



Yasmin Anders



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GRAMMAR BOOK

#2

2ND EDITION



YASMIN ANDERS _____

GRAMMAR BOOK - LESSON 1

PRESENT PERFECT

It is used when the action is more important than the time. You emphasize what happened does not matter when it happened.

If the time is important in the sentence you should use simple past.

I have lost my keys (no specific time)

I lost my keys today (specific time)

She has watched the movie with us (the action is important no matter when)

She watched the movie with us last night.

Have they done their homework?

Have you bought a new house?

Has he cleaned his bedroom?

NEW VOCABULARY:

Complete the sentences:

- 1) My sister _____ (to eat) my cake.
- 2) He _____ (to read) his book.
- 3) Our friend _____ (to be) happy all day.
- 4) She _____ (to forget) my birthday.
- 5) They _____ (not - to answer) the email we sent.
- 6) He _____ (not - to wash) his clothes yet.
- 7) We _____ (not - to go) to the movies for a long time.
- 8) _____ you already _____ (to drive) for 12 hours?
- 9) _____ your friend _____ (to write) his own book?
- 10) _____ they _____ (to drink) the Colombian coffee?



Make the present perfect

choose positive, negative or question:

1. (she / go / to the library)

2. (you / come here before?)

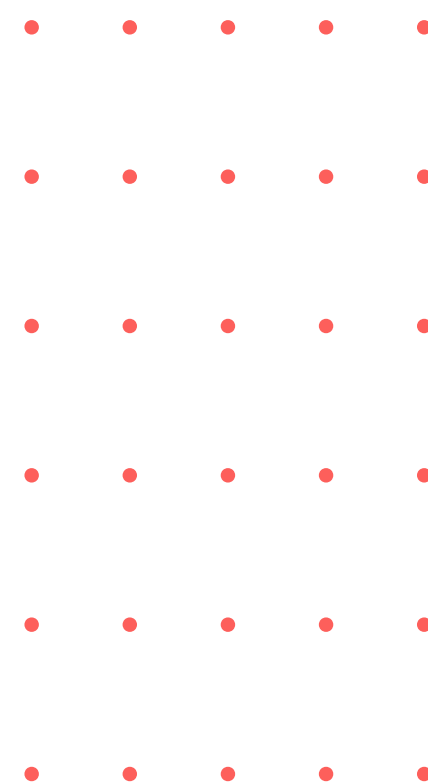
3. (it / rain all day?)

4. (who / we / forget to invite?)

5. (he / not / forget his books)

6. (I / explain it well?)

7. (who / he / meet recently?)



LESSON 02

PRESENT PERFECT

Make the present perfect simple.
Choose positive, negative or question:

1. (she / do the exam?)

2. (you / eat lunch yet?)

3. (he / read the newspaper today?)

4. (you / not / study French for ten years)

5. (they / be in London for six months)

6. (where / you / be?)

7. (we / not / go to Paris)

8. (she / not / watch 'The Lord of the Rings')

9. (he / not / talk to my mother)

10. (they / not / visit St. Paul's Cathedral yet)



11. (what / she / eat today?)

12. (why / you / do your homework with the teacher?)

13. (how / she / make this cake?)

14. (where / she / see the plane?)

15. (they / not / go to bed)

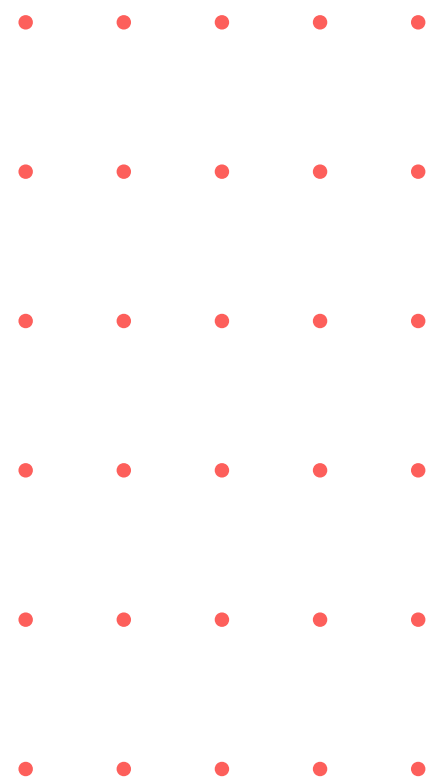
16. (it / rain a lot this week)

17. (they / buy using a credit card before?)

