

# Basic English Grammar Online

with grammatical rules and exercises

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# 1. INDEFINITE ARTICLE A/AN & DEFINITE ARTICLE THE

## INDEFINITE ARTICLE A / AN

Use '**a**' with nouns starting with a **consonant** (*letters that are not vowels*)

Use '**an**' with nouns starting with a **vowel** (*a, e, i, o, u*)

A boy

An apple

A house

An opera

**NOTE:** An before an *h* mute - **an** hour, **an** honour.

A before *u* and *eu* when they sound like 'you': a **e**uropean, a **u**niversity.

## DEFINITE ARTICLE THE

'The' is used:

1. To refer to something that has already been mentioned.
  - An elephant and a mouse fell in love.
  - **The mouse** loved **the elephant's** long trunk, and **the elephant** loved **the mouse's** tiny nose.
2. When both the speaker and listener know what is being talked about, even if it has not been mentioned before.
  - Where's **the bathroom?** 'It's on **the first floor.**

A Video Lesson about English Articles:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fqrKMIrN8wQ&feature=related>

## Do the following exercises on the Internet:

1. <http://a4esl.org/q/f/y/zz95mck.htm>
2. <http://a4esl.org/q/f/y/zz94mck.htm>
3. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns\\_articles/article\\_a.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/article_a.htm)
4. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns\\_articles/article\\_a2.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/article_a2.htm)
5. <http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/articles/index.php>
6. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns\\_articles/article\\_the.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/article_the.htm)
7. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns\\_articles/article\\_the2.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/article_the2.htm)
8. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns\\_articles/article\\_the3.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/article_the3.htm)
9. <http://www.bnv-bamberg.de/home/ulrich.koch/flg/englischinteraktiv/a-an.htm>
10. <http://www.bnv-bamberg.de/home/ulrich.koch/flg/englischinteraktiv/articles1.htm>
11. <http://www.bnv-bamberg.de/home/ulrich.koch/flg/englischinteraktiv/articles2.htm>
12. <http://www.bnv-bamberg.de/home/ulrich.koch/flg/englischinteraktiv/articles3.htm>
13. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-1/exercise-english-80.php>

## 2. NOUNS – THE PLURAL

Most nouns form the plural by adding *-s* or *-es*.

<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
house	houses
river	rivers

A noun ending in *-y* preceded by a consonant makes the plural with *-ies*.

<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
a city	cities
a baby	babies

Some of the most common **irregular** nouns are listed below.

<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
woman	women	leaf	leaves
man	men	half	halves
child	children	knife	knives
tooth	teeth	wife	wives
person	people	loaf	loaves
potato	potatoes	mouse	mice
goose	geese	foot	feet

Some nouns have the same form in the singular and the plural.

<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
sheep	sheep
fish	fish

**Do the following exercises on the Internet:**

1. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns\\_articles/plural.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/plural.htm)
2. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns\\_articles/plural2.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/plural2.htm)
3. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns\\_articles/plural3.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/plural3.htm)
4. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns\\_articles/plural4.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/plural4.htm)
5. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns\\_articles/plural5.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/plural5.htm)
6. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns\\_articles/singular\\_plural.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/singular_plural.htm)
7. <http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/plural1/index.php>
8. <http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/plural2/index.php>
9. <http://www.eflnet.com/grammar/pluralnouns.php>

### 3. GENITIVE

- Singular à Add 's when it is about people:

*Mandy's brother John plays football.*

*My teacher's name is ...*

- Plural à Add the apostrophe ' to regular plural forms, when it is about people:

*The girls' room is very nice.*

*The Smiths' car is black.*

- Add 's to irregular plural forms:

*The children's books are over there.*

*Men's clothes are on the third floor.*

- If there are multiple nouns, add an 's only to the last noun:

*Peter and John's mother is a teacher.*

- When it is about things you use “of-construction”.

