

LESSON 1

the grammar you need

***SHE* (SUBJECT PRONOUN) OR *HER* (OBJECT PRONOUN)?**

Compare these examples.



***She* is Jim's friend.**

↓ ↓
subject verb
pronoun



Jim knows *her*.

↓ ↓
verb object
 pronoun



Jim's talking to *her* in line.

↓ ↓
preposition object
 pronoun



REMEMBER THIS:

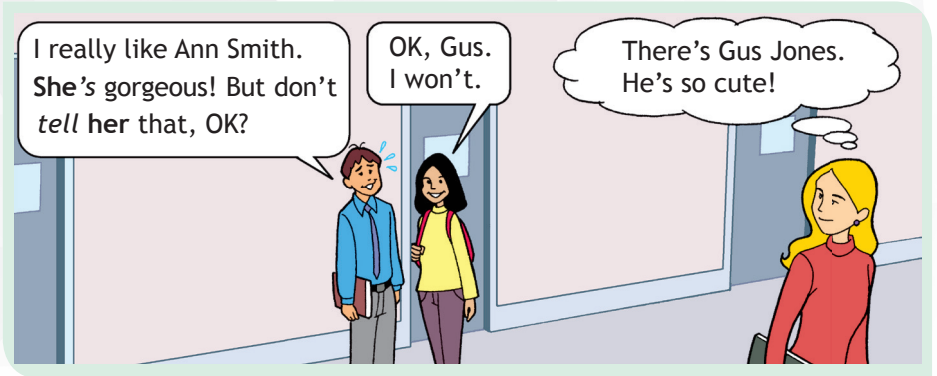
We use ***she*** (subject pronoun) *before* a verb.

We use ***her*** (object pronoun) *after* a verb or a preposition.

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Here is another example with **she** and **her**.



II. Use *she* or *her* to complete the dialogues, as in the example.

Example:

"The new girl at school is so cute."

"Polly? (a)She is in my Spanish class. I'll introduce you to (b)her."

1. "Grandma will be here any minute. (a) _____ is never late."

"Look! There (b) _____ is now."

2. "There's the new English teacher, Janet Philips."

"I know (a) _____. (b) _____ is a fabulous teacher."

3. "Our daughter is so beautiful."

"Well, I always tell (a) _____ that, but (b) _____ spends a lot of money on make-up every month."

4. "Jane's gorgeous. You're going to take (a) _____ to the prom, right?"

"No, I'm going with Katie. (b) _____ is really cool, and we always have a good time together."

LESSON 7

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The exercise is to be done and corrected in class.

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE – IRREGULAR VERBS

Making affirmative sentences

Compare these sentences.

I **go** to soccer practice after school *every day*. → PRESENT

I **went** to the bookstore after school *yesterday*. → PAST

Now look at this.

PRESENT	PAST
go	went

A lot of English verbs have irregular past tense forms, that is, the affirmative form of these verbs in the past does not end in *-ed*. In this lesson, we learned the past tense of several irregular verbs. In future lessons, we are going to learn others.

Here are some irregular verbs in the past tense.

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE
to forget	forgot
to give	gave
to have	had
to make	made
to see	saw
to go	went

*the grammar you need***Making negative sentences**

Remember how we form the negative in the past? Take a look.

I **forgot** to buy a present for Lia yesterday. —→ AFFIRMATIVE

I **did not forget** to buy a present for Lia yesterday. —→ NEGATIVE



Now compare these sentences.

I **did not forget** to buy a present for Lia yesterday.

NEGATIVE

I **didn't forget** to buy a present for Lia yesterday.

**REMEMBER THIS:**

We form the negative of irregular verbs in the same way as for regular verbs.

Asking questions

Let's take a look at how we form the interrogative of an irregular verb in the past.

Alice **made** cheesecake for dessert last night. —→ AFFIRMATIVE

Did Alice **make** cheesecake for dessert last night? —→ INTERROGATIVE

**REMEMBER THIS:**

We form the interrogative of irregular verbs in the same way as for regular verbs.

LESSON 7

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Select the correct verbs from the box, then write them in the past tense to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.

to adopt	to make
to forget	to see
to give	to stay ✓
to have	to study ✓

1. “Did you go to Jessica’s sweet-sixteen party last weekend?”

“No. I stayed home and studied for my history test.”

2. “My husband and I _____ a little girl last month.”

“Congratulations! I _____ a picture of her in your office. She’s really beautiful.”



3. “What gorgeous earrings!”

“Thanks! My boyfriend _____ them to me for my birthday last year.”

4. “How was Devon’s party last night?”

“It was awesome. My friends and I _____ a blast!”

5. “Oh, no! I _____ my cellphone. It’s in my room on my bed.”

“Relax. I’ll call Dad and ask him to bring it to you.”

6. “That is a really cool bracelet.”

“Thank you. I _____ it out of wood from my uncle’s farm.”

