

The Verb 'To Be' – Present Tense

Subject Pronoun	Represents	Statement	Question	Negative
I	Self	I am	Am I?	I am not
You	The person or people I'm speaking to	You are	Are you?	You are not
He	A boy, man, father	He is	Is he?	He is not
She	A girl, woman, mother	She is	Is she?	She is not
It	A place or thing (never a person)	It is	Is it?	It is not
We	Two or more people, places, or things including self	We are	Are we?	We are not
They	Two or more people, places, or things excluding self	They are	Are they?	They are not

Remember

- am → I
- is → he, she, it
- are → you, we, they

The Verb “To Be” – Past Tense

Subject Pronoun	Represents	Statement	Question	Negative
I	Self	I was	Was I?	I was not
You	The person or people I'm speaking to	You were	Were you?	You were not
He	A boy, man, father	He was	Was he?	He was not
She	A girl, woman, mother	She was	Was she?	She was not
It	A place or thing (never a person)	It was	Was it?	It was not
We	Two or more people, places, or things including self	We were	Were we?	We were not
They	Two or more people, places, or things excluding self	They were	Were they?	They were not

Remember

- was → I, he, she, it
- were → you, we, they

The Verb “To Be” – Future Tense

Subject Pronoun	Represents	Statement	Question	Negative
I	Self	I will be	Will I be?	I will not be
You	The person or people I'm speaking to	You will be	Will you be?	You will not be
He	A boy, man, father	He will be	Will he be?	He will not be
She	A girl, woman, mother	She will be	Will she be?	She will not be
It	A place or thing (never a person)	It will be	Will it be?	It will not be
We	Two or more people, places, or things including self	We will be	Will we be?	We will not be
They	Two or more people, places, or things excluding self	They will be	Will they be?	They will not be

Remember

- will be → I, you, he, she, it, we, they
- For questions, put **will** before the subject.
- For negatives, use **will not be**.

Practice

Statement	Question	Negative
1. I am tired.		
2. You are early.		
3. He is hungry.		
4. She is happy.		
5. It is cold.		
6. We are ready.		
7. They are busy.		
8. I am at school.		
9. You are my friend.		
10. He is a doctor.		
11. She is a teacher.		
12. It is a book.		
13. We are classmates.		
14. They are neighbors.		
15. I am excited.		
16. You are kind.		
17. He is at home.		
18. She is my sister.		
19. It is a beautiful park.		
20. We are in class.		
21. They are on time.		
22. I am from California.		
23. You are very helpful.		
24. He is my father.		
25. She is my mother.		
26. It is a hospital.		
27. We are good friends.		
28. They are students.		
29. You are welcome.		
30. I am ready.		

Directions: Change each affirmative statement into a question and a negative statement

The Verb “To Do” – Present Tense

Subject Pronoun	Represents	Statement	Question	Negative
I	Self	I do	Do I?	I do not
You	The person or people I'm speaking to	You do	Do you?	You do not
He	A boy, man, father	He does	Does he?	He does not
She	A girl, woman, mother	She does	Does she?	She does not
It	A place or thing (never a person)	It does	Does it?	It does not
We	Two or more people, places, or things including self	We do	Do we?	We do not
They	Two or more people, places, or things excluding self	They do	Do they?	They do not

Remember

Do and does are used in different ways in English.

1. Do/does can be the main verb.

Here, **do** means to perform an action or activity.

- I **do** my homework.
- She **does** the laundry.
- They **do** their work.

2. Another action verb can be the main verb instead of do.

- I **work** every day.
- He **drives** to work.
- They **study** together.

We often use **do/does as a helping verb** with these action verbs when we make questions and negative statements.

- **Do** you work every day?
- **Does** he drive to work?
- They **do not** study together.
- She **does not** work on Sunday.

3. Do/does can also add emphasis to a positive statement.

Usually we say:

- She **does** her homework.
- He **drives** to work.
- They **study** together.

When we want to **emphasize that something is true**, we can say:

- She **does do** her homework.
- He **does drive** to work.

- They **do study** together.

The first **do/does** is helping the main verb and adding emphasis.

Notice:

She DOES do her homework.

He DOES drive to work.

They DO study together.

4. Remember the present-tense forms.

- **do** → I, you, we, they
- **does** → he, she, it

After the helping verb **does**, the main verb uses its base form:

He does drive. ✓

He does drives. ✗

The Verb “To Do” – Past Tense

Subject Pronoun	Represents	Statement	Question	Negative
I	Self	I did	Did I work?	I did not work
You	The person or people I'm speaking to	You did	Did you study?	You did not study
He	A boy, man, father	He did	Did he work?	He did not work
She	A girl, woman, mother	She did	Did she drive?	She did not drive
It	A place or thing (never a person)	It did	Did it work?	It did not work
We	Two or more people, places, or things including self	We did	Did we study?	We did not study
They	Two or more people, places, or things excluding self	They did	Did they live here?	They did not live here

Remember

Did is the past-tense form of **do** for every subject.

1. Did can be the main verb.

- I **did** my homework.
- She **did** the laundry.
- They **did** their work.

2. Other action verbs can be the main verb.

- He **worked** yesterday.
- She **drove** to work.
- They **studied** together.

When we make questions and negatives, **did** becomes the **helping verb** and the action verb returns to its base form.

- **Did** he **work** yesterday?
- **Did** she **drive** to work?
- They **did not study** together.

3. Did can also add emphasis.

Usually:

- She **did** her homework.
- He **drove** to work.
- They **studied** together.

For emphasis:

- She **did do** her homework.
- He **did drive** to work.
- They **did study** together.

