

POSITIVE

His wife sets the table.

I like fruits.

We love flying kites.

My son makes his bed.

I play chess.

She feels good.

It wants to eat it.

They speak English very well.

She has black hair.

You love me.

NEGATIVE

His wife doesn't set the table.

I don't like fruits.

We don't love flying kites.

My son doesn't make his bed.

I don't play chess.

She doesn't feel so good.

It doesn't want to eat it.

They don't speak English.

She doesn't have black hair.

You don't love me.

POSITIVE SENTENCES



VERB



COMPLEMENT

EXAMPLES:

I WORK IN A FACTORY

YOU PLAY SOCCER



SHE WATCHES MOVIES

WE STUDY EVERYDAY

THEY COOK CAKES

The negative form of the Simple Past

subject + did + not + the infinitive

Ellen did not visit London.



Positive Sentences

Subject	Verb	Rest of Sentence
He	goes	to work every day.
She	cries	whenever she's hungry.
It	rains	in the winter.
I	drink	coffee every morning.
You	go	to work every day.
We	Visit	them on holidays.
They	talk	very politely.



Negative Sentences

In order to form negative sentences we use the helping verbs: **does not (doesn't)** or **do not (don't)**

Subject	Verb	Rest of Sentence
He	doesn't go	to work every day.
She	doesn't cry	whenever she's hungry.
It	doesn't rain	in the summer.
I	don't drink	coffee every morning.
You	don't go	to work every day.
We	don't visit	them on holidays.
They	don't talk	very politely.



Examples:

positive sentences	negative sentences
1. I have a bicycle.	a. I <i>do not</i> (<i>don't</i>) have a bicycle.
2. I like vegetables.	b. I <i>do not</i> (<i>don't</i>) like vegetables.

So, we can turn a positive sentence into a negative one like this:

positive	add <i>not</i>	negative
1. This kite is nice.	is + not	a. This kite <i>is not</i> nice.
2. Your painting was on the table.	was + not	b. Your painting <i>was not</i> on the table.
3. We can carry the painting.	can + not	c. We <i>cannot</i> carry the painting.
4. We will leave it here.	will + not	d. We <i>will not</i> leave it here.
1. They learn classical dance.	do + not	a. They <i>do not</i> learn classical dance.
2. They danced in the school Annual Day.	did + not	b. They <i>did not</i> dance in the school Annual Day.
3. The audience clapped for them.	did + not	c. The audience <i>did not</i> clap for them.

POCO

SHOT ON POCO F1



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

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Change these negative sentences into positive sentences.

1. Samantha did not take the medicine.
2. Jorge won't go to Hawaii with his family.
3. Karen doesn't work this semester.
4. James didn't want to stay for the meeting.
5. Sara hasn't swum in the pool this week.
6. Joe didn't write his name on the test.
7. Bob wasn't working this weekend.
8. Sally cannot find her keys quickly in that new purse.
9. Horacio doesn't speak Japanese.
10. The students didn't sing during class.

SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT

Why do subjects and verbs have to agree? After all, they are only words!



What's wrong with these sentences?

- There is too many pictures on the wall.

Or this one?

- Everybody but Julio want to go home.

Or this one?

- All the people wants to win the lottery.

The **subjects** and verbs don't agree!

How do we fix them?

- There **are** too many **pictures** on the wall.

A plural subject goes with a plural verb.

- **Everybody** but Julio **wants** to go home.

A singular subject goes with a singular verb.

- **All** the people **plan** to win the lottery.

A plural subject goes with a plural verb.

Now the subjects and verbs agree!

To be correct, subjects and verbs must agree...

They must agree in **NUMBER**:

• **Singular subjects** take **singular verbs** (**EXCEPT** for the words YOU and I).

• **Everyone** **wants** to win the lottery.

• **Plural subjects** take **plural verbs**.

• **All** the players **want** to win the game.

• **Agreement can only be achieved in the present tense. NEVER use past tense for agreement.**



Singular subjects require singular verbs.

A singular subject usually DOES NOT end in 's.'

A singular verb usually DOES end in 's.'

Ex:

The student listens to music.

Ex:

The teacher speaks to the class.

A verb chart can help you see singular and plural verb forms.

Verb: Like Singular

Plural

1st Person I like

We like

2nd Person You like

You like

3rd Person He / She / It likes

They like

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subject-Verb Agreement (Was or Were)

A verb should always go with the naming part (subject) of the sentence.

Was	Were
He, She, It, I	You, We, They

Directions: Fill in the blank with the correct verb (**was** or **were**) that correctly matches the naming part (subject) of the sentence.

1. I _____ tired after a five-mile run.
2. They _____ singing and dancing at the party.
3. She _____ with her friend at the park.
4. We _____ ready for the summer vacation.
5. The bag _____ very heavy for me to lift.
6. The library books _____ due yesterday.
7. It _____ freezing cold last night.
8. You _____ supposed to reach at 5.15 p.m for the orientation.



Let's Practice:

1. **He (talk, talks) quietly.**
2. **They (read, reads) their assigned books.**
3. **Kim (go, goes) to the coffee shop every weekend.**
4. **We (write, writes) letters for our friend abroad.**
5. **Ian (sing, sings) well.**

Let's Practice:

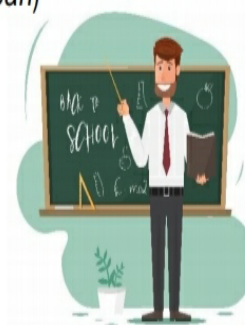
1. A car and a bike (is, are) my means of transportation.
2. The dog and the cat (run, runs) around the house.
3. Kim and I (spend, spends) our free time reading books.
4. The teacher and the students (was, were) able to present something last MUFTI Day.
5. The Math book and the notebook (provide, provides) information about the lesson.

Subject-verb agreement

Write the form of the verb that agrees with the subject.

Example: (to run)
Johnny runs
The boys run

1. The children collect Pokémon cards. (to collect)
2. Angela _____ ketchup on her eggs. (to put)
3. He _____ that I am a nice friend. (to think)
4. They _____ home after school. (to walk)
5. We _____ water instead of juice. It's better for us. (to drink)
6. I _____ with my mother every day. (to talk)
7. You _____ excellent spaghetti sauce. (to make)
8. She _____ really fast for her age. (to type)
9. It _____ like it will rain. (to look)
10. We _____ our bikes to our friend's house. (to ride)
11. He _____ his room every week. (to clean)
12. The teacher _____ the students while they work. (to observe)



Subject- Verb Agreement

A verb changes
whenever its subject
changes in number
and person.



Thank you!

