

## Verb Tense Practice with TAKE

**SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE:** We use this verb tense to talk about repeated, habitual actions.

- Every day I take the bus.
- Sometimes my friend takes a taxi.

### **PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE:**

We use this verb tense to talk about actions that are in progress right now.

- Right now I am taking a break.
- Presently, my friend is taking a test.
- At this time, you are taking notes.

**SIMPLE PAST TENSE:** We use this verb tense to talk about actions that already occurred at a known time in the past.

- Last Thursday I took my driving test.

**PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE:** We use this verb tense to talk about an action that was in progress at a particular time, or during a particular time period, in the past.

- At 3:15 yesterday, I was taking a hearing test.
- Yesterday while I was working, you were taking an exam.

**SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE:** We use this verb tense to talk about a future action.

- Tomorrow I will take a math test.

**PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:** We use this verb tense to talk about actions that already happened at an unknown time in the past OR actions that happened repeatedly in the past OR actions that began in the past and continue in the present.

- Recently, I have taken a lot of tests.
- Since last week, my friend has taken five tests.
- We have taken tests in this class many times.

**PAST PERFECT TENSE:** We use this tense to describe an action that occurred before another past action.

- Before I bought my car, I had taken the bus many times.

### Verb Tense Chart based on Azar

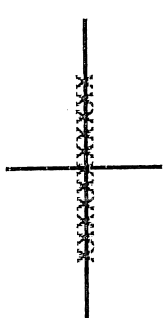
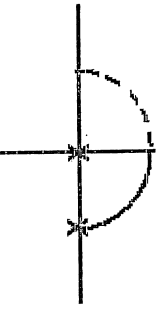
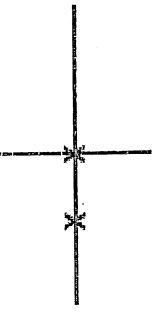
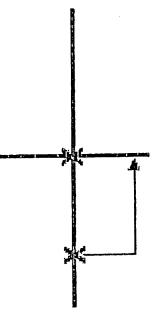
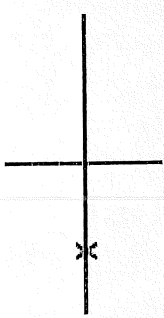
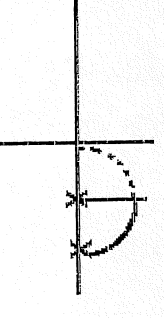
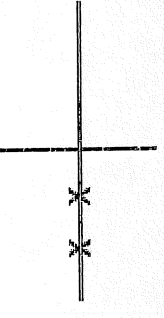
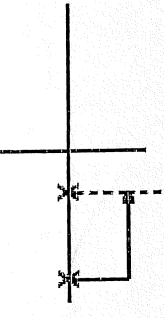
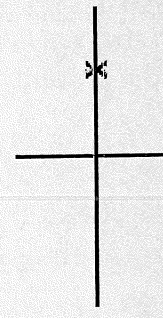
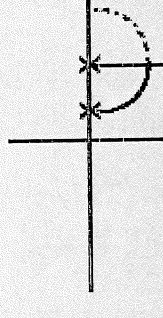
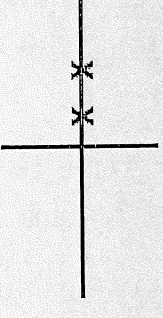
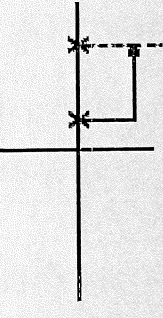
<p><b>simple present</b> I study every day. (habitual action - past to present to future)</p> 	<p><b>present continuous</b> I am studying right now. (action began in past, may continue into future)</p> 	<p><b>present perfect</b> I have studied Chapter 1. (past action with indefinite time span)</p> 	<p><b>present perfect continuous</b> I have been studying for two hours. (action began in past and continues until now)</p> 
<p><b>simple past</b> I studied last night. (action completed in the past)</p> 	<p><b>past continuous</b> I was studying when you called. (action begun in past, implies possible continuation after second past event)</p> 	<p><b>past perfect</b> I had studied drawing before I began to study painting. (past action completed before second past action)</p> 	<p><b>past perfect continuous</b> I had been studying for two hours when my friends came over. (past continuous action occurring when second past action occurred)</p> 
<p><b>simple future</b> I will study tomorrow. (action will occur in the future)</p> 	<p><b>future continuous</b> I will be studying when you arrive. (continuous future action will continue to happen when another future action occurs)</p> 	<p><b>future perfect</b> He will have finished reading by the time you arrive. (future action will be completed by time another future action occurs)</p> 	<p><b>future perfect continuous</b> I will have been studying for two hours by the time you arrive. (future continuous action will be happening when another future action occurs)</p> 

Chart adapted from Betty S. Azar, *Understanding & Using English Grammar*, Prentice-Hall, Inc.: Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1981, pages 74-77.

