

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.

- Hai Sin was practicing her flute when the phone rang.
- Soon Tom will be practicing the drums.
- Sam has been practicing for thirty minutes.
- Cathy had been practicing the trumpet when I interrupted her.
- 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.