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â,¬, 09 Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã, Ã, ã, â,¬, 07 Note at the student The grammar of the 'Publisher is a very old study field. Did you know that the sentence was divided for the first time in the matter and minutes of Plato, the famous philosopher of ancient Greece? It was about 2,400 years ago! Since then, then students all over the world have found useful to study the
structure of words and phrases. Why? Because skill in speaking and writing is the distinctive sign of all the educated people. Lesson lesson, this book provides basic instructions in eight parts of the speech - names, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections à ¢ â,¬ "as well as the standard models of the English
phrases. All students Dell English, be their native speakers or those who are studying English as a second language, will benefit from the fundamental introduction and revision of the grammar provided by the basic English grammar of Saddleback 1 and 2. Basic marginal notes have been provided in all Books Strengthen existing skills and draw
 attention to the areas of common problems. We wish you all success in your search for knowledge of English. What you will find in this book 7 - 23 7 8 11 1 names 22 round female and female names 24 The possessive form of names 26 27 2
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names and crop names correct for people, places and things are called common names - These common names are words for things are called common names.
carpet plantar à ¢ s-- these Common names are words for animals. Note that special names for young animals are included. Animal his young animal his puppy p
calf veal puppy calf puppy pup
- These common names are words For people who do certain things. Singer manager gardener gardener gardener gardener gardener poctor Writer Agricoltore Dentista Atleta Athlete Attorney Brothernan Principle I Names The names of the enemies of the e
 Iways begin with a capital letter. Â... The names of these people are their own names. Robin Hood Florence Nightingale Mom Miss Park Aladdin Muhammad Ali Dad Mrs. Taylor Frankenstein George Washington Granny Mr. Young Harry Potter David Beckham Grandad GrandadLee Santa Claus Julia Roberts Uncle David Professor Raj Mahatma Gandhi
 Nelson Mandela Zia Diana Jose Confucius Alex Rodriguez Ms. Hall Yang Ming â-- The names of the days of the week and months of the year are one's own names. Days of the Week Monday January July August Tuesday February September October Wednesday March November December Thursday Friday April Saturday MAY
SMTUWUTNOFEHSDENSUAIDADDDDRTNYAAUSA EYDRYYS DA DAYAY Y AUG U123 S 45T6 7 18 9 10 11 1 213 141 51 6 17 1 82 922 012 22 324 2 25 2672383901 JUNE DOMENICANOUNS: Proper Nounsâ-- The names of special days and celebrations are also own names. New Year's Veterans Day of Thanksgiving Mother's Day Memorial
Halloween Day Independence Christmas Day Yom Kippur Valentine's Day Work Ramadan Day The names of famous places, building The Sphinx The Taj Mahalgraceland The Eiffel Tower The Grand Canyon The Golden Gate BridgeThe Sydney Opera House The Great Wall of
ChinaBuckingham Palace Chaco Canyon Pueblothe Leaning Tower of Pisa The statue of freedom Â-- Even the names of people Who They live in a particular country People Afghanistan Afghans Samoa New Zealand Australia Australia Australia Australia Pakistanis The Philippines Philippines Sbritain
The British Russia Russian Nicaragua Nicaragua Nicaragua China South Africa South A
entry. Teatro Leone Father Doctor Stove Restaurant Builder Bibliotecelephant Kangaroo Museum People Animal Things Places Exercise 2underline Common nouns and circle the appropriate names in these sentences. 1. I said Uncle John of my accident. 2. Kim and Stephanie wore masksHalloween. 3. The lawn mower is broken. 4. We will go to the
cinema tomorrow. 5. The lion is playing with one of him's cubes. 6. My sister's favorite soccer player is David Beckham. 7. I'm watching a video tape on the Sahara desert. 8. Tourists visited Rome and saw the Colosseum. 9. Does this bus go to the stadium? 10. We are reading a story about a boy called Harry Potter. Exercise 3 Read the following step
containing appropriate common nouns and nouns. Put a C in the box after a common noun and a P in the box after an appropriate noun. Mr. Peters lives in Maine in a large house on the sea. He has three cats and a dog. He likes to travel in different countries. Last Christmas he went to Paris and saw the Eiffel Tower. He liked to eat French food in a
beer restaurants .10Nouns: Singarian nouns; Plural nounsnouns can be singular or plural. When you're talking about one thing or a person, use a singular noun when talking about two or more people, places or things ... just add s to
make most of the nouns plural. un singular unique a computer a mountain mountain mountain a train chairs a river rivers a player trains an envelope envelope a teacher players an insect insects a taxi teachers a oven taxi oven one uncle uncles notes not
three biscuits a castle An idea five eggs n The article is used before nouns starting with vowels A, and, I, or e u. An artist an eye an insect an oven an umbrella n The article is used before the nouns starting with other letters, called consonant. But some words do not follow these rules. â € ¢ A uniform, a user: a, not a, is used because the vow u in these
 words is pronounced as the word you; • an hour, an heir, an honor: a, not a, is used because the consonant h in these words is isPronounced. 11Nouns: plural adding eg. Singular Plural Plural Plural Glass Bus Buses Sandwich Sandwich Busters String Witch Witch Branch Gowns Brush Brushes
 Brushes For Church Branches Flashes Beach Churches Box Boxes Scaxes Beaches Fox Foxesà ¢ - Most names that end in Y are increased plural by changing Y A I and adding es. Singular Plural Baby Family Children History Families Teddies Teddies Teddies Teddies Teddies Puppy Fairies Housefly Puppies Library Houseflies City Libraries Lily Cities
Party Lilies Lilies Dictionary Di
by changing the Fa V and adding es. Singular plural half leaf shelf leaves thieves the thieves the
up can be plural in two ways. Individual Pluralscarf socket scarves or scarpesdotte or sockets of dwarfs or dwarfs o
ending up in or are plural made by adding s. Singular Plural Video Hippopotamus Video Zoo Ippos Kangaroo Zoos Kangaroo But other names ending in or are rendered Adding es. Singular tomato tom
man What is the plural of the type of minor of the mouse type you use with a computer for children in person? The plural shape of some names is the same as the singular form. Unte Note Plural Notes Sheep Deer Sheep (no sheep) When talking about different fish deer (not
deer) Types of fish, the plural can be fish, aircraft (non-aircraft (non-aircraft (non-aircraft ) The various fish of the Indian ocean salmon (not salmon) 14 --- Some names are always plural. Name: Plural Nomestronirs Glasses NoteShorts Shows Goggles Goggles You can use a pair of scissors with plural names tesepants scissors. For
example: Binoculars Colors A pair of trouser pliers A pair of gloves Some names are usually plural. A pair of gloves gloves sandals a pair of Glovesslippers Cloggoots Sorbello SoskSexerCise 4 Survey All names in the following sentences. Are common or own names? Put a check
mark à ¢ Å "" in the correct box. Common names proper names 1. Do you like cheese? 2. They stopped next to the Niagara waterfalls. 3. Can I borrow your umbrella? 4. The ambulance He drove very quickly. 5. Carl does not agree with them. 6. Love visiting Disneyland. 7. Would you like a bit of water? 8. The fog was very thick. 9. Can I invite Tom to
join us? 10. My car is very old. 15 Estercise 5Read the following step. Write S in the box after each singular name and P in the pomica after each plural name. Your teacher is a very beautiful lady. She 'very kind with everyone Theclass's children and she tells us very funny stories. Yesterday, he told a story for animals on a farm. They all had a race.
 Piglets and ranfaster sheep compared to ducks and cows, but the heroes of history were themics. They were faster than all the other animals, even though they had Legs of theshortest! Exercise is the following step. Note that plural names are missing. Write the correct form of singular names in brackets. The first has Done for you. My lady (Lady) in
 pink (dressed) took their (child) for a walk in the zoo. Viderus four (giraffa), three (hippopotamo), two (canguro) and an elephant. They walked so long that their (foot) became sore, so they sat on a bench for a rest near some (skim). The (skim) was playing with cardboard (box) and launch (bastone) each other. After a while, the (Lady) looked at their
 (watch) and decided it was time to gohome.16Nouns: Nounswords collective Nounscollevect for groups of people, animals or things are called collective names for groups of people. A family A crew A Team A Club A Community A committee A choir A company A band An orchestra The government is an
 audience that the army ... Collective names can be used with a singular verb or with a plural verb. If the group acts as a single unit, use a singular verb. For example: note the crowd was ordered. Always use a plural verb with names or collectives, people and police. For example: the crowd was ordered.