# ★ Parts of Speech ★

**NOUNS** - Name a person, place, thing or idea.

examples: teacher school desk book language recess

**PROPER NOUNS** - Name a special person, place or thing

examples: Ms. Taylor Daniel Hunt Park September Tuesday

**PRONOUNS** - Take the place of a noun.

examples: he she it her his they their we our  
She called her mother.

**ADJECTIVES** - Are modifying words that describe a noun, such as size, color and number.

examples: small heavy yellow many new soft  
The young boy rode his red bike.  
It has been a good day.

**VERBS** - Show action or state of being.

examples: see run read swim think watch sing  
I walk to school. (present)  
Sam waited in the car. (past)  
You will enjoy your new school. (future)

**ADVERBS** - Describe verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

They specify when, where and how much.

examples: loud quiet fast slow quick high up down very  
She ran home quickly.  
My teacher is very nice.

**PREPOSITIONS** - Show how a noun or pronoun is related to another word in a sentence.

When used with a verb, it changes the meaning of the verb.

examples: in with from about to above on  
The boy with curly hair ate lunch in the park.

**CONJUNCTIONS** - Join words, phrases and clauses together.

examples: and as or so because however  
Randy and Kim called because it was my birthday.

**ARTICLES** - Three special words that can be used before a noun.

examples: a an the  
A bird flew in the tree.

**INTERJECTIONS** - State an exclamation or remark!

(Usually followed with an exclamation mark)

examples: Ouch! Hooray! Oh! Yes! Wow!

### 1-3 SPELLING: FINAL **-S** vs. **-ES**

(a) visit → visits    answer → answers speak → speaks    happen → happens	Final <b>-s</b> , not <b>-es</b> , is added to most verbs. (INCORRECT: <i>visites, speakes, answeres, happens</i> )
(b) hope → hopes    write → writes	Many verbs end in <b>-e</b> . Final <b>-s</b> is simply added.
(c) catch → catches    fix → fixes wash → washes    buzz → buzzes pass → passes	Final <b>-es</b> is added if the verb ends in <b>-ch, -sh, -s, -x,</b> or <b>-z</b> .
(d) do → does    go → goes	Final <b>-es</b> is added to <b>do</b> and <b>go</b> .
(e) study → studies    try → tries	If a verb ends in a consonant + <b>-y</b> , change the <b>-y</b> to <b>-i</b> and add <b>-es</b> . (INCORRECT: <i>studys</i> )
(f) pay → pays    buy → buys	If a verb ends in a vowel* + <b>-y</b> , simply add <b>-s</b> (INCORRECT: <i>paies</i> or <i>payes</i> )

\* Vowels = *a, e, i, o, u*. Consonants = all the other letters in the alphabet.

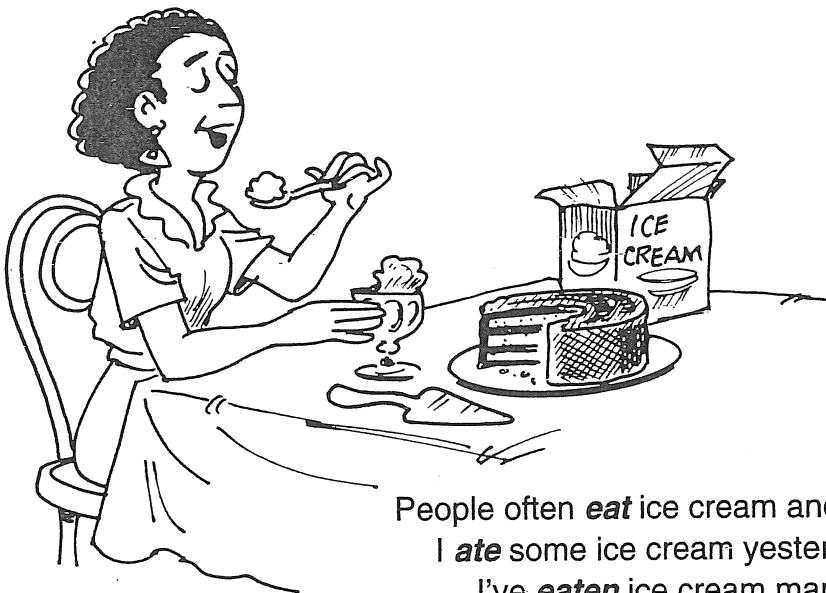
### 2-5 SPELLING OF **-ING** AND **-ED** FORMS

