used only in the plural

Exercises

CHAPTER 16. Uncountable nouns

1. The absence of a determiner before uncountable nouns
 - a. Making a general statement
 - b. Referring to something not mentioned before
2. The use of **the** before uncountable nouns
 - a. Referring to something mentioned before
 - b. Referring to something when it is considered obvious what is meant
3. The use of uncountable nouns to refer to individual things
4. Nouns which can be either countable or uncountable
 - a. Differences in meaning
 - b. Referring to a type of something
 - c. Referring to places used for specific activities
 - d. Names of meals
5. Infinitives used in the place of nouns
6. Gerunds
7. Specific verbs followed by infinitives and gerunds
 - a. Verbs followed by infinitives
 - b. Verbs followed by either infinitives or gerunds
 - c. Verbs followed by gerunds

Exercises

CHAPTER 17. Nouns indicating possession and compound subjects

1. Ways in which possession is indicated
 - a. The ending **s**
 - b. The ending **s'**
 - c. Phrases beginning with **of**
 - d. Two consecutive nouns
2. Agreement of verbs with collective nouns and compound subjects
 - a. Collective nouns
 - b. Amounts considered as a whole
 - c. Compound subjects
 - i. Compound subjects with **and**
 - ii. Compound subjects with **or** or **nor**

- d. Nouns followed by descriptive phrases
- Exercises

CHAPTER 18. Personal pronouns

1. The subjective case
 2. Agreement of personal pronouns with their antecedents
 - a. Male and female antecedents
 - b. Singular and plural antecedents
 - c. Human and non-human antecedents
 3. Special uses of it
 4. The objective case
 5. Possessive personal pronouns
 - a. Possessive adjectives
 - i. Possessive adjectives used with gerunds
 - b. Possessive pronouns
 6. Reflexive pronouns
- Exercises

CHAPTER 19. Other pronouns

1. Indefinite pronouns
 - a. The use of **one** in general statements
 2. Reciprocal pronouns
 3. Demonstrative pronouns
 4. Interrogative pronouns
 - a. Direct questions
 - b. The pronoun **who**
 - i. **Who**
 - ii. **Whom**
 - iii. **Whose**
 - c. **What** and **which**
 - d. Indirect questions
 - i. Interrogative word as the subject
 - ii. Interrogative word as the object of a verb or preposition
 - iii. The verb **to be** with a noun or pronoun complement
 5. Relative pronouns
 - a. Defining and non-defining relative clauses
 - i. Non-defining relative clauses
 - ii. Defining relative clauses
 - b. **That**
 - c. **Which**
 - d. **Who**, **whom** and **whose**
 - e. Comparison of the use of **that**, **which** and **who**
 - f. Other relative pronouns
- Exercises

CHAPTER 20. Determiners

1. Determiners used to refer to groups of two persons or things
2. Determiners used as singular or plural pronouns
3. The use of **all**, **both** and **each**
4. The use of **no**, **none** and **not**

5. The use of **some** and **any**
6. The use of **another**, **other**, **others** and **else**
7. The use of **only**
8. The use of **few**, **little** and **several**
9. The expressions **such ... that**, **so ... that** and **too**
 - a. **Such ... that**
 - b. **So ... that**
 - c. **Too**

Exercises

CHAPTER 21. Adjectives: Position in a sentence

1. Proper adjectives
2. Attributive adjectives
 - a. Order of attributive adjectives
 - i. Determiners
 - ii. General descriptive adjectives
 - iii. Adjectives indicating color
 - iv. Adjectives indicating materials
 - v. The position of proper adjectives
 - vi. Defining adjectives
 - vii. Ordinal adjectives
 - b. Punctuation used with attributive adjectives
 - c. Stress used with attributive adjectives
 - i. Adjectives indicating materials
 - ii. Defining adjectives indicating location or time
 - iii. Defining adjectives indicating purpose
3. Predicate adjectives
 - a. Attributive adjectives which can be used as predicate adjectives
 - i. Order
 - ii. Punctuation
 - b. Adjectives which can be used only as predicate adjectives
 - c. Linking verbs
4. Interpolated adjectives
5. Adjectival phrases and clauses
6. Participles used as adjectives
 - a. Present participles
 - b. Past participles
 - c. Dangling participles
 - d. Past participles which follow the verb **to be**