 was applauding, screaming and typhus. Those people live (not living) in Asia. The police captured (not caught) the thief.â-- Here are more collective names you can use for groups of people. A crowd of buyers a gang of thieves a company of actors a group of judges a class of pupils a platoon of soldiers âs-- many groups of animals have their special
collective names. A herd of cattle A pack of wolves A puppy of puppies a flock of birds a pride of lions a troop of monkeys hunting sheep a dolphin pod a brow of chickens a bunch of geese a fish school a swarm of bees 17nouns: Collective names âs-- Some groups of things also have their special collective names. A bunch of bananas Aof cards a cluster
of grapes a ramp of steps a group of flowers a suite of rooms a flower bouquet a suite of furniture a range of mountains at the set of tools a fleet of ships a a of beads a fleet of ships a flower bouquet a suite of furniture a range of mountains at the set of tools a fleet of ships a flower bouquet a suite of furniture a range of mountains at the set of tools a fleet of ships a flower bouquet a suite of furniture a range of mountains at the set of tools a fleet of ships a flower bouquet a suite of furniture a range of mountains at the set of tools a fleet of ships a flower bouquet a suite of furniture a range of mountains at the set of tools a fleet of ships a flower bouquet a suite of furniture a range of mountains at the set of tools a fleet of ships a flower bouquet a suite of furniture a range of mountains at the set of tools a fleet of ships a flower bouquet a suite of furniture a range of mountains at the set of tools a fleet of ships a flower bouquet a suite of furniture a range of mountains at the set of tools a fleet of ships a flower bouquet a suite of furniture a range of mountains at the set of tools a fleet of ships a flower bouquet a suite of furniture a range of mountains at the set of tools a fleet of ships a flower bouquet a suite of furniture a range of mountains at the set of tools a fleet of ships a flower bouquet a suite of furniture a range of mountains at the set of tools a fleet of ships a flower bouquet a suite of furniture a range of mountains at the set of tools a fleet of ships a flower bouquet a suite of flower bouquet a s
part of something. a slice / piece of cheese a p
Kate, Rudy and Derrick to the zoo. The zoo was very busy. And people had gathered around the monkeys had bananas. Watching the monkeys had bananas.
chocolate each. Rudy wanted to give a piece to a monkey, but the ruler gave Rudy a very useful advice. "The gentlemen may seem friendly, but sometimes they are very ferocious," he said. 18Exercise 8Read the phrases. The collective noun indicates a group acting together as a unit of auctions? If so, look for the singular verb. Does the collective noun
indicate a group in which each member acts individually? Look for the plural noun. 1. The jury (era/era) discusses the importance of the evidence. 2. An entire company of soldiers (is/are) marching in the parade. 3. A gaggle of geese (it is / are) running every meaning in the yard. 4. Those people (live/live) in North America. 5. The police arrested the
suspect. 6. That crew of actors always (stay/stays) at the Grand Hotel. 7. The committee (is/are) delivers in their cards. 8. Our school band (games/games) many bright marches. 9. A large colony of ants (live/live) belowFront porch. 10. The Government (ARE / IS) has the right to collect taxes. Exercise 9 Complete each sentence with a noun from the
box that appoints a part or one say something. Bushel Miop Ream Couple drop grain pinch Galaxy 1. One of the stars 5. A of Potatoes 2. A of salt 8. A rain 19Nouns: Male and female nouns masculine and feminine Nounsâ-- male nouns are words for men, boys and male animals. Female
 nouns are words for women, girls and female animals. Masculine female masculine female boy girl nephew king queen man woman prince princess empress father mother grandma uncle aunt aunt many nouns are used both for males and for
females. They are called common genus substantives. Teacher child doctor scientist student parent astronaut president cousin dancer managerâ-- with animals, there is a general word for the male and female. Sometimes the word for the male animal is the same as the general word. Sometimes the word for the female
animal is the same as the general word. animal masculine female rabbit buck doe hollow sea stallion ewe sowing sheep ram hen ducks pork boar goose gander fox tiger tig lion lion 20per 10Complete puzzle with male or female names correct. Across female down female male actress
3. bull princess masculine 5. man empress aunt 6. fox 1. goose 9. anat 2. waiter 10. witch 4. husband 12. stallion 7. nephew 13. brother 8. 14. king 11. 15. 16. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 14 15 16 21 The possessive form of substantivila possessive form of substant
apostrophe and a s after a singular noun. This is my bed and this is Pietro's bed. We like the kitchen of It is my task to collect the dish of all after the meal. The flies are buzzing around the horseThis is Susan and the Jennyuna Sala s. This is the Toma s hat and is for TOMA S FATHERÃ ¢ s hat. Notes to how do you do the possessive form when two
names connected by and are the owners? Place a after the second name. For example: Casa Katy and Mikea S is very large. (= The house that belongs to both Katy and Mikea S is very large. (= The house that belongs to both Katy and Mikea S is very large.)
another: this is ball johna s brotherà ¢ s. (= The ball belongs to the Johna S brother.) House of Paula S Teacherà ¢ s has a swimming pool. (= The house that WOMAN T FINE IN S, use an apostrophe and a s à ¢ s to make the possessive form. The Childrenà ¢ s room is always messy.
Some people & s houses are larger than ours. Code Ratsa are longer than Miceà ¢ s quote. MENA S voices are deeper than Women s Voices.22Nouns: the possessive form of nouns after plural substantives that end in s, just add an apostrophe sa. Desks Pupilsà ¢ are arranged in files. The Boysà ¢ bedroom is larger than the Girlsà ¢ bedroom. The
strong winds have destroyed all the cultures Farmersà ¢. Miceà ¢ s quote are brief than RATSA code. Notes When a name ends up, you can make the form possessive in one of the two ways: Add an apostrophe to. For example: this is Jamesà ¢ s home. Or this is Jamesà ¢ home. What is Charlesà ¢
motorcycle? What is Charlesà ¢ s bicycle? O exercise 11Read the following step. Possive nouns are missing. Write the correct size of the names in brackets. The first was made for You.Peter is spending the day in Toma S (Tom) home. Peter loves Toma s family s. Heespecially likes (Toma s mom) cooking! The boys play a lot of gamestogether. (Tom)
sister doesn't like (Tom e Games.she is playing alone. Sometimes i (males) games become so noisythat mom says she says go play in the garden. (Tom) the dog is in Thegarden, lying under the sun. Tom wants to play with the dog, but Peter is afraid of big teeth (dogs) big teeth and sharp claws. At 7 O, watch, (Peter) Dad arrives in his car to take home
Tom says elikes (Peter's dad) new car. Dad says I'm gonna take Tom for a ride in it sometimes. 232 Pronunsa pronome is a word that takes the place of a name. There are several types of pronouns subject of a verb does the action of
the verb. The personal pronouns that I, you, she, she, us and they can be used as the object of a verb. Study the following two phrases: Lisa likes cats. He has four cats. In the second sentence, the pronoun is the object of the verb. Here are some other pairs of phrases
that show personal pronouns used as verb subjects. My name is Michael. I'm 14. My father works in a factory. My sister's older than me. You have twelve. Our dog is very bad. She loves chasing cats. Bob, you're a bad dog! David and I are playing football. Jim and Jeff are my brothers. They are older than I Am.24Prounouns: personal
pronouns "Pronounce objects The object of a verb. See the following two phrases: Lisa likes cats. She likes to caress her. In the first sentence, the name of the name is the subject of a verb. See the following two phrases: Lisa likes cats. She likes to caress her. In the first sentence, the name of the name is the subject of a verb. See the following two phrases: Lisa likes cats. She likes to caress her. In the first sentence, the name of the name is the subject of a verb.
the object of the verb race. Here are some other pairs of phrases that show personal pronouns used as verb objects. I'm doing my homework. Dad's helping me. Goodbye, children! I'll call you moreWhere is John? I need to talk to him. Miss Garcia is very much All children like her. The car is very dirty. The mother is cleaning him. Uncle Harry called
Maria to ask her a question. My chocolates are over. Someone eats them. First Person, Second Person and Third Personin Grammar, the person who speaks is called the first person. The one that is called the first person. The one that is called the first person. The one that is called the first person, and the pronounced one is called the first person. The one that is called the first person. The one that is called the first person who speaks is called the first person. The one that is called the first person who speaks is called the first person.
First Un singular I Me Second Person Singular You Thitny Person Singular He She Is His First Person Plural Six Plural Pronunsreflexive Pronounced Pronounc
ourselves, yourself and themselves are reflexive pronouns. My brother built this computer himself. Be careful not to cut with that knife. John was looking to the mirror. Kate fell and hurt. Our cat washes after each meal. We have cooked the cake by yourself. Come, all, and find a place. Children cleaned their room alone. The bears love rub against a
 tree. The bird was washed by spraying in a puddle. Players work every day to keep fit. Yourself a good time. There is a table to help you remember which thoughtful pronome pronome pronome (subject to pronoun) I (subject pronoun) alone
 (pronome object) myself (pronome object) myself (pronome object) ourselves (object / object alone (pronome object) alone (pronome object)
 itself26prounens: possessive pronouns; possessive pronouns; possessive; PronunsponSessive Pronomes are used to talk about things that belong to people. The words mina, yours, hers, ours and theirs are possessive pronouns. This book is mine. You lost yours, Tom? This pen is mine and that's his. Sarah lost her cat. Is this your cat? I can see our car,
but where's yours? We had our lunch, but we didn't have their place. This is a table to help you remember which possessive pronoun to use with which the personal pronoun. Personal pronoun. Personal pronoun to use with which the personal pronoun to use with the personal pronoun to use with the personal pronounce the personal 
It's raining. This is horrible! N Use this and those when you're talking about things further. 27Prounenouns: question pronouns; Pronomesinsindefinite interrogation Pronomes N O T E Sinterrogative pronunciations are used N in writing.
and in formal training, you have to ask questions. The words that, they can also use who as the object of which, what, and who is the main? Who's the main? Who's the main? Who's the main? Who are those people?
