VERBS in Narrative

Action
State of Being
Main and Helping
Linking
Present, Past, Past Participle
Irregular/Confusing
Some verbs tell about action. These are called ACTION VERBS. Sometimes you can see the action.

We PLAYED volleyball.  
Tony COLLECTED dues from members.

Some verbs name actions that you cannot see.

Joan KNEW the answer to the question.  
Greg LEARNS quickly.

Other verbs do NOT express action. Instead, they state that something *is*.

These verbs are **state-of-being verbs**.

Here are some common state-of-being verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>AM</th>
<th>ARE</th>
<th>WAS</th>
<th>WERE</th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>BEING</th>
<th>BEEN</th>
<th>HAS</th>
<th>HAVE</th>
<th>HAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LOOK</td>
<td>FEEL</td>
<td>TASTE</td>
<td>APPEAR</td>
<td>SOUND</td>
<td>SMELL</td>
<td>BECOME</td>
<td>REMAIN</td>
<td>SEEM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Look at the state-of-being verbs in the following sentences.

July IS always hot.  
Those magazines ARE mine.

**Identifying Types of Verbs**: Underline the verb in each of the following sentences. On the blank next to the number, label what kind of verb it is. Write A for action and SOB for State-of-Being.

Ex: ___ A _____ On Fridays, I help Mr. Alvarez in the bakery.

Ex: ___ SOB _____ You seem nervous about the game.

1. _________ Are you the owner of this bike?
2. _________ During the play, the actor forgot his lines.
3. _________ Before school, Megan jogged two miles.
4. _________ The elevator is over there.
5. _________ Alonzo’s cousin arrived yesterday.
6. _________ Was that your brother on the telephone?
7. _________ Popcorn often tastes too salty.
8. _________ Ivy covered the garden fence.
9. _________ Our turn was next.
10. _________ Noisy fans crowded into the stadium.
Pg. 2 Finding Verbs

Underline the verb in each sentence.

1. Good morning, I am your swimming instructor.
2. The yearling seems skittish.
3. Colorful ceramic pots lined the tables.
4. Your directions were very helpful.
5. The rand is a unit of money in South Africa.
6. Garth slid into home plate.
7. The burning hickory smells wonderful.
8. The vendors displayed their vegetables daily at the farmer’s market.
9. It feels hot and humid today.
10. Delores bowled a strike.

Underline the verb in each sentence.

Label what kind of verb it is. Write A for action and SOB for State of Being.

1. The rabbit’s big, velvety ears twitched. 
2. This costume looks old. 
3. Judy loves cheese on her hamburgers. 
4. Listen to the crickets in the basement. 
5. Your directions seemed very clear. 
6. Suddenly, Sean’s dark eyes flashed. 
7. I like our senator. 
8. The first woman candidate for President was Victoria C. Woodhull. 
9. The kingfisher swallowed a frog and two fish. 
10. Richard’s bike accident happened last June.
The verb in a sentence can be made up of one word or several words. When there are two or more words that make up the verb, the last word is the MAIN verb. The other words are HELPING verbs. The most common helping verbs are the forms of BE, HAVE, and DO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HELPING VERB(S)</th>
<th>MAIN VERB</th>
<th>VERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is</td>
<td>dancing</td>
<td>is dancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has</td>
<td>danced</td>
<td>has danced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>could have been</td>
<td>dancing</td>
<td>could have been dancing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The helping verb and main verb are sometimes separated by other words.

will usually watch
must not have heard

NOT is NOT a verb. NEVER is NEVER a verb.

The following helping verbs can also be used as main verbs.

am, is, are, was, were  I am an excellent Scrabble player.
have, has, had  You had spinach quiche for lunch.
do, does, did  Yes, I did.

FINDING PARTS OF THE VERB: Underline the verb in each sentence. Then write the parts of the verb in the correct columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex: Lisa has painted a mural.</th>
<th>HELPING VERB(S)</th>
<th>MAIN VERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>has</td>
<td>painted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Have you ever seen the Lincoln Memorial?  
2. Our club will elect new officers next week.  
3. The radio has been playing all afternoon.  
4. The sum has just set.  
5. Has Maggie already gone home?  
6. They should have organized a search party.  
7. My father is cooking breakfast for us.  
8. We had been riding our bikes for two hours.  
9. Joe doesn’t live there anymore.  
10. James won’t like leaving early.
Underline the verbs. Label what kind of verb it is. Write M for main and H for helping.

