

Basic English Grammar Book

Preparing Missionaries for the
American Council on Teaching Foreign Languages (ACTFL)
OPIc Test and Certification

Basic English Grammar Workbook
for
people who speak limited English

English

Use a pencil to fill in the blanks for this Workbook.

Table of Contents

Pronunciation Guide	2
Lesson 1 Pronouns, Infinitives, Verbs in Present Tense	3
Lesson 2 Auxiliary Verb "TO DO" in Present Tense	7
Lesson 3 Verb "TO BE"	8
Lesson 4 There is and There are	9
Lesson 5 Auxiliary Modal Verbs (Would, Could, Should, Can)	12
Lesson 6 Future Tense using "GOING TO"	15
Lesson 7 Future Tense using "WILL"	18
Lesson 8 Simple Past Tense	21
Lesson 9 Compound Present Perfect Tense	25
Lesson 10 Compound Past Perfect Tense	27
Lesson 11 Perfect Tense with the Auxiliary Modal Verbs	28
Lesson 12 Present Progressive Tense	30
Lesson 13 Modifiers: Adjectives, Adverbs, and Prepositional Phrases	36
Regular Verbs	45
Irregular Verbs	47

Pronunciation Guide

I. Sounds of the English alphabet

A a	B b	C c	D d	E e	F f
G g	H h	I i	J j	K k	L l
M m	N n	O o	P p	Q q	R r
S s	T t	U u	V v	W w	X x
Y y	Z z				

II. Vowel Sounds in English

There are 5 vowels in the alphabet. In English there is more than one sound for each vowel. Pronouncing these vowel sounds correctly determines whether one speaks with or without an accent.

Vowels Examples in English

"a"	late, pray, say, name, date, ate, main
"a"	ball, want, wash, caught,
"a"	fat, dad, man, cat, add, back, ask, at
"e"	me, see, be, she, before, he, sleep
"e"	enter, end, sent, them, bless, help
"i/y"	kite, fight, mine, ride, kind, why, my
"i/y"	did, it, with, myth, in, gift, miss, him, sit
"o"	only, go, old, over, most, don't, no, so, both
"o"	got, hot, not, from, on, stop, off, top, often
"o"	broom, cool, food, moon, noon, soon, to, do
"o"	book, good, hood, look, stood, wood,
"u"	duty, flute, student, rude, future, music
"u"	use, union, peculiar, uniform
"u"	but, cut, us, sun, under, up, just, run, must
"u"	put, bush, cushion, push

NOTE: As you can observe, the same vowel sound can be made with different vowels (or combinations of vowels that are not included here). A North American missionary or any native speaker can help you with the pronunciation.

III. Pronunciation Helps

- In order to improve your accent, listen carefully when the North American missionaries speak English.
- Practice out loud the words with all the vowel sounds.
- Do not be afraid to speak English!** Everyone makes mistakes; that's not important. The more you speak, the fewer errors you will make, and you will improve your accent.

LESSON 1: PRONOUNS, INFINITIVES, VERB CONJUGATIONS IN THE PRESENT TENSE

I. Personal Pronouns (Subject Pronouns)

The personal pronouns (subject pronouns) in English play a very important role. It's very important to **MEMORIZE THE PRONOUNS** because they tell us in what person one is speaking. These **subject pronouns** always go before the verb.

Personal Pronouns *

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
I	We
You	You (all)**
She	They
It	"

* The pronouns always **substitute for nouns**.

** In this case we use the word "all" to indicate that "you" is plural.

II. Infinitive Verbs

In English it is easy to form an infinitive verb. The only thing we need to do is place the preposition "**to**" before the verb.

Examples: to walk, to eat, to sleep

Therefore, in English we need **two words** in order to form an infinitive verb. If we do not use two words in English, we are not using the infinitive correctly.

In English the infinitive is used to form the present tense.

The preposition "to" is removed and the verb is in the present tense.

III. Verb Conjugations

- A. In order to conjugate in English, we must memorize well the personal pronouns in this language.

In English it is **ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY** to say the pronoun and the verb. We cannot just say "want," we must say "we want."

- B. **Follow the instructions** in order to conjugate the verbs in the present tense in English.

1. **To want:** **I want**

(Substitute the preposition "**to**" for the pronoun "**I**").

- C. The same process is followed with all the other pronouns, that is, substituting the preposition "**To**" for **He, She, It, We, You (all) and They**.

Examples: To Want (infinitive)

I Want	We want
You want	You (all) want
He wants	They want
She wants	" "
It wants	" "

- D. **Statements that help us better understand the conjugations:**

I want to eat.

He wants to leave now.

You want to see me.

She wants to study.

We want to buy it.

It wants to rain.

You (all) want to have it.

They want to write.

IV. The Third Person Pronoun

- A. When you conjugate verbs, you should note that the only things that change are the personal pronouns. The verbs remain exactly the same, **except in the third person singular (he, she, it)**, here you should add an “s” to the verb.

Examples: (using all the personal pronouns):

I want to buy them.
You want to go.
He wants to cook them.
She needs to eat.
It comes rapidly.
We need to sleep.
You (all) need to go.
They eat often.

- B. When the verb **ends in: -sh, -ch, -x, -s, -c, -z**, you must add an “es” **in the third person singular**.

Examples:	to teach	He teaches.
	to wash	She washes.
	to relax	It relaxes.
	to press	He presses.
	to buzz	It buzzes.

- C. When we use the verbs: “to go” and “to do”, we must remember that we also add “es” to them **in the third person singular**.

Examples:

<u>GO</u>				<u>DO</u>			
I	go	We	go	I	do	We	do
You	go	You (all)	go	You	do	You (all)	do
He	goes	They	go	He	does	They	do
She	goes	"	"	She	does	"	"
It	goes	"	"	It	does	"	"

- D. The verb “**to have**” is a little different. In order to conjugate it in the **third person singular**, we use “**has**” in place of “**have**”.

Examples:	I	have	We	have
	You	have	You (all)	have
	He	has	They	have
	She	has	"	"
	It	has	"	"

V. List of Common Infinitive Verbs

to baptize
to be
to buy
to come
to cook
to do, make
to drink
to eat
to get
to go
to have
to know
to learn
to like
to meet

to need
to pray
to read
to say
to see
to sell
to sing
to sleep
to take
to talk, speak
to teach
to want
to work
to write
to walk

TASK (Homework): Fill in the correct verb according to the subject pronoun.

1. (to want) I _____ a new coat.

5. (to sing) We _____ hymns.

2. (to need) She _____ to eat more.

6. (to learn) They _____ English.

3. (to have) He _____ a pretty house.