Exercises

CHAPTER 22. Adjectives used in comparisons: Part I

1. Positive forms of adjectives preceded and followed by **as**
 - a. The positive form combined with a noun
 - b. The use of ellipsis
 - c. The use of the subjective case
2. Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives which use endings
 - a. Comparative forms of adjectives which use endings
 - i. Spelling rules
 - ii. Irregular adjectives

- iii. The comparative form followed by **than**
- iv. The comparative form followed by a noun, followed by **than**
- v. The use of ellipsis
- vi. The use of the subjective case
- vii. Progressive comparisons
- b. Superlative forms of adjectives which use endings
 - i. Spelling rules
 - ii. Irregular adjectives
 - iii. The superlative form preceded by **the**
 - iv. The use of ellipsis
 - v. The comparison of one or more things with a group

Exercises

CHAPTER 23. Adjectives used in comparisons: Part 2

1. Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives which do not use endings
 - a. Comparative forms: The use of **more**
 - i. The comparative form followed by **than**
 - ii. Progressive comparisons
 - b. The use of **less**
 - i. The construction **less ... than**
 - ii. The construction **not as ... as**
 - iii. The construction **less and less**
 - c. Superlative forms
2. The adjectives **many**, **much**, **few** and **little** used to compare quantities
 - a. The use of **many**, **much**, **few** and **little** with countable and uncountable nouns
 - b. Synonyms for **many** and **much**
 - c. Positive forms used in comparisons
 - d. Comparative forms used in comparisons
 - e. Superlative forms used in comparisons
3. The adjectives **similar**, **different** and **same** used in comparisons
4. Making logical comparisons

Exercises

CHAPTER 24. Adverbs: Position in a sentence

1. Adverbs which modify adjectives and other adverbs
 - a. Intensifiers
2. Adverbs which modify verbs
 - a. Adverbs of frequency
 - b. Adverbs of time
 - c. Adverbs of manner
 - d. Connecting adverbs
 - e. Adverb phrases and clauses of purpose
 - f. Adverbs of location
 - i. **Here** and **there**
 - ii. **There** used as an introductory word
 - iii. Inverted word order
 - g. Negative adverbs
 - i. Double negatives
 - ii. Inverted word order

3. Interrogative adverbs
Exercises

CHAPTER 25. Adverbs of manner and adverbs used in comparisons

1. Adverbs of manner
 - a. Spelling rules for adding **ly**
 - i. Adjectives ending in **ic**
 - ii. Adjectives ending in **le**
 - iii. Adjectives ending in **ll**
 - iv. Adjectives ending in **ue**
 - v. Adjectives ending in **y**
 - b. Adverbs which do not use the ending **ly**
 - c. The differing functions of adjectives and adverbs
 - i. Adjectives which modify nouns compared with adverbs which modify verbs
 - ii. Adjectives which modify nouns compared with adverbs which modify adjectives
 - iii. Predicate adjectives which modify the subjects of verbs compared with adverbs which modify verbs
2. Adverbs used in comparisons
 - a. The formation of comparative and superlative forms of adverbs
 - i. Adverbs used with **more** and **most**
 - ii. Adverbs used with the endings **er** and **est**
 - iii. Irregular adverbs
 - b. Positive forms of adverbs used in comparisons
 - i. The construction with **as ... as**
 - ii. Ellipsis
 - c. Comparative forms of adverbs used in comparisons
 - i. The construction with **than**
 - ii. Progressive comparisons
 - iii. The construction with **less and less**
 - iv. The construction with **the ..., the ...**
 - d. Superlative forms of adverbs used in comparisons
 - i. The construction with **the**
 - ii. The construction with **the least**

Exercises

CHAPTER 26. Prepositions

1. The meanings of prepositions
2. Idioms beginning with prepositions
3. Nouns followed by prepositions
4. Adjectives and verbs in the passive voice followed by prepositions
5. Verbs followed by prepositions

Exercises

CHAPTER 27. Phrasal verbs

1. Phrasal verbs consisting of a verb followed by a preposition
 - a. The position of the object of the preposition
 - b. The position of an adverb of manner modifying the verb
 - c. Stress in spoken English
 - d. Expressions in which the verb has an object

