



# Principal Parts of Verbs

- All verbs have four **principal parts**—a *base form*, a *present participle*, a *simple past form*, and a *past participle*. ↓
- All the verb tenses are formed from these principal parts. ↓

| Principal Parts of Verbs |                    |           |                 |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Base Form                | Present Participle | Past Form | Past Participle |
| sail                     | sailing            | sailed    | sailed          |
| soar                     | soaring            | soared    | soared          |
| work                     | working            | worked    | worked          |
| sing                     | singing            | sang      | sung            |
| be                       | being              | was, were | been            |
| hit                      | hitting            | hit       | hit             |

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



## Principal Parts of Verbs (cont.)

- You can use the base form (except the base form of *be*) and the past form alone as main verbs. ↓
- The present participle and the past participle, however, must always be used with one or more auxiliary verbs to function as the simple predicate.

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## Principal Parts of Verbs (cont.)

- Carpenters **work**. [base or present form] ↓
- Carpenters **worked**. [past form] ↓
- Carpenters **are working**. [present participle with the auxiliary verb *are*] ↓
- Carpenters **have worked**. [past participle with the auxiliary verb *have*]

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



## Exercise 1 Using Principal Parts of Verbs

Complete each of the following sentences with the principal part of the verb that is indicated in parentheses.

1. Most plumbers repair hot water heaters.  
(base form of *repair*)
2. Our plumber is repairing the kitchen sink.  
(present participle of *repair*)
3. Last month, he repaired the dishwasher.  
(past form of *repair*)
4. He has repaired many appliances in this house.  
(past participle of *repair*)
5. He is enjoying his work.  
(present participle of *enjoy*)

Click the mouse button or press the  
Space Bar to display the answers.



## Close

Each verb listed in the Bellringer transparency is a form of the verb “to think.” Discuss with your classmates the formation of the verb tenses using “think.”



# END OF THE LESSON

Click the mouse button to return to the Contents slide.



## Objectives

- To identify the forms of regular and irregular verbs ↓
- To use the correct forms of verbs in writing

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# Regular and Irregular Verbs

- A **regular verb** forms its past and past participle by adding *ed* to the base form. ↓

| Regular Verbs |           |                 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Base Form     | Past Form | Past Participle |
| soar          | soared    | soared          |
| climb         | climbed   | climbed         |
| ski           | skied     | skied           |

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





## Regular and Irregular Verbs (cont.)

- When a suffix beginning with a vowel is added to the base form of some regular verbs, the verbs undergo spelling changes. ↓
  - regulate + **ed** = regulated ↓
  - try + **ed** = tried ↓
  - stop + **ed** = stopped ↓
  - grin + **ed** = grinned

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## Regular and Irregular Verbs (cont.)

- An **irregular verb** forms its past and past participle in some way other than adding *ed* to the base form. ↓
- A list of irregular verbs appears on the following slides.



# Regular and Irregular Verbs (cont.)

## Irregular Verbs

### Base Form

be  
beat  
become  
begin  
bite  
blow  
break  
bring  
burst  
buy  
catch  
choose  
come  
do  
draw  
drink  
drive

### Past Form

was, were  
beat  
became  
began  
bit  
blew  
broke  
brought  
burst  
bought  
caught  
chose  
came  
did  
drew  
drank  
drove

### Past Participle

been  
beaten  
become  
begun  
bitten or bit  
blown  
broken  
brought  
burst  
bought  
caught  
chosen  
come  
done  
drawn  
drunk  
driven

Continued on the next slide



# Regular and Irregular Verbs (cont.)

## Irregular Verbs

| Base Form | Past Form      | Past Participle |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
| eat       | ate            | eaten           |
| fall      | fell           | fallen          |
| feel      | felt           | felt            |
| find      | found          | found           |
| fly       | flew           | flow            |
| freeze    | froze          | frozen          |
| get       | got            | got or gotten   |
| give      | gave           | given           |
| go        | went           | gone            |
| grow      | grew           | grown           |
| hang      | hung or hanged | hung or hanged  |
| have      | had            | had             |
| hold      | held           | held            |
| know      | knew           | known           |
| lay*      | laid           | laid            |
| lead      | led            | led             |
| leave     | left           | left            |

\* For more detailed instructions on *lay* versus *lie*, see Unit 19.

