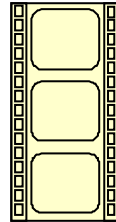


# VERB TO DO



## To Do - VERB

Present Tense

Past Tense

Past Participle

I / you / we / they

DO

DID

DONE

he / she / it

DOES

- I **do** exercises

- He **does** exercises

- I **did** my homework

- He **did** his homework

- I have **done** many things

- He has **done** many things

## Do/Does/Did - AUXILIARY (To make questions)

P  
R  
E  
S  
E  
N  
T

Auxiliary

DO

+

Subject

I / you / we / they

+

Verb

go ... ?

want ... ?

like ... ?

DOES

+

he / she / it

P  
A  
S  
T

Auxiliary

DID

+

Subject

I / you / we / they

+

Verb

go ... ?

want ... ?

he / she / it

The ONLY difference between a question in the present tense and a question in the past tense is the auxiliary (*Do/Does* or *Did*).

**Do** you speak English? **Does** he speak English?

**Did** you speak English? **Did** he speak English?

# Don't and Doesn't in English

- You **speak** English.

This is an affirmative (or positive) sentence.

How can we make this affirmative sentence (+) a negative sentence (-)?

- You speak English. (+)
- You **don't** speak English. (-)

We do not say: I **no** speak English. (NOT correct)

We say: I **don't** speak English. (Correct)

We normally use **Don't** or **Doesn't** to make a negative sentence in the simple present tense.

Let's look at the difference between **DON'T** and **DOESN'T**.

# DON'T – Negative Sentences with DON'T in English

We use **Don't** when the subject is **I, you, we** or **they**. We add **don't** between the *subject* and the *verb*.

I speak English.

I **don't** speak English.

You speak Spanish.

You **don't** speak Spanish.

We speak French.

We **don't** speak French.

They speak Arabic.

They **don't** speak Arabic.

You see that **don't** makes the sentence negative when the subject is I, You, We or They.

## DOESN'T – Negative Sentences with DOESN'T in English

Now let's look at third person sentences using **he**, **she** and **it**. Again, we add **doesn't** between the subject and the verb to make a negative sentence.

He speaks Spanish. (+)

He **doesn't** speak Spanish. (-)

Notice how the letter **S** at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the negative sentence.

Why does this happen?

The verb after the negative **don't** or **doesn't** is the base form of the infinitive.

Remember, the infinitive is the verb before it is changed. *To go*, *To need*, *To speak*, *To live* ... these are all infinitives which means that they are the original form of the verb before any changes. We know they are in the infinitive form because of the TO at the beginning.

But for negative sentences we want the BASE form of the infinitive. This means the infinitive without TO. Instead of *To go*, it is just *go*. Instead of *To speak*, it is just *speak*.

He speaks Spanish. (+)

He **doesn't** speak Spanish. (-) (no S at the end of speak)

Third person verbs lose the final S in negative sentences.

Another example:

She speaks Italian. (+)

She **doesn't** speak Italian. (-)

Again you can see that in the negative sentence, *speaks* does not have an S at the end because it is the base form of the infinitive.

Let's see a couple more examples:

Phillip needs a dictionary.

What is the negative of this?

Phillip **doesn't** need a dictionary.

(No S at the end of the verb Need)

The dog wants a bone. (+)

What is the negative of this?

The dog **doesn't** want a bone. (-)

(No S at the end of the verb Want)

## Negative Sentences with HAVE and GO

Now let's look at some verbs that change a little more.

The first one is the verb ***To Have***.

I **have** a new bike.

What is the negative of this?

I **don't have** a new bike.

The infinitive is To Have but we just need its base form ...  
have.

But let's look at the third person, for example with *He*.

He **has** a new bike.

What is the negative of this?

He **doesn't have** a new bike.

We NEVER say: he doesn't *has* a bike.

Why do we use HAVE in the negative and not HAS?

Because the verb after **don't** or **doesn't** is the base form of the infinitive.

The infinitive of has is To have.

The base of the infinitive is have (without the TO at the beginning)

He **doesn't have** a new bike.

Let's make negatives sentences with the verb **To Go**.

**To Go** is the infinitive. Its base form is just **Go**.

I **go** to the beach. (What is the negative form of this?)

I **don't go** to the beach.

Daniel **goes** to the beach.

**Goes** is used with *he, she, or it*. Daniel is *He*.

How can I change this to a negative sentence?

Daniel **doesn't go** to the beach.

