

Remember: Most verbs in the English language are regular. They form their past and perfect tenses by adding *-d* or *-ed* to their present form.

When a verb ends in *-y* and the letter before the *-y* is a consonant, change the *-y* to *-i*. Then add the ending for the tense.

EXAMPLES

I **worry** sometimes.

She never **worries**.

He **worried** all day.

Activity G Write the correct tense of the verb in the parentheses to complete each sentence.

- 1) Yesterday Kim (play) tennis.
- 2) Andy (apply) for a job last week.
- 3) Melissa (buy) a new outfit once a month.
- 4) Last year James (work) on the school newspaper.
- 5) Eric (enjoy) last week's football game.
- 6) This morning they (hurry) to school.
- 7) Sandra (reply) to Aunt Emily's letter.
- 8) Yesterday he (stay) home from school.
- 9) That loud thunder (terrify) me.
- 10) The witness (testify) for two days during the trial.

The past participle is the third part of the verb. It is used with *have*, *has*, or *had* to form the perfect tenses of irregular verbs. Look at these commonly used irregular verbs.

EXAMPLES	Present	Past	Past Participle
	begin	began	(have) begun
	catch	caught	(have) caught
	choose	chose	(have) chosen
	come	came	(have) come
	eat	ate	(have) eaten
	give	gave	(have) given
	go	went	(have) gone
	know	knew	(have) known
	see	saw	(have) seen
	teach	taught	(have) taught

Activity H Write the past or past participle form of the verb in parentheses to complete each sentence.

- 1) Ms. Lee has (teach) math for many years.
- 2) Carol (give) her old bike to her sister.
- 3) Leon (see) an old friend at the movies.
- 4) They have already (eat) their dinner.
- 5) Have you ever (see) that movie?
- 6) Phillip had (begin) his homework already.
- 7) Jackie (know) the answer to the question.
- 8) The fielder (catch) the deep fly ball.
- 9) The news (come) on TV at six o'clock.
- 10) Where has Monica (go)?
- 11) Saturday everyone (go) to the game.
- 12) I have (choose) a partner for the assignment.

The words in a verb phrase are usually written together. However, they may be separated by another word or words in the sentence.

EXAMPLES

She **has** finally **written** the letter.

Has Donna really **gone** to the library?

Michael **will** probably **finish** his homework after the game.

Activity I Write the verb phrase in each of these sentences on your paper. Ignore any words that come between the helping verb and the main verb.

- 1) James has always given his best.
- 2) Have you ever heard that song before?
- 3) Victor has often seen him at the field.
- 4) I had not met her before today.
- 5) Have you ever studied Spanish?
- 6) Carl will probably bring his lunch.
- 7) Jane and Sam have never gone to an art museum.
- 8) Connie had seldom enjoyed a book so much.

Activity J Write the tense of each bold verb or verb phrase on your paper.

- 1) Will you **drive** me to the store?
- 2) Yesterday Beth **lost** her gloves.
- 3) Ms. Potter **teaches** my math class.
- 4) The coach finally **chose** all of the players.
- 5) Melissa **had known** most of the players for years.
- 6) A reporter **has written** about many of our games.
- 7) His latest story **will appear** in tomorrow's paper.
- 8) By noon everyone in town **will have read** it.

Lesson 2 Review

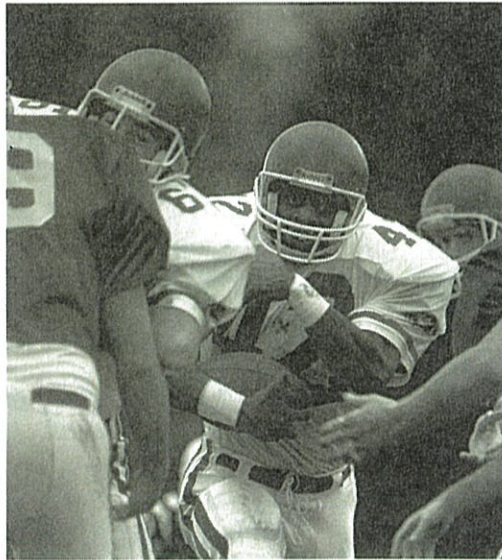
Lesson Review Write all the verbs and verb phrases in the story below on your paper. Beside each verb or verb phrase, write its tense.

Wildcats devour Lincoln Lions

On Saturday, September 30, the Wilson Wildcat fans enjoyed a 21-3 victory over the Lincoln Lions.

Quarterback George Benetez threw two touchdown passes in the first half. The half ended at 14-0. The Lions' only score came in the third quarter with a field goal.

James Melcher made a big play late in the final quarter. He tackled the Lions' running back. The running back fumbled the ball. The Wildcats recovered on their 48-yard line. Wilson marched down the field and scored the final goal. Many fans will have already extended congratulations to Melcher. We offer ours now for a fine play.



Next week the Wildcats will face the Crofton Cougars. The team hopes for a winning season. They have looked forward to the county championship for many years.

Progressive form

The form of a verb that ends in -ing and uses a form of the verb *be* as a helping verb to show continuing action.

The **progressive forms** of verbs express continuing action. Compare the two sentences below.