*The roof of the house.*

#### Do the following exercises on the Internet:

1. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns\\_articles/apostrophe\\_s.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/apostrophe_s.htm)
2. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns\\_articles/s\\_of.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/s_of.htm)
3. <http://www.bny-bamberg.de/home/ulrich.koch/flg/englischinteraktiv/lpl5e1/genitive-01.htm>
4. <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2452#a>
5. [http://first-english.org/english\\_learning/english\\_beginners/s\\_genitive\\_exercises/01\\_s\\_genitive\\_exercises.htm](http://first-english.org/english_learning/english_beginners/s_genitive_exercises/01_s_genitive_exercises.htm)
6. [http://first-english.org/english\\_learning/english\\_beginners/s\\_genitive\\_exercises/02\\_genitive\\_s\\_exercises.htm](http://first-english.org/english_learning/english_beginners/s_genitive_exercises/02_genitive_s_exercises.htm)
7. [http://first-english.org/english\\_learning/english\\_beginners/s\\_genitive\\_exercises/03\\_s\\_genitive\\_rules\\_exercises.htm](http://first-english.org/english_learning/english_beginners/s_genitive_exercises/03_s_genitive_rules_exercises.htm)
8. [http://first-english.org/english\\_learning/english\\_beginners/s\\_genitive\\_exercises/04\\_s\\_genitive\\_or\\_plural\\_s\\_exercise.htm](http://first-english.org/english_learning/english_beginners/s_genitive_exercises/04_s_genitive_or_plural_s_exercise.htm)
9. [http://www.learnenglish.be/gr1\\_genitive\\_ex1.htm](http://www.learnenglish.be/gr1_genitive_ex1.htm)
10. <https://english.lingolia.com/en/grammar/nouns-and-articles/possessive-case/exercises/articles/exercise-on-possessive-case-of-nouns>

### 4. ADJECTIVES - COMPARISON

There are three forms of comparison:	<b>positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
<b>A – Comparison with -er/-est</b> <i>cleanest</i>	<i>clean</i>	<i>cleaner</i>	<i>(the)</i>

We use **-er /-est** with the following adjectives:

### 1) adjectives with one syllable

clean cleaner cleanest

cheap cheaper cheapest

### 2) adjectives with two syllables and the following endings:

- **adjectives with two syllables, ending in -y**

dirty dirtier dirtiest

easy easier easiest

- **adjectives with two syllables, ending in -er**

clever cleverer cleverest

- **adjectives with two syllables, ending in -le**

simple simpler simplest

- **adjectives with two syllables, ending in -ow**

narrow narrower narrowest

### adjectives with two syllables, ending in -y

#### Spelling of the adjectives using the endings -er/-est

large larger largest leave out the silent –e

big bigger biggest Double the consonant after short vowel

sad sadder saddest

dirty dirtier dirtiest Change -y to -i (consonant before -y)

shy shyer shyest Here -y is not changed to -i. (although consonant before -y)

### **B - Comparison with more – most (all adjectives with more than one syllable )**

difficult - more difficult - (the) most difficult

### C - Irregular adjectives

good    better    best

bad    worse    worst

much    more    most    uncountable nouns

many    more    most    countable nouns

little    less    least

little    smaller    smallest

### Do the following exercises on the Internet:

1. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives\\_adverbs/adjectives\\_comparison\\_as\\_as.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adjectives_comparison_as_as.htm)
2. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives\\_adverbs/adjectives\\_comparison\\_sentences2.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adjectives_comparison_sentences2.htm)
3. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives\\_adverbs/adjectives\\_comparison\\_sentences.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adjectives_comparison_sentences.htm)
4. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives\\_adverbs/adjective\\_comparison3.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adjective_comparison3.htm)
5. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives\\_adverbs/adjective\\_comparison2.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adjective_comparison2.htm)
6. <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/adjectives-adverbs/adjectives/compare-exercises>
7. <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/adjectives-adverbs/adjectives/exercises>
8. <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/adjectives-adverbs/adjectives/exercises?02>
9. <http://www.ego4u.com/en/read-on/countries/usa/tour/los-angeles#exercises>
10. <http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.comp.i.htm>

## 5. ADVERBS & ADJECTIVE + ly

- Adverbs tell us in what way something is done. They modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.
- Adjectives tell us something about a person or a thing. They can modify nouns or pronouns.

#### Adjective

#### Adverb

Mandy is a careful girl. Mandy drives carefully.

