

Don't - Doesn't

We use **Don't** or **Doesn't** to make a **negative sentence** in the simple present tense.*

* Exceptions: Negative sentences that use *To Be* or *Modal Verbs* (can, might, etc.)

Subject		Auxiliary		Verb **
I / you / we / they	+	don't	+	go ...
he / she / it	+	doesn't	+	want ...
				like ...

Affirmative: You speak English.

Negative: You **don't** speak English.

Affirmative: He speaks English.

Negative: He **doesn't** speak English.

** The base form of the infinitive = ~~to~~ go, ~~to~~ need, ~~to~~ speak, ~~to~~ live
Third person verbs lose the final "s" in negative sentences.

Be careful... I ~~no~~ live in Japan. ✗

I **don't** live in Japan. ✓

Affirmative: She has a cat. ✓

Negative: She **doesn't** ~~has~~ a cat. ✗

Negative: She **doesn't** have a cat. ✓

Contractions

don't
= do not
doesn't
= does not

LIKE - LIKES DON'T LIKE - DOESN'T LIKE



AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

I like flowers.
You like chocolate.
We like fast food.
They like secrets.

I don't like flowers.
You don't like chocolate.
We don't like fast food.
They don't like secrets.

He likes snakes.
She likes chocolate.
It likes bones.

He doesn't like snakes.
She doesn't like chocolate.
It doesn't like bones.



QUESTIONS

SHORT ANSWERS

+ You like chocolate.

? Do you like chocolate?

+ She likes chocolate.

? Does she like chocolate?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

Yes, she does.

No, she doesn't.



I agree - I don't agree

To agree = to have the same opinion about something.

AFFIRMATIVE

I agree
You agree
We agree
They agree



He agrees
She agrees



NEGATIVE

I don't agree
You don't agree
We don't agree
They don't agree

He doesn't agree ~~s~~
She doesn't agree ~~s~~

QUESTIONS

+ You agree
? Do you agree?
+ He agrees
? Does he agree?

COMMON MISTAKES

I ~~am~~ agree ~~×~~
He ~~is~~ agree ~~×~~
I ~~am not~~ agree ~~×~~
You ~~are not~~ agree ~~×~~
~~Are~~ you agree? ~~×~~

I agree - I don't agree



To agree = to have the same opinion about something.

PAST TENSE

PRESENT +	I agree.	+	She agrees.
PAST +	I agreed.	+	She agreed.

PRESENT -	I don't agree.	-	She doesn't agree.
PAST -	I didn't agree.	-	She didn't agree.

PRESENT ?	Do you agree?	?	Does she agree?
PAST ?	Did you agree?	?	Did she agree?

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I AGREE

I DON'T

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I agree - I don't agree



To agree = to have the same opinion about something.

AFFIRMATIVE

I agree
You agree
We agree
They agree



NEGATIVE

I don't agree
You don't agree
We don't agree
They don't agree

He agrees
She agrees

He doesn't agree
She doesn't agree



QUESTIONS

+ You agree
? Do you agree?
+ He agrees
? Does he agree?

COMMON MISTAKES

~~I am agree~~ X
~~He is agree~~ X
~~I am not agree~~ X
~~You are not agree~~ X
~~Are you agree?~~ X

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AGREE

VERY VS. TOO IN ENGLISH

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ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

VERY - TOO

Woodward
ENGLISH

very + adjective

- ✓ The coffee is **very** hot, but I can drink it.



very hot → it is hot, but possible to drink.
very = a high degree or a large amount

too + adjective

- ✓ The coffee is **too** hot. I can't drink it.

too hot → it is not possible to drink.
too normally has a negative meaning

very + adjective

- ✓ The fridge is **very** heavy, but Mike can lift it.



very heavy → it is difficult, but possible.

too + adjective

- ✓ The fridge is **too** heavy. Steve can't lift it.

too heavy → it is not possible to lift.

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VERY - TOO

very + adjective

- ✓ The coffee is **very** hot, but I can drink it.



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- ✓ The fridge is **very** heavy, but Mike can lift it.



very heavy → it is difficult, but possible.

too + adjective

- ✓ The fridge is **too** heavy. Steve can't lift it.

too heavy → it is not possible to lift.

