**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.
  + ***Did*** chocolate ***originate*** in the Americas?
  + 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
  + 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
  + 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)
  + To form present participle of verbs ending in ***e***, drop the final ***e*** and add ***–ing***
    - ***prepare*** + ***ing***  = ***preparing***
  + 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.
  + 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)
  + 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:

**Present Present Participle Past Past Participle**

talk talking talked talked

name naming named named

stop stopping stopped named

**4.4 Irregular Verbs and 4.5 More Irregular Verbs**

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

**Present Past Past Participle**

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
  + We ***eat*** Greek salad for lunch every Tuesday
  + 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***
  + I ***watched*** a movie last night.
  + 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
  + We ***will eat*** Caesar salad tomorrow
  + 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
  + 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
  + 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
  + Mom ***will be serving*** leftover pot roast tomorrow.
  + 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)***
  + The students ***have learned*** about ethnic foods.
  + 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.
  + After Italians ***had introduced*** pizza to the United States, it became a popular food here.
  + 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
  + Jan and Ben ***will have made*** supper by the time you arrive home.
  + 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)