18. (we / have enough to eat?)

19. (she / not / play basketball before)

20. (I / never wear a long dress)



LESSON 03

'For and Since' with Present Perfect Tense

for a period of time ----- 20 minutes three days 6 months 4 years 2 centuries a long time ever	since a point in past time --●----- 6.15pm Monday January 1994 1800 I left school the beginning of time
--	---

Look at these example sentences using for and since with the Present Perfect tense:

- I have been here for twenty minutes.
- I have been here since 9 o'clock.
- John hasn't called for six months.
- John hasn't called since February.
- He has worked in New York for a long time.
- He has worked in New York since he left school



LESSON 03

Complete each sentence with for or since.

- 1) I've been here _____ yesterday.
- 2) She's been living in London _____ 2002.
- 3) I've been learning English _____ three years.
- 4) He's been swimming every day _____ he was ten.
- 5) He's been a professional coach _____ ten years.
- 6) I've lived in the same town _____ a long time.
- 7) I've talked to her _____ we first met.
- 8) Nobody has seen him _____ last Friday.
- 9) It has been raining _____ some days.
- 10) He has been fishing _____ six o'clock.
- 11) They've been living in France _____ eight years.
- 12) The pilots have been retired _____ two months.
- 13) We've had terrible weather _____ Saturday.
- 14) I've known Tom _____ 1990.
- 15) We have been waiting for the bus _____ half an hour.
- 16) She hasn't lost a game _____ April.
- 17) Things have changed _____ she's gone.
- 18) The police have been looking for him _____ a month.
- 19) Our dog has been sick _____ two days.
- 20) I've been looking for this book _____ a



Answer the questions

1) How long have you lived in Paris ? (five years)

2) How long have you played football ? (two years)

3) How long has Helen worked with Paul ? (February)

4) How long has Jim been on vacation? (Saturday)

5) How long have you listened to the CD? (thirty minutes)



LESSON 04

EVER	NEVER
USED WITH PRESENT PERFECT	
<p><i>Ever</i> means <i>'at any time'</i>, the specific time is unknown or unnecessary, and is used in <i>questions</i>.</p> <p>Have you <i>ever</i> met a famous person ? (<i>Did you meet a famous person at any time in the past.</i>)</p>	<p><i>Never</i> is originally a contraction of <i>'not ever'</i>.</p>
<p><i>Ever</i> is also used with <i>nothing, nobody</i> for things that haven't happened before.</p> <p>Nobody has <i>ever</i> travelled through time.</p>	<p><i>Never</i> means the <i>subject hasn't had a certain experience before</i>.</p> <p>Have you ever been abroad? No, I've <i>never</i> been abroad. (<i>I've never had that experience before.</i>)</p>
<p><i>Ever</i> is also used with <i>'the first time'</i> for first experiences.</p> <p>This is the first time I've <i>ever</i> eaten snake soup.</p>	<p><i>Never</i> can be used in <i>negative questions</i> to show the surprise that you've never had a certain experience before.</p> <p>Have you <i>never</i> played soccer?</p>

Examples:

Have you ever eaten this fruit?

No, I have never eaten it before.

Has she ever traveled to Africa?

Yes, she has already gone there.

Have they ever talked to her?

No, they have never seen her at the office.