Very, too or enough

Very

- Use **very** before adjectives, adverbs or -ing words.
- **Very** is neutral - it is not positive or negative. It makes the word that comes after it stronger.

Examples:

- "Wayne is a **very** funny man."
- "I had a **very** busy day at work."



- **Too** is used before adjectives and adverbs.
- **Too** is negative; **too** mean there is more or less than we need/want.
- **Too** can be used with infinitive + to after the adjective/adverb. Use for + someone/something to explain who/what we mean.

Examples:

- "It's **too** noisy in here. Let's go outside."
- "My soup is **too** hot to drink."
- "This is **too** difficult for me to understand."



- Use **enough** before a noun but after an adjective or adverb.
- We can use for someone/something and an infinitive with **enough** and to.
- **Enough** is positive - it means that we have as much as we want.

Examples:

- "I have **enough** money to pay."
- "There's **enough** food for everyone to eat."

Too

Enough

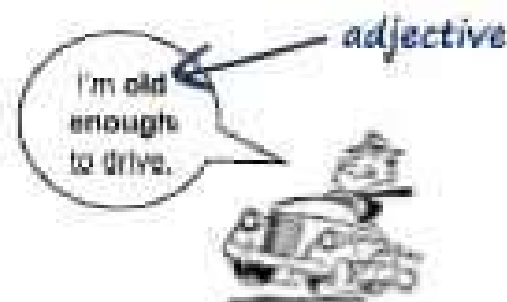
NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

ENOUGH

Adjectives vs Nouns



(adjective) + enough

example:

"She is old enough to drive."

"She is old enough."

In these examples, 'enough' is used as an adverb.

enough + (noun)

example:

"I have enough money."

"I have enough."

In these examples, 'enough' is used as an adjective.

- Use the words provided and fill in the blanks below.

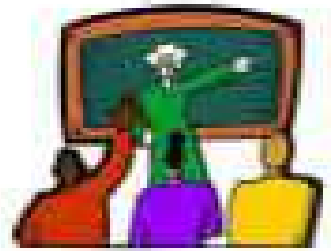
1. (money) I don't have enough money to go shopping.
2. (old) Are you old enough to get a driver's license?
3. (fast) My old car is too slow. It isn't _____.
4. (eggs) Yes, there are _____ to bake a cake.
5. (warm) Is it _____ to go to the beach today?
6. (people) Where can I find _____ for the game?
7. (tests) Our teacher never gives us _____.
8. (strong) I'm not _____ to open this box.
9. (sugar) Is there _____ in your tea?
10. (sweet) Is your tea _____?
11. (well) I don't feel _____ to go to school today.
12. (bright) Is the room _____?
13. (water) You should remember to drink _____.
14. (space) Is there _____ to do our work?
15. (coins) Do you have _____ for the bus?

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

TOO



• Complete the sentences below. Use 'too'.

1. She is a teacher, and I am too.
2. They like ice-cream, and we do too.
3. Roland can speak German, and Johanna _____
4. He was late for class, and I _____
5. I hate winter, and they _____
6. They played tennis, and I _____
7. He will leave soon, and his friends _____
8. Susan should see a doctor, and Tom _____
9. They lived in Brooklyn, and she _____
10. They drive to work, and Richard _____
11. We are going to get up early tomorrow, and they _____
12. That hotel is expensive, and this one _____
13. I could walk when I was one, and she _____
14. Stewart will be here soon, and Sarah _____
15. Tea has caffeine, and coffee _____
16. You're tired, and I _____
17. John went home, and Frank _____
18. He was hungry, and we _____
19. We should have lunch, and they _____
20. I was happy, and they _____



So / too / Either / Neither

You never want to agree with Ayako. Answer in the way shown.

1. I'm tired. Are you? I'm not.
2. I'm not hungry. Aren't you? I am.
3. I don't like wine. _____
4. I liked the movie. _____
5. I have never been to Washington. _____
6. I thought the test was easy. _____
7. I am not married. _____
8. I read the newspaper every day. _____
9. I drive a Daihatsu. _____
10. I want to be Eco. _____



Unfortunately you always agree with Chris...or he will get angry.

Use: So do I. Neither do I.
I do, too. I don't either.