Present	Melissa practices the trumpet twice a week. (Shows an action that is done frequently.)
Present progressive	Melissa is practicing the trumpet. (Shows an action that is being done now.)

The fourth part of the verb has the ending *-ing* and is called the present participle.

EXAMPLES**Present**

work
see
be

Present Participle

working
seeing
being

A progressive form is a verb phrase. It is made from a form of the verb *be* plus the present participle.

EXAMPLES

Present progressive:	He is working .
Past progressive:	He was working .
Future progressive:	He will be working .
Present perfect progressive:	He has been working .
Past perfect progressive:	He had been working .
Future perfect progressive:	He will have been working .

Activity A Write the verb phrase in each of these sentences on your paper.

- 1) Hai Sin was practicing her flute when the phone rang.
- 2) Soon Tom will be practicing the drums.
- 3) Sam has been practicing for thirty minutes.
- 4) Cathy had been practicing the trumpet when I interrupted her.
- 5) In five minutes, the band will have been practicing for an hour.

Verbs form their progressive form by adding *-ing* to the present tense and using the helping verb *be*.

Be is an irregular verb.

You need to know the different forms of *be* to form the progressive tense of verbs.

(To) Be		
Simple Tenses		
Present	Past	Future
I am	I was	I shall be
you are	you were	you will be
he is	he was	he will be
we are	we were	we shall be
you are	you were	you will be
they are	they were	they will be
Perfect Tenses		
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
I have been	I had been	I shall have been
you have been	you had been	you will have been
he has been	he had been	he will have been
we have been	we had been	we shall have been
you have been	you had been	you will have been
they have been	they had been	they will have been

Activity B Write on your paper the correct form of the verb *be* to complete each sentence.

- 1) I have _____ on an airplane six times.
- 2) Jack will _____ going to Seattle next week.
- 3) Doris has _____ in my class every year.
- 4) By noon, Mac will have _____ working for four hours.
- 5) Sara _____ leaving for Florida on Friday.

Activity C Write a sentence for each of these verbs on your paper.

- 1) will have been going
- 2) has been working
- 3) had been eating
- 4) is beginning
- 5) were whispering
- 6) am opening

Activity D Write the tense of each bold verb phrase on your paper.

- 1) Mario **had** never **gone** to Texas before this year.
- 2) He **is flying** there for a vacation.
- 3) He **will be leaving** at noon.
- 4) Mario **has been packing** all morning.
- 5) They **are going** to the airport now.

Activity E Write a sentence for each verb, using the tense given in parentheses. Underline the verb or verb phrase in your sentence.

Example pass (present progressive)
Ted is passing the salad to Bill.

- 1) drive (future progressive)
- 2) have (past progressive)
- 3) fish (present progressive)
- 4) see (future perfect progressive)
- 5) pour (past perfect progressive)
- 6) go (simple past)
- 7) wonder (present perfect progressive)
- 8) jump (present perfect)

Activity F Write the verb that should appear in each sentence to make it correct.

Examples Use the present participle (verb + *-ing*) with any forms of the helping verb *be*.

Sheila **is fixing** her bike.

Use the past participle form (verb + *-ed*) with any forms of the helping verb *have*.

Sheila **has fixed** her bike.

If the verb phrase includes both *have* and *be*, use the present participle (verb + *-ing*).

Sheila **has been fixing** her bike.

- 1) Rosa has been (playing, played) the trumpet for several years.
- 2) She has (playing, played) in the Wilson band for two years.
- 3) This year the band is (going, gone) to Florida for a national contest.
- 4) Some of the parents will be (accompanying, accompanied) the band.
- 5) The band members have been (raising, raised) money all year.
- 6) So far they have (raising, raised) more than one thousand dollars.
- 7) Everyone is (selling, sold) school t-shirts.
- 8) So far, they have (selling, sold) a thousand items.
- 9) Rosa herself has (buying, bought) t-shirts for her mom and her two sisters.
- 10) She will be (giving, gave) them as birthday presents.

Lesson 3 Review

Part A Write sentences on your paper using the verb *sharpen* in each of the six regular tenses and the six progressive forms. *Sharpen* is a regular verb. The first one has been done for you.

- 1) present—Phillip **sharpens** his pencil before class.
- 2) past
- 3) future
- 4) present perfect
- 5) past perfect
- 6) future perfect
- 7) present progressive
- 8) past progressive
- 9) future progressive
- 10) present perfect progressive
- 11) past perfect progressive
- 12) future perfect progressive

Part B Write the verbs or verb phrases in this paragraph on your paper. Beside each verb or verb phrase, write its tense.

Louis Armstrong played the trumpet. He earned a special place in American history. As a child, he lived in an orphanage in New Orleans. There he first studied the cornet. In 1922, he played on a Mississippi riverboat. He joined a band in Chicago. Then in 1924, Armstrong moved to New York City. Soon he was playing the trumpet. He invented a completely new style. By 1925, he was recording his music. Later he formed his own band. People also loved his husky voice. In the 1930s, Armstrong starred in movies. His popularity continued for the rest of his life. One of his records, "Hello, Dolly!" sold two million copies in 1964. Armstrong died in 1971. People will remember this man and his music for a long time.