

Unit 3: Verbs

Lesson 12

Action Verbs

An **action verb** is a word that names an action and tells what a subject does. It may contain more than one word. Action verbs can express physical actions or mental actions.

She **kicks** the ball. (physical action) She **likes** piano lessons. (mental action)

Have, has, and had are often used before verbs. They can also be used by themselves as action verbs when they name what the subject owns or holds.

The sports arena **has** 20,000 seats.
The opponents **have** blue uniforms.

Our coaches **had** a new playbook.
We **have played** this team before.

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each action verb. Write *physical* or *mental* in the blank to indicate whether the verb expresses physical action or mental action.

- physical Many athletes successfully represented the United States in the modern Olympics.
- _____ 1. African American Jesse Owens broke world records in track and field events.
 - _____ 2. Owens attended The Ohio State University.
 - _____ 3. At a 1935 event in Ann Arbor, Michigan, Owens broke three world records.
 - _____ 4. Many people consider Owens the greatest track-and-field athlete ever.
 - _____ 5. Owens won four gold medals at the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin, Germany.
 - _____ 6. Owens's strong performance angered Adolf Hitler.
 - _____ 7. Owens wore the victor's oak leaf crown during the presentation ceremony.
 - _____ 8. Owens later gave many speeches about values and moral principles.
 - _____ 9. Another African American athlete captured the world's attention in the 1960 Italy games.

- _____ 10. Cassius Clay boxed his way to the light heavyweight gold medal.
- _____ 11. Clay later changed his name to Muhammad Ali.
- _____ 12. Ali gained the title of heavyweight champion of the world four years later.
- _____ 13. Other Americans in the 1960 Olympics challenged their opponents, too.
- _____ 14. Wilma Rudolph dazzled the crowds in the track-and-field competition.
- _____ 15. Rudolph ran for gold medals in the 100- and 200-meter track events.
- _____ 16. Al Oerter, an American discus thrower, dominated his event from 1956 to 1968.
- _____ 17. Oerter claimed four gold medals for his accomplishments.
- _____ 18. During practice in 1964, Oerter ripped the cartilage from his rib cage.
- _____ 19. In bandages and ice packs, he competed despite his injury.
- _____ 20. He threw for another Olympic record and his third straight gold medal.
- _____ 21. That same year, American swimmer Dawn Fraser clocked an Olympic record in the 100-meter event.
- _____ 22. Eight years later, American swimmer Mark Spitz achieved additional recognition for the United States.
- _____ 23. In Mexico City four years earlier, Spitz had promised himself six gold medals.
- _____ 24. However, he won only two medals.
- _____ 25. For the next four years, Spitz pushed himself to the limit.
- _____ 26. In Munich in 1972, Spitz competed again.
- _____ 27. This time he promised nothing.
- _____ 28. He remembered the disappointment of the Mexico City games.
- _____ 29. In Munich, he beat all previous times in four individual events.
- _____ 30. Spitz also teamed with three other Americans in three relay races.
- _____ 31. They all earned gold medals.
- _____ 32. In total, Spitz won seven gold medals in a single Olympics.

Lesson 13**Verbs: Transitive and Intransitive**

Depending on its use in a particular sentence, an action verb can be either transitive or intransitive. A **transitive verb** is followed by a word or words called the **direct object** that answers the question *what?* or *whom?* An **intransitive verb** is an action verb that does not have a direct object.

TRANSITIVE: Shawn **Painted** landscapes and portraits. (*Landscapes and portraits* make up the compound direct object that answers the question *what?* Shawn painted.)

INTRANSITIVE: Shawn **Painted** beautifully. (There is no direct object answering the question *what?* or *whom?* Shawn painted.)

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each action verb. Draw one line under each direct object. In the blank, write *T* if the verb is transitive or *I* if the verb is intransitive.

- T Aaron Painted his house white.
- _____ 1. Hiroko plays softball and tennis every summer.
- _____ 2. The pigeon drank water from the muddy puddle.
- _____ 3. The eagle soared higher and higher in the sky.
- _____ 4. The stern judge gave a harsh sentence to the defendant.
- _____ 5. The happy baby wore a toothless grin.
- _____ 6. New Zealand lies about 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) southeast of Australia.
- _____ 7. City council meets once a week.
- _____ 8. Maria prepares dinner for the family.
- _____ 9. The artist paints colorful, geometric designs.
- _____ 10. The news reporter lifted her eyebrows in disbelief.
- _____ 11. The news of war shocked the nation and the world.
- _____ 12. The timid man muttered under his breath.
- _____ 13. Most dinosaurs resembled birds in their leg and foot structure.
- _____ 14. The assistant coach made a suggestion.
- _____ 15. The buffalo herd stampeded across the prairie.