7. (to work) I _____ every day.

4. (to go) John _____ to school.

8. (to sell) You _____ apples.

Memorize the list of verbs and make sentences with the verbs. Use different personal pronouns.

LESSON 2: THE VERB "TO DO" IN THE PRESENT TENSE

I. Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb "to do"

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
I	do	We	do
You	do	You (all)	do
He	<u>does</u>	They	do
She	<u>does</u>	"	"
It	<u>does</u>	"	"

II. Interrogative Form with the Auxiliary verbs "Do" and "Does"

A. Sentence: I WANT TO WRITE LETTERS.

B. Follow the instructions

1. See the conjugation of the verb "to do" above.
2. Place the auxiliary "Do" at the beginning of the sentence (using upper case).
3. Place a question mark (?) only at the end.

C. Examples: I WANT TO WRITE LETTERS.
DO I WANT TO WRITE LETTERS?

D. The same process is followed with all statements, remembering that you must think of the auxiliary verb that corresponds to each pronoun. (Note that the only personal pronouns for which the auxiliary verb changes are: **he, she, it** - third person singular).

Other examples: We want to write letters.
Do we want to write letters?
She wants to write letters.
Does she want to write letters?
They want to write letters.
Do they want to write letters?

NOTE: Remember when using the auxiliary verb "does" in questions (corresponding to he, she,it) you must eliminate the "s" of the main verb.

Examples: She wants a new house.
Does she **want** a new house?
He likes to play tennis.
Does he **like** to play tennis?

LESSON 3: THE VERB "TO BE"

I. Conjugation of the Verb "to be" in the Present Tense.

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
I	am	We	are
You	are	You (all)	are
He	is	They	are
She	is	"	"
It	is	"	"

- NOTE:** "Am" goes only with I.
"Is" goes only with he, she, it.
"Are" goes with the rest of the pronouns.

EXERCISE: Fill in the correct form of the verb "to be" (am, is, are) according to the subject pronoun.

- You _____ a faithful member.
- I _____ from Costa Rica.
- He _____ my bishop.
- We _____ brothers.
- They _____ happy people.
- Where _____ you?
- John _____ a good student.
- She _____ a nice person.

II. Interrogative Form

A. Sentence: I AM HAPPY.

B. Follow the instructions:

- Find the conjugated form of the verb "to be" (**am**) and place it at the beginning of the sentence.
- Place a "?" at the end of the sentence.

C. Examples: I am happy. Am I happy?

He is sad.
Is he sad?

You are tall.
Are you tall?

I am sick.
Am I sick?

EXERCISE: Change the following sentences to the interrogative form.

1. My family is very happy.

3. I am an honest person.

2. We are good friends.

4. My dad is a smart man.

LESSON 4: THERE IS and THERE ARE

I. In Order to Say Something Exists in the Present Tense in English You Use Two Words:

“**There is**” when we speak in the **singular**, and
“**There are**” when we speak in the **plural**

A. Examples: **THERE IS A HOUSE ON THAT HILL.**
 (A house is located on that hill.)

THERE ARE HOUSES ON THAT HILL.
 (Houses are located on that hill.)

There is a piece of cake in the refrigerator.
(A piece of cake is located in the refrigerator.)

There are two pieces of cake in the refrigerator.
(Two pieces of cake are located in the refrigerator.)

There is a man on the corner.
(A man is located on the corner.)

There are many men on the corner.
(Many men are located on the corner.)

B. Very often we use the short form: **There is:** **There's**
 There are: **There're**

Example: **There's** a fly in my soup. (There is a fly in my soup.)
 There're flies in my soup. (There are flies in my soup.)

II. The Past Tense Is Formed Using the Verb “to be” in the Past Tense. (there was, there were**).
There is no short form.**

A. Examples:

There is plenty of time.

There was plenty of time.

There are many investigators.

There were many investigators.

III. Interrogative Form

A. Sentence: THERE'S ONLY ONE APPLE.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Change the verb “**to be**” (**is, are**) at the beginning of the sentence.
2. Place a “**?**” at the end of the sentence.

C. Examples: There is only one apple. Is there only one apple?

There are six elders on the bus.
Are there six elders on the bus?

There is a lot of confusion in the world.
Is there a lot of confusion in the world?

There were many people hurt.
Were there many people hurt?

There was a big animal in the road.
Was there a big animal in the road?

EXERCISE: Change the following sentences to the interrogative form

1. There was a “golden” family in that house.

3. There are four books of scripture.

2. There were six discussions to teach.

4. There is only one true church.

IV. Negative Form

A. Sentence: THERE'S AN APPLE ON THE TABLE.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the verb “**to be**” (**is, are**).
2. Place the negative **not** after the verb (**is not, isn't**)

NOTE: *After the negative form “**isn't,**” we use “**a**” or “**an**” and after the negative form “**aren't,**” we use “**any**” or “**a number**” before the noun.

C. Examples: THERE IS NOT (ISN'T) AN APPLE ON THE TABLE.

There **is** money in your wallet.
There **isn't** any money in your wallet.

There **is** a book on the table.
There **isn't** a book on the table.

There **are** oranges in the store.
There **aren't** any oranges in the store.

There **is** an orange in the sack.
There **isn't** an orange in the sack.

There **were** oranges in the store.
There **weren't** any oranges in the store.

There **are** some people here.
There **aren't** many people here.

EXERCISE: Change these sentences to the negative form.

1. There's a museum downtown.

3. There's a hardware store on 10th Avenue.

2. There were two jewelry shops.

4. There was a mouse under my bed.

V. Interrogative Negative Form

A. Sentence: THERE ISN'T AN APPLE ON THE TABLE

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the negative form of the verb **“to be” (isn't)** and move it to the beginning of the sentence.
2. Place a **“?”** at the end of the sentence.

C. Examples: ISN'T THERE AN APPLE ON THE TABLE?

There **isn't** any time left.
Isn't there any time left?

There **wasn't** any time left.
Wasn't there any time left?

There **aren't** any books in here.
Aren't there any books in here?

There **weren't** any books in here.
Weren't there any books in here?

EXERCISE: Change these sentences to the interrogative negative form.

1. There aren't any friendly people here.

2. There aren't any missionaries here.

3. There isn't any bread in this store.

4. There aren't many buses in town.

5. There aren't any baptisms this week.

6. There aren't any animals in my house.

7. There wasn't any doorbell to ring.

8. There isn't any milk in the house.

9. There weren't any contacts today.

10. There wasn't any problem with the car.

11. There weren't any members here.

12. There wasn't enough time to wait.

**LESSON 5: CONDITIONAL TENSE USING AUXILIARY MODAL VERBS
(WOULD, COULD, SHOULD, CAN).**

I. The auxiliary modal verbs—would, could, should, can.

A. WOULD

1. Place “**would**” before the main verb.

2. Examples: I like to read.
 I **would** like to read.

 They have success.
 They **would have** more success if they had more faith.

