

## **Present simple tense**

### **English quiz**

*Welcome to this grammar test today; you have 28 questions to answer. You have 10 seconds for each question.*

*Try to answer before the time expires.*

**1.** *She and her friend ... tennis.*

**a.** Play      **b.** Plays

**2.** *..... he love her.*

**a.** Do      **b.** Loves

**3.** *These thieves ... work at night.*

**a.** Don't      **b.** Doesn't

**4.** *What..... he do ?*

**A.** Do      **b.** Does

**5.** *He .....at 8:00 everyday.*

**A.** leaves      **b.** Leave

**6.** *He ..... bully his sisters.*

**a.** Don't      **b.** Doesn't

**7.** *..... I worry too much?*

**a.** Do      **b.** Doesn't

**8.** My cat ..... Want to run.

**a.** Don't      **b.** Doesn't

**9.** Why ..... They sometimes miss the buss

**a.** Do      **b.** Does

**10.** ..... an arrange everything?

**a.** Do      **b.** Does

**11.** He.....to speak to you.

**a.** Wish      **b.** wishes

**12.** I      to play.

**a.** Like      **b.** likes

**13.** You ..... remember the address.

**a.** Don't      **b.** Doesn't

**14.** My friend ..... to be a doctor.

**a.** Want      **b.** Wants

**15.** MY friend ..... take a bag.

**a.** Don' t      **b.** Doesn' t

**16.** ..... they sell grape juice here?

**a.** Do      **b.** Does

**17.** ..... She refuse to discuss it?

**a.** Do            **b.** Does

**18.** ..... the rivers freeze in the winter?

**a.** Do            **b.** Does

**19.** Tom..... Enjoy driving at night.

**a.** Don't        **b.** Doesn't

**20.** Their aunt .....ride a bike

**a.** Don't        **b.** Doesn't

**21.** Buses ..... my house every hour.

**a.** Pass         **b.** Passes

**22.** They..... their father

**a.** Help         **b.** Helps

**23.** .....They fly London to Edinburg.

**a.** Do            **b.** Does

**24.** HE ..... too much TV.

**a.** Watch        **b.** Watches

**25.** My father and I ..... like tennis.

**a.** Doesn't      **b.** Don't

**26.** She ..... Too much.

**a.** Worry        **b.** worries

**27.** I.....a cheque every month.

**a.** Cash      **b.** cashes

**28.** He always ..... an umbrella.

**a.** Carrys      **b.** Carries

## The past simple tense

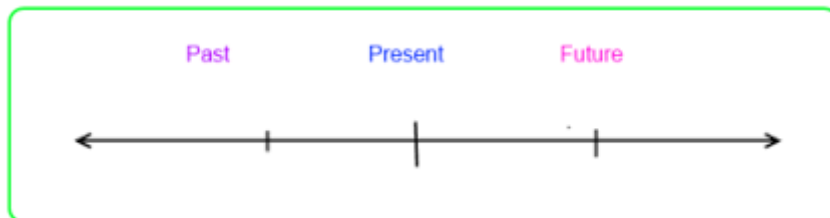
In this class, you will learn how to use the past simple tense, this is one of the most exciting and important tenses in our series of English verb tenses, why?

Because we use this tense so often to talk about all kind of things, for example, you can use this tense to tell someone: **What you did yesterday?**

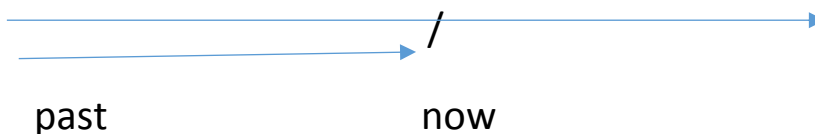
You can also tell somebody: **What happened in the world 500 years ago?** so, whatever you are trying to describe that happened **before now**, you can use **the past simple tense**.

So are you with me? Are you ready to learn this tense?

Let's get started.



Now



so, you see here, a time line, we see “now”, so, everything before now is the past. So, when we talk about the past simple tense, we are talking about a time that is before now or in the past, but, the past simple specifically talks about something that happened in the past and it is finished and it is over.

We can talk about an action, or an event or a situation that started and ended in the past.

