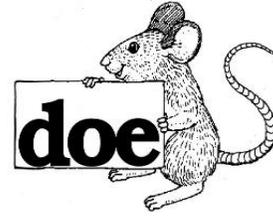


Lesson 9: Do, does, did

(SENTENCES WITH HIDDEN X-WORDS)



Make sure to watch the video for Lesson 9 before you start.

Review: In the last three lessons, we've learned how to make negatives, yes/no questions, and information questions in sentences with visible X-Words. Do you remember the rules?

★Rule: In sentences with visible X-Words, to make a *negative*
 Just add "not" or "n't after the X-Word

★Rule: In sentences with visible X-Words, to make a *yes/no question*
 Move the X-Word in front of the subject, add a capital letter and a question mark.

★Rule: In sentences with visible X-Words, to make an *information question*
 Move the X-Word in front of the subject, write the question word, add a capital letter and a question mark.

Review: The 6 forms of the verb. Here are the six forms of "to remember."
 Write the appropriate label above each form.

With X-Words that Show			With X-Words that hide		
<u>Vb</u>	Ving	DTN	_VxO_	VxS	VxD
remember	remembering	remembered	remember	remembers	remembered

Three of these forms are never seen with an X-Word. Which three?

- 1) VxO 2) VxS 3) VxD

SENTENCES WITH HIDDEN X-WORDS:

In **Lessons 6, 7, and 8**, we learned that we need an X-Word to make questions and negatives. So what happens if we can't see any X-Word in the affirmative sentence? Look at this V/XS sentence, for example:

S V/XS
Maria takes the #5 train to school.

Where is the X-Word? I see only the V/XS, *takes*. So, how can we make the statement negative or ask a question?

In V/XO, V/XS, and V/XD sentences, we must get help from **do**, **does**, or **did**. Some people call **do**, **does**, and **did** "*hidden*" X-Words. They imagine them "hiding" behind the verb until they are needed. In this sentence, **does** is hiding behind **takes**. It is well-hidden. We can only see the "s" of **does**. If we want to change this statement to a yes/no question or a negative statement, we have to remove it from the place where it is hiding.

- Affirmative: Maria *takes* the #1 train to school
- Negative: Maria *doesn't take* the #1 train to school.
- Question: *Does* Maria *take* the #1 train to school?

does ↗ S S S S S S S S S S ↘

Marie **takes** the #1 train to school. → **Does** she **take** the #1 train to school?

Changing the verb to the BASE form

Did you notice that **does** takes the "s" along with it when it comes out of hiding? The third-person "s" is on the X-Word, and the main verb stays as a BASE.

It doesn't matter if main verb is V/XO, V/XS, or V/XD. When we use *do*, *does*, or *did* the main verb **always** becomes Vb.

★Rule: when X-Words **do**, **does**, or **did** come out to make a question or negative, the *main verb* becomes a **BASE**.



V/XO	→	do <u>BASE</u>
V/XS	→	does <u>BASE</u>
V/XD	→	did <u>BASE</u>

Here are the complete rules:

<p>★Rule: In sentences with hidden X-Words, to make a <u>question</u>,</p> <p>1) write do, does, or did before the subject.</p> <p>2) the main verb becomes BASE</p> <p>3) change the period to a question mark.</p>	<p>★Rule: In sentences with hidden X-Words, to make a <u>negative statement</u>,</p> <p>1) write don't, doesn't, or didn't before the main verb</p> <p>2) the main verb becomes BASE.</p>
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VXO, VXS, VXD (COMPARING THE PRESENT TENSE AND THE PAST TENSE)

V/XO → do BASE; V/XS → does BASE

V/XO and V/XS are usually called the "present tense" They are used for habits (*I drink coffee every morning.*) and truths (*The sun comes up in the morning.*) The difference between them has to do with the *SUBJECT, not time.

V/XO and V/XS for habits and truths		
If you see a V/XO, use <u>do</u> BASE		
If you see a V/XS, use <u>does</u> BASE		
	Singular	Plural
1 st person	I learn. I don't learn Do I learn?	We learn. We don't learn. Do we learn?
2 nd person	You learn. You don't learn. Do you learn?	You learn. You don't learn. Do you learn?
*3 rd person	He/She/It learn <u>s</u> . He/She/It doesn't learn. Does he/she/it learn?	They learn. They don't learn. Do they learn?



V/XD → did BASE

V/XD is the past tense in English. It only has one form. It doesn't change for *he, she, it*. The past in English usually has a d on the end—just like *did*.

Past tense (V/XD)		
If you see a V/XD, use did BASE		
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I learned <u>d</u> . I didn't learn. Did I learn?	We learned <u>d</u> . We didn't learn. Did we learn?
<i>2nd person</i>	You learned <u>d</u> . You didn't learn. Did you learn?	You learned <u>d</u> . You didn't learn. Did you learn?
<i>3rd person</i>	He/She/It learned <u>d</u> . He/She/It didn't learn. Did he/she/it learn?	They learned <u>d</u> . They didn't learn. Did they learn?

“DO” AS A MAIN VERB

We know that **do, does, and did** are X-Words and that they always appear with **Vb**. In addition, **to do** is a main verb. It has 6 forms just like any other verb:

BASE	ING	D-T-N	V/XO	V/XS	V/XD
do	doing	done	do	does	did

Use **“do,”** not **“make,”** in these sentences.

- I do my homework.
- I do my hair every morning. (women)
- I do the laundry.
- I do my exercises.
- I do the grocery shopping.
- My son is doing well.