LESSON 04

QUESTIONS

- 1- Have you ever changed your hair style in a short time?
- 2- Have you ever shot a gun?
- 3- Have you ever ridden an animal?
- 4- Where have you traveled to?
- 5- What sports have you played when you were a teenager?
- 6- Where is the best place you have ever been?
- 7- What's the craziest thing you have ever done?
- 8- Have you ever pretended to be someone?
- 9- Who is the smartest person you have ever met?
- 10- How long time have you studied English?
- 11- What have you done at home this week?
- 12- What is the most exciting thing you have ever done?
- 13- What have you done that you are tired of it now?
- 14- Have you ever been on TV?
- 15- Have you driven a sports car?
- 16- Have you ever eaten anything really strange?
- 17- Have you ever fallen down stairs?
- 18- Have you ever fallen asleep and when you woke up you didn't know where you were?
- 19- Have you ever forgotten an important birthday?
- 20- Have you ever walked on a crowded street while you were texting?



LESSON 05

CONVERSATION – HAVE YOU EVER...?

given a public speech?

built a snowman?

fallen asleep while studying?

tried riding a skateboard?

started laughing when no one else is laughing because
you thought of something funny?

been swimming where you couldn't touch the bottom?

woken up and not been able to move?

gone skiing?

gotten a horrible haircut?

made a reservation by the phone in English?

received a gift you hated?

played a joke on a friend?

fallen in front of a large group of people?

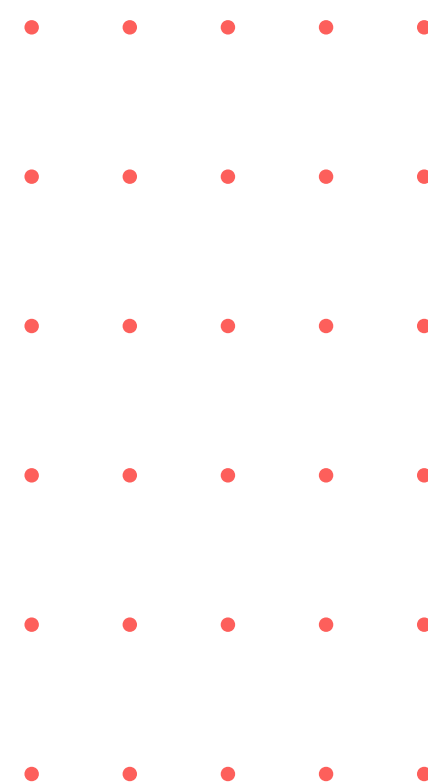
had a déjà vu experience?

slept at someplace strange?

worked a job you didn't like?

been anxious about something?

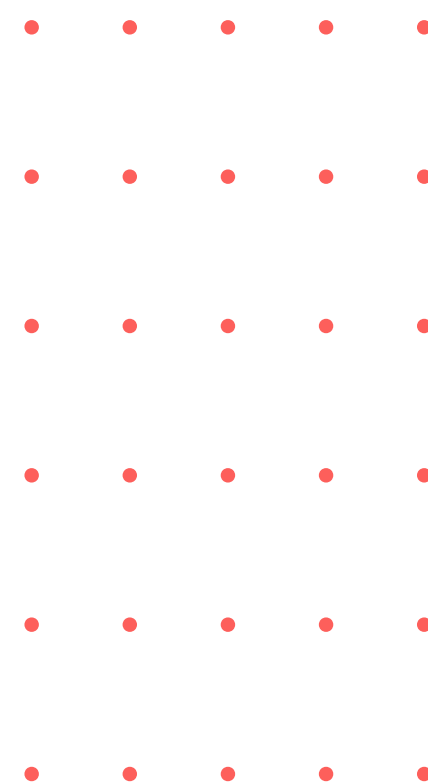
gotten a loan?



LESSON 05

Make sentences in the Present Perfect Tense:

- 1) He - never - to study - abroad
- 2) You - to pay - for the house - 10 years
- 3) We - not - to receive - emails - 10 a.m
- 4) I - to bring - the bottles - to the store
- 5) She - never - to tell - about her problems
- 6) They - not - to pay - for the stamps
- 7) I - not - to think - about the trip
- 8) She - to believe - everything he said
- 9) ? - you - ever - to swim - in the lake
- 10) ? - he - ever - to play the guitar



LESSON 06

Present Perfect Dialogues

The Job Interview

Ms. John: Have you ever had an interview with us before?