- _____ 16. Mr. Armstrong bragged about his five children.
- _____ 17. The magician pulled a bird out of his sleeve.
- _____ 18. The proud peacock displayed its feathers.
- _____ 19. The dental technician cleaned teeth with expertise.
- _____ 20. The sad clown wiped his eyes with an oversized handkerchief.
- _____ 21. The small airplane landed safely in the snowstorm.
- _____ 22. Alma poured syrup over her waffle.
- _____ 23. Bette Davis won two Academy Awards for best actress in the 1930s.
- _____ 24. Most diamond crystals have eight sides.
- _____ 25. The giant octopus lives in the Pacific Ocean.
- _____ 26. Candy Lightner founded Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) in 1980.
- _____ 27. The skillful waitress carried four plates of food to the table.
- _____ 28. Latoya lit a candle after the power outage.
- _____ 29. The ball dropped in Times Square on New Year's Eve.
- _____ 30. The rugged trail wound over hills and through a thick forest.
- _____ 31. The comedian amused everyone in the audience.
- _____ 32. The elevator stopped on the tenth floor.
- _____ 33. The friendly dog barked happily.
- _____ 34. The chess champion challenged her rival to another match.
- _____ 35. The choir sang holiday songs.
- _____ 36. In 1980, Mount St. Helens erupted in a huge blast.
- _____ 37. The drummer played a drum solo.
- _____ 38. Fred studied science and history in study hall.
- _____ 39. Water flooded the basement after the downpour.
- _____ 40. The boy grumbled about his responsibility to take out the garbage.
- _____ 41. To Neal's dismay, the teacher assigned homework over the weekend.
- _____ 42. The canoe floated peacefully in the large pond.

Lesson 14

Verbs with Indirect Objects

In addition to a direct object, an indirect object may follow an action verb. An **indirect object** answers the question *to whom?* or *for whom?* an action is done.

The doctor gives the **patient** some medicine. (*To whom* did the doctor give medicine?)

Mario reserved **us** a seat. (*For whom* did Mario reserve a seat?)

The indirect object always comes between the verb and the direct object. To determine if a word is an indirect object, put the preposition *to* or *for* in front of it, and change its position in the sentence. If it is an indirect object, the sentence will still make sense.

I gave **Jo** a game. (*Jo* is the indirect object before the direct object, *game*.)

I gave a game **to Jo**. (To determine whether it is an indirect object, *Jo* can be placed behind the preposition *to* and the sentence still makes sense.)

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank whether the word in italics is a **DO** (direct object) or an **IO** (indirect object).

- IO Mrs. Cruz made her *children* lunch.
- _____ 1. The electrician installed the light *fixture*.
- _____ 2. The eager student showed the *teacher* her latest poem.
- _____ 3. The game show host asked the contestants difficult *questions*.
- _____ 4. Alice explained the movie *plot* to Troy.
- _____ 5. The young girl could not describe her *feelings*.
- _____ 6. Fluffy white clouds covered the *sky*.
- _____ 7. Alex sent his *teacher* a get-well card.
- _____ 8. The roller coaster gave *me* an upset stomach.
- _____ 9. The voters elected a *newcomer* to office.
- _____ 10. The seamstress carefully stitched the *hem* of the dress.
- _____ 11. The coach brought the *team* a healthful snack.
- _____ 12. The assistant gave his *boss* some phone messages.

- _____ 13. Jason bought his *grandmother* stationery for her birthday.
- _____ 14. Albert Schweitzer won the *Nobel Peace Prize* in 1952.
- _____ 15. We fed our *cat* leftover turkey.
- _____ 16. The junior high teacher graded *papers* at night.
- _____ 17. The gourmet chef tasted her new *entree*.
- _____ 18. Mitsuyo's father saved *us* seats at the baseball game.
- _____ 19. Eric took his brother's *advice*.
- _____ 20. The slugger hit the *ball* out of the park.

► **Exercise 2** Draw two lines under each action verb and one line under each indirect object.

Jason brought his mother his report card.

1. The catcher threw the pitcher a new ball.
2. The football punter kicked the ball to the other team.
3. The Book Club president brewed coffee for the members.
4. The company sent its employees holiday bonuses.
5. The curious toddler pulled the puppy's ears.
6. The clerk sold the customers three computers.
7. The noisy dog disturbed the quiet neighborhood.
8. The conductor praised the violin players.
9. The firefighters showed the students the procedure for putting out a fire.
10. Jamaal showed his friends his baseball card collection.
11. The school board president presented Superintendent Stover a plaque at his retirement banquet.
12. The pediatrician gave the boy a flu shot.
13. Raul's mother made him a chocolate milkshake.
14. The earthquake shook our house.
15. Jeff threw his dog the Frisbee.
16. Jessica's friends gave her a bridal shower before her wedding.

Lesson 15**Linking Verbs and Predicate Words**

A **linking verb** connects the subject of a sentence with a word in the predicate that identifies or describes the subject. *To be* in all its forms is the most common linking verb.

George Washington **was** a general. (The linking verb *was* links *general* to the subject, *George Washington*.)

The computer **will be** useful. (The linking verb *will be* links *useful* to the subject, *computer*.)