DO AS A "GENERAL" VERB:

Do is also used when asking a very general question:

- What do you do? I'm a teacher.
- What did you do last night? I slept.
- What will you do this summer? Work.

DO FOR EMPHASIS

Sometimes we use **do** to emphasize something.

- Why don't you like me? I do like you!

.....

This can result in sentences with *more than one use of "do"*

Example: Teacher: You didn't do your homework.
 Student: I did do it!

Lesson 9 Exercise 1: Changing the main verb to Vb

Let's do some exercises for practice. Look at the pairs of sentences below. The first sentence is affirmative. The second sentence is a question or negative.

- 1) Mark the X-Words and Verbs in the examples labeled a. and b. 2) Write the X-Word. 3) Write the verb forms from a. and b.

	The X-Word is	The main verb changes from ___ → ___
1 a. Barry ^{VXO} goes to school every day.		
X Vb	<u>does</u>	<u>VXS → Vb</u>
b. Barry <u>doesn't go</u> to school every day.		



- 2 **VxS**
 a. Barry plays video games all the time. does VXS → Vb
 X mw Vb
 b. Barry **doesn't play** video games all the time.
- 3 **VxD**
 a. Barry played video games last night. did VXD → Vb
 X w Vb
 b. Barry **didn't play** video games last night.
- 4 **VxO**
 a. Barry's friends ***worry** about him. do VXO → Vb
 X Vb
 b. **Do** Barry's friends ****worry** about him?
***worry** - no X-Word, so it is a VXO
**** worry** - has an X-Word (do) so it's a Vb

Lesson 9 Exercise 3: V/XO and V/XS sentences:

In these sentences the main verb will be V/XO or V/XS. Write the correct form of the verb in the affirmative sentence, then change each sentence to a negative (Neg) and a yes/no question (Y/N).

Example (Aff) Barry (play) plays video games.
 (Neg) Barry doesn't play video games.
 (Y/N) Does Barry play video games?

1. He (play) **plays** all night.
 (Neg) **He doesn't play all night.**
 (Y/N) **Does he play all night?**
2. Barry (get) **gets** enough sleep.
 (Neg) **Barry doesn't get enough sleep.**
 (Y/N) **Does Barry get enough sleep?**
3. He (finish)**finishes** his homework before he plays.
 (Neg) **He doesn't finish his homework before he plays.**
 (Y/N) **Does he finish his homework before he plays?**
4. His teachers (warn) **warn** him.
 (Neg) **His teachers don't warn him**
 (Y/N) **Do his teachers warn him?**



- 5 His parents (worry) **worry**.
 (Neg) **His parents don't worry.**
 (Y/N) **Do his parents worry?**

Lesson 9 Exercise 4: V/XD sentences

In these sentences the main verb will be V/XD. Write the past form of the verb in the affirmative sentence, then change each sentence to a negative (Neg) and a yes/no question (Y/N).

- Example (Aff) Barry's grades went up last semester.
 (Neg) Barry's grades didn't go up last semester.
 (Y/N) Did Barry's grades go up last semester?
- 1 My brother really (enjoy) **enjoyed** video games.
 (Neg) **My brother didn't really enjoy video games.**
 (Y/N) **Did my brother really enjoy video games?**
- 2 My brother (flunk out) **flunked out** of school.
 (Neg) **My brother didn't flunk out of school.**
 (Y/N) **Did my brother flunk out of school?**
- 3 He only (sleep) **slept** for two hours a night.
 (Neg) **He didn't only sleep for two hours a night.**
 (Y/N) **Did he only sleep for two hours a night?**
- 4 He (forget) **forgot** to eat.
 (Neg) **He didn't forget to eat.**
 (Y/N) **Did he forget to eat?**

Lesson 9 Exercise 5 Mixed sentences

- 1) Mark the **X-Words** and **main** verbs in these sentences.
- 2) Then change them to questions or negatives as indicated. (I have marked the subjects, too—you don't have to.)

X Vb

1. Aggressive video games can make people short-tempered.
 (Neg) Aggressive video games can't make people short-tempered.
 (Y/N) Can aggressive video games make people short-tempered?

VxO

2 Slow video games relax people..
 (Neg) Slow video games don't relax people..
 (Y/N) Do slow video games relax people?

VxO

3 People [who play violent video games] take more dangerous risks in life.
 (Neg) People who play violent video games don't take more dangerous risks in life.
 (Y/N) Do people who play violent video games take more dangerous risks in life?

X DTN

4 They have shown less empathy.
They haven't shown less empathy.
 (Neg) OR
They have shown more empathy.
 (Y/N) Have they shown more empathy?

VxO

5 Nice games make you nicer.
 (Neg) Nice games do not make you nicer.
 (Y/N) Do nice games make you nicer?

Lesson 9 Exercise 6: Do as a main verb

Mark the verbs and the X-Words in these sentences.

1. Did you do anything last night?
X S Vb
2. I did some housework, then I watched a video.
S VxD S VxD
3. What do you usually do on Mondays?
X S mw Vb
4. I do my laundry.
S VxO
5. Did you do your homework last night?
X S Vb
6. No, I didn't. Did you do yours?
S X mw X S Vb
7. Of course I did! → Of course I did do it.
S X S X Vb
8. *How do you do?
X S Vb

*"How do you do?" is the general greeting when we are introduced.

A friend: Bonny, this is June. June, this is Bonny
June and Bonny: How do you do? (at the same time)