END OF VERB	DOUBLE THE CONSONANT?	SIMPLE FORM	<b>-ING</b>	<b>-ED</b>			
<b>-e</b>	NO	(a) smile hope	smiling hoping	smiled hoped	<b>-ing</b> form: Drop the <b>-e</b> , add <b>-ing</b> . <b>-ed</b> form: Just add <b>-d</b> .		
Two Consonants	NO	(b) help learn	helping learning	helped learned	If the verb ends in two consonants, just add <b>-ing</b> or <b>-ed</b> .		
Two Vowels + One Consonant	NO	(c) rain heat	raining heating	rained heated	If the verb ends in two vowels + a consonant, just add <b>-ing</b> or <b>-ed</b> .		
One Vowel + One Consonant	YES	ONE-SYLLABLE VERBS		(d) stop plan	stopping planning	stopped planned	If the verb has one syllable and ends in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant to make the <b>-ing</b> or <b>-ed</b> form.*
	NO	TWO-SYLLABLE VERBS		(e) visit offer	visiting offering	visited offered	If the first syllable of a two-syllable verb is stressed, do not double the consonant.
	YES	(f) prefer admit	preferring admitting	preferred admitted	If the second syllable of a two-syllable verb is stressed, double the consonant.		
<b>-y</b>	NO	(g) play enjoy	playing enjoying	played enjoyed	If the verb ends in a vowel + <b>-y</b> , keep the <b>-y</b> . Do not change it to <b>-i</b> .		
		(h) worry study	worrying studying	worried studied	If the verb ends in a consonant + <b>-y</b> , keep the <b>-y</b> for the <b>-ing</b> form, but change the <b>-y</b> to <b>-i</b> to make the <b>-ed</b> form.		
<b>-ie</b>		(i) die tie	dying tying	died tied	<b>-ing</b> form: Change <b>-ie</b> to <b>-y</b> and add <b>-ing</b> . <b>-ed</b> form: Just add <b>-d</b> .		

\* Exceptions: Do not double **w** or **x**: *snow, snowing, snowed*  
*fix, fixing, fixed*

## 2-3 THE PRINCIPAL PARTS OF A VERB

	SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
REGULAR VERBS	finish stop hope wait play try	finished stopped hoped waited played tried	finished stopped hoped waited played tried	finishing stopping hoping waiting playing trying
IRREGULAR VERBS	see make sing eat put go	saw made sang ate put went	seen made sung eaten put gone	seeing making singing eating putting going
PRINCIPAL PARTS OF A VERB: (1) the simple form	English verbs have four principal forms or "parts." <b>The simple form</b> is the form that is found in a dictionary. It is the base form with no endings on it (no final <i>-s</i> , <i>-ed</i> , or <i>-ing</i> ).			
(2) the simple past	<b>The simple past</b> form ends in <i>-ed</i> for regular verbs. Most verbs are regular, but many common verbs have irregular past forms. See the reference list of irregular verbs that follows in Chart 2-4.			
(3) the past participle	<b>The past participle</b> also ends in <i>-ed</i> for regular verbs. Some verbs are irregular. It is used in perfect tenses and the passive.			
(4) the present participle	<b>The present participle</b> ends in <i>-ing</i> (for both regular and irregular verbs). It is used in progressive tenses (e.g., the present progressive and the past progressive).			



People often **eat** ice cream and cake for dessert.

I **ate** some ice cream yesterday.

I've **eaten** ice cream many times in my lifetime.

The woman in the picture is **eating** ice cream.

## 2-4 IRREGULAR VERBS: A REFERENCE LIST

SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	was, were	been	lie	lay	lain
become	became	become	light	lit (lighted)	lit (lighted)
begin	began	begun	lose	lost	lost
bend	bent	bent	make	made	made
bite	bit	bitten	mean	meant	meant
blow	blew	blown	meet	met	met
break	broke	broken	pay	paid	paid
bring	brought	brought	put	put	put
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	quit	quit	quit
build	built	built	read	read	read
buy	bought	bought	ride	rode	ridden
catch	caught	caught	ring	rang	rung
choose	chose	chosen	rise	rose	risen
come	came	come	run	ran	run
cost	cost	cost	say	said	said
cut	cut	cut	see	saw	seen
dig	dug	dug	sell	sold	sold
do	did	done	send	sent	sent
draw	drew	drawn	set	set	set
drink	drank	drunk	shake	shook	shaken
drive	drove	driven	shoot	shot	shot
eat	ate	eaten	shut	shut	shut
fall	fell	fallen	sing	sang	sung
feed	fed	fed	sit	sat	sat
feel	felt	felt	sleep	slept	slept
fight	fought	fought	slide	slid	slid
find	found	found	speak	spoke	spoken
fit	fit	fit	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	spread	spread	spread
forget	forgot	forgotten	stand	stood	stood
forgive	forgave	forgiven	steal	stole	stolen
freeze	froze	frozen	stick	stuck	stuck
get	got	gotten (got)	strike	struck	struck
give	gave	given	swear	swore	sworn
go	went	gone	sweep	swept	swept
grow	grew	grown	swim	swam	swum
hang	hung	hung	take	took	taken
have	had	had	teach	taught	taught
hear	heard	heard	tear	tore	torn
hide	hid	hidden	tell	told	told
hit	hit	hit	think	thought	thought
hold	held	held	throw	threw	thrown
hurt	hurt	hurt	understand	understood	understood
keep	kept	kept	upset	upset	upset
know	knew	known	wake	woke	waked (woken)
lay	laid	laid	wear	wore	worn
lead	led	led	win	won	won
leave	left	left	withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
lend	lent	lent	write	wrote	written
let	let	let			