1. The red wolf is becoming extinct.  
2. The arm of an orangutan may be over three feet long.  
3. The Bears were beating the Vikings, 7-0.  
4. You should have eaten a nutritious breakfast.  
5. Some words can be pronounced two different ways.  
6. Will Sydney bring her skateboard?  
7. Have you ever written a poem?  
8. Curt could have joined the hockey team.  
9. Computers are already performing many useful and important tasks.  
10. The President cannot be elected more than twice.

Add one or two HELPING verbs to each sentence. Underline the other helping and main verbs.

1. I _____________________________not expecting your phone call.
2. The old chestnut tree _____________________________hit by lightning.
3. Where _____________________________we find a book about marine life?
4. You _____________________________seen the flames.
5. This contest entry _____________________________be too late.
6. The beach ball _____________________________completely collapsed.
7. Skip _____________________________never had the measles.
8. That bottle _____________________________floated here from Greenland.
9. We _____________________________already packed the picnic basket.
10. The team _____________________________not been defeated.
Some state-of-being verbs are LINKING verbs. Linking verbs connect, or link, the subject with a word in the predicate. Words that follow linking verbs and tell something about the subject are either nouns or adjectives. They are called PREDIACTE WORDS because they appear in the predicate. (Reminder: the predicate tells what the subject does, did, is, or was.)

Mrs. Douglas is our principal. (is links the noun PRINCIPAL to the subject MRS. DOUGLAS)

My legs are tired. (are links the adjective TIRED to the subject LEGS)

Here is a list of frequently used linking verbs:

- IS
- AM
- ARE
- WAS
- WERE
- BE
- BECOME
- SEEM
- SMELL
- APPEAR
- SOUND
- FEEL
- TASTE
- LOOK

FINDING LINKING VERBS: In each of the following sentences, underline the linking verb ONCE, the subject TWICE, and the predicate word that is linked to the subject THREE times.

Ex: The pizza looks delicious.

1. The evening air suddenly became cool.

2. The bottle-nose dolphin is a mammal.

3. Your idea seems reasonable.

4. The varnish felt sticky.

5. I am her only cousin.

6. Those bananas look ripe.

Underline the whole verb in each sentence. On the line after sentence, tell if the verb is an ACTION verb or a LINKING verb.

1. His nervousness become obvious. ______________________

2. The trainer tamed the circus animals. ______________________

3. We stenciled the design onto the poster. ______________________

4. My grandparents were Norwegian. ______________________

5. Will you read the poem again? ______________________
Underline the linking verb in each sentence.

Circle the subject and draw an arrow to the predicate word.

1. A young kangaroo is a joey.
2. That clown’s hat looks ridiculous.
3. The stew smells delicious.
4. Bullfighters seem brave.
5. Rachel’s story sounds unbelievable.
6. The dungeon looks scary.
7. Under water, straight lines appear wavy.
8. Long John Silver is a character in *Treasure Island*.
9. Sam is a common name.
10. The cast is quiet during rehearsal.
11. The queen bee is the largest bee in the hive.
12. Peyton Manning is a famous athlete.
13. Vacations are always too short.
14. The police detective felt uneasy in the dark warehouse.
15. That down quilt seems very cozy.
16. The sea was calm after the storm.
17. Eli Whitney was the inventor of the cotton gin.
18. The bill becomes a law on February 15th.
19. Grace’s costume looks bizarre.
20. Mopeds are efficient vehicles.
Pg. 7 Verb Tenses

Verbs tell *when* something happens. By changing their forms, verbs tell whether the action or state of being takes place in the present, past, or future. The changes to show time are called TENSES. Present, past, and future are the three most important tenses.

The PRESENT tense indicates an action or state of being happening *now*.

I *see* the bus.    The sky *is* blue.

The present tense is the same as the name of the verb: *do, run, work*. Add –s or –es to produce the singular forms *she does, he runs, it works*.

