

English 2

Class 9

Student Notes

Welcome to English 2! We will begin today's lesson by learning about some special issues with verbs. We will discuss tense, voice and mood.

What is tense? If you remember the word _____, you will have a good start to remembering the tense.

Tense=Time.

The tense of the verb indicates when the _____ is taking place: this can be present, past or future.

However, there are 6 tenses: We have present past and future

And then we have the three perfect tenses: present perfect, past perfect and future perfect.

But as a side note: The progressive and _____ tenses are special forms of the main tenses.

In the progressive tense there is a sense of _____ action.

The emphatic tense shows emphasis and is used with only the present and past.

In general, use the present tense to show that an action is occurring now, in the _____ time.

I study at Beth Haven Baptist Seminary. This is simple.

I am traveling to New York. This is progressive, the action occurred at the time of writing.

I do like ice-cream. This is emphatic, it emphasizes the statement.

The present tense has some special uses as well. It can show a universal truth, something that is true at _____ times.

The Bible is the Word of God.

The present tense, along with an adverbial modifier, may be used to indicate a future action.

His train arrives tomorrow.

Use the past tense to show an action that occurred at some definite time in the past.

He played soccer. (Simple)

He was still working last night. (progressive)

He did play well! (emphatic)

Use the future tense to show an action that will _____ in the future. The future tense may be formed by adding shall or will to the present tense.

I shall go. (simple)

I shall be going (progressive)

Side note: you may also use a form of be + going + an infinitive. Example: He is going to watch the soccer game.

Use present perfect tense to indicate an action or condition that was _____ in the past and is completed at the present time or is continuing into the present. The present perfect shows that the past action has some connection with the present moment.

For example: John has completed his degree.

This is simple.

Use the past perfect tense to show an action that was completed before some other past action or condition.

We had already booked the flight. (simple)

She had been working for three hours before we arrived. (progressive)

Let's discuss voice. Voice is the part of a transitive verb that tells whether the _____ is doing the action or receiving the action described by the verb.

If the subject is doing the action, the transitive verb is in the _____ voice. If the subject is receiving the action, the transitive verb is in the passive voice.

She baked cookies. (active voice)

The cookies were baked by her. (passive voice)

A verb in the passive voice contains a form of the verb "be" plus the past participle of a main verb.

Any verb that contains a form of "be" and a past participle is a passive verb.

The diamonds were found by the detective. (form of be + past participle)

Remember when the verb is changed from the active to the passive voice, the object of the verb becomes the subject, and the subject becomes the object of the preposition.

Practice Worksheet

English 2

Class 9

Passive Voice Conjugation

To see: Present Tense

First person: I am seen

Plural First Person: We _____ seen.

Second person: You _____ seen

Plural second person: you _____ seen.

Third person: He, she, it is seen

Plural third person: They _____ seen.

Present progressive: I am being seen, etc.

To see: Past tense

First person: I was seen

Plural first person: We _____ seen.

Second person: You _____ seen.

Plural second person: You _____ seen.

Third person: He, she, it _____ seen.

Plural third person: They _____ seen.

Past progressive: I was being seen, etc.

To see: Future Tense

First person: I will be seen.

Plural first person: We _____ _____ seen.

Second person: You _____ _____ seen.

Plural second person: You will be seen.

Third person: He, she, it will be _____.

Plural third person: They _____ _____ seen.

To see: Present Perfect Tense

First person: I have been seen.

Plural first person: We _____ _____ seen.

Second person: You have been
_____.

Plural second person: You have been seen.

Third person: He, she, it has

_____.

Plural third person: They _____ seen.

To see: Past Perfect Tense

First Person: I had been seen

Plural first person: We _____ seen.

Second Person: You had _____ seen.

Plural second person: You had been _____.

Third person: He, she, it _____

_____ seen.

Plural third person: They had been _____.

To see: Future Perfect Tense

First person: I will have been seen.

Plural first person: We _____

Seen.

Second person: You will have

Been _____ .

Plural second person: You will have been seen.

Third person: He, she, it

Will _____ seen.

Plural third person: They _____ have been seen.

Present infinitive: _____ be seen.

Present gerund: being seen

Present participle: being seen

Present infinitive: to have been seen

Perfect gerund: having been seen (functions as a noun)

Perfect participle: having been seen (functions as a verb tense)

Let's continue our study of verb tenses. Some tenses can be difficult. For instance, when talking about something you read or saw in a movie, you will use the present tense. Remember those book reports in school? The teacher probably taught you to write something like this: In this book the main character Anne is always getting herself in trouble, even when she doesn't mean to. Even though it was the past when you read the book, you talk about it in the present. However, if there is a part of the story that took place in the book or movie in the past, you may write it that way. For example: In this book, the main character hadn't celebrated Christmas since he was a young man.

Remember, if you are talking about something you do as a _____, use present tense. However, if you are talking about a specific event that happened in the past, such as last week, use the past tense.

What if you are talking about _____ specific things that happened in the past but one happened before the other?

Example: I told Mom that I finished the dishes.

Here this sentence is not correct because we need to use the past perfect for the earlier event.

Correct: I told Mom that I had finished the dishes.

Some verb forms that we may be familiar with: when a word ends in y, we change the y to i and add ed to form the past tense.

When a word ends in a consonant we often double the consonant and add ed to make the past tense.

Other verbs may just have -ed added to the end of the word to form the past tense.

However, there are irregular verbs that can stay the same in the past tense or take on a whole new form. These irregular forms can be learned by simply reading through the list and familiarizing yourselves with the different forms. Much of the irregular forms are learned as we learn to speak, but some can be learned incorrectly so that is why it is good to take time to read over a list of irregular verbs.

Another thing to remember is that verbs of being can also be known as linking verbs. A _____ verb joins words together. I am a teacher. I=teacher; am is the linking verb.

Linking verbs can be verbs of _____ but there are other words as well that can be used as linking verbs such as: look, taste, smell, sound, grow, remain, become, feel.