2. Phrasal verbs consisting of a verb followed by an adverb
 - a. The position of the object of the verb
 - b. The position of an adverb of manner modifying the verb
 - c. Stress in spoken English
 - d. Ergative verbs
 3. Distinguishing between verbs followed by prepositions and verbs followed by adverbs
 - a. Adverb phrases of location compared with phrasal verbs followed by objects
 - b. Words used as prepositions or adverbs
 4. Phrasal verbs consisting of a verb followed by a word which can function either as an adverb or as a preposition
 - a. Expressions in which the verb has an object
 5. Phrasal verbs consisting of a verb followed by an adverb followed by a preposition
 - a. Expressions in which the verb has an object
- Exercises

CHAPTER 28. Conjunctions

1. Coordinate conjunctions
2. Correlative conjunctions
3. Subordinate conjunctions
4. Connecting adverbs
 - a. Stress and punctuation
 - b. Connecting adverbs used to connect sentences
 - c. Position in a clause
 - d. Examples of connecting adverbs
5. Parallel construction

Exercises

THE USES AND FORMATION OF THE ENGLISH VERB TENSES

The Uses of the English Tenses

<u>Type of Tense</u>	<u>Type of Action Expressed</u>
Simple	- actions occurring at regular intervals - general truths, or situations existing for a period of time - non-continuous actions
Continuous	- continuous, ongoing actions
Perfect	- non-continuous actions completed before a certain time
Perfect Continuous	- continuous, ongoing actions completed before a certain time

The Formation of the Indicative Mood of the Active Voice

<u>Tense</u>	<u>Auxiliary</u>	<u>Verb Form</u>
Simple Present	do/does *	bare infinitive **
Present Continuous	am/is/are	present participle
Present Perfect	have/has	past participle
Present Perfect Continuous	have/has been	present participle
Simple Past	did *	bare infinitive ***
Past Continuous	was/were	present participle
Past Perfect	had	past participle
Past Perfect Continuous	had been	present participle
Simple Future	will (shall) ****	bare infinitive
Future Continuous	will (shall) be	present participle
Future Perfect	will (shall) have	past participle
Future Perfect Continuous	will (shall) have been	present participle

The Formation of the Subjunctive Mood of the Active Voice

<u>Tense</u>	<u>Auxiliary</u>	<u>Verb Form</u>
Simple Present	do *	bare infinitive
Present Continuous	be	present participle
Present Perfect	have	past participle
Present Perfect Continuous	have been	present participle

Simple Past	did *	bare infinitive ***
Past Continuous	were	present participle
Past Perfect	had	past participle
Past Perfect Continuous	had been	present participle

The Formation of the Indicative Mood of the Passive Voice

<u>Tense</u>	<u>Auxiliary</u>	<u>Verb Form</u>
Simple Present	am/is/are	past participle
Present Continuous	am/is/are being	past participle
Present Perfect	have/has been	past participle
Present Perfect Continuous	have/has been being	past participle
Simple Past	was/were	past participle
Past Continuous	was/were being	past participle
Past Perfect	had been	past participle
Past Perfect Continuous	had been being	past participle
Simple Future	will (shall) **** be	past participle
Future Continuous	will (shall) be being	past participle
Future Perfect	will (shall) have been	past participle
Future Perfect Continuous	will (shall) have been being	past participle

The Formation of the Subjunctive Mood of the Passive Voice

<u>Tense</u>	<u>Auxiliary</u>	<u>Verb Form</u>
Simple Present	be	past participle
Present Continuous	be being	past participle
Present Perfect	have been	past participle
Present Perfect Continuous	have been being	past participle
Simple Past	were	past participle
Past Continuous	were being	past participle
Past Perfect	had been	past participle
Past Perfect Continuous	had been being	past participle

* In the Simple Present and Simple Past tenses of the Active Voice, the auxiliaries are used only for emphasis, and for the formation of questions and negative statements. Auxiliaries are never used with the Simple Present or Simple Past of the verb **to be**.

** When used without the auxiliary, the third person singular of the Simple Present, in the Indicative Mood of the Active Voice, has the ending **s**.

*** When used without the auxiliary, the Simple Past form of the verb is used. For regular verbs, and for many irregular verbs, the Simple Past has the same form as the past participle.

**** The other modal auxiliaries **could, may, might, must, should** and **would** form conjugations in the same way as **will** and **shall**.

