

ECL
ENGLISH COURSE



BASIC

English as a crucial language.

Acknowledgments

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- | |
|--|
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- | |
|---|
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COMPARATIVE OF ADJECTIVES.
LONG ADJECTIVES
WHICH
• EQUALITY == AS *****AS
• SUPERIORITY == MORE*****THAN
• INFERIORITY == LESS*****THAN
SHORT ADJECTIVES
• EQUALITY == AS *****AS
• SUPERIORITY == ..ER *****THAN

LESSON NINE

SUPERLATIVE OF ADJECTIVES.
LONG ADJECTIVES
• SUPERIORITY == THE MOST
• INFERIORITY == THE LEAST
SHORT ADJECTIVES
• SUPERIORITY == THE *****..EST

LESSON TEN

- | |
|--|
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| • CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMBERS. |
| • WHAT TIME IS IT? |

LESSON 1



Verb Tenses

Do	I	study	English	every day?	Simple Present Used to describe habitual actions, routine and for opinions and beliefs.
Will	you	speak	German	tonight?	Future Used to indicate promises, threats, inevitability, desire, unplanned things (you have just decided), predictions based on nothing and in the negative refusal.
Will	we	travel	to England	tomorrow?	Future
Would	you	like	to dance	tonight?	Conditional Used to refer to a situation that you can imagine happening: I would hate to miss the show. Used with if in conditional sentences. Used as a more polite form of will in requests and offers.
Do	they	need	to study	every day?	Simple Present

✚ Substitution Drills

1. Do you _____ every day?
2. Will they _____ English tomorrow?
3. Will I study _____ ?
4. Would _____ to England _____ ?
5. Do _____ German every day?

LESSON 1



Long Answers

Yes No	you you don't	study study	English English	every day. every day.
Yes No	I will I won't	speak speak	German German	tonight. tonight.
Yes No	we/you will we/you won't	travel travel	to England to England	tomorrow. tomorrow.
Yes No	we would we wouldn't	like like	to dance to dance	tonight. tonight.
Yes No	they they don't	need need	to study to study	every day. every day.

Conditional

Used to refer to future time from the point of view of the past:	Used to refer to an intention from the point of view of the past:
He said he would see his brother tomorrow.	He said he would always love her.

Demonstrative Pronouns

Near objects	Far objects
Singular	Singular
This	That
Plural	Plural
These	Those

LESSON 1
Personal Pronouns

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	Me
You	You
We	Us
You	You
They	Them

The Alphabet

A	B	C	D	E	F
G	H	I	J	K	L
M	N	O	P	Q	R
S	T	U	V	W	
X	Y	Z			

How to use them?

One / Ones

Days of the week and weekend

On Monday
On Tuesday
On Wednesday
On Thursday
On Friday
On Saturday
On Sunday

Months of the year

In January
In February
In March
In April
In May
In June
In July
In August
In September
In October
In November
In December

LESSON 1

Definite and Indefinite Articles

Definite	Indefinite
Singular	Singular
The	A _ before consonant sound An _ before vowel sound
Plural	Plural
The	No indefinite article is used

Expressions and Useful Phrases

GOOD MORNING GOOD AFTERNOON GOOD EVENING
BYE GOOD NIGHT GOODBYE SO LONG
HOW ARE YOU? I'M FINE THANKS AND YOU? HOW ARE YOU DOING? NOT TOO BAD / JUST FINE / OKAY / ALL RIGHT
HI EXCUSE-ME
HAVE A GOOD WEEKEND! YOU TOO!
OF COURSE / SURE

How often do you study English?

FREQUENCY ADVERBS AND EXPRESSIONS

1 X	I study English <i>once</i> a week.
2 X	I study English <i>twice</i> a week
3 X ...	I study English <i>three times</i> a week.
ALWAYS	I always study English.
SOMETIMES	Sometimes, I go to the club / I sometimes go to the club.
HARDLY EVER	They hardly ever do the exercises.
SELDOM	We seldom forget special dates.
ONCE IN A WHILE	They once in a while remember to come here to say hello.
NEVER	I will never forget you.

LESSON 1

Exercises

1. Make questions for these answers below.

a. _____?
No, I wouldn't like to eat a lot at the restaurant.

b. _____?
Yes, they want me to work for them.

c. _____?
Yes, they work there.

d. _____?
No, you won't call Jane tomorrow night.

2. Give long answers for these questions below.

a. Do the students come to school every day?

b. Do the teachers understand you?

c. Will they work very hard?

d. Would you like to work here?

e. Will you drink beer tonight?

f. Do you always have a good weekend?

LESSON 2



Verb Tenses 3rd person Singular

Does	he	study	English	every day?
Would	she	travel	to England	tonight?
Will	it	bite		me?

✚ Substitution Drills

1. _____ he _____ every day?
2. Does she _____ English every _____?
3. Will it eat _____?
4. Would _____ to England _____?

Personal Pronouns

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
He	Him
She	Her
It	It

LESSON 2



Yes	he	studies	English	every day.
No	he doesn't	study	Enalish	everu dau
Yes	she would	travel	to England	tonight.
No	she wouldn't	travel	to England	tonight.
Yes	it will	bite	you.	
No	it won't	bite	you.	

3rd PERSON SINGULAR VERB RULES FOR THE SIMPLE PRESENT

General rule: **S**

VERBS ENDING IN:	EXAMPLES
SH/CH/O/X/SS	WASH <u>ES</u> /WATCH <u>ES</u> /GO <u>ES</u> /FIX <u>ES</u> /DRESS <u>ES</u>
Y PRECEDED BY VOWEL	PLAY <u>S</u>
Y PRECEDED BY CONSONANT	STUDY <u>ES</u>
HAVE	H <u>AS</u>

3rd PERSON SINGULAR VERB PRONUNCIATION RULES FOR THE SIMPLE PRESENT

CALL	CALL <u>S</u>	/Z/	VOICED - VIBRATION
WORK	WORK <u>S</u>	/S/	VOICELESS - NO VIBRATION
DRESS	DRESS <u>ES</u>	/IZ/	SS
WATCH	WATCH <u>ES</u>	/IZ/	CH
BRUSH	BRUSH <u>ES</u>	/IZ/	SH
FIX	FIX <u>ES</u>	/IZ/	X
STUDY	STUDY <u>ES</u>	/IZ/	Y PRECEDED BY CONSONANT

Idiomatic Expressions and Useful Phrases

How do you spell that?
What does it mean?
How do I say ____ in English?
May I ask you something?
Everybody, please!
Pardon! / I beg your pardon! / Sorry!
Could you repeat that please?!

LESSON 2

Exercises

1. Make questions for these answers below.

a. _____?
No, he wouldn't like to eat a lot at the restaurant.

b. _____?
Yes, he wants money from me.

c. _____?
Yes, she works a lot every day.

d. _____?
No, Mark won't call Jane tomorrow night.

2. Give long answers for these questions below.

a. Does the student come to school every day?

b. Does the teacher understand them?

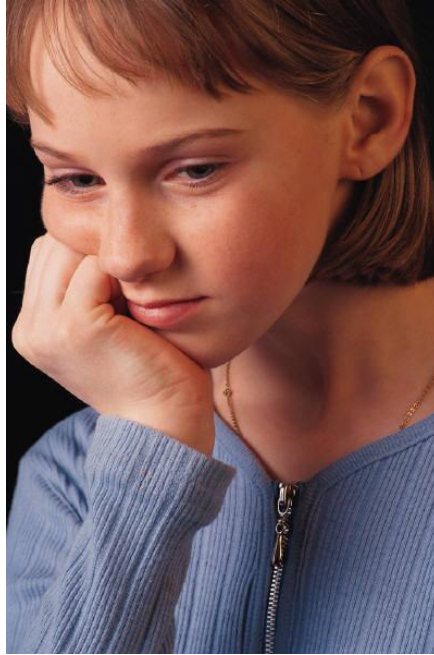
c. Does it like to play with you?

d. Would Jane like to work here?

e. Will he ask her out tonight?

f. Does he usually have a good weekend?

LESSON 3



Verb Tenses Part II

Simple Past

Used with definite past time and completed past actions.

Did	I	study	English	last week?
Did	you	speak	German	the day before yesterday?
Did	he	travel to	England	last night?
Did	she	like	to dance	yesterday evening?
Did	it	go	outside	this morning?
Did	we	do	the homework	yesterday?
Did	you	buy	that car	last summer?
Did	they	enjoy	the film	the week before last?

LESSON 3



Yes No	you you didn't	studied study	English English	last week.
Yes No	I I didn't	spoke speak	German German	the day before yesterday.
Yes No	he he didn't	traveled to travel to	England England	last night.
Yes No	she she didn't	liked like	to dance to dance	yesterday evening.
Yes No	it it didn't	went go	outside	this morning.
Yes No	we/you we/you didn't	did do	the homework	yesterday.
Yes No	we we didn't	bought buy	that car	last summer.
Yes No	they they didn't	enjoyed enjoy	the film	the week before last.

✚ Substitution Drills

1. _____ he _____ yesterday?
2. Did she _____ English last _____?
3. Did it _____ meat _____?
4. Did _____ to England _____?

LESSON 3

Regular Verbs

Base Form	Simple Past
STUDY	STUDIED
TRAVEL	TRAVELED
LIKE	LIKED
NEED	NEEDED
WANT	WANTED
WORK	WORKED

Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Simple Past
BUY	BOUGHT
DO	DID
SPEAK	SPOKE
DRINK	DRANK
EAT	ATE
GO	WENT

Idiomatic Expressions and Useful Phrases

Thank you!
You're welcome / My pleasure / Any time / Don't mention it
How about... / what about...
I'd love to / Maybe / Perhaps.
I think so / I don't think so.
It doesn't matter.
It is none of your business

Pronunciation rules for the regular verbs in the simple past.

Voiceless	Voiced	T and D Sounds
Passed /t/	Opened /d/	Wanted /ɪd /
Missed /t/	Learned /d/	Needed /ɪd /
Danced /t/	Traveled /d/	Studied /ɪd /

LESSON 3

Exercises

1. Make questions for these answers below.

a. _____?
No, he didn't eat a lot at the restaurant last night.

b. _____?
Yes, he wanted her to come here.

c. _____?
Yes, she worked hard last night.

d. _____?
No, Mark didn't call Jane the week before last.

2. Give long answers for these questions below.

a. Did the policeman come to school yesterday?

b. Did the teacher break his leg last weekend?