**Go** because it is the base form of the infinitive.

We use **Don't** and **Doesn't** to make negative sentences in the simple present tense EXCEPT with the verb *To Be* and *Modal verbs* such as can, might, should etc. which we will see in another lesson.

**Be careful...**

We don't say: I *no* live in Japan. This is NOT correct.

We say: I **don't** live in Japan. This is correct.

We say: She **has** a cat.

We do not say: She *doesn't has* a cat. This is NOT correct. We need the base form of the infinitive which is HAVE and not has.

The correct way is: She **doesn't have** a cat.



# Contractions

**Don't = Do not**

**Doesn't = Does not**

I **don't** speak Japanese. = I **do not** speak Japanese.

He **doesn't** speak Korean. = He **does not** speak Korean.

There is no difference in meaning though we use contractions a lot in spoken English.

## Practice Activity

**Complete the following sentences with *don't* or *doesn't*.**

I live in a house. I \_\_\_\_\_ live in an apartment.

She \_\_\_\_\_ like spiders.

You \_\_\_\_\_ need a dictionary.

We \_\_\_\_\_ have cake for breakfast.

It \_\_\_\_\_ rain much in summer.

Jack and Jill \_\_\_\_\_ want to go up the hill.

Mike lives in New Zealand. He \_\_\_\_\_ live in Australia.

# 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	<b>don't</b>	go ...
he / she / it	<b>doesn't</b>	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

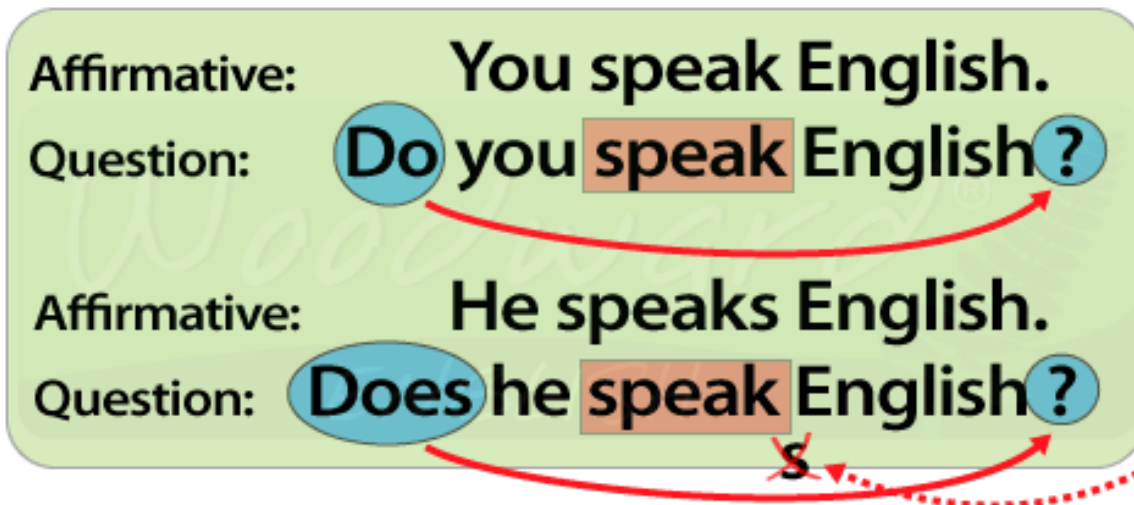
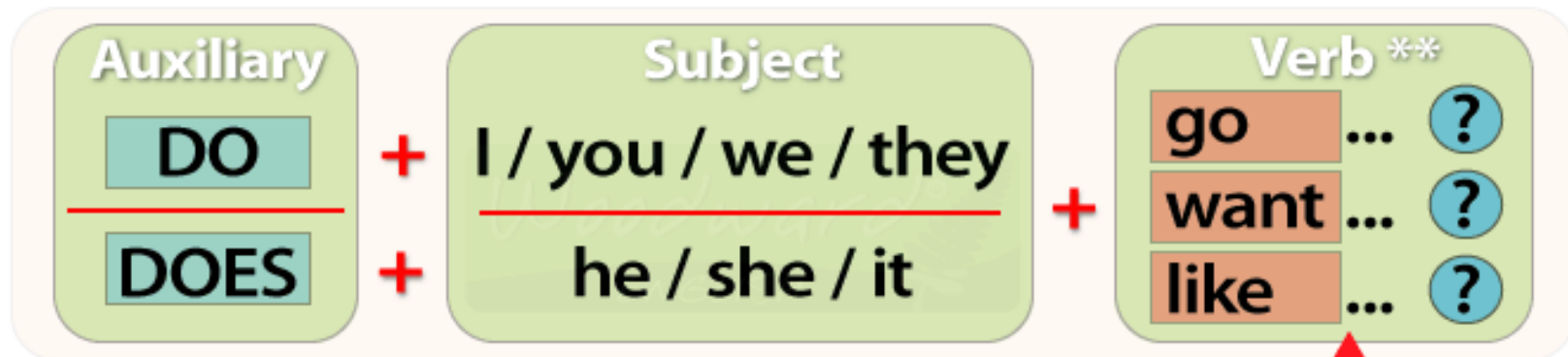
**don't**  
= do not  
**doesn't**  
= does not