So, now let’s look at a little sample of what this tense sounds like when we actually use, it with a basic verb, the verb “to work”, so, in some ways, this is so easy because when we use the present simple tense with these all of these different subjects, you have to learn one word, so, for example if our base verb is “to work”, in the past we just add +ed: worked

### “To work”

I, you, we, they, he, she, it: worked

- We can use it with the time expressions or without:

**1. With time expression:**

Brian called last week

**2. Without time expression:**

I cooked dinner

**3. Recent past:**

We visited her yesterday

**4. Distant past:**

She lived in London a long time ago

**5. One action:**

She talked to her manager

**6. Many actions:**

They invited their friends, ordered pizza and watched the game.

**Regular verbs:**

**Rule:**

*The past simple of regular verbs is typically formed by adding “-ed” to the end of the infinitive (e.g., “talk” becomes “talked”).*

Work	worked
Clean	cleaned
Watch	watched

**Irregular verbs**

**Rule:**

*Irregular verbs don't follow a specific pattern: some take the same form as the infinitive (e.g., “put”), while others change completely (e.g., “go” becomes “went”).*

Go

went

See

saw

Buy

bought



# Common Irregular Verb

Base	Past	Participle	Base	Past	Participle
1. Arise	1. Arose	1. arisen	41) Awake	41) Awoke	41) Awoken
2. Be	2. Was/Were	2. been	42) Bet	42) Bet	42) Bet
3. Bear	3. Bore	3. borne	43) Bite	43) Bit	43) Bitten
4. Beat	4. Beat	4. beaten	44) Blow	44) Blew	44) Blown
5. Become	5. Became	5. become	45) Burst	45) Burst	45) Burst
6. Begin	6. Began	6. begun	46) Choose	46) Chose	46) Chosen
7. Bend	7. Bent	7. bent	47) Cost	47) Cost	47) Cost
8. Bite	8. Bit	8. bitten	48) Dive	48) Drove/Dived	48) Dived
9. Blow	9. Blew	9. blown	49) Draw	49) Drew	49) Drawn
10. Break	10. Broke	10. broken	50) Eat	50) Ate	50) Eaten
11. Bring	11. Brought	11. brought	51) Fall	51) Fell	51) Fallen
12. Build	12. Built	12. built	52) Fight	52) Fought	52) Fought
13. Buy	13. Bought	13. bought	53) Fly	53) Flew	53) Flown
14. Catch	14. Caught	14. caught	54) Forbid	54) Forbade	54) Forbidden
15. Choose	15. Chose	15. chosen	55) Freeze	55) Froze	55) Frozen
16. Come	16. Came	16. come	56) Get	56) Got	56) Gotten/Got
17. Do	17. Did	17. done	57) Hang	57) Hung	57) Hung
18. Draw	18. Drew	18. drawn	58) Hear	58) Heard	58) Heard
19. Drink	19. Drank	19. drunk	59) Hide	59) Hid	59) Hidden
20. Drive	20. Drove	20. driven	60) Hit	60) Hit	60) Hit
21. Eat	21. Ate	21. eaten	61) Hold	61) Held	61) Held
22. Fall	22. Fell	22. fallen	62) Hurt	62) Hurt	62) Hurt
23. Feel	23. Felt	23. felt	63) Know	63) Knew	63) Known
24. Find	24. Found	24. found	64) Lay	64) Laid	64) Laid
25. Fly	25. Flew	25. flown	65) Lie	65) Lay	65) Lain
26. Forget	26. Forgot	26. forgotten	66) Ride	66) Rode	66) Ridden
27. Forgive	27. Forgave	27. forgiven	67) Ring	67) Rang	67) Rung
28. Get	28. Got	28. gotten/got	68) Rise	68) Rose	68) Risen
29. Give	29. Gave	29. given	69) See	69) Saw	69) Seen
30. Go	30. Went	30. gone	70) Seek	70) Sought	70) Sought
31. Grow	31. Grew	31. grown	71) Shake	71) Shook	71) Shaken
32. Have	32. Had	32. had	72) Show	72) Showed	72) Shown/Showed
33. Know	33. Knew	33. known	73) Sing	73) Sang	73) Sung
34. Leave	34. Left	34. left	74) Sink	74) Sank	74) Sunk
35. Make	35. Made	35. made	75) Speak	75) Spoke	75) Spoken
36. Meet	36. Met	36. met	76) Steal	76) Stole	76) Stolen
37. Run	37. Ran	37. run	77) Swear	77) Swore	77) Sworn
38. Say	38. Said	38. said	78) Swim	78) Swam	78) Swum
39. See	39. Saw	39. seen	79) Teach	79) Taught	79) Taught
40. Take	40. Took	40. taken	80) Tear	80) Tore	80) Torn

Now, let's look at some of the spelling changes we need to make when using the past simple.

