

The English Irregular Verb List

Verbs	Past Simple	Past Participle
Abide	Abode/Abided	Abode/Abided/Abidden
Alight	Alit/Alighted	Alit/Alighted
Arise	Arose	Arisen
Awake	Awoke	Awoken
Be	Was/Were	Been
Bear	Bore	Born/Borne
Beat	Beat	Beaten
Become	Became	Become
Begin	Began	Begun
Behold	Beheld	Beheld
Bend	Bent	Bent
Bet	Bet	Bet
Bid	Bade	Bidden
Bid	Bid	Bid
Bind	Bound	Bound
Bite	Bit	Bitten
Bleed	Bled	Bled
Blow	Blew	Blown
Break	Broke	Broken
Breed	Bred	Bred
Bring	Brought	Brought
Broadcast	Broadcast/Broadcasted	Broadcast/Broadcasted
Build	Built	Built
Burn	Burnt/Burned	Burnt/Burned
Burst	Burst	Burst
Bust	Bust	Bust
Buy	Bought	Bought
Cast	Cast	Cast
Catch	Caught	Caught
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Clap	Clapped/Clapt	Clapped/Clapt
Cling	Clung	Clung
Clothe	Clad/Clothed	Clad/Clothed
Come	Came	Come
Cost	Cost	Cost
Creep	Crept	Crept
Cut	Cut	Cut
Dare	Dared/Durst	Dared
Deal	Dealt	Dealt
Dig	Dug	Dug
Dive	Dived/Dove	Dived

Do	Did	Done
Draw	Drew	Drawn
Dream	Dreamt/Dreamed	Dreamt/Dreamed
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Drive	Drove	Driven
Dwell	Dwelt	Dwelt
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Fall	Fell	Fallen
Feed	Fed	Fed
Feel	Felt	Felt
Fight	Fought	Fought
Find	Found	Found
Fit	Fit/Fitted	Fit/Fitted
Flee	Fled	Fled
Fling	Flung	Flung
Fly	Flew	Flown
Forbid	Forbade/Forbad	Forbidden
Forecast	Forecast/Forecasted	Forecast/Forecasted
Foresee	Foresaw	Foreseen
Foretell	Foretold	Foretold
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
Forsake	Forsook	Forsaken
Freeze	Froze	Frozen
Frostbite	Frostbit	Frostbitten
Get	Got	Got/Gotten
Give	Gave	Given
Go	Went	Gone/Been
Grind	Ground	Ground
Grow	Grew	Grown
Handwrite	Handwrote	Handwritten
Hang	Hung/Hanged	Hung/Hanged
Have	Had	Had
Hear	Heard	Heard
Hide	Hid	Hidden
Hit	Hit	Hit
Hold	Held	Held
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
Inlay	Inlaid	Inlaid
Input	Input/Inputted	Input/Inputted
Interlay	Interlaid	Interlaid
Keep	Kept	Kept
Kneel	Knelt/Kneeled	Knelt/Kneeled
Knit	Knit/Knitted	Knit/Knitted
Know	Knew	Known
Lay	Laid	Laid
Lead	Led	Led

Lean	Leant/Leaned	Leant/Leaned
Leap	Leapt/Leaped	Leapt/Leaped
Learn	Learnt/Learned	Learnt/Learned
Leave	Left	Left
Lend	Lent	Lent
Let	Let	Let
Lie	Lay	Lain
Light	Lit	Lit
Lose	Lost	Lost
Make	Made	Made
Mean	Meant	Meant
Meet	Met	Met
Melt	Melted	Molten/Melted
Mislead	Misled	Misled
Mistake	Mistook	Mistaken
Misunderstand	Misunderstood	Misunderstood
Miswed	Miswed/Miswedded	Miswed/Miswedded
Mow	Mowed	Mown
Overdraw	Overdrew	Overdrawn
Overhear	Overheard	Overheard
Overtake	Overtook	Overtaken
Pay	Paid	Paid
Preset	Preset	Preset
Prove	Proved	Proven/Proved
Put	Put	Put
Quit	Quit	Quit
Re-prove	Re-proved	Re-proven/Re-proved
Read	Read	Read
Rid	Rid/Ridded	Rid/Ridded
Ride	Rode	Ridden
Ring	Rang	Rung
Rise	Rose	Risen
Rive	Rived	Riven/Rived
Run	Ran	Run
Saw	Sawed	Sawn/Sawed
Say	Said	Said
See	Saw	Seen
Seek	Sought	Sought
Sell	Sold	Sold
Send	Sent	Sent
Set	Set	Set
Sew	Sewed	Sewn/Sewed
Shake	Shook	Shaken
Shave	Shaved	Shaven/Shaved
Shear	Shore/Sheared	Shorn/Sheared
Shed	Shed	Shed
Shine	Shone	Shone