THE ACTIVE VOICE OF THE VERB TO SHOW

Simple Past: showed
Past Participle: shown

INDICATIVE MOOD

Simple Present

I show
you show
he shows
she shows
it shows
we show
they show

Simple Past

I showed
you showed
he showed
she showed
it showed
we showed
they showed

Present Continuous

I am showing
you are showing
he is showing
she is showing
it is showing
we are showing
they are showing

Past Continuous

I was showing
you were showing
he was showing
she was showing
it was showing
we were showing
they were showing

Present Perfect

I have shown
you have shown
he has shown
she has shown
it has shown
we have shown
they have shown

Past Perfect

I had shown
you had shown
he had shown
she had shown
it had shown
we had shown
they had shown

Present Perfect Continuous

I have been showing
you have been showing
he has been showing
she has been showing
it has been showing

Past Perfect Continuous

I had been showing
you had been showing
he had been showing
she had been showing
it had been showing

we have been showing
they have been showing

we had been showing
they had been showing

Simple Future

I will (shall) show
you will show
he will show
she will show
it will show
we will (shall) show
they will show

Simple Conjugation with Would

I would show
you would show
he would show
she would show
it would show
we would show
they would show

Future Continuous

I will (shall) be showing
you will be showing
he will be showing
she will be showing
it will be showing
we will (shall) be showing
they will be showing

Continuous Conjugation with Would

I would be showing
you would be showing
he would be showing
she would be showing
it would be showing
we would be showing
they would be showing

Future Perfect

I will (shall) have shown
you will have shown
he will have shown
she will have shown
it will have shown
we will (shall) have shown
they will have shown

Perfect Conjugation with Would

I would have shown
you would have shown
he would have shown
she would have shown
it would have shown
we would have shown
they would have shown

Future Perfect Continuous

I will (shall) have been showing
you will have been showing
he will have been showing
she will have been showing
it will have been showing
we will (shall) have been showing
they will have been showing

Perfect Continuous Conjugation with Would

I would have been showing
you would have been showing
he would have been showing
she would have been showing
it would have been showing
we would have been showing
they would have been showing

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Simple Present

I show
you show
he show

Simple Past

I showed
you showed
he showed

she show
it show
we show
they show

she showed
it showed
we showed
they showed

Present Continuous

I be showing
you be showing
he be showing
she be showing
it be showing
we be showing
they be showing

Past Continuous

I were showing
you were showing
he were showing
she were showing
it were showing
we were showing
they were showing

Present Perfect

I have shown
you have shown
he have shown
she have shown
it have shown
we have shown
they have shown

Past Perfect

I had shown
you had shown
he had shown
she had shown
it had shown
we had shown
they had shown

Present Perfect Continuous

I have been showing
you have been showing
he have been showing
she have been showing
It have been showing
we have been showing
they have been showing

Past Perfect Continuous

I had been showing
you had been showing
he had been showing
she had been showing
it had been showing
we had been showing
they had been showing

THE VERB TO BE AND THE PASSIVE VOICE OF THE VERB TO SHOW

INDICATIVE MOOD

Simple Present

I am
you are
he is
she is
it is
we are
they are

Simple Present

I am shown
you are shown
he is shown
she is shown
it is shown
we are shown
they are shown

Present Continuous

I am being
you are being
he is being
she is being
it is being
we are being
they are being

Present Continuous

I am being shown
you are being shown
he is being shown
she is being shown
it is being shown
we are being shown
they are being shown

Present Perfect

I have been
you have been
he has been
she has been
it has been
we have been
they have been

Present Perfect

I have been shown
you have been shown
he has been shown
she has been shown
it has been shown
we have been shown
they have been shown

Present Perfect Continuous

have been being
you have been being
he has been being
she has been being
it has been being
we have been being
they have been being

Present Perfect Continuous

I have been being shown
you have been being shown
he has been being shown
she has been being shown
it has been being shown
we have been being shown
they have been being shown

Simple Past

I was
you were
he was
she was
it was
we were
they were

Simple Past

I was shown
you were shown
he was shown
she was shown
it was shown
we were shown
they were shown

Past Continuous

I was being
you were being
he was being
she was being
it was being
we were being
they were being

Past Continuous

I was being shown
you were being shown
he was being shown
she was being shown
it was being shown
we were being shown
they were being shown