The PAST tense indicates an action or state of being completed in the *past*.

I *saw* the bus.    The sky *was* blue.

The past tense of most verbs is formed by adding –d or –ed to the present tense from: *walk—walked, move—moved*. These are REGULAR verbs. Other verbs, called IRREGULAR verbs, change their spelling to show the past tense: *sing—sang, bring—brought*. These forms are found in the dictionary.

The future tense is formed most often by using the helping verbs *will* or *shall* with the present tense form: *will sing, shall bring*.

**RECOGNIZE VERB TENSES:** Underline the verb in each sentence. On the blank tell whether the tense of the verb is Start VERBS—power point and kinds of verbs PRESENT, PAST, or FUTURE.

1. We saw the parade from out windows. __________________________
2. Our class will go to the state capital. __________________________
3. Steve always solves the mystery first. __________________________
4. Those planes carry cargo. __________________________
5. The photos will develop in a few minutes. __________________________
6. Wendy did the artwork for the play programs. __________________________
7. We thought about our latest plans. __________________________
8. Hawaii became our fiftieth state. __________________________
9. Will you make your decision soon? __________________________
10. This freeway goes to Los Angeles. __________________________
1. The fans cheered loudly. ____________________
2. Sir Edmund Hillary climbed Mount Everest. ____________________
3. The committee will bring the streamers. ____________________
4. We saw a porpoise show at the zoo. ____________________
5. Clayton Moore played the Lone Ranger. ____________________
6. Everglades National Park is south of Homestead, Florida. ____________________
7. Tracy will meet you at the airport. ____________________
8. Pam Shriver played professional tennis. ____________________
9. I will return this book to the library. ____________________
10. Native Americans first explored the Rocky Mountain wilderness. ____________________

Write the correct form of the verb asked for on the line provided.

1. I (future of read) all of the Hardy Boys mysteries. ____________________
2. The lawyer (past of argue) her case. ____________________
3. Blake (present of roast) chestnuts in the fireplace. ____________________
4. Tyrone (past of carve) a duck decoy. ____________________
5. The airplane (future of land) in a few minutes. ____________________
6. Gypsy moths (past of devour) countless trees. ____________________
7. Even and Teresa (past of pick) raspberries. ____________________
8. A cricket game (present of confuse) most Americans. ____________________
9. Sponges (present of live) in the deep seas. ____________________
10. The track team (future of run) in a meet tomorrow. ____________________
Every verb has many different forms. All of these different forms of a verb are made from just three parts. The three parts of any verb are called its PRINCIPAL PARTS.

The principal parts of a verb are the PRESENT, the PAST, and the PAST PARTICIPLE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENT</th>
<th>PAST</th>
<th>PAST PARTICIPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>walked</td>
<td>(have) walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>print</td>
<td>printed</td>
<td>(have) printed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carry</td>
<td>carried</td>
<td>(have) carried</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The present part of the verb is its present tense. Add –s or –es to form the singular. The present part used with will or shall forms the future tense.

The past part of the verb is its past tense. Every verb that forms its past tense by adding –ed or –d to the present form is a regular verb. MOST English verbs are regular.

The past participle is used with helping verbs to make other forms of the verb. Here are some examples:

- has walked
- had walked
- will have walked
- shall have walked
- have walked
- was walked
- has been walked
- should have been walked

FORMING PRINCIPAL PARTS: Write the verb form indicated for each of the following REGULAR verbs. Use one or more helping verbs with the past participle form.

Ex: stop (past participle) $(have)$ stopped

1. look (past participle)
2. promise (past)
3. hurry (past participle)
4. protect (present)
5. shout (past)
6. arrive (past participle)
7. follow (present)
8. decide (past participle)
9. study (present)
10. laugh (past)
Fill in the chart below with the correct form of each verb listed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>print</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decorate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>paste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>carry</td>
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<td>use</td>
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<td>help</td>
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<td>confuse</td>
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<td>list</td>
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<tr>
<td>cover</td>
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<tr>
<td>like</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>introduce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>protect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wobble</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sound</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>develop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>need</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>improve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An IRREGULAR verb does not form its past and past participle form by adding –ed or –d to the present form. Irregular verbs have special past forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENT</th>
<th>PAST</th>
<th>PAST PARTICIPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>ate</td>
<td>(have) eaten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remember these rules when forming the past tense of irregular verbs.