COMMON LINKING VERBS

appear	feel	look	seem	sound	taste
become	grow	remain	smell	stay	turn

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each verb. Place a check (✓) in the blank next to each sentence that contains a linking verb.

✓ _____ Niagara Falls looks breathtaking.

- _____ 1. Niagara Falls is a most spectacular natural wonder!
- _____ 2. The water plunges over a cliff in two separate waterfalls.
- _____ 3. The American Falls lies within the United States.
- _____ 4. Its home state is New York.
- _____ 5. The Horseshoe Falls lies within Canada.
- _____ 6. Ontario is its home province.
- _____ 7. The Niagara River is the source of both of these waterfalls.
- _____ 8. This river becomes part of the border between the United States and Canada.
- _____ 9. It carries the overflow from four of the Great Lakes.
- _____ 10. Niagara Falls is about halfway between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.
- _____ 11. Goat Island separates the Horseshoe Falls and the American Falls.
- _____ 12. A huge amount of water roars over the cliffs every second.
- _____ 13. Eighty-five percent of the water flows over the Horseshoe Falls.
- _____ 14. The water supply seems unending.

- _____ 15. Niagara Falls is a great source of power.
- _____ 16. The water moves through hydroelectric power plants downstream.
- _____ 17. The Robert Moses power plant is a facility on the American side of the river.
- _____ 18. Two Sir Adam Beck power plants are Canadian.
- _____ 19. The falls provides electricity for many nearby industries.
- _____ 20. The name *Niagara* is an old Iroquois word.
- _____ 21. The actual word was *onguiaahra*, "the strait."
- _____ 22. The waterfalls formed about twelve thousand years ago.
- _____ 23. Lake Erie overflowed with water from a great ice sheet.
- _____ 24. This overflow became the Niagara River.
- _____ 25. The river flowed over a high cliff.
- _____ 26. The water gouged a deep gorge at the bottom of the cliffs.
- _____ 27. The gorge remains deep.
- _____ 28. The gorge grows larger and larger over time.
- _____ 29. In fact, it reaches about seven miles beyond Niagara Falls.
- _____ 30. Nearly three miles below Niagara Falls, the Whirlpool Rapids begin.
- _____ 31. The rushing water erodes the underlying rock layers.
- _____ 32. Over time, the violent current carved a round basin out of the rock.
- _____ 33. The Cave of the Winds exists behind the American Falls.
- _____ 34. It formed under a shelf of hard limestone.
- _____ 35. The formation of such a cave seems very interesting.
- _____ 36. Hard, thick limestone layers cover softer layers of limestone, sandstone, and shale.
- _____ 37. Water erodes the softer under layers first.
- _____ 38. Because of this, the hard top layers soon extend beyond the other layers in certain places.

A linking verb connects the subject of a sentence with a noun or an adjective in the predicate. A **predicate noun** follows a linking verb and tells what the subject is. A **predicate adjective** follows a linking verb and describes what the subject is like. Predicate nouns or predicate adjectives may be compound.

Lance is my **brother** and my best **friend**. (compound predicate noun)

He is **loyal** and **trustworthy**. (compound predicate adjective)

► **Exercise 2** Draw two lines under each verb. Write *PN* above each predicate noun and *PA* above each predicate adjective. Not all sentences contain a PN or PA.

PN

A trip to Niagara Falls is a treat.

1. The air grows misty near the waterfalls.
2. You feel the mist on your face.
3. A thunderous noise greets visitors upon their arrival.
4. The never-ending din is horrific.
5. Tourists seem awestruck by the environment.
6. At night, wide beams of colorful lights look beautiful on the cascades of water.
7. Each year about ten million people visit Niagara Falls.
8. Recreational parks remain areas of enjoyment near the falls.
9. Visitors seldom grow weary of the beautiful sights of the area.
10. Many hotels and gift shops look successful.
11. Tourism is big business at Niagara Falls.
12. Many industries also operate close by.
13. Some people feel angry about the nearby businesses and industries.
14. To them, businesses ruin the area's scenic beauty.
15. Steamers are the transportation for the tourists.

- Writing Link** Write a paragraph using linking verbs, predicate nouns, and predicate adjectives to describe a tour you might lead as a guide for a travel agency.

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Lesson 16**Verb Tenses: Present, Past, and Future**

The **tense** of a verb tells when an action takes place.

The **present tense** of a verb names an action that is happening now or happens regularly. It can also express a general truth.

In the present tense of a verb, the base form of the verb is used with all subjects except singular nouns and *he*, *she*, or *it*. When the subject is a singular noun or *he*, *she*, or *it*, *-s* or *-es* is added to the verb.

Lou **hears** the airplane overhead. (happening now)

I **speak** to my uncle once a week. (happens regularly)

The president **serves** a four-year term. (expresses a general truth)

The **past tense** of a verb names an action that already happened. The past tense of many verbs is formed by adding *-ed* to the base form of the verb.

The teacher **graded** papers yesterday.

The **future tense** of a verb names an action that will take place in the future. In the future tense the word *will* is used before the verb. Sometimes *shall* is used when the pronoun *I* or *we* is the subject.