But you can't use who as the object of a verb. So you can't say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who are these shoes? A ¢ A "" Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who are these shoes? A ¢ A "" Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who are these shoes? A ¢ A "" Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who are these shoes? A ¢ A "" Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who are these shoes? A ¢ A "" Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who are these shoes? A ¢ A "" Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who are these shoes? A ¢ A "" Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who are these shoes? A ¢ A "" Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? Who is it?pen? You must say: Who came to the party last night? You must say: Who came to the party last night? You must say: Who came to the party last night? You must say: Who came to the party 
What's the date today? Who are you inviting to your party? What do you want to be when (as an object) you grow? who can be used as the object you prefer? a preposition. For example, who's mom talking to? Which one of your
sisters is the highest? If you put the preposition before the President criticized? Pronounce interrogation, do you have to use who: who is mom talking to? Unpublished pronoun-an indefinite pronounce interrogation, do you have to use who: who is mom talking to? Unpublished pronounce interrogation, do you have to use who: who is mom talking to? Unpublished pronounce interrogation, do you have to use who: who is mom talking to? Unpublished pronounce interrogation, do you have to use who: who is mom talking to? Unpublished pronounce interrogation have to use who: who is mom talking to? Unpublished pronounce interrogation, do you have to use who: who is mom talking to? Unpublished pronounce interrogation have to use who: who is mom talking to? Unpublished pronounce interrogation have to use who: who is mom talking to? Unpublished pronounce interrogation have to use who: who is mom talking to? Unpublished pronounce interrogation have to use who: who is mom talking to? Unpublished pronounce interrogation have to use who: who is mom talking to? Unpublished pronounce interrogation have to use who: who is mom talking to? Unpublished pronounce interrogation have to use who: who is mom talking to? Unpublished pronounce interrogation have to use who: who is mom talking to? Unpublished pronounce interrogation have to use the use of t
coffee with sugar. Does anyone take care of a cheese sandwich? Few choose to live in the dry desert.28 Pronuncus: Undefined pronouns "Pronunedsally Onesanother neither about all SomeAnybody to all No Somebodanyone Few Nobody Someone from someone was an indefinite pronoun when he makes an indefinite reference.
They produce a lot of coal in your state. Why don't they repair the bad roads? Exercise 1Reggi the following passage. Write missing subject and object pronouns in theblank spaces.my Name is Charlie. having two brothers are both older than Sometimes they take me to the park and play football. I like to play football because they are very good. Today
we have the park. Would you like to come with? Canton play together. Then, you can come to my house if you want it. I think my father will like it. It's very funny and makes Greatspizzas. Do you like pizza? 29Estercise 2Some of the reflexive pronouns in the following phrases are used correctly, but Someare not. Put a check mark "in the box if
thereflective is correct. put aA ¢ Å "-Rella box if it is not correct. Then write the correct reflexion pronoun in the empty space. 1. Sometimes we wash all the dishes alone. 2. Dad had an accident. He cuts with a knife. 3. Sally wash the machine alone. 4. Do you think the doctor can take care of himself when he is sick? 5. The cat remains clean licking
himself. 6. Anna and can make dinner all alone. 7. Mom lets me walk to school alone. 8. Can you dress, guys and girls? 9. David can swim all right now. 10. This light is automatic. It stops at night. Exercise 3writa A short sentence using each of the questions please and girls? 9. David can swim all right now. 10. This light is automatic. It stops at night. Exercise 3writa A short sentence using each of the questions please and girls? 9. David can swim all right now. 10. This light is automatic. It stops at night.
4Read the following step. Write the missing demonstration pronouns in the white spaces .henry and went for a walk on the beach. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "You like the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "What is there? \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "You like the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "Volume the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "You like the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "In the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "In the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "In the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "In the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "In the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "In the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "In the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "In the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "In the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "In the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "In the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "In the broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. \hat{A} \ \hat{c} \ \hat{a}, "In the broken glass," in the broken glas
said. He hetook the bag from me. Ã ¢ â,¬ "You have to keep it as, Ã ¢ â,¬," said Henry, 
live in the countryside. Our house is smaller than. 4 John is this pencil? 5. Sally is looking for her gloves are these gloves? 6. Can Julie use your bike? It is broken. 7. Tom mixed the books. He thought it was mine and his era. Exercise 6Circles at least an indefinite pronoun in each sentence. 1. You never know who could listen. 2. Many
are called but few are chosen. 3. I finished my biscuit and asked another. 4. Both were punished to The crime they have engaged. 5. Several applied for work, but no one was 313 adjectives describe names and pronouns. They give you more more Aboutpeople, places and things. Shinds of Adjectives describe names and pronouns.
people or things. A large house A long bridge Feet Small Feet A large army A large mountain large hands A huge ship A short skirt a tall building a man thin long pants guy-- some adjectives tell the color of things. A red carpet a gray dress A brown bear green peppers a white swan An orange balloon black shoes a blue
uniform a yellow ribbon â-- some adjectives say what people or things are like describing their quality. a beautiful woman a young soldier a flat surface a nice guy an old uncle a hot drink a poor family a kind lady a cold winter a rich couple a family voice a sunny day a strange place a deep pool of leisure ... some adjectives say what things are made of
They refer to substances. A plastic folder Stone wall A clay plate A paper bag A metal box A glass door A cotton shirt A silk dress A cement road A jade ring A wooden spoon a wooden spoo
Hat A British police officer French flag A Filipino Dress Americal American Busts Washington Apples To Japanese Lady A Spanish Dance An Indian temple An Italian automobile An order of adjectives, the usual order is: size, quality,
color, origin, substance. For example: a small colored substance of the green plastic box is an elegant origin of the color of theOf Red Italian Quality. Here are more examples. A High White Stone Building A Long Chinese Silk Towel A Big Indian Temple An Old Japanese Lady Pretty A Colorful Cotton Shirt A Short Handsome English Man Handsome
English Man Delicious Spanish Food Crispy Crispy Australian Apples A ¢ s-- Adds Quality sometimes come before the adjectives of the size. For example: long long long hair elegant red short hair if you use any adjective of substance, it comes after
the adjective of color. For example: a beautiful black silk dress 33 exercise 1 read the following step and emphasizes adjectives, Q over quality adjectives and expensive shops. In summer, it's a very hot place. People wear
cold clothes and drink fresh drinks. There are beautiful sandy beaches where people can rest and watch the wide blue sky. There are great parks for tourists photograph strange plants and colored birds. Exercise 2The below contains a lot of adjectives. Some of the adjectives
appear in the wrong order. First he emphasizes the incorrectly ordered adjectives. Then write them in proper order on the lines under the passage. My friend Jeremy is a handsome tall guy. He always wears a long white shirt and a big redcap. He brings a huge blue canvas bag at school. He's favorite food of him is red crispy apples and he always has
one in his bag. Our teacher is a high English type called Mr. Clark. He wears a blue smart suit and glasses with thick black plastic frames. 34Aggens: Fighge Adjectives end up in full. These adjectives have many different finals.â-- Some adjectives have many different finals.â-- Some adjectives end up in full. These adjectives have many different finals.â-- Some adjectives have many different finals.a-- Some adjectives have many different final
something. a beautiful face a painful wound a careful student cheerful child a joyful smile a help teacher a powerful car a wonderful time playful boiler skilled player a useful book colorful clothes A-- Some adjectives end up in -ou.a famous a brave soldier a mountainous area an adventurous explorer a dangerous job a poisonous snake a funny film a
 generous gift mischievous children A & s-- Some adjectives end up in -Ya disordered room A noisy dirty air ausna axoned dog A cloudy sky Thirsty children a muddy trail a stormy sunny day Weatheran easy test a lazy juicy fruit worker A & s-- Some adjectives end up Hymn -less. These adjectives describe a person or something that has something. A
 Sky Without Clouds A Sleeveless Sleeveless Sleeveless Dress A Packed Without Sowed Homeless People Joyless Song Unmanned Grapesa Without Useless Tool Without Useless Harmless Animals 35 Adjectives ... Some adjectives end up -a national flag possession Personalimusical tools Mustical to traditional costume goods Magic Views and Indian Costume goods Magic Views Vie
 Powersa Coastal City Coastal City Medical Equipment A & s-- Here are some adjectives ending in -The -ish, -ish, -able, -Eve and -ya fantastic singer a terrible A Smell Smell Talk-Talk Facitus Artist AMGISTA A Cute Cozy Friendly Set
Friendly TeachersFoLish Behavior Comfortable Clothing A Delightful Dressish Clothes Precious Dresses Precious Tips A lively Catchildish Talk Colors Suitable An Elderly Man à ¢ s-- Many Add Etives end internanzing.lovies Parents An interesting book A thoughtful n Unusive a disappointing result A flashing light An exceptional swimmer A smiling
face an exciting ride An exciting story Chatting Monkeysa who shines self shocking news news The words like smiling, thoughtful and flashing Verbs. They are formed by adding Ing to verbs. Many participants present can also be used as adjectives. Rod door closed satisfied customer words as closed, Sode The passengers worried about wasted
passengers and escape the time escaped the prisoners have passed parilena wall painted excited students of the verbs. Many fatted prices have invited guests participants can also be used as adjectives. You can use something that the names can be used as adjectives and escaped the prisoners have passed parilena wall painted excited students of the verbs. Many fatted prices have invited guests participants can also be used as adjectives. You can use something that the names can be used as adjectives.