This can be especially useful when correcting or strongly confirming something:

“He didn't study.”

“Yes, he **DID study**.”

4. Remember

• **did** → I, you, he, she, it, we, they

After helping verb **did**, use the **base form**:

He did drive. ✓

He did drove. ✗

They did study. ✓

They did studied. ✗

The Verb “To Do” – Future Tense

Subject Pronoun	Represents	Statement	Question	Negative
I	Self	I will do	Will I work?	I will not work
You	The person or people I'm speaking to	You will do	Will you study?	You will not study
He	A boy, man, father	He will do	Will he work?	He will not work
She	A girl, woman, mother	She will do	Will she drive?	She will not drive
It	A place or thing (never a person)	It will do	Will it work?	It will not work
We	Two or more people, places, or things including self	We will do	Will we study?	We will not study
They	Two or more people, places, or things excluding self			

Remember

1. Do can be the main verb in the future.

- I **will do** my homework.
- She **will do** the laundry.
- They **will do** their work.

2. Other action verbs can replace do as the main verb.

- I **will work** tomorrow.
- He **will drive** to work.
- They **will study** together.

In the future tense, **will** is the helping verb:

- **Will** you **work** tomorrow?
- **Will** he **drive** to work?
- They **will not study** together.

3. Do is not normally added for emphasis after will.

We say:

He WILL drive to work.

not:

He will do drive to work. X

The emphasis goes on **will**:

“He won’t drive tomorrow.”

“Yes, he **WILL drive** tomorrow.”

4. Remember

- **will do** → I, you, he, she, it, we, they
- Other action verbs also follow **will** in their base form.

She will do her homework.

She will work tomorrow.

She will drive to work.

The Verb “To Do” – Practice

Statement	Question	Negative
1. I do my homework after dinner.		
2. She works at a hospital.		
3. They do study English every day.		
4. He does the laundry on Saturday.		
5. We eat lunch together.		
6. She does drive to work every day.		
7. You do a good job.		
8. He plays soccer with his friends.		
9. I do like this restaurant.		
10. They do their exercises every morning.		
11. She cooks dinner for her family.		
12. He does work on Saturdays.		
13. We do our homework together.		
14. You speak English very well.		
15. She does like coffee.		

16. He does the dishes after dinner.

17. They live near the school.

18. We do need more time.

19. I do the shopping on Friday.

20. She studies English at night.

21. They do work together.

22. He does his exercises every morning.

23. We walk to school.

24. I do understand the question.

25. She does her homework after class.

26. You read the newspaper every morning.

27. He does know the answer.

28. They do their work in the afternoon.

29. I drive to work every day.

30. She does speak English at work.

The Verb “To Have” – Present Tense

Subject Pronoun	Represents	Statement	Question	Negative
I	Self	I have	Do I have?	I do not have
You	The person or people I'm speaking to	You have	Do you have?	You do not have
He	A boy, man, father	He has	Does he have?	He does not have
She	A girl, woman, mother	She has	Does she have?	She does not have
It	A place or thing (never a person)	It has	Does it have?	It does not have
We	Two or more people, places, or things including self	We have	Do we have?	We do not have
They	Two or more people, places, or things excluding self	They have	Do they have?	They do not have

Remember

- have → I, you, we, they
- has → he, she, it
- Questions use **do/does + have**.
- Negatives use **do not/does not + have**.

The Verb “To Have” – Past Tense

Subject Pronoun	Represents	Statement	Question	Negative
I	Self	I had	Did I have?	I did not have
You	The person or people I'm speaking to	You had	Did you have?	You did not have
He	A boy, man, father	He had	Did he have?	He did not have
She	A girl, woman, mother	She had	Did she have?	She did not have
It	A place or thing (never a person)	It had	Did it have?	It did not have
We	Two or more people, places, or things including self	We had	Did we have?	We did not have
They	Two or more people, places, or things excluding self	They had	Did they have?	They did not have

Remember

- had → I, you, he, she, it, we, they
- Questions use **did + subject + have**.
- Negatives use **did not have**.
- After **did/did not**, use **have**, not had.

The Verb “To Have” – Future Tense

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subject Pronoun	Represents	Statement	Question	Negative
I	Self	I will have	Will I have?	I will not have
You	The person or people I'm speaking to	You will have	Will you have?	You will not have
He	A boy, man, father	He will have	Will he have?	He will not have
She	A girl, woman, mother	She will have	Will she have?	She will not have
It	A place or thing (never a person)	It will have	Will it have?	It will not have
We	Two or more people, places, or things including self	We will have	Will we have?	We will not have
They	Two or more people, places, or things excluding self	They will have	Will they have?	They will not have

Remember

- will have → I, you, he, she, it, we, they
- For questions, put **will** before the subject.
- For negatives, use **will not have**.

Practice Drill

#	Statement	Question	Negative
1	I have a car.	Do I have a car?	I do not (don't) have a car.
2	You have a dog.		
3	He has a bicycle.		
4	She has a cell phone.		
5	It has a big yard.		
6	We have a computer.		
7	They have a house.		
8	I have money.		
9	You have time.		
10	He has a key.		
11	She has a headache.		
12	It has a red cover.		
13	We have a meeting.		
14	They have questions.		
15	I have a brother.		
16	You have a question.		
17	He has three children.		
18	She has a new job.		

- 19 It has a strong motor.
- 20 We have homework.
- 21 They have a test today.
- 22 I have a pencil.
- 23 You have good ideas.
- 24 He has a sister.
- 25 She has brown eyes.
- 26 It has a scratch.
- 27 We have a reservation.
- 28 They have a meeting now.
- 29 You have a ticket.
- 30 I have a busy day.