We already talked about the basic one, which is that you take the verb, the base form of the verb, and you add +ed

**Example:**

+ed     walk     walked  
         Cook     cooked

+d     bake     baked

The base form of the verb ends with "e" already, then you do not need to add another "e" you just add "d", so bake     baked

                              consonant  
                              ↑  
+y     cry     +ied     cried  
         Study     +ied     studied

Next, if you have a verb that **ends** with a "y" and has a **consonant before it**, (consonant means anything that is not a vowel: vowels are: a, o, l, u, e, and a consonant is anything else.)

So, if you have a verb that ends with "y" and has a **consonant before it**, then that you do is you **cancel** the "y" and add **+ied**

Cry cried

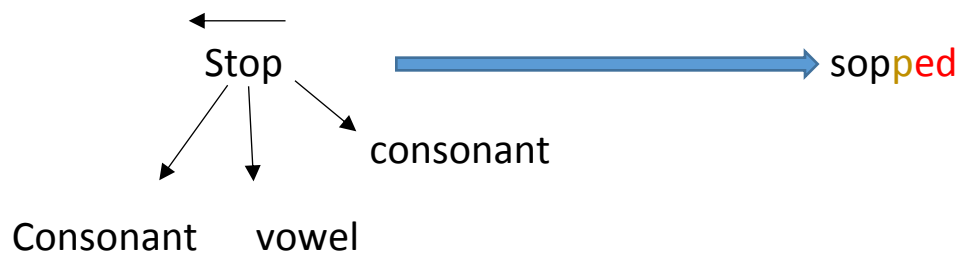
Study studied

And then we have one other pattern that you might see very often , and that is when we double the last letter and then add “+ed”

### When do we do that?

If you look at the base form of the verb, from the end, you see that there is a consonant, and a vowel and, a consonant, from the end, then we usually double the last consonant

from the end:



# Exercises on Simple Past

Put the verbs into the correct form (simple past).

1. Last year I (spend)  my holiday in Ireland.
2. It (be)  great.
3. I (travel)  around by car with two friends and we (visit)  lots of interesting places.
4. In the evenings we usually (go)  to a pub.
5. One night we even (learn)  some Irish dances.
6. We (be)  very lucky with the weather.
7. It (not / rain)  a lot.
8. But we (see)  some beautiful rainbows.
9. Where (spend / you)  your last holiday?

1. Spent, 2. Was, 3. Traveled, visited, 4. Went, 5. Learned, 6. Were, 7. didnot rain, 8. Saw, 9. Did you spend

**Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets. Use contractions where possible.**

1. We really  (enjoy) the game last Sunday.
2.  (Marco / win) the golf competition?
3. They  (not play) very well yesterday. They lost the match.
4. How many goals  (your team / score) in the first half?
5. Sandra  (not want) to go rowing with me.
6.  (they / go) to the swimming pool yesterday?
7. I  (buy) a new baseball cap last week.
8. James  (stop) his car in front of the sports shops

1. Enjoyed
2. Won
3. Did not play
4. Scored
5. Did not want
6. Went
7. Bought
8. Stopped

**Put The Verbs into The Simple Past:**

1. Last year I (go)  to England on holiday.
2. It (be)  fantastic.
3. I (visit)  lots of interesting places. I (be)  with two friends of mine .
4. In the mornings we (walk)  in the streets of London.
5. In the evenings we (go)  to pubs.
6. The weather (be)  strangely fine.
7. It (not / rain)  a lot.
8. But we (see)  some beautiful rainbows.
9. Where (spend / you)  your last holiday?