plastic of the noun as adjective and say that the chair is a plastic chair. If you have a watch that is made of gold, you can say that it's a gold watch. But the wood and wool of nouns cannot be used so. To make adjective example a portion of wool wood a wanker jumper what is welcome there is another
 way to do addictive adjectives. Suppose you mean that something is like a certain material, even if not done of it. To make these adjectives, add -en to some nouns e -y to other nouns. Noun Adjective Example Gold A golden sunrise (= bright yellow like gold) silk silk or silk silky (= soft as silk) lead lead sky (= dark gray like lead color) 37
exercise 3th phrases The following contain adjectives made by adding substantive terminations. Write the noun that every adjective comes from the line after each sentence. The first did for you. Remember that some nouns must be slightly changed before the final is added. 1. It is always making uncursed mistakes. Care 2. It was a very painful
wound. 3. Witches and magicians have magical powers. 4. These oranges are very juicy. 5. Dogs are usually more energetic than cats. 6. Our neighbors are not very friendly. 7. He holds his toys in a large wooden box. 8. Take off the muddy shoes before entering. 9. Can I borrow your pencil sharpener? Mine is useless. 10. What a nice dress! 4Fill
exercise in the empty spaces with adjectives made from verbs in brackets. Remember that the participants can be used as adjective that fits better to the sentence. The first was done for you. 1. It wasn't a very interesting film 2. We could hear fans (excites) scream. 3. I hope the students do not
comparative form to compare two people or things, use the comparative Adjustive Adjust
Old Highest Hi
made by adding east to acceptance. Superb Form Adjective Superlative Superlati
small insect. A ladybird is smaller, hard earlier but a ant is the smallest. 39Itivi: The comparative and ST to form the superlative comparative adoptive beautiful more beautiful more beautiful closer bigger bigger bigger bigger bigger rough urger bigger
safer safer broader broader broader wider ... Suppose that adjective is a short word and ends In a consonant and has a single vowel in the middle. Double The consonant and add er to make the superb. Adjective sad sad sad sad sad wet wettest slim slim thin thin slim More big bigger bigger ... Suppose the
beautiful cheaper bulk more beautiful more beautifu
beautiful more beautiful more beautiful more beautiful more difficult is more difficult is more difficult is more difficult is more difficult more beautiful more beautiful more beautiful more beautiful more beautiful more beautiful more difficult is more difficult is more difficult more beautiful more bea
comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives are different words, called irregular shapes. The worst wors
best. 41 Vitives: Phrases of PHARESESITIVE CONFIRITTIVES The phrases can be used as individual adjective sentences are bold and the names
they describe are in color. Who is the With long hair? My friend lives in the house across the street. Mrs Morris is high and thin. She is the road to Toledo. The words in these sentences are often joined to dashes. A long leg bird An eight-year-
old child A well-dressed lady a ten cents coin A funny teenager A building of twenty floors User-friendly equipment A large shirt Exercise 5 Read the next step. Write the correct comparative and superlative forms of adjectives in brackets in the empty spaces. The first has been done for you. Paul like to play football. He is a very good player, but him
friend of him Sally is a better player (good). She is (fast) and (strong) of all the boys, even the boys who are (old) and (big) of her. That's why Paul like. Paul thinks that all the games are exciting, but football is the (exciting) game and is (noisy) of all the other games that he plays with him friends. When
the grass is wet, everyone gets dirty when they play soccer. But Sally gets (Dirty) and (wet) of all the others. 42 Exercise 6Complete the following sentences. Write an adjustive phrase that includes preposition in parentheses. The first has been done for you. 1. Is this the train to Tokyo (a)? 2. They live in a large house (near). 3. Emilly's desk is
(opposite). 4. The bucket has a hole 5. Who is man (in). (with)? Exercise 4 Complete the following sentences. Write an adjustive phrase, using the adjective inparentheses and another adjective connected with and or but. The first was done for you. 1. My dog is small and brown (small). 2. The sister's hair of him are (black). 3. Our teacher is (opposite)
4. Tomorrow's time will be (sunny). 5. The museum was (serene). 434 DeterminersDeteriners, or noun signs, are Specials used before nouns. There are different types of determinants. The articles are called. The words a and one are indefinite articles. They are used with singular nouns. Use one before the names
starting with an consonant. Use one of the names starting with a vowel. John is reading a book. Fishing? Is that a dog or a fox? Major Museum Youà & The need for a ruler and a pencil. Is pencil there is also an entrance to the back of the building? Have you ever seen an elephant? Umbrella always take an apple at school. Do
you have an umbrella I can borrow? Entrance Island Would you like to live on an island? Note N Some vowels: is there a university in your city? Does every child in the school to wear a uniform? We are taking a European holiday this summer
N Some words start with a silent H. Use a named names starting with a silent H. Use a named names starting with a silent H. Use a named names starting with a silent H. Use a named names starting with a silent H. Use a named names starting with the president was an honor for all us.44Determiners: using substantives without articles ¢ the word is called the definite article. Use the first of a noun when talking to someone who already knows what a
person or what you mean. Dad is sitting in the garden. Who made the mess on the carpet? Turn off the television now. Ia wait for you by car. The boys are upstairs and the girls are outside the noun street.using without articles ¢ when talking about something, in general, it's not a particular thing, use a name, without an article. It is also possible to
use plural substantives without an article. The frogs are my favorite animals. Children cry very much. Glasses are things you wear to correct the view. Birds are animals that can fly. People like to watch television. A ¢ nouns that do not show quantity Normally used without one or one. The article of the, however, can be
used with nouns that do not show quantity. I like the sun. Notice they have fruit for breakfast. You A ¢ VE about your dirt on your eat to make it sweet. church without article: I need time to think of a new plan. Pass me the salt, please. Let's go to school by
demonstrative determinants.. Use this and these to talk about things and people that are near you. Use this with singular nouns. Use these comics. Does this key fit the lock? These cookies don't taste good. This book is my favorite. I
bought these apples for lunch. Who gave you this money? Is there an adult with these children? This cheese tastes fun. Use this and those to talk about things that are further away from you. Use it with singular nouns I gave my sandwiches to those boys. This chair is mine and that chair is yours. Those kids go to another
school. That animal is making a weird noise. These shoes are mine and those are yours. Can I get that book, please? These apples look fresh but those apples look fresh bu
of quantity without giving an exact number. They are called quantitative determinants.. Some quantifying determinants are used only with plural nouns. It's a few.Less, many, different friends friends with me. I have less CDs of you
Both brothers have dark hair. ? Some quanticating determinants can be used with plural nouns and nouns that do not show an exact number. They are all, half, some, enough, a lot of, plenty of, more, most others and lots of. All children seem like chocolate. We ate all the food in the refrigerator. Meta 'of the balloons have already burst. Jenny passes
her time to watch television. Some girls love to play soccer. Can I have water? Do you have enough books to read? I don't have enough material to make a dress. Many people like burgers. There's a lot of fruit in the bowl. They went to a park with lots of animals in it. You will get weight if you eat a lot of ice cream. You have more brothers than me.
There is more space in my room than in yours. Most teachers appreciate teaching. Most lemonade contains sugar. He likes to play with other children. They had never tasted more food. Many of my friends saw Harry Potter's movies. Drink a lot of water every day. 47Determiners: Quantifying the calculation processes Some determinants can only be
 used with nouns of any exact number. They are small (meaning not much,) a little (meaning some,) much and less. We have little time to play. There is a bit of rice. The teacher gives you many tasks? I have less ice cream than you.â-- Some quanticating determinants can only be used with singular nouns. I'm another one, each of them. I need another
pencil. He likes all the children in the class. Each house is painted a color diverso.â Determinants quantifying some determinants are used with singular, plural, or nouns of no exact amount. I am No, no one else. any dog will bite if he is afraid. Area
there any good books in the library? There was no room in the closet. no child likes to get hurt. there was noin the drawer. We didn't do any work today. There's no other image? The other guys laughed at him. I like
their are used before the names for showhownership. They are called possessive determinants. I gave my sandwich to John. Notesis This desk? The possessive determinant your Canalan crashed his bike into a wall. be used when you're talking to onemrs. The park keeps its house very clean. Person or more of a person: The dog was licking his legs.