1. **The past form is used alone without a helping verb.**
2. **The past participle must be used with a helping verb.**

The most common helping verbs used with the past participle are forms of *be* or *have*.

These are the principal parts of some common irregular verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENT</th>
<th>PAST</th>
<th>PAST PARTICIPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>(have) begun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>(have) brought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose</td>
<td>chose</td>
<td>(have) chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>came</td>
<td>(have) come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink</td>
<td>drank</td>
<td>(have) drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>(have) gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know</td>
<td>knew</td>
<td>(have) known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim</td>
<td>swam</td>
<td>(have) swum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teach</td>
<td>taught</td>
<td>(have) taught</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FORMING PRINCIPAL PARTS OF IRREGULAR VERBS:** Write the verb form indicated for each irregular verb. Use one or more helping verbs with the past participle form. Check a dictionary if you are not sure of a form.

1. **write (past)**
   
2. **go (past participle)**
   
3. **break (present)**
   
4. **drive (past)**
   
5. **bring (past participle)**
   
6. **throw (past)**
   
7. **see (past participle)**
   
8. **swim (past)**
Irregular verbs follow not special patter. Practice in identifying and suing irregular verbs will help you to memorize their forms. Refer to the list of irregular verbs on the previous pages or use a dictionary if you need help with this assignment.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT FORM OF THE VERB: In each sentence, underline the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. I have ( wrote, written ) many letter to my pen pall.
2. My aunt ( taught, teached ) me how to play chess.
3. We ( saw, seen ) the rapids ahead in the water.
4. Have you ever ( rode, ridden ) a cable car?
5. Has he ( did, done ) what he promised?
6. Meredith ( went , gone ) to Canada last summer.
7. The newspaper ( came, come ) late.
8. Laure ( brung , brought ) her cousin to school.
9. They have already ( began, begun ) to sell tickets.
10. Julio ( swam, swum ) two lengths of the pool underwater.
11. The pitcher has ( threw, thrown ) two wild pitches.
12. Have you ever ( run, ran ) in a triathlon?
13. All of the juice has been ( drank, drunk ).
14. Karen has ( broke, broken ) her glasses again.
15. After the play, we ( spoke, spoken ) with one of the actors.
16. For breakfast, the children ( choosen, chose ) waffles.
17. The lake water ( frozen, froze ) early this winter.
18. That fish has ( stole, stolen ) my bait again!
19. For years, cowboys have ( drove, driven ) cattle along that trail.
20. The audience ( knew, known ) the punch lines as soon as he started the joke.
Change the present verb form in parentheses to the past form:

1. The Frisbee contest (begin) an hour ago. ____________________
2. Our hoe (break), so we can’t plant the garden. ____________________
3. Sue (write) the sign using calligraphy. ____________________
4. Jack’s beanstalk (grow) high into the clouds. ____________________
5. Seth (ride) his pony to the fiesta. ____________________
6. Carol (bring) helium balloons to the party. ____________________
7. Before breakfast, I (swim) ten laps. ____________________
8. On Christmas morn, all the churches in the village (ring) their bells. ____________________
9. The monarch butterflies (fly) from Canada to Mexico. ____________________
10. Coach Baily (teach) me to play soccer. ____________________

Write the correct form of the verb asked for on the line provided:

1. Pete Rose (past of steal) second base. ____________________
2. Puffs of smoke (past of rise) from the chimney. ____________________
3. The ice on the skating pond (past participle of freeze). ____________________
4. The clues (past participle of fall) into place. ____________________
5. The Kahn family (past of go) to Jeckyl Island. ____________________
6. My sisters (past participle of eat) all of the pizza. ____________________
7. Becky (past participle of run) in marathons. ____________________
8. Nobody (past of know) where the treasure was buried. ____________________
9. The chickens (past participle of lay) many eggs. ____________________
10. Dr. Hirasawa (past of speak) to our team about safety in sports. ____________________
May and Can  Can means “to be able to do something.” May is used as a form of politeness when asking permission.

