

The Grammar Plan

BOOK 3

39 Grammar Worksheets for Advanced ESL Students

Advanced Tenses

Passive Voice

"Get" Phrases



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Introduction

The Grammar Plan – Book 3: Tenses and More! is intended for intermediate or advanced English/ESL students who have already acquired a basic understanding of English grammar. The lessons in this book introduce more advanced tenses – past continuous, present perfect, and present perfect continuous – as well as passive voice and the variety of uses of the word “get.”

This book is primarily a book of worksheets. Each worksheet, however, contains explanations and examples of the different grammar points written in **clear, simple** English, so that learners should be able to understand the content and the instructions without relying too much on explanations from the teacher.

The worksheets in ***The Grammar Plan*** progress slowly and steadily. When new or difficult information is presented, the worksheets are relatively simple, including identification and recognition exercises. Then, the worksheets become gradually more complex, requiring learners to understand and apply the grammar points being taught.

As a long-time ESL teacher, I have developed and used these worksheets in large classes as well as with private, one-on-one students. The worksheets in this book are very effective at getting students to understand English grammar without being overwhelmed.

Good luck, and good grammar!

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The Grammar Plan

PART 1

PAST

CONTINUOUS

TENSE

Be Verbs – Past Tense (1)

You already know the **Be Verbs** – **am, is, are**.

There are also **Past Tense Be Verbs** – **was, were**.

Present Tense

I am

He is

She is

It is

You are

They are

We are

Past Tense

I **was**

He **was**

She **was**

It **was**

You **were**

They **were**

We **were**

Write **was** / **wasn't** or **were** / **weren't** in the blanks to complete each sentence:

1. Amanda _____ sick today, so she _____ in school.

2. We _____ busy yesterday, so we didn't have time to call you.

3. Mike _____ afraid of ghosts when he was young.

4. I _____ short when I was young.

5. My parents _____ in the hospital because their friend _____ sick.

6. The baby _____ crying very loudly.

Be Verbs – Past Tense (2)

Use **was**, **wasn't**, **were**, or **weren't** to answer the following questions:

1. Where were you this morning?

2. Where was your mother this morning?

3. Where were you yesterday afternoon?

4. Where was your teacher last night?

5. How old were you when you learned how to write your English name?

6. Where was your friend 2 minutes ago?

7. Where were you before class?

8. Where was your teacher before class?

9. Where were your friends yesterday?

Past Continuous Tense (1)

We use the **Past Continuous Tense** to talk about something that **was happening** at a specific time in the past.

To use the **Past Continuous Tense**, you need a [**Past Tense Be Verb**] + [**Verb+ing**]:

We also use the Past Continuous Tense with the word "during," to talk about two things that were happening at the same time:

→ I [past continuous] during [time]:

Examples:

- I **was sleeping** **during** the concert.
- They **were arguing** **during** the movie.

Write [**Past Tense Be Verb**] + [**Verb+ing**] to complete the following sentences:

1. I _____ during the baseball game.
2. The two girls _____ during the math test, so the teacher was angry at them.
3. Mary _____ during math class.
4. James and Mark _____ during lunchtime.
5. Those two boys _____ during the whole movie!
6. Everyone was _____ during the party.
7. My sisters _____ during summer vacation.
8. Nathan _____ during the music concert.
9. Christina and Lilian _____ during the football game.

Past Continuous Tense (2)

We use the **Past Continuous Tense** to talk about something that **was happening** at a specific time in the past.

To use the **Past Continuous Tense**, you need a [**Past Tense Be Verb**] + [**Verb+ing**]:

We often use the Past Continuous Tense with the word "when," to talk about two things that happened at the same time:

→ I [past continuous] when [past tense]:

I was	talking on the phone	when the doorbell rang.
He was	eating dinner	when the phone rang.
She was	writing her homework	when she fell asleep.
It was	raining	when I went to school.
You were	running	while it rained.
They were	playing baseball	when I saw them.
We were	fighting	when my mother came home.