 We are happy.
 We **would be** sad if we lost.

B. COULD

1. This verb may have three meanings, depending on the context.
 - a. It means potential most of the time.
 - b. It means completion or possible completion when it indicates the past in a sentence. Sometimes you will find words that indicate the past: yesterday, last week, etc.
 - c. It means conditional when we have the word (if) to indicate the conditional form.

2. Place “could” before the main verb (could bring).

3. Examples:
- a. I could bring it tomorrow.
 - b. She could speak better English last year.
 - c. If we could buy them, we would be happy.

C. SHOULD

1. Place “**should**” before the main verb.
(**come: I should come.**)

2. Examples:

They should come earlier.

He should bring the books.

You should go home.

D. CAN (To Be Able, in the present tense)

1. Place “**can**” before the main verb.
(**see: I can see.**)

2. Examples:

I can see my house from here.

He can read a book.

NOTE: After auxiliary modal verbs it is not necessary to use the infinitive “**to**” if the verbs are used together with another main verb.

***We do not say:** I can to speak English.
We must say: I can speak English.

***We do not say:** He can to buy the books.
We must say: He can buy the books.

NOTE: To the auxiliary verbs you do not add “**s**” to the verbs conjugated in the third person (**he, she it**):

***We do not say:** He would reads it.
We must say: He would read it.

NOTE: When the auxiliary modal verb is used with the verb “to be” as the main verb, we use “**be**”.

She **can be** nice. I **could be** sorry. We **should be** here.

EXERCISE: Change the following sentences to the conditional form using the auxiliary modal verbs.

1. I like to go fishing. (Would)

4. He studies for two hours every day. (Could)

2. She is a good actress. (Can)

5. We love to study English. (Should)

3. My mom reads a lot. (Would)

6. He rides the bus every day. (Should)

II. Interrogative Form

A. Sentence: MARY WOULD LIKE TO SELL THEM.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the auxiliary modal verb (would).
2. Move it to the beginning of the sentence.
3. Place a “?” at the end of the sentence.

C. Examples: WOULD MARY LIKE TO SELL THEM?

He could ride a bicycle.
Could he ride a bicycle?

They should rest more.
Should they rest more?

Louis can read rapidly.
Can Louis read rapidly?

EXERCISE: Change the following sentences to the interrogative form.

1. We would like to learn English.

4. His uncle could take us to Tanzania.

2. My dad should visit America.

5. You should travel to Namibia.

3. Our family can buy them all.

6. I can run very fast.

LESSON 6: FUTURE TENSE USING “GOING TO”

I. Necessary Steps in Order to Know Well the Future Tense Using “going to” in English.

A. Know well how to conjugate the verb “to be”

I	am	We	are
You	are	You (all)	are
He	is	They	are
She	is	"	"
It	is	"	"

B. Apply the following formula in order to do sentences in the future tense.

Pronoun + am
is + going to + verb + other words
are

C. Examples: I + am + going to + cook + beans.
(I am going to cook beans.)

She is going to pray tonight.

We are going to find many “golden families.”

EXERCISE: Complete the following sentences according to the example:
We will like our new companions.
We are going to like our new companions.

1. He will remember his mission.

2. We will learn two languages.

3. I will learn to speak English better.

4. They will eat everything.

5. She will be here tomorrow.

6. You will work this afternoon.

7. They will travel to Utah.

8. They will write letters.

9. It will be a good day.

10. The book will be interesting.

II. Interrogative Form

A. Sentence: HE IS GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the conjugated form of the verb “to be” (is) and place it at the beginning of the sentence.
2. Place a “?” at the end of the sentence.

C. Examples: IS HE GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE?

She is going to go home.
Is she going to go home?

We are going to sing a song.
Are we going to sing a song?

I am going to write a letter.
Am I going to write a letter?

EXERCISE: Change the following sentences to the interrogative form.

1. You are going to drink lemonade.

3. They are going to win the race.

2. They are going to find the church.

4. Mary is going to bake some cakes.

III. Negative Form

A. Sentence: HE IS GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the conjugated form of the verb “to be” (is).
2. Add “not” after the verb (is not).
Use the short form: isn't, aren't, I'm not

C. Examples: HE ISN'T GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE.

I am going to pray every day.
I'm not (I am not) going to pray every day.

They are going to work tomorrow.
They **aren't (are not)** going to work tomorrow.

She is going to buy a house.
She **isn't (is not)** going to buy a house.

EXERCISE: Change the following sentences to the negative form.

1. You're going to find people to teach.

3. I am going to travel to Morocco.

2. Jared and I are going to study harder.

4. I am going to bring a Bible.

IV. Interrogative Negative Form

A. Sentence: HE ISN'T GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the negative form of the verb **“to be” (isn't)** and place it at the beginning of the sentence.
2. Place a **“?”** at the end of the sentence.

C. Examples: ISN'T HE GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE?

We aren't going to read a book.
Aren't we going to read a book?

He isn't going to speak to me.
Isn't he going to speak to me?

EXERCISE: Change the sentences to the interrogative negative form.

1. This apple isn't going to taste bitter.

3. She's not going to study French.

2. My nieces aren't going to fall asleep.

4. We aren't going to understand.

Task: Make sentences using “going to.” Change each sentence to the interrogative, the negative, and the interrogative negative forms.

Example: **This apple is going to taste bitter.**
 Is this apple going to taste bitter?
 This apple isn't going to taste bitter.
 Isn't this apple going to taste bitter?

**LESSON 7: FUTURE TENSE
USING THE AUXILIARY MODAL VERB "WILL"**

1. Future Tense Using the Auxiliary Modal "will"

A. Sentence: I BUY VEGETABLES EVERY DAY.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the verb (**buy**)
2. Place "**will**" before the verb. (**will buy**)

C. Examples: I WILL BUY VEGETABLES EVERY DAY.

He cleans his room.
He **will** clean his room.

They go often.
They **will** go often.

NOTE: We can use the short form with "**will**."

I will	—	I'll
you will	—	you'll
he will	—	he'll
she will	—	she'll
it will	—	it'll
we will	—	we'll
they will	—	they'll

NOTE: The main verb is in the present and never needs the "**s**" in third person singular.

We do not say: He will sleeps.
We say: He will sleep.

EXERCISE: Change the following sentences to the future tense using "will." Write the short form also.