Palmer: No, I haven't.

Ms. John: Can you drive?

Palmer: Yes, I've had my license for five years.

Ms. John: Have you ever had an accident?

Palmer: I crashed once while trying to park.

Ms. John: I see. Have you ever been arrested?

Palmer: I was arrested once for drinking and fighting.

Ms. John: I see. Mr. Palmer, why do you want to work for us?

Palmer: I've never driven a truck before. I think it could be fun.

Ms. John: Have you ever been seriously ill?

Palmer: I was in the hospital once after somebody hurt me with a knife, but I've never been sick.

Ms. John: I see. Well, thanks for coming.

Palmer: But we've just started the interview.

Ms. John: Yes, but I think I've heard enough. We'll let you know if anything becomes available.

Palmer: I've always been a hard worker.

Ms. John: I'm sure you have. Thank you for coming to the interview.

Palmer: I've never missed a day of work, except when I've been in jail.

Ms. John: I'm sure you're very dependable.

Palmer: I've only been in jail three or four times in my whole life.

Ms. John: That's wonderful news. Our secretary will help you find the door.

Bye-bye!



LESSON 06

Present Perfect Dialogues

The Experiment

Henry: Dr. James, we're ready to begin the experiment.

Dr. James: Have you prepared the monkey's food?

Henry: Yes, I have.

Dr. James: Have you already taken the monkey to the chair?

Henry: Yes, I've done that, too.

Dr. James: Have you put the blindfold over the monkey's eyes?

Henry: No, I haven't done that yet.

Dr. James: Well, do it now.

Henry: Wait a minute... Where is he?

Dr. James: I don't know, Henry. I haven't worked with him since yesterday.

When did you take him to
the chair?

Henry: I took him at about 8 o'clock this morning.

Dr. James: Have you checked on him since you took him there?

Henry: No, I haven't. I've been busy preparing the special bananas.

Dr. James: Oh, my God! That means the monkey has escaped!

Henry: I can't believe it. I tied him up so carefully.

Dr. James: He's always been a very smart monkey, Henry. In fact, he's always
been a little smarter than you.

Henry: I'm sorry, Dr. James. It won't happen again.

Dr. James: I haven't done a good experiment since the day you started working here!
Now find that monkey, or you'll eat those bananas!

Henry: But Doctor! Those bananas are for the experiment!

Dr. James: We haven't proven it yet.

Henry: But if I die, we will prove it!

Dr. James: And we'll also save the life of a very intelligent monkey.

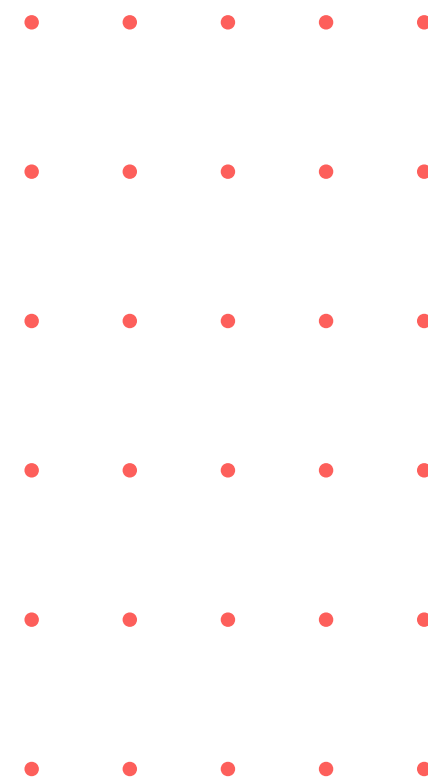


LESSON 06

MAKE QUESTIONS USING THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:

- 1- To crash
- 2- To be arrested
- 3- To hurt
- 4- To become
- 5- To begin
- 6- To prepare
- 7- To put
- 8- To check
- 9- To tie up
- 10- To prove
- 11- To happen
- 12- To save

U.S.A



LESSON 07

Just, already, and yet - Present Perfect

*Just (a short time ago)

A: Are Mary and Martha in the building?

