

Verbs!

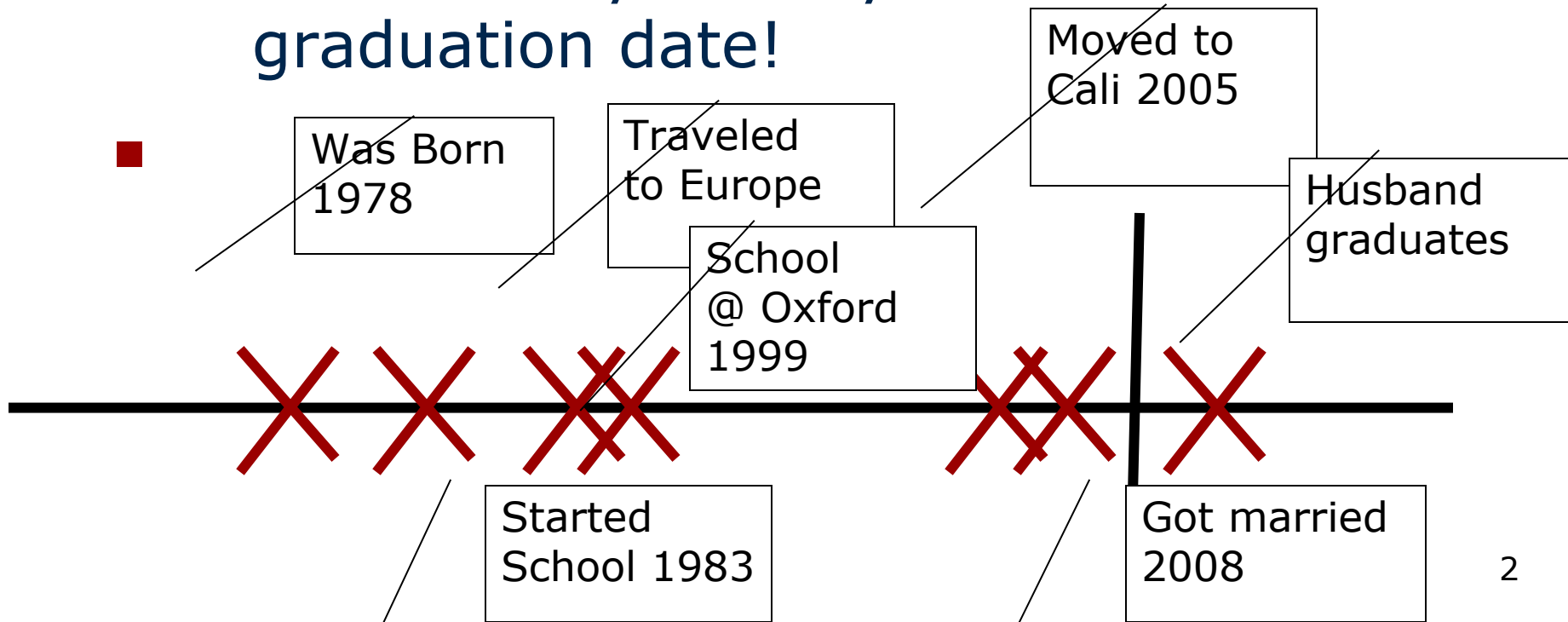
Verb forms

Review of tenses

Chapter 12, Pg 215

Timeline

- Draw a timeline of your life. List 8-10 events on the time line.
 - Make sure you list your future graduation date!



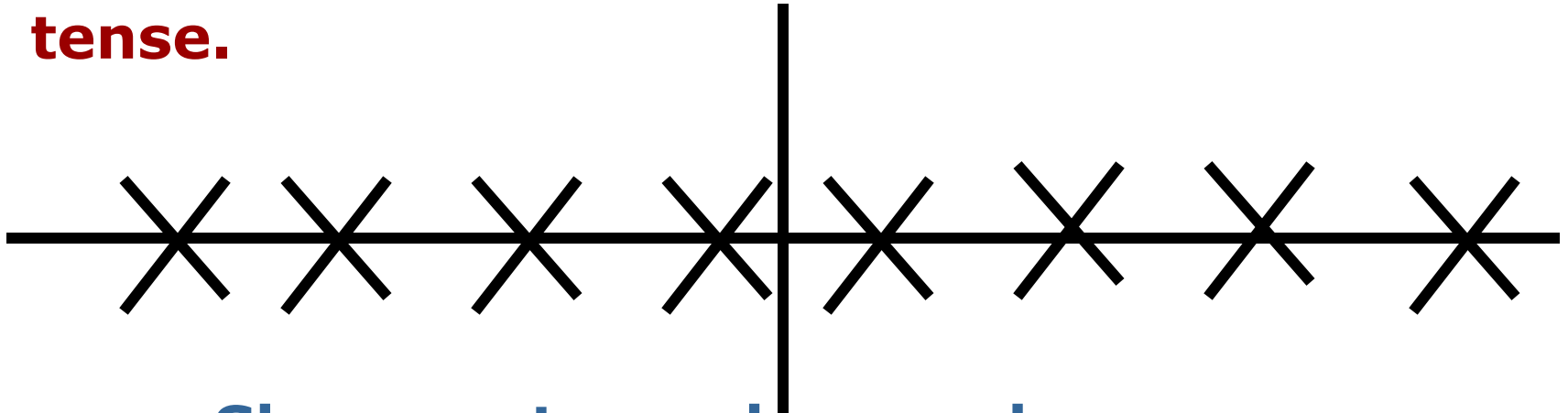
The Six English Verb Tenses

Three Simple Tenses	Simple continuous
Present – You walk. I run.	You are walking I am running.
Past – You Walked I ran.	You were walking. I was running.
Future – You will walk. I will run.	You will be walking. I will be running.