Shoe	Shod	Shod
Shoot	Shot	Shot
Show	Showed	Shown
Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk
Shut	Shut	Shut
Sing	Sang	Sung
Sink	Sank	Sunk
Sit	Sat	Sat
Slay	Slew	Slain
Sleep	Slept	Slept
Slide	Slid	Slid/Slidden
Sling	Slung	Slung
Slink	Slunk	Slunk
Slit	Slit	Slit
Smell	Smelt/Smelled	Smelt/Smelled
Sneak	Sneaked/Snuck	Sneaked/Snuck
Soothsay	Soothsaid	Soothsaid
Sow	Sowed	Sown
Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Speed	Sped/Speeded	Sped/Speeded
Spell	Spelt/Spelled	Spelt/Spelled
Spend	Spent	Spent
Spill	Spilt/Spilled	Spilt/Spilled
Spin	Span/Spun	Spun
Spit	Spat/Spit	Spat/Spit
Split	Split	Split
Spoil	Spoilt/Spoiled	Spoilt/Spoiled
Spread	Spread	Spread
Spring	Sprang	Sprung
Stand	Stood	Stood
Steal	Stole	Stolen
Stick	Stuck	Stuck
Sting	Stung	Stung
Stink	Stank	Stunk
Stride	Strode/Strided	Stridden
Strike	Struck	Struck/Stricken
String	Strung	Strung
Strip	Stript/Stripped	Stript/Stripped
Strive	Strove	Striven
Sublet	Sublet	Sublet
Sunburn	Sunburned/Sunburnt	Sunburned/Sunburnt
Swear	Swore	Sworn
Sweat	Sweat/Sweated	Sweat/Sweated
Sweep	Swept/Sweeped	Swept/Sweeped
Swell	Swelled	Swollen
Swim	Swam	Swum
Swing	Swung	Swung

Take	Took	Taken
Teach	Taught	Taught
Tear	Tore	Torn
Tell	Told	Told
Think	Thought	Thought
Thrive	Throve/Thrived	Thriven/Thrived
Throw	Threw	Thrown
Thrust	Thrust	Thrust
Tread	Trod	Trodden
Undergo	Underwent	Undergone
Understand	Understood	Understood
Undertake	Undertook	Undertaken
Upset	Upset	Upset
Vex	Vext/Vexed	Vext/Vexed
Wake	Woke	Woken
Wear	Wore	Worn
Weave	Wove	Woven
Wed	Wed/Wedded	Wed/Wedded
Weep	Wept	Wept
Wend	Wended/Went	Wended/Went
Wet	Wet/Wetted	Wet/Wetted
Win	Won	Won
Wind	Wound	Wound
Withdraw	Withdrew	Withdrawn
Withhold	Withheld	Withheld
Withstand	Withstood	Withstood
Wring	Wrung	Wrung
Write	Wrote	Written
Zinc	Zinced/Zincked	Zinced/Zincked

Advanced Grammar



How to succeed to pass the

ECL (ALCPT),
TOEFL, SAT, GRE,
GMAT



as well as high level and
advanced tests.



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WRITING

Strategy:

strategy text:

writing is a good exercise to detect, work on, and correct grammar errors .



Free writing activity:

Write about a strange or funny experience that you have undergone or that one of your friends or relatives has undergone in the past.

V E R B S

Verbs are defined as words that with nouns make a statement, a command or a request, or ask a question about someone or something.

I/ MOOD OF VERBS: Verbs are divided into three moods:

A/ **the indicative** mood that indicates facts and realities

- John is a doctor
- Are the students in class?
- Please forgive me !

B/ **the imperative** mood which is used to give orders.

- Do your homework right now.
- Don't smoke in class.

C/ **the subjunctive** mood is used for hypothetical or contrary to fact conditions.

- Indicative : Zineb exercises every day.
- Subjunctive : *it's necessary that* Zineb exercise every day.
it's necessary that Zineb Be on time.
it's necessary that Zineb Were on time.

N.B :

- * The subjunctive mood is always used in sentences introduced by expressions of influencing, asking, ordering and demanding such as:

It's necessary
It's an obligation
It's advisable
It's essential
It's urgent
It's imperative
Insist
Demand, Ask
Request, urge
Recommend
Advise, Wish
Beg, need

THAT

Be in the present = **BE**

Be in the past = **WERE**

Verbs (all tenses) = **INFINITIVE**

- * With sentences that contain the words if or wish we always use the plural form of **be (were)** in the past never **was**:

- Zineb wishes she were born in USA.
- If I were you I would choose to go to Dallas.

