



Welcome to Study Island Wednesday!

6.4 Pathway: Verbs (the LAST 6.4 pathway)

**HOW MANY VERBS CAN YOU LIST
IN THE CHAT????**





Whiteboard Tools

TEACHER KEY:



Know It Notes



Chat Box



Polling Tools



Free for all MIC

Irregular Verbs

*Most verbs in English are consistent in how they form their tenses. Usually, just add **-ed** to the end of a verb to create the simple past and past participle: he **walked**; he **has walked**.*

There are, however, dozens of common verbs that are irregular verbs (including very common verbs such as to be and to have) whose various forms have to be memorized.

The difference between a regular and an irregular verb is the formation of the simple past and past participle. Writers usually make two frequent errors with irregular verbs. Writers either add an incorrect **-ed** to the end of an irregular verb, or they accidentally mix up the simple past and past participle. Read this sentence:

Pamela **feeled** like running, so she **putted** on her gym shoes and **drived** to the gym, where she **runned** for half an hour.

There are several problems with this sentence. First, **feeled** should be "felt." Next, **putted** needs to be "put." Then **drived** should be "drove." And **runned** should be changed to "ran."

LIST OF SOME COMMON *IRREGULAR VERBS*. THE REST OF THE CHART IS IN THE SI LESSON.

Present Tense	Simple Past	Past Participle
awake	awoke	awaken
be	was, were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done

Present Tense	Simple Past	Past Participle
leave	left	left
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen

3. Which sentence is written correctly?

A

Terrance spoke to Betty for at least 5 hours when they first met, but the time just flew by.

B

Terrance spoke to Betty for at least 5 hours when they first met, but the time just flyed by.

C

Terrance speaked to Betty for at least 5 hours when they first met, but the time just flew by.

D

Terrance speaks to Betty for at least 5 hours when they first met, but the time just fly by.

SIMPLE PAST VS. PAST PARTICIPLE

The simple past tense verb always has one part. For the **simple past tense**, you don't need a helping (auxiliary) verb.

examples:

- My dog **brought** me the newspaper this morning.
- Rhea **sprung** into action when the phone rang.
- Despite all the dogs barking, Sherman **felt** pretty safe.

On the other hand, verbs with many parts need the **past participle** after one or more helping (auxiliary) verbs.

examples:

- Felix **had thought** the trip would go differently.
had = helping/auxiliary verb; **thought** = past participle
- After Wilma **had dreamt** about food, she woke up hungry.
had = helping/auxiliary verb; **dreamt** = past participle

Subject-Verb Agreement

Subjects and verbs must agree with one another in number. In the present tense, a singular subject takes a singular verb, and a plural subject takes a plural verb. Below is a list of common subject-verb agreement rules.

Singular verbs end in -s.

Unlike nouns, the plural form of a verb is not made by adding an -s (or -es) to the ending. It's actually the opposite. For present-tense verbs, adding the -s to the end makes it singular. If the verb is plural, there is no -s ending used.

Singular Verbs

The **pilot** **flies** the airplane.

The **cloud** **drifts** through the air.

Plural Verbs

The **pilots** **fly** the airplane.

The **clouds** **drift** through the air.

Compound subjects with *and* take a plural verb.

A subject that is made up of two or more nouns is a compound subject. When the parts are connected by *and*, the subject is plural, so it takes a plural verb.

The **boy** *and* his **companion** **walk** along the pier.

The **athlete**, the **agent**, *and* the **owner** **agree** to the terms.

Subjects with singular nouns joined by *or* or *nor* take a singular verb.

Either the **dog** *or* the **cat** **goes** to the vet today.

Neither the **hiker** *nor* the **mountaineer** **needs** a map.

Subjects with a singular noun and a plural noun joined by *or* or *nor* take the verb that agrees with the closer noun.

Ted *or* his **parents** **walk** the dog daily.

Neither the **sailors** *nor* their **captain** **enjoys** a harsh storm.

Subjects are not in modifying phrases.

When the subject and the verb are separated by other words or phrases, make sure the verb agrees with the subject, not with a noun within the phrase.

One *of the packets* **contains** a surprise.

The **people** *along the boardwalk* **watch** the tourists.

The **man** *with all the dogs* **walks** about dizzily.

Don't let those phrases fool you.

Phrases using *with*, *together with*, *including*, *accompanied by*, *in addition to*, or *as well* do not change whether a subject is singular or plural. If the subject is singular, the verb should be as well.

The young **cadet**, *accompanied by his leader*, **runs** to the rescue.

The sea **captain**, *as well as his sailors*, **is** hungry for adventure.

Nouns with a plural form but with a singular meaning take singular verbs.

Nouns such as *United States*, *civics*, *mathematics*, *measles*, and *news* take singular verbs.

The **United States** **contains** many people.

The **news** **is** good.

Nouns such as *scissors*, *tweezers*, *trousers*, *jeans*, and *shears* take plural verbs.

These nouns may appear to have a singular meaning, but each of these things is made up of two parts.

Trousers **make** the man.