1. went
2. was
3. visited
4. walked
5. went
6. was
7. did not rain
8. saw
9. did you spend

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## **The present**

### **What do we mean by time?**

*the indefinite continued progress of existence and events in the past, present, and future regarded as a whole.*

### **What are tenses ?**

*Tenses are the way we talk about time in english.*

### **What is simple present ?**

*The simple present tense is when you use a verb to tell about things that happen continually in*

*the present, like every day, every week, or every month. We use the simple present tense for anything that happens often or is factual.*

*For examples:* *I go to school every day.*

## *What are Adverbs of Frequency?*

*An adverb of frequency describes how often an action happens. There are six main adverbs of frequency that we use in English: **always,** **usually** (or normally), **often, sometimes, rarely,** and **never.....***

### *List of Adverbs of Frequency*

*Given below is a list of examples of adverbs of frequency for your reference.*



## Examples of Adverbs of Frequency :

*Never, Seldom ,Always ,Every hour, Everyday ,  
Often ,Constantly ,Ever, Eventually ,Daily ,  
Frequently ,Hourly, Yearly ,Generally  
,Monthly, Occasionally, Regularly  
,Sometimes, Rarely ,Usually,  
Normally,Hardly ,ever ,Scarcely, Now and then*

## *Now Check Your Understanding of Adverbs of Frequency*

*Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate adverbs of frequency from the list given below:*

*(every now and then, seldom, rarely, usually, eventually, frequently, hardly ever, occasionally, always, often)*

1. Nick \_\_\_\_\_ plays tennis in the evening.

2. We come here \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The place is \_\_\_\_\_ crowded.

4. Resma has \_\_\_\_\_ gone on any trip.

5. My friends and their families get together  
\_\_\_\_\_.

6. She \_\_\_\_\_ keeps a check on her son.

7. Does Sadie visit you \_\_\_\_\_?

8. You will figure out how to do it \_\_\_\_\_.

9. The trains here are \_\_\_\_\_ late.

10. She \_\_\_\_\_ goes home during the weekends.

*Answers:*

*Find out if you have understood how adverbs of frequency.*

1. Nick always plays tennis in the evening.

*2. We come here every now and then.*

*3. The place is rarely crowded.*

*4. Reshma has hardly ever gone on any trip.*

*5. My friends and their families get together occasionally.*

*6. She frequently keeps a check on her son.*

*7. Does Sadie visit you often?*

*8. You will figure out how to do it eventually.*

9. *The trains here are seldom late.*

10. *She usually goes home during the weekends.*

### **How do you conjugate verbs in present simple?**

*Conjugation of English Simple Present Tense. The conjugation of English verbs in the simple present is relatively simple. We add an -s/-es to verbs in the third person singular (he/she/it), otherwise the verb does not change. In positive sentences, we use the verb in its present form*

### **What are the 3 rules of conjugation?**

### **Definition of Conjugation in English Grammar**

*"When you conjugate a verb, you have to cover all three aspects of finiteness:*

A. **Time** (that's tense),

B. **people** (that's person, as in first person, second person, and third person),

C. **Quantity** (that's number, either singular or plural."

AS WE HAVE SEEN , TO CONJUGATE VERBS IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE ? WE ADD EITHER **ES** OR **S** ? SO WHEN WE ADD THE **S** AND WHEN WE ADD THE **ES** ?

1. WE ADD TH **ES** TO THE VERBS THAT ENDS WITH : **SS** , **SH** , **X** , **CH** , EX: KISS , GESS , MISS , PASS , FIX , MIX , MARRY , SPLASH , WISH , POLISH , SEARCH , TEACH , TOUCH , WATCH

**TO KISS:**

*I /YOU/WE /THEY : KISS*

*HE/SHE/IT : KISSES*

**TO FIX:**

*I /YOU/WE /THEY : FIX*

*HE/SHE/IT : FIXES*

**TO SPLASH:**

*I /YOU/WE /THEY : SPLASH*

*HE/SHE/IT : SPLASHES*

**TO SEARCH:**

*I /YOU/WE /THEY : SEARCH*

*HE/SHE/IT : SEARCHES*

**CONJUGATING VERBS END WITH Y IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE:**

When the verb ends in a **consonant** + -y we change **y** to **i** and add **-es**.

**FOR EXAMPLE:**

**TO STUDY:**

**I /YOU/WE /THEY : STUDY**

**HE/SHE/IT : STUDIES**

But when the verb ends in a **vowel** + -y we just add **-s**.