B: Yes, they've just arrived.

A: Are you thirsty?

B: No, I've just drunk water.

*Already (before the expected)

A: What are your children coming?

B: They've already arrived.

A: It's only 6 P.M., and Peter has already gone to bed. A: Diane, this is Paul.

B: Yes, I know. We've already met.

*Yet (negative sentences)

A: Are your students here?

B: No, they haven't arrived yet. or No, they didn't arrive yet.

A: Does he know that you're going home?

B: No, I haven't told him yet.



EXERCISE

1. He / meet / his friend. (just)
 2. You / not drink / your glass of wine. (yet)
 3. I / make / my bed. (already)
 4. We / not arrive. (yet) We / leave / the plane. (just)
 5. The manager / talk / to him. (already)
 6. I / write / the e-mail you asked me. (just)
 7. She / not buy / the car. (yet) But she wants to buy it soon.
 8. He / be / really lucky. (just) He / win / the lottery. (just)
 9. We / hear / the news about Paris. (already)
 10. Paul / not make a reservation / for the dinner. (yet)
 11. I / talk / to the manager (yet)
 12. You / eat / the pasta and chicken she made (just)
 13. She / come / to the office (already)
 14. We / answer / the letter he sent us (just)
 15. The handyman / do / his job (already)
 16. He / not be / late for the class (yet)
 17. I / not swim / in the river (yet)
 18. They / travel / to Europe (already)
 19. We / wash / our car (just)
 20. You / stretch / after exercising. (already).
- But you can do it again if you want to.



LESSON 08

Look up the meaning of these words

Fast-paced:

Root:

Threat:

Environment:

Ghost:

Kind:

Capital punishment:

To face:

To ban:

To gamble:

Answer the questions:

- 1) Do you think life is too fast-paced today?
- 2) Are you an optimist or a pessimist?
- 3) How has the Internet changed our lives?
- 4) Do you agree that money is the root of many problems?
- 5) What is the biggest threat to your country?
- 6) What can we do to help the environment?
- 7) Have you ever seen a ghost?
- 8) Do you think people are basically cruel or kind?
- 9) Do you believe that war is ever justified?



LESSON 08

Answer the questions:

- 10) Do you believe in the use of capital punishment?
- 11) Why do so many people stay single these days?
- 12) What problems do celebrities face?
- 13) Do you think smoking should be totally banned?
- 14) Why do you think people gamble?
- 15) In what cases is divorce justified?
- 16) Is there ever an excuse for crime?
- 17) What stories have been in the news recently?
- 18) Would you marry someone from another culture?
- 19) What is your favorite song?
- 20) What is the best modern invention?
- 21) Which is more important: love, money or health?
- 22) Have you already planned your next birthday?
- 23) Have you ever written a romantic letter?
- 24) What was the best gift someone has given to you?
- 25) Have you ever dreamed about something that actually happened later?
- 26) Has he just taken a shower? How many times does he usually take a shower?
- 27) Have you already taken a nap?
- 28) Have you exercised for 2 hours daily recently?
- 29) Who has taught you the most important thing you know?
- 30) What are you good at?



LESSON 09

WOULD RATHER X PREFER

PREFER:

general preferences (I prefer chocolate cake)

WOULD RATHER:

specific preference (I'd rather buy a chocolate cake for my birthday party)

Prefer and would rather are both used for expressing our preference.

They have the same meaning, but their grammar forms and rules are different from each other.

- My father would rather drink tea than (drink) coffee.
- My father prefers drinking tea to (drinking) coffee.
- My father prefers to drink tea rather than (drink) coffee.