Write [**Past Tense Be Verb**] + [**Verb+ing**] to complete these sentences:

1. What was Nick doing when his father came home?

He _____ when his father came home.

2. What were you doing when the phone rang?

I _____ when the phone rang.

3. What were you doing when I called you?

I _____ when you called me.

4. What was Jenny doing when it started to rain?

She _____ when it started to rain.

5. What were your parents doing when you went to sleep?

They _____ when I went to sleep.

Past Continuous Tense (3)

To use the **Past Continuous Tense**, you need a [**Past Tense Be Verb**] + [**Verb+ing**]:

We often use the Past Continuous Tense with the word "when," to talk about two things that happened at the same time:

→ I [past continuous] when [past tense]:

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences below.

1. I was watching TV when _____.
2. My mother was driving her car when _____.
3. Roger was _____ when he heard a strange noise.
4. I was talking to my friend when _____.
5. We were sleeping when _____.
6. Dave and James were _____ when _____
_____.
7. Tina was _____ when her friend hit her.
8. Steve was riding his motorcycle when _____.
9. It was raining when _____.
10. The cat _____ when the dog started barking.

Past Continuous Tense (4)

To use the **Past Continuous Tense**, you need a [**Past Tense Be Verb**] + [**Verb+ing**]:

We also use the Past Continuous Tense with the words "while" or "as," to talk about two things that were happening at the same time:

→ I [past tense] while/as [past continuous]

→ While/As [past continuous], I [past tense]

Fix the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. I stay inside while it was raining.

2. William listen to music as he walking to school.

3. Amy played video games while her mother talking to her.

4. As I was taking a shower, I brush my teeth.

5. We read magazines while we eating.

6. As they eating, Lynn and Tim talked about their jobs.

7. Brian's cat went to the bathroom while he is sleeping.

Past Continuous Tense (5)

Fill in the blanks to complete the **Past Continuous Tense** sentences below.

1. Craig _____ during the basketball game.
2. Wendy and Mike were _____ when it started raining.
3. John _____ while he was writing his homework.
4. Mandy was eating during _____.
5. Daniel and Kevin were talking when _____.
6. My mother and father _____ while the man was talking to them.
7. My pet cat was _____ while I was yelling its name.
8. Everyone was laughing while Bobby was _____.
9. Ted and Thomas _____ during English class.
10. Mickey _____ while he _____.

Past Continuous Tense (6)

Is it **Past Continuous Tense** or **Present Continuous Tense**? Choose the correct words and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences below:

1. They _____ lunch right now.
are eating were eating

2. Mandy _____ during the football game last night!
is sleeping was sleeping

3. Look! Kim _____ with Dennis!
is dancing was dancing

4. Joe _____ at the beach when it started to rain.
is running was running

5. As I _____, my TV suddenly turned on!
am sleeping was sleeping

6. My brother _____, so he can't talk on the telephone.
is studying was studying

7. Slow down! You _____ too fast!
are driving were driving

8. I _____ a shower when the phone rang.
am taking was taking

9. My uncle _____ in his bedroom right now.
is sleeping was sleeping

Past Continuous Tense (7)

Look at the story below. It uses the **Past Continuous Tense** to talk about things that were happening, in the past, at the same time.

I Can't Stop Laughing!

Mickey was in a strange mood yesterday. He **was laughing** all day, and nobody knew why. He **was laughing** during breakfast, and his parents didn't know why. He **was laughing** when he went to school, and his friends didn't know why. At night, he **was** still **laughing** while he **was writing** his homework. "Why are you laughing?" his mother asked him. "I can't stop laughing because I can't stop thinking about this really funny joke," Mickey said, "but I wish I could stop, because my stomach really hurts!"

Now, use the **Past Continuous Tense** to write a story like the one above. Instead of “laughing,” you can write “sleeping,” “dancing,” “singing,” crying,” or something else.

[illegible]

The Grammar Plan

PART 2

PRESENT

PERFECT

TENSE

Past Participles (1)

Every verb has a simple form, past tense form, and also a **past participle**.

