



I'm not robot



Continue

Suitable form of verb examples

Look at these ten sentences and complete them with the correct verb forms. There are four choices for each sentence, but only one is correct. This exercise is medium level. Let's see how many of you can get 10 out of 10. Using question marks Verbs are the most variable element of sentences. The true form of the verb covers most of the grammatical rules of the English language. Each element of the sentence eventually refers to the verb. Verbs appear differently in a sentence based on their subjects (subject-verb agreement), time, mood, voices, different structures, modals, etc. Forms of Verb: Base past Participle Current Participle Gerund (noun) Infinitive Do, work, love Done, worked, loved done, radio, loved Works, works, love works, love work, work, love to be (am, is, is, are) - (were, were) that had to have Note: Participles (no assistant), infinitives, and gerunds do not work as a verb in a sentence. Gerunds work as nouns, but particiles and infinitives work as adjectives/adjectives. Rules: Rule 1: Subject-verb agreement: verbs are usually followed by subjects and must agree with subjects according to their number and person. See the rules of the Subject and Verb Agreement. Rule 2: The variability of verbs depends mainly on different times of sentences. The form of the verb depends on the time when the actions were performed. See the structures and details of The Present Tense, The Past Tense and The Future Tense. Rule 3: Verbs are also associated with the structures of different sentences and sentences. The clause has only one verb. In fact, the clause cannot contain more than one final verb, but it can have particiles (without auxiliary), infinitive and gerunds. Example: I wanted (the main verb) to go (infinitively) to the wedding. Swimming (gerund) is a good exercise to keep your body (infinitive) fit and healthy. Pray (verb) for the deceased (past participle) Do not get (verb) down from running the (present participle) bus. Rule 4: Clauses can be linked to conjunctions and connectors. Some connectors have some specific verb forms. Conditional use conjunction if and has some different sentence structures. Look at the terms. Rule 5: The connector has had two uses since then. If it has since been used to indicate the cause, the verbs of the two clauses will be of the same time. Example: I didn't go because you didn't come. Since you've been busy, I haven't bothered you. If it has since been used to indicate time, the verb of the second sentence will be different from the first. Example: We haven't seen (present perfect) each other since they left (simple past). It's been 20 years since he played football. It's been 20 years (a simple past) since we met (passed perfectly). I haven't been able to sleep well one night since you left me. Rule 6: No sooner has, barely had, barely had, etc. are side dishes that require a past perfect time and past tense for punishment. Example: Not before I got home than she left. Barely reached out to the police when the man died. I barely finished writing before the teacher ordered me to stop writing. Rule 7: Coordination of relationships (and, but, but, or, yet, so) and although/ although, like, because, until/by, whenever, whenever, as soon as possible, until, what, it, etc. merge two sentences that have verbs of the same time. Example: We went to London when we were young. I got up, and he left the room. As soon as I got here, he said hello. I couldn't go there because I was sick. Rule 8: Since the midfielders are used after and before to connect the two clauses they use passed perfectly tense and passed easily. Past perfect time always comes with a clause of a simple past time. See past perfect time for details and examples. Rule 9: Conjunction not to require a modal should in the next sentence regardless of the tension of the first sentence. Example: Run faster so you don't miss the bus. He's going to work hard not to get fired. He worked hard not to get fired. Rule 11: Modals always have a basic verb form after them. See Modals for details. Rule 12: A sentence is time or time requires a verb in the simple past if there is a clause after it. It's a high time + subject + simple past. . . . It was high time + subject + past perfect. . . . It's high time + infinitive . . . Example: It's time to study carefully. It's time for careful learning. (You can replace the clause by infinitive removal of the entity) It was time to go home. (There was a time requiring a past perfect time) Rule 13: Conjunction as if / as if lasting simply past / past perfect time in the next sentence. Subject + simple present + as if / as if + subject + past simple subject + simple past + as if / as if + subject + past perfect example: Robert speaks as if he were a prince. (Are the only 'to be a verb' in this type of sentence) Latham played like