**FOR EXAMPLE:**

**TO PLAY:**



*I /YOU/WE /THEY : PLAY*

*HE/SHE/IT : PLAYS*

**TASK:**

1. *She always (try).*

2. *She (buy) a car.*

3. *She (study) for her exam.*

4. *It is Steve who (pay) for the taxi.*

5. *He (spy) me!*

6. *The teacher (say) : ' Sit down'.*

7. *This bird (fly) in the sky.*

8. *Quentin (enjoy) playing tennis.*

9. *Jérémy always (tidy) your bedroom !!!*

10. *He always (cry).*

**CONJUGATING AUXILIARY VERBS IN THE  
PRESENT SIMPLE:**

**What are auxiliary verbs simple?**

*Auxiliary verbs (also called helping verbs) are used along with a main verb to express tense, mood, or voice. For example, in the statement 'it is raining', 'is' functions as an auxiliary verb indicating that the action of the main verb.*

### **What are the 10 examples of auxiliary verb?**

*Auxiliary verbs are:* *be, do, have, will, shall, would, should, can, could, may, might, must, ought, etc.*

#### **A. TO BE:**

*I AM /*

*YOU / WE / THEY : ARE*

*HE/SHE/IT : IS*

#### **B. TO HAVE:**

*I /YOU/WE /THEY : HAVE*

HE/SHE/IT : HAS

**TO DO:**

I /YOU/WE /THEY : DO

HE/SHE/IT : DOES

## **When can we use the present simple ?**

We have 6 basic situations:

1. **Permanent:** *we live in New York*
  - *He works at a bank*
2. **Routine:** *I wake up at 6:00*
  - *I go to school everyday*
  - *I go to sleep at 11:00*
3. **Fact:** *the sun rises in the east/the sun is bigger than earth.*
  - *Water freezes at 0 c*
4. **Schedules:** *our class starts at 9:00*
  - *The flight leaves at noon*
5. **Frequency:** *she always takes the bus.*
6. **Routine:** *we can for example speak about all what we have done all the day:*
  - *I wake up at 6:30.*
  - *I take my shower.*
  - *I pray.*
  - *I go to work by bus.*
  - *I eat my dinner*

## The present continuous

Before we start our lesson which is about the present continuous, I want to give you a little overview so that you understand the basic differences between **the present simple** and **the present continuous**.

So let me give you an example:

In the present we would say: *I work*

And in the present continuous, we would say: *I am working*

So what is the difference?

Yes, there is a difference.

Perhaps in your language, there is not any difference because in many languages there is no difference between the way that 2 ideas are expressed, but in English, there is a difference in the idea and the way that we say it, so let me explain what that difference is.

When we say *I am working* which is that often tense, **present continuous**, which we can learn later, that is talking about something that is happening **now**, or something **temporary**.

What do I mean by now?

For example: *I am teaching now*

You are listening *now*

All these things are happening **right now**, so when we are saying that, I am using present continuous, but when I say *I work* that is in **general**, for Example: *I may not be working at this moment, but I work*

somewhere, *I have a job*, so when we talk about something that is *true in general*, that is *the present simple*.

Also *the present simple* is for something that is *more* or *less permanent*, *for example*: if you have a job of course, no more job or thing in life is necessarily permanent.

### *what does permanent mean?*

That is last all the time, but let's say you are not changing jobs every day, so more or less this is the job you will always have, this is the job you will *always* have, this is your *permanent* job so then, for those kind of activity we use *the present simple* and we say:

*I work in the store.*

*I work at the bank.*

But, "*I am working*" would just be right now or it could also be something *temporary*.

*Temporary means only for a short period of time.*

### *the present continuous*

1. *Temporary.*
2. short period of time
3. true for something is

Happening now.

### *the present simple*

1. *for always*
2. something permanent
3. it is a true in general

Those are some basic differences between the two tenses

Now let's focus on the tense that we are working on today, which is the present continuous, so how does it sound? How does it actually work?

## **What is present continuous tense with example?**

Present continuous tense denotes actions/events that are already in progress while we speak about them.

For example: Children are going to school.

The boys are playing in the park. The baby is crying out loud.

The present continuous, also called the present progressive or present imperfect, is a verb form used in modern English that combines the present tense with the continuous aspect.

- It is formed by the present tense form of be and the present participle of a verb.
- Children are going to school.
- The boys are playing in the park.
- The baby is crying out loud.
- It is raining now.
- I am cooking pasta for lunch.
- Miss Peters is teaching the class.

You have to know how to conjugate the verb to be in the present in order to conjugate in the present continuous, because it is formed by the present tense form of **to be** + **the stem of the verb that you will conjugate** + **ing**

## **To be in the present simple**

I am

You/we/they are

He /she/it is

"To work" in the present continuous

I am working

We/they/you are working

He/she/it is working



# Unit 1 - Exercise 1 - Present simple and continuous

Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Use contractions where possible.