# Questions with Do / Does



We use **Do** or **Does** to make a question in the simple present tense. \*

\* Exceptions: Questions with To Be and Modal Verbs (can, might, should etc.)



\*\* The base form of the infinitive = ~~to go~~, ~~to need~~, ~~to speak~~, ~~to live~~  
Look: Third person verbs lose the final "s" in questions

# QUESTIONS WITH DO/DOES

To make a question in English we normally use **Do** or **Does**. It is normally put at the beginning of the question (before the subject).

Affirmative: You speak Spanish.

Question: **Do** you speak Spanish?

You will see that we add **DO** at the beginning of the affirmative sentence to make it a question. We use **Do** when the subject is **I, you, we** or **they**.

Affirmative: He speaks Spanish.

Question: **Does** he speak Spanish?

When the subject is **he, she** or **it**, we add **DOES** at the beginning to make the affirmative sentence a question. Notice that the letter **S** at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the question. We will see the reason why below.

We **DON'T** use **Do** or **Does** in questions that have the verb **To Be** or **Modal Verbs** (can, must, might, should etc.)

# Word Order of Questions with Do and Does

The following is the word order to construct a basic question in English using **Do** or **Does**.

\*Verb: The verb that goes here is the base form of the infinitive = The infinitive without **TO** before the verb. Instead of the infinitive **To have** it is just the **have** part.

Remember that the infinitive is the verb before it is conjugated (changed) and it begins with **TO**. For example: to have, to eat, to go, to live, to speak etc.

<b>Do/Does</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Verb*</b>	<b>The rest of the sentence</b>
Do	I / you / we / they	have / buy	cereal for breakfast?
Does	he / she / it	eat / like etc.	

## **Examples of Questions with Do and Does:**

**Do** you speak English?

**Does** John speak French?

**Do** we have time for a quick drink?

**Does** it rain a lot in the South?

**Do** they want to come with me?

**Does** she like chocolate?

# Short Answers with Do and Does

In questions that use do/does it is possible to give short answers to direct questions as follows:

However, if a question word such as **who**, **when**, **where**, **why**, **which** or **how** is used in the question, you can not use the short answers above to respond to the question.

Sample Questions	Short Answer (Affirmative)	Short Answer (Negative)
Do you speak English?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Do I need a dictionary?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do you both speak English?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do they speak English?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.
Does he speak English?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she speak English?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it have four legs?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.

# Question Words with Do and Does

The order for making sentences with Questions words is the following:

<b>Question Word</b>	<b>Do/Does</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Verb</b>
What	do	you	have for breakfast?
What	does	she	have for breakfast?
Where	do	you	live?
When	do	you	study?
How	do	you	spell your name?



1. [Do / does / don't / doesn't - exercises](#)
2. [Do / does - questions exercises](#)
3. [Do / does type in the boxes](#)
4. [Do / does - exercises](#)
5. [Do / does / don't / doesn't](#)
6. [Do / does / don't / doesn't](#)
7. [Do / does / don't / doesn't](#)
8. [Do / does - questions](#)
9. [Do / does - questions](#)
10. [Do / does / don't / doesn't](#)
11. [Do - don't - does - doesn't](#)
12. [Do / don't / does / doesn't](#)
13. [To do - in question sentence](#)

1. [To do - in negative sentences](#)
2. [Do / does - simple present](#)
3. [Do / does / don't / doesn't](#)
4. [Don't / doesn't - short answers](#)
5. [Do not / does not](#)
6. [Does not or do not - exercises](#)
7. [Do / does / don't / doesn't](#)