Can you lift this weight?  May I help you?

Let and Leave  Let means “to permit.” Leave means “go away (from).” Leave also means “to allow to remain.”

Let me go.  The busses leave at noon.  Leave your books here.

Lie and Lay  Lie means “to recline” or “to rest.” Its forms are lie, lay, and lain.  Lay means “to put” or “to place.” Its forms are lay, laid, have laid.

I lie on the couch at night.  Sarah laid the package on the table.

**CHOOSING THE CORRECT VERB:** Underline the correct verb in parentheses.

1. ( May, Can ) Frankie stay for supper?
2. You ( may, can ) win if you practice enough.
3. ( Let, Leave ) me write the music by myself.
4. We will ( let, leave ) some food for the dog.
5. The lifeguard was ( lying, laying ) on the raft.
6. I’ll ( lie, lay ) this mat in front of the door.
7. Melissa ( may, can ) jump the hurdles.
8. ( May, Can ) we all fit in that car?
9. David could ( let, leave ) the key with us.
10. (Let, Leave ) Joe help you with those packages.
11. I ( lay, laid ) the mail on the table this morning.
12. The newspapers have ( lain, laid ) on the porch all week.
**Pg. 15 Confusing Pairs of Verbs #2**

**Teach and Learn**  
*Teach* means “to show how” or “to explain.” *Learn* means “to understand: or “to gain knowledge.”

I will teach you a song.  
You can learn easily.

**Rise and Raise**  
*Rise* means “to get up” or “to go up.” Its forms are rise, rose, and risen.  
*Raise* means “to lift something up.” Its forms are raise, raised, and raised.

The sun rose at six.  
We raised the flag.

**Sit and Set**  
*Sit* means “to rest.” Its forms are sit and sat. *Set* means “to place” or “to put.”  
Set is the present, past, and participle form.

I sat on the lounge chair.  
Please set the vase down gently.

**CHOOSING THE CORRECT VERB:** Underline the correct verb in parentheses.

1. ( Teach, Learn ) me how to play chess.

2. Dad ( taught, learned ) us how to fix a flat tire.

3. The flood waters have ( risen, raised ) two feet.

4. Did the balloon ( rise, raise ) high?

5. We have ( sat, set ) and talked together often.

6. Who is ( sitting, setting ) on the hammock?

7. I am ( teaching, learning ) to play the flute.

8. That experience ( taught, learned ) us a good lesson.

9. All of the grocers have ( risen, raised ) their prices.

10. The whole class ( rose, raised ) their hands at once.

11. Please ( sit, set ) the pan on the stove.

12. I ( sat, set ) the can of paint on the shelf.
Underline the correct verb from the parentheses.

1. You’re (lying, laying) on my towel.
2. (May, Can) Marcia and Fred really read that fast?
3. Jean certainly (may, can) leave her bike in our garage.
4. (Let, Leave) the needle of the compass settle.
5. I like to (lie, lay) on the couch when I read.
6. (May, Can) we take Trudy to the boat races tomorrow?
7. Cindy always (lets, leaves) her coat on the sofa.
8. Bricklayers (lie, lay) bricks with a towel.
9. The bus (lets, leaves) from Fountain Square hourly.
10. (May, Can) I carry those packages for you?

If the verb is incorrect, write the correct from. If the verb is correct, write CORRECT.

1. May I see your slides? ____________________
2. The fishing net leaves all of the minnows through. ____________________
3. The lions laid still in the heat. ____________________
4. Don’t lay your coat on the chair. ____________________
5. Can Chris and I go out in the canoe? ____________________
6. Let your wet umbrella on the porch. ____________________
7. The terrier lays on the front steps all afternoon. ____________________
8. Can you read the bottom line without glasses? ____________________
9. Don’t ever lie plastic dishes on the hot stove. ____________________
10. “Please leave me stay up late, “ begged Karen. ____________________
Underline the correct verb from the parentheses.