1. I get really tired on Saturdays. So do I.
2. I am not going out tonight. Neither am I.
3. I watched TV last night. _____
4. I won't be able to come to class next week. _____
5. I live in Nagano. _____
6. I would like to go to Kyoto in the summer. _____
7. I can't play the violin. _____
8. I don't like air conditioners. _____
9. I don't feel cold in the winter. _____
10. I can't stand natto. _____
11. I am looking for love. _____

4. Find out why some parents think that their teenage sons or daughters have a lot in common with cats. (Don't take it too seriously, though.)



1. _____ cats _____ teenagers turn their heads when you call them.
2. You would hardly ever see a cat walking outside of the house with its master. _____ would you see a teenager in public with his or her parents very often.
3. A cat doesn't share your taste in music. A teenager doesn't _____.
4. _____ cats _____ teenagers can lie on the sofa for hours without moving.
5. _____ cats _____ teenagers expect you to prepare the food for them.
6. If you tell a joke, _____ your cat _____ your teen will laugh about it.
7. If you make a sudden move in their direction, _____ cats _____ teenagers get frightened.
8. Cats do not improve your furniture. Teenagers don't _____.
9. _____ cats _____ teenagers roam outside and often come home very late at night.
10. My conclusion: no matter if you have a cat or a teenager at home - _____ cats _____ teenagers all the same.



5. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence.

1. She doesn't like hip-hop or heavy metal music. (neither / nor)
She likes...
2. My grandparents have got a flat in the city. They have also got a house in the country. (both / and).
My grandparents have...
3. I'm going to buy only one of these shirts. One is red, the other is blue. (either / or)
I'm going to buy...
4. Emily can't sing or dance well. (neither / nor)
Emily can...
5. The new shopping centre has got a cinema. It has also got a health club. (both / and)
The new shopping centre...
6. We could have lunch at home, but we could also go out to eat. (either / or)
We could...

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

EITHER ... (OR) / NEITHER ... (NOR)

Either ... (or)	Neither ... (nor)
Use either when you talk about two things or people. Examples: (1) "I would like <i>either</i> cookies <i>or</i> popcorn. I can't decide." (2) "I would like <i>either</i> (of the snacks)." (3) "I don't want to eat <i>either</i> snack."	Use neither (for negative sentences) when you talk about two things or people. Examples: (1) "Jack has been to <i>neither</i> Canada <i>nor</i> the United States." (2) "Jack has been to <i>neither</i> (of the countries)." (3) There is no negative for neither .

NOTE: **Either** and **neither** can also come at the beginning of a sentence.

Examples:

Either we will go out, or we will stay at home.*Neither* of the restaurants is open today.

- Complete the sentences. Use: *either, or, neither, nor*

- Neither the UK nor Spain are in Asia.
- Let's meet on either Monday or Tuesday.
- They weren't at _____ of the stores.
- Neither Maria _____ Eduardo was at home.
- _____ of the answers is correct. Try again.
- Either it will rain tomorrow, _____ it won't rain.
- The hat was _____ too large, _____ too small. I was the right size.
- _____ of the movies were interesting. They were both boring.
- _____ of my classmates could come to the party. They were both sick.
- I don't like _____ of those two coffee shops.
- _____ cats _____ dogs are allowed in the restaurant.
- We can take a flight at _____ one o'clock _____ three-thirty.
- _____ Vancouver nor Toronto is the capital city of Canada.
- Either tomorrow _____ the day after tomorrow is a good day to meet.
- I can't find _____ of my pencils.



Either / Neither

Either/or² is used in a sentence in the affirmative sense when referring to a choice between two things.

Neither/nor² is used in a sentence in the negative sense when you want to say two or more things are not true.

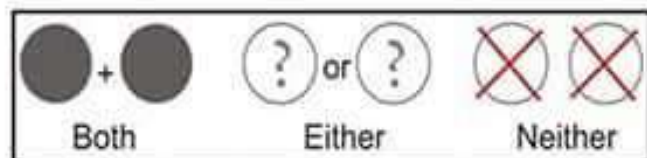
I can either sing or sing at the school show.