Mandy is very careful.

dangerous	dangerously
careful	carefully
nice	nicely
easy	easily
horrible	horribly
electronic	electronically

#### irregular forms

good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard

- Not all words ending in -ly are adverbs. There are some adjectives that end in -ly: **friendly, silly, lonely, ugly**. There is no adverb for an adjective ending in -ly.
  - There are some nouns that end in -ly: ally, **bully, Italy, melancholy**
  - There are some verbs that end in -ly: **apply, rely, supply**
- THE ADVERB SONG <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-13918.php>

## Do the following exercises on the Internet

1. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-10474.php>
2. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-5052.php>
3. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-3489.php>
4. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives\\_adverbs/adjective\\_adverb.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adjective_adverb.htm)
5. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives\\_adverbs/adverb\\_position.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adverb_position.htm)
6. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives\\_adverbs/adverb\\_comparison.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adverb_comparison.htm)
7. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives\\_adverbs/adverb\\_form.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adverb_form.htm)
8. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives\\_adverbs/adverbs\\_of\\_frequency.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adverbs_of_frequency.htm)
9. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives\\_adverbs/adverbs\\_of\\_frequency1.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adverbs_of_frequency1.htm)
10. <http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.adverbs.i.htm>

## 6. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

## Personal pronouns

### Subject Form

I  
you  
he  
she  
it  
we  
you  
they

### Object Form

me  
you  
him  
her  
it  
us  
you  
them

**We have some books.**

**The books are for us.**

A video about personal pronouns

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fgswrY6rgOg&eurl=http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-11332.php>

## Do the following exercises on the Internet

1. <http://www.eflnet.com/grammar/pronouns3.php>
2. <http://www.eflnet.com/grammar/pronouns2.php>
3. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/personal\\_pronouns.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/personal_pronouns.htm)
4. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/personal\\_pronouns2.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/personal_pronouns2.htm)
5. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/personal\\_pronouns3.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/personal_pronouns3.htm)
6. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-37777.php>
7. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-5833.php>
8. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-8825.php>
9. <http://www.eflnet.com/grammar/pronouns.php>
10. <http://www.eflnet.com/tutorials/subobjpronouns.php>

## 7. THERE IS / THERE ARE

- The Swedish “Det är / Det finns” is usually translated with “**there is**” (Singular) and “**there are**” (plural).
  - The Swedish “Det” is usually translated with “**it**” when it is about weather, distance and time.
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| - <b>There is a picture on the wall.</b>          | <b>Det är en tavla på väggen.</b>            |
| - <b>There are many benches in the classroom.</b> | <b>Det finns många bänkar i klassrummet.</b> |
- NOTE: Do not mix the following expressions:
    - There’s = There is = Där finns det (+ singular)    Their = deras
    - There’re = There are = Där finns det (+ plural)

## Do the following exercises on the Internet

1. <http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.there.i.htm>
2. [http://www.1-language.com/englishcourse/unit17\\_grammar\\_exs.htm](http://www.1-language.com/englishcourse/unit17_grammar_exs.htm)
3. <http://www.usingenglish.com/quizzes/74.html>
4. <http://www.eslgo.com/classes/beginner/bedroom.html>
5. <http://www.nonstopenglish.com/exercise.asp?exid=400>
6. [http://www.1-language.com/englishcourse/unit17\\_grammar\\_exs2.htm](http://www.1-language.com/englishcourse/unit17_grammar_exs2.htm)
7. <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5272>
8. [http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/there\\_is/thereis.html](http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/there_is/thereis.html)
9. [http://www.english-room.com/index.php?option=com\\_wrapper&Itemid=34](http://www.english-room.com/index.php?option=com_wrapper&Itemid=34)
10. [http://first-english.org/english\\_learning/english\\_beginners/there\\_is\\_there\\_are/09\\_is\\_there\\_learning\\_exercises.htm](http://first-english.org/english_learning/english_beginners/there_is_there_are/09_is_there_learning_exercises.htm)

## 8. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- A reflexive pronoun is a pronoun, usually used when the object of a sentence is the same as the subject. Each personal pronoun (*I, you, she*, etc.) has its own reflexive form.

### Personal Pronouns

### Reflexive Pronouns

I	myself
you (singular)	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you (plural)	yourselves
they	themselves

**Reflexive pronouns are used in three main situations:**

When the subject and object are the same

I hurt myself.  
He shot himself.

As the object of a preposition, referring to the subject

I bought a present for myself.  
She did it by herself (=alone).