1. She  (run) because she's late for her lesson.
2. Our teacher always  (give) us lots of homework.
3. We  (not want) to go to the concert.
4. What time  (you / meet) Pete tomorrow?
5. I  (not work) today. I'm on holiday.
6. People  (speak) English in Jamaica.
7. Archie  (not use) his computer at the moment.
8.  (Tony / live) near the park?

1. she is running / 2. gives / 3. do not want / 4. Are you meeting / 5. I am not working / 6. speak  
7. is not using / 8. does Tony live

## Present Simple or Present Continuous? 🤖

1. Please be quiet! I  (work) now!
2. It  (not rain) at the moment.
3. This shop  (open) at eight and  (close) at six.
4. She always  (go) to school by bike.

5. Pst! The baby  (sleep).
6. Tom always  (get up) early in the morning.
7. Look! Peter  (juggle).
8. They  (have) their lunch at the moment.
9. She often  (eat) meat.
10. I rarely  (go) to bed before midnight.
11. Pit  (smoke) 19 cigarettes a day.
12. Jack never  (have) breakfast in the morning.
13. Look! Somebody  (swim) in the cold river.
14. What   $\frac{1}{2}$  you   $\frac{1}{2}$  (do) now? I  (listen) to music!
15. She usually   $\frac{1}{2}$  (wear) black clothes.
16. Ann often  (play) tennis.
17. Listen! The  $\frac{1}{2}$  boy   $\frac{1}{2}$  (sing) a nice song.
18. The earth   $\frac{1}{2}$  (move) around the sun.
19. Ice   $\frac{1}{2}$  (melt) in the sun.
20. Sandy   $\frac{1}{2}$  (be) always late.

1. I am working/ 2. is not running/ 3. Opens/ 4. Goes/ 5. Is sleeping/ 6. Gets up/ 7. Is juggling/ 8. Are having/ 9. Eats/ 10. Go/ 11. Smokes/ 12. Has/ is swimming/ 13. I am listening/ 14. Are you doing/ 15. Wears/ 16. Plays/ 17. Is singing/ 18. Moves 19. Melts 20. is

# Present Perfect Exercises

## Directions :

Write the correct form of the present perfect for each verb given in parentheses

If there is an adverb, it is included after the verb.

1. Mark (grow) \_\_\_\_\_ three inches in the last six months!
2. My dog (bury) \_\_\_\_\_ many bones in the backyard.
3. Teresa and Anne (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ to their landlord many times about the broken light fixture in their kitchen.
4. Unfortunately, he (fix, still, not) \_\_\_\_\_ it
5. I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ New York City many times.
6. Elizabeth (catch) \_\_\_\_\_ three colds this winter.
7. Because of this, she (go, not) \_\_\_\_\_ skiing since December.
8. Tom (decide) \_\_\_\_\_ to join a health club.
9. Rita (write, not) \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to Paul since the beginning of the semester.
10. Paul wonders why Rita (answer, not) \_\_\_\_\_ his letters.
11. He thinks that she (forget) \_\_\_\_\_ him.

**12.** However, this is not true. She (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very busy studying and working, and she will write to him when she gets a chance.