Three Perfect Tenses	Perfect continuous
Present perfect – you have walked. I have run.	You have been walking. I have been running.
Past Perfect – You had walked. I had run.	You had been walking. I had been running.
Future Perfect – You will have walked I will have run.	You will have been walking. I will have been running.

The Simple Present Tense

Expresses a habit or often repeated action. Adverbs of frequency such as, *often, seldom, sometimes, never, etc.* are used with this tense.



She goes to work everyday.

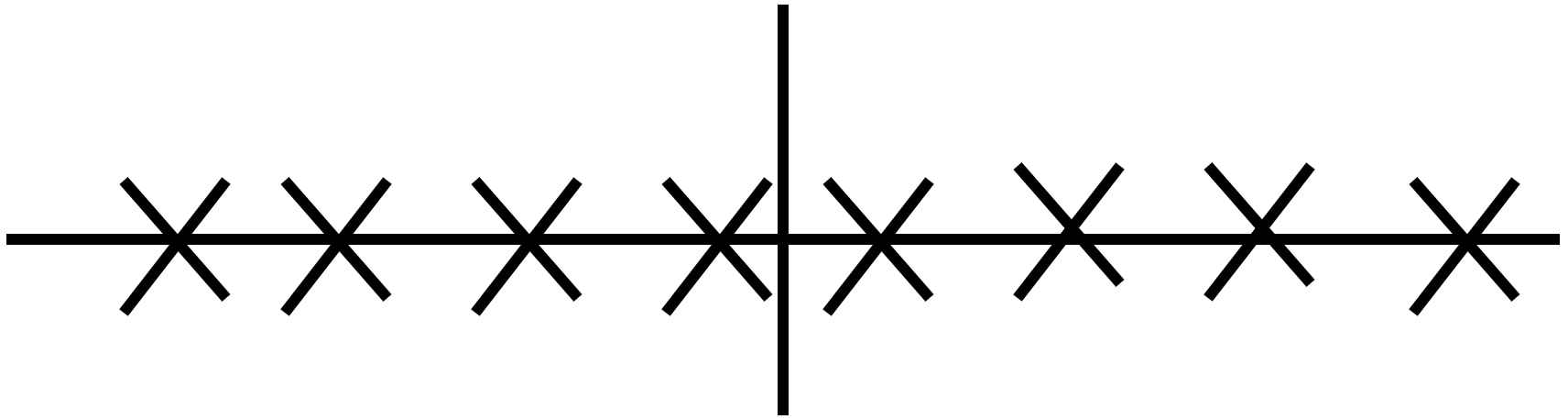
They *always* eat lunch together.

On your handout, write one sentence that reflects SIMPLE PRESENT: something you do often, sometimes, never, seldom



The Simple Present Tense

This tense also expresses general truths or facts that are timeless.



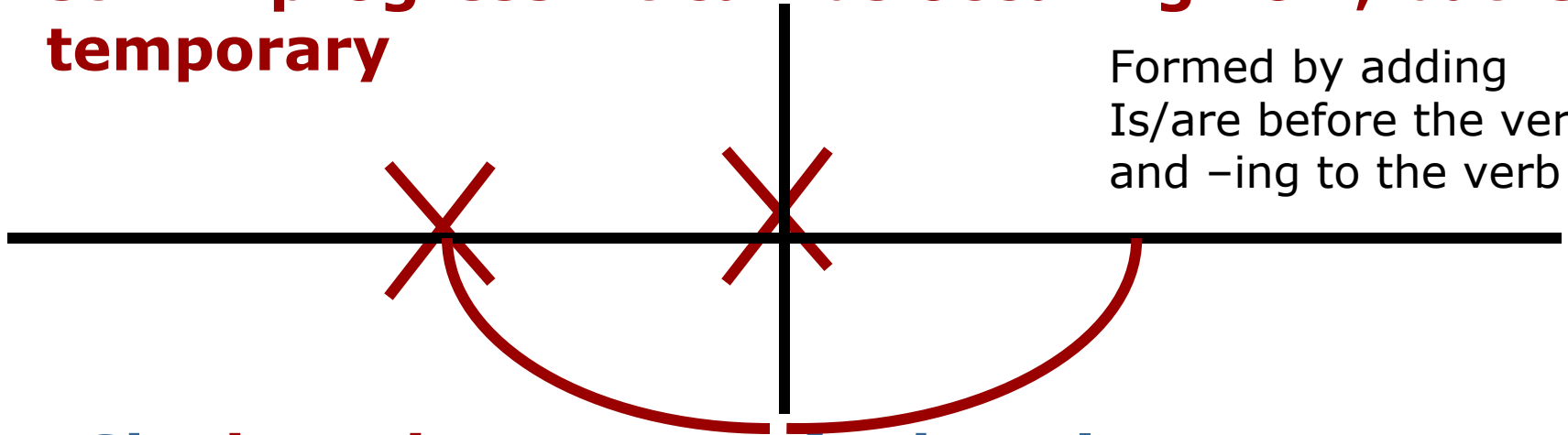
Snow falls in the December in Minnesota.
Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.