They **will see** the play tomorrow night. We **shall be** late.

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each verb. Write its tense, *present*, *past*, or *future*, in the blank.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| <u>present</u> | Winter officially <u>starts</u> in December. |
| _____ | 1. John Steinbeck earned the 1962 Nobel Prize in literature. |
| _____ | 2. Squirrels gather nuts every autumn in preparation for winter. |
| _____ | 3. Carlos will play second base in tomorrow's game. |
| _____ | 4. Wilma fielded the ball very well in yesterday's game. |
| _____ | 5. Polar bears often wander into populated areas in Canada. |
| _____ | 6. Great brown bears weigh up to 1,540 pounds (700 kilograms). |
| _____ | 7. Canada contains one third of the world's supply of fresh water. |
| _____ | 8. Mai visited her relatives in Vietnam two years ago. |
| _____ | 9. Na and his uncle will travel to the United States next year. |

- _____ 10. During the holidays, people enjoy family traditions.
- _____ 11. Jared carved the turkey last Thanksgiving.
- _____ 12. Sally lists her resolutions every New Year's Day.
- _____ 13. The choir will visit the retirement home next week.
- _____ 14. The plant-eating stegosaurus lived many years ago.
- _____ 15. Mrs. Johnson will test her students tomorrow.
- _____ 16. The pilot carefully landed the airplane during the storm last night.
- _____ 17. The craters on the moon look like dark spots.
- _____ 18. The running back scored four touchdowns in our last game.
- _____ 19. Aunt Rosa will walk at least one mile a day.
- _____ 20. The bus stops at Lincoln and Reed once every hour.
- _____ 21. Lawanda plays with her baby brother every night before bedtime.
- _____ 22. The stock market crashed in October of 1929.
- _____ 23. The puppy followed its master everywhere.
- _____ 24. Our country will elect a new leader.
- _____ 25. My grandparents remember the old radio dramas.
- _____ 26. Laura's great-grandmother lived in Europe during World War II.
- _____ 27. Alkas often talks about her after-school job.
- _____ 28. President Nixon resigned in August of 1974.
- _____ 29. Last night our dog destroyed the throw pillows on our couch.
- _____ 30. Americans vote for a president every four years.

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the tense of the verb as indicated in parentheses.

Kurt will absorb himself in each new project. (*absorb*, future)

1. The student council _____ communication between teachers and students. (*help*, present)
2. Who _____ in your home in ten years? (*live*, future)
3. The president _____ to Europe in one month. (*travel*, future)

4. The continent of Europe _____ Asia. (*border*, present)
5. Mrs. Samuels _____ a Book Club meeting every Tuesday. (*attend*, present)
6. Bruno _____ his brother with his homework. (*help*, future)
7. The frisky puppy _____ the ball when I threw it. (*chase*, past)
8. The sick baby _____ a lot at night. (*cough*, present)
9. The school newspaper always _____ the students on the honor roll. (*list*, present)
10. When she was a child, Mrs. Nguyen _____ to go to college. (*want*, past)
11. The letter _____ fond memories of last summer. (*trigger*, past)
12. The garden _____ in Grandpa's capable hands. (*flourish*, future)
13. Every day after school, Lindsay _____ down a glass of milk. (*gulp*, present)
14. Barney _____ sticks only for his master. (*fetch*, present)
15. We _____ the lock, but it still would not work. (*jiggle*, past)
16. The leaves _____ busily in the fall breeze. (*swirl*, present)
17. Bryce _____ various politicians in the variety show. (*imitate*, future)
18. The old cloth quickly _____ the child's spilled milk. (*absorb*, past)
19. They _____ the door open with this piece of wood. (*wedge*, present)
20. The tiny spring _____ merrily. (*trickle*, present)
21. The crowd _____ in surprise. (*gasp*, past)
22. On Sunday they _____ the new organ. (*dedicate*, future)
23. The committee _____ the evening's music. (*vary*, future)
24. Anna _____ most of her work in the morning. (*accomplish*, present)
25. The young pianist _____ as he began his performance. (*tremble*, past)
26. The couple _____ through the mall each evening. (*stroll*, present)
27. Storms often _____ one's travel plans. (*delay*, present)
28. The strong clap of thunder _____ the campers awake. (*jolt*, past)

- **Writing Link** Write a paragraph sharing something about your past, your present, and your hopes for the future. Use the past, present, and future tenses of verbs.

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Lesson 17

Main Verbs and Helping Verbs

Verbs have four principal parts that are used to form all tenses.

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE VERB *CALL*

Base Form	Present Participle	Past Form	Past Participle
<i>call</i>	<i>calling</i>	<i>called</i>	<i>called</i>

A **helping verb** helps the **main verb** tell about an action or make a statement. A **verb phrase** consists of one or more helping verbs followed by a main verb.

The girl is **calling** her parents. (*Is* is the helping verb, and the present participle *calling* is the main verb. Together they form a verb phrase.)