*Regular verbs (verbs that add –ed to form the past tense) also add –ed to form the past participle. For Irregular Verbs, the past participle is different:

Simple Form	Past Tense Form	Past Participle
eat	ate	eaten
go	went	gone
do	did	done
write	wrote	written
come	came	come

Complete the table below with the past tense forms and past participles of each verb. (Look on page 46 for a complete list of irregular verb forms.)

Simple Form	Past Tense Form	Past Participle
break		
buy		
cut		
fall		
fly		
find		
forget		
get		
give		
have		
know		
make		
read		
speak		
take		
write		

Past Participles (2)

Fill in the blanks below with either the simple form, past tense form, or past participle, to complete the table.

Simple Form	Past Tense Form	Past Participle
		eaten
run		
	played	
		gotten
	paid	
cut		
		run
	did	
make		
		sat
	began	
understand		
		stood
	spoke	
sleep		
		taken
	think	
say		
		met
	left	
know		
		forgotten
	heard	
leave		

Present Perfect Tense (1)

To use **Present Perfect Tense**, we use have/has + the **past participle**.

I You We They	have	eaten given taken written	Chinese food in China. money to charity. 3 tests today. 2 books.
He She It	has	gotten finished broken	a cold. her homework. its leg 3 times.

Fix the mistakes in the sentences below.

1. Derek has live in Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

2. Rita have finished her homework already.

3. Ellen and Steven have never ate at that restaurant before.

4. Julie is tired because she haven't took a nap yet.

5. I have ate sushi, but I don't really like it.

6. Our baseball team has win 20 games this season.

7. I have never saw the Great Wall of China, but I hope to see it someday.

Present Perfect Tense (2)

We often use the **Present Perfect Tense** with "already" or "not yet."

- I have already eaten dinner.
- I haven't eaten dinner yet.
- She has already taken the English test.
- She hasn't taken the English test yet.
- It has already stopped raining.
- It hasn't stopped raining yet.

- - - - -

Use these subjects and verbs to write sentences with "already" and "not yet."

Example:

I – go to church

I have already gone to church.

I haven't gone to church yet.

1. I – graduate from college

2. My dog – get his shots

3. Blake – clean his room

4. Mickey and Jane – get married

Present Perfect Tense (3)

We also use the **Present Perfect Tense** to talk about our experiences and accomplishments.

- **I have been to Africa.**
- **I have flown in an Airplane.**
- **I have eaten Italian food.**
- **I have passed the English exam.**
- **I have worked three jobs.**
- **I have earned a lot of money.**

Talk about your own experiences and accomplishments! Answer the questions below with a **Present Perfect Tense** sentence.

1. What countries have you been to?

2. What cities have you lived in?

3. What strange foods have you eaten?

4. Where have you flown?

5. What languages have you spoken?

6. What sports have you played?

7. What cities have you visited?

Present Perfect Tense (4)

We often use the **Present Perfect Tense** to say **how many times** we have done something.

- I have gone skiing 3 times.
- John has broken his arm twice (two times).
- I have been to China 4 times, but Rita has only been once (one time).
- Chris has never eaten Mexican food, but his brother has eaten Mexican food several times.

Use the **Present Perfect Tense** to answer the questions below.

1. How many times have you gone on vacation?

2. How many times have you eaten today?

3. How many times have your parents punished you?

4. How many times has it rained this year?

5. How many times have you been late to school?

6. How many times has your teacher been late to English class?

7. How many times have you flown in an airplane?

Present Perfect Tense (5)

We also use the **Present Perfect Tense** with the words "for" and "since." We often use "haven't" or "hasn't" to talk about the last time that something happened.

- The last time I went on vacation was in 2006.
 - I haven't gone on vacation since 2006.
- The last time I slept in was a long time ago.
 - I haven't slept in for a long time.
- The last time Jane played golf was before she broke her leg.
 - Jane hasn't played golf since she broke her leg.

Use haven't/hasn't and since/for to rewrite the sentences below.