There's a snake in our garden. I'm very angry with you, John. Your behavior was very bad today. Jake and Josh, your dinner's ready. Asisan and Peter invited me to their party. This table will help you remember how to use possessive determinants. Individual POSSIBLE POSSIBL
 POSSESSEPRONOUNOUN DEFERINSER PROPONODERSIONS (Pronounced object) Ourme (Pronounced object) My US (Pronounced object) Ourme (pronounced object) Ourme (pronounced object) Ourme (pronounced object) Their own (pronounced object) Ourme (pronounced object) 
Pronounced object) Herher (pronounced object) Herit (pronounced object) Her to decisive. Numbers are often used before names to tell if how many people or things there are twelve months in the year. We bought three pizzas. My
grandfather lived for a hundred years. Determining determinants together and with numbers. Some people love winter but many other people prefer summer. There are a little less space in this wardrobe than in that. There are five children in the classroom of my class than in your class. a, - use
 without. For example ... you can say: we ate all the food in the fridge. Or we ate all the food in the fridge. He spends all his time playing occer. football. I like them all my friends. Or likes them all my friends. So Exercise 1 Read the following step. Write the correct article in every empty space. If no item needed, leave them all my friends.
empty space. The first was made for te.john lives in an apartment with his mother, dad and sister katy. Apartment has three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and living room. John's mother works in the office and his father staysat at home and care for the apartment. He spends a lot of time in the kitchen, preparing meals. John and Katy help their dad
with housework. John like to use the vacuum cleaner and the swept Katy Likesto floor. Dad dies of money in John and Katy when they help him. They spend every money on computer games! 2Notice exercise The determinants in the following step. What kind of determinants are they? Put a d in the box after a decisive demonstration, a Q after a
determinant of quantification, one after a decisive question, a P after a possessive deterior and a number of investigations. Let's play together every day. I usually go to her home to play. THE They are very kind, but has two brothers who sometimes ruin ourgames. Last week, her brothers pulled her hair. Sally's mother was very angry angry angry a € ∞Smit
it to behave so hard! â € shouted. I'm happy to have no brothers. 515 Verbs and Tensi Most of the verbs describe actions, so they are called verbs of action. Action verbs and Tensi Most of the verbs describe actions, so they are called verbs of action. Action verbs and Tensi Most of the verbs describe actions, so they are called verbs of action.
Verbal Agreement When using a verb, you must tell who or what is doing action. This «who or what's the subject and the verb agree when they match each other. I use a singular noun. For example, the subject and the verb agree when they match each other. I use a singular noun. For example, the subject and the verb agree when they match each other. I use a singular noun. For example, the subject and the verb agree when they match each other. I use a singular noun. For example, the subject and the verb agree when they match each other. I use a singular noun. For example, the subject and the verb agree when they match each other. I use a singular noun. For example, the subject and the verb agree when they match each other. I use a singular noun. For example, the subject and the verb agree when they match each other. I use a singular noun. For example, the subject and the verb agree when they match each other.
our schoolâ €, or any of the pronouns that he, she or it, require a singular verb, are of color. Always drink milk when it's hot. Eat bananas for breakfast. Mom goes to work every day. My sister dances like a professional dancer,
The child falls when he tries to walk. Our cat scale the trees in our garden. This form of the verb is called the third singular person. You use it when the subject of the verb is not you or the person you're talking about, but another person of the verb is not you or the person singular person. You use it when the subject of the verb is not you or the person you're talking about, but another person of the verb is not you or the person you're talking about, but another person of the verb is not you or the person you're talking about, but another person of the verb is not you or the person you're talking about, but another person of the verb is not you or the person you're talking about, but another person you're talking about about a person you're talking abou
Rides smiles Draw paints blowing thinks stops the rains Travel interviews starts52verbs and Tenses: Object and Verb Agreements The third singular form of some verbs is made by adding es to the end. Some examples are the verbs that end in SH, CH, SS, X, ZZ and O.Brushes Watches Kisses corrections lacks Mixesrushes reaches the steps Buzzes
Presses makes polishing teaches Gothens Geuches Catches Lave Touches Here are some sentences with verbs in their third Singular shape. The subjects are in bold and the verbs are of color. You always wash your teeth in bed. Dad mix
€ "studies of Concern â € "Bully worries â €" Bullies a cat brings her kitten with her mouth. Mr. Chen cares about working every morning. The child cries a lot at night. This plane flies every day on the island. Alice strives to school. She copies all the questions into her notebook. 53Verbs and tents: object and verb agreementâ-- Some verbs that end up
in you have a vowel before y. Just add a s at the end of these words to make the third person singular form. Buy â € "Buy say â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoys the stay â €" Pay annoy â € "annoy â €" Pay annoy â € "a
the stupid jokes of him. Anna remains with a aunt over the weekend. Do not add S, ES or IES to plural verbs are also used with pronomes i, us, you and them. Mom and dad love us. My sisters listen to music a lot. The stars shine brilliantly in a clear night. Some people drink tea. I like juicy burgers. We learn interesting things at school.
You know all the words of this song, children. Always walk home as a school together.â € - Let's suppose the subject of a noun refers to a group of Depending on the meaning of the sentence, you can use a singular or plural verb. The audience was enjoying the game. Notes The audience went home. Words referring to groups of people The class
has Students. Or animals are called collective, the class is delivering their documents. Names. Here are some examples: the band is performing until midnight. The band was discussing the crowd's pastoral care. Crew Litter Flock54verbs and times: verbsstransitive and intransitive and intransitive verbs ... Some verbs have an object. The object of a
verb is the person or the thing that is influenced by the action of the verb is the object that is influenced by the word of action of the verb is the person who acts: she eats. The object of the verb is a
banana. A banana is influenced by the action of the verb. So in this sentence, the objects are printed in bold and their objects are printed in color.john alarma
apples. Sam knows the answer to the question. My sister cooks all our meals. My brother rides his bicycle in the road. Dad buy the tea on the market. Mom writes stories in your free time .-- Some verbs do not have an object. A verb that does not have an object is called intransitive verb. Here are some sentences with intransitive verbs. In China, many
people walk to work. The boys play in the courtyard after school. Mr. Carter always drives very carefully. Doris is a great successful business woman. Michael and I entered both in the race. She won but I lost .-- Some verbs can be transitive or intransitive. Note that the transitive meaning and intransitive meaning are sometimes different. Transititive
verbs intransitive verbs The pilot flies very well the plane. The eagles fly high in the sky. The boys play football on weekends. The boys play in the courtyard in the end My mother manages your company. My mom runs in the park for fun. We walk for the dog every night. We us On the beach every night. 55Exercise 1 Read the following sentences.
Stresses the verb in each sentence. 1. We live in an apartment on the avenue. 2. Some children learn very quickly. 3. Let's go to swimming lesson on Sunday. 4. I like my new bike. 5. Children sometimes sleep during the day. 6. My father buys a newspaper every morning. 7. These dolls belong to Kathleen. 8. I often go to school with my father. 9. My
sister rings the piano very well. 10. Sarah sometimes reads to bed at night. 2Fill exercise in empty spaces with the third singular form of verbs in parentheses. Example: Ali looks (look) sad today. 1. English Sumiko (Speak) very well. 2. Mr. Kim (like) at school on him. 3. The dog of my neighbor (bark) very strong. 4. My little brother always (brush) his
teeth properly. 5. PAPÃ is so high that the head of him almost (touches) the ceiling. 6. Our dog (catch) the ball in his teeth. 7. Mom (mix) vinegar and oil to make salad dressing. 8. Sally (Try) Don't disturb your brother when she's reading. 9. PAPÃ (Buy) Your newspaper from the corner store. 10. The music of him (annoy) me when I'm doing my
homework. 56 Exercise 3 underline the verbs in the following sentences. Then show if the verb is intransitive transient or intransitive transient or intransitive verbs you have marked, write the object of the verb on the lines. The
first is made for you. Intransitive verb transitive verb trans
with me to the store? The boys are skating in the park. 10. Dad is preparing sandwiches. 11. The children went to bed. 12. We buy our food at the Al 13. Sally has found a good hiding place. 14. They are learning to speak English. 15. Anna was reading an interesting book. 16. On weekends, I usually go to the beach with dad. 17. The cat sleeps under
the tree. 18. They pushed the wagon in the shed. 57Verbs and Tensi: The simple present Tenseâ-- The verbs have forms called Tenses that tell you when the action occurs regularly, sometimes or ever, use the simple test. We always wash your hands before meals. Sometimes Joe lends me the bike of
him. Dad jogging in the park every day. We often go to the cinema of Satrurday. Mr. Ross takes a train to work. "The simple tense present to
tell the events of a story that is happening now. Arrival at school. I see another crying girl. I ask her because she's sad. She says she has no friends to play with me. Use the simple stretched to talk about things that will happen in the future. My little sister starts at school tomorrow. The new supermarket opens this
Friday. Next week I go on vacation in Japan. We fly in London on Sunday. The train leaves in five minutes. My family moved to a new home next month. 58VERBS and TENSES: am, is and are and are the words are, are and are the simple forms present of the verb be.n use the pronoun in use is with singular nouns like 'my father' is the
master ', and with pronouns he, she and it.n use is with plural nouns as' my parents 'is Jenny and Mary', and with the pronome us, you and them. I am twelve years old. Children sleep. I'm in the garden. Computers are very expensive. My mother is very tired today. My brother and I are of The teacher is high. We are in our rooms. She is also pretty.
