

Language Arts – Chapter 4 Verbs

4.1 Action Verbs and Being Verbs

Verb – word that is used to express action or being

Action verb – expresses action

- The ice cream **melts** in the sun.

Being verb – expresses a state of being

- The ice cream **is** delicious.

4.2 Verb Phrases

Verb phrase – group of words that does the work of a single verb

- Contains a main verb and one or more helping verbs
- In questions and some statements, the parts of a verb phrase can be separated.
 - o **Did** chocolate **originate** in the Americas?
 - o Chocolate bars **were** not **invented** until 1876.

4.3 Principal Parts of Verbs

A verb has 4 principal parts: present, present participle, past, and past participle

- Present – the verb is in its regular form
 - o When the subject is a singular noun or **he, she, or it**, add **-s** to the present part of the verb
- Present participle – formed by adding **-ing** to the present
 - o Often used with a form of the helping verb **be (am, is, are, was, were, and been)**
 - My friend **prepares** delicious salads. (present)
 - He **is preparing** a chicken salad for lunch. (present participle)
 - o To form present participle of verbs ending in **e**, drop the final **e** and add **-ing**
 - **prepare + ing = preparing**
 - o To form the present participle of a verb ending in a consonant following a vowel, double the consonant before adding **-ing**
 - **wrap + ing = wrapping**

- Past and past participle of regular verbs – formed by adding **-d** or **-ed** to the present.
 - o Past participle is often used with the helping verb **has, have, or had**
 - My friend **prepared** a shrimp salad yesterday. (past)
 - He **has prepared** a different salad each day. (past participle)
 - o To form the past participle of a verb ending in a consonant following a vowel, double the consonant before adding **-ed**
 - **wrap + ed = wrapped**

Examples:

<u>Present</u>	<u>Present Participle</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
talk	talking	talked	talked
name	naming	named	named
stop	stopping	stopped	stopped

4.4 Irregular Verbs and 4.5 More Irregular Verbs

The simple past and past participle of irregular verbs do not end in **-ed**

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
bring	brought	brought
come	came	come
have	had	had
know	knew	known
teach	taught	taught
break	broke	broken
go	went	gone
see	saw	seen
take	took	taken

Examples:

- I sometimes **buy** lunch in the cafeteria. (present)
- I **bought** lunch there yesterday. (past)
- I **have bought** macaroni and cheese for lunch on occasion. (past participle)

4.6 Simple Tenses

The tense of a verb shows the time of its action

3 simple tenses – present, past, future

Simple present tense – tells about something that is always true or about an action that happens again and again

- Use the present part of the verb to form the present tense
- If the subject is in the 3rd person or **he, she, or it**, add **-s** to the end of the verb
 - o We **eat** Greek salad for lunch every Tuesday
 - o She **eats** shrimp salad every Friday

Simple past tense – tells about an action that happened in the past.

- Use the past part of the verb to express past tense
- The past tense of regular verbs end in **-ed**
 - o I **watched** a movie last night.
 - o We **ate** tossed salad last night

Future tense – tells about an action that will happen in the future

- Use **will** or a form of **be** with **going to** and the present part of the verb to express future tense
 - o We **will eat** Caesar salad tomorrow
 - o We **are going to have** fruit salad for dessert

4.7 Progressive Tenses

Progressive tenses consist of a form of the verb **be (is, am, are, was, were)** and the present participle

Present progressive tense – tells what is happening now; used for ongoing actions

- Uses a present form of the verb **be (am, is, are)** and the present participle
 - o My mother **is cooking** a pot roast for dinner

Past progressive tense – tells what was happening in the past

- Uses a past form of the verb **be (was, were)** and the present participle
 - o We **were eating** our roast when the doorbell rang.

Future progressive tense – tells about something that will be happening in the future

- Uses **will, is going to, or are going to** with **be** and the present participle
 - o Mom **will be serving** leftover pot roast tomorrow.
 - o She **is going to be preparing** several vegetables also.

4.8 Present Perfect Tense

Present perfect tense – tells about an action that happened at some indefinite time or an action that started in the past and continues into the present time.

- Uses the past participle and a form of **have** (**have** or **has**)
 - o The students **have learned** about ethnic foods.
 - o He **has helped** in the kitchen since he was seven.

4.9 Past Perfect Tense

Past perfect tense – tells about a past action that was completed before another action started

- Formed by using **had** and the past participle of a verb.
 - o After Italians **had introduced** pizza to the United States, it became a popular food here.
 - o Before I tasted pizza with pineapple topping, I **had not thought** of it as an appealing ingredient.

4.10 Future Perfect Tense

Future perfect tense – used to talk about a future event that will be started and completed before another future event begins

- Formed by using **will have** and the past participle
 - o Jan and Ben **will have made** supper by the time you arrive home.
 - o We **will have eaten** supper by 7 o'clock tonight, and then I'll watch the game on TV.

4.11 Linking Verbs

Linking verb – links or joins a subject with a subject complement that identifies or describes the subject. The subject may be a noun, pronoun, or adjective.

The verb **be** and its various forms are the most common linking verbs (**am, is, are, was, were, have been, has been, had been, and will be**)

Other common linking verbs: **become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, and taste**

- Broccoli **is** an extremely healthful vegetable. (broccoli = subject; is = linking verb; vegetable = subject complement)
- These bananas **seem** ripe. (bananas = subject; seem = linking verb; ripe = subject complement)
- The teacher **will be** she. (teacher = subject; will be = linking verb; she = subject complement)