1. The last time John had a pet was when he was young.

2. The last time it rained was 3 months ago.

3. The last time Gail saw her aunt was 5 years ago.

4. The last time I spoke English was last week.

5. The last time Bob went to the movie theater was in January.

6. The last time a human stood on the moon was in 1972.

7. The last time my uncle had a job was 6 months ago.

The Grammar Plan

PART 3

PRESENT

PERFECT

CONTINUOUS

TENSE

Present Continuous (Review)

We use the **Present Continuous** to talk about what is happening **right now**.

To talk about **right now**, you have to use a "Be verb" (am, is, are) and a verb+ing:

I	am		
You We They	are	going reading playing talking watching jumping walking	to the city right now. books at the moment. baseball right now. too loudly. a movie at the moment. and singing. slowly right now.
He She It	is		

Use the following subjects and verbs to write Present Continuous sentences.

Example:

John – pick on

John is picking on his sister right now, and she is crying.

1. Samantha – listen

2. Dave and I – take pictures

3. Julia and Kiki – relax

4. I – think

5. Jake – make fun of

6. You – look

Past Continuous (Review)

We use the **Past Continuous Tense** to talk about what **was happening** at a specific time in the past.

To use the **Past Continuous Tense**, you need a [**Past Tense Be Verb**] + [**Verb+ing**]. *We often use the **Past Continuous Tense** with the words **when, while, during, or as**.

I was	talking on the phone	when the doorbell rang.
He was	eating dinner	while he watched TV.
She was	writing her homework	during the typhoon.
It was	raining	as the sun came up.
You were	running	while it rained.
They were	playing baseball	when it got dark outside.
We were	fighting	as my mother came home.

Use the following subjects and verbs to write Past Continuous sentences.

Example: John – pick on

John was picking on his sister when their mother walked in the door.

1. Samantha – listen

2. Dave and I – take pictures

3. Julia and Kiki – relax

4. I – think

5. Jake – make fun of

6. You – look

Present Perfect Continuous Tense (1)

If something **was happening before**, and it **is still happening now**, you use the **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**.

To use the **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**, you need **have/has + been + [verb+ing]**. *We often use the **Present Continuous Tense** with the words **for, since, recently, or lately**.

I
You
We
They

have been

studying hard lately.
writing for 3 hours!
dating since 2007.
speaking English a lot recently.

He
She
It

has been

traveling since he was young.
working out for 2 hours.
raining a lot lately.

Using the example below, write **Present Perfect Continuous** sentences using the information provided.

Example:

I was running 20 minutes ago.

I am still running now.

I have been running for 20 minutes.

1. It was raining last week.
It is still raining now.

2. My mother was talking on the telephone at 3:00.
She is still talking on the telephone now (5:00).

3. The dogs were barking this morning.
The dogs are still barking now.

4. They were building a supermarket next to my house 6 months ago.
They are still building the supermarket now.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense (2)

We also use the **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** with the words "**ever since**," to talk about what has been happening **since a specific time in the past**. ("Ever since" is similar to "since.")

I have been [**verb+ing**] ever since [**time in the past**].

- He has been sleeping ever since he **got** home.
- They have been dating ever since they **met**.
- It has been snowing ever since I **woke** up.
- I have been living here ever since I **was** born.

Use the **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** with **ever since** to write sentences about yourself using the information below.

Example: playing tennis

I have been playing tennis ever since I was in third grade.

1. studying English

2. waking up early

3. getting good grades

4. studying math

5. riding bicycles

6. eating lunch at 12:00

Present Perfect Continuous Tense (3)

Because we use the **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** to talk about what has been happening recently, we often use this tense when we meet people and have conversations.

Use the **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** to answer the following questions and describe events that have been happening **lately/recently/these days**.

1. What time have you been waking up lately?

2. What have you been doing for fun recently?

3. Where have you been working/studying lately?

4. What else have you been doing lately?

5. Who have you been hanging out with recently?

6. How late have you been staying up these days?

7. What kind of exercise have you been doing lately?

8. What has the weather been like recently?

9. What have your parents been up to lately?

Present Perfect Continuous Tense (4)

Remember: if something **was happening before**, and it **is still happening now**, you use the **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**.