1. I see him every day.

I will (I'll) see him every day. _____

2. She likes to buy fruit in this store.

3. You write letters on Mondays.

4. They send me money.

5. We read the Bible often.

6. He eats a lot of peaches.

7. They walk every day.

8. The sun rises in the morning.

II. Interrogative Form

A. Sentence: I WILL BUY VEGETABLES EVERY DAY.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the verb “**will**” and place it at the beginning of the sentence.
2. Place a “**?**” at the end of the sentence.

C. Examples: WILL I BUY VEGETABLES EVERY DAY?

I'll sell it.

Will I sell it?

She will clean the house.

Will she clean the house?

They'll go tomorrow.

Will they go tomorrow?

EXERCISE: Change the following sentences to the interrogative form.

1. She'll get the prize soon.

3. They'll sing again tomorrow.

2. We'll bring it today.

4. He'll be here.

III. Negative Form

A. Sentence: I WILL WRITE A LETTER.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the verb “**will**”
2. Add “**not**” after the verb (will not, won't)

C. Examples: I WILL NOT (WON'T) WRITE A LETTER.

He will eat later.

He **will not (won't)** eat later.

I will finish the book.

I will not (won't) finish the book.

They will be late.

They **will not (won't)** be late

EXERCISE: Change the following sentences to the negative form.

1. Ann will buy a new watch.

3. Peter and I will sell these tools.

2. They'll need to paint it again.

4. We'll talk to your dad tomorrow.

IV. Interrogative Negative Form

A. Sentence: THEY WON'T GO HOME.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the negative form of the verb **"will" (won't)** and place it at the beginning of the sentence.
2. Place a **"?"** at the end of the sentence.

C. Examples: WON'T THEY GO HOME?

They **won't** study much.
Won't they study much?

We **won't** drink it.
Won't we drink it?

EXERCISE: Change the sentences to the interrogative negative form.

1. Teresa's parents won't come.

3. She won't be here soon.

2. We won't be ready in an hour.

4. They won't go with me.

TASK: Change each sentence to the interrogative, negative, and interrogative negative forms.

Example: We will drink the milk.
Will we drink the milk?
We will not (won't) drink the milk.
Won't we drink the milk?

1. The president will return at five.

3. I will wait for the bus.

2. They will have many opportunities.

4. You will arrive tomorrow.

LESSON 8: SIMPLE PAST TENSE

I. There Are two Kinds of Verbs in the Simple Past Tense.

A. Regular verbs: We add “**d**” at the end of the verb when it ends in “**e**”, if not, we add “**ed**”.

Examples:	to close:	closed <u>d</u>	to learn:	learn <u>ed</u>
	to love:	loved <u>d</u>	to play:	play <u>ed</u>
	to dare:	dared <u>d</u>	to climb:	climb <u>ed</u>
	to use:	used <u>d</u>	to open:	open <u>ed</u>

NOTE: Pronunciation of the regular verbs has three forms:

Group 1: Verbs that end with one sound that is voiced, we pronounce the “**-ed**” like “**d**” (voiced).

play - played open - opened love - loved

Group 2: Verbs that end with one sound that is not voiced, we pronounce the “**-ed**” like “**t**” (not voiced).

help - helped wish - wished work - worked

Group 3: Verbs that end with “**d**” or “**t**”, we pronounce the “**-ed**” like “**ed**” (we pronounce the vowel).

start - started end - ended attend - attended

NOTE: In order to learn more verbs in the past tense, see the list of **regular verbs** on pages 46-47.

B. Irregular verbs: We form them by changing almost all of the verb.
(It is necessary to memorize them.)

Examples:	to buy:	bought	to bring:	brought
	to catch:	caught	to teach:	taught
	to eat:	ate	to say:	said
	to come:	came	to go:	went

NOTE: In order to learn more verbs in the past tense, see the list of **irregular verbs** on pages 48-50.

NOTE: In the past tense we use the preterite and the imperfect.
When we want to indicate an action that was repeated various times in the past (the imperfect) we can put “used to” before the verb:

Examples: I used to buy oranges. I used to live in Utah.

C. Sentence: I BUY THREE ORANGES.

D. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the verb in the present tense and change it to the past.
2. The past tense does not change in the 3rd person singular (I bought, he bought).

E. Examples: I BOUGHT THREE ORANGES.

I buy a new car.
I **bought** a new car.

He wins the game.
He **won** the game.

I buy three oranges.
I **bought** three oranges.

They stand to give the prayer.
They **stood** to give the prayer.

II. Interrogative Form

A. Follow the instructions:

1. It is necessary to use the auxiliary verb “**did**” (past of the auxiliary verb “**do**”).
2. Place the verb “**did**” at the beginning of the sentence.
3. Change the verb “**bought**” to the present tense (buy).
4. Place a “?” at the end of the sentence.

B. Examples: DID I BUY THREE ORANGES?

She ate the apple.
Did she **eat** the apple?

They came to the house.
Did they **come** to the house?

We opened the door.
Did we **open** the door?

Exercise: Change these sentences to the interrogative form

1. She wanted to get a soft sofa.

4. Your cousin and I found it.

2. Charles swam in a deep river.

5. I went to the hospital last week.

3. Elaine and I liked to be lazy.

6. I taught the man the first discussion.

III. Negative Form

A. Sentence: I BOUGHT THREE ORANGES.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the verb (**bought**).
2. Place the negative auxiliary "**didn't**" before the verb.
3. Change the verb to the present tense (**didn't buy**).

C. Examples: I DIDN'T BUY THREE ORANGES.

He liked the food.
He **didn't like** the food.

She made the cake.
She **didn't make** the cake.

I found a large dog.
I **didn't find** a large dog.

Exercise: Change the sentences to the negative form.

1. My family liked to visit my grandmother.

4. The dog ate all its food.

2. She wanted to clean her house.

5. My brother wrote a good book.

3. Lisa had to go to the city.

6. I understood the doctrine.

IV. Interrogative Negative Form

A. Sentence: I DIDN'T BUY THREE ORANGES.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Place the auxiliary negative (**didn't**) at the beginning of the sentence.
(Note that the main verb (**buy**) is in the present tense.)
2. Place a “?” at the end of the sentence.

C. Examples: DIDN'T I BUY THREE ORANGES?

He **didn't** sell the car.

Didn't he sell the car?

She didn't know how to dance.

Didn't she know how to dance?

EXERCISE: Change the sentences to the interrogative negative form.

1. Mary didn't buy me a drink.

2. Peter didn't look at them.

3. The teacher didn't erase the board.

4. You didn't steal those notebooks.

TASK: Change the following sentences from the simple past tense to the negative forms.