The most common helping verbs are *be*, *have*, and *do*. Forms of the helping verb *be* include *am*, *is*, and *are* in the present and *was* and *were* in the past. They combine with the present participle of the main verb. Forms of the helping verb *have* include *have* and *has* in the present and *had* in the past. They combine with the past participle form of a verb.

We have **explored** this cave. (*Have* is the helping verb, and the past participle *explored* is the main verb. Together they form a verb phrase.)

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each participle. Write in the blank whether it is a **pres. part.** (present participle) or a **past part.** (past participle).

pres. part.

The sailor is anchoring the sailboat.

- _____ 1. Every year my aunts have shopped together on the day after Thanksgiving.
- _____ 2. Wars have claimed countless lives throughout history.
- _____ 3. Advancements in telecommunication technology are enhancing our daily lives.
- _____ 4. Has your father called the bank about your savings account?
- _____ 5. Usually by April, the winter's snow has melted.
- _____ 6. On the far side of the lake, the two are fishing at their favorite spot.
- _____ 7. The set of instructions with the kit was confusing to everyone.
- _____ 8. The sculptor has molded the clay into a bud vase.

- _____ 9. The special weather report had advised viewers against unnecessary travel.
- _____ 10. As a special project for school, I am interviewing our state representative.
- _____ 11. The carpenters were altering our house plans unnecessarily.
- _____ 12. The Quick Lunch Deli is catering the dinner next Saturday.
- _____ 13. Fran had apologized for her tardiness.
- _____ 14. The car's fan belt has squealed several times before.
- _____ 15. The special invitation was requesting our presence at the gala affair.
- _____ 16. Because of bad weather, the program has been postponed indefinitely.
- _____ 17. Our close family friends are inviting us to their lakeside cabin.
- _____ 18. In the final scene of the film, the horse and rider were fading into the sunset.
- _____ 19. While in Florida, we had plucked grapefruit right from the tree.
- _____ 20. I am currently residing in an apartment in New York City.
- _____ 21. Feng Ying was preparing the food for the banquet.
- _____ 22. We have looked everywhere for the missing pen.
- _____ 23. They had already discovered the rust spot on the car.
- _____ 24. I am looking forward to my grandma's visit.
- _____ 25. The fish were becoming ill from the dirty water.

► **Exercise 2 Draw two lines under the correct form of the helping verb in parentheses.**

The children (was, were) playing on the swingset.

1. The school (had, have) changed very little over the years.
2. Sue (was, were) looking at the beautiful rainbow.
3. The bird (is, are) soaring over the purple mountains.
4. The determined team (was, had) practicing for two hours each night.
5. Environmentalists (were, have) urged people to recycle.
6. The owl (were, was) looking for a place to nest in the abandoned barn.

7. The cat (was, had) spied a plump mouse scurrying across the floor.
8. The home owner (was, were) thinking about tearing down the old garage.
9. The cattle (had, were) grazing contentedly in the field.
10. The excited children (were, had) watched their favorite movie.
11. The snow (is, has) stopped coming down.
12. The colorful fruit salad (were, was) chilling in the refrigerator.
13. The whole school (has, is) depending on us.
14. The heat wave (had, was) making people miserable.
15. The funny clown (is, were) performing with the touring circus.
16. Last year Hilda (is, had) wished for a new gerbil.
17. The crab (was, have) crawling across the hot sand.
18. The starfish (is, had) washed up on the seashore.
19. The lifeguard (was, has) shielding her eyes from the sun.
20. The children (had, were) picked up seashells in the morning.
21. My dad (was, had) finishing the spaghetti when Mom asked for more.
22. The city council member (was, had) advocated new lights for our streets.
23. The Drama Club (was, had) meeting in the auditorium.
24. We (are, have) waiting for the pep rally to begin.
25. Our best soccer player (was, has) wounded his knee.

► **Exercise 3** Draw two lines under the correct form of the helping verb in parentheses and two lines under each participle to complete each verb phrase. Write in the blank whether the participle is a *pres. part.* (present participle) or a *past part.* (past participle).

- | | |
|---|--|
| <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | <p><u>pres. part.</u> The soft music (<u>was</u>, had) <u>relaxing</u> to me.</p> <p>1. Surfers (are, was) riding the waves with abandon.</p> <p>2. Vincent (was, has) putting on his new shoes for the first time.</p> <p>3. The train (have, had) derailed late last night.</p> <p>4. The helicopter (were, is) hovering over the accident.</p> <p>5. The movie (were, has) played for eight weeks.</p> |
|---|--|

- **Writing Link** Write a paragraph about going to a music store with a friend. Use main verbs and helping verbs with both present and past participles.

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Lesson 18**Progressive Forms: Present and Past**

The **present progressive** form of a verb names an action or condition that is continuing in the present. The present progressive form of a verb consists of the present form of the helping verb *be* and the present participle of the main verb.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE FORM**SINGULAR****I am watching.****You are watching.****He, she, or it is watching.****PLURAL****We are watching.****You are watching.****They are watching.**

The **past progressive** form of a verb names an action or condition that was continuing for some time in the past. The past progressive form of a verb consists of the past form of the helping verb *be* and the present participle of the main verb.