Continued on the next slide



# Regular and Irregular Verbs (cont.)

## Irregular Verbs

### Base Form

lend  
lie\*  
lose  
put  
ride  
ring  
rise\*  
run  
say  
see  
set\*  
shake  
shrink  
sing  
sink  
sit\*  
speak

### Past Form

lent  
lay  
lost  
put  
rode  
rang  
rose  
ran  
said  
saw  
set  
shook  
shrank or shrunk  
sang  
sank or sunk  
sat  
spoke

### Past Participle

lent  
lain  
lost  
put  
ridden  
rung  
risen  
run  
said  
seen  
set  
shaken  
shrunk or shrunken  
sung  
sunk  
sat  
spoken

\* For more detailed instructions on *lay* versus *lie*, *raise* versus *rise* and *sit* versus *set*, see Unit 19.

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# Regular and Irregular Verbs (cont.)

## Irregular Verbs

### Base Form

spend  
spring  
steal  
swim  
swing  
take  
teach  
tear  
tell  
think  
throw  
wear  
weave  
win  
write

### Past Form

spent  
sprang or sprung  
stole  
swam  
swung  
took  
taught  
tore  
told  
thought  
threw  
wore  
wove  
won  
wrote

### Past Participle

spent  
sprung  
stolen  
swum  
swung  
taken  
taught  
torn  
told  
thought  
thrown  
worn  
woven  
won  
written





## Exercise 2 Using the Principal Parts of Verbs

Write the principal part of the verb that is indicated in parentheses.

1. The number of words in the English language has grown over the centuries.  
(past participle of *grow*)
2. Most words in our language have gone through changes in spelling or meaning.  
(past participle of *go*)
3. Etymologists, who study the history of words, have found interesting clues to the present meanings of words.  
(past participle of *find*)

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answers.



## Exercise 2 Using the Principal Parts of Verbs (cont.)

Write the principal part of the verb that is indicated in parentheses.

4. Two Latin words meaning “not speaking”  
\_\_\_\_\_ **became** \_\_\_\_\_ the word *infant*. (past form of *become*)
5. An ancient word meaning “blood” has  
\_\_\_\_\_ **come** \_\_\_\_\_ down to us as the word *red*. (past participle of *come*)

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answers.



Close

Discuss with the class the importance of using correct verb forms and their spellings in writing. Write rules and troublesome verbs in your journal for future reference.



## Tense of Verbs

- The **tenses** of a verb are the forms that help to show time. ↓
- There are six tenses in English: *present*, *past*, and *future* and *present perfect*, *past perfect*, and *future perfect*.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.

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## Present Tense

- The present tense of any verb other than *be* is the same as the base form of the verb. ↓
- To form the third-person singular of these verbs, add *s* or *es* to the base form. ↓

|               | SINGULAR                               | PLURAL                           |
|---------------|--|----------------------------------|
| FIRST PERSON  | I play.                                | We play. ↓                       |
| SECOND PERSON | You play.                              | You play. ↓                      |
| THIRD PERSON  | She, he, or it plays.<br>Ronnie plays. | They play.<br>The children play. |

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.

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# Present Tense (cont.)

|               | SINGULAR                                     | PLURAL                                     |
|---------------|--|--|
| FIRST PERSON  | I am happy.                                  | We are happy. ↓                            |
| SECOND PERSON | You are happy.                               | You are happy. ↓                           |
| THIRD PERSON  | She, he, or it is happy.<br>Ronnie is happy. | They are happy.<br>The children are happy. |

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.

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## Present Tense (cont.)

- The **present tense** expresses a constant, repeated, or habitual action or condition. It can also express a general truth. ↓
  - The Hudson River **flows** into the Atlantic. [not just now but always: a constant action] ↓
  - Jessie **plays** the flute superbly. [now and always: a habitual action] ↓
  - Uranium **is** radioactive. [a condition that is generally true]

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.