Past Perfect

I had been
you had been
he had been
she had been
it had been
we had been
they had been

Past Perfect

I had been shown
you had been shown
he had been shown
she had been shown
it had been shown
we had been shown
they had been shown

Past Perfect Continuous

I had been being
you had been being
he had been being
she had been being
it had been being
we had been being
they had been being

Past Perfect Continuous

I had been being shown
you had been being shown
he had been being shown
she had been being shown
it had been being shown
we had been being shown
they had been being shown

Simple Future

I will (shall) be
you will be
he will be
she will be
it will be
we will (shall) be
they will be

Simple Future

I will (shall) be shown
you will be shown
he will be shown
she will be shown
it will be shown
we will (shall) be shown
they will be shown

Future Continuous

I will (shall) be being
you will be being
he will be being
she will be being
it will be being
we will (shall) be being
they will be being

Future Continuous

I will (shall) be being shown
you will be being shown
he will be being shown
she will be being shown
it will be being shown
we will (shall) be being shown
they will be being shown

Future Perfect

I will (shall) have been
you will have been
he will have been
she will have been
it will have been
we will (shall) have been
they will have been

Future Perfect

I will (shall) have been shown
you will have been shown
he will have been shown
she will have been shown
it will have been shown
we will (shall) have been shown
they will have been shown

Future Perfect Continuous

I will (shall) have been being
you will have been being
he will have been being
she will have been being
It will have been being
we will (shall) have been being
they will have been being

Future Perfect Continuous

I will (shall) have been being shown
you will have been being shown
he will have been being shown
she will have been being shown
it will have been being shown
we will (shall) have been being shown
they will have been being shown

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Simple Present

I be
you be
he be
she be
it be
we be
they be

Simple Present

I be shown
you be shown
he be shown
she be shown
it be shown
we be shown
they be shown

Present Continuous

I be being
you be being
he be being
she be being
it be being
we be being
they be being

Present Continuous

I be being shown
you be being shown
he be being shown
she be being shown
it be being shown
we be being shown
they be being shown

Present Perfect

I have been
you have been
he have been
she have been
it have been
we have been
they have been

Present Perfect

I have been shown
you have been shown
he have been shown
she have been shown
it have been shown
we have been shown
they have been shown

Present Perfect Continuous

I have been being
you have been being
he have been being
she have been being
it have been being

Present Perfect Continuous

I have been being shown
you have been being shown
he have been being shown
she have been being shown
it have been being shown

we have been being
they have been being

we have been being shown
they have been being shown

Simple Past

I were
you were
he were
she were
it were
we were
they were

Simple Past

I were shown
you were shown
he were shown
she were shown
it were shown
we were shown
they were shown

Past Continuous

I were being
you were being
he were being
she were being
it were being
we were being
they were being

Past Continuous

I were being shown
you were being shown
he were being shown
she were being shown
it were being shown
we were being shown
they were being shown

Past Perfect

I had been
you had been
he had been
she had been
it had been
we had been
they had been

Past Perfect

I had been shown
you had been shown
he had been shown
she had been shown
it had been shown
we had been shown
they had been shown

Past Perfect Continuous

I had been being
you had been being
he had been being
she had been being
it had been being
we had been being
they had been being

Past Perfect Continuous

I had been being shown
you had been being shown
he had been being shown
she had been being shown
it had been being shown
we had been being shown
they had been being shown

Common English Irregular Verbs

Bare Infinitive

be
bear
beat
become

Simple Past

was/were
bore
beat
became

Past Participle

been
born
beaten
become

begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cling	clung	clung
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
flee	fled	fled
fling	flung	flung
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forecast	forecast	forecast
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
forsake	forsook	forsaken
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden

hit
hold
hurt
keep
kneel
know
lay
lead
leave
lend
let
lie
lose
make
mean
meet
mistake
partake
pay
put
read
rid
ride
ring
rise
run
say
see
seek
sell
send
set
shake
shed
shine
shoe
shoot
show
shrink
shut
sing
sink
sit
sleep
slide
sling
slink
slit
speak
speed

hit
held
hurt
kept
knelt
knew
laid
led
left
lent
let
lay
lost
made
meant
met
mistook
partook
paid
put
read
rid
rode
rang
rose
ran
said
saw
sought
sold
sent
set
shook
shed
shone
shod
shot
showed
shrank or shrunk
shut
sang
sank
sat
slept
slid
slung
slunk
slit
spoke
sped

