VERB FORMS AND TENSE USAGE

I may be a little late.
He will be in New York all week.
You must be more careful.

Other verbs followed by the base form of a verb include dare (with not), need (with not), and help.

We need not be silent on the issue.

(2) The base form is used in imperatives (commands).

Be good!
Come here, please.
Ring the bell.

(3) Less commonly, the base form is used as a complement of certain verbs.

OBJECT + BASE-FORM INFINITIVE The queen made the guests wait in the hall.

A base-form infinitive is an infinitive minus the to. If an infinitive including the word to were substituted for the base-form infinitive in the example above, the resulting sentence would be ungrammatical.

The queen made the guests to wait in the hall.

Present

With the sole exception of the verb be, the present form of all verbs, including irregular verbs, is derived directly from the base form. The main difference between the present and base forms is that the third-person singular present form adds -s or -es to the base form of the verb, whereas all other present forms are identical to the base form.

The base form of be is different from all of its present tense forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FIRST PERSON</td>
<td>I am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND PERSON</td>
<td>you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIRD PERSON</td>
<td>he/she/it is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both the pronunciation and the spelling of the third-person singular present ending are predictable. If the base form ends in a sibilant sound (s, z, x, sh, ch, tch, or j (as in judge)), the ending is pronounced as a separate syllable rhyming with buzz. The ending is spelled -es, unless the base form already ends in -e, in which case only -s is added.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASE FORM</th>
<th>PRESENT FORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lose</td>
<td>loses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freeze</td>
<td>freezes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beseech</td>
<td>beseeches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch</td>
<td>catches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the base form ends in a voiceless consonant sound other than a sibilant, the ending is pronounced /s/ and is spelled -es. The voiceless consonants are usually spelled with a p, t, ck, k, f, or gh (when pronounced /f/).

| keep      | keeps      |
| beat      | beats      |
| seek      | seeks      |
| take      | takes      |
Note that if the base form ends in a single consonant preceded by a stressed short vowel, the consonant is usually doubled to form the past: *permit ~ permitted, stop ~ stopped*.

If the base form ends in a pronounced vowel or in a voiced consonant sound other than /d/, the *-ed* is pronounced /d/. The voiced consonants are usually spelled with a *b, g, z, j, m, n, l, or r*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASE FORM</th>
<th>PAST FORM PRONOUNCED AS /d/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tie</td>
<td>tied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>enjoyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kill</td>
<td>killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>care</td>
<td>cared</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that if the base form ends in *-y* without a preceding vowel, the *-y* changes to *-ie* before the *-d* ending (*cry ~ cried*). Also note the spellings of the past forms of *lay* and *pay*: *laid and paid*, respectively.

The past forms of irregular verbs reflect older patterns of forming the past tense. These patterns have merged to such an extent that it is not practical to learn the past forms of irregular verbs on the basis of their historical patterns. Similarities exist, however, in how some irregular verbs form the past tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOWEL CHANGE</th>
<th>ring</th>
<th>rang</th>
<th>sing</th>
<th>sang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VOWEL CHANGE + <em>-d</em></td>
<td>sell</td>
<td>sold</td>
<td>tell</td>
<td>told</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOWEL CHANGE + <em>-t</em></td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>felt</td>
<td>kneel</td>
<td>knelt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>keep</td>
<td>kept</td>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>slept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>ate</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following are the past forms of 13 most common verbs in English, all irregular.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASE FORM</th>
<th>PAST FORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>did</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>say</td>
<td>said (rhymes with <em>fed</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>took</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>came</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know</td>
<td>knew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>gave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>got</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infinitive**

The infinitive of a verb consists of *to + its base form*. There are no exceptions—even the verb *be* is regular: *to be*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASE FORM</th>
<th>INFINITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td>to fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spend</td>
<td>to spend</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Infinitives are used as complements of certain verbs.