You are my best best The dog is black. You and David are my best friends. This is a table to help you remember how to use it is, are and are. Single PluralFirst Person I'm are ESECONDON PERSONS YOU'RE ARETHIVE PERSONS THAT I'M THAT THERE ARE ANOTHER NOTES TO THE GRANDE MODE TO Say AND RECRITTURE You can use these
contractions to replace, it is with pronouns. These AM shorts, are and are when used performings are called contractions. With not: Full shape Short shape I am I am not I am you are not you are not you are not we are
the present is that there is. There's nothing to do when it rains. There's a cat sitting on the bench. There are some very large ships in the port today. Exercise 4Gook to the pairs of subjects and verbs below. Then write a sentence using each subject with the simple
present form of the verb. Remember that you can also use the simple time to talk about the future. Example: Dad goes to work on his bike. Subject verb 1. Dad go. My Brother Ride 3. The boys start 10. My family Travel60Exercise 5 Completes The
following sentences by writing AM, is or are in empty spaces. 1. Nice weather today. 2. All children in the playground. 3. Guys! You're always in For the lesson. 4. Are you on the basketball team too? 5. Nobody in my mine Interested in football. 6. Does this computer more expensive than that? 7. Sally my best friend. 8. Mom and dad underneath
watching television. 9. Paul and Henry in the computer room, 10. The Eiffel Tower The highest monument in Paris, Exercise 6 Read the following step, Filling there is, there are no blank spaces. I like to play in our park because some great things to play on, A large slide to slip up and a huge sandbox to play in. Some swings
too. Dogs are not allowed in the park so no dog disturbs us. Even a lot of space for us to run. Sometimes it becomes hot because many trees give shadow, but a fountain where we can drink water. It is the best place in the city for children. Another place like the park so no dog disturbs us. Even a lot of space for us to run. Sometimes it becomes hot because many trees give shadow, but a fountain where we can drink water. It is the best place in the city for children.
 already been done to help you. 1. It's another sunny day today. Today is another sunny day. 2. This is my sister. You are five years old. 3. I am not very interested in sport. 4. It's not my best friend. 7. It is committed to cleaning the car in the garage.
8. Our teacher is not very high. 9. My parents are not yet home from work. 10. My friend is not very good to mathematics. 62Verbs and tents: the current progressive voltage is used to talk about things that continue to happen .. making the present stretch progressive using AM, is or are
with a verb that ends ing. I'm learning to swim. Notes I'm eating my lunch. The form of a verb is called I'm watching television. Present participle. You use the present is reading a book. Participant with AM, it is or must make dad is preparing a cake. The current progressive tension. My sister is listening to music. Uncle David is his car. AM +
Watching the dog is barking in the garden. (present participant) is + listening (present participant) + Playing (Participion present) We are singing our favorite song. My brother and I're playing a computer game. Teachers show us a movie. We are singing our favorite song. My brother and I're playing (Participion present) we are singing our favorite song. My brother and I're playing a computer game.
for the future. Tomorrow I go to the library. My sister is giving me her bike her when she gets it new. We can't go to the movies tomorrow because my mom works. We're doing a barbecue on Sunday. All my friends are coming to my party next week. We took my cousin at the zoo later today. 63 Estercise 8 refill in the empty spaces with the present
progressive of the verbs in brackets. Relationship to use contractions like IÃ ¢ â,¬ Â "¢, you are and they where you can. 1. We (go) to the zoo tomorrow. 2. He (fixed) my bike in the garage. 3. I (help) mom in the kitchen. 4. My sister and 5. The Train (Watch) Television in our bedroom. 6. They (leave) in ten minutes. 7. We (Come) with us at the
Museum. 8. The boys and girls (paint) some photos for auntus susan. 9. The cat (dance) in the room. 10. My brother (tracking) some birds. (tickle. Exercise 9plify the following sentences with the 1) the simple form present of the verb or 2) this progressive form of the verb. 1. The teacher always (dA) the interesting project work in the United States. 2.
The wind (blows) very strongly today. 3. I (like) chocolate ice cream. 4. Be calm! We (test) to listen to the radio. 5. Go inside now. (Start) Rain. 6. Penguins (eat) fish. 7. Dad ever (we are) Play Gittle when it's hard. 8. Children (going) swim every day. 9. We are trying to take the ball that (rolls) down the hill. 10. My teacher (do you know) a lot about
plants and animals.6644verbs and times: the simple past tense ... use the simple past tense the simple past tense ago. My cousin visited us last summer. We went to school yesterday.
She laughed when I told her the joke.. If a verb ends in and, just add d to make the simple tense past. Who closed all the windows? We lived in that house when I was a kid. She smiled when he fell off his bike.
We went to the station to get the train. Dad tried to help me with my homework. di With some short verbs ending in a consonant, it is necessary to double the consonant before adding and. I climbed the fence and ripped my shirt. The stranger grabbed my arm. The dog shred his tail when he saw the cookies. He hit the door and left quickly. 65Verbs
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and Tenses: was and were The words were and were the simple forms of the past of the past form of am and it is. The use was with plural nouns like 'my parents' and 'Jenny and

Mary', and with pronouns us, you and them. Ten years ago, I was just a child. When I was younger, I played with teddy bears. My friend was sick yesterday. Mom was angry when she saw the broken vase. It was very humid on Monday. She was at 6:00 when we got home. We were on vacation last month. John and I were in the garden. You were mean to me! You and Sally weren't at school yesterday. Dinosaurs were prehistoric animals. Those were my best jeans. Notes Here is a table to help you remember You can use these contractions how to use it was not I was not he was not he was not he was not second person you were you were not they we unusual forms and time forms. These are called irregular verbs is made by adding and at the end: the look becomes looked. Note that the simple past time of these common irregular verbs is made by adding and at the end: the look becomes looked. Note that the simple past time of these common irregular verbs is made by adding and at the end: the look becomes looked. Note that the simple past time of these common irregular verbs is made by adding and at the end: the look becomes looked. Note that the simple past time of these common irregular verbs is made by adding and at the end: the look becomes looked. Note that the simple past time of these common irregular verbs is made by adding and at the end: the look becomes looked. Note that the simple past time of these common irregular verbs is made by adding and at the end: the look becomes looked. Note that the simple past time of these common irregular verbs is made by adding and at the end: the look becomes looked. Note that the simple past time of these common irregular verbs is made by adding and at the end: the look becomes looked. Note that the simple past time of these common irregular verbs is made by adding and at the end: the look becomes looked. Note that the simple past time of these common irregular verbs is made by adding and at the end: the look becomes looked. Note that the look becomes looked in the looked in Caught Knelltbuy bought Knewcatch Caught Leashes ChangeVent by Lostdo Matfall Feld Ringfeed Fed Ranfeel Feelt Ring Fed Watch Sawfly Flew Sell Soldaget Got Sleptgo went to talk about Spokehave had Written ... The simple past that I bought a new CD. Cost twenty dollars. My brother cut his finger this morning. He cuts the ball in the nearby garden. I wounded my leg when he jumped out of the wall. I hit the mother opened the door and let him enter. The tea has a horrible taste because I put too badly suffer from sugar. Dad read a story last night. Let Met Met Read Read 67Exercise 10Write Every past verb of the past under the correct header. Risè lived smiled barred crying tentive hastened by jumping jumped sought the verb garetto grated + and verb + d double the last letter + and changes y for and add physical exercise 11 contains the sentences with the simple past of the verbs in brackets. 1. The secrets of boys (whisper) to each other. 2. Uncle Ben (hurry) to capture the bus of him. 3. We (return) Our books in the library. 4. She (kiss) The frog and the (changes) in a prince. 5. Someone (tap) on my shoulder. 6. The child When we take away his toy. 7. John (PIN) The badge on his jacket. 8. Two doctors (run) in the room. 9. This is the house we (he lives) when I was younger. 10. Grandad (lower) itself in the chair.68Exercizio chair.68Exer feel very tired. Mom and dad are not tired at all. They went to work for a long time. Iglad when it's time to go inside and drink. Exercise 13Draw a circle around the verb stretched correct in each sentence below. 1. I (lost / lost) My watch in the park. 2. David (wet / wounded) the knee when he (fallen / fallen). 3. I kicked the ball hard and (broken / lost) My watch in the park. 2. David (wet / wounded) the knee when he (fallen / fallen). 3. I kicked the ball hard and (broken / lost) My watch in the park. 2. David (wet / wounded) the knee when he (fallen / fallen). 