Regular Verbs: (follow the first example)

1. John opened the door.

John didn't open the door.

Didn't John open the door?

2. My grandfather lived many years.

3. My nephew left early.

4. The dog jumped.

5. The young girl danced well.

6. She remembered me.

7. He learned the verbs.

8. The chicken followed me.

9. My uncle helped me.

10. The doctor looked at me.

LESSON 9: COMPOUND PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

I. The Compound Present Perfect Tense.

It is formed using the auxiliary verb “to have” and the **past participle**.

Example of a past participle: **finished (to have finished)**

A. Conjugation of the auxiliary verb “to have”.

Singular		Plural	
I	have	We	have
You	have	You (all)	have
He	has *	They	have
She	has *	"	"
It	has *	"	"

*The only changes are in the **third person singular**.

B. There are two kinds of verbs in the past participles

1. **Regular verbs:** We add a “d” at the end of the verb when it ends in “e”, if not, we add “ed” (as in the past tense).

Examples:	to close:	closed	to learn:	learned
	to love:	loved	to play:	played
	to dare:	dared	to climb:	climbed

2. **Irregular verbs:** They are formed by changing almost all of the verb. Some are the same as the past and others are different.
(IT IS NECESSARY TO MEMORIZE THEM)

Examples:	to be:	been	to bring:	brought
to go:	gone	to teach:	taught	
	to eat:	eaten	to say:	said
	to come:	come	to catch:	caught

NOTE: In order to learn the past participle forms of the verbs, see the list of **irregular verbs** on pages 48-50.

II. Compound Present Perfect Tense

A. Sentence: MARY GOES TO THE MEETING.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the form of “**to have**” according to the subject.
All of them use “**have**” except the 3rd person singular which uses “**has**”.
2. Put the **past participle of the verb** after the form of the verb “to have”.
(**has gone**)

C. Examples: MARY HAS GONE TO THE MEETING.

They eat potatoes every day.
They **have eaten** potatoes every day.

Elder Thomas goes to church.
Elder Thomas **has gone** to church.

I love my companion.
I **have loved** my companion.

EXERCISE: Change the following sentences according to the example.

1. **We did our work.**

4. I answered the questions.

We have done our work. _____

2. The children played football.

5. He fought in the war.

3. I always believed in Christ.

6. She spent the money.

III. Interrogative Form

**A Sentences: MARY HAS GONE TO THE MEETING.
MARY AND JOHN HAVE GONE TO THE MEETING.**

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the auxiliary verb (**has or have**) and move it to the beginning of the sentence.
2. Place a “?” at the end of the sentence.

**C. Examples: HAS MARY GONE TO THE MEETING?
HAVE MARY AND JOHN GONE TO THE MEETING?**

LESSON 10: COMPOUND PAST PERFECT TENSE

I. Compound Past Perfect

A. We form the **past perfect** using the auxiliary verb “to have” in the past “**had**” and the **past participle (had finished)**.

1. **The conjugation of the auxiliary verb “to have” in the past is always “had”.**

(I had, You had, *He had, *She had, *It had, We had, They had).

* There are no changes in the third person singular.

2. **The past participles are the same in all tenses.**

B. Sentence: YOU HAVE BEEN A MISSIONARY.

C. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the form of “**to have**” and change it to the past “**had**”.

2. Put the **past participle of the verb (been)** after the verb “**had**”.

D. Examples: YOU HAD BEEN A MISSIONARY.

They have eaten potatoes.

They had eaten potatoes.

Elisa has made a dessert.

Elisa had made a dessert.

II. Interrogative Form

A. Follow the Instructions:

1. Find the auxiliary verb (**had**) and move it to the beginning of the sentence.

2. Place a “?” at the end of the sentence.

B. Examples: HAD YOU BEEN A MISSIONARY?

I had learned all the verbs.

Had I learned all the verbs?

We had eaten our breakfast.

Had we eaten our breakfast?

LESSON 11: PRESENT PERFECT COMPOUND TENSE WITH AUXILIARY MODAL VERBS WOULD, SHOULD, AND COULD

I. WOULD HAVE (would've)

A. Sentence: NELDA WOULD GO TO HER OFFICE.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the main verb (**go**) and change it to the past participle (**gone**).
2. Place the auxiliary modal verb “**would**” and the auxiliary “**have**” before the past Participle (**would have gone, would've gone**).

C. Examples: NELDA WOULD HAVE GONE TO HER OFFICE.

Lewis would have liked to go with them.

The elder would've baptized them if they had attended Sunday.

II. COULD HAVE (COULD'VE):

A. Sentence: THE CHILDREN COULD EAT CANDY.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the main verb (**eat**) and change it to the participle (**eaten**).
2. Place the auxiliary modal verb “**could**” and the auxiliary “**have**” **before** the participle (**could have eaten, could've eaten**).

C. Examples: THE CHILDREN COULD HAVE (could've) EATEN CANDY.

That man could have (could've) walked faster.

If I could have (could've) helped her more, my mother wouldn't be so tired.

His mom could have (could've) written him more often.

III. SHOULD HAVE

A. Sentence: SHE SHOULD PAY ATTENTION IN CHURCH.

B. Follow the directions:

1. Find the main verb (**pay**) and change it to the past participle (**paid**).
2. Place the auxiliary modal "**should**" and the auxiliary "**have**" before the past participle (**should have paid, should've paid**).

C. Examples: SHE SHOULD HAVE PAID ATTENTION IN CHURCH.

I **should have sewn** my dress today.

They **should've cleaned** their apartment on Monday.

NOTE: We don't use the auxiliary modal "**CAN**" in the perfect tenses. We only use it in the simple past tense "**COULD**".

EXERCISE: Change to the perfect tense.

1. Your son should wait longer for her.

2. Her mom would go to the museum often.

3. He should open another can of fruit.

4. We could walk to school.

5. It could mean different things.

6. The children should go to sleep.

TASK: Change these sentences according to the example:

1. My dog has eaten his food. (**should**)

My dog should have eaten his food.

2. My dad has planned better. (**could**)

3. My sister has loved her children. (**should**)

4. Karl has gone to the reunion. (**should**)

5. They paid us more. (**would**)

6. He has broken the window. (**could**)

LESSON 12: PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

I. Present progressive tense

A. Know well how to conjugate the present tense of the verb “to be”:

I	am	We	are
You	are	You (all)	are
He	is	They	are
She	is	”	”
It	is	”	”

B. Know well how to form the present progressive.

The rules are:

1. The present progressive is normally formed by adding “**ing**” to the verb.

Examples: sing **singing** throw **throwing**
 sleep **sleeping** mean **meaning**

2. When the verb ends in “e” we remove the “e” before adding “ing”.

Examples: ride **riding** shine **shining**
 drive **driving** come **coming**

3. When the verb has one syllable and ends in a consonant, and the vowel is pronounced with a short sound, we **double the consonant** before adding “ing”.