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## Present Tense (cont.)

- The **present tense** can also express an action or condition that exists only now. ↓
  - Ronnie **feels** sick. [not always but just now] ↓
  - I **declare** these games over. [at this very moment]

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.

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## Present Tense (cont.)

- The **present tense** is sometimes used in historical writing to express past events and, more often, in poetry, fiction, and reporting (especially in sports) to convey a sense of “being there.” ↓
  - Above the crowd, the *Hindenburg* suddenly **bursts** into flame. ↓
  - I **watch** as my sister **runs** after the ducks and **slips** in the mud. ↓
  - The pitch **gets** away from the catcher and **bounces** into the fence.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



### Exercise 3 Using the Present Tense in Sentences

Write a sentence using each of the following present tense verbs. The content of your sentence should express the kind of present time indicated in parentheses.

1. works (now and always)

She works in the mornings on weekends.

2. sound (just now)

The bells sound louder than usual.

3. is (generally true)

Platinum is more precious than gold.

Click the mouse button or press the  
Space Bar to display possible answers.



### Exercise 3 Using the Present Tense in Sentences (cont.)

Write a sentence using each of the following present tense verbs. The content of your sentence should express the kind of present time indicated in parentheses.

4. says (at this moment)

Jim says we should wait until tomorrow.

5. sing (always)

Carlos and his sister sing beautifully.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display possible answers.



## Past Tense

- Use the **past tense** to express an action or condition that was started and completed in the past. ↓
  - The team **defeated** its opponent. ↓
  - The rivalry **seemed** fierce. ↓
  - Victory **tasted** sweet. ↓
  - My friends and I **led** the cheers.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.





## Past Tense (cont.)

- Except for *be*, nearly all verbs—regular and irregular—have just one past-tense form, such as *climbed* or *became*. ↓
- When you use the past tense of *be*, however, you must choose between the forms *was* and *were*. ↓

|               | SINGULAR                            | PLURAL                   |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| FIRST PERSON  | I <b>was</b> happy.                 | We <b>were</b> happy. ↓  |
| SECOND PERSON | You <b>were</b> happy.              | You <b>were</b> happy. ↓ |
| THIRD PERSON  | She, he, or it<br><b>was</b> happy. | They <b>were</b> happy.  |

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.

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## Exercise 4 Using the Past Tense in Sentences

Write a paragraph using the past tense of verbs 1–5. Use the verbs in any order.

- |         |          |           |
|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. give | 2. think | 3. choose |
| 4. take | 5. know  |           |

I thought about the problem for a week or two and decided that I knew precisely what I would do. I gave it a lot of thought. I chose the simplest solution. Then I took the first step.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display a possible answer.

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## Future Tense

- Use the **future tense** to express an action or condition that will occur in the future. ↓
- To form the future tense of any verb, use *shall* or *will* with the base form: *I shall talk; you will come.* ↓
  - **I shall write** my essay tonight. ↓
  - Angela **will mail** the application. ↓
  - You **will see** me tomorrow.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.

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## Future Tense (cont.)

- There are other ways to express future time besides using *shall* or *will*. ↓
  1. Use *going to* with the present tense of *be* and the base form of a verb. ↓
    - Angela *is going to mail* the application. ↓
    - You *are going to see* me tomorrow.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.

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## Future Tense (cont.)

2. Use *about to* with the present tense of *be* and the base form of the verb. ↓
  - I *am about to write* my essay. ↓
  - Angela *is about to mail* the application. ↓
3. Use the present tense with an adverb or an adverb phrase that shows future time. ↓
  - Frank *sails tomorrow*. ↓
  - Frank *sails on the fifteenth of next month*.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



## Exercise 5 Using Expressions of Future Time

Write the verb in each sentence below in the future tense. Try to use at least two other ways of expressing future time besides adding *shall* or *will* to the base form of the verb.

1. Two classmates and I presented a report about the classical dances of India.

Two classmates and I are going to present a report about the classical dances of India.