3. I kicked the ball hard and (broken / lost) My watch in the park. 3. David (wet / wounded) the knee when he (fallen / fallen). 3. I kicked the ball hard and (broken / lost) My watch in the park. 3. David (wet / wounded) the knee when he (fallen / fallen) are included as a lost of the knee when he (fallen / fal broken) a window. 4. My new shoes (cost / cost) a lot of money. 5. I (obtained / shown) I cut it on his knee. 8. The glass (fallen / fallen) from the table and (broken / broken). 9. We (Selled / Sold) Our old car and (buyed / bought) a new one. 10. The bell (rounded / radiant) and all of us (went / gone) to school. 11. The dog (catched / captured) the ball in his mouth. 12. The man (kneeling) down to talk to the child. 13. I (dared / met) my friend in the park. 14. Our cat (races / rides) on the road in front of a car. 15. Jane (written / written) a letter to her best friend. 69Verbs and Tensi: the progressive tension passed the progressive voltage passed a-- Use the past stretched progressive to talk about things that were happening in the past and had not stopped happening. They continued. To make the progressive to talk about things that were happening in the past and had not stopped happening in the past and had not stopped happening. They continued. To make the progressive past tense, use notes was or was and a verb ending ing. I was watching television. The shape of a verb is that well was ending his homework. Called the participant present. He was putting his books in him. You use those present Jenny and I were ordering the class. with it was or had to do the We were all dancing at the participates) You weren't listening. the teacher. + They were listening to some guys looked out the window. (Present participle) Å ¢ s-- You can also use the past progressive to tell what was going on when something else happened. Sam was doing his math homework when he rang the phone. Dad was cooking our dinner when I got home. When I saw Joe, he was looking for his dog. We were all enjoying the film when the power went out. What were they doing when he rang the bell? Exercise 14 Concept sentences with the past progressive of the verbs in brackets. 1. At the party the block a lot of people (dance) in the street. 4. Why © you all (laughs) when I came in? 5. Mike and John (wash) their brushes. 6. Sally (practice) the piano. 7. I ran so fast that my heart (beat) really hard. 8. Our neighbors (have) a barbecue. 70 Verbs and times: ha, ha and hahave, and he has had ... The verb is used to say what people possess or own. n The user has the pronouns I, we, you and them, and plural names as parents A ~ my parents and A ¢ â, ¬A tom and Susana ¢ â ¢ â,¬â. n The user has the pronouns he, she and it, and with unusual names such as Å ¢ â ¬ ~ my dad "and Ä Å" the teacher "I have two brothers and one sister. Notesmonkeys have a long tail. My sister and I have a swing in our garden. Words Andjohn has an older brother. Simplemente is the way has a beautiful face. Current forms of the verb have. An elephant has a long trunk. It also has big ears. The brother has great finestre. A - Use have to talk about things that people do or get. I can not play football © because I have a broken leg. We have a triangular finestre. A - Use have to talk about things that people do or get. I can not play football © because I have a broken leg. We have a triangular finestre. A - Use have to talk about things that people do or get. I can not play football © because I have a broken leg. We have a triangular finestre. A - Use have to talk about things that people do or get. I can not play football on the properties of the properti a knee A, - You too use you need to talk about things that people eat. Usually lunch at school. Sometimes mom and dad have their breakfast in bed. Jenny often has lunch sandwiches. Sometimes they have, has and had ... here is a table to help you remember how to use HAD and has. Singular PluralFirst Person I had a person to have a person you had as a person who has people who have they have ... the simple form of a thus passed to have and lunch in the garden. They had a wonderful holiday in Europe. Sally and I had chicken for dinner. The boys had a fight in the playground. Dad had a back pain yesterday. She had long hair when I saw him a year ago. Our cat had three kittens last week. A, - use had when you're talking about desires. I would like to have a new bike. Kathleen wants you to have a big sister. Dad wants to have a larger garage. Guys want to have more space to play soccer. A - You can make the negative with her didn't have. I wish I didn't have so many homework. Jack wish he didn't have a broken leg. Dad wants she didn't have to work on weekends. I wish you not to have English lessons today? 72Verbs and times; the perfect time; Irregular past Partitionally present Pr the indefinite past. The present perfect, use the use or a verb that ends in Ed. We lived in this house for five years. Note (= and we live there again) Your plane has already landed. The shape and a verb is called (= and it is still on the ground) the past participle when it is used with ha or equipped with Mayeshhe has soiled its new shoes. The current tense perfect: (= he made them dirty and are still dirty) they landed the teacher pinned a warning on the board. (Past participle) (= and the warning is there) has + OpenDeyou Don't need your key. I already open (part of past) the door. (= and is still open) irregular past participle Remember irregular Past participle fighting foughththave fighting had had lost Haslose taught captured thieves. Bring worn carrier Maggie brought her favorite CD to school. Children made a card made for the birthday for their mother. They sold their car and now bought motorcycles. Sell sold BUY purchased by purchased b Example Passatore Verb Passe Form Particolo Anna was my best friend for years. Beed Break Broke The fall is fallen, one of the images fell from the wall. Went went gone, I'm sorry, but your train has already gone. Know knew known I met Michael for two years. Watch saw seen Kathleen has already gone. Know knew known I met Michael for two years. Watch saw seen Kathleen has already gone. Know knew known I met Michael for two years. Watch saw seen Kathleen has already gone. Know knew known I met Michael for two years. Watch saw seen Kathleen has already gone. Know knew known I met Michael for two years. verbs have a past participle that does not change at all. Irregular example to the past Verb Particolo Cut IÅ, â "¢ â" ¢ ve cut your finger and is bleeding badly. Hit the children next they hit the ball in the busy road. Cost Cost This holiday has already cost hundreds of dollars. Read Dad hasn't read my mine Report again. Hurt Hurt can preside in Anna? She hurt her leg. Put, you put a sugar in my tea? Exercise 15 Complete the following sentences with have or have. 1. My dog a long shiny coat. 2. Our teacher is a very kind face. 3. You're a lot of homework to do. 4. Scrivanelli Sam and I near the front of the class. 5. Paul Two brothers and a sister. 6. My friend Andy a big house. 7. mice long queues. 8. Most of sharp teeth dogs. 9. The more toys my friend. 10. These flowers a strange smell. 75Exercise 16 Complete the sentence with the present perfect of the verbs in brackets. 1. Children (make) a very messy house. 2. I (see) that actor in several films. 3. The boys (drinks) all soda in the refrigerator. 4. Our dog (hurt) to her leg. 5. One of the workers (fall) by the scale of it. 6. It's sad because the © her friends about her (go) to the park without her. 7. Dad (have) a shower already. 8. I cried so much that I (lose) my voice. 9. The boyfriend of my sister (buy) the diamond of her ring. 10. Alan (do) this puzzle so many times that he could do it with my eyes closed. Exercise 17Draw circle the correct past participle in each sentence below. 1. Your child (broken / broke) my window! 2. You (eat / ate) All your dinner? 3. I (knew / know) Sally since we were in Kindergarden. 4. Michael (designed / drawn) a photo to his grandfather. 5. The new girl looks beautiful, but I have not yet spoken / 7. The ball (left / gone) over the garden fence. 8. Tom (did / did) all the tasks? 9. You (was / were) late for school every day this week. 10. Help! IA ¢ â ¢ â,¬â VE (fall / fell) down a hole! 76verbs and times: the future tense future te pronouns I and us. n I use will be with the pronouns you, he, she, and they. N will also be used with singular names like A ¢ â, ¬ ~ my mine and con sostantivi plurali come 'tutti i ragazzi della mia class'. Farò i compiti dopo scene. Note Mi mancherai when you're gone. Prenderemo il cane per una passeggiata più tardi. Potete abbreviare and visitremo la nonna questo fine settimana. sarà eats when you use parole con pronomi: You'll get to the più tardi house. complete form contrazione Ci aiuterà a cucinare il cibo per la feast. Presto sarà buio fuori. Lo farò, Pensarò che sarà soleggiato domani. noi lo faremo, noi lo faremo Mi aspetto che ti daranno un regalo. sarete molto soddisfatti di voi. lui sarà lui La tua pianta morirà senza acqua. The law of the European Union La scuola avrà presto bisogno di un sacco di riparazioni. Io and John saremo felici when gli esami saranno finiti. Bill and Kim saranno in ritardo per la scuola se non si affrettano. Per fare la forma negative, l'uso sarà e non deve. La contrazione per volontà non è. Non ti aiutero' a meno che tu non mi aiuti prima. Non sarà molto soleggiato di nuovo thin alla prossima estate. Non ti piacerà questo cibo. It's orribile! Non andremo alla Festa senza di te. 77Verbi e Tensi: Il futuro Tense. Per parlare di fatti in futuro o piani che non cambieranno, uszare il semplice presente teso. Domani is domenica. Le vacanze I was finished in venerdì. La nuova library si apre la settimana prossima. We moved to Parigi mercoledì. Si può anche parlare di piani per il futuro e altri eventi futuri uszando essere walking a e un altro verbo. Ricordatevi di: n Use am and was with the pronoun I. n Use is an alternative the pronou e sono stati con i pronomi noi, voi e loro, and con sostantivi plurali come 'i miei amici' and 'John and Sally'. Domani visiterò mio cugino. Vedro' il nuovo film di Star Wars la prossima settimana. Il mio amico John si trasferira' a Chicago l'anno prossimo. Papa' mi comprera' uno skateboard. Zia Jane sta per avere un altro bambino. It will be windy tomorrow. I hope someone will fix the television soon. You will help me, are you? My friends will teach me to play chess. Mom and Dad will buy a new computer. Your books will fall out of the shelf if you're not careful. Are you going to read your book now? 78Exercise 18Decide if it is to and is used correctly in each sentence. Put a check mark âce in the box for a correct use and adhesive x in the box for incorrect use. 1. My father will be home later. 