PAST PROGRESSIVE FORM**SINGULAR****I was hoping.****You were hoping.****He, she, or it was hoping.****PLURAL****We were hoping.****You were hoping.****They were hoping.**

► **Exercise 1** Write the present progressive (pres. prog.) form or past progressive (past prog.) form of the verb given in parentheses.

Historians are discovering more about the exploration of the New World.

(*discover*, pres. prog.)

- Native Americans _____ in the Americas for many years before Christopher Columbus arrived. (*live*, past prog.)
- They _____ in well-established civilizations. (*dwell*, past prog.)
- Native Americans _____ from Asia. (*migrate*, past prog.)
- Many Native Americans _____ from diseases brought from Europe. (*die*, past prog.)
- Columbus _____ on behalf of the Spanish rulers. (*sail*, past prog.)
- He _____ to chart a new course to Asia. (*hope*, past prog.)
- Researchers _____ Columbus's early voyages. (*study*, pres. prog.)

8. Other countries _____ voyages to the New World. (*make*, past prog.)
9. The English _____ to the mid-Atlantic coast. (*travel*, past prog.)
10. The French _____ in the Northeast. (*settle*, past prog.)
11. In the late 1400s, rulers and merchants _____ more and more traveling expeditions. (*finance*, past prog.)
12. They _____ for increased trade and riches. (*hope*, past prog.)
13. The spice trade in Asia _____ profitable. (*become*, past prog.)
14. Columbus's ships _____ gold, spices, birds, and plants. (*carry*, past prog.)
15. These early explorers _____ some attention. (*receive*, present prog.)

► **Exercise 2** If the verb in parentheses is in the present tense, write its present progressive form in the blank. If the verb is in the past tense, write its past progressive form.

- | | | |
|-------|---------------|--|
| _____ | were claiming | Spanish explorers (claimed) lands in North, Central, and South America in the early 1500s. |
| _____ | 1. | Amerigo Vespucci (claimed) he arrived in mainland America before Columbus. |
| _____ | 2. | A German mapmaker (decided) to name America after this Italian explorer. |
| _____ | 3. | Most historians (dismiss) Amerigo Vespucci's claim. |
| _____ | 4. | Juan Ponce de León, a Spaniard, also (explored) the New World. |
| _____ | 5. | In 1493, he (sailed) on Christopher Columbus's second voyage. |
| _____ | 6. | Ponce de León (founded) a Spanish settlement in Puerto Rico in 1508. |
| _____ | 7. | He (governed) the island for three years. |
| _____ | 8. | He (learned) about the legendary Fountain of Youth from the Native Americans. |
| _____ | 9. | The explorer, with an expedition, (searched) for it. |
| _____ | 10. | He (discovered) other lands, including present-day Florida, during his search. |

Lesson 19**Perfect Tenses: Present and Past**

The **present perfect tense** of a verb names an action that happened some time in the past. It also names an action that happened in the past and is still happening now. The present perfect tense consists of the helping verb *have* or *has* and the past participle of the main verb.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**SINGULAR****I have traveled.****You have traveled.****He, she or it has traveled.****PLURAL****We have traveled.****You have traveled.****They have traveled.**

The **past perfect tense** of a verb names an action that happened before another event or action in the past. The past perfect tense of a verb consists of the helping verb *had* and the past participle of the main verb.

I had traveled.**You had traveled.****They had traveled.****► Exercise 1 Write in the blank the present perfect tense of the verb in parentheses.**Some students have missed school because of the weather. (miss)

1. The townspeople _____ for the cold winter. (prepare)
2. Thousands _____ new snow shovels. (purchase)
3. E & Z Salting _____ all of its salt trucks. (check)
4. Many families _____ their storm windows. (install)
5. Some car owners _____ chains for their tires. (acquire)
6. Parents _____ boxes of warm winter clothing from storage. (retrieve)
7. Children _____ for new snow sleds. (ask)
8. The weather reporter _____ people about frostbite. (warn)
9. Many people _____ for a mild winter. (wish)
10. Even the squirrels _____ for winter. (prepare)
11. They _____ an assortment of nuts. (gather)
12. Many animals' coats _____ in preparation for a cold winter. (thicken)
13. Many of the birds _____ south already. (travel)

14. Some, such as cardinals, _____ for the winter. (remain)
15. My dog _____ to stay inside more than usual. (like)
16. My brother always _____ the cold weather. (enjoy)
17. He _____ big forts out of snow. (construct)
18. He _____ snow into big balls to make snowmen. (roll)
19. My parents _____ an old hat for the snowman. (provide)
20. My father _____ wood for my grandmother's fireplace. (collect)

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the past perfect tense of the verb in parentheses.