Using the example below, write **Present Perfect Continuous** sentences using the information provided.

Example: Johnny was eating at 3:00.
He is still eating now (3:30).

Johnny has been eating for 30 minutes.

or: **Johnny has been eating since 3:00.**

or: **Johnny has been eating ever since 3:00.**

1. I didn't watch the news last month.
I am still not watching the news.

2. Cindy fixed things when she was young.
Cindy is still fixing things these days.

3. My aunt was living in Mexico in 2004.
She is still living in Mexico now!

4. The trash was stinking yesterday.
The trash is still stinking today.

5. The birds were singing at 5:00 this morning.
The birds are still singing now (10:00 in the morning).

6. People celebrated Christmas many years ago.
People still celebrate Christmas today.

7. I used a cell phone when I was 6 years old.
I still use a cell phone now. (How old are you??)

Present Perfect Continuous Tense (5)

Fix the mistakes in the **Present Perfect Continuous** sentences below.

1. Mickey has been studying English since he is in second grade.

2. Adam have been read that book since 10:00 this morning!

3. The baby has been sleeping since two hours.

4. Bret has playing basketball all day.

5. I have been watching the news every day for I was young.

6. It has been raining last night.

7. I have been fixing things ever since I am a little kid.

8. Joe have been teach me English for six year.

9. My father has dusting the furniture for 20 minutes.

10. Rick and Rachel have been dating ever since they meet.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense (6)

Practice Makes Perfect!

I've been practicing and practicing, but I'm still not able to play the guitar as well as I would like. **I've been taking** lessons from a very talented guitar teacher, and **I've been practicing** over two hours a day, but my progress has been very slow. **My teacher has been encouraging** me a lot, and **he has been giving** me some good advice. He said that I should just focus on enjoying myself and not worry about my progress so much. **I've been trying** to take his advice, but it has been very frustrating, because I want to be the world's best guitarist! I guess I'll just have to keep practicing and hope for the best!

Composition

Use the paragraph on the previous page as an example, and write a paragraph about yourself.

- What have you been practicing (or studying, or playing)?
- Who has been encouraging you and giving you advice?
- Has it been frustrating?
- Have you been making progress?

[illegible]

The Grammar Plan

PART 4

PASSIVE

VOICE

Subject – Verb – Object (1)

The **Subject** of a sentence is what the sentence is about.

The **Verb** in a sentence is the action word.

The **Object** receives the action of the verb.

The cat ate **the mouse**.

The cat ate what? A mouse! → “A mouse” is the object.

John hit **his sister**.

John hit whom? His sister! → “His sister” is the object.

Write a **subject** (on the red line) and an **object** (on the blue line) to complete each sentence below.

1. _____ bought _____.

2. _____ likes _____.

3. _____ made _____.

4. _____ is carrying _____.

5. _____ bit _____.

6. _____ used _____.

7. _____ is cleaning _____.

8. _____ is watching _____.

9. _____ washes _____.

10. _____ took _____.

Subject – Verb – Object (2)

Directions: Underline the subject(s) and circle the object(s) in the following sentences.

1. Angela answered many questions in class today.
2. Could you please lend me a pencil?
3. David threw a paper airplane out the window!
4. My sister is writing a novel.
5. Can you smell the food that my mother is cooking?
6. After I finish my homework, I will listen to the radio.
7. Oh no! I lost my cell phone!
8. The rain is hitting my window.
9. I have twenty dollars in my pocket.
10. My aunt ate a hamburger in a fast food restaurant.
11. You shouldn't say that word in front of your teacher!
12. Derek is playing basketball in the park with his friends.
13. Be careful! That fish will bite your hand!

Passive Voice (1)

Subject – Verb – Object is called **Active Voice**. However, sometimes the subject and the object can trade places. This is called the **Passive Voice**.

Active Voice: The dog bit the cat.

Passive Voice: The cat **was bitten by** the dog.