1. (Teach, Learn) me how to make popcorn.
2. After the long hike, I wanted to (sit, set) and relax.
3. Kathy should (rise, raise) and take her place on stage.
4. (Sit, Set) still while I take your picture.
5. Ron will (teach, learn) me the basic swimming strokes.
6. Can Mr. Scott (rise, raise) the sail himself?
7. (Teach, Learn) Jessica and me how to throw a lasso.
8. The hockey stick was (sitting, setting) where I left it.
9. He was (teaching, learning) us to eat with chopsticks.
10. Did Jill (rise, raise) the flag this morning?

If the verb is incorrect, write the correct from. If the verb is correct, write CORRECT.

1. Fay is learning her parakeet to talk. ____________________
2. Did the drum major rise his baton? ____________________
3. Muff perked up his ear, wagged his tail, and set up. ____________________
4. Will you learn me to play checkers? ____________________
5. The huge, hot air balloon began to rise. ____________________
6. Mary climbed the rock and sat down. ____________________
7. Is the moon raising earlier or later? ____________________
8. Angela would like to learn yoga. ____________________
9. Sit down your catcher’s mitt. ____________________
10. I found Jen setting on a bench in the park. ____________________
Pg. 18 Mixed Practice #1

FINDING HELPING VERBS and MAIN VERBS: Underline the *helping* verb ONCE. Underline the *main* verb TWICE.

1. Jewel will play the trumpet in the band.
2. We are choosing to carpet for the living room.
3. Mr. Choy is building an airplane in his garage.
4. This train is hauling coal from Kentucky.
5. The waitress has brought hamburgers for all of us.
6. Gus may have dropped the bus token into the fare box.
7. Helen will enter her cheesecake in the baking contest.
8. We had carried our suitcases from the car to the motel room
9. Leo will peel enough potatoes for supper.
10. I had opened the atlas to a map of India.

IDENTIFYING VERB TENSES AND LINKING VERBS: Underline the verb in each sentence. On the line after each sentence, write PRESENT, PAST, or FUTURE to show the tense of the verb.

1. The highly polished wood surface of the table feels smooth. ______________________
2. Joe will land the helicopter on the roof of the building. ______________________
3. Luther Burbank was a successful horticulturist. ______________________
4. Los Angeles was the site of the 1984 Summer Olympics. ______________________
5. Sally will draw a portrait of the model. ______________________
6. The farmer will plow his land early this spring. ______________________
7. The top drawer of my desk is messy. ______________________
8. This china cup seems almost transparent. ______________________
9. I tied my horse to the post outside the general store. ______________________
10. Halley’s comet passes earth about every 75 years. ______________________
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Using IRREGULAR Verbs Correctly: underline the correct verb in each sentence.

1. Deer have ( ran, run ) across the road.
2. Has anyone ( came, come ) for the newspaper drive?
3. The tired hikers ( drank, drunk ) gallons of lemonade.
4. Our neighbors have ( gone, went ) to San Diego.
5. The visitors ( spoken, spoke ) about the beautiful scenery.
6. Sherlock Holmes would have immediately ( known, knew ) the criminal.
7. When you have ( did, done ) your chores, you may go outside.
8. Our class has ( chose, chosen ) its motto.
9. Are the ice cubes ( frozen, froze ) yet?
10. Victor ( swam, swum ) hard against the current.

Using Verbs Correctly: Under the right word in parentheses.

1. ( May, Can ) you find an open gas station?
2. ( Leave, Let ) Joan tell us about her vacation trip.
3. We will ( lay, lie ) the Persian rug on the dining room floor.
4. The big bully wouldn’t ( let, leave ) the small boy alone.
5. Charlotte can ( learn, teach ) us how to use this computer.
6. The flood water is ( raising, rising ) above the river bank.
7. Please ( raise, rise ) your hand if you know the answer.
8. The cat ( lies, lays ) in the sun every afternoon.
9. Don’t ( raise, rise ) until the flag passes by.
10. We ( set, sat ) on the front steps and watched the people walking past.
11. Mr. Murray is ( teaching, learning ) us how to pitch a tent.
12. ( May, Can ) I use your binoculars?
Underline the verb and label it either A for Action or SOB for State of Being.