The Present Continuous

This tense is used to describe an action that is occurring right now (at this moment, today, this year, etc.). The action has begun and is still in progress. It can be occurring now, but is temporary

Formed by adding
Is/are before the verb
and -ing to the verb



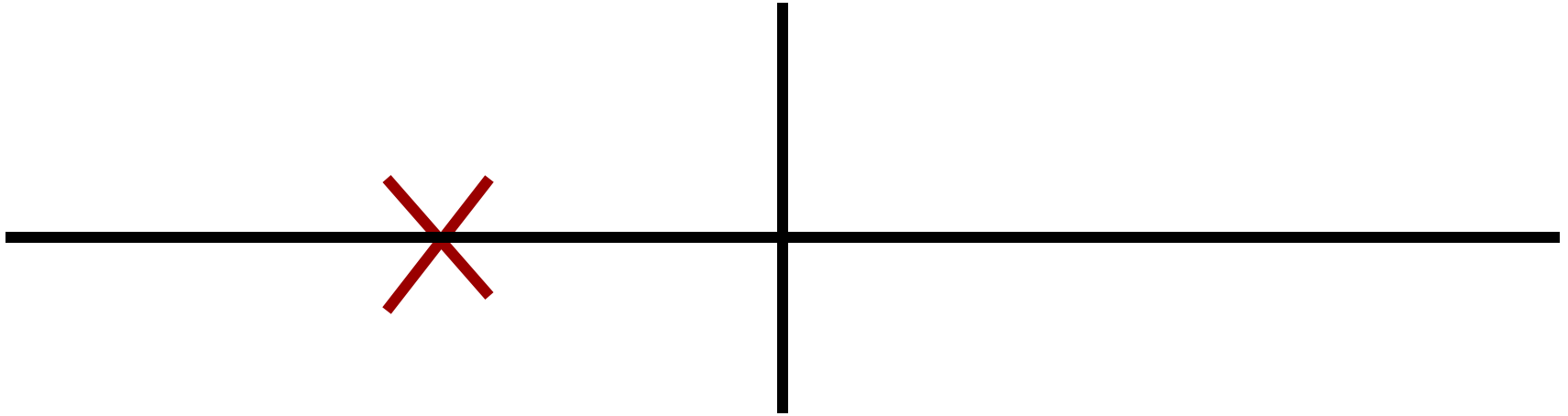
She is typing a paper for her class.

He can't talk. He is fixing the sink right now.

On your handout, write one sentence that reflects PRESENT CONTINUOUS: something that is occurring right now.

The Simple Past

We use the simple past to indicate exactly when an action or event took place in the past.



I visited my sister yesterday.

We went out to dinner last night.

On your handout, write one sentence that reflects SIMPLE PAST: something you did in the past that is now completed (over, done).

The Simple Past

The simple past is used to describe actions and/or events that are now completed and no longer true in the present.

Formed by adding
-ed to REGULAR Verbs –
see IRREGULAR Verb forms



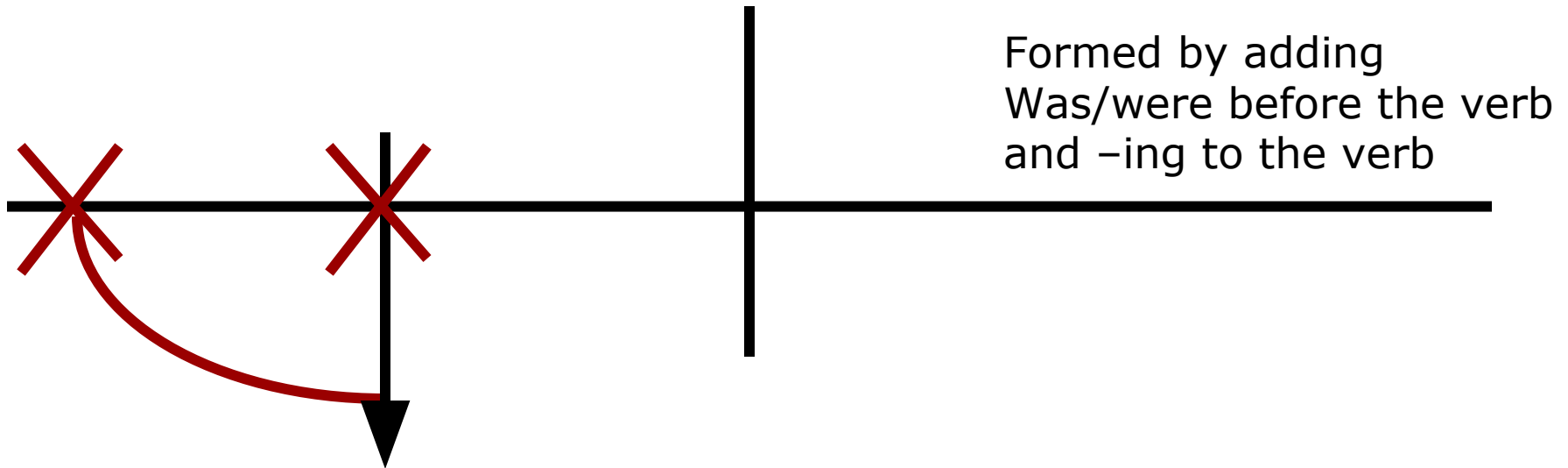
I attended MJC in 1998. (I no longer attend MJC.)