2. First Chandra spoke about *Bharata natyam*, the sacred Hindu dance form.

First Chandra will speak about *Bharata natyam*, the sacred Hindu dance form.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display possible answers.

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## Exercise 5 Using Expressions of Future Time (cont.)

Write the verb in each sentence below in the future tense. Try to use at least two other ways of expressing future time besides adding *shall* or *will* to the base form of the verb.

3. She described its complex movements for the hands, arms, and torso.

She is about to describe its complex movements for the hands, arms, and torso.

4. Chandra demonstrated several of the hand and arm movements.

Chandra will demonstrate several of the hand and arm movements.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display possible answers.



## Exercise 5 Using Expressions of Future Time (cont.)

Write the verb in each sentence below in the future tense. Try to use at least two other ways of expressing future time besides adding *shall* or *will* to the base form of the verb.

5. Then Lan described two other highly stylized Indian dance forms: *kathakali*, a dramatic style from southern India, and *kathak*, an ancient dance from northern India.

Then Lan will describe two other highly stylized Indian dance forms: *kathakali*, a dramatic style from southern India, and *kathak*, an ancient dance from northern India.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display a possible answer.

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## Exercise 6 Expressing Future Time in Sentences

Write five statements or predictions about the future. Your sentences may be as realistic or as fantastical as you wish. Remember to vary the ways in which you express future time.

Next week is going to be different. I am about to turn over a new leaf. The new regimen begins Monday. I shall finish my homework by eight o'clock, and I shall be in bed by ten. Won't my family be surprised!

Click the mouse button or press the  
Space Bar to display a possible answer.



## Exercise 7 Changing Verb Tenses

Change the tense of the italicized verb in each sentence below, following the directions in parentheses.

1. The local minor league baseball team, the Panthers, *is* one of the least profitable teams in its league. (Change to the past tense.) **was**
2. At that time, two major investors *take* over the ownership and management of the team. (Change to the past tense.) **took**
3. Bill Smith, a former major leaguer, *left* his job as an insurance executive to take over the day-to-day operation of the team. (Change to the present tense.) **leaves**

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answers.



## Exercise 7 Changing Verb Tenses (cont.)

Change the tense of the italicized verb in each sentence below, following the directions in parentheses.

4. With a winning record and a whole series of giveaway programs, the Panthers' profits *soar*. (Change to the future tense.)  
*will soar (are going to soar; are about to soar)*
5. In 1997 the team *won* their first championship ever. (Change to the present tense.) *wins*

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answers.





## Present Perfect Tense

- Use the **present perfect tense** to express an action or condition that occurred at some *indefinite* time in the past. ↓
- To form the present perfect tense, use *has* or *have* with the past participle of a verb:  
*has studied, have chosen.* ↓
  - She **has listened** to the recording. ↓
  - They **have bought** a new home.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.

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## Present Perfect Tense (cont.)

- The present perfect tense can refer only to past time that is indefinite. ↓
- You cannot add adverbs such as *yesterday* to make the time more specific. ↓
  - He **has arrived** from Nebraska. ↓
- To refer to completed past time, you usually use the simple past tense. ↓
  - He **arrived** from Nebraska yesterday.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.

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# Present Perfect Tense (cont.)

- You can also use the present perfect tense to show that an action or a condition *began* in the past and *continues* into the present. ↓
- This use usually involves adverbs of time or adverb phrases. ↓
  - He **has spoken daily** from his campaign headquarters. ↓
  - **Special guards have remained** at the embassy **around the clock**.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



## Exercise 8 Using the Present Perfect Tense

(a) Rewrite each of the following sentences, changing the verb tense from past to present perfect. (b) Add adverbs or adverb phrases to each sentence to show that an action or condition began in the past and continues into the present.

1. He taught swimming classes.
  - a. He has taught swimming classes.
  - b. He has taught swimming classes for two years.
2. Movie critics praised the film.
  - a. Movie critics have praised the film.
  - b. Movie critics have praised the film since its debut.

Click the mouse button or press the  
Space Bar to display possible answers.