Examples: get **getting** win **winning**
 run **running** sit **sitting**

C. We form the present progressive with this formula:

am
Subject + is + verb + ing + other words.
 are

Example: I + am + eat + ing + a salad.

She **is giving** a talk.

We **are finding** many “golden families.”

D. Also, we can use the short forms (contractions).

I am = I'm You are = you're

He is = he's She is = she's

It is = it's We are = we're

They are = they're

EXERCISE: Change the sentences from the present to the present progressive. Use the contracted or short forms.

1. They walk in the park.

6. The teenager follows me.

2. He thinks of an answer.

7. I have a birthday next week.

3. He serves a mission now.

8. They wait for you.

4. The child asks for alms.

9. The prophet travels everywhere.

5. Marilyn plays the piano.

10. I give 30 lessons each week.

II. Interrogative form

A. Sentence: HE IS LOVING HIS MISSION.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the conjugated form of the verb “**to be**” (**is, am, are**) and move it to the beginning of the sentence.
2. Place a “**?**” at the end of the sentence.

C. Examples: IS HE LOVING HIS MISSION?

She is writing a letter.
Is she writing a letter?

Your parents are coming to Africa.
Are your parents coming to Africa?

I am going home soon.
Am I going home soon?

We are working hard.
Are we working hard?

III. Negative form

A. Sentence: HE IS READING THE BOOK.

B. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the conjugated form of the verb "to be" (am, is, are).
2. Add the negative form to the verb. Use the short form:

Isn't, aren't
am not (there is no short form). We use "I'm not".

C. Examples: HE ISN'T READING THE BOOK.

I am working hard.
I'm not working hard.

(I'm working hard.)
I'm not working hard.

The woman is cooking.
The woman **is not** cooking.

(The woman's* cooking.)
The woman **isn't** cooking.

My parents are building a house.
My parents **are not** building a house.

(My parents're* building a house.)
My parents **aren't** building a house.

*We pronounce it this way, but we do not write it this way, we do not write it as a contraction.

IV. Interrogative Negative form

A. Follow the instructions:

1. Find the negative form of the verb "to be" (**isn't, aren't**) and place it at the beginning of the sentence. Always use the **short form**.
2. Place a "?" at the end of the sentence.

B. Examples: ISN'T HE READING THE BOOK?

We aren't playing soccer today.
Aren't we playing soccer today?

(We're not playing soccer today.)
(Are we not playing soccer today?)

He isn't lying to us.
Isn't he lying to us?

(He's not lying to us.)
(Is he not lying to us?)

They aren't speaking to me.
Aren't they speaking to me?

(They're not speaking to me.)
(Are they not speaking to me?)

I'm not going home.
"

(I'm not going home.)
(Am I not going home?)

V. Information (Wh) questions with Interrogative Words

A. Memorize the Interrogative Words

Where?	When?
Why?	How?
What?	Which?
Who?	
Whom? To whom?	
With, For, Of, By?	
Whose?	
How much?	
How many?	
How long?	

B. Put the Interrogative Word at the beginning of the formula:

<u>Interrogative</u>	+	<u>Auxiliary</u>	+	<u>Subject</u>	+	<u>Main Verb</u>	+	<u>Other Words</u>
Word		Verb						
When		did		I		meet		you?
Where		will		they		eat		today?
How		have		the sisters		been living?		
Why		would		the bishop		call		me?

C. Examples:

He was listening to the radio.
Why was he listening to the radio?

John goes home next week.
When does John go home?

You are serving a mission.
Why are you serving a mission?

You have lived in Africa.
Where have you lived?

You found me.
How did you find me?

TASK: Change these sentences according to the example:

1. You are studying English.

Why are you studying English?

I am studying English for my job.

2. You are going to work.

3. The money is for John.

4. He is going to buy a car.

5. I love my companion.

6. You speaking with someone.

D. WHOSE: When we refer to a possession, we use **“Whose”**. We need a noun after **“whose”**. Sometimes the noun is understood but not stated. We use **“whose”** whether it is singular or plural (**Whose is, Whose are**).

Whose +	name +	verb,	etc.
Whose	(house)	is	this?
Whose	(dog)	is	that?
Whose	(pencils)	are	these?

Write the questions for these answers:

1. This is my backpack.

2. These are Mary’s shoes.

3. That is your book.

4. Those are our scriptures.

E. HOW MUCH? HOW MANY?

When we are asking, we use **“How much”** or **“How many”** with the noun following. Sometimes the noun is understood but not stated.

How much	+	noun	+	verb	etc.?
How much		(money)		do	you need?
How many		(children)		attend	Primary?
How many		(lessons)		have	you given?
How many		(new elders)		are	there?

Write the questions for these answers:

1. I have a lot of money.

2. We have a lot of time.

3. I am going to buy two books.

4. How many tracts do you have?

F. **WHAT + BE.** When we are asking for a description, we use the following formula:

<u>What</u>	+	<u>is</u>	+	<u>name</u>	+	<u>like?</u>
What		is		your friend		like?
What		are		your parents		like?

Write the questions to these statements by using the formula above:

1. My companion is a happy person.

2. The mission is a good place.

3. Mr. Jones is a good teacher.

4. Utah is a nice place.

G. **WHAT?** with the verb “to be”.

What is the capital of Egypt?

What is astronomy?

What are the products ...?

What is your address?

H. **WHICH?** We use which when we ask for a selection or choice between or among things.

Which dress do you prefer?

Which meeting starts at 7:00?

Which boy is sick?

Which passengers have arrived?

Which book is interesting?

Write the questions to these statements:

1. Love is serving others.

4. “I Am a Child of God” is my favorite song.

2. My name is Robert.

5. The green dessert is more delicious.

3. I prefer the brown hat.

6. Salt Lake City is the capital of Utah.

2. **In order to make comparisons** between adjectives that have **more than one syllable**, we form it by placing “**more**” before the adjective and “**than**” after the adjective. (We do not use “**-er than**” after the adjective.)

Example: You are **more correct than** your sister.

This house is **more expensive than** the other house.

This job is **more difficult than** the last one.

EXERCISE: Fill in the blank spaces in the following sentences.

