

Warm-Up

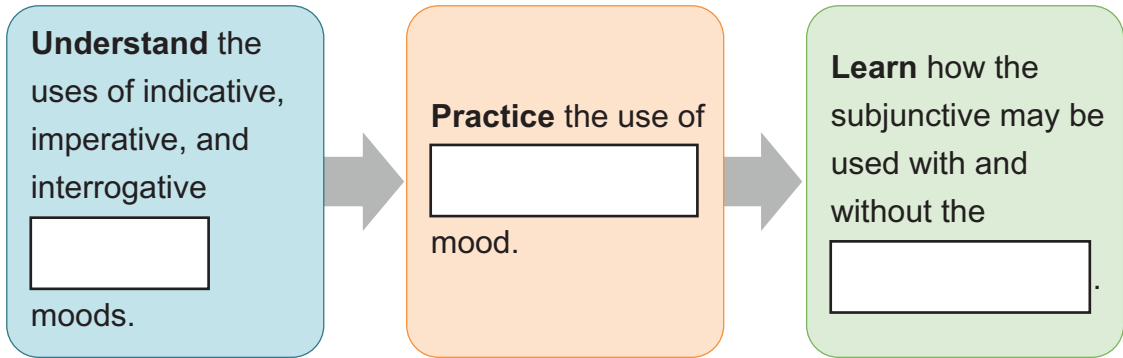
Verbs and Their Moods



Lesson Question



Lesson Goals



Words to Know

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

	a verb mood used to describe statements about real things that have happened or are happening
	describes a situation in which one event is dependent on another event occurring
	a verb mood used to give orders or requests for someone to do something
	reason for or intended effect of something
	a verb mood used to express things that are not true or not certain to happen
	a verb mood used to ask questions



Different Purposes

Everything you say or write has a different **purpose** or and effect.

- The weather was wonderful.
- Stay away from the edge!
- If I lived out here, I would be lonely.
- What was behind the wall?

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Verb Moods

Verb moods the different types of ideas that verbs can

. Moods can:

- describe real things that have happened or are happening.
- ask questions.
- give commands.
- talk about things that could happen or that the speaker wishes would happen.

Indicative Mood

The **indicative mood** describes statements about real things that have happened or are happening.

- To indicate means to show or .

- I ran the marathon last week.

- I wish that I had run the marathon last week.

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Imperative Mood

The **imperative mood** gives orders or requests that someone do something.

- Imperative means or urgent.

- Wash the dishes before you leave.

- I washed the dishes before I went out.

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Interrogative Mood

The **interrogative mood** asks questions.

- To interrogate means to .

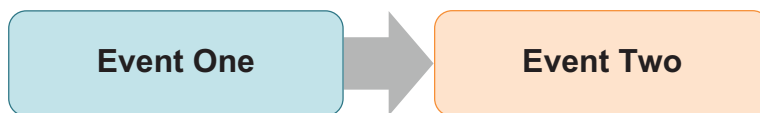
- Did you feed the cat?

- Feed the cat right now.

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The Conditional

The **conditional** describes a situation in which one event is on another event .



- Event One must happen for Event Two to happen.
- If Event One does not occur, then Event Two will not occur.

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Examples of Conditional Situations

Conditional statements are often expressed as “ / ” sentences.

Underline the words that show conditional events in the examples.

- If I get an A on my final exam, then I will get an A in the class.
- If I get an A on final my exam, I will get an A in the class.

- I got an A on the final exam, and then I got an A in the class.

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Subjunctive Mood

The **subjunctive mood** expresses ideas that are or not certain to happen.

The subjunctive mood can express:

- conditional events.
- wishes.
- demands.
- hypothetical situations that could possibly happen.

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Examples of Subjunctive Mood

Mood

- If I had the power to teleport, then I would be in Boston already.
- I wish that my cousins were able to get along.
- My mother insisted that my brother not be at the show.

Mood

- An airplane would get me to Boston faster than a car.
- I want my two cousins to get along, but they do not.

Summary

Verbs and Their Moods

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**Lesson
Question**

How do you use verb moods for different purposes?

✓

Answer

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Reviewing What You Have Learned**Verb Moods**

- The indicative mood describes real things.
- The imperative mood .
- The interrogative mood asks questions.

The Conditional

- The conditional is used when one event is another event happening.

The Subjunctive

- The subjunctive mood describes things that are not true or .
- Conditional statements are sometimes in the subjunctive mood, but not always.



Summary

Verbs and Their Moods

Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.