? EXIT





## Exercise 8 Using the Present Perfect Tense (cont.)

(a) Rewrite each of the following sentences, changing the verb tense from past to present perfect. (b) Add adverbs or adverb phrases to each sentence to show that an action or condition began in the past and continues into the present.

3. The state highway was under repair.
  - a. The state highway has been under repair.
  - b. The state highway has been under repair since May.
4. Our art class studied portrait painting.
  - a. Our art class has studied portrait painting.
  - b. Our art class has studied portrait painting during the entire semester.

Click the mouse button or press the  
Space Bar to display possible answers.

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## Exercise 8 Using the Present Perfect Tense (cont.)

(a) Rewrite each of the following sentences, changing the verb tense from past to present perfect. (b) Add adverbs or adverb phrases to each sentence to show that an action or condition began in the past and continues into the present.

5. The towering waves cascaded over the craggy shore.
  - a. The towering waves have cascaded over the craggy shore.
  - b. The towering waves have cascaded over the craggy shore incessantly.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display possible answers.

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## Past Perfect Tense

- Use the **past perfect tense** to indicate that one past action or condition began *and* ended before another past action started. ↓
- To form the past perfect tense, use *had* with the past participle of a verb: *had guessed, had driven.*

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.

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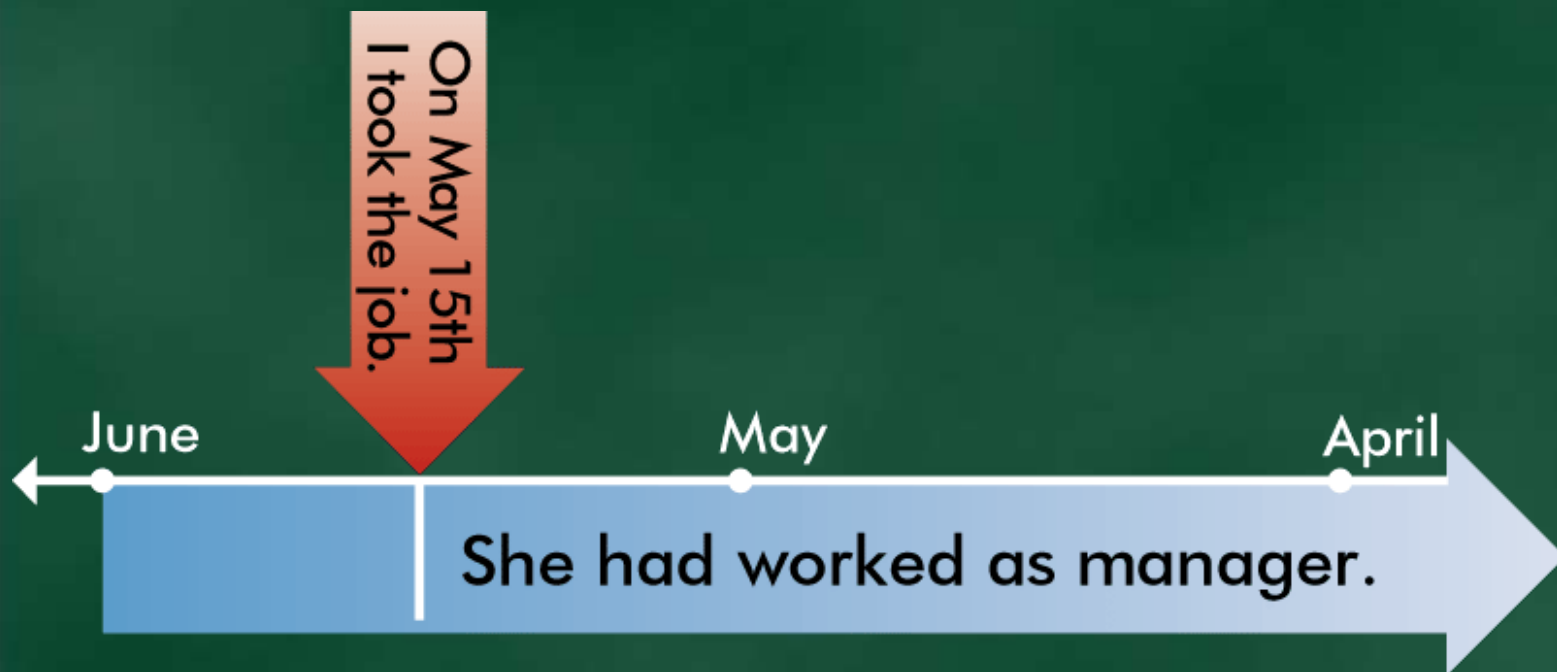