## **Answer key**

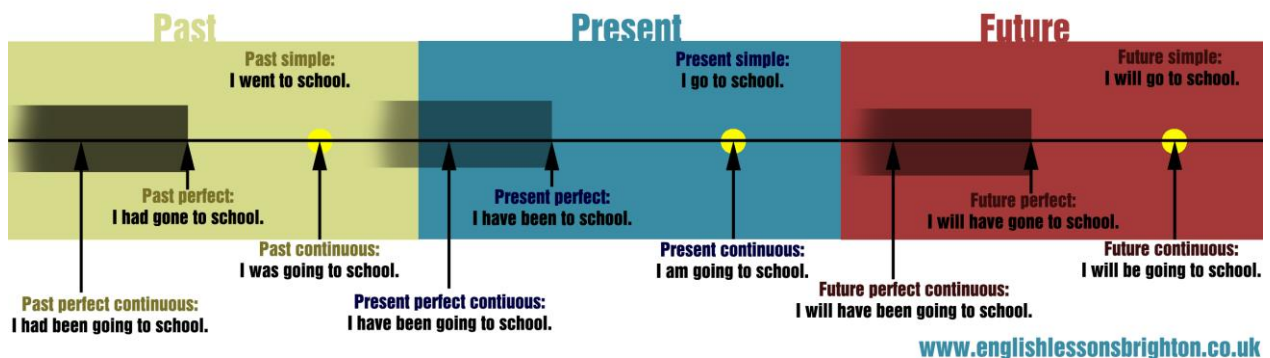
- 1.** Mark (grow) **has grown** three inches in the last six months!
- 2.** My dog (bury) **has buried** many bones in the backyard.
- 3.** Teresa and Anne (talk) **have talked** to their landlord many times about the broken light fixture in their kitchen.
- 4.** Unfortunately, he (fix, still, not) **still has** not **fixed** it.
- 5.** I (visit) **have visited** New York City many times.
- 6.** Elizabeth (catch) **has caught** three colds this winter.
- 7.** Because of this, she (go, not) **has not gone** skiing since December.
- 8.** Tom (decide) **has decided** to join a health club.
- 9.** Rita (write, not) **has not written** a letter to Paul since the beginning of the semester.
- 10.** Paul wonders why Rita **(answer, not)** has not answered his letters.
- 11.** He thinks that she (forget) **has forgotten** him.
- 12.** However, this is not true. She (be) **has been** very busy studying and working, and she will write to him when she gets a chance.

# The present perfect

## Introduction:

What are verbs tenses,

Verb tenses show if can action take place in **the past, present, future.**



The present perfect, is a verb tense.

## When can we use the present perfect?

We use the present perfect for two reasons:

1. The present perfect can show **a finished past action**, it does not show when this action took place, **for example**: I have been to Australia.
2. The present perfect also shows **a continuing action**. It shows an action that started in the past and continues to the present, this action might continue into the future too. **for example**: I have lived in Toronto for 2 years.

## Verb form

The present perfect, is formed with the auxiliary verb "to have" and the past participle form of the main verb.

*S + v + past participle*

Have changes forms depending on the subject for example:

1. I / you / they / We: have graduated

He / She: has graduated

The student has graduated (singular)

The students have graduated (plural)

2. I have finished my home work

She has finished her home work

She has worked at this office for 12 years.

My friends have seen that movie.

# Regular/ irregular verbs:

## 1. Regular verbs:

With regular verbs, we use the verb + ed to form past participle.

For example:

The past participle for the verb "to walk" is walked

## 2. Irregular verbs:

With irregular verbs, the past participle changes into a different form

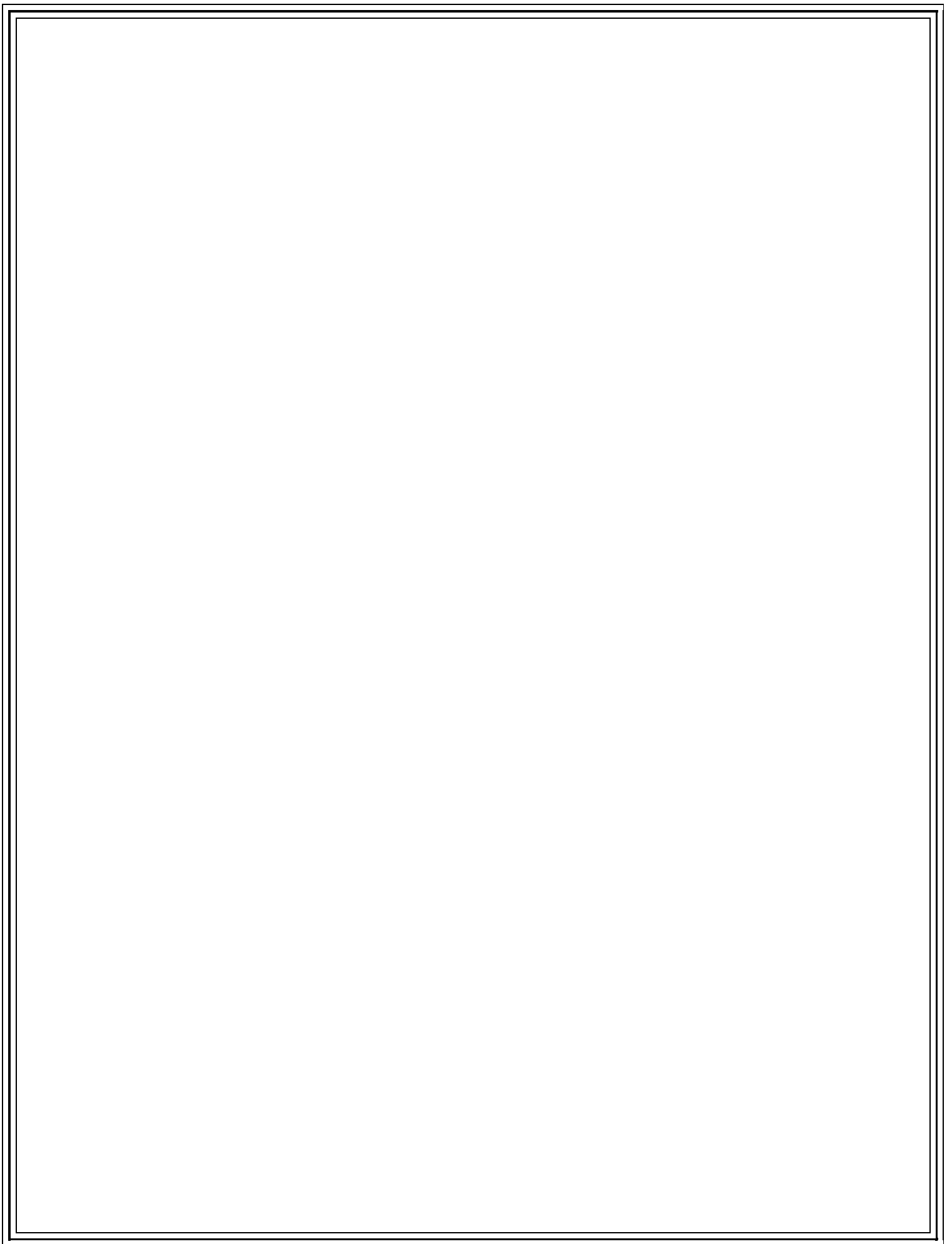
We do not add ed

For example:

The past participle of the verb eat is eaten

Here are some examples of irregular verbs their base form

	<i>Past</i>	<i>past participle</i>
To be	was/were	been
To do	did	done
Drink	drank	drunk
Eat	ate	eaten
Go	went	gone
Have	had	had
Run	ran	run
Say	said	said
Sleep	slept	slept
Write	wrote	written





# Regular & Irregular Verbs



Regular Verbs			Irregular Verbs		
Present	Past	P. Participle	Present	Past	P. Participle
Act	Acted	Acted	bear	bore	born
Bake	Baked	Baked	beat	beat	beaten
Behave	Behaved	Behaved	become	became	become
Close	Closed	Closed	befall	befell	befallen
Compare	Compared	Compared	beget	begot	begotten
Compete	Competed	Competed	begin	began	begun
Die	Died	Died	behold	beheld	beheld
Disagree	Disagreed	Disagreed	bend	bent	bent
Disturb	Disturbed	Disturbed	bereave	bereft	bereft
Dress	Dressed	Dressed	beset	beset	beset
Dry	Dried	Dried	bet	bet	bet
Eliminate	Eliminated	Eliminated	bind	bound	bound
End	Ended	Ended	bite	bit	bitten
Enjoy	Enjoyed	Enjoyed	bleed	bled	bled
Fix	Fixed	Fixed	blow	blew	blown
Follow	Followed	Followed	break	broke	broken
Freeze	Freezed	Freezed	breed	bred	bred
Fry	Fried	Fried	buy	bought	bought
Greet	Greeted	Greeted	can	could	
Guess	Guessed	Guessed	cast	cast	cast
Hunt	Hunted	Hunted	catch	caught	caught
Identify	Identified	Identified	choose	chose	chosen
Imagine	Imagined	Imagined	cling	clung	clung
Invite	Invited	Invited	come	came	Come
Jump	Jumped	Jumped	fall	fell	fallen
Knock	Knocked	Knocked	feed	fed	fed
Love	Loved	Loved	feel	felt	felt
Manage	Managed	Managed	fight	fought	fought
Mark	Marked	Marked	find	found	found
Match	Matched	Matched	flee	fled	fled
Name	Named	Named	fling	flung	flung
Need	Needed	Needed	fly	flew	flown
Open	Opened	Opened	forecast	forecast	forecast
			forget	forgot	forgotten