When you want to emphasize the subject

I'll do it myself. (No-one else will help me.)  
They ate all the food themselves.

The Videos about Reflexive Pronouns: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sfqjgCvPuM8>

## Do the following exercises on the Internet

1. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-10859.php>
2. <http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.reflex.i.htm>
3. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/reflexive\\_verbs.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/reflexive_verbs.htm)
4. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/reflexive\\_pronouns.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/reflexive_pronouns.htm)
5. <http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/reflex1.htm>
6. <http://www.usingenglish.com/quizzes/354.html>
7. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-4094.php>
8. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-4167.php>
9. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-16267.php>
10. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-3363.php>
11. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-3602.php>

12. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-10297.php>

## **9. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**

### Possessive pronouns

#### United

my

your

his

her

its

our

your

their

#### Independent

mine

yours

his

hers

its

ours

yours

theirs

**These are our books.**

**The books are ours.**

English construction “of + mine / yours...” corresponds to the Swedish “till mig, till dig..”

### Do the following exercises on the Internet

1. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/possessive\\_determiners.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/possessive_determiners.htm)
2. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-25461.php>
3. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-54079.php>
4. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-38874.php>
5. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-41176.php>
6. [http://www.myenglishpages.com/site\\_php\\_files/grammar-exercise-possessive-pronouns.php](http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-possessive-pronouns.php)
7. <https://english.lingolia.com/en/grammar/pronouns/possessives/exercises/articles/exercise-on-possessive-pronouns>
8. <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/pronouns/exercises?03>
9. <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/pronouns/exercises?04>
10. <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/possessives/possessives-pronouns>

## 10. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

**This, that, these and those** are **Demonstrative Pronouns** that substitute nouns when the nouns they replace can be understood from the context. They also indicate whether they are replacing singular or plural words and give the location of the object.

**This:** singular and near the speaker

**That:** singular and at a distance from the speaker.

**These:** plural and near the speaker

**Those:** plural and at a distance from the speaker.

- *You take **these** bags and I'll take **those**.* ("Those" à bags that are at a distance from the speaker.)
- *We bought **this** book last year.* ("This" refers to something that is near the speaker.)

### Do the following exercises on the Internet

1. <http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.this.i.htm>
2. <http://jmc.ou.edu/lst/example/dpros.html>
3. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-57282.php>
4. [http://www.quia.com/cz/143972.html?AP\\_rand=1778910574](http://www.quia.com/cz/143972.html?AP_rand=1778910574)
5. <http://www.usingenglish.com/quizzes/76.html>
6. <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/pronouns/that-these-and-those>
7. [http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/this\\_that/this\\_etc.html](http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/this_that/this_etc.html)
8. <http://english.lingolia.com/en/grammar/pronouns-determiners/demonstratives/exercises/articles/exercise-on-demonstrative-pronouns>
9. <http://www.learnenglish-online.com/grammar/tests/demonstrativespronouns.html>
10. <http://www.ihbristol.com/free-english-exercises/test/esol-smc-this-that-these-and-those>

## 11. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

The following relative pronouns refer back to a noun or a pronoun which has been mentioned before.

- **WHO** when we talk about people (*There are many people who love money*)
- **WHOM** when we talk about people in the object form and after a preposition.  
(*This is the player on whom Djurgården set their hope.*)
- **WHICH** when we talk about things, animals or complete clauses.  
(*This is the book which I talked about earlier*)
- **WHOSE** instead of his/her or their (*This is the student, whose book disappeared.*)
- **THAT** instead of *who* and *which*, about people and things in relative clauses which are necessary for the context. (*This is the book that caused such sensation.*)

This is the boy  who played rugby.

This is the car  which had an accident.

This is the boy  whose mother works for the BBC.