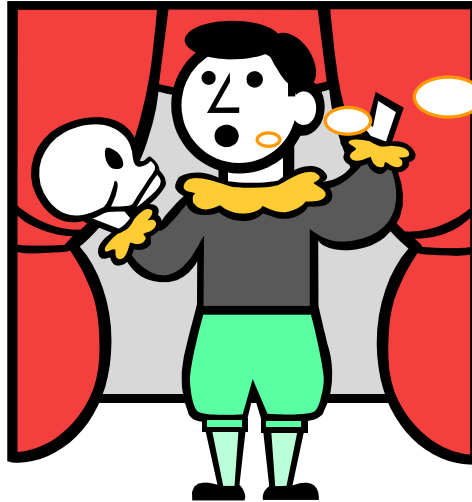
c. Did it like to play with you yesterday morning?

d. Did Joanne like to work here?

e. Did he ask her out the last time he saw her?

f. Did he enjoy last night party?

LESSON 4



To be or not to be,
That's the
question!

To be
Simple Present and Simple Past

Am	I	an	important	person?
Was				
Are	you	an	English	student?
Were				
Is	he	an	honest	mayor?
Was				
Is	she	a	responsible	girl?
Was				
Is	it	an	easy	lesson?
Was				
Are	we		interesting	people?
Were				
Are	you		classmates	at ECL?
Were				
Are	they		good	students?
Were				

To be happy or
not,
That's the
question!

LESSON 4



Yes No	you	are / were aren't / weren't	an important	person.
Yes No	I	am / was am not / wasn't	an English	student.
Yes No	he	is / was isn't / wasn't	an honest	mayor.
Yes No	she	is / was isn't / wasn't	a responsible	girl.
Yes No	it	is / was isn't / wasn't	an easy	lesson.
Yes No	we/you	are / were aren't / weren't	interesting	people.
Yes No	we	are / were aren't / weren't	classmates	at ECL.
Yes No	they	are / were aren't / weren't	good	students.

✚ Substitution Drills

- _____ he a _____ ?
- _____ she an _____ ?
- Was _____ at _____ yesterday?
- _____ we _____ ?

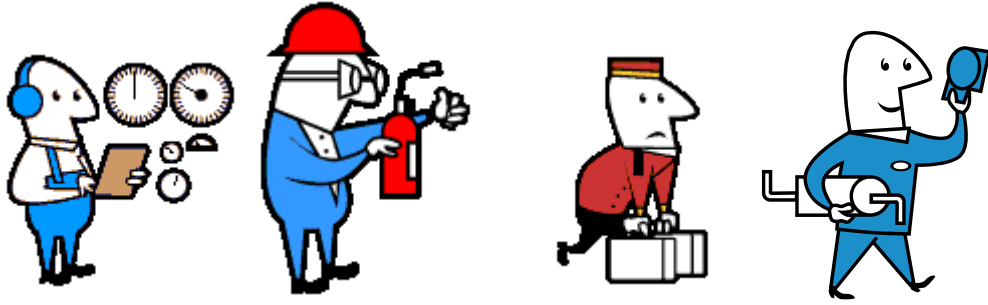
LESSON 4



To be
Future and Conditional

Will	I	be	a	lawyer?	
Would					
Will	you	be	a	teacher?	
Would					
Will	he	be	a	doctor?	
Would					
Will	she	be	a	nurse?	
Would					
Will	it	be	a	good	choice?
Would					
Will	we	be		afraid of	the dark?
Would					
Will	you	be		there	tonight?
Would					
Will	they	be		here	tomorrow?
Would					

LESSON 4



Yes	you	will / would	be	a lawyer.
No		won't / wouldn't		
Yes	I	will / would	be	a teacher.
No		won't / wouldn't		
Yes	he	will / would	be	a doctor.
No		won't / wouldn't		
Yes	she	will / would	be	a nurse.
No		won't / wouldn't		
Yes	it	will / would	be	a good choice.
No		won't / wouldn't		
Yes	we/you	will / would	be	afraid of the dark.
No		won't / wouldn't		
Yes	we	will / would	be	there tonight.
No		won't / wouldn't		
Yes	they	will / would	be	here tomorrow.
No		won't / wouldn't		

✚ Substitution Drills

1. _____ he _____ a _____ ?

2. _____ she _____ a _____ ?

3. Will _____ at _____ ?

4. _____ we _____ at _____ ?

LESSON 4

Exercises

1. Make questions for these answers below.

a. _____?

No, he won't be at the restaurant tonight.

b. _____?

Yes, he will be an engineer when he finishes college.

c. _____?

Yes, she would be here if it wasn't cold.

d. _____?

No, Mark wouldn't be at Jane's house the week before last.

2. Give long answers for these questions below.

a. Would Jane be here tonight?

b. Will the teacher be with us during the test?

c. Will you be at home tonight?

d. Would Joanna and Marta be with you?

e. Would he be at the office at this time?

f. Will he be at his girlfriend's house tomorrow evening?

LESSON 4

Nouns

pen	chair
pencil	table
eraser	stereo
white out	TV
book	VCR
ruler	couch

Adjectives

tall	short
beautiful	ugly
new	old
big	small
easy	difficult
cheap	expensive

Nationalities

Brazilian	American
Italian	Portuguese
Spanish	British
Japanese	Russian
Canadian	Mexican
Frenchman Frenchwoman	Chinese
Australian	Scotsman Scotswoman

Professions

teacher	lawyer
doctor	nurse
dentist	writer
psychologist	butcher
actor / actress	mechanic
waiter / waitress	fireman
policeman	cook

Questions using How

How tall are you?	I am 1,74m tall.
How old are you?	I am 28 years old.
How beautiful is she?	Oh! She is very beautiful.
How late are they?	They are one hour and a half late.
How interesting is the book?	It's not so interesting.

LESSON 4

Plural of nouns

REGULAR

HORSE	HORSES
CHAIR	CHAIRS
CAR	CARS
BOOK	BOOKS
PICTURE	PICTURES
DESK	DESKS

VOWEL MUTATION

TOOTH	TEETH
FOOT	FEET
WOMAN	WOMEN
MOUSE	MICE
MAN	MEN
LOUSE	LICE

ENDING IN
S / SS / CH / SH / X / Z

BOX	BOXES
BRUSH	BRUSHES
GAS	GASES
TOPAZ	TOPAZES
WATCH	WATCHES
DRESS	DRESSES
BENCH	BENCHES

ENDING IN F / FE

BELIEF	BELIEFS
SAFE	SAFES
THIEF	THIEVES
WIFE	WIVES
WOLF	WOLVES
DWARF	DWARFS
DWARF	DWARVES

ENDING IN
O

STUDIO	STUDIOS
RADIO	RADIOS
ECHO	ECHOES
HERD	HERDS
TOMATO	TOMATOES

ENDING IN
Y

DAY	DAYS
KEY	KEYS
CITY	CITIES
LADY	LADIES
FLY	FLIES

IRREGULAR

CHILD	CHILDREN
OX	OXEN

IRREGULAR

PERSON	PEOPLE
PERSON	PERSONS

The same pronunciation rules used for the 3rd person singular verbs are applicable to the plural of the nouns.

LESSON 4

Exercises

1. Change the following sentences to the plural.

a. The knife is dirty.	k. He is a clever boy.
b. The wolf is in the forest.	l. It is a good car.
c. That is a fat man.	m. He has an expensive radio.
d. This watch is very expensive.	n. I saw a dwarf in 1999.
e. This is a good child.	o. She takes care of a baby.
f. I saw a mouse.	p. I have a nice dress.
g. She is a pretty woman.	q. She will buy a new book.
h. It is a calm horse.	r. I heard an echo.
i. She has a beautiful car.	s. The boy lost his watch.
j. I have a smart ox.	t. I know an important person.

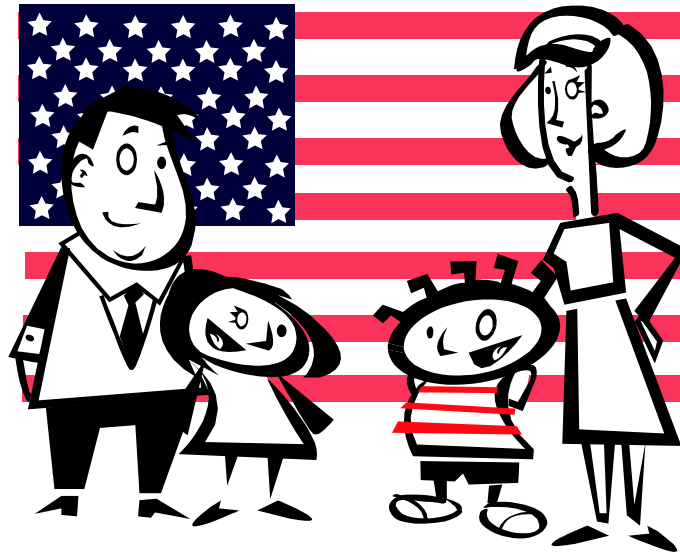
LESSON 5



Interrogative Pronouns

What	is	your	last	name?	Things and animals
Where	do	you	study	English?	Place
When	is	your	brother's	birthday?	Time
Who	is	coming	for	dinner?	People (Subject)
Who(m)	did	you	talk to	yesterday?	People (Object)
Why	are	you	studying	English?	Reason
Whose	car	is	that	over there?	Ownership

LESSON 5



My	last	name	is	Gomes.
I	study	English	at	ECL.
My brother's	birthday	is	on	May, 12 th .
Lisa's	parents	are coming	for dinner	tonight.
I	talked to	his sister		yesterday.
I am studying	English	because	it's	very important.
That	car	over there	is	mine.

✚ Substitution Drills

1. _____ he _____ ?
2. _____ she _____ ?
3. _____ you _____ ?
4. When _____ ?

