



Name _____ Group: _____ Date: _____

THE FORMS OF “TO DO”

TO DO:

I do do I?

You do do you?

she does does she?

we do do we?

they do do they?

ASKING QUESTIONS

In English, you can ask simple *yes/no* questions by either inverting the subject and verb or by using rising intonation:

—We can change money here.
(simple, declarative statement)

—Can we change money here?
(question with verb first)

—We can change money here?
(question with rising intonation)

NOTE: In the case of the simple present tense, it is necessary to use a form of the verb *to do* as an auxiliary in making a question:

—They like this bank.
—>Do they like this bank?

—You have a passport.
—>Do you have a passport?

USING SOME AND ANY

In English the words *some* and *any* are used before plural nouns: *some money, some dollars, any change*, etc. However, it is often possible to leave out the word **some** in declarative sentences:

—We have (some) checks.
—Mr. Roberts gives them (some) money.

The word **any** is usually used in questions and negations to replace *some*:

—Do you have any change?
—Do you have some change?
—They don't have any friends.

THE PROGRESSIVE FORM OF THE PRESENT

In many situations, you will encounter the progressive form of the present tense. There are three forms of the present in English, the simple, progressive, and emphatic. In Chapter 1, you learned the simple forms of the verbs *to be*, *to go*, and *to have*. Compare the two conjugations of the verb *to go*:

SIMPLE PRESENT

I go
you go
he, she, it goes
we go
they go

PROGRESSIVE PRESENT

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

To form the progressive present, use the present tense of the verb *to be* as an auxiliary and add the ending *-ing* to the infinitive. Sometimes there will be a slight spelling change:

—the boy runs
—>the boy is running

—we bake a cake
—>we are baking a cake

Don't be afraid to use contractions with the progressive present forms. You will hear and use *I'm going* or *they're driving* much more often than the non-contracted forms.

EXERCISES

Numbers (1–100)

Write each number in its long form.

Example: 34 _____ thirty four _____

1 _____
3 _____
12 _____
79 _____
20 _____
28 _____
34 _____
45 _____
57 _____
61 _____
11 _____
15 _____
6 _____

Asking Questions (?)

Rewrite each sentence as a question. For example: He likes you. = *Does he like you?*

1. They like this bank. _____ Do they like this bank? _____
2. You have a passport. _____
3. We can change money here. _____
4. She understands English. _____
5. We can look for a bank. _____
6. You like this hotel. _____
7. The teller has traveler's checks. _____
8. He has twenties. _____
9. They can change a hundred dollar bill. _____
10. They would like to go to the hotel. _____
11. She wants to change some money. _____
12. She arrives tomorrow. _____
13. He would like to look for the bank. _____

The progressive form of the present

Complete each sentence with the correct **simple present** or **progressive present** form of the verb.

1. (I'm going; I go) _____ to the store now. (to go)
2. The boy (runs; is running) _____ every day. (to run)
3. (We bake; We're baking) _____ a cake today. (to bake)
4. (You're changing; You change) _____ money a lot. (to change)
5. (They're leaving; They leave) _____ the U.S. today. (to leave)
6. (He leaves; He's leaving) _____ the airport now. (to leave)
7. (I beg; I'm begging) _____ your pardon? (to beg)
8. The teller _____ (gives; is giving) me cash every time. (to give)
9. (She leaves; She's leaving) _____ the Baggage Claim now. (to leave)
10. (We're going; We go) _____ to the hotel often. (to go)
11. Usually _____ (I'm changing; I change) traveler's checks at the bank. (to change)
12. The flight _____ (arrives; is arriving) at the airport now. (to arrive)
13. Excuse me, _____ (I'm looking; I look) for my hotel. (to look)

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

	Subject	Possessive Pronouns
First Person	I	Mine
	We	Ours
Second Person	You	Yours
Third Person	He	His
	Her	Hers
	It	Its
	They	Theirs

ejemplos

- **mine** (máin) - (el/la/lo/los/las) mío/a míos/as
- yours** (iórs) - (el/la/lo/los/las) tuyo/a tuyos/as
- his** (jis) - (el/la/lo/los/las) suyo/a suyos/as
- hers** (jers) - (el/la/lo/los/las) suyo/a suyos/as
- ours** (áurs) - (el/la/lo/los/las) nuestro/a, nuestros/as
- yours** (iórs) - (el/la/lo/los/las) de ustedes
- theirs** (dérns) - (el/la/lo/los/las) suyo/a suyos/as

In English, the gender and number of the possessor determines the form of the possessive pronoun:

—I have a bicycle. It's mine.

—They have some bread. It's theirs.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
● <i>I</i> have a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>mine</i> .
● <i>You</i> have a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>yours</i> .
● <i>He</i> has a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>his</i> .
● <i>She</i> has a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>hers</i> .
● <i>It</i> has a bicycle.	X
● <i>We</i> have a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>ours</i> .
● <i>They</i> have a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>theirs</i> .

NOTE: Often the subject of the verb is not the person who owns the noun. Be careful about this. You must know the gender and number of the owner to be able to use possessive pronouns correctly:

—Are you driving his car or hers?

—We're driving hers.

Possessive Pronouns (Exercises)

Read each sentence. Using the cue provided, fill in the blank with the correct possessive pronoun.

Example: She has a bag. = It's *her* bag.

1. I have a telephone. It's _____.
2. He has a room. It's _____.
3. She has a passport. It's _____.
4. They have some money. It's _____.
5. You have some luggage. It's _____.
6. I have a visa. It's _____.
7. We have traveler's checks. They're _____.
8. He has some valuables. They're _____.
9. She has a one hundred dollar bill. It's _____.
10. You have a personal check. It's _____.
11. We have a picture. It's _____.
12. They have a reserved room. It's _____.
13. She has a call. It's _____.

- *Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the above box.*

1. We bought that house last year. It is mine.
2. This car belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. It is .
3. I think I saw John drop this pen. I think it is .
4. This book is . It has my name on it.
5. My brother and I made that chair. It's .
6. Excuse me. This phone is . You forgot to take it with you.
7. Her sister drew the picture. It's .
8. The little boy shouted, "Give the ball to me! It's !"
9. That's . We bought it last night at the department store.
10. The bicycles were , so they rode them home after school.
11. A: Are you sure this book belongs to your mother? B: Yes, it's .
12. This is - you ordered the pizza. I ordered the spaghetti.
13. A: Is this Robert's? B: No, it's not .
14. I think these keys are . I left them on the table.
15. Thomas can find his classroom, but Susan and Mary can't find .