### Do the following exercises on the Internet

1. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-47392.php>
2. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-17997.php>
3. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/relative\\_pronouns.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/relative_pronouns.htm)
4. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/relative\\_pronouns2.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/relative_pronouns2.htm)
5. <http://www.perfectyourenglish.com/exercises/relative-pronouns-exercise.htm>
6. <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=1255>
7. <http://www.usingenglish.com/quizzes/373.html>
8. <http://www.eflnet.com/grammar/relpronoun.php>
9. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-1/exercise-english-146.php>
10. <http://www.esltower.com/GRAMMARQUIZ/intermediate/relative%20pronoun.htm>



**Some** – words (**someone, somebody, something**) are being used:

- often in positive (affirmative) sentences.
  - *Some people like tea while other prefer coffee?*
- often in the questions where a yes as answer is expected. *Would you like some coffee?*

**Any** – words (**anyone, anybody, anything**) are being used:

- in questions:
  - *Is anyone there?*
- negative (non-affirmative) clauses
  - *There aren't any interesting books in that shoop.*
- Some different forms of any-words are also being used in affirmative clauses.  
(In Swedish: *vilken / vem / vad som helst.*)
  - *Anybody can see that.*

### **Do the following exercises on the Internet:**

1. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing\\_words/some\\_any.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/some_any.htm)
2. [http://www.bradleys-english-school.com/online/flashmultiplechoice/mc\\_aansomeany.html](http://www.bradleys-english-school.com/online/flashmultiplechoice/mc_aansomeany.html)
3. <http://www.eflnet.com/grammar/indefpronoun.php>
4. [http://www.myenglishpages.com/site\\_php\\_files/grammar-exercise-some-any.php](http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-some-any.php)
5. <http://www.better-english.com/easier/some.htm>
6. <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/vocabulary/some-any/exercises>
7. [http://www.myenglishpages.com/site\\_php\\_files/grammar-exercise-some-any.php](http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-some-any.php)
8. [http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/any\\_some/any\\_some.html](http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/any_some/any_some.html)
9. <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/vocabulary/some-any/exercises>
10. <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/vocabulary/some-any/exercises?02>

## **14. BE IN PRESENT AND PAST SIMPLE TENSE**

### Present Simple Tense

I **am** (I'm)

You **are** (You're)

He / She / It **is** (He's / She's / It's)

We **are** (We're)

### Past Simple Tense

I **was**

You **were**

He / She / it **was**

We **were**

1. **Be** and its forms (is, am, are, was and were) are usually used to link the subject with a following word.

- Alice **is** an advocate.                      Mary **is** very intelligent.
- You **are** wonderful.                              He **was** angry.

2. **Be** can be used to express a command or request.

- **Be** quiet.    Don't **be** silly.

3. **Be** is used in a number of expressions about physical feelings (hunger, thirst etc.) and physical conditions (age, size, colour etc.).

- She **is** 25.                                      We **are** happy.                              It **is** cold today.
- He **is** an architect.                              **Are** you hungry?                              He **is** tall.
- I **am** thirsty.                                      It **is** very cold.

#### Videos and an exercise

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XY3K0dQUSOE&feature=related>

### Do the following exercises on the Internet:

1. [http://elt.oup.com/student/headway/beginner/a\\_grammar/grammarunit01/hwy\\_begin\\_unit01\\_1?cc=global&selLanguage=en](http://elt.oup.com/student/headway/beginner/a_grammar/grammarunit01/hwy_begin_unit01_1?cc=global&selLanguage=en)
2. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-3981.php>
3. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-7033.php>
4. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-1/exercise-english-434.php>
5. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-1274.php>
6. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-8953.php>
7. <http://www.bradleys-english-school.com/online/MultipleChoice/verbtobe.html>
8. <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-past/exercises?03>
9. [http://www.grammar.cl/Games/To\\_Be\\_Past.htm](http://www.grammar.cl/Games/To_Be_Past.htm)
10. <http://www.really-learn-english.com/the-verb-to-be-exercise-02.html>

## 15. HAVE IN PRESENT AND PAST SIMPLE TENSE

### Present Simple Tense

I **have** (I've got)

You **have** (You've got)

He / She / It **has** (He / She / It's got)

We **have** (We've got)

### Past Simple Tense

I **had** (I got)

You **had** (You got)

He / She / it **had** (He / She / It got)

We **had** (We got)

1. The structure **have + object** is often used to talk about actions and experiences.
  - Let us **have a drink**.
  - I was **having a bath**.
  - Have a nice time.
2. **Have got** means exactly the same as **have** in most cases.
  - She **has got** a bad temper. (= She has a bad temper.)
  - I **have got** a headache. (= I have a headache.)
  - I **have got** an appointment with the manager this evening. (= I have an appointment with the manager this evening.)
3. Note that **got** forms of **have** are not common in the past tense.
  - I **had** a cold last week. (**NOT** I had got a cold last week.)