LESSON 5

Subject Pronouns

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive Pronouns

I	MY	MINE
YOU	YOUR	YOURS
HE	HIS	HIS
SHE	HER	HERS
IT	ITS	ITS
WE	OUR	OURS
YOU	YOUR	YOURS
THEY	THEIR	THEIRS

GENITIVE CASE ('S)

PROPER NAMES	NOUNS (SINGULAR)	NOUNS (PLURAL)	SHARENESS
JAMES'(S) CAR	THE BOY'S TOYS	THE BOYS' (X) TOYS	THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' TOYS
MARTIN'S CAR	THE GIRL'S TOYS	THE GIRLS' (X) TOYS	THE BOYS AND GIRLS' TOYS
JACK'S MOTORCYCLE	THE CHILD'S FOOD	THE CHILDREN'S FOOD	JANE AND BOB'S CHILDREN

Exercises

1. Change the possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns for the correct form of the nouns in parentheses:

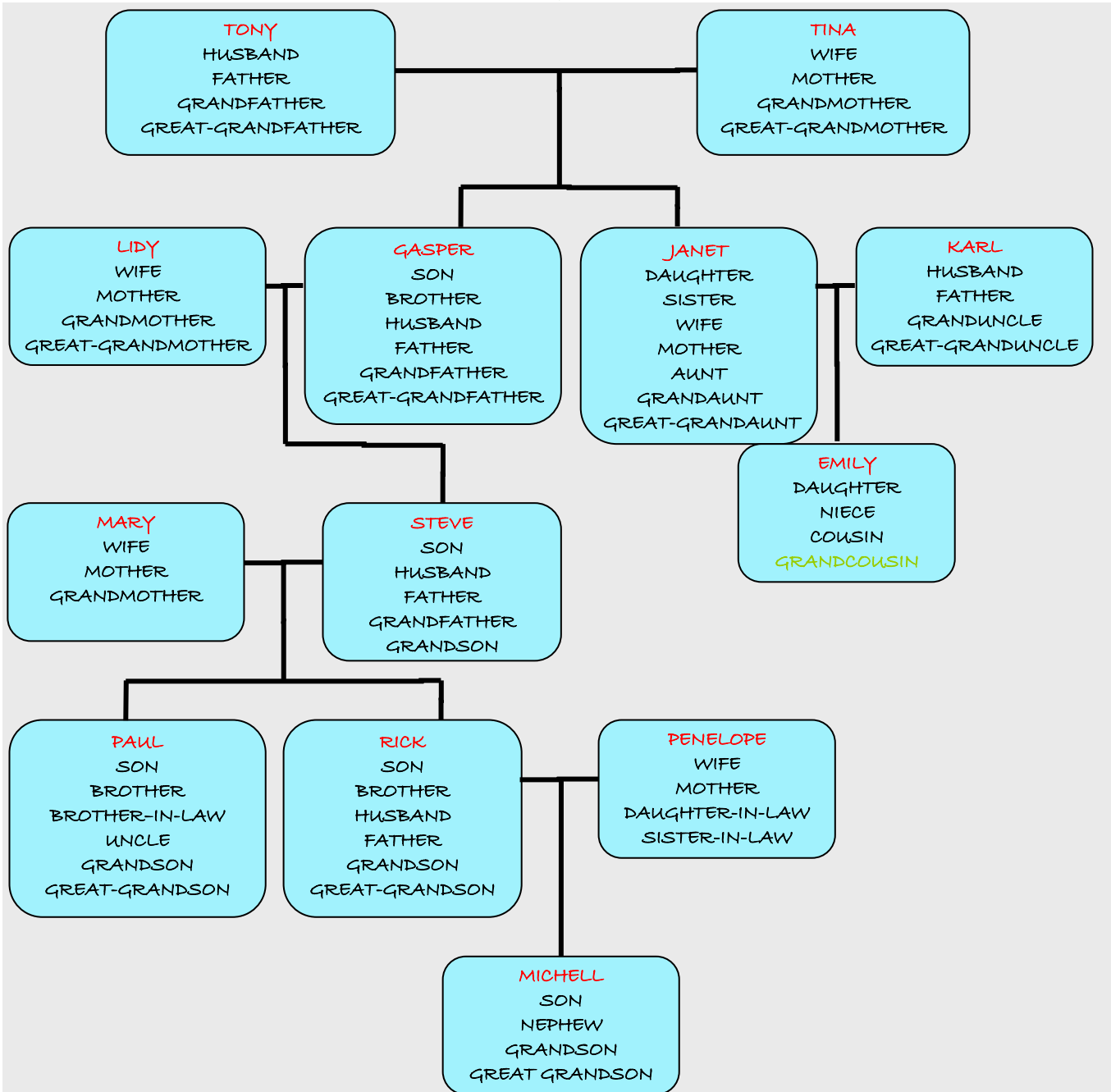
a. His motorcycle isn't working; maybe he's going to use theirs. (Jack / his parents)

b. My car isn't new, but hers is a brand new one! (Ricardo / Janet)

c. Her house needs some repairs; she's going to call his company to do it. (Magdalene / her neighbor)

LESSON 5

FAMILY TREE



STEP = STEPFATHER / STEPMOTHER / STEPSON / STEPDAUGHTER
QOD = QODFATHER / QODMOTHER / QODSON / QODDAUGHTER
IN-LAW = FATHER-IN-LAW / MOTHER-IN-LAW / SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW / BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
GRAND = GRANDFATHER / GRANDMOTHER / GRANDSON / GRANDDAUGHTER
GREAT = GREAT-GRANDFATHER / GREAT-GRANDMOTHER / GREAT-GRANDSON / GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER

LESSON 5

Exercises

1. Change the underlined words for the suitable pronouns.

a. Jane uses Ricardo's car because Jane's is broken.

b. Mark and Paul need to wash Mark's and Paul's cars.

c. The cat and the dog are in the living room, because the cat's and the dog's food is there.

d. The bird likes the bird's cage.

e. Janet and her father love their farm.

f. Ricardo and his brother love their belongings.

g. Jon and his lover have serious problems.

h. Paul and Joan need Mark's book.

LESSON 5

Prepositions of place

I	am	behind	the kitchen's	door.
You	are	beside	my eldest	brother.
He	is	in front of	the yellow	house.
She	is	under	the glass	table.
It	is	on	the desk.	
We	are	between	the school	and the church.
You	are	next to	ECL	English Course.
They	are	in	Río de Janeiro.	
He	is	at	the restaurant	near the post office.
The old magazine	is	among	the old books	on the shelf.
The sky	is	still	above	us.
The blue	bird	flies	over	the tall tree.
The exercise	is	below	this	table.

LESSON 5

Exercises

1. Make questions for these answers below.

a. _____?

He is near Joe's restaurant.

b. _____?

He wanted her to get the magazine under the bed.

c. _____?

She's my friend's new girlfriend's sister.

d. _____?

My acoustic guitar is in the closet next to the door upstairs.

2. Give long answers for these questions below.

a. Where is the keyboard?

b. Where is the bakery?

c. Do you know where Joe's supermarket is?

d. Who is in front of the house?

e. Whose apartment is that?

f. Do you usually park your car in front of or behind your house?

LESSON 6



Verb Tenses Part III
Present Continuous and Past Continuous
Actions in progress (Present and Past)

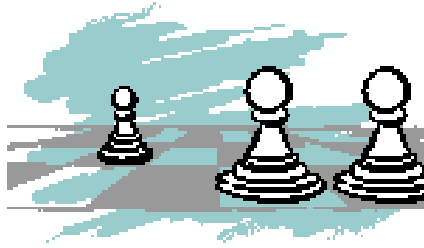
Am Was	I	reading	a book	now? last night?
Are Were	you	speaking	German	right now? yesterday?
Is Was	he	walking	along the beach	now? last Monday?
Is Was	she	dancing		at the moment? last night?
Is Was	it	drinking	water	now? last Monday?
Are Were	We	doing	a test	right now? yesterday?
Are Were	You	buying	pens	at the moment? last night?
Are Were	they	enjoying	the film	now? last Monday?

The Present Continuous may also give the idea of near future:
e.g.: I'm traveling tomorrow morning.

LESSON 6

Yes No	you are you aren't	reading	a book	now. last night.
Yes No	you were you weren't			
Yes No	I am I 'm not	speaking	German	right now. yesterday.
Yes No	I was I wasn't			
Yes No	he is he isn't	walking	along the beach	now. last Monday.
Yes No	he was he wasn't			
Yes No	she is she isn't	dancing		at the moment. last night.
Yes No	she was she wasn't			
Yes No	it is it isn't	drinking	water	now. last Monday.
Yes No	it was it wasn't			
Yes No	we/you are we/you aren't	doing	a test	right now. yesterday.
Yes No	we/you were we/you weren't			
Yes No	we are we aren't	buying	pens	at the moment. last night.
Yes No	we were we weren't			
Yes No	they are they aren't	enjoying	the film	now. last Monday.
Yes No	they were they weren't			

LESSON 6



✚ Substitution Drills

1. _____ he _____ yesterday?
2. _____ she _____ English last _____?
3. Is it _____ milk _____?
4. Are _____ your house _____?
5. _____ he _____ the day before yesterday?
6. _____ she _____ German _____?
7. Is it _____ with a ball _____?
8. Are _____ your motorcycle _____?
9. _____ he _____ right now?
10. _____ she dancing _____ last _____?
11. Is it _____?
12. Are _____ your car _____?
13. Is he _____ the _____?
14. Are _____ fixing _____?
15. Are _____ painting _____?

LESSON 6

Exercises

1. Make questions for these answers below.

a. _____?
He wasn't drinking at the restaurant last night.

b. _____?
He is trying to convince her to come here.

c. _____?
I am doing the exercises you asked me to do.

d. _____?
Mark wasn't washing the car yesterday morning.

2. Give long answers for these questions below.

a. What are the policemen trying to do?

b. Is the teacher getting nervous?

c. Where was the dog playing with you yesterday morning?

d. Who was working here?

e. What is he asking her for?

f. Were you dancing last night party?

LESSON 7



Verb Tenses Part IV
Immediate Future and Future in the Past

Am	I	going to	explain	the lesson	now?	<p>used for planned things. It is common when we predict the future by using present evidence, or based on information.</p> <p>To be certain or expected to happen in the future.</p> <p>To intend to do or be something in the future.</p>
Was					last night?	
Are	you	going to	speak	German	right now?	
Were					yesterday?	
Is	he	going to	walk	the dog	in the evening?	
Was					last Monday?	
Is	she	going to	dance		tonight?	
Was					last night?	
Is	it	going to	drink	milk	now?	
Was					last Monday?	
Are	we	going to	do	a test	next week?	
Were					yesterday?	
Are	you	going to	buy	some CDs	next Monday?	
Were					last night?	
Are	they	going to	enjoy	the film	tomorrow?	
Were					last Monday?	

Future in the Past describes something that was planned but didn't happen or won't happen anymore, or the contrary, something that was not planned but happened or will happen.