Would you rather . . .

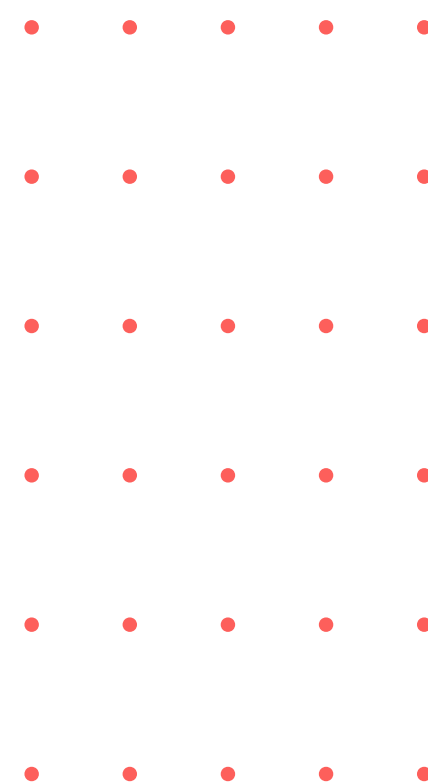
- Visit the doctor or the dentist?
- Eat salty or sweet food?
- Be a good singer but poor or a bad singer but rich?
- Watch TV or listen to music for the whole day?
- Own a lion or a monkey?
- Have a beach holiday or a mountain holiday?
- Be invisible or be able to read minds?



LESSON 09

Would you rather . . .

- Be the most popular or the smartest person you know?
- Make headlines for saving somebody's life or winning a Nobel Prize?
- Go without television or fast food for the rest of your life?
- Be beautiful and dumb or be ugly and really smart?
- Not hear or not see?
- Eliminate hunger and disease or be able to bring world peace?
- Be on a deserted island alone or with someone you don't like?
- See the future or change the past?
- Be three inches taller or three inches shorter?
- Fight a lion or a shark?
- Live in Paris or New York?



LESSON 10

Present Perfect Continuous

- She has been working as a Math teacher for 10 years.
- I've been playing tennis for one hour.
- Women have been fighting for their rights during the last decades.
- You have been talking on the phone since I got home.
- She hasn't been living in San Diego since 1995. She has been living there since 1997.
- They haven't been working since nine o'clock.
- Susan has not been reading any book for one year.
- Has he been washing his car for two hours?
- Have you been working since eight o'clock?

Present Continuous x Present Perfect Continuous x Present Perfect

Present Continuous

She **is making** a cake now. (present)

Present Perfect Continuous

He **has been making a cake** for one hour.

(started in the past and it is still happening)

Present Perfect

She **has made** a cake. *(past)*

Present Perfect Continuous - Questions

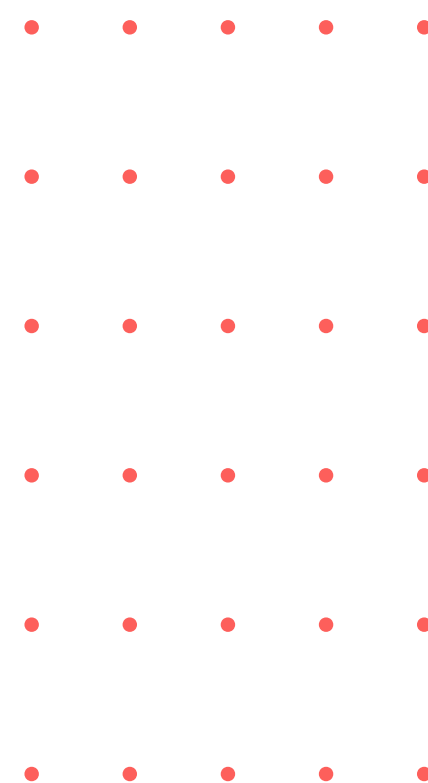
- 1) (she/run) much recently?
- 2) (it/rain)?
- 3) (he/work) today?
- 4) (I/talk) a lot?
- 5) (he/eat) too much?
- 6) (they/live) together for a long time?
- 7) (she/work) in this company for more than five years?
- 8) (you/study) English for a long time?
- 9) (she/do) too much recently?