My baby sister had experienced her first winter. (experience)

1. Everyone _____ for an early spring. (hope)
2. The frigid winter _____ people to stay indoors. (cause)
3. The snowstorms _____ the bus service for a few days. (stop)
4. Driving in so much snow _____ in many accidents. (result)
5. Only a small amount of the ice below the snow _____. (melt)
6. The snowplows _____ only the main streets. (reach)
7. By the time we shoveled our walk, six inches of new snow _____
(arrive)
8. Authorities _____ school for two days in a row. (cancel)
9. Ice and extremely cold temperatures _____ power lines to snap. (cause)
10. At one point, the mayor _____ an emergency town meeting. (call)
11. Some families _____ in with relatives. (move)
12. I _____ very few people exercising outside. (notice)
13. People were worried because the snow _____ for three days.
(continue)
14. Truck drivers _____ their routes because they could not travel
through the snow-filled city streets. (alter)
15. People _____ that they needed to stock up on supplies. (realize)

Lesson 20

Irregular Verbs I

The irregular verbs below are grouped according to the way their past form and past participle are formed.

IRREGULAR VERBS

PATTERN	BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
One vowel changes to form the past and the past participle.	begin	began	begun
	sing	sang	sung
	spring	sprang or sprung	sprung
	swim	swam	swum
The past form and the past participle are the same.	bring	brought	brought
	catch	caught	caught
	feel	felt	felt
	get	got	got or gotten
	keep	kept	kept
	lead	led	led
	leave	left	left
	lose	lost	lost
	make	made	made
	pay	paid	paid
	say	said	said
	seek	sought	sought
	sit	sat	sat
	think	thought	thought
	win	won	won

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank the past tense or the past participle of the verb in parentheses.

Several recent presidents have made a lasting impression on the American public. (make)

- Before his presidency, John F. Kennedy had _____ involved in World War II as an officer in the United States Navy. (get)
- He _____ recognition for saving a disabled sailor after their PT boat was destroyed. (win)
- Despite an injured back, he _____ safely to shore towing the crewman. (swim)

4. As president, Kennedy _____ to put the first man on the moon. (seek)
5. He _____ that it was important to accomplish this before the Soviet Union did. (feel)
6. Kennedy _____ that the goal was to reach the moon before the end of the 1960s. (say)
7. The United States _____ Kennedy to an assassin's bullet in 1963. (lose)
8. The Soviet Union _____ ahead of the United States space program. (keep)
9. However, the Americans finally _____ up with the Soviet Union in the "space race." (catch)
10. In 1969, the United States astronauts _____ it to the moon. (make)
11. Neil Armstrong was the first person who _____ his footprints on the moon. (leave)
12. Many Americans have _____ praises of Kennedy for inspiring this event. (sing)
13. After Kennedy's death, Lyndon Johnson _____ the country. (lead)
14. Johnson _____ the 1964 election with 61 percent of the popular vote. (win)
15. President Johnson _____ a "War on Poverty." (begin)
16. He _____ increased U.S. involvement in Vietnam. (seek)
17. Some Americans have _____ that Johnson was wrong to send so many troops. (think)
18. Many think we _____ a dear price in Vietnam. (pay)
19. The war also _____ unhappiness and unrest at home. (bring)
20. Partially provoked by the Vietnam war, public demonstrations _____ up during the 1960s. (spring)
21. Johnson _____ office in 1968. (leave)
22. After Johnson, Richard M. Nixon _____ in the Oval Office. (sit)
23. Nixon _____ his campaign focused on traditional values. (keep)
24. He _____ to make diplomatic trips to China. (seek)

Lesson 21

Irregular Verbs II

The following irregular verbs are grouped according to the way their past form and past participle are formed.

IRREGULAR VERBS

PATTERN	BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
The base form and the past participle are the same.	become come run	became came ran	become come run
The past form ends in <i>-ew</i> and the past participle ends in <i>-wn</i> .	blow draw fly grow know throw	blew drew flew grew knew threw	blown drawn flown grown known thrown
The past participle ends in <i>-en</i> .	bite break choose drive eat fall give ride rise see speak steal take write	bit broke chose drove ate fell gave rode rose saw spoke stole took wrote	bitten <i>or</i> bit broken chosen driven eaten fallen given ridden risen seen spoken stolen taken written
The past form and the past participle do not follow any pattern.	am, are, is do go tear wear	was, were did went tore wore	been done gone torn worn
The base form, past form, and past participle are all the same.	cut let	cut let	cut let

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank the past tense or the past participle of the verb in parentheses.