1. My sister is hot, but I am _____.
2. His car is fast, but our car is _____.
3. Michael is strong, but Philip is _____.
4. John is (weak) _____ Michael.
5. I'm a good student, but you're a _____ one.
6. That is expensive, but this is _____.
7. Mary is beautiful, but Jane is _____.
8. Today the weather is bad, but yesterday it was _____.
9. This is hard, but that is _____.
10. Today I'm happy, but tomorrow I'll be _____.

B. Degrees of Intensity - Superlatives

1. To make comparisons in the superlative among three or more things or persons when the adjective has only one syllable, we add “**the**” before and “**-est**” after the adjective.

Examples:

My house is nice.

Peter's house is nicer.

Paul's house is **the nicest**.

Anna is taller than Jane but Jim is the tallest.

Nelda is fatter than Ruth, but Mary is the fattest.

NOTE: Also, there is a **change of spelling**:

Fat: fattest happy: happiest

Hot: hottest big: biggest

NOTE: In some **superlative adjectives**, the word changes completely. (The same as the **comparative** adjectives.)

good	better	<u>the best</u>
bad	worse	<u>the worst</u>

2. To make comparisons in the superlative of those adjectives that have more than one syllable, we form it by placing “**the most**” before the adjective. (We do not use “**-est**” at the end of the adjective.)

Examples:

Your answers are **the most** correct of the class.

This is **the most** expensive car in the showroom.

EXERCISE: Fill in the blanks in the following sentences.

1. My sister is (smart) _____ I, but you're sister is _____.
2. Your girlfriend is (shy) _____ mine, but his is _____.
3. London is (far) _____ Paris, but Moscow is _____.
4. My boat is (big) _____ yours, but Joe's boat is _____.

II. Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives are used to indicate that someone owns something. They are placed before the noun: my house, your house, our house. Every personal pronoun has its corresponding possessive adjective.

Examples:	<u>Personal Pronouns</u>	<u>Possessive Adjectives</u>
	I	my house
	you	your dog
	he	his shirt
	she	her dress
	it	its tail
	we	our family
	you (all)	your homes
	they	their shoes

NOTE: In English there is one masculine possessive adjective (**his**) and one feminine possessive adjective (**her**)

Some of the following are not possessive adjectives, but you should learn them, along with the personal pronouns and the possessive adjectives.

<u>Pronouns</u>	<u>Poss. Adjectives</u>	<u>Poss. Pronouns</u>	<u>Reflexive Pronouns</u>
I	my	mine	myself
you	your	yours	yourself
you (all)	your	yours	yourselves
he	his	his	himself
she	her	hers	herself
it	its	*	itself
we	our	ours	ourselves
they	their	theirs	themselves

A. Degrees of Intensity—Comparatives

1. To **compare** adverbs that modify **action verbs** that have **only one syllable**, we add “**-er than**” at the end of the adverb. (Same as the adjectives)

Examples:

Mary runs fast, but John runs **faster than Mary**.

He works hard, but my brother works **harder than** he.

Martha will arrive very soon, but Anna will arrive **sooner than** she.

2. To **compare** adverbs that modify **action verbs** that have **more than one syllable**, we add “**more**” before the adverb and “**than**” after the adverb.

Examples:

John speaks slowly, but Mary speaks **more slowly than** John.

My boss travels often, but I travel **more often than** he.

Richard plays quietly, but Joseph plays **more quietly than** he.

B. Degrees of Intensity—Superlatives

1. The **superlative** of adverbs that have **only one syllable** is formed by placing “**the**” before the adverb and “**-est**” after the adverb.

Example:

John works **harder** than Leo, but Tom works **the hardest** of all.

Martha writes **faster** than I, but Anna writes **the fastest** of all.

He plays music **louder** than she, but Michael plays **the loudest** of all.

2. **The superlative of adverbs** that have **more than one syllable**, is formed by placing “**the most**” **before** the adverb.

Example:

Robert plays soccer **better** than Paul, but Peter plays **the best** of all.

I ride **more often** than my father, but my mother rides **the most often** of all.

She works **more carefully** than her friend, but I work **the most carefully**.

EXERCISE: Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. This difficult project isn't entirely finished.
2. She performs well on the piano, but her sister performs better.
3. My mother is too tired to come very early.
4. My sister studies very hard early in the morning.
5. Please paint this wall again more carefully.
6. John sings beautifully, but Jim sings more beautifully.

III. Prepositional Phrases

In English prepositions are words that begin a phrase (small group of words). These are called prepositional phrases. The word “**by**” is a **preposition**. If we say “**by the car**,” we will have a prepositional phrase. “**In**” is also a preposition, if we say “**in the street**,” we will have another prepositional phrase. Prepositional phrases act as adjectives (they describe something or someone) or as adverbs (they describe how, when, where, how much, how many, or how often.)

Examples:

The man by the car (adj.) in the street (adv.) is my uncle.

Peter came here after dinner (adv.) with his friends (adv.).

We were all against him (adv.) except the manager (adv.) of the store (adj.).

1. The most common prepositions in English are:

at	by	in	to
for	from	of	
on	up	with	

2. Other prepositions are:

above	except
across	into
after	over
against	regarding
along	since
among	through
around	throughout
before	till
behind	toward
beneath	under
between	underneath
beyond	until
but	upon
down	within
during	without

EXERCISE: Underline the prepositional phrases in these sentences.

1. We all were against the idea, except Elder Rider.
2. The house behind the trees by the river in the country is hers.
3. Among all the people in the parade, we found a lost child in a pink dress.
4. I arrived at their house before they woke up in the morning.
5. The cow was in the barn behind the house with the red roof.

IV. Conjunctions

A. Conjunctions are words that connect words, phrases, and sentences.

Examples:

You **and** I are friends. (words)

He ran in the street **and** over the bridge. (phrases)

My friend went home, **and** I went in the house. (sentences)

B. The most common conjunctions are:

and

or

but

Examples:

We are going to Zimbabwe **and** Liberia next week.

Mom **or** Dad has to go with us.

You can go, **but** you can't stay very long.

C. Other conjunctions are:

so

so that

because

if

although

unless

besides

accordingly

however, although

meanwhile

since

nevertheless

EXERCISE: Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences.

1. I bought it because I needed it.
2. If you don't want to come, you don't have to.
3. She bought them so that you can use them.
4. Blessings will not come to you unless you are obedient.
5. Although the present is small, you will like it very much.

TASK: In the following sentences, write "adj." above the adjectives, and "adv." above the adverbs. Underline the prepositional phrases.

1. I have a very pretty blue car.
2. Laura needs a much larger house.
3. Martha bought herself a very beautiful dress in a store near her home.
4. Elder Jones found many "golden families" in his mission.
5. This house on the corner is prettier than the other one, but your house is the prettiest of all.
6. He works very well, but he takes a lot of time.