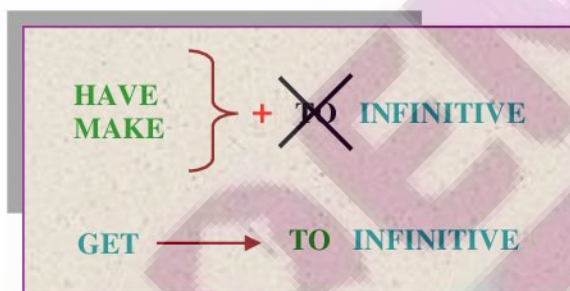
II/ CAUSATIVE VERBS:

Causative verbs are the verbs which are used to cause or force someone to do something. The sentence has two subjects the main subject is not the doer of the action but he only causes the second subject to do the job. The causative verbs are **make, have** and **get**.

- The teacher has Zineb review the lesson.
- The teacher makes Zineb review the lesson.
- The teacher gets Zineb to review the lesson.

N.B: Notice the different usage of “to have” used as a verb, as an auxiliary and as a causative verb:

- As a verb (to possess) : Linda has some homework to do.
- As an auxiliary (perfect tense) : Linda has done her homework.
- As a causative verb : Linda has Zineb do her homework.



III/ SO – TOO // EITHER – NIETHER:

Those four words are only used to avoid repetition. So and too are used to avoid a positive repetition while either and neither avoid a negative repetition.

A/ Affirmative

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Zineb <u>is a student</u> ➤ John <u>is a student</u> | } | Zineb is a student and : | { | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ John is too. ➤ So is John. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Zineb <u>studies very hard</u> ➤ John <u>studies very hard</u> | } | Zineb <u>studies very hard</u> : | { | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ John does too. ➤ So does John. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Zineb <u>can help me</u> ➤ John <u>can help me</u> | } | Zineb <u>can help me</u> : | { | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ John can too. ➤ So can John. |

A/ Negative

- Zineb isn't a student
- John isn't a student

Zineb isn't a student and :

- John isn't **either**
- **neither** is John.

- Zineb doesn't study very hard
- John doesn't study very hard

Zineb doesn't study very hard and:

- John doesn't **either**
- **neither** does John.

- Zineb can't help me
- John can't help me

Zineb can't help me:

- John can't **either**
- **neither** can John.

IV/ BE USED TO // USED TO:

Be used to should always be followed by "ING" and it refers to actions that we have just been familiar or accustomed to doing them. We didn't in the past.

"Used to" should be used with past time habits that we had in the past but that we no more do or have them now.

- Clara is used to **smoking** cigarettes. (she didn't in the past but now she starts smoking)
- Clara used to **smoke** cigarettes. (she had the habit of smoking in the past but now she stopped)

1. While I was driving to work this morning, I.....about my briefing.
 - a. Think
 - b. Was think
 - c. Will think
 - d. **Was thinking.**
2. first, I went to the movie; then I.....some pizza.
 - a. eat
 - b. will eat
 - c. **ate**
 - d. am eating.
3. Before the firemen could extinguish the flames, the house.....
 - a. Will already burn down
 - b. Was already burn down
 - c. Is already burn down
 - d. **Had already burned down.**
4. When I was a child; I alwaysmy homework.
 - a. **did**
 - b. do
 - c. will do
 - d. have done
5. Before it was raining, wethe picnic.
 - a. cancel
 - b. **canceled**
 - c. are cancel
 - d. cancels
6. Ithe taste of raw tomatoes ever since I was a little boy.
 - a. like
 - b. am like
 - c. liking
 - d. **have liked**
7. I need to borrow some money because Ito bring my wallet this morning.
 - a. forget
 - b. am forget
 - c. will forget
 - d. **forgot**
8. While I was in college, I.....on most of my tests.
 - a. cheat
 - b. have cheat
 - c. **cheated**
 - d. am cheating.
9. You may leave now, unless youto hear the same lecture again.
 - a. wanted
 - b. **want**
 - c. are wanting
 - d. will be wanted.
10. Just as I was walking into the classroom, the bell
 - a. ring
 - b. ringing
 - c. **rang**
 - d. did rung
11. I will wait in the car while you ...in the store.
 - a. shops
 - b. sopped
 - c. will be shop
 - d. **shop.**
12. Before I could step on the brake, I.... the dog.
 - a. will hit
 - b. was hit
 - c. **hit**
 - d. have hit.
13. Because itso much last night, I was unable to play soccer.
 - a. rain
 - b. rains
 - c. **rained**
 - d. raining
14. Just as I walked outside, itto rain.
 - a. **started**
 - b. starts
 - c. starting
 - d. is start
15. Before I mail this letter tomorrow, Iit.
 - a. am reread
 - b. **will reread**
 - c. did reread
 - d. rereading.
16. I was sitting in my car when
 - a. the storm start
 - b. starts the storm
 - c. **the storm started**