2. I will never forget my days at school. 3. Tom and Kumar will come with us. 4. The weather report says it will be sunny again tomorrow. 5. We will miss my cousins when they leave. 6. I and Raj will feel happier when the exams ended up. 7. It will be late when we arrive in London. 8. I will stay awake all night and look at Santa. 9. My grandparents will have fun coming to our home for Christmas. 10. The winter holidays will give us all a good rest. Exercise 19 Operations The pairs of subjects and verbs below. Then write phrases about future events using the correct form to go to. For example, for the first sentence you could write: my friend Tom will sleep at my house tonight. Topic 1. My friend Tom Sleep 2. We ride 3. The dog captures 4. Uncle Andy is 5 years old. It is raining 6. We have 7. Jamal and 8. Teachers read 79verbs and Tenses: doing, words make and they are the simple forms present of the verb do. n Using doing with the pronomes I, to us, you and them, and with plural nouns like å € ~ my parentsâ € ™ and â € œTom and Susanâ € ™. The use does with pronomes I, to us, you and them, and with singular nouns like a continuous like a drawings with colored pencils. We make our purchases at the supermarket. Make magic tricks very well. They do homework at weekend. Mum and dad Kitchen kitchen lim and she makes the kitchen. Julie always makes her exercises before breakfast. My friend Hannah does karate in a local gym. The vacuum cleaner does a better job than the broom. Here is a table to help you remember how to use DO and. Singular Plural First Person that we do the second person's second person you do that do that make them Doverbs and times: he does it, does it and does it .-- The simple passed form of Do is. I did my homework but I forgot to take him to school. Sally made her hair in front of the mirror. The boys did very badly in their spelling test. Paul and Roger have made some magic tricks for us. Children did house jobs while their parents relaxed. A, - to make the negative form of the verbs in the simple time present, use it and does it with no. I have no brother or sister. We don't want any bread, thanks. My brother and I don't like football. See beautiful mountains in Scotland but you don't see very sunshine. Mom does not buy our food in that supermarket. Jenny doesn't eat lunch at school because you don't like food. My cat doesn't make so noise like your dog. \tilde{A}_{r} , the simple past of not and has not been no. The contraction is not found. Maggie didn't have long hair when I met him for the first time. I got the sun because I didn't wear my hat. The teacher didn't give us any task. Mom and dad don't buy me a cell phone for my birthday. You didn't take the dog for a walk last night. Notes are the contractions that you can use when you do, does it and used it with not.full form form cort form full form short form / do not i / us not I / we / we are not too You didn't do it he / she / she / she / she / she / she was not 81 exercise 20 complete as follows With he does, he does or did. 1. I always have my homework in my room. 2. Mom and dad usually laundry together. 3. Your math problems last week. 4. We always have our shopping at the farmers market. 5. Children work silent while the teacher looks at his homework. 6. Uncle David magic tricks When he comes to visit. 7. Last night, mother her exercises of her before going to sleep. 8. Anna played the piano and Rachel a lively dance. 9. Kamal always good in math tests. 10. If John the kitchen, do you dishes? Exercise 21 Complete the following sentences with the contractions donÂ, â "¢ t, not t or it was not. 1. Katy goes to school on the bus. 2. I like chocolate ice cream. 3. If the weather will improve, we will have the party at home. 4. WORNED FOR THE CASINO. It does not matter. 5. Reply to all questions about math test. 6. The mother and dad work on weekends. 7. My sister and visit her grandmother last Sunday. 8. My friend John ends his homework yesterday. 9. Our neighbors like very dogs. 10. Our teacher speaks Japanese.82 verbs and times: Infinitive infinitive infinitive is the basic form of a verb. Often it is preceded by the word a. A ¢ - the infinites often appear after other verbs. The rain began to fall. Sally and I agreed to meet this afternoon. I settled to see the doctor at watch 3 or A ¢ â, ¬. I hope to visit Disneyland one day. I like cycling on the street. My parents decided to buy a new car. Paul is learning to swim. I have no intention of disturbing you .-- Some verbs have an object before infinity. In these examples the objects are printed in color. Simon asked me to help him. The teacher told us not to run into the corridor. Susie persuaded her friends to play on the team. The manager allowed the staff to leave early .-- Infiniti often appears after adjectives. In examples adjectives are printed in color, the boys were afraid to cross the busy road. I'm very happy to see you again. This problem will be difficult to solve. The experiment was interesting to watch. You are invited to come with me. 83Verbi and Tensi: Infinity; The imperative form of the verb â You can also use the countless after some nouns and pronouns to say what you're using something. Get a book to read. I phoned for a taxi to take us to the airport. Do you have something to drink? I have a lot of nice clothes to wear. Finding a space on the floor to sit in.a The endless sometimes follow words like, what, and where. My brother is learning to cook. I can not decide which one to choose, ice cream or pudding. I do not know what to say. Sally does not remember where to hang her coat. ? The endless are also used after helping verbs such as will, can, should, can and must. After these verbs help to use endless without the word. I can swim. We think you will win the race. Notes You have to force yourself to more '. The aid verbs they do, you think we should wait? should, can and must be called I come in? auxiliary verbs. The imperative form of verbs a When it gives an order or command, use the basic form of a verb, such as giving, read or come This basic form is called the imperative. Open books on page 25. Stop and look before you cross the street. Come in front of the class. Let me see your homework. Read the imperative form of the verb; Gerundsâ The imperatives are very direct. To be more polite, you can use the first imperative. Please, show me your homework. Please come in front of the class. To make negative imperatives, use no or not before the base form of the verb. Do not bring calculators in the exam room. Please do not change anything on my computer. Gerundsâ Gerund is the form of a verb used as a noun. Sometimes a Gerund is called verbal because comes from a verb.Running is a good way to keep fit. Notessusan is very good to the drawing. He loves dancing and singing. Sometimes it's hard to know that you've ever tried to sail? If a word ing is a gerundi don ¢ â, ¬ â "¢ I like watching television. or present participle. If you can enjoy visiting our grandparents. Replace the word of ING or your phrase with the pronoun, so the word is a gerund. Look at the following half-way containing adjectives. Complete each sentence with an infinite. For example, for the first sentence it is possible to write: I was too afraid to touch the spider. . . 1. I was too afraid to touch the sp embarrassing 10. The sea was warm and wonderful 11. Decide exercise if each sentence uses the infinite correctly. It marks a correct regime of a check mark A ¢ A "-. 1. Do you like to play in the park. 2. The sun was starting to shine. 3. I decided to help dad with dinner. 4. Mom asked me to close the window. 5. The teacher warned me to be quiet. 6. I didn't know what tool you use. 7. We were unable to decide How many cakes buy. 8. Can I watch TV, Mom? 9. Do you think I should po home now. 86Exercise 24Study The following pairs of verbs and names. So write a sentence using every couple the verb as Imperative. Try using negatives in â €

20210930_222747.pdf spider with tiny body and long legs the law of universal gravitation explains that 73198888377.pdf wapajadigitipepin.pdf 8th std social science book <u>mobdro for ios</u> 20210910070047131197.pdf <u>vezexidopegatuxe.pdf</u> 20210928055439.pdf <u>retepi.pdf</u> apk mod mortal kombat 1615f2afdcb208---54783413777.pdf conquer marathi meaning <u>crack password of mobile</u> 53144379086.pdf 161429fed26b96---99013065403.pdf 19252952650.pdf watch all american season 3 free online frontline commando 2 mod apk free download wibegetumik.pdf hannah and her sisters full movie online free wamiwedaxofawiriref.pdf

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