I saw a movie every weekend when I was a teenager. (I don't see movies very much anymore.)



The Past Continuous

The past continuous is often used with the simple past to show that one action was in progress when another action occurred.



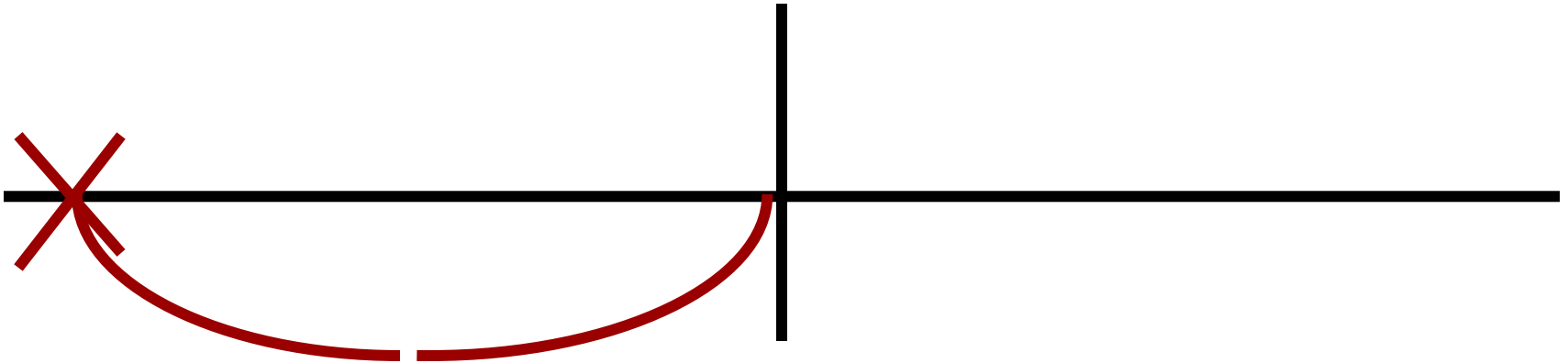
I was taking a bath when the doorbell rang.

They were eating dinner when the neighbors stopped by for a visit.



The Past Continuous

The past continuous is used to talk about an activity that was in progress at a specific point of time in the past. The emphasis is on the duration of the activity in the past.



I was studying for an exam while my mother was cooking dinner.

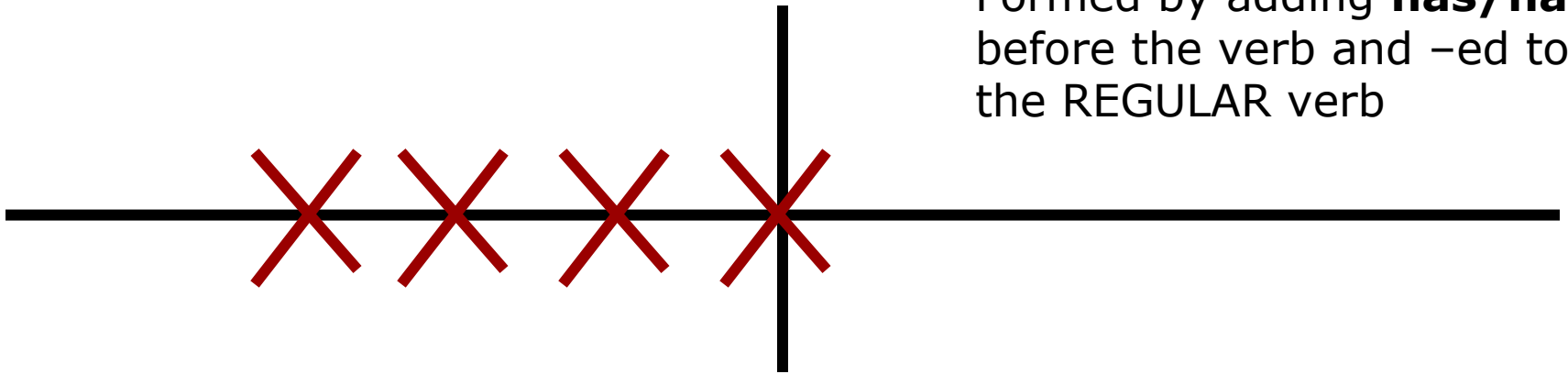
We were walking in the park around 7 p.m. last night.