- d. the storm is start
17. While you are taking the test tomorrow,
I.....your papers.
a. read
b. am reading
c. **will be reading**
d. have read.
1. Al's doctor insists.....for a few days.
(A) that he is resting
(B) his resting
(C) him to rest
(D) **that he rest**
2. I don't like iced tea, and
(A) she doesn't too
(B) either doesn't she
(C) **neither does she**
(D) she doesn't neither
3. We wish that you such a lot of
work, because we know that you would have
enjoyed the party.
(A) **hadn't had**
(B) hadn't
(C) didn't have had
(D) had to reserve better
4. Since your roommate is visiting her family
on the weekend,.....you like to have
dinner with us tonight?
(A) Will
(B) won't
(C) do
(D) **wouldn't**
5. Pleasephotocopies of documents.
(A) **not to submit**
(B) do not submit
(C) no submit
(D) not submit
6. I.....bacon and eggs every morning.
(A) am used to eat
(B) used to eating
(C) am used to eating
(D) **used to eat**
7. Frankly, I'd rather youanything
about it for the time being.
(A) **do**
(B) didn't do
(C) don't
18. the policeman shot the suspects before
they
a. will surrender
b. **could surrender**
c. surrender
d. are surrender
9. The team really looks good tonight because the
coach had themevery night this week.
(A) **practice**
(B) to practice
(C) practiced
(D) the practice
10. would you mindplease?
(A) to answer the telephone
(B) **answering the telephone**
(C) answer the telephone
(D) to the telephone answering
11. Youyour seats today if you want
to go to the game.
(A) had better to reserve
(B) had to better reserve
(C) **had better reserve**
(D) hadn't have
12. If itso late, we could have coffee
(A) wasn't
(B) isn't
(C) **weren't**
(D) not be
13. Your sister used to visit you quite often,
(A) **didn't she**
(B) doesn't she
(C) wouldn't she
(D) wouldn't
14. If Bobwith us, he would have
had a good time.
(A) would come
(B) would have come
(C) **had come**
(D) came
15. We were hurrying because we thought that the
Bell
(A) had already rang
(B) has already rang
(C) **had already rung**

(D) didn't

(D) have already ringing

8. Since they aren't answering their telephone, they

(A) must have left
(B) should have left
(C) need have left
(D) can have left

1. I hadn't expected James to apologize, but I had hoped

(A) him calling me
(B) that he would call me
(C) him to call me
(D) that he call me

2. My husband lived at home before we were married, and so

(A) did I
(B) had I
(C) I had
(D) I did

3. Does your new secretary shorthand?

(A) know to take
(B) know how to take
(C) know how take
(D) know how taking

4. Tommy had his big brother his shoes for him

(A) will tie
(B) tie
(C) tied
(D) tying

5. I wish that the weather not so warm

(A) was
(B) be
(C) were
(D) is

6. His English teacher recommends that he a regular degree program.

(A) begin
(B) begins
(C) will begin
(D) is beginning

7. Let's go out for dinner,?

(A) will we

9. Would you please write on the books?

(A) don't
(B) not to
(C) not
(D) to not

10. The old man asked her to move because he in that chair.

(A) used to sit
(B) was used to it
(C) used to sitting
(D) was used to sitting

11. After the way she treated you, if I in your place, I wouldn't return the call.

(A) be
(B) am
(C) was
(D) were

12. If I the flu I would have gone with you.

(A) hadn't
(B) hadn't had
(C) didn't have
(D) wouldn't have had

13. He's taken his medicine,?

(A) hasn't he
(B) didn't he
(C) doesn't he
(D) isn't he

14. Your mother and I are looking forward you.

(A) of seeing
(B) for seeing
(C) to see
(D) to seeing

15. It is imperative that you there in person.

(A) be

- (B) don't we
 (C) shall we
 (D) are we

- (B) will be
 (C) will
 (D) are

8. I'dthe operation unless it is absolutely necessary.

- (A) rather not have
 (B) not rather had
 (C) rather not to have
 (D) rather not having

1. The brakes need.....

- (A) adjusted
 (B) to adjustment
 (C) to adjust
 (D) adjusting

2. I wish that wewith my brother when he flies to England next week.

- (A) could go
 (B) had gone
 (C) will go
 (D) are going

3. Are you sure Miss smithuse the new equipment?

- (A) knows to
 (B) knows the
 (C) knows how to
 (D) knows how

4. Mary and Johnto the parties at the Student Union every Friday.

- (A) used to go
 (B) use to go
 (C) are used to go
 (D) were used to go

5. Youme, because I didn't say that.

- (A) must misunderstand
 (B) must be misunderstanding
 (C) must have misunderstood
 (D) had to misunderstand

6.you rather sit by the window?