LESSON 10

Present Perfect Continuous - Questions

- 10) (we/go out) with each other for three years already?
- 11) How long (you/study) Japanese?
- 12) Where (she/work)?
- 13) How long (she/play) tennis?
- 14) What (they/drink)?
- 15) How long (you/waited) here?
- 16) What (the child/eat)?
- 17) How long (he/work) in the bank?
- 18) Where (she/buy) food?
- 19) How long (we/wait) for the bus?
- 20) What (you/do) all day?



Review

Present Perfect Continuous - Questions

- 1) What have you been worried about lately?
- 2) Have you gone out with your friends?
- 3) Who are you supposed to spend Christmas with?
- 4) How much has she just paid for the book?
- 5) What are you supposed to eat for dinner?
- 6) Would you go away if you didn't feel comfortable at a friend's house?
- 7) What is your favorite position when you sleep?
- 8) What is your favorite season of the year?
- 9) Have you ever praised a person on the street that you didn't know?
- 10) Why hasn't she accepted the invitation?
- 11) How has your schedule been the last 3 months?
- 12) Would you rather pay a lot of money for good quality or a few dollars for a regular quality?
- 13) Would you rather live on the beach or on the farm?
- 14) Have you ever received an anonymous letter?
- 15) What are you supposed to do when you have a stomachache?
- 16) Do you believe in love at first sight?
- 17) What skill would you like to have?
- 18) Who is supposed to pay the check at the restaurant when you go to a date night?
- 19) Have you already chosen the clothes you are going to use tomorrow?
- 20) What would you like to improve in your character?



Irregular verbs

Base form	Past form	Past participle	Portuguese translation
arise	arose	arisen	surgir, erguer-se
awake	awoke	awoken	despertar
be	was, were	been	ser, estar
bear	bore	borne	suportar, ser portador de
beat	beat	beaten	bater
become	became	become	tornar-se
befall	befell	befallen	acontecer
beget	begot	begotten, begot	procriar, gerar
begin	began	begun	começar
behold	beheld	beheld	contemplar
bend	bent	bent	curvar
bet	bet	bet	apostar
bid	bid	bid	oferecer, fazer uma oferta
bind	bound	bound	unir, encadernar, obrigar-se
bite	bit	bitten	morder
bleed	bled	bled	sangrar, ter hemorragia
blow	blew	blown	assoprar, explodir
break	broke	broken	quebrar
breed	bred	bred	procriar, reproduzir
bring	brought	brought	trazer
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	irradiar, transmitir (sinal de rádio ou TV)
build	built	built	construir
buy	bought	bought	comprar
cast	cast	cast	atirar, deitar
catch	caught	caught	pegar, capturar
choose	chose	chosen	escolher



Irregular verbs

Base form	Past form	Past participle	Portuguese translation
cling	clung	clung	aderir, segurar-se
come	came	come	vir
cost	cost	cost	custar
creep	crept	crept	rastejar
cut	cut	cut	cortar
deal	dealt	dealt	negociar, tratar
dig	dug	dug	cavocar
do	did	done	fazer **
draw	drew	drawn	tracionar, desenhar **
drink	drank	drunk	beber
drive	drove	driven	dirigir, ir de carro
eat	ate	eaten	comer
fall	fell	fallen	cair
feed	fed	fed	alimentar
feel	felt	felt	sentir, sentir-se
fight	fought	fought	lutar
find	found	found	achar, encontrar
flee	fled	fled	fugir, escapar
fling	flung	flung	arremessar
fly	flew	flown	voar, pilotar
forbid	forbade	forbidden	proibir
forget	forgot	forgot, forgotten	esquecer
forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdoar
freeze	froze	frozen	congelar, paralisar
get	got	gotten, got	obter **
give	gave	given	dar
go	went	gone	ir
grind	ground	ground	moer