### Do the following exercises on the Internet:

1. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-53770.php>
2. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-1/exercise-english-599.php>
3. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-6350.php>
4. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-7089.php>
5. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-5705.php>
6. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-5571.php>
7. [http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/present\\_simple/to\\_have.html](http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/present_simple/to_have.html)
8. [http://www.english-room.com/3b\\_have\\_has.htm](http://www.english-room.com/3b_have_has.htm)
9. <http://www.eflnet.com/grammar/havepresent.php>

## 16. VERBS IN PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

The Present Simple Tense is used to tell us what happens now or what usually happens. It is equal with the Infinitive form. In the third person singular you add –s, or –es if the verb ends with –s or –sje sound. (*He kisses*, *She washes*...)

*He **plays** tennis on Fridays.*

*They often **go** to the cinema.*

*I **love** ice-cream.*

*Raul **flirts** with each girl in this school.*

Some irregular forms in The Simple Present Tense:

GO è I go – he / she / it **goes**

DO è I do – he / she / it **does**

TRY è I try – he / she / it **tries** (**consonant + y = ie** in the third person singular)

Video about The Present Simple Tense: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kmHgSh9UffE>

### **Do the following exercises on the Internet:**

1. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/questions/simple\\_present.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/questions/simple_present.htm)
2. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/questions/simple\\_present2.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/questions/simple_present2.htm)
3. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-45931.php>
4. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-48918.php>
5. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-51306.php>
6. <http://www.englishmaven.org/HP6/Present%20Tense%20Exercise%206.htm>
7. [http://www.myenglishpages.com/site\\_php\\_files/grammar-exercise-simple-present.php](http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-simple-present.php)
8. <http://www.englishmaven.org/HP6/Present%20Tense%20Exercise%2010.htm>
9. [http://www.englishlab.net/hp/quiz2\\_present\\_simple\\_2\\_add\\_es.htm](http://www.englishlab.net/hp/quiz2_present_simple_2_add_es.htm)
10. <http://www.bastrimbos.com/Hotpotatoesfiles/spresbev1.htm>

## **17. PRESENT SIMPLE CONTINUOUS (ING – FORM)**



Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I think	Do I think ?	I do not think.
You think	Do you think?	You don't think.
He, she, it <u>thinks</u>	<u>Does</u> he, she, it think?	He, she, it <u>doesn't</u> think.
We think	Do we think?	We don't think.
You think	Do you think?	You don't think.
They think	Do they think?	They don't think.

- If there is a modal verb (*be, can, have, may, must, shall, will*) in the sentence then you do not use do. (*He **may** not know her*).
- **Does** with he, she and it.

NOTE à After do / does you must use the verb in infinitive.

### Do the following exercises on the Internet:

1. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple\\_present\\_statements.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple_present_statements.htm)
2. <http://baladre.info/english/sedaviwebfront/dodoesmix1.htm>
3. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple\\_present\\_statements2.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple_present_statements2.htm)
4. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple\\_present\\_negation.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple_present_negation.htm)
5. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple\\_present\\_negation\\_sentences2.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple_present_negation_sentences2.htm)
6. <http://www.english-grammar-lessons.com/presentsimple/exercise1.swf>
7. [http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/present\\_simple/pres\\_sim\\_quests1.html](http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/present_simple/pres_sim_quests1.html)
8. <http://www.usingenglish.com/quizzes/335.html>
9. <http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/do-does-esl-practice1.html>

## 19. DID

Example: *to walk*, simple past.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
He, she, it walked	He didn't walk	Did he walk?
We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
They walked	They didn't walk	Did they walk?

**NOTE:**

- For the negative and interrogative form of **all** verbs in the simple past, always use the auxiliary '*did*'.
- After **did** you must use the **infinitive** form of verbs.
- If there is a modal verb (*was, were, had, could, should, would*) in the sentence then you do not use did. (*He had not know her*).

Videos about Did:

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wXnDmvBBHHS>

**Do the following exercises on the Internet:**

1. <http://www.english-grammar-lessons.com/pastsimple/exercise2.html>
2. <http://www.english-grammar-lessons.com/pastsimple/exercise3.html>
3. <http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.pastsim.i.htm>
4. <http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/cros1.htm>
5. <http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/cros2.htm>
6. <http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/cros3.htm>
7. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-29621.php>
8. <http://baladre.info/english/sedaviwebfront/dodoesdid.htm>
9. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-49467.php>

## 20. REGULAR VERBS IN PAST SIMPLE AND PAST PERFECT

### PAST SIMPLE TENSE

She **worked** very hard.