On your handout, write one sentence that reflects PAST CONTINUOUS tense.

The Present Perfect

The present perfect is used to talk about an event that began in the past and continues up to the present.

Formed by adding **has/have** before the verb and **-ed** to the REGULAR verb



He has lived in Modesto for two years.

(He began living in Modesto two years ago and he still lives there.)



The Present Perfect

The present perfect is also used to talk about an event that was completed in the past, but the specific time of the event is not important.

Formed by adding
has/have before the
verb and -ed to the
regular verb



I have seen that movie before.

He has already visited Vietnam.

(Specific dates and times are not mentioned.)

On your handout, write one sentence that reflects
PRESENT PERFECT tense.

Perfect tenses (pg 216)

- Have or Has + the present participle of the word

Simple Past or Present Perfect?

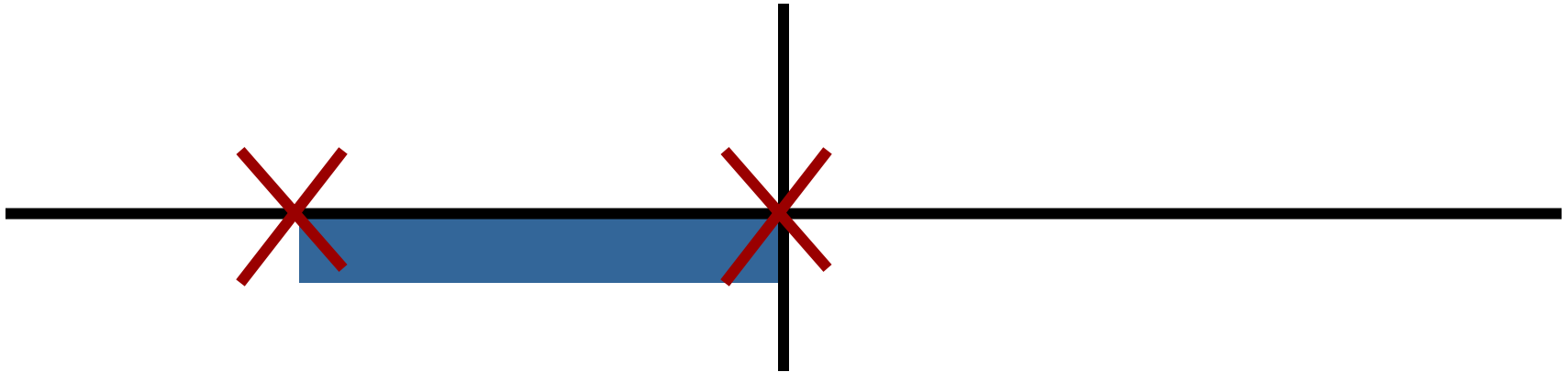
practice, pg 217

1. I went to Mexico in 2002. (go)
2. I have gone deep sea diving a few times (go).
3. The drummer in the band has studied percussions since he was five. (study)
4. It took the jury two hours to reach their verdict yesterday.
5. Washington, D.C., has been the capital of our country for many years. (be)



Present Perfect Continuous

This tense is used to describe the duration of an action that began in the past and continues into the present.



He has been studying grammar for an hour.

She has been cooking all day.

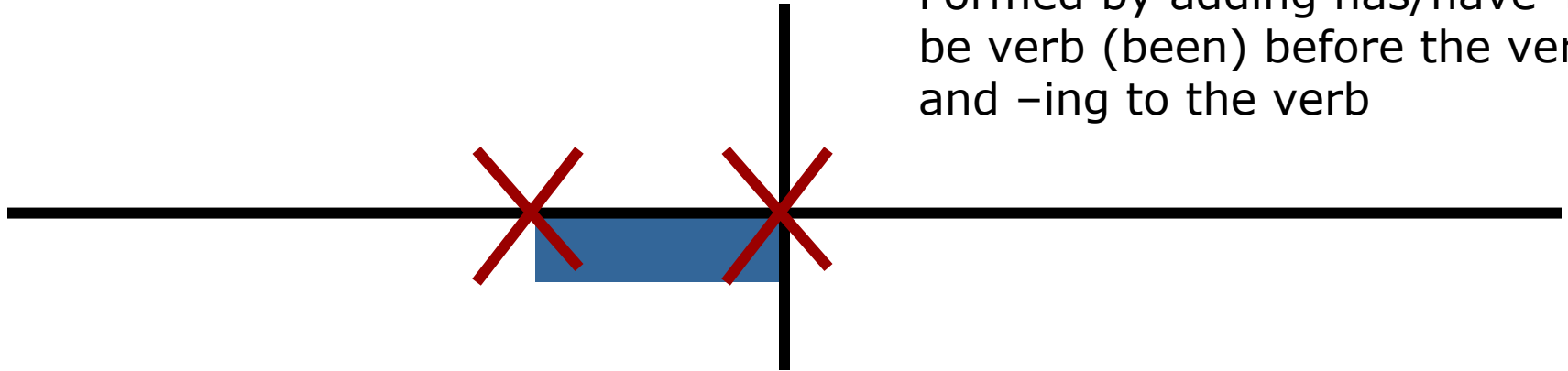
(He is still studying and she is still cooking.)