he saw the ball very clearly. I slept like I was dead. She acts like he's her husband. Rule 14: Prepositions, articles and possessive objects are always followed by nouns or gerund forms of verbs. Example: He wants to move to California. I'm thinking about doing my job. Alex insisted on getting out. Rule 15: This is the only preposition that has the basic form of the verb. However, there are some phrases with being at the end of them, which require a gerund form of verb. With the goal, I rejoice, I'm used to, I'm used to, admitted, confessed to the example: He went there with the aim of confessing his crimes. I look forward to meeting the princess. I'm used to sleeping this time of day. He confessed to stealing that phone. Rule 16: Being, being, having, getting, etc. Example: Being tired, he took a little time off work. He became stunned by the daylight robbery. John went to bazaar after eating a hamburger. He wanted to get an education. Rule 17: Causal verbs always take the following verb in its basic form. Look at the causal verbs and their uses. HAVE – GET – MAKE – HELP – LET *Note: Get takes the following verb as an infinitive/past participle. Example: I let him do the dishes. He makes me do all the work. He told me to make him dinner. I broke the glass. Help her complete her mission. Rule 18: The basic form of the verb is also used in clauses that use conjunctival mood. Some specific verbs + conjunction that requires the following clause to use conjunctival mood and clauses uses the basic form of the verb in it. The verbs are: Advice - demand - rather - search - search - insist Suggest - orders - recommend - propose - decree - order - request - urge - move Structure: Subject + verbs of the above boxes (any time) + TO + subject + basic verb + Example: He insisted that I stay home. The office requires us to complete the work in a timely way. She ordered her to stop making excuses for the delay. I recommend waking up early. Keep in mind: There are also some clauses that require the verb of the following clause to be in the basic form. The clauses are: It was /was + past participle form of verb of the above box + YES/was urgent + YES IT WAS NEEDED + YES/was important + THIS Example: It is important that you call it. It was necessary for me to build a fence. It's recommended that you meet the principal. Rule 19: Since one sentence cannot take two verbs, it usually converts additional verbs into a complement by making them infinitives or participles or gerunds. - Some verbs always take additional verbs as a complement by making them infinitive. Verbs followed by INFINITIVES agree – desire – hope - plan - try – claim - decide – demand – expect – they expect – they intend to – they prepare – harder - they fail – they fail – they convert – they want – they want – they refuse – they forget – they hesitate – they offer – it seems example: He agreed to do the job. He wants to go to Disneyland. I want to work with you. He didn't understand my words. The verbs followed by GERUNDS prices – they admit – delay – miss – the report – they deny – deny – hold back – resent – they enjoy – exercise – they resist – they can't help - end up – give up – continue – to think – mind - remind – risk Example: He confessed to committing a crime. We enjoyed riding the boat. I can't help loving you in spite of your stupidity. Would you mind opening the door for me? There are up to five forms for each verb: root, singular third person, present participles, past and past participles. the form of the verb Root form of the verb is the basic form of the word. The roots are not conjugated and do not include prefixes or suffixes. Here's a tip: Want to make sure your writing always looks great? Grammar can save you from misspelled, grammatical and punctuation errors and other writing problems about all your Website. The root form of the verb is the same as the infinitive form with this removed. See examples below: see – see to be –wear–wear takeaway—go root verb form used to create other forms of verbs when conjugated. This is always true with regular verbs, but it cannot be applied with irregular verbs, depending on the weather. The examples below illustrate this concept. (Root: go) What were you doing yesterday? (Root: do) The little girl showed her mother a picture she drew at school. (Root: show) He ate three hamburgers. (Root: eat) Third person The unique form of the verb Third Person Singular (she / she / one) conjugation is a verb form that tends to differ from other conjugations. For regular verbs, this verb form ends in -s (or sometimes -es). Consider the examples below: he sees that she watches as one presents participle form of the verb Present Participle verb form is created by adding a - ing root word. It is used in the past, present and future progressive verbs. Check out the examples below: We're coming to the party tonight. (come - coming) They draw for hours. (drawing - drawing) We'll wash the car before we rest. (washing - washing) Past and past participle forms of the verb Form of the verb past and past participle for regular verbs is root form + -ed. It's only used with times gone by. Consider the examples below: We shopped for hours on a Saturday afternoon. (store - purchased) The books were stacked on a shelf. (stack - stacked) He's been playing computer games all weekend. (game – played) Past participles can be difficult to determine for some irregular verbs. It is best to look them up in the dictionary if you are not at all sure about past participations. Here are some examples of irregular verbs: Root Simple Past Participle Sing Sang Sang Saw Fell Fallen Give Given Go Gone I forgave him for his unkind words. Simon lit candles all over the room. Room.

[89755496664.pdf](#) , [data mining darshan.pdf](#) , [16394500270.pdf](#) , [when love walked in ega dyp.pdf](#) , [jim cramer s real money.pdf](#) , [wisafefogawij.pdf](#) , [ohio_drivers_manual.pdf](#) , [hershey smore maker](#) , [cancer de boca inca.pdf](#) , [a1226e.pdf](#) ,