**INFO SHEET #2: Correct Usage of Tenses of Verbs in a Sentence**

**Competency**

**MELC:** Correct usage of Tenses of Verbs in a sentence

**Objectives**

After the end of the lessons, the learners are expected to be able to:

A. Identify the 12 tenses and 3 aspects of verb;

B. Construct sentences using the correct tenses of the verb; and

C. Reflect one’s experience and vision thru journal composition.

**Key Information**

***Recap***: Regular Vs. Irregular Verbs

**Regular Verbs** refers to the verbs that depend on the basic pattern of inflection (or inflexion). Inflection means the variation in the form of a word, usually in the end, to describe the tense, mood, number, gender and so forth.

The formation of tenses in regular verbs, particularly the past tense forms, i.e. simple past and past participle, is done by adding a predefined suffix, i.e., -d, -ed, or -ied to the present infinitive. The rules are given as under:

When the action word ends with a vowel, then -d is added to convert it into past tense. For example:

| **BASE FORM** | **SIMPLE PAST** | **PAST PARTICIPLE** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Close | Closed | Closed |
| Die | Died | Died |
| Hate | Hated | Hated |
| Sue | Sued | Sued |

But when it ends with a consonant, then -ed is added to change it into past form. For example:

| **BASE FORM** | **SIMPLE PAST** | **PAST PARTICIPLE** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Dress | Dressed | Dressed |
| Rip | Ripped | Ripped |
| Roll | Rolled | Rolled |
| Slam | Slammed | Slammed |

If the last letter of the word ends with y, then -ied to change its form:

| **BASE FORM** | **SIMPLE PAST** | **PAST PARTICIPLE** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Bury | Buried | Buried |
| Cry | Cried | Cried |
| Fry | Fried | Fried |

An **irregular verb** is a type of strong verb, which has some special rules for creating past tense forms. So, these verbs do not end with -d, -ed, or -ied, rather they change their forms completely, in a sense that the irregular verbs are transformed into an entirely different word, as you can see in the example below:

| **BASE FORM** | **SIMPLE PAST** | **PAST PARTICIPLE** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Build | Built | Built |
| Catch | Caught | Caught |
| Do | Did | Done |
| Go | Went | Gone |
| Know | Knew | Known |
| Lie | Lay | Lain |

Nevertheless, there are some verbs which do not change their forms at all, as given in the example below:

| **BASE FORM** | **SIMPLE PAST** | **PAST PARTICIPLE** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Bid | Bid | Bid |
| Cut | Cut | Cut |
| Hit | Hit | Hit |
| Let | Let | Let |
| Put | Put | Put |

**Tenses of Verbs**

1. The ***present tense*** and the base form of a verb are the same, except for the third person singular (he, she, or it), which adds –*s or –es*. The verb *be* is also an exception to this rule. It may express an action that is repeated or ongoing. It can also express an action that is happening right now or a situation that is always true.

Examples: Melachi plays the trumpet well. (repeated action, always true)

I feel a cold draft. (right now)

2. The ***past tense*** expresses an action that has already occurred. In regular verbs, the past tenses is formed by adding *–ed or –d* to the base form. In irregular verbs, the past tense takes a variety of forms. The verb *be* uses two past tense forms – *was* and *were*.

Examples: We trounced our archrivals last night. (regular)

Jackie leapt for the branch and missed. (irregular)

3. The ***future tense*** expresses an action that will take place in the future. The future tense formed by adding *will* to the base form.

Examples: I will reserve tickets on the morning flight.

The students will debate the issues tomorrow.

The present, past and future tenses are divided into four aspects: the simple, progressive, perfect and perfect progressive.

**Aspect of Verbs**

***1. Simple –*** It usually refers to a single action. In general, simple tenses express a facts and situations that existed in the past, exist in the present, or will exist in the future.

Simple present: I *drive* home every day.

Simple past: I *drove* home yesterday.

Simple future: I *will drive* home later.

***2. Progressive (Continuous) –*** We use progressive tenses to talk about unfinished events. Progressive tenses are also called continuous tenses. It is formed by using is, are, was, were, will / shall + -ing form of the verb.

Past progressive: I *was driving* when you called.

Present progressive: I *am driving* now.

Future progressive: I *will be driving* when you call.

***3. Perfect –*** They express the idea that one event happens before another event. The adverbs never, yet and already are common in perfect tenses. It is formed using has, have, had, will have + past participle of verb.

Present perfect: I *have driven* that road.

Past perfect: I *had driven* that road in the past.

Future perfect: I *will have driven* 200 miles by tomorrow.

***4. Perfect Progressive –*** It expresses duration, or how long? Usually includes the adverbs for or since. It is formed by using has, have, had, will have + been + -ing form of the verb.

Present perfect progressive: I *have been driving* since this morning.

Past perfect progressive: I *had been driving* for three hours before I

Future perfect progressive: I *will have been* driving for five hours by the time I arrive.

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Key Differences of Regular and Irregular Verbs from: <https://keydifferences.com/difference-between-regular-and-irregular-verbs.html>

**Proposed Performance Tasks**

Compose a **reflective journal**

**Title: Rose, Rose, Thorn, Bud**

Rose (Present) - two things that you are thankful for

Thorn (Past) - One thing that hurt you

Bud (Future) -Something that you are hopeful for

**Note**: Teachers can create their own Rose, Rose Thorn Bud Template, and rubrics. (Sentence Constructions/ at least 5 sentences per part)