Active Voice: John wrote this novel.

Passive Voice: This novel **was written by** John.

To use the **Passive Voice**, you say:

Object + [Be Verb + Past Participle] + by + Subject

*Remember: the **Be Verbs** are **am, is, are, was, and were**.

*The passive voice is usually past tense, so we usually use **was** or **were**.

These sentences are in the **Active Voice**.

Rewrite them using the **Passive Voice**.

1. The dog ate the food. _____

2. The car hit John. _____

3. Jenny wrote the letter. _____

4. Julie answered the question. _____

5. That boy stole the money. _____

6. Many children took the test. _____

7. Several people watched the new movie.

8. The poor children used the free computers.

Passive Voice (2)

To use the **Passive Voice**, you say:

Object + [Be Verb + Past Participle] + by + Subject

Active Voice: A truck hit the stray dog yesterday.

Passive Voice: The stray dog **was hit by** a truck yesterday.

Active Voice: A tornado destroyed the house.

Passive Voice: The house **was destroyed by** a tornado.

*Remember: the **Be Verbs** are **am, is, are, was, and were**.

*The passive voice is usually past tense, so we usually use **was** or **were**.

These sentences are in the **Active Voice**.

Rewrite them using the **Passive Voice**.

1. My little brother spilled the milk. _____

2. Maria flew the plane. _____

3. Chris broke the window. _____

4. Mr. Kurtz bought the painting. _____

5. My sister cleaned my room. _____

6. The owner sold the company. _____

7. The professors solved the difficult math problem.

8. Mark Twain wrote many famous books in the 19th century.

Passive Voice (3)

We often use the **Passive Voice** when:

- we don't know what the subject is
 - **The door was opened** (by someone – I don't know whom).
 - **My car was stolen** (but I don't know who stole it).
- the subject is not important, or we don't want to say the subject
 - **This paper was written very well.**
 - **Jordan was given a car for his birthday.**

These sentences are in the **Active Voice**.

Rewrite them using the **Passive Voice**, but don't include the subject.

1. Someone stole my cell phone!

2. Someone kicked my dog in the leg!

3. A policeman caught the thief last night.

4. (Someone) cancelled class because of the weather.

3. The Boston Red Sox defeated the New York Yankees yesterday.

4. (Someone) stopped the concert because of the rain.

7. People discovered gold in California in 1848.

8. The teachers rewarded John for his good grades.

Passive Voice (4)

When using the **Passive Voice**, we often use **get/got** instead of a **Be Verb**.

- My motorcycle **got hit by** a car.
- The house **got destroyed by** the tornado.
- Jason **is getting yelled at** by his teacher right now.

*Using **get/got** is not as formal as using **Be Verbs**, so we usually use **get/got in spoken English** and **Be Verbs in written English**.

These sentences are in the **Active Voice**.

Rewrite them using the **Passive Voice**, using **get/got** instead of **Be Verbs**.
(You might not have to write the subject in some sentences.)

1. The carpenters built the house.

2. The campfire burned my finger.

3. A train hit one of the farmer's chickens yesterday.

4. Someone stole Luke's apple!

5. The manager traded the baseball player.

6. The police caught the thief.

7. Maria fired her employee yesterday.

Passive Voice (5)

Read the following sentences.

If they are written in the **Active Voice**, change them to the **Passive Voice**.

If they are written in the **Passive Voice**, change them to the **Active Voice**.

(Did you notice that the sentences above are written in the Passive Voice?)

***Remember: you need to write in the same tense.** If the first sentence is **past tense**, then the second sentence should be **past tense**, too. If the first sentence is **present tense**, then the second sentence should be **present tense**, too.

1. The sharks were killed by the fishermen.

2. The big dog ate the cute little cat!

3. In the movie, the car hits a bridge.

4. The gold was found by a child playing in the park.

5. The criminal was caught by the young policeman.

6. Jane's nephew stole my new watch!

7. Many people heard that strange sound.

8. The shooting star was seen by many people.

The Grammar Plan

PART 5

“GET”

PHRASES AND
USAGE

Get (1)

Often “**get**” means “**to become.**” You can say “get + adjective” to mean “become adjective.”

