# PUC SPEL Online Center



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# **Grammar Reference**

## 1 Construction of the preterite

 The preterite of regular verbs is constructed by adding -ed or -d to the verb in the infinitive.
 The verbs that end with -y have a preterite ending of -ied.

Example: Yesterday I watched a movie.
The baby cried a lot last night.

 The construction of irregular verbs in the preterite does not have a precise rule, they must therefore be learned by heart.

Example: When did (to do) you first meet him?

I first met (to meet) him yesterday.

I went (to go) to Spain 15 years ago.

### 2 Question-tags

- One calls question-tags the little questions (auxiliary + subject pronoun) that are placed at the end of a sentence.
- Usually, an affirmative sentence is followed by a negative question-tag and a negative sentence by a positive question-tag.

Example: You're American, aren't you?
We can't go this way, can we?
She won't take the plane, will she?

<u>Note</u>. When there is no auxiliary in the first part of the sentence, one uses do in the tag. Example: He lives in Wales, doesn't he?

#### 3 'The same . . . as'

'The same . . . as' expresses comparison and commonly takes the following forms.

• 'the same' + noun or noun phrase + 'as' + noun or noun phrase

<u>Example</u>: His shirt is the same color as my dress.

• 'the same' + noun or noun phrase + 'as' + dependent clause

Example: That is the same lamp as the one I bought.

With personal pronouns, 'the same . . . as' is used as follows.

• in everyday language:

'the same' + noun or noun phrase + 'as' + object pronoun

**Example**: I live in the same house as her.

• less often (usually in very formal language):

'the same' + noun or noun phrase + 'as' +

subject pronoun

**Example**: I live in the same house as she.

Note. 'The same (as)' is another common form.

Example: Friday is going to be the same as today.

It's always the same.
It's the same in America.