hit
held
hurt
kept
knelt
known
laid
led
left
lent
let
lain
lost
made
meant
met
mistaken
partaken
paid
put
read
rid
ridden
rung
risen
run
said
seen
sought
sold
sent
set
shaken
shed
shone
shod
shot
shown
shrunk
shut
sung
sunk
sat
slept
slid
slung
slunk
slit
spoken
sped

spend	spent	spent
spin	span or spun	spun
spit	spit or spat	spat
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank	stunk
stride	strode	strode
strike	struck	struck
string	strung	strung
strive	strove	striven
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
thrive	throve	thriven
throw	threw	thrown
thrust	thrust	thrust
tread	trod	trodden
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written

CHAPTER 1. THE SIMPLE PRESENT OF THE VERB TO BE

1. Grammar

The **grammar** of a language is an analysis of the various functions performed by the words of the language, as they are used by native speakers and writers.

There are many different ways of analyzing a language. In such an analysis, words can be given various names, depending on the function which they perform. For instance, words which perform the function of naming things are commonly referred to as **nouns**, and words which perform the function of expressing states or actions are commonly referred to as **verbs**.

It should be kept in mind that many English words can perform more than one function. For instance, in the following sentences, the underlined words can be referred to as **nouns** because they perform the function of naming things.

e.g. I have lost my comb.

Water is one of the necessities of life.

However, in the following sentences, the same words can be referred to as **verbs** because they perform the function of expressing actions.

e.g. I comb my hair every morning.

Do you water your plants once a week?

In this book, widely used terms such as **noun**, **verb**, **pronoun** and so on, will be used in order to explain the way in which words function in the English language.

2. Verb forms

English verbs may have different forms, depending on the **subject** of the verb, and depending on when the action expressed by the verb takes place.

In the following sentences, the subjects of the verbs indicate who or what is performing the actions expressed by the verbs. The verbs in these examples are underlined.

e.g. We live in the city.

He lives on Queen Street.

These examples illustrate how the form of a verb may vary, depending on the subject of the verb. In the first example, the subject is **we**, and the form of the verb is **live**. In the second example, the subject is **he**, and the form of the verb is **lives**.

The different verb forms which indicate when the action expressed by a verb takes place are usually referred to as **tenses**.

e.g. We always walk to work.

We walked to work yesterday.

In the first sentence, the verb **walk** is in the Simple Present tense. In the second sentence, the verb **walked** is in the Simple Past tense. Present tenses are usually used to express actions which are taking place in the present; whereas past tenses are usually used to express actions which took place in the past.

The **infinitive** form of a verb can be used without reference to any particular subject or any particular time. In English, the infinitive form of a verb begins with the word **to**. For instance, **to walk** is the infinitive of the verb used in the two preceding examples.

3. Uses of the simple present tense

The Simple Present is one of four present tenses in English, and is used in various ways. In the examples given below, the verbs in the Simple Present tense are underlined.

For instance, the Simple Present can be used to refer to actions which occur at regular intervals.

e.g. We visit our friends every Sunday.
They take a holiday once a year.
Geese fly south every fall.

The Simple Present is also used in stating general truths.

e.g. Gas expands when heated.
The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean in the world.
Canada lies north of the United States.

In addition, the Simple Present is used when referring to printed material, and when describing events portrayed in a book, film, or other work of art.

e.g. The report presents the information clearly.
At the end of the film , the hero finds the hidden treasure.

Occasionally, the Simple Present is used to express actions occurring in the future or the past.

e.g. Our plane leaves at eight o'clock tomorrow night.
Burglar Steals Valuable Paintings

In the first example, the Simple Present is used to refer to something which will happen in the future. In the second example, which is written in the style of a newspaper headline, the Simple Present is used to refer to something which happened in the past.

4. The simple present of the verb To Be

A **conjugation** of a verb is a list showing the different forms a verb may take. When a verb is conjugated, it is usually accompanied by all of the **personal pronouns** which can act as subjects of a verb. Thus, a conjugation can show the different forms a verb must take when it is used with different subjects.

