

EXERCISES:

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Q1/ Put the verb into the more suitable form present continuous or present simple.

- 1- I 'm going (go) to the cinema this evening.
- 2- Does the film begin (the film / begin) at 3.30 or 4.30?
- 3- We _____ (have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
- 4- The art exhibition _____ (finish) on 3 May.
- 5- I _____ (not / go) out this evening. I _____
(stay) at home.
- 6- ' _____ (you / do) anything tomorrow morning? No, I'm free. Why?'

***More information, it's very important to know
about the Spelling in Grammar***

Nouns, verbs and adjectives can have the following endings

- 1-

Noun + -s / -es (plural)	books	ideas	matches
Verb + -s / -es (after he / she / it)	works	enjoys	washes
Verb + -ing	working	enjoying	washing
Verb + -ed	worked	enjoyed	washed
Adjective + -er (comparative)	cheaper	quicker	brighter
Adjective + est (superlative)	cheapest	quickest	brightest
Adjective + -ly (adverb)	cheaply	quickly	brightly
- 2- **Nouns and verbs + -s / -es**

The ending is **-es** when the word ends in **-s / -ss / -sh / -ch / -x**:

bus / buses miss / misses wash / washes match / matches box / boxes

Note also:

Potato / potatoes tomato / tomatoes do / does go / goes

3- Words ending in -y (-by / -ry / -sy -vy etc.)

Y change to **(ie)** before the ending **-s**:

baby / babies story / stories country / countries secretary / secretaries

Y change to **(i)** before the ending **-ed**:

hurry / hurried study / studied apply / applied try / tried

Y change to **(i)** before the endings **-er** and **est**:

easy / easier / easiest heavy / heavier / heaviest lucky / luckier / luckiest

Y change to **(i)** the ending **-ly**:

easy / easily heavy / heavily temporary / temporarily

Y does not change before **-ing**:

Hurrying studying applying trying

Y does not change if the word ends in a **vowel* + y (-ay / -ey / -oy / -uy)**:

Play / plays / played monkey / monkeys enjoy / enjoys / enjoyed

buy / buys

Note also:

An exception is: pay / paid lay / laid say / said day / daily

4- Verbs ending in -ie (die , lie , tie)

If a verb ends in **-ie** , **ie** change to **y** before to the ending **-ing**

Die / dying lie / lying tie / tying

5- Words ending in -e (hope , dance, wide etc)

(A) Verbs

If a verb ends in **-e** , we leave out **e** before the ending **-ing**:

hope / hoping smile / smiling dance / dancing confuse / confusing

(Exception are **be / being**) and verbs end **-ee**: (see / seeing , agree / agreeing)

(B) Adjectives and adverbs

✚ If an adjective ends in **-e**, we add **-r** and **-st** for the comparative and superlative:

Wide / wider / widest late / later / latest large / larger / largest

✚ If an adjective ends in **-e**, we keep **e** before **-ly** in the adverb:

Polite / politely extreme / extremely absolute / absolutely

✚ If an adjective ends in **-le** (simple , terrible etc..) the adverb ending is **-ply, -bly etc..**:

Simple / simply terrible / terribly reasonable / reasonably

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6- Doubling consonants (stop / stopping / stopped, wet / wetter / wettest etc)

- Sometimes a word ends in **vowel + consonant**. For example

Stop plan rub big wet thin prefer regret

Before the endings **-ing / -ed / -er / -est**, we double the consonant at the end.

So **p**→**pp**, **n**→**nn** etc. For example:

stop	p--- pp	stopping	stopped
plan	n--- nn	planning	planned
rub	b--- bb	rubbing	rubbed
big	g--- gg	bigger	biggest
wet	t--- tt	wetter	wettest
thin	n--- nn	thinner	thinnest

- If the word has more than one **syllable** (prefer, begin etc.), we double the consonant at end only if the final syllable is stressed:

pre**FER** / preferring / preferred per**MIT** / permitting / permitted

- If the final syllable is not stressed, we do not double the final consonant:

VISit / visiting / visited **deVEL**op / developing / developed
HAPpen / happening / happened re**MEM**ber / remembering / remembered

Note (important)

In British English, verbs ending in (-l) have (-ll-) before -ing and -ed whether the final syllable is stressed or not:

travel / travelling / travelled cancel / cancelling / cancelled

We do not double the final consonant if the word ends in two consonant (-rt, -lp, ng, etc):

start / starting / started help / helping / helped long / longer / longest

We do not double the final consonant if there are two vowel letters before it (-oil, ----eed, etc ..)

boil / boiling / boiled need / needing / needed explain / explaining / explained
cheap / cheaper / cheapest loud / louder / loudest quiet / quieter / quietest

We don't double y or w at the end of words. (At the end of words y and w are not consonants.)

Stay / staying / stayed grow / growing new / newer / newest

➤ Past Simple (I did)

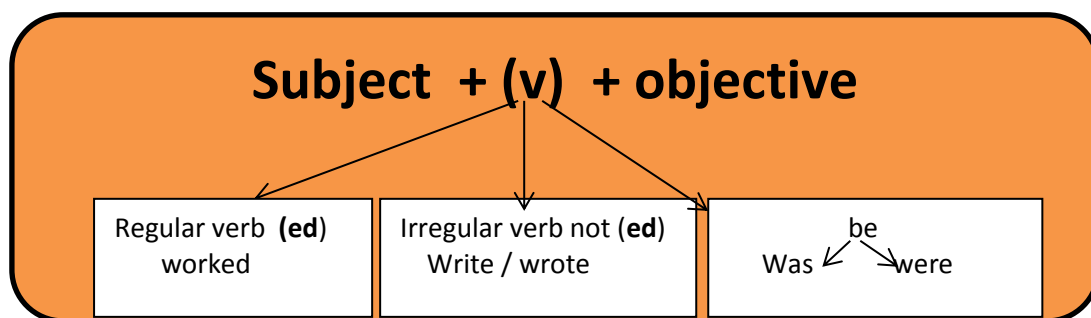
1- Laura **passed** her examination because she **studied** very hard.

✚ Very often the past simple ends in **-ed** (which mean **regular verbs**): such as
Lived , started , died , worked , decided , invited

✚ But many verbs are **irregular**. The **past simple** does not end in **-ed** for example:

2- We **saw** Rose in town a few days ago.

Write / **wrote** see / **saw** go / **went** shut / **shut** break / **broke**



✚ In questions and negatives we use **did / didn't + infinitive** (enjoy / see / go etc.)

I She They	enjoyed saw went	Did	you she they	enjoy? see? go?	I She they	didn't	enjoy see go
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Exg. (A): **Did** you go out last night?

(B): Yes, I **went** to the cinema, but I **didn't enjoy** the film much

➤ In the following examples (**do**) is the main verb in the sentence (**did do / didn't do**):

✚ What **did** you **do** at the weekend? (**not** What did you at the weekend?)

✚ I **didn't do** anything. (**not** I didn't anything)

➤ The past of (**be**) (am / is / are) is (**was / were**):

I / he / she / it was / wasn't	Was I / he / she / it?
We / you / they were / weren't	Were we / you / they?

Exg.

✚ I **was** angry because they **were** late. (**not** I did angry)

✚ **Was** the weather good when you **were** on holiday?

✚ They **weren't** able to come because they **were** so busy. (**not** they didn't)