Present Perfect Continuous

This tense is also used to describe events that have been in progress recently and are rather temporary.

Formed by adding has/have + be verb (been) before the verb and -ing to the verb



She has been living in Taiwan for the last two months, but she plans to move soon.



The Past Perfect

This tense describes completed events that took place in the past before another past event.

had received
had eaten

it hit
my friend stopped by

Formed by adding
has/have before the verb
and -ed to the REGULAR
verb



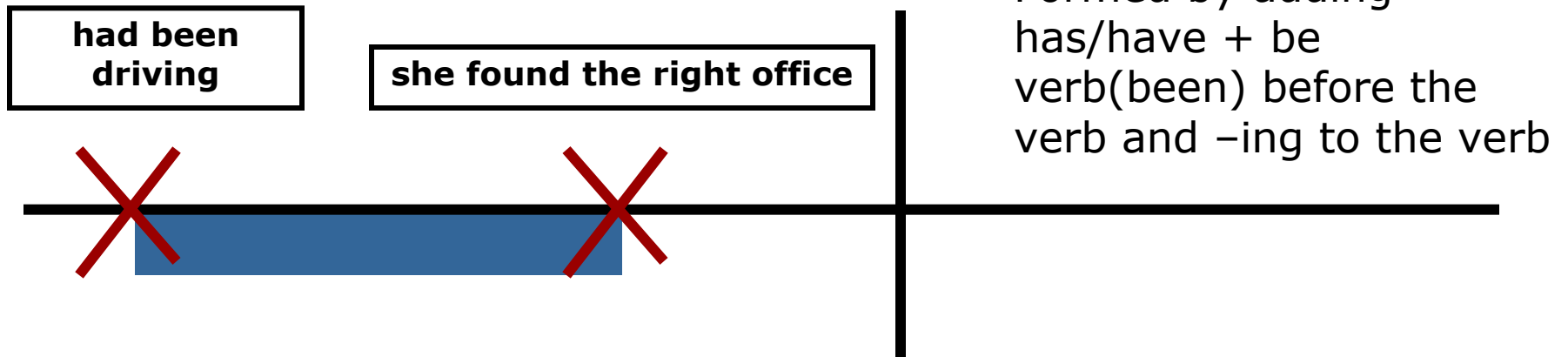
The Titanic had received many warnings before it hit the iceberg.

I had already eaten when my friend stopped by to visit.



Past Perfect Continuous

This tense is used to emphasize the duration of an action that was completed before another action or event in the past.

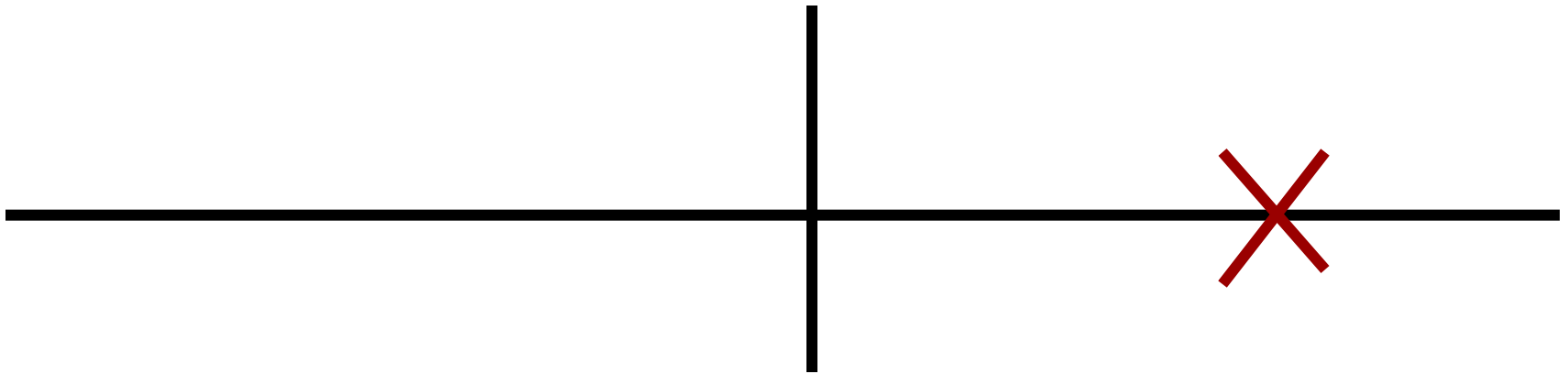


She had been driving around the city for three hours before she finally found the right office.