REGULAR VERBS

Group 1: "ed" pronounced as "d".

	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>Pres. Part.</u>	<u>PAST PART.</u>
1	open	opened	are opening	have opened
2	love	loved	is loving	has loved
3	learn	learned	are learning	had learned
4	hurry	hurried	are burying	have hurried
5	change	changed	are changing	have changed
6	close	closed	are closing	had closed
7	answer	answered	are answering	have answered
8	continue	continued	is continuing	has continued
9	believe	believed	is believing	has believed
10	enjoy	enjoyed	is enjoying	had enjoyed
11	listen	listened	is listening	had listened
12	study	studied	are studying	have studied
13	explain	explained	is explaining	has explained
14	imagine	imagined	are imagining	have imagined
15	play	played	is playing	has played
16	clean	cleaned	is cleaning	had cleaned
17	arrive	arrived	are arriving	have arrived
18	rain	rained	is raining	has rained
19	name	named	are naming	have named
20	stay	stayed	is staying	has stayed
21	belong	belonged	are belonging	had belonged
22	plan	planned	are planning	have planned
23	prepare	prepared	are preparing	have prepared
24	receive	received	are receiving	had received
25	remember	remembered	are remembering	have remembered
26	follow	followed	is following	has followed
27	try	tried	is trying	had tried
28	use	used	are using	have used
29	travel	traveled	is traveling	has traveled
30	turn	turned	are turning	have turned
31	live	lived	are living	had lived

Group 2: “-ed” pronounced as “t”

	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>PRES. PART.</u>	<u>PAST PART.</u>
1	help	helped	are helping	have helped
2	dance	danced	is dancing	has danced
3	erase	erased	is dancing	had erased
4	walk	walked	is walking	has walked
5	cook	cooked	are cooking	had cooked
6	wish	wished	are wishing	have wished
7	smoke	smoked	is smoking	has smoked
8	like	liked	is liking	had liked
9	talk	talked	are talking	have talked
10	wash	washed	is washing	has washed
11	look	looked	are looking	had looked
12	pass	passed	are passing	have passed
13	ask	asked	is asking	has asked
14	promise	promised	is promising	had promised
15	jump	jumped	are jumping	have jumped
16	finish	finished	is finishing	has finished
17	work	worked	are working	had worked
18	dress	dressed	are dressing	have dressed

Group 3: “-ed” pronounced as “-ed”

	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>PRES. PART.</u>	<u>PAST PART.</u>
1	end	ended	are ending	have ended
2	accept	accepted	are accepting	have accepted
3	attend	attended	is attending	has attended
4	fast	fasted	are fasting	have fasted
5	start	started	is starting	had started
6	expect	expected	are expecting	have expected
7	wait	waited	is waiting	has waited
8	exist	existed	are existing	had existed
9	guide	guided	is guiding	has guided
10	invite	invited	are inviting	have invited
11	need	needed	is needing	had needed
12	want	wanted	are wanting	have wanted
13	repeat	repeated	is repeating	has repeated
14	resurrect	resurrected	is resurrecting	had resurrected
15	visit	visited	is visiting	has visited

**IRREGULAR VERBS - #1
(MOST COMMON ONES)**

Special verbs

	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>PRES. PART.</u>	<u>PAST PART.</u>
1	go	went	going	gone
2	can	could	-----	could
3	am, is, are	was, were	being	been
4	have	had	having	had

Common Verbs

	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>PRES. PART.</u>	<u>PAST PART.</u>
1	eat	ate	eating	eaten
2	give	gave	giving	given
3	say	said	saying	said
4	tell	told	telling	told
5	begin	began	beginning	begun
6	find	found	finding	found
7	teach	taught	teaching	taught
8	write	wrote	writing	written
9	speak	spoke	speaking	spoken
10	do	did	doing	done
11	make	made	making	made
12	read	read (red)	reading	read (red)
13	get	got	getting	got, gotten
14	think	thought	thinking	thought
15	know	knew	knowing	known
16	feel	felt	feeling	felt
17	take	took	taking	taken
18	bring	brought	bringing	brought
19	come	came	coming	come
20	see	saw	seeing	seen

IRREGULAR VERBS - # 2

	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>PRES. PART.</u>	<u>PAST PART.</u>
1	bear	bore	bearing	borne, born
2	catch	caught	catching	caught
3	drink	drank	drinking	drunk
4	fall	fell	falling	fallen
5	buy	bought	buying	bought
6	drive	drove	driving	driven
7	cut	cut	cutting	cut
8	cost	cost	costing	cost
9	feed	fed	feeding	fed
10	draw	drew	drawing	drawn
11	build	built	building	built
12	find	found	finding	found
13	choose	chose	choosing	chosen
14	beat	beat	beating	beaten
15	become	became	becoming	become
16	bite	bit	biting	bitten
17	forget	forgot	forgetting	forgotten
18	fight	fought	fighting	fought
19	forgive	forgave	forgiving	forgiven
20	break	broke	breaking	broken

IRREGULAR VERBS - # 3

	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>PRES. PART.</u>	<u>PAST PART.</u>
1	lie	lay	lying	lain
2	kneel	knelt	kneeling	knelt
3	shine	shone	shinning	shone
4	seek	sought	seeking	sought
5	sing	sang	singing	sung
6	shut	shut	shutting	shut
7	understand	understood	understanding	understood

8	run	ran	running	run
9	grow	grew	growing	grown
10	let	let	letting	let
11	wake	woke	waking	woken
12	lead	led	leading	led
13	sleep	slept	sleeping	slept
14	send	sent	sending	sent
15	hide	hid	hiding	hidden
16	fix	fixed	fixing	fixed
17	win	won	winning	won
18	spend	spent	spending	spent
19	keep	kept	keeping	kept
20	hurt	hurt	hurting	hurt
21	wear	wore	wearing	worn
22	lie	lied	lying	lied
23	ride	rode	riding	ridden
24	show	showed	showing	shown
25	stand	stood	standing	stood
26	hit	hit	hitting	hit
27	lose	lost	losing	lost
28	put	put	putting	put
29	steal	stole	stealing	stolen
30	leave	left	leaving	left
31	sit	sat	sitting	sat
32	mean	meant	meaning	meant
33	ring	rang	ringing	rung
34	hold	held	holding	held
35	shake	shook	shaking	shaken
36	throw	threw	throwing	thrown
37	sell	sold	selling	sold
38	fly	flew	flying	flown

THE CHURCH OF
JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