LESSON 7

Yes No	you are you aren't	going to	explain	the lesson	now. last night.
Yes No	you were you weren't				
Yes No	I am I 'm not	going to	speak	German	right now. yesterday.
Yes No	I was I wasn't				
Yes No	he is he isn't	going to	walk	the dog	in the evening. last Monday.
Yes No	he was he wasn't				
Yes No	she is she isn't	going to	dance		tonight. last night.
Yes No	she was she wasn't				
Yes No	it is it isn't	going to	drink	milk	now. last Monday.
Yes No	it was it wasn't				
Yes No	we/you are we/you aren't	going to	do	a test	next week. yesterday.
Yes No	we/you were we/you weren't				
Yes No	we are we aren't	going to	buy	some CDs	next Monday. last night.
Yes No	we were we weren't				
Yes No	they are they aren't	going to	enjoy	the film	tomorrow. last Monday.
Yes No	they were they weren't				

LESSON 7



✚ Substitution Drills

1. ___ he _____ yesterday?
2. ___ she _____ English last _____?
3. Is it _____ milk _____?
4. Were _____ home _____?
5. ___ he _____ the day before yesterday?
6. ___ she _____ German _____?
7. Was it _____ with a ball _____?
8. Are _____ your motorcycle _____?
9. ___ he _____ right now?
10. ___ she _____ last _____?
11. Is it _____?
12. Are _____ your car _____?
13. Is he _____ the dishes _____?
14. Are _____ fix _____?
15. Are _____ to paint _____?

LESSON 7

Exercises

1. Make questions for these answers below.

a. _____?
He was going to drink with his friends at the restaurant last night.

b. _____?
He is going to try to convince her to come here.

c. _____?
I am going to do the exercises you asked me to do.

d. _____?
Mark was going to wash the car yesterday morning.

2. Give long answers for these questions below.

a. Who is going to try to solve the crime?

b. Is the teacher going to correct the tests?

c. Where were you going to play yesterday morning?

d. Was Joanne going to work here?

e. Who (m) is he going to ask for some money now?

f. What were you going to do last night?

LESSON 8



Which do you prefer – a car or a motorcycle?

Which is used in questions and structures in which there is a fixed or limited set of answers or possibilities- what one or ones:
 Which party would you prefer to go to - Anna's or Ian's?

Comparison of adjectives

COMPARATIVE

Adjectives

tall	intelligent
old	important
new	pleasant
slow	dangerous
small	difficult
cheap	expensive

Expressing equality using short adjectives

Peter	is	as tall as	his sister.
Liz and Mary	are	as old as	I am.
Jimmy's car	is	as slow as	a turtle.

LESSON 8

Expressing equality using long adjectives

Clare	is	as intelligent as	her brother.
John and Paul	are	as important as	they look.
To speak Japanese	is	as difficult as	to speak Chinese.

Expressing superiority using short adjectives

Peter	is	taller than	his sister.
Liz and Mary	are	older than	me.
Jimmy's car	is	slower than	a turtle.

good	better than	happy	happier than
bad	worse than	far	farther than
fat	fatter than	far	further than

Expressing superiority using long adjectives

Clare	is	more intelligent than	her brother.
John and Paul	are	more important than	they look.
To speak Japanese	is	more difficult than	to speak Chinese.

Expressing inferiority using long adjectives

Clare	is	less intelligent than	her brother.
John and Paul	are	less important than	they look.
To speak Japanese	is	less difficult than	to speak Chinese.

Note: There is no way to express inferiority using short adjectives.

LESSON 8

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks with the right form of the adjectives in parentheses.

- a. She _____ ever! (good)
- b. Is your father _____ your mother? (old)
- c. Is this cat _____ yours? (small)
- d. Today, I am _____ yesterday. (happy)
- e. She is _____ her brother. (intelligent)
- f. They are _____ their parents. (tall)
- g. Is this car _____ hers? (new)
- h. Jon's car is _____ his wife's. (fast)
- i. This work isn't _____ yours. (important - Inf.)
- j. It is still expensive, but at least _____ the last time. (cheap)
- k. Cathy is _____ Mark. (young)
- l. My girlfriend is _____ his. (beautiful)
- m. Cathy is _____ her sister. (pretty)
- n. Is Banderas _____ Assunção? (handsome)
- o. This exercise is _____ the last one. (easy)

LESSON 8

2. Make questions for these answers below.

a. _____?

No, he wasn't better than his wife.

b. _____?

Superman is faster than a car.

c. _____?

I am calmer than my brother.

d. _____?

No, Mark isn't taller than his sister.

3. Give long answers for these questions below.

a. Are the policemen in Brazil more intelligent than the ones in the USA?

b. Is his teacher more experienced than mine?

c. Was it more expensive than that beautiful car?

d. Who is less ambitious than you?

e. Which car is faster than a Monza?

f. Were you smarter when you were younger?

LESSON 9



Comparison of adjectives
SUPERLATIVE

Expressing superiority using short adjectives

Peter	is	the tallest	in his family.
Liz and Mary	are	the oldest	in the class.
Jimmy's car	is	the slowest	of all.

good	the best	happy	the happiest
bad	the worst	far	the farthest
fat	the fattest	far	the furthest

Expressing superiority using long adjectives

Clare	is	the most intelligent	student.
John and Paul	are	the most important	businessmen.
Japanese	is	the most difficult	language to learn.

Expressing inferiority using long adjectives

Clare	is	the least intelligent	student.
John and Paul	are	the least important	businessmen.
Japanese	is	the least difficult	language to learn.

LESSON 9

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks with the right form of the adjectives in parentheses.

- a. She _____ student. (good)
- b. Is your father _____ person in your family? (old)
- c. This is _____ cat I have ever seen in my life. (small)
- d. Today, I am _____ man in the world. (happy)
- e. She is _____ teacher here. (intelligent)
- f. Those trees are _____ ones I have ever seen. (tall)
- g. This is _____ car in this store. (powerful)
- h. Jon's car is _____ one. (fast)
- i. This work isn't _____ one. (important - inf.)
- j. It is expensive, but at least _____ one. (beautiful)
- k. Cathy is _____ girl in the classroom. (young)
- l. My girlfriend is _____ one here. (beautiful)
- m. Cathy is _____ girl at school. (pretty)
- n. Banderas is _____ actor. (handsome)
- o. This exercise is _____ one. (easy)

LESSON 9

2. Make questions for these answers below.

a. _____?

No, he isn't the best mechanic in town.

b. _____?

Mark is the least important person in Mary's life.

c. _____?

Río is the hottest city in my opinion.

d. _____?

No, Río isn't the least important city in Brazil.

3. Give long answers for these questions below.

a. Are the policemen in the USA the best in the world?

b. Who is the most boring teacher?

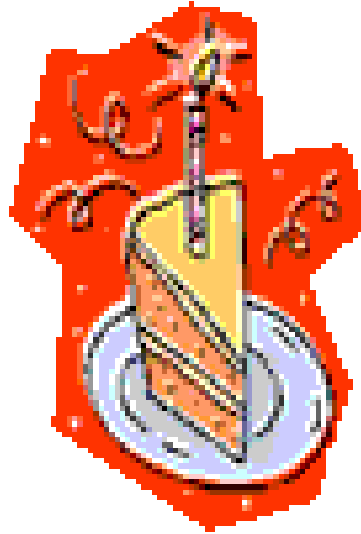
c. When was the coolest day of the year?

d. Was Jon the smartest boy at school when he was young?

e. Who is the saddest person you know?

f. Were you going to sell the cheapest car for her?

LESSON 10



THERE TO BE
Simple present

There	is	a	party	tonight.
There	are	many	students	at ECL.

Future (will)

There	will be	a	party	tonight.
There	will be	many	students	at ECL.

Would

There	would be	a	party	tonight.
There	would be	many	students	at ECL.

LESSON 10

Simple Past
(There + Verb to be in the Past)

There	was	a	party	tonight.
There	were	many	students	at ECL.

Immediate Future
(Verb to be in the Present + going to)

There	is going to be	a	party	tonight.
There	are going to be	many	students	at ECL.

Future in the Past
(Verb to be in the Past + going to)

There	was going to be	a	party	tonight.
There	were going to be	many	students	at ECL.

LESSON 10

Exercises

1. Make questions for these answers below.

a. _____?

No, there wasn't going to be a party at the restaurant last night.

b. _____?

There is going to be a meeting next time she comes here.

c. _____?

There are going to be shows in this city next year.

d. _____?

No, there weren't many accidents here last semester.

2. Give long answers for these questions below.

a. Are there good people working here?

b. Will there be many exercises to be done?

c. Would there be an answer for this question?

d. When was there going to be a concert?

e. Is there any reason for that?

f. Where is there going to be a beauty contest on Saturday night?

LESSON 10

Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers

Cardinal Numbers

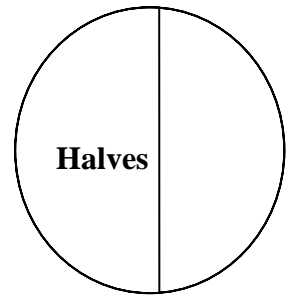
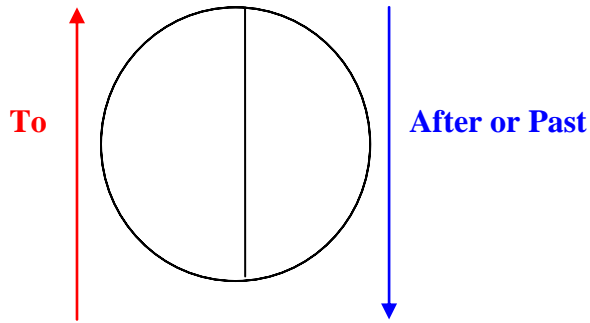
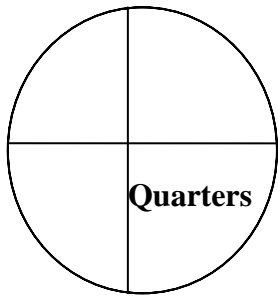
1 - One	11 - Eleven	21 - Twenty - one	40 - Forty
2 - Two	12 - Twelve	22 - Twenty - two	50 - Fifty
3 - Three	13 - Thirteen	23 - Twenty - three	60 - Sixty
4 - Four	14 - Fourteen	24 - Twenty - four	70 - Seventy
5 - Five	15 - Fifteen	25 - Twenty - five	80 - Eighty
6 - Six	16 - Sixteen	26 - Twenty - six	90 - Ninety
7 - Seven	17 - Seventeen	27 - Twenty - seven	100 - One hundred
8 - Eight	18 - Eighteen	28 - Twenty - eight	
9 - Nine	19 - Nineteen	29 - Twenty - nine	
10 - Ten	20 - Twenty	30 - Thirty	
1.000 - One Thousand			
10.000 - Ten Thousand			
100.000 - One Hundred Thousand			
1.000.000 - One Million			
1.000.000.000 - One Billion			