Have you worn your new skirt yet? (wear)

1. I have _____ the same movie seven times. (see)
2. Yoko has _____ in several cross-country races. (run)
3. Steven _____ three inches in only one year! (grow)
4. The Adams have _____ to the state park four times this summer.
(drive)
5. The little girl _____ the black licorice. (choose)
6. Chris has _____ his red remote-controlled car to his best friend. (give)
7. The gold and red leaves have _____ from the tree. (fall)
8. The autumn wind _____ the newspaper across the lawn. (blow)
9. The foul ball _____ the window of a nearby car. (break)
10. The woman had never _____ such happiness. (know)
11. The pitcher has _____ too many slow pitches. (throw)
12. The geese _____ in an orderly V-shaped formation. (fly)
13. The spider has _____ into the corner. (go)
14. Then she _____ home plate. (steal)
15. Ms. Mazurik _____ upset during her phone call. (become)
16. My goldfish has _____ the plastic plant in its bowl. (bite)
17. Have you _____? (eat)
18. I have _____ happy with my grades these last few weeks. (am)
19. What has she _____ to earn that award? (do)
20. The experienced pilot has _____ many different kinds of planes. (fly)
21. The catcher _____ the ball to second base. (throw)
22. I already _____ lunch. (eat)
23. The neighbor's dog _____ the tail of a stray cat. (bite)
24. The presidential candidate has _____ a running mate. (choose)

25. Diana's parents have _____ to the principal. (speak)
26. Omar _____ in second in the spelling bee. (come)
27. The sun _____ slowly above the horizon. (rise)
28. Have you _____ on the biggest roller coaster in the park? (ride)
29. The puppy _____ the toddlers pet him. (let)
30. This is the second pair of jeans I have _____ in a month. (tear)
31. Our class has _____ to members of Congress. (write)
32. Leonardo Da Vinci has _____ many scientific illustrations. (draw)
33. I _____ through the green and white frosting of the birthday cake. (cut)
34. President Harry S. Truman _____ up in Independence, Missouri.
(grow)
35. Esteban _____ gloves when he shoveled the sidewalk. (wear)
36. Helen's family _____ to Washington, D.C. (go)
37. The baserunner had already _____ third base. (steal)
38. I have not _____ that new comedy. (see)
39. Michael has _____ five books out of the library. (take)
40. I _____ the constellation Orion in last night's sky. (see)

► **Exercise 2 Underline the verb in parentheses that best completes each sentence.**

I (falled, fell) from my bicycle yesterday.

1. My English teacher has (spoked, spoken) to me about revising my paper.
2. I have (did, done) that puzzle before!
3. I have never (saw, seen) such lovely flowers!
4. Has your shoelace (tore, torn)?
5. Tina's mom (drove, driven) her to tennis practice.
6. The Bexley Lions have (were, been) on a winning streak.
7. Judy (come, came) to the conclusion that she needed a part-time job.
8. The robins have (flew, flown) south for the winter.



Unit 3 Review

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each verb. In the blank, write *transitive*, *intransitive*, or *linking* to identify the kind of verb. Write *PN* above each predicate noun and *PA* above each predicate adjective.

- _____ linking The principal appeared ^{PA} calm.
- _____ 1. Several mice lived behind the wall.
- _____ 2. All of the jackets were brown.
- _____ 3. I discovered a box of macaroni and cheese in the pantry.
- _____ 4. The largest dog gave the others the food.
- _____ 5. The people seemed very grateful for the help.
- _____ 6. My cat chased some mice away.
- _____ 7. The painting was an orange and white watercolor.
- _____ 8. The goose hissed loudly.
- _____ 9. The skater lost her skates.
- _____ 10. The singer gave the guitar to her manager.

► **Exercise 2** Draw two lines under each verb or verb phrase. In the blank, write the tense or form of the verb: *present*, *past*, *future*, *present perfect*, *past perfect*, *present progressive*, or *past progressive*.

- _____ past My father gave me my allowance.
- _____ 1. We will attend the city council meeting tonight.
- _____ 2. Congress is suggesting a new tax.
- _____ 3. We played volleyball in gym class.
- _____ 4. Students were complaining about the football team's defeat.
- _____ 5. The teacher had asked for more work.
- _____ 6. This has become the best event of the summer.

Cumulative Review: Units 1–3

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each complete subject and two lines under each complete predicate. Above each noun, write *prop.* for proper or *com.* for common.

com. prop.
My family has toured Europe.

1. Dr. Drew, famous for his work during World War II, organized blood banks for the Red Cross.
2. My uncle was a soldier in Vietnam.
3. Her collection of baseball cards is in the closet.
4. We attended a band concert at Roosevelt Junior High.
5. Riverview Hospital employs students as aides.
6. Vivian and I listen to the radio every Sunday.
7. Hiroshi and his family visited Mount Rushmore, near Rapid City, South Dakota.
8. Mario drove with his dad in their old Toyota to the Kenwood Mall.
9. Our class, with the help of Mrs. Bluth, an outside specialist, studied Shakespeare and put on skits.

► **Exercise 2** Draw two lines under each verb or verb phrase. In the blank, write the tense or form of the verb: *present*, *past*, *future*, *present perfect*, *past perfect*, *present progressive*, or *past progressive*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <u>present perfect</u>

_____ | Who <u>has given</u> food items to the needy?
1. We are celebrating the last day of school.
2. Scientists use highly technical equipment.
3. I will read more about world history.
4. I was waiting for a spot on the team.
5. Dale had given the teacher his homework assignment.
6. Ahmik played tennis in a summer league. |
|--|---|