You can **get fat** or **get tired** or **get sick** or **get wet**. Here are some more “get” phrasal verbs:

get mad	to become angry
get lost	to lose your way
get hurt (get injured)	to become hurt or injured
get hungry	to become hungry
get older	to become older
get colder / hotter	to become colder / hotter
get bored	to become bored

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate adjective:

1. I got _____ because I didn't bring a map.
2. Sandy got _____ during the soccer game and she had to go to the hospital.
3. It gets _____ in the winter and _____ in the summer.
4. I got really _____ after baseball practice, and I ate three hamburgers!
5. Mike always gets _____ when people talk about his girlfriend.
6. Lee ate a lot of junk food and didn't exercise, so he has been getting _____ lately.
7. Oh, no! I spilled water on my book and my homework got _____!
8. I got really _____ last Sunday because nobody wanted to play with me.

Get (2)

"Get" also means "to go and take" or "pick up" something.

*Be careful! People often confuse the words "get" and "take."

Get means to go somewhere and take something:

- **I need to go to the library and get a book.**

Take means to take something **to another place**:

- **I need to take this book back to the library.**

Fill in the blanks below with **get (got)** or **take (took)**.

1. Could you _____ this book downstairs for me, please?
2. Where did you _____ that new shirt?
3. I _____ some money from the bank yesterday.
4. I _____ some money to the bank yesterday.
5. Hey! Who _____ my pencil?
6. I _____ some flowers at the flower shop, and I _____ them to my grandmother in the hospital.
7. Don't forget to _____ the doctor's note to school.
8. Let's go to the restaurant and _____ lunch.
9. I need to _____ some stamps from the post office.
10. Did you _____ the envelope to the post office yet?

Get (3)

"Get" can also mean "to receive." If someone gives something to you, or if you win something, you can use "get."

- **I got a new bike for my birthday.**
- **I got 20 dollars for passing the test.**
- **I got my driver's license last week.**

Answer the following questions, using **get** (or **got**).

1. What did you get for your birthday last year?

2. When will you get your driver's license?

3. What do you get in the mail?

4. When do you usually get presents?

5. What do you get if you study hard and pass all of your tests?

6. When do you usually get a prize?

7. What do you get if you win a baseball tournament? (a trophy)

8. How much homework did you get today?

"Get to" vs. "Have to"

If you **have to** do something, maybe you **don't want to** do it, but you don't have a choice.

If you **get to** do something, then you **want to** do it and you are **excited!**

- **I have to do my homework right now.** ☹️
- **I get to play video games after I finish my homework!** 😊

Fill in the blanks with either **get to** or **have to**.

1. We _____ go swimming after school!
2. My mother says that I _____ get a job if I want to buy a new video game.
3. Do I _____ go to bed already? It's so early!
4. Jacky is so lucky! She _____ stay up late every night!
5. Our class _____ go on a trip to the museum tomorrow afternoon!
6. I _____ play guitar every day after school! It's so fun!
7. I _____ play guitar every day after school, but I hate playing guitar!
8. You _____ take a bath before you go to bed.
9. We _____ eat pizza for lunch! Yay!
10. I _____ play video games every day, but if I get bad grades, then my mother says I _____ stop playing video games.

Phrasal Verbs – Get (1)

“Phrasal Verbs” are verbs that have 2 or more words. You probably already know many **Phrasal Verbs**:

get up sit down take off pick up put away

There are many **Phrasal Verbs** that begin with the word “get.” In this section, you will learn many of these. Here are some examples:

get on	to enter (a train, bus, motorcycle)	Hurry and get on the train! It's leaving soon!
get off	to exit (a train, bus, motorcycle)	We need to get off the bus at the next stop.
get in (into)	to enter (a car, the ocean)	She can't get in the taxi because there's not enough room.
get out of	to exit (a car, the ocean); to leave	It's starting to rain, so we should get out of the swimming pool.
get back (from)	to return from a place	My aunt will get back from her vacation tomorrow night.
get up	to rise / stand; to wake up	You look tired! What time did you get up this morning?
get along (with)	to have a good relationship with someone	I don't get along with Dave. He always picks on me.
get together (with)	to meet with	Let's get together with Brenda this weekend! She's a lot of fun!