Ordinal Numbers

1 - First (st)	11 - Eleventh (th)	21 - Twenty - first (st)	40 - Fortieth (th)
2 - Second (nd)	12 - Twelfth (th)	22 - Twenty - second (nd)	50 - Fiftieth (th)
3 - Third (rd)	13 - Thirteenth (th)	23 - Twenty - third (rd)	60 - Sixtieth (th)
4 - Fourth (th)	14 - Fourteenth (th)	24 - Twenty - fourth (th)	70 - Seventieth (th)
5 - Fifth (th)	15 - Fifteenth (th)	25 - Twenty - fifth (th)	80 - Eightieth (th)
6 - Sixth (th)	16 - Sixteenth (th)	26 - Twenty - sixth (th)	90 - Ninetieth (th)
7 - Seventh (th)	17 - Seventeenth (th)	27 - Twenty - seventh (th)	100 - One Hundredth (th)
8 - Eighth (th)	18 - Eighteenth (th)	28 - Twenty - eighth (th)	200 - Two Hundredth (th)
9 - Ninth (th)	19 - Nineteenth (th)	29 - Twenty - ninth (th)	
10 - Tenth (th)	20 - Twentieth (th)	30 - Thirtieth (th)	
1.000 - One Thousandth (th)			
10.000 - Ten Thousandth (th)			
100.000 - One Hundred Thousandth (th)			
1.000.000 - One Millionth (th)			
1.000.000.000 - One Billionth (th)			

LESSON 10

What time is it now?



2:00	It's two o'clock. Its two a.m. /p.m.
2:05	It's five <i>after / past</i> two. It's two oh five.
2:10	It's ten <i>after / past</i> two. It's two ten.
2:15	It's <i>a quarter after / past</i> two. It's two fifteen.
2:20	It's twenty <i>after / past</i> two. It's two twenty.
2:25	It's twenty - five <i>after / past</i> two. It's two twenty - five.
2:30	It's <i>half past</i> two. It's two thirty.
2:35	It's twenty - five <i>to</i> three. It's two thirty - five.
2:40	It's twenty <i>to</i> three. It's two forty.
2:45	It's <i>a quarter to</i> three. It's two forty - five.
2:50	It's ten <i>to</i> three. It's two fifty.
2:55	It's five <i>to</i> three. It's two fifty - five.

LESSON 10

Exercises

1. Write in full the numbers below.

a. 452 _____

b. 98.742 _____

c. 33rd _____

d. 98th _____

e. 1st _____

f. 999.546 _____

g. 22nd _____

h. 345 _____

2. What time is it now?

a. 3:45 _____

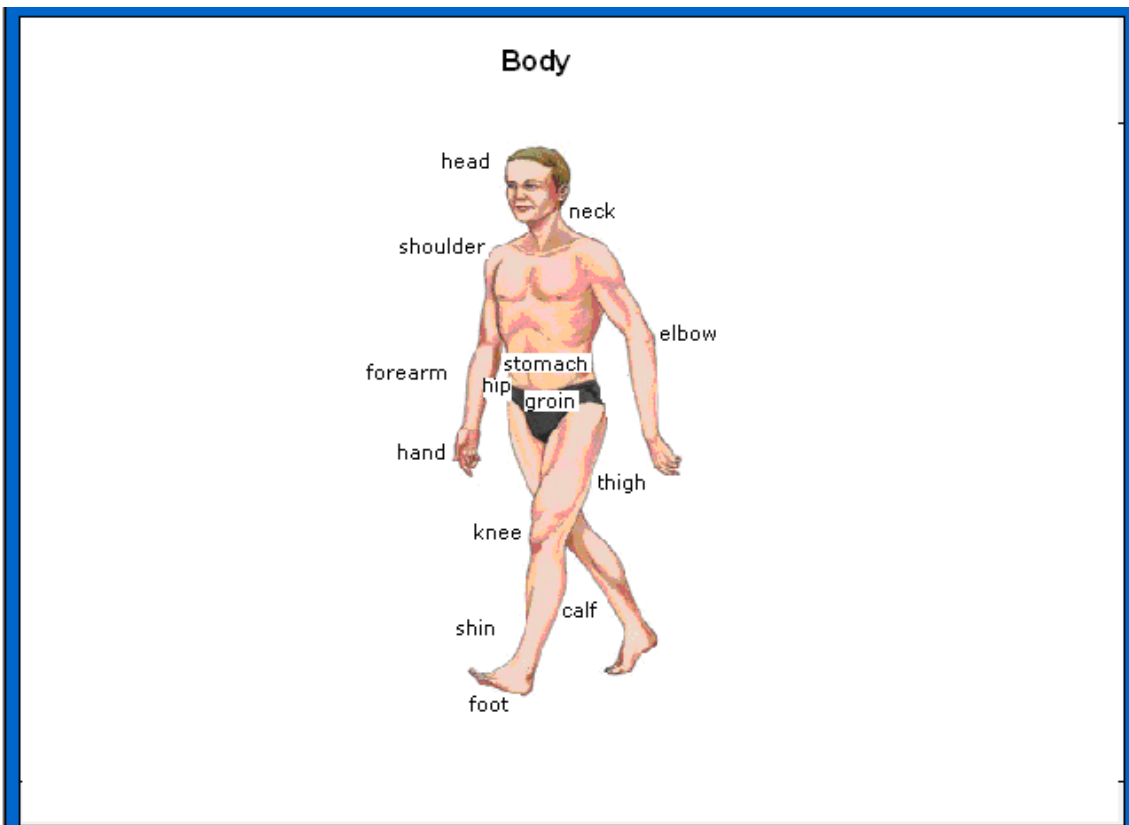
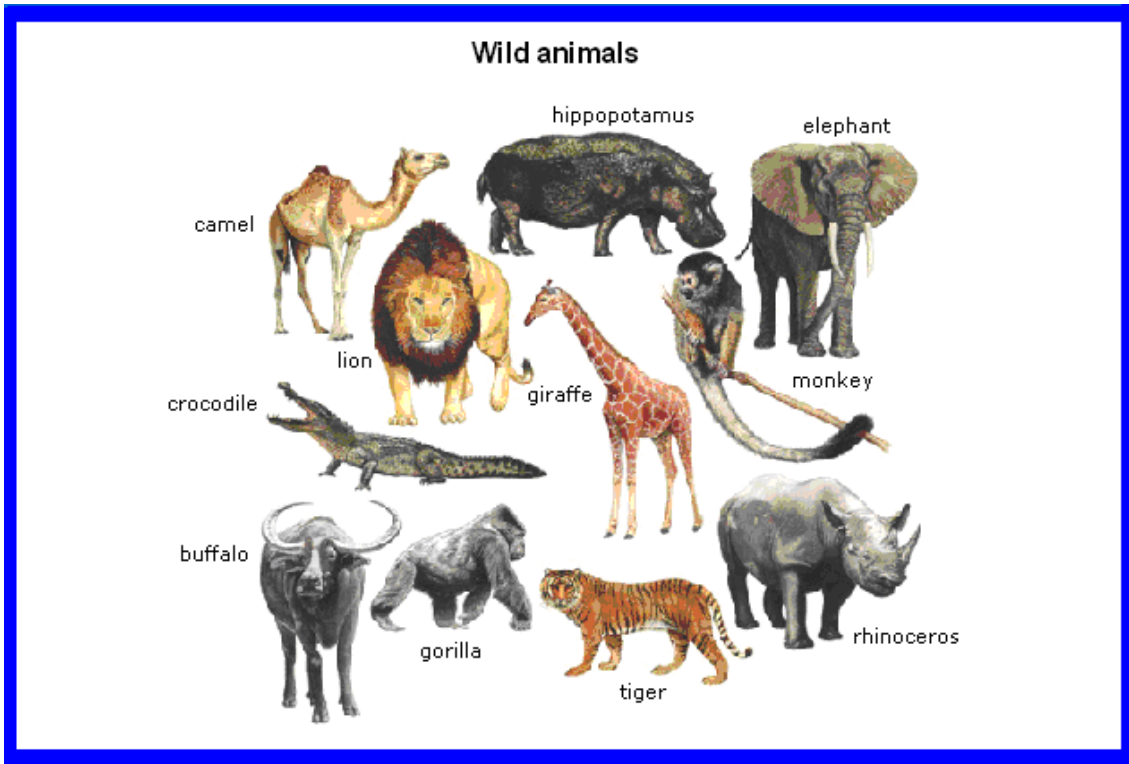
b. 8:10 _____