Neither Tom nor Peter can sing.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Mum can _____ bake a cake _____ make a pudding for your desert.
2. _____ Dad _____ Mum know how to use a mobile phone.
3. _____ Sarah _____ Amy can solve the problem.
4. We can _____ take the bus _____ take the train to visit the zoo.
5. _____ my sister _____ my brother are able to swim.
6. I can _____ eat pizza _____ spaghetti for dinner tonight.
7. Sam can choose to study _____ Arts _____ Music for his final exams.
8. _____ you _____ I can help him with his test because it is wrong to cheat.

Both Either Neither



- _____ were ill so they stayed at home instead of going to school.
- I didn't like _____ of the choices.
- I couldn't decide between them - I liked them _____.
- _____ Olga nor Hanna turned up today.
- You can take _____ the 38 bus or the 342 to get to town.
- I don't think much of _____ of the candidates.
- I called _____ of them and left messages as they didn't answer.
- I took the test twice and failed _____ times.
- There has been a build-up of military troops on _____ sides of the Korean border in recent weeks.
- Traffic was moving very slowly in _____ directions for about an hour after the accident.
- I don't eat seafood and my husband doesn't _____.
- I asked two people to help me start my car, but _____ of them knew what to do.
- _____ my parents are chemists.
- Her interest in the newspaper business came from her parents, _____ of who were journalists.
- I had been looking forward to a delicious meal with excellent service, but I was disappointed in _____ cases.
- _____ Mike and Jim have red hair and blue eyes.
- He has written two spy novels, _____ of which have been made into television series.
- I failed my driving test because I didn't keep _____ hands on the steering wheel.

- You can get to Montreal by train or bus. _____ way it'll take an hour.
- She sharpened the stick carefully at _____ ends.
- _____ of us is particularly interested in gardening.
- Improved child-care facilities would benefit _____ sexes, women and men.
- They do really good food at that restaurant and it's not very expensive _____.
- A: "I've never been to the states."
B: "I haven't _____".
- You can buy a new car this year or you can go on holiday, but you can't do _____.
- I really think it's important to listen to _____ sides of the argument.
- I was sitting in the restaurant at the table with smokers on _____ side of me.

Either / or, Neither / nor, Too

- He doesn't like _____ one of those bands.
either / neither / nor
- I hate that song, and my sister hates it _____.
neither / too / either
- Neither my brother _____ my mother knows about this.
nor / neither / or
- He didn't come to the party, and his brother didn't come _____.
neither / nor / either
- He _____ has a cat or a dog. I can't remember.
Neither / too / either
- Neither my brother _____ ready to go, nor his friends are / nor his friends is / or his friends is
- I'm thinking of travelling to either Argentina _____ Brazil.
either / or / nor
- I'm not a big fan of that writer, and _____ is my father.
too / either / neither

Too / Either



I like ice-cream.
Do you like ice-cream?



I don't like pizza.
Do you like pizza?

Yes, I like ice-cream **too**.



No, I don't like pizza **either**.



Complete the following sentences using too or either.

1. We are going to the cinema on Friday. Are you going to the cinema? Yes, I am going to the cinema _____.
2. Peter doesn't want any homework. I don't want any homework _____.
3. Dad doesn't like watching TV. Mum doesn't like watching TV _____.
4. I can draw a monkey in a tree. Sarah can draw a monkey in a tree _____.

Write your own sentences for too and either.

4. Find out why some parents think that their teenage sons or daughters have a lot in common with cats. (Don't take it too seriously, though.)



1. _____ cats _____ teenagers turn their heads when you call them.
2. You would hardly ever see a cat walking outside of the house with its master. _____ would you see a teenager in public with his or her parents very often.
3. A cat doesn't share your taste in music. A teenager doesn't _____.
4. _____ cats _____ teenagers can lie on the sofa for hours without moving.
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6. If you tell a joke, _____ your cat _____ your teen will laugh about it.
7. If you make a sudden move in their direction, _____ cats _____ teenagers get frightened.
8. Cats do not improve your furniture. Teenagers don't _____.
9. _____ cats _____ teenagers roam outside and often come home very late at night.
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My grandparents have...
3. I'm going to buy only one of these shirts. One is red, the other is blue. (either / or)
I'm going to buy...
4. Emily can't sing or dance well. (neither / nor)
Emily can...
5. The new shopping centre has got a cinema. It has also got a health club. (both / and)
The new shopping centre...
6. We could have lunch at home, but we could also go out to eat. (either / or)
We could...

either

ADVERB

used to show that a negative statement is also true of somebody/something else

A: I don't drink coffee after 6:00 pm.
B: Me *either*.