She **asked** a very good question.

You **ainted** two walls.

- **The Simple Past Tense** è **base+ed** à *walked, showed, watched, played, smiled, stopped*
- **The Present Perfect Tense** è The present perfect of any verb is composed of two elements : the appropriate form of the auxiliary verb **to have** (present tense), + the past participle of the main verb. The past participle of a regular verb is **base+ed**, (*played, arrived*)

NOTE:

- If a verb ends with a consonant + **y**, then **y** changes into **i**. (*try – tried*).
- If a verbs ends with an emphasized vowel + a consonant, then the consonant gets doubled. (*drop – dropped*)

Videos about regular verbs in The Simple Past Tense and Present Perfect Tense:

- [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_M7xIwAqy9I](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_M7xIwAqy9I)

### Do the following exercises on the Internet:

1. <http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-55134.php>
2. <http://www.english-grammar-lessons.com/pastsimple/exercise1.html>
3. [http://first-english.org/english\\_learning/english\\_tenses/past\\_perfect/05\\_past\\_perfect\\_regular\\_verbs.htm](http://first-english.org/english_learning/english_tenses/past_perfect/05_past_perfect_regular_verbs.htm)
4. <http://www.english-grammar-lessons.com/pastsimple/exercise3.html>
5. <http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/410/grammar/pperf1.htm>
6. <http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbs8.htm>
7. <http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbs7.htm>
8. <http://www.eflnet.com/grammar/yesnopresperf.php>
9. <http://english-quiz.net/past-perfect-tense-quiz.html>

## 21. IRREGULAR VERBS

			
<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Perfect (after have / had / had)</u>	
begin	began	begun	börja
break	broke	broken	bryta, ha sönder; gå sönder
buy	bought	bought	köpa, bjuda på
come	came	come	komma (hit)
do	did	done	göra
drink	drank	drunk	dricka
drive	drove	driven	köra
eat	ate	eaten	äta
find	found	found	hitta
feel	felt	felt	känner sig
forget	forgot	forgotten	glömma
get	got	got (gotten)	få; komma
give	gave	given	ge
go	went	gone	gå; åka; bli
have	had	had	ha, äta, dricka
hear	heard	heard	höra
know	knew	known	veta
leave	left	left	lämna
lose	lost	lost	förlora, tappa
make	made	made	skapa, tillverka, göra
meet	met	met	möta, träffa
put	put	put	sätta, ställa, lägga
read	read	read	läsa
run	ran	run	springa, gå; sköta, leda;
say	said	said	säga
see	saw	seen	se
sing	sang	sung	sjunga
sit	sat	sat	sitta, sätta sig

sleep	slept	slept	sova
speak	spoke	spoken	tala
stand	stood	stood	stå; stå ut med
steal	stole	stolen	själa; smyga
swim	swam	swum	simma
take	took	taken	ta
tell	told	told	tala om, berätta, säga
think	thought	thought	tänka, tycka, tro
write	wrote	written	skriva

### Do the following exercises on the Internet:

1. <http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/verbs2/index.php>
2. [http://www.myenglishpages.com/site\\_php\\_files/grammar-exercise-simple-past.php](http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-simple-past.php)
3. <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/past-perfect-simple/exercises>
4. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/irregular\\_verbs/forms.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/irregular_verbs/forms.htm)
5. [http://www.myenglishpages.com/site\\_php\\_files/grammar-exercise-past-perfect.php](http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-past-perfect.php)
6. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/irregular\\_verbs/forms2.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/irregular_verbs/forms2.htm)
7. [http://www.english-4u.de/past\\_perfect\\_ex1.htm](http://www.english-4u.de/past_perfect_ex1.htm)
8. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/irregular\\_verbs/forms3.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/irregular_verbs/forms3.htm)
9. <http://www.english-area.com/paginas/pastperfect.htm>
10. [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/irregular\\_verbs/crossword\\_6\\_7.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/irregular_verbs/crossword_6_7.htm)