Irregular verbs

Base form	Past form	Past participle	Portuguese translation
grow	grew	grown	crescer, cultivar
have	had	had	ter, beber, comer
hear	heard	heard	ouvir
hide	hid	hidden, hid	esconder
hit	hit	hit	bater
hold	held	held	segurar
hurt	hurt	hurt	machucar
keep	kept	kept	guardar, manter
know	knew	known	saber, conhecer
lay	laid	laid	colocar em posição horizontal, assentar
lead	led	led	liderar
leave	left	left	deixar, partir
lend	lent	lent	dar emprestado
let	let	let	deixar, alugar
lie	lay	lain	deitar
lose	lost	lost	perder, extraviar
make	made	made	fazer, fabricar **
mean	meant	meant	significar, querer dizer
meet	met	met	encontrar, conhecer
overcome	overcame	overcome	superar
overtake	overtook	overtaken	alcançar, surpreender
pay	paid	paid	pagar
put	put	put	colocar
quit	quit	quit	abandonar
read	read	read	ler
ride	rode	ridden	andar (de bicicleta, moto, a cavalo)
ring	rang	rung	tocar (campainha, etc.)
rise	rose	risen	subir, erguer-se



Irregular verbs

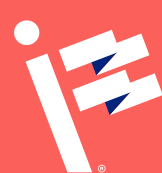
Base form	Past form	Past participle	Portuguese translation
run	ran	run	correr, concorrer, dirigir
saw	sawed	sawn	serrar
say	said	said	dizer
see	saw	seen	ver
seek	sought	sought	procurar obter, objetivar
sell	sold	sold	vender
send	sent	sent	mandar
set	set	set	pôr em determinada condição, marcar, ajustar **
shake	shook	shaken	sacudir, tremer
shed	shed	shed	soltar, deixar cair **
shine	shone	shone	brilhar, reluzir
shoot	shot	shot	atirar, disparar, alvejar, fotografar, filmar
show	showed	shown	mostrar, exhibir
shrink	shrank	shrunk	encolher, contrair
shut	shut	shut	fechar, cerrar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sink	sank	sunk	afundar, submergir
sit	sat	sat	sentar
slay	slew	slain	matar, assassinar
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
slide	slid	slid	deslizar, escorregar
sling	slung	slung	atirar, arremessar
speak	spoke	spoken	falar
spend	spent	spent	gastar
spin	spun	spun	fiar, rodopiar
spit	spit, spat	spit, spat	cuspir
spread	spread	spread	espalhar
spring	sprang	sprung	fazer saltar



Irregular verbs

Base form	Past form	Past participle	Portuguese translation
stand	stood	stood	parar de pé, aguentar
steal	stole	stolen	roubar
stick	stuck	stuck	cravar, fincar, enfiar
sting	stung	stung	picar (inseto)
stink	stank	stunk	cheirar mal
strike	struck	struck	golpear, desferir, atacar
string	strung	strung	encordoar, amarrar
strive	strove	striven	esforçar-se, lutar
swear	swore	sworn	jurar, prometer, assegurar
sweep	swept	swept	varrer
swim	swam	swum	nadar
swing	swung	swung	balançar, alternar
take	took	taken	tomar **
teach	taught	taught	ensinar, dar aula
tear	tore	torn	rasgar, despedaçar
tell	told	told	dizer, contar
think	thought	thought	pensar
throw	threw	thrown	atirar, arremessar
tread	trod	trodden	pisar, trilhar
undergo	underwent	undergone	submeter-se a, suportar
understand	understood	understood	entender
uphold	upheld	upheld	sustentar, apoiar, defender
wear	wore	worn	vestir, usar, gastar
win	won	won	vencer, ganhar
wind	wound	wound	enrolar, rodar, dar corda
write	wrote	written	escrever, redigir





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