DETERMINER, PRONOUN

one or the other of two; it does not matter which
~ each of two

You have two dark suits, *either* one is fine to wear to the party. (It doesn't matter which suit, both are OK.)



neither

ADVERB

used after negative phrases to state that a feeling or situation is similar to one already mentioned

A: I don't drink coffee after 6:00 pm.
B: Me *neither*.

DETERMINER, PRONOUN

not one nor the other of two things or people

The problem is *neither* of my suits are clean, and the party is tonight! (Not one of my two black suits are clean.)



She played tennis.

SIMPLE PAST

This happened.

She will have played tennis.

FUTURE PERFECT

This will have happend.



PRESENT

Happening now.

She plays tennis.

PAST PERFECT

This had happend.

She had played tennis.

PRESENT PERFECT

This has happened.

She has played tennis.

SIMPLE FUTURE

This will happen.

She will play tennis.

V1, V2, V3 - Present Tense, Past Tense & Past Participle



	V1 Base Form	V2 Simple Past	V3 Past Participle		V1 Base Form	V2 Simple Past	V3 Past Participle
1	Be	was, were	been	26	hit	hit	hit
2	Beat	beat	beaten	27	hold	held	held
3	become	became	become	28	hurt	hurt	hurt
4	begin	began	begun	29	keep	kept	kept
5	bend	bent	bent	30	know	knew	known
6	bet	bet	bet	31	leave	left	left
7	bid	bid	bid	32	meet	met	met
8	bite	bit	bitten	33	pay	paid	paid
9	break	broke	broken	34	put	put	put
10	bring	brought	brought	35	read	read	read
11	buy	bought	bought	36	ring	rang	rung
12	catch	caught	caught	37	sell	sold	sold
13	dig	dug	dug	38	send	sent	sent
14	do	did	done	39	shut	shut	shut
15	fight	fought	fought	40	sink	sank	sunk
16	find	found	found	41	sit	sat	sat
17	fly	flew	flown	42	sleep	slept	slept
18	forget	forgot	forgotten	43	speak	spoke	spoken
19	forgive	forgave	forgiven	44	spend	spent	spent
20	freeze	froze	frozen	45	stand	stood	Stood
21	give	gave	given	46	teach	taught	taught
22	go	went	gone	47	tear	tore	torn
23	grow	grew	grown	48	tell	told	told
24	have	had	had	49	wake	woke	woken
25	hear	heard	heard	50	wear	wore	worn



V1 V2 V3 List



V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle	V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
abide	abode	abode	choose	chose	chosen
arise	arose	arisen	cling	clung	clung
awake	awoke	awoken	come	came	come
be	was/were	been	cost	cost	cost
bear	bore	born	creep	crept	crept
beat	beat	beaten	cut	cut	cut
beget	begot	begotten	deal	dealt	dealt
begin	began	begun	dig	dug	dug
bend	bent	bent	do	did	done
bereave	bereft	bereft	draw	drew	drawn
beseech	besought	besought	dream	dreamt	dreamt
bespeak	bespoke	bespoken	drink	drank	drunk
bestride	bestrode	bestrided	drive	drove	driven
bet	bet	bet	dwell	dwelt	dwelt
bid	bade/bid	bidden/bid	eat	ate	eaten
bind	bound	bound	fall	fell	fallen
bite	bit	bitten	feed	fed	fed
bleed	bled	bled	feel	felt	felt
blow	blew	blown	fight	fought	fought
break	broke	broken	find	found	found
breed	bred	bred	flee	fled	fled
bring	brought	brought	fly	flew	flown
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	forbid	forbad(e)	forbidden
build	built	built	forecast	forecast	forecast
burn	burnt	burnt	forget	forgot	forgotten
burst	burst	burst	forsake	forsook	forsaken
buy	bought	bought	freeze	froze	frozen