1. The spider web was delicate and lacy.
2. Linda considered the question carefully.
3. Were you at the bicycle shop this morning?
4. I am certain about the address.
5. The grandfather clock chimes every hour.
6. Brian knows about the battle of Saratoga.
7. Are you Doctor Cleveland?
8. The village slept under the stars.
9. Were the coyotes near the campsite last night?
10. Ivy clung to the crumbling chimney.

Underline the helping verbs once and the main verbs twice.

1. Did you watch the eclipse of the moon?
2. A thermometer will be needed to check the temperature of the water.
3. The sales clerk had been wrong about the price of the jacket.
4. I may have pushed the wrong button.
5. What else could we say?
6. That delegate may have voted against me.
7. The children were just pretending.
8. The fire could have destroyed the entire block.
9. The river has risen fifteen inches this spring.
10. Carol and Dian have been collecting seashells.
Underline the verb in each sentence. Label the verb LV for Linking Verb or A Action.

1. The snail disappeared into its shell.
2. The trip seemed shorter on the way home.
3. This surprise party was my idea.
4. We remodeled our basement.
5. Ocean breezes always smell delightful.
6. The workers are building a new museum.
7. Yolanda collects shells of all kinds.
8. Hinduism is the major religion of India.
9. That noise in the attic sounds eerie.
10. Someone pulled the fire alarm.

Write the correct form of the verb asked for on the line provided.

1. The telephone (past of ring) three times and stopped. ____________________
2. Charlie Brown always (past of lose) the game. ____________________
3. The actor (past participle of forget) his lines. ____________________
4. The choir (future of begin) caroling at the hospital on Sunday. ____________________
5. He (present of know) the answer to the riddle. ____________________
6. Miners (past of participle of dig) in this ground for minerals. ____________________
7. Charlayne (past of go) to see the penguins. ____________________
8. Jenna (past of catch) a large salmon. ____________________
9. Alice (past of shrink) when she drank from the bottle. ____________________
10. Sitting Bull (past of fight) in the Battle of Little Bighorn. ____________________
Underline the verb in each sentence.

Label it FUTURE, PAST, PRESENT, or PP for PAST PARTICIPLE.

1. Al and Jim waited for their bus.
2. My dog chases cats and squirrels.
3. A plane lands at the airport every twenty seconds.
4. The artist splattered paint all over his canvas.
5. We watch the news every night.
6. Mark will call by ten o’clock.
7. The marketplace buzzes with busy shoppers.
8. The peacock will fan his tail feathers for his mate to see.
9. I looked everywhere for my lost shoe.
10. Susan will study for an hour at the library.
11. The carpenters have sanded all the desks.
12. The excited pitcher waved the championship trophy high over his head.
13. A monkey’s tail curls tightly around a branch.
14. Anita had finished her painting.
15. Magnolia blossoms fall in the heavy rain.
16. The bristle worms feed on coral.
17. Four young sparrows begged for food.
18. That waterfall has poured over the cliff for hundreds of years.
19. Krista organized the scavenger hunt.
20. King Arthur called together the Knights of the Round Table.
Underline the correct verb from the parentheses.

1. (Rise, Raise) the lid and insert the tape.
2. Don’t (sit, set) that brush on the wet paint.
3. Who (teaches, learns) the players to punt?
4. The spray (rises, raises) high above the falls.
5. (Let, Leave) the huckleberries that aren’t ripe yet.
6. Mark can (lie, lay) tile as fast as his father.
7. The panther (sits, sets) quietly in a tree until his prey appears.
8. (Let, Leave) me help you put the train set together.
9. Eric likes to (lie, lay) on the beach on sunny days.
10. Gary, (can, may) I please see your stamp collection?
11. (Can, May) I borrow your tennis racket?
12. Ling will (teach, learn) me about Chinese food.
13. The bat (lies, lays) near the dugout.
14. The peanuts (been, have been) on the counter since dinner yesterday.
15. Carman had (ran, run) his remote control car.
16. The baby has (drank, drunk) all her pineapple juice.
17. The audience (sang, sung) along with the group of performers on stage.
18. Beth really (done, did) a double back flip!
19. Sandra, please (lie, lay) that carpet on the floor.
20. I (rise, raise) the shades every morning.