## Past Perfect Tense (cont.)

### PAST PERFECT

- She **had worked** as manager before I **took** the job.  
[She worked; she stopped working; I worked.]

### PAST





## Past Perfect Tense (cont.)

### PAST

### PAST PERFECT

- By the time I **arrived**, several actors **had auditioned**.  
[They auditioned; they finished auditioning; I arrived.] ↓

### PAST PAST PERFECT

- Before I **fell**, I **had noticed** the sticky spots on that section of the floor. [I noticed; I stopped noticing; I fell.]

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.

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## Exercise 9 Using the Past Perfect Tense

Decide which verb in each sentence should be in the past perfect tense. Write the past perfect form of that verb.

1. She served as mayor of our city for years when she decided to run for Congress. **had served**
2. Once she carefully analyzed the pros and cons of entering the race, she called a press conference to announce her decision. **had analyzed**
3. Although still young for a politician, she wished she made the decision to enter politics earlier. **had made**

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answers.

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## Exercise 9 Using the Past Perfect Tense (cont.)

Decide which verb in each sentence should be in the past perfect tense. Write the past perfect form of that verb.

4. She told the press she already discussed the decision to run for office with her family.  
**had discussed**
5. By 6:00 P.M. on election day, she stopped in more than a hundred towns throughout her district.  
**had stopped**

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answers.

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## Future Perfect Tense

- Use the **future perfect tense** to express one future action or condition that will begin and end before another future event starts. ↓
- To form the future perfect tense, use *will have* or *shall have* with the past participle of a verb: *will have talked*, *shall have talked*. ↓
  - By June I **will have worked** here two months. [Two months will be over before another future event, the coming of June, occurs.]

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.

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## Exercise 10 Using the Future Perfect Tense

Use each phrase and verb below to write a sentence in the future perfect tense.

1. By next Sunday—give

By next Sunday, Michael will have given five hundred dollars to the charity.

2. Before the beginning of summer—buy

Before the beginning of summer, I will have bought forty-nine mosquito-repellent candles.

3. By the time I vote for the first time—watch

By the time I vote for the first time, I will have watched over one thousand political campaign commercials on television.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display possible answers.





## Exercise 10 Using the Future Perfect Tense (cont.)

Use each phrase and verb below to write a sentence in the future perfect tense.

4. Before Susan's birthday—make  
Before Susan's birthday, she will have made enough cookies to feed an army!
5. By New Year's Day—stop  
By New Year's Day, Mother will have stopped counting her chickens before they're hatched.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display possible answers.



## Exercise 11 Writing the Perfect Tenses

Write the perfect-tense verb indicated in parentheses after each sentence.

1. Folklorists have collected African American folktales for years. (present perfect of *collect*)
2. African Americans who had come to this country as enslaved people later adapted West African folktales to suit the circumstances of their new culture. (past perfect of *come*)
3. The folktales about Brer Rabbit, for instance, grew out of trickster tales that African Americans had learned in their native West Africa. (past perfect of *learn*)

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answers.

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## Exercise 11 Writing the Perfect Tenses (cont.)

Write the perfect-tense verb indicated in parentheses after each sentence.

4. In the near future, some variations of West African folktales will have survived in this country for more than 200 years. (future perfect of *survive*)
5. The African American inhabitants of the Georgia Sea Islands have told variations of West African tales for many generations. (present perfect of *tell*)

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the answers.

? EXIT