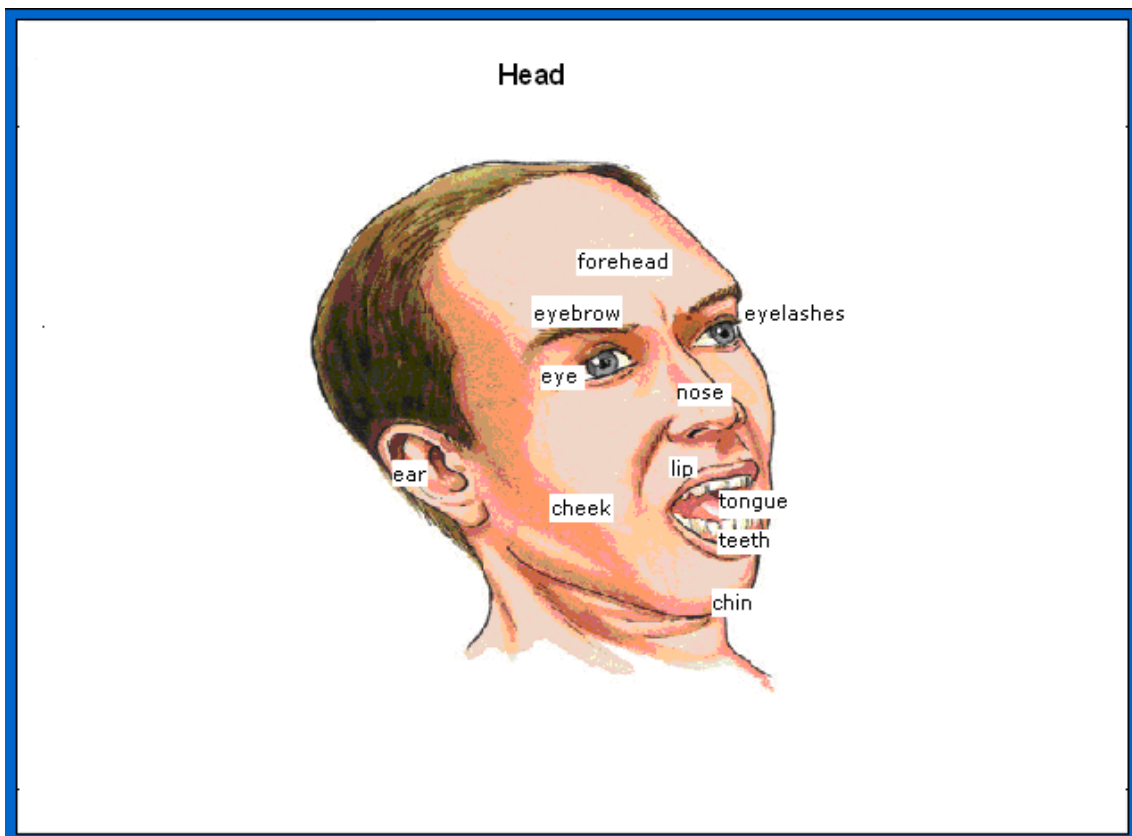
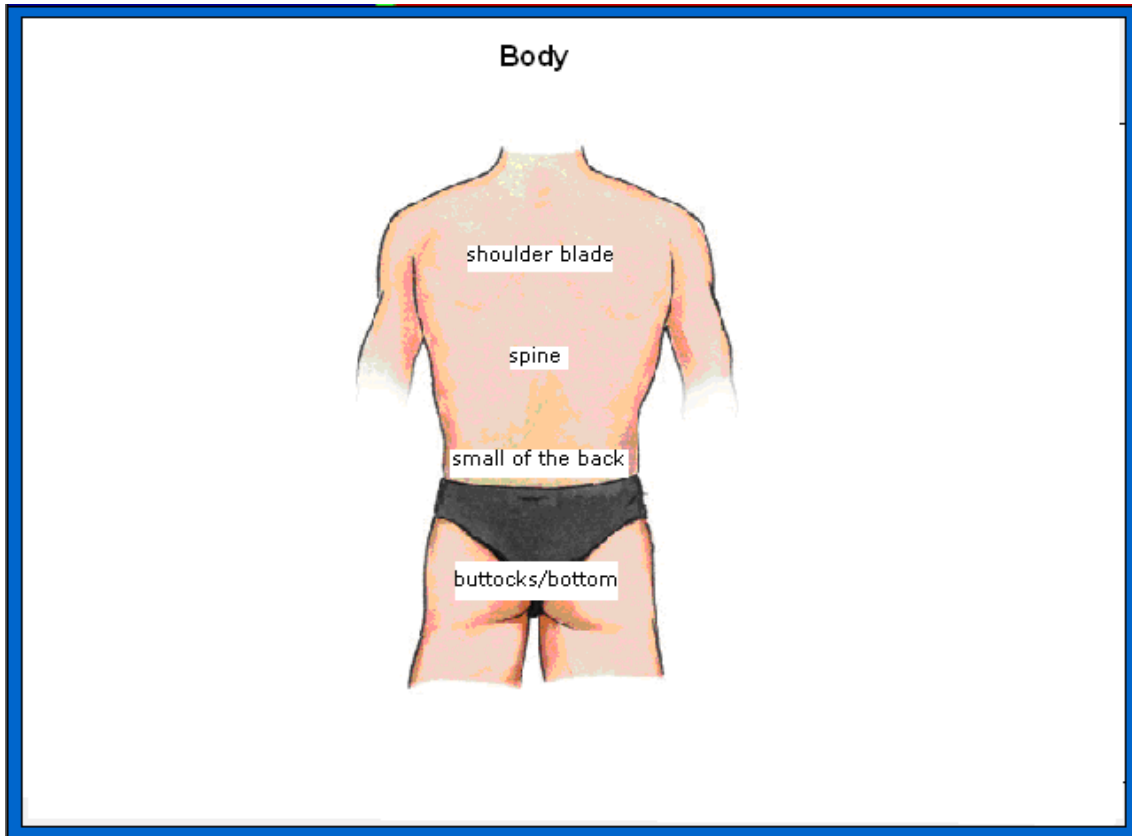
c. 12:00 a.m. _____

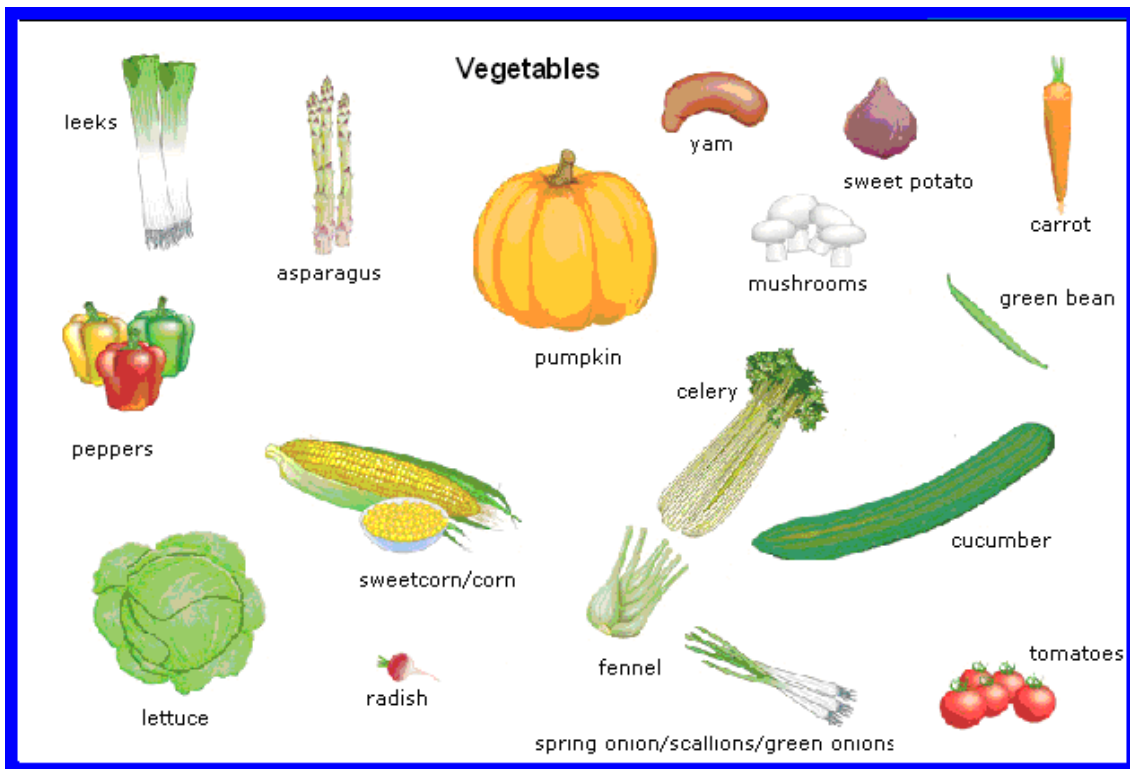
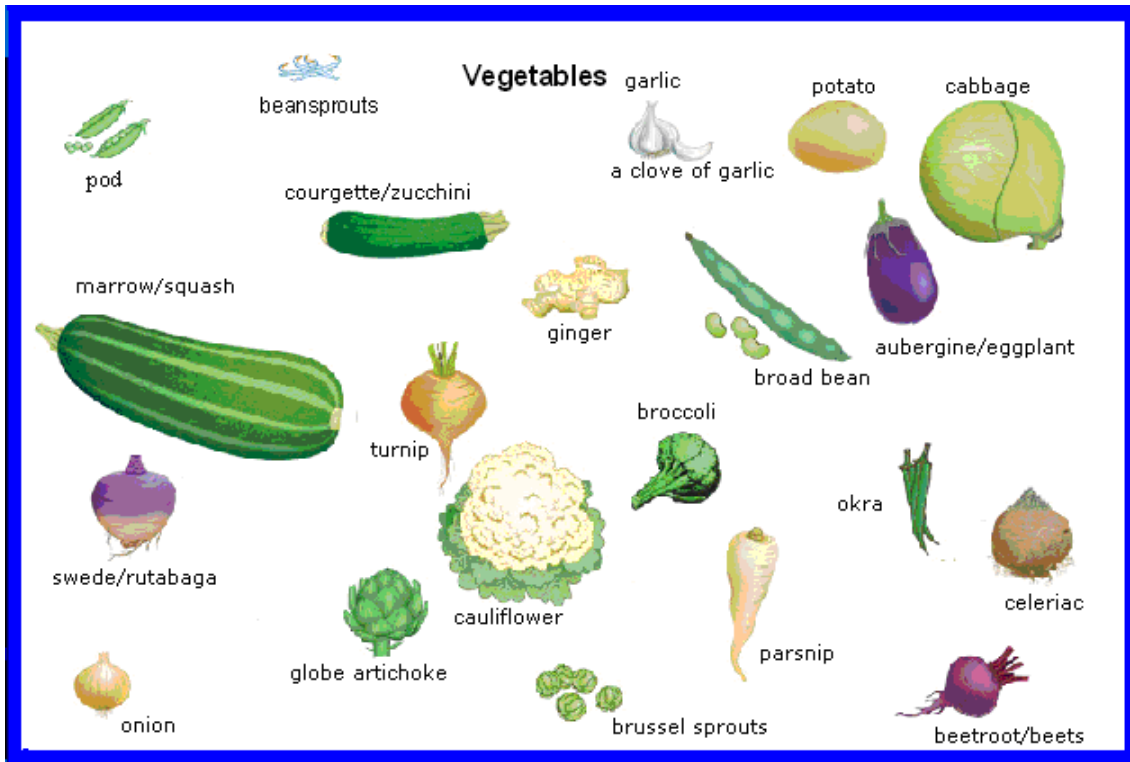
d. 1:15 _____