The Future

***Will* and *be + going + to* are often used to describe future actions.**



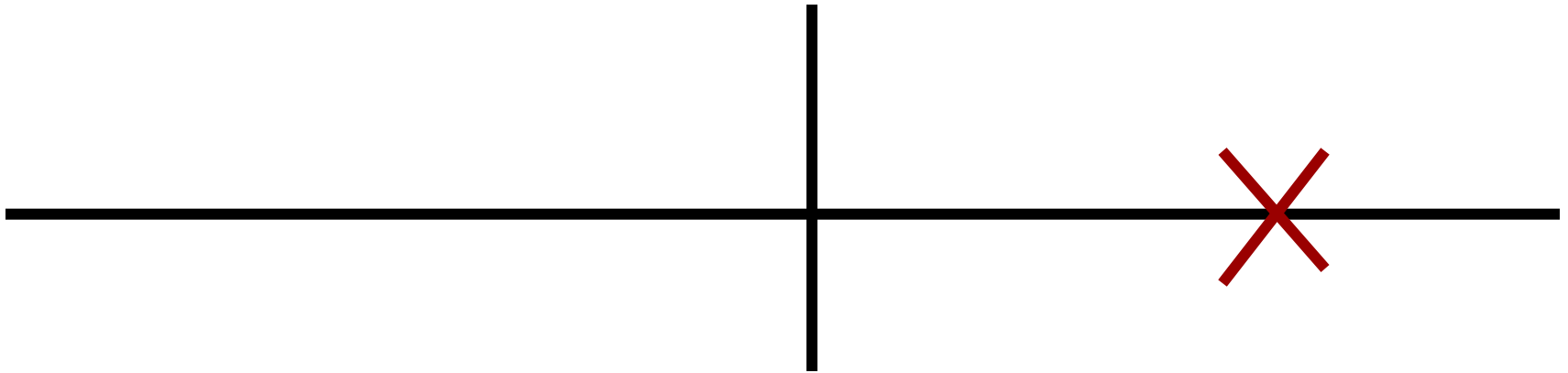
Thomas will graduate in June.

Maria is going to go to Mexico next week.



The Future

The simple present and present continuous are also used to express future time. These are often used in connection with schedules.



She is meeting a new client at eleven o'clock.

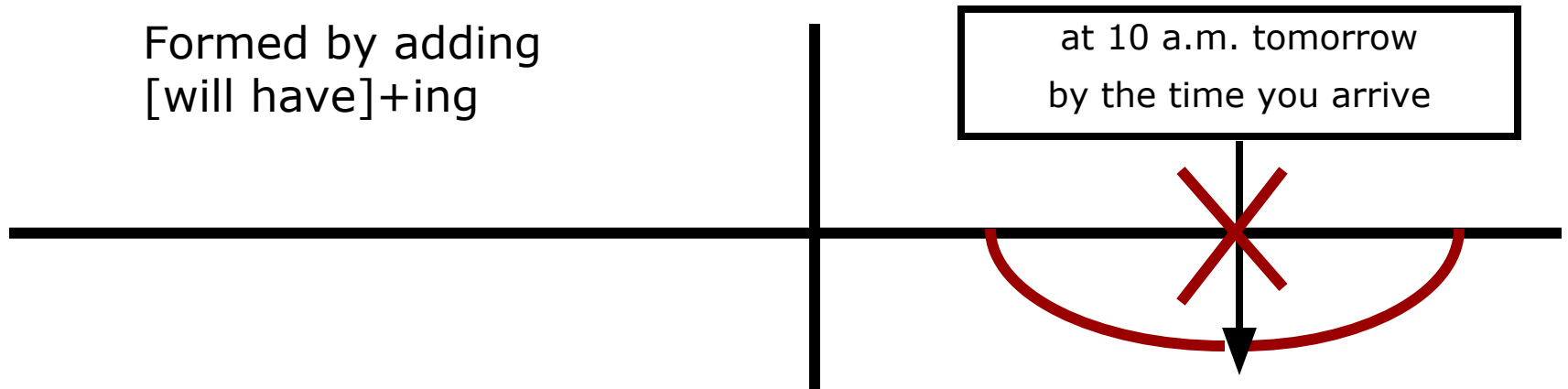
The train leaves at 6:00 a.m. tomorrow.



The Future Continuous

This tense is used to describe an event or action that will occur over a period of time at a specific point in the future.

Formed by adding
[will have]+ing



I will be teaching ESL 40 at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

**They will be moving their furniture out of the house
by the time you arrive tomorrow.**



The Future Perfect

This tense is used to describe an event or action that will be completed before another event or time in the future.