Tweezers **are** nifty tools.

Collective nouns *usually* take singular verbs.

A collective noun has a singular form even though it refers to a group of individuals or things. Examples include *army*, *audience*, *crowd*, *group*, *team*, *committee*, *class*, and *family*. These nouns take a singular verb when the group acts as one unit.

The **team** **runs** around the track after practice.

The **committee** **elects** new members.

The **family** **goes** to the park.

However, a plural verb is used when people or things within a group act separately.

The retired **group** **have** gone their separate ways.

The **class** **disagree** on which method is best.

If the subject follows the verb, the subject and verb should still agree.

When the normal subject-verb order is inverted in a sentence, the verb still agrees with the subject. For example, in sentences beginning with *there* or *here*, the subject follows the verb. Since neither *there* nor *here* is ever the subject of a sentence, the verb agrees with the noun that follows the verb.

There are clues to be found.

Here is your *snack*.

With words that indicate portions, look to the object of the preposition.

With words that indicate portions—percent, fraction, part, majority, some, all, none, remainder, and so forth—look at the object of the preposition (the noun following the *of* phrase) to determine whether to use a singular or plural verb. If the object of the preposition is singular, use a singular verb. If the object of the preposition is plural, use a plural verb.

Three-fourths of the *pizza has* been eaten.

One-half of the *pizzas were* topped with pepperoni.

Practice

Brian sing

Hank and Kelly sings

Janet sings

I sing

Which of these verbs is conjugated correctly?



Tiki's
Pool Toys & More

TOWELS

Verbs

2. Jesse, an engineer for one of the electronics companies, _____ once a week.

Which of the following **best** fills in the blank?

- A** commute
- B** commutes
- C** are commuting
- D** commuting

Verb Tenses

The chart below lists the standard verb tenses with examples.

Simple tenses show that an action happens in the present, past, or future.

Present	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st Person</i>	I walk/draw	we walk/draw
<i>2nd Person</i>	you walk/draw	you walk/draw
<i>3rd Person</i>	he/she/it walks/draws	they walk/draw
Past	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st Person</i>	I walked/drew	we walked/drew
<i>2nd Person</i>	you walked/drew	you walked/drew
<i>3rd Person</i>	he/she/it walked/drew	they walked/drew
Future	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st Person</i>	I will walk/draw	we will walk/draw
<i>2nd Person</i>	you will walk/draw	you will walk/draw
<i>3rd Person</i>	he/she/it will walk/draw	they will walk/draw

PERFECT TENSES

Perfect tenses show that an action was or will be completed before another time or action.

Present Perfect	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st Person</i>	I have walked/drawn	we have walked/drawn
<i>2nd Person</i>	you have walked/drawn	you have walked/drawn
<i>3rd Person</i>	he/she/it has walked/drawn	they have walked/drawn
Past Perfect	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st Person</i>	I had walked/drawn	we had walked/drawn
<i>2nd Person</i>	you had walked/drawn	you had walked/drawn
<i>3rd Person</i>	he/she/it had walked/drawn	they had walked/drawn
Future Perfect	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st Person</i>	I will have walked/drawn	we will have walked/drawn
<i>2nd Person</i>	you will have walked/drawn	you will have walked/drawn
<i>3rd Person</i>	he/she/it will have walked/drawn	they will have walked/drawn

PROGRESSIVE TENSE

Progressive tenses show continuing action.

Present Progressive	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st Person</i>	I am walking/drawing	we are walking/drawing
<i>2nd Person</i>	you are walking/drawing	you are walking/drawing
<i>3rd Person</i>	he/she/it is walking/drawing	they are walking/drawing
Past Progressive	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st Person</i>	I was walking/drawing	we were walking/drawing
<i>2nd Person</i>	you were walking/drawing	you were walking/drawing
<i>3rd Person</i>	he/she/it was walking/drawing	they were walking/drawing
Future Progressive	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st Person</i>	I will be walking/drawing	we will be walking/drawing
<i>2nd Person</i>	you will be walking/drawing	you will be walking/drawing
<i>3rd Person</i>	he/she/it will be walking/drawing	they will be walking/drawing

Verbs

3. Which of the following shows the first person, present tense of the word **lock**?

A

locks

B

is locking

C

had locked

D

lock

Verbs

5. Which of the following shows the second person, future progressive tense of the word **sing**?



sings



will sing



sing



will be singing

ARE YOU BLUE?



1. Log in to Study Island.
- ✗ 2. Click on ENGLISH A
3. Complete **6.4 Pathway: VERBS**
4. Practice this skill until you earn a Blue Ribbon!
Answer AT LEAST 10 questions
Get AT LEAST 70% correct

****ALL 6.4 PATHWAYS SHOULD BE DONE COME NEXT WEEK. ****

You CAN do it!

SMILE!

TOMORROW: MAKE SURE YOU HAVE READ “How Do I Get There?” from **Unit 15 Lesson 1 document C (pgs.1-5)**. We will go over the questions in class and work on an Open-Ended Question.