Fill in the blanks to complete the “get” phrasal verbs below:

1. I haven't seen James for a long time, so I'm going to get _____ with him this weekend.
2. I get _____ the bus near my house, and I get _____ at school.
3. When will Nelly get _____ from her vacation in Mexico?
4. I don't think that all four people can get _____ the taxi.
5. I didn't invite Mary to the party because she doesn't get _____ with some of my other friends.
6. I got _____ late today so I was late to class.
7. If you can't swim, you should get _____ of the swimming pool!

Phrasal Verbs – Get (2)

Here are some more **Phrasal Verbs** that use the word “get.”

get in trouble	to be punished because you did something wrong/bad.	If you start a fight and the teacher sees you, you will get in trouble .
get caught	to do something bad and be “found out”	The thief got caught stealing the TV, so he went to jail.
get away with	to do something bad, but you don't get in trouble; opposite of “get caught”	The thief got away with stealing the TV, so he didn't go to jail.
get out	to leave the house and go into public	It's been raining all weekend, and I haven't had a chance to get out and have some fun.
get around	to move/travel around a place or city	I get around the city by bus, but my mother gets around by car.
get around to	to have enough time to do something	I didn't get around to going to the bank because I had to work late.
get revenge	to do something bad to someone because they did something bad to you first.	Dan hit Dana, and now Dana wants to get revenge!
get back at	to “get revenge”	Max played a mean April Fool's Day trick on my last year, and I can't wait to get back at him this year!

Fill in the blanks to complete the “get” phrasal verbs below.

1. I didn't get _____ going to the post office because I get _____ by bicycle and I didn't have time.
2. Johnny got _____ so he has to stay after school. He was reading a comic book during class and he got _____. He thought he could get _____, but he was wrong.
3. Kristen stole my seat so I'm going to get _____ and steal her pencil!
4. If you steal her pencil, then you might get _____, and if you get caught, then you might get _____. I don't think it is a good idea to get _____. You should just forget about it.
5. My father's health is bad and he gets _____ in a wheelchair. He is always in a bad mood because he never gets _____ and sees his friends.

Phrasal Verbs – Get (3)

Here are some more **Phrasal Verbs** that use the word **“get.”**

get it ; get (something)	to understand the meaning of something	I told Max a joke, but he didn't laugh because he didn't get it.
get real	to act realistically	Chris thinks he's going to be a professional basketball player, but I told him to get real because he's too short.
get with it	hurry up; stop wasting time	You need to get with it and finish your homework before the bell rings.
get out of	to escape responsibility	My mother wanted me to clean my room, but I got out of it because I told her I had a headache!
get over	to stop being sad about something; to recover	Dana broke up with her boyfriend 6 months ago and she's still sad. She really needs to get over it.
get by	to have enough money to live	I can get by on 20 dollars a week.
get on someone's nerves	to annoy someone	Stop chewing with your mouth open! You're getting on my nerves!

Fill in the blanks to complete the “get” phrasal verbs below. (You might need to change “get” to “got,” “gotten,” or “getting.”)

1. Aaron was very sick last month, and he still hasn't _____ it.
2. The teacher taught us a new vocabulary word today, but I didn't _____ because she didn't explain the meaning well.
3. _____! You'll never be a famous singer. You have a terrible voice!
4. You have to take the test next week! You can't _____ it! If you don't _____ and start studying, you'll never get into a good school!
5. Many homeless people don't have enough money to _____, so I try to give them a little money when I can.

The Grammar Plan

PART 6

APPENDIX

List of Irregular Verb Forms

Present	Past	Past Participle
be	was, were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten

forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
quit	quit	quit
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run

say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written