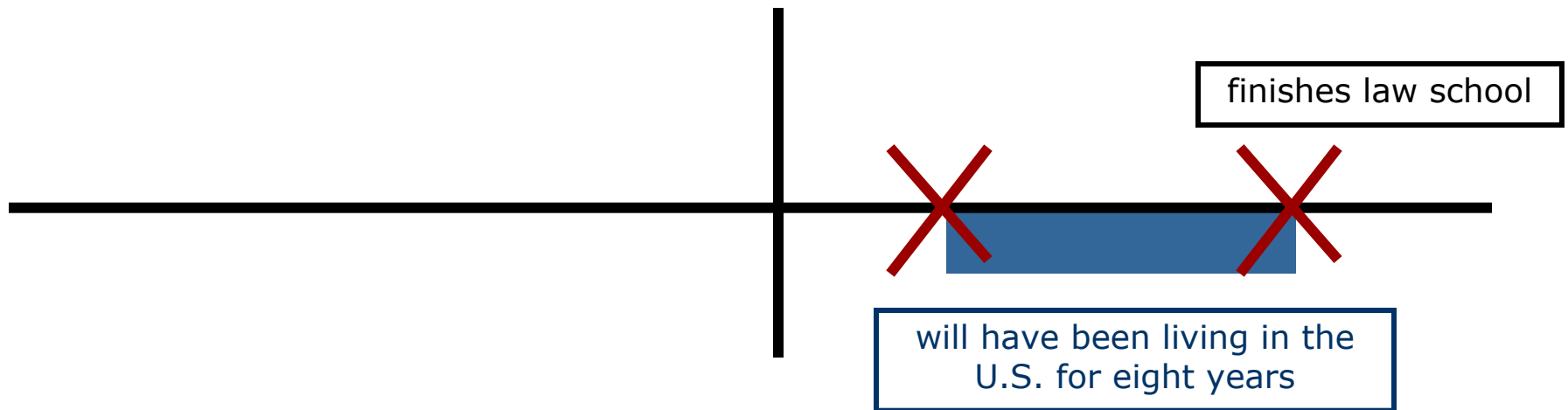


We will have finished the exam by the time class ends tomorrow.



Future Perfect Continuous

This tense describes an action that has been in progress for a duration of time before another event or time in the future.



By the time he finishes law school, we will have been living in the U.S. for eight years.



Practicing with sequence

Exercise 1, pg 220

1. The program will continue only after the coughing and fidgeting have stopped. (stop)
2. Because he was poor and unappreciated by the music world when he died in 1791, Mozart did not realize the importance his music would have in the future. (have)
3. Dad will tell us tonight if he ~~will buy~~ a new car next month.



Practicing with sequence

Exercise 1, pg 220

4. Albert Einstein failed the entrance exam at the Swiss Federal institute of technology because he had never been a very disciplined student.
(be + never)
5. Einstein studied only subjects that he ~~liked~~ . (like)
6. Cancer researchers think it's likely that a cure for most cancers will soon be found. (be + soon)



Practicing with sequence

Exercise 1, pg 220

7. are

8. knew

9.

would go

10. had gone



Unnecessary Shifts in Tense

Read this paragraph. Identify the verb tenses. Revise the paragraph to be a consistent tense (pg 222).

- The customer demanded to see the manager. He was angry because every jacket he tries on has something wrong with it. A button was missing on the first, the lining did not hang properly on the second, and the collar had a stain on the third.

Past tense

Present tense

Correct unnecessary shift

pg 221

- The customer demanded to see the manager. He was angry because every jacket he **tried** on **had** something wrong with it. A button was missing on the first, the lining did not hang properly on the second, and the collar had a stain on the third.

Correcting Shifts

Ex 4, pg 224

Charles Dickens was a nineteenth-century author whose work is well known today. One of the reasons Dickens **remains** so popular is that so many of his stories are available not only as books but also as movies, plays, and television productions.

We all **know** from our childhood the famous story of Uncle Scrooge and Tiny Tim.

We often **see** a television version of *A Christmas Carol* at holiday time.



Voice: Passive v. Active (pg 225)

- In the **active voice**, the subject is doing something.

Subject **Verb**

- The committee made the decision.

- In the **passive voice**, something is being done to the subject.

Subject **Verb**

- The decision was made by the committee.

Why choose one over the other?

- In general, choose the active voice to achieve direct, economical, and forceful writing. **Most writing should be in the active voice.**
- Choose the passive voice to de-emphasize the actor or to avoid naming the actor altogether.

It all depends on your emphasis.

Emphasizes the assassin	1. Lee Harvey Oswald shot President John F. Kennedy in 1963.
Emphasizes the president	2. President John F. Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald in 1963.
Emphasizes the act	3. President John F. Kennedy was shot in 1963.

How do you form passive?

- Subject acted upon +
Verb *to be* +
past participle +
by phrase (optional)

■ The books
are
illustrated
(by the
artists)

Exercise 6, pg 226

1. The child dialed the wrong number.
2. My grandmother very carefully crocheted the sweater.
3. Cherry Creek was struck by a tornado last year.
4. The leaves were blown across the yard (by the wind).
5. In the seventies, many fashionable young men and women wore platform shoes.

Subjunctive mood

- **Indicative** expresses fact
- **Imperative** expresses command
- **Subjunctive** expresses conditions contrary to fact or expresses urgency/demand:
 - *If I were you, I would drive home on Sunday.*
 - *I insist that he drive home on Sunday.*

Should/Would, Used to/Supposed to, can/could, and will/would.

- Do not use more than one – can, may, might, should, ought
- Do not follow with 'of' (not *should of*, but *should have*)

Can/could; will/would

- Could as the past tense of can
- Would as the past tense of will.

Used to/ supposed to

- Do not omit the final -d in the phrases
 - I am used to walking.
 - We are supposed to meet him for dinner.

More help w/ Verbs?

- The BE Verbs
- Helper (Auxiliary) Verbs
- Has/Have
- Help me with verb tenses??!?!?