The English personal pronouns which may be used as subjects of verbs are as follows:

I
you
he
she
it
we
they

It should be noted that in modern English, the same verb forms are used with the

subject **you**, whether **you** refers to one or more than one person or thing. In an older form of English, there was another personal pronoun, **thou**, which was used with different verb forms, and which generally referred to one person or thing.

The Simple Present of the verb **to be** is conjugated as follows. In spoken English, contractions are often used.

Without contractions

I am
you are
he is
she is
it is
we are
they are

With contractions

I'm
you're
he's
she's
it's
we're
they're

In written English, an apostrophe: ' is used in a contraction, to indicate that one or more letters have been omitted.

a. Affirmative statements

An affirmative statement states that something is true. In an affirmative statement, the verb follows the subject.

e.g. I am awake.

They are ready.

In the first example, the verb **am** follows the subject **I**. In the second example, the verb **are** follows the subject **they**. In written English, statements are always followed by a period: . Statements and questions must begin with a capital letter.

In order to review the preceding points, see [Exercise 1](#).

b. Questions

For the Simple Present of the verb **to be**, questions are formed by reversing the order of the subject and the verb, so that the verb precedes the subject.

e.g. Am I awake?

Are they ready?

In the first example, the verb **am** precedes the subject **I**. In the second example, the verb **are** precedes the subject **they**. In written English, questions are always followed by a question mark: ?

See [Exercise 2](#).

c. Negative statements

In the Simple Present of the verb **to be**, negative statements are formed by adding the word **not** after the verb.

e.g. I am not awake.

They are not ready.

In the first example, **not** follows the verb **am**. In the second example, **not** follows the

verb **are**.

In spoken English, the following contractions are often used:

Without contractions

is not
are not

With contractions

isn't
aren't

See [Exercise 3](#).

d. Negative questions

In the Simple Present of the verb **to be**, negative questions are formed by reversing the order of the subject and verb, and adding **not** after the subject.

e.g. Am I not awake?

Are they not ready?

In spoken English, contractions are usually used in negative questions. In the contracted form of a negative question, the contraction of **not** follows immediately after the verb. For example:

Without contractions

Are you not awake?
Is he not awake?
Are we not awake?
Are they not awake?

With contractions

Aren't you awake?
Isn't he awake?
Aren't we awake?
Aren't they awake?

It should be noted that there is no universally accepted contraction for **am not**. In spoken English, **am I not?** is often contracted to **aren't I?** However, although the expression **aren't I?** is considered acceptable in informal English, it is not considered to be grammatically correct in formal English. In formal English, no contraction should be used for **am I not**.

See [Exercise 4](#).

e. Tag questions

A **tag question** is a question added at the end of a sentence. A tag question following an affirmative statement generally has the form of a negative question, with the meaning: **Isn't that true?** In some languages, such tag questions are invariable. However, in English, tag questions vary, depending on the verbs and subjects of the preceding statements.

In the following examples, the tag questions are underlined. Contractions are usually used in negative tag questions. For example:

Affirmative statement

Are you not awake?
I am awake.
You are awake.
She is awake.
We are awake.

Affirmative statement with tag question

Aren't you awake?
I am awake, am I not?
You are awake, aren't you?
She is awake, isn't she?
We are awake, aren't we?

They are awake.

They are awake, aren't they?

These examples illustrate how the subjects and verbs of the preceding statements are repeated in tag questions. For instance, in the first example, the subject **I** and the verb **am** are repeated in the tag question. In the second example, the subject **you** and the verb **are** are repeated in the tag question.

In spoken English, the expression **aren't I?** is often used as a tag question. However, this is not considered to be grammatically correct in formal, written English.

EXERCISES for Chapter 1

1. Change the following pairs of words into sentences, using the correct forms of the Simple Present of the verb **to be**. For example:

I, cautious

I am cautious.

they, friendly

They are friendly.

1. you, careful
2. it, warm
3. he, here
4. we, bold
5. they, careless
6. she, clever
7. we, ready
8. you, reckless
9. I, shy
10. they, polite

[Answers](#)

2. Change the affirmative statements resulting from Exercise 1 into questions. For example:

I am cautious.

Am I cautious?

They are friendly.

Are they friendly?

[Answers](#)

3. Change the affirmative statements resulting from Exercise 1 into negative statements. For example:

I am cautious.

I am not cautious.

They are friendly.

They are not friendly.

[Answers](#)