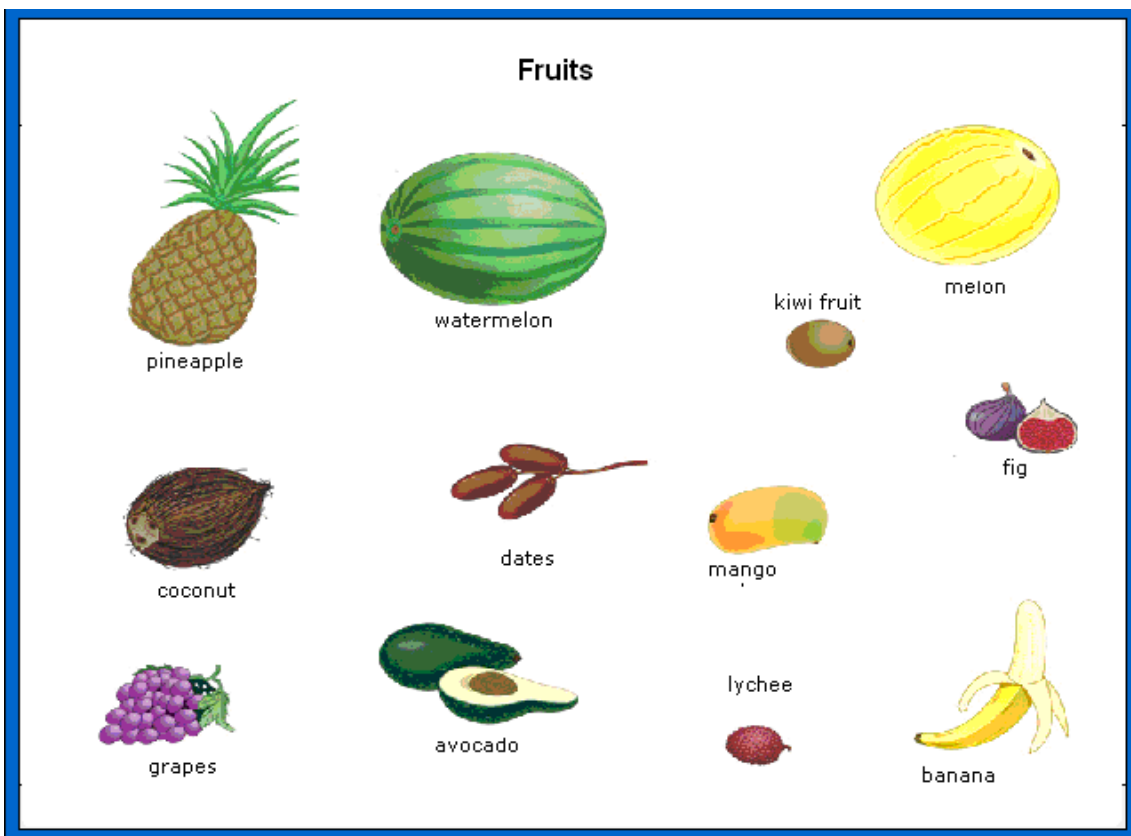
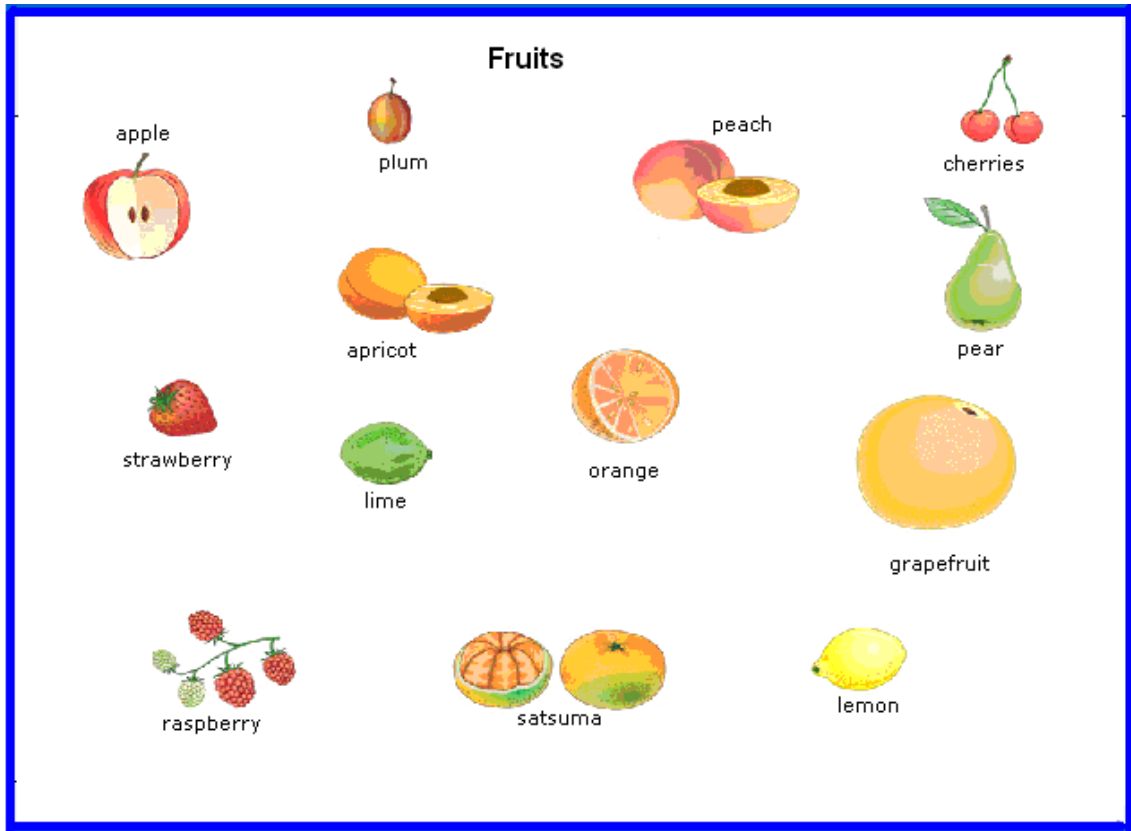
e. 4:30 _____

Picture Dictionary



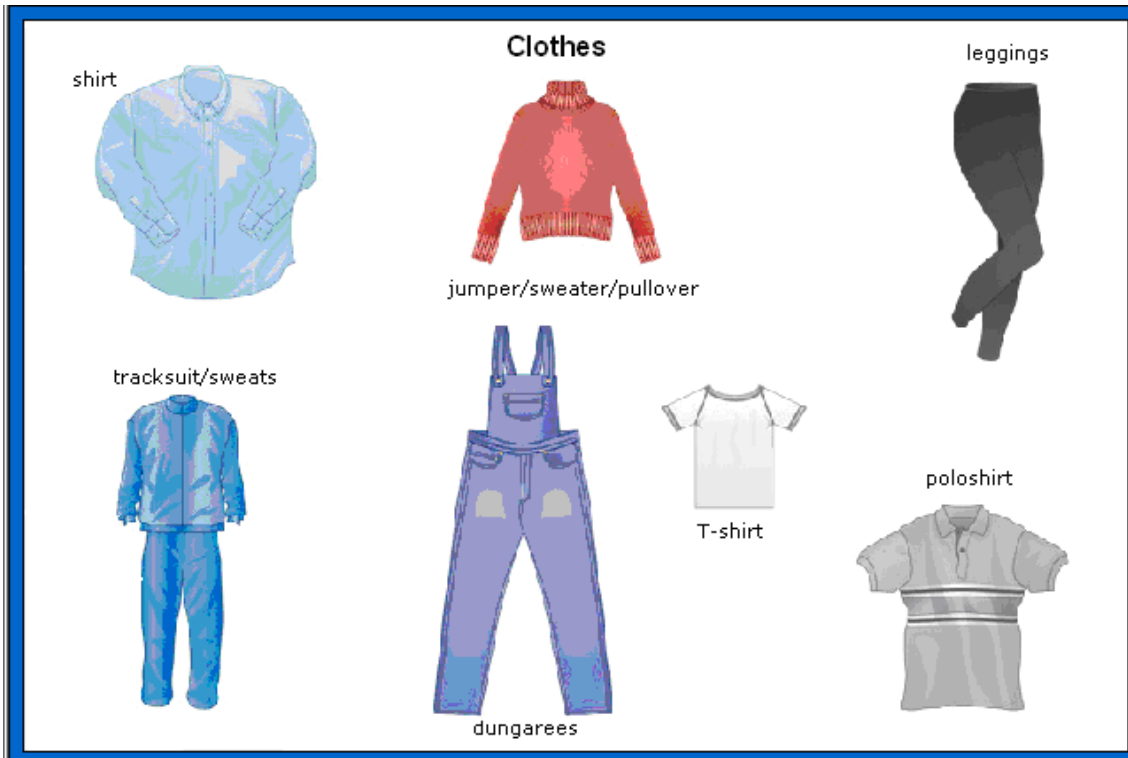












Vocabulary
Colors

Blue	Red
Yellow	Brown
Green	Gray / Grey
Purple	Black
White	Orange
Pink	Lilac

Adjectives used with some colors

Dark	Light
------	-------

Inside a house or an apartment

Bedroom	Kitchen
Bathroom	Living Room
Study	Dining Room

Furniture

Bedroom	Bathroom	Study	Kitchen	Living Room	Dining Room
double bed	toilet	bookshelf	table	sofa	table
single bed	bathroom sink	armchair	chairs	stereo	chairs
closet	shower	desk	kitchen sink	television	
wardrobe	bathroom cabinets	chairs	cabinets	lamps	
night table		lamps	cupboard		
lamps			refrigerator		
			fridge		
			stove		
			microwave oven		

Parts of the day

(at) dawn	(at) dusk
(in the) morning	(in the) evening
(in the) afternoon	(at) night

REGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE	BASE FORM -S FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND
TO ADD	ADD (S)	ADDED	ADDED	ADDING
TO ANSWER	ANSWER(S)	ANSWERED	ANSWERED	ANSWERING
TO ARRIVE	ARRIVE (S)	ARRIVED	ARRIVED	ARRIVING
TO ASK	ASK(S)	ASKED	ASKED	ASKING
TO BORROW	BORROW(S)	BORROWED	BORROWED	BORROWING
TO CALL	CALL (S)	CALLED	CALLED	CALLING
TO CANCEL	CANCEL (S)	CANCELED	CANCELED	CANCELING
TO CHANGE	CHANGE(S)	CHANGED	CHANGED	CHANGING
TO CLOSE	CLOSE (S)	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSING
TO COMPARE	COMPARE (S)	COMPARED	COMPARED	COMPARING
TO CONTINUE	CONTINUE (S)	CONTINUED	CONTINUED	CONTINUING
TO COOK	COOK (S)	COOKED	COOKED	COOKING
TO CORRECT	CORRECT (S)	CORRECTED	CORRECTED	CORRECTING
TO COUNT	COUNT (S)	COUNTED	COUNTED	COUNTING
TO DANCE	DANCE (S)	DANCED	DANCED	DANCING
TO DECIDE	DECIDE (S)	DECIDED	DECIDED	DECIDING
TO DESCRIBE	DESCRIBE (S)	DESCRIBED	DESCRIBED	DESCRIBED
TO EARN	EARN (S)	ERANED	EARNED	EARNING
TO EMPHASIZE	EMPHASIZE (S)	EMPHASIZED	EMPHASIZED	EMPHASIZING
TO ENJOY	ENJOY (S)	ENJOYED	ENJOYED	ENJOYING
TO EXPLAIN	EXPLAIN (S)	EXPLAINED	EXPLAINED	EXPLAINING
TO FILL IN	FILL(S) IN	FILLED IN	FILLED IN	FILLING IN
TO FINISH	FINISH (ES)	FINISHED	FINISHED	FINISHING
TO FIX	FIX (ES)	FIXED	FIXED	FIXING
TO FOLLOW	FOLLOW (S)	FOLLOWED	FOLLOWED	FOLLOWING
TO HAPPEN	HAPPEN (S)	HAPPENED	HAPPENED	HAPPENING
TO HELP	HELP (S)	HELPED	HELPED	HELPING
TO INCLUDE	INCLUDE (S)	INCLUDED	INCLUDED	INCLUDING
TO INVITE	INVITE (S)	INVITED	INVITED	INVITING
TO JOG	JOG (S)	JOGGED	JOGGED	JOGGING
TO LEARN	LEARN (S)	LEARNED	LEARNED	LEARNING
TO LIFT	LIFT (S)	LIFTED	LIFTED	LIFTING
TO LIKE	LIKE(S)	LIKED	LIKED	LIKING
TO LISTEN TO	LISTEN (S) TO	LISTENED TO	LISTENED TO	LISTENING TO
TO LIVE	LIVE (S)	LIVED	LIVED	LIVING
TO LOOK	LOOK (S)	LOOKED	LOOKED	LOOKING
TO MARK	MARK (S)	MARKED	MARKED	MARKING
TO MATCH	MATCH (ES)	MATCHED	MATCHED	MATCHING
TO MIND	MIND (S)	MINDED	MINDED	MINDING

TO MISS	MISS (ES)	MISSED	MISSED	MISSING
TO NEED	NEED (S)	NEEDED	NEEDED	NEEDING
TO NUMBER	NUMBER (S)	NUMBERED	NUMBERED	NUMBERING
TO OCCUR	OCCUR (S)	OCCURED	OCCURED	OCCURRING
TO OFFER	OFFER (S)	OFFERED	OFFERED	OFFERING
TO OPEN	OPEN (S)	OPENED	OPENED	OPENING
TO PAINT	PAINT (S)	PAINTED	PAINTED	PAINTING
TO PARK	PARK (S)	PARKED	PARKED	PARKING
TO PLAY	PLAY (S)	PLAYED	PLAYED	PLAYING
TO PRACTICE	PRACTICE (S)	PRACTICED	PRACTICED	PRACTICING
TO RECEIVE	RECEIVE (S)	RECEIVED	RECEIVED	RECEIVED
TO RELATE	RELATE (S)	RELATED	RELATED	RELATING
TO REMEMBER	REMEMBER (S)	REMEMBERED	REMEMBERED	REMEMBERING
TO RENT	RENT (S)	RENTED	RENTED	RENTING
TO REPLACE	REPLACE (S)	REPLACED	REPLACED	REPLACING
TO REST	REST (S)	RESTED	RESTED	RESTING
TO SAVE	SAVE (S)	SAVED	SAVED	SAVING
TO SIGN	SIGN (S)	SIGNED	SIGNED	SIGNING
TO SMOKE	SMOKE (S)	SMOKED	SMOKED	SMOKING
TO SNEEZE	SNEEZE (S)	SNEEZED	SNEEZED	SNEEZING
TO SPELL	SPELL (S)	SPELLED	SPELLED	SPELLING
TO STAY	STAY (S)	STAYED	STAYED	STAYING
TO STOP	STOP (S)	STOPPED	STOPPED	STOPPING
TO STUDY	STUDY (IES)	STUDIED	STUDIED	STUDYING
TO SUBSTITUTE	SUBSTITUTE (S)	SUBSTITUTED	SUBSTITUTED	SUBSTITUTING
TO SUGGEST	SUGGEST (S)	SUGGESTED	SUGGESTED	SUGGESTING
TO SUPPOSE	SUPPOSE (S)	SUPPOSED	SUPPOSED	SUPPOSING
TO TALK	TALK (S)	TALKED	TALKED	TALKING
TO TRANSLATE	TRANSLATE (S)	TRANSLATED	TRANSLATED	TRANSLATING
TO TRAVEL	TRAVEL (S)	TRAVELED	TRAVELED	TRAVELING
TO TREAT	TREAT (S)	TREATED	TREATED	TREATING
TO TRY	TRY (IES)	TRIED	TRIED	TRYING
TO TYPE	TYPE (S)	TYPED	TYPED	TYPING
TO UNSCRAMBLE	UNSCRAMBLE (S)	UNSCRAMBLED	UNSCRAMBLED	UNSCRAMBLING
TO USE	USE (S)	USED	USED	USING
TO VISIT	VISIT (S)	VISITED	VISITED	VISITING
TO WAIT	WAIT (S)	WAITED	WAITED	WAITING
TO WALK	WALK (S)	WALKED	WALKED	WALKING
TO WANT	WANT (S)	WANTED	WANTED	WANTING
TO WASH	WASH (S)	WASHED	WASHED	WASHING
TO WATCH	WATCH (S)	WATCHED	WATCHED	WATCHING
TO WORK	WORK (S)	WORKED	WORKED	WORKING

IRREGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE	BASE FORM -S FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND
TO BE	BE {AM / ARE} (IS)	WAS / WERE	BEEN	BEING
TO BECOME	BECOME (S)	BECAME	BECOME	BECOMING
TO BEGIN	BEGIN (S)	BEGAN	BEGUN	BEGINNING
TO BREAK	BREAK (S)	BROKE	BROKEN	BREAKING
TO BRING	BRING (S)	BROUGHT	BROUGHT	BRINGING
TO BUILD	BUILD (S)	BUILT	BUILT	BUILDING
TO BUY	BUY (S)	BOUGHT	BOUGHT	BUYING
TO CHOOSE	CHOOSE(S)	CHOSE	CHOSEN	CHOOSING
TO COME	COME (S)	CAME	COME	COMING
TO COST	COST (S)	COST	COST	COSTING
TO DO	DO (ES)	DID	DONE	DOING
TO DRINK	DRINK (S)	DRANK	DRUNK	DINKING
TO DRIVE	DRIVE (S)	DROVE	DRIVEN	DRIVING
TO EAT	EAT (S)	ATE	EATEN	EATING
TO FALL	FALL (S)	FELL	FALLEN	FALLING
TO FEEL	FEEL (S)	FELT	FELT	FEELING
TO FIND	FIND (S)	FOUND	FOUND	FINDING
TO FORGET	FORGET (S)	FORGOT	FORGOTTEN	FORGETTING
TO GET	GET (S)	GOT	GOTTEN (GOT)	GETTING
TO GIVE	GIVE (S)	GAVE	GIVEN	GIVING
TO GO	GO (ES)	WENT	GONE	GOING
TO HAVE	HAVE (HAS)	HAD	HAD	HAVING
TO HEAR	HEAR (S)	HEARD	HEARD	HEARING
TO KNOW	KNOW (S)	KNEW	KNOWN	KNOWING
TO LEAVE	LEAVE (S)	LEFT	LEFT	LEAVING
TO LEND	LEND (S)	LENT	LENT	LENDING
TO MAKE	MAKE (S)	MADE	MADE	MAKING
TO MEAN	MEAN (S)	MEANT	MEANT	MEANING
TO MEET	MEET (S)	MET	MET	MEETING
TO PAY	PAY (S)	PAID	PAID	PAYING
TO PUT	PUT (S)	PUT	PUT	PUTTING
TO READ	READ (S)	READ	READ	READING
TO REWRITE	REWRITE (S)	REWROTE	REWRITTEN	REWRITING
TO RIDE	RIDE (S)	RODE	RIDDEN	RIDING
TO RING	RING (S)	RANG	RUNG	RINGING
TO RUN	RUN (S)	RAN	RUN	RUNNING
TO SAY	SAY (S)	SAID	SAID	SAYING
TO SEE	SEE (S)	SAW	SEEN	SEEING
TO SELL	SELL (S)	SOLD	SOLD	SELLING
TO SEND	SEND (S)	SENT	SENT	SENDING
TO SHOW	SHOW (S)	SHOWED	SHOWN	SHOWING

TO SING	SING (S)	SANG	SUNG	SINGING
TO SLEEP	SLEEP (S)	SLEPT	SLEPT	SLEEPING
TO SPEAK	SPEAK (S)	SPOKE	SPOKEN	SPEAKING
TO SPEND	SPEND (S)	SPENT	SPENT	SPENDING
TO SWIM	SWIM (S)	SWAM	SWUM	SWIMMING
TO TAKE	TAKE (S)	TOOK	TAKEN	TAKING
TO TEACH	TEACH (ES)	TAUGHT	TAUGHT	TEACHING
TO TELL	TELL (S)	TOLD	TOLD	TELLING
TO THINK	THINK (S)	THOUGHT	THOUGHT	THINKING
TO UNDERSTAND	UNDERSTAND (S)	UNDERSTOOD	UNDERSTOOD	UNDERSTANDING
TO WEAR	WEAR (S)	WORE	WORN	WEARING
TO WIN	WIN (S)	WON	WON	WINNING
TO WRITE	WRITE (S)	WROTE	WRITTEN	WRITING