

Verbs

Past Tense

- A verb in **past tense** describes an action that was started and completed in the past.
- Many past-tense verbs **end in -ed**
 - **Examples:**
 - Last summer, my family visit Greece. (visited)
 - We stay with relatives in Athens.
 - On the first evening, my brother and I climb the Acropolis.
- When a verb **ends in a consonant followed by y**, change the y to an I and add *-ed* (try/tried)
- When a single syllable verb **ends in one vowel followed by one consonant** (but not w or y), double the consonant and add *-ed* (trip/tripped)
- When a verb **ends in an e**, drop the e and add *-ed* (live/lived, believe/believed)

Future Tense

- A verb in the **future tense** describes an action that will occur in the future.
- To form the future tense, add the **helping verb will** to the main verb: We will sail to the island of Crete tomorrow.
 - **Examples:**
 - Tomorrow afternoon, I start my project on Socrates.
 - First, I go online for information.
 - At six o'clock, my mom take me to the library.

Present Tense

- * Present Tense of a verb shows that the action is happening **NOW** or that it happens **OVER AND OVER**

Singular Subjects (he, she, it, or a singular noun)	Rule
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Most Verbs- Verbs ending in <i>-s, ss, sh, ch, x, z</i>- Verbs ending in a consonant + <i>y</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Add <i>-s</i>- Add <i>-es</i>- Change <i>y</i> to an <i>i</i> and add <i>-es</i>

Subject	Forms of Be	Forms of Have
I He, she, it, or a singular noun We, you, they or a plural noun	Am Is are	Have Has had

Lie (rest or recline)
Lay (put or place)
Sit (be seated; perch)
Set (put something down)

Rise (get up)
**Raise (move to a higher place;
grow)**
**Bring (to transport from a
farther place to a nearer place)**
**Take (to transport from a
nearer place to a farther place.)**