- (A) Don't
 (B) will
 (C) wouldn't
 (D) won't

7. His government insisted that he.....until he finished his degree.

- (A) should stay
 (B) shall stay
 (C) stayed

9. The man who was driving the truck would not admit that he had been at fault, and.....

- (A) neither the other driver
 (B) neither would the other driver
 (C) neither had the other driver
 (D) the other driver neither

10. If it.....rain, we'll have the party outside.

- (A) wouldn't
 (B) doesn't
 (C) didn't
 (D) won't

11. Excuse me, but it is time to have your temperature.....

- (A) taking
 (B) to take
 (C) take
 (D) taken

12. Almost everyone failsthe driver's test on the first try.

- (A) passing
 (B) to have passed
 (C) to pass
 (D) in passing

13. Mike had hopedhis letter.

- (A) her to answer
 (B) that she answer
 (C) that she would answer
 (D) her answering

14. I think that you had better.....earlier so that you can get to class on time.

- (A) to start to get up
 (B) started getting up
 (C) start getting up
 (D) to get up

15. Today's weather isn't as cold as it was yesterday,?

- (A) wasn't it
 (B) was it

(D) stay

(C) isn't it

(D) is it

8. After he had researched and.....his paper he found some additional material that he should have included.

(A) wrote

(B) written

(C) writing

(D) have written

PRONOUNS :

Pronouns are words which are used to substitute or replace nouns to avoid repetition, emphasize or for other reasons. We have four main types of pronouns:

- Subject pronouns are used to replace the subject of a sentence (the doer of the action), while Object pronouns substitute for the object of the sentence (receiver of the action).



- Possessive pronouns are used to show possession and ownership.

✓ *That's **my** money, **It's** not **yours** or **hers**.*

- Reflexive or emphatic pronouns are used only to emphasize that the subject of the sentence is the actual performer of the action. They can never be used as the main subject of a sentence.

✓ The president, **himself**, told me the truth.

Types of Pronouns:

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
I	Me	My / mine	Myself
You	You	Your / yours	Yourself
He	Him	His / his	Himself

She	Her	Her / hers	Herself
It	It	Its / its	Itself
We	Us	Our / ours	Ourselves
You	You	Your / yours	Yourselves
They	Them	Their / theirs	Themselves

N.B:

Subjective pronouns are used to replace the subject of the sentence while objective pronouns substitute for the receiver of the action which is the object.

- Zineb visits Linda.
 ➤ She visits her.

So, when we want to use a subject pronoun we should look for the doer of the action in the sentence. However, to use an object pronoun we should search for the receiver of the action.

- The mother took.....sick dog to the doctor.
 a) her
b) its
 c) those
 d) his
- Where isbook?
 a) me
 b) an
 c) these
d) my
- I bought a new CD, but now I can't find.....
 a) them
 b) they
c) it
 d) him
- Please give the new books to.....
 a) him and I
 b) he and I
 c) me and he
d) him and me
- The commanding officer.....will inspect the barracks.
 a) themselves
b) himself
 c) ourselves
 d) itself
- My mother lost.....keys.
 a) hers
 b) his
 c) it's
d) her
- Give me that book! It's.....
 a) **mine**
 b) himself
 c) herself
 d) ourselves
- I don't want to be in a class with student who speaks Spanish all the time.
 a) others
 b) other
c) another
 d) some others
- My wife hurt.....
 a) himself
 b) sheself
 c) ourself
d) herself
- The carI bought was a bargain.
 a) who
b) which
 c) whom
 d) what
- Mind your own business. This is an argument between.....
 a) Joe and I
 b) He and I
 c) Him and I
d) Him and me.
- He gavebicycles for Christmas.
 a) My brother and I
b) My brother and me
 c) I and my brother
 d) Me brother and I.

13. That iscar.

- a) me
- b) my
- c) he
- d) him

14. My father took.....car to the repair shop yesterday.

- a) her
- b) his
- c) its
- d) me.

15. The girls did this report all by.....

- a) herself
- b) theyselves
- c) themselves
- d) theirselves

16. I want to thank you for inviting my wife and.....to dinner.

- a) I
- b) me
- c) we
- d) he.

STUDENTS
GROUP