I would like to *meet* your friend.
They invited us to *spend* the night.
The Passive Voice

In traditional grammar, verbs have voice. Voice is determined by whether the subject is the performer of the action of the verb (active voice) or the receiver of the action (passive voice). Compare the following sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Voice</th>
<th>Passive Voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The dog bit the man.</td>
<td>The man was bitten by the dog.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the active voice sentence, the subject (the dog) performs the action of biting. In the passive voice sentence, the subject (the man) does not perform the action of biting; instead, he is the receiver of the action. The by phrase is not necessary and is, in fact, usually not used.

The passive voice is easily recognized, because it uses a form of the helping verb be immediately followed by the past participle form of the main verb—a combination found only in passive voice sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Tense Passive</th>
<th>My elbow is hurt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past Tense Passive</td>
<td>My elbow was hurt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Tense Passive</td>
<td>My elbow will be hurt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The progressive tenses may be used in the passive voice, although the future progressive tense usually sounds awkward.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Progressive Tense Passive</th>
<th>A movie is being shown.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past Progressive Tense Passive</td>
<td>A movie was being shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Progressive Tense Passive</td>
<td>A movie will be being shown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The passive voice has two primary uses:

1. It is used to switch attention from the subject of an active voice sentence to another part of the sentence (usually, but not always, the direct object).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Voice</th>
<th>Passive Voice</th>
<th>Passive Voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The authors sent the manuscript to Marisa.</td>
<td>The manuscript was sent to Marisa.</td>
<td>Marisa was sent the manuscript.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The passive voice is used when the performer of the verb’s action is not known.

This wool was spun in Italy.
The car was stolen yesterday afternoon.

VERB COMPLEMENTS

We use the term complement as a collective word for all the different grammatical structures required by verbs to make a grammatical sentence. Complement is much broader than the term transitive. In traditional grammar, a transitive verb must be followed by a direct or indirect object. The term complement, however, includes not only objects, but predicate adjectives, predicate nouns, infinitives, several types of clauses, and several types of adverbs. A verb may require one complement or more than one complement to make a grammatical sentence. Many intransitive verbs require no complement at all, for example, the intransitive verb wept in John wept.

The verb put with the sense “place, set” takes the double complement object + adverb of place, illustrated by the following sentence.

I put my keys on the dresser.
Most of the complement types in this book will be familiar to you, but some may require further explanation. Following is a list of special terms that you will encounter in the description of complements.

**That-clause** This is a noun clause beginning with *that*.

I thought *that dinner was good, but a little too heavy*.

**Present participle** This term includes both present participles and gerunds (present participles modified by a possesive noun or pronoun).

Nothing beats *having lots of money in your wallet.* *(present participle)*
That beats *my trying to do it myself.* *(gerund)*

**Wh-clause** This is a noun clause beginning with a *wh*-word (*who, whom, whose, what, which, when, where, why, and how*) which does not actually begin with *wh*), as well as compounds of these words (*whoever, whomever, whatever, etc.*).

Did you hear *who won the game?*
We will grow *what sells the best.*
They will drink *whatever is available.*

**Wh-infinitive** This is a noun clause beginning with a *wh*-word followed by an infinitive.

I told them *where to go.*
Dad taught us *how to tie knots.*

**Complement Types**
This book uses 16 basic, or single-element, complement types, which appear in bold in the example sentences. Many of these basic complement types can be combined and used together.

**Single Grammatical Element Complements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adverb of time</td>
<td>The fiscal year runs <em>from July 1 to June 30.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb of place</td>
<td>He felt <em>in his pockets</em> for the key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb of place/to/from</td>
<td>The refugees fled <em>into the woods.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb of manner</td>
<td>He reads <em>too softly for everyone to hear.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>I hurt <em>my shoulder.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For/in/of/to/with/etc. object</td>
<td>The condemned man was pleading <em>for his life.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflexive pronoun</td>
<td>I flung <em>myself</em> into jazz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicate noun</td>
<td>Her father was <em>a famous artist.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicate adjective</td>
<td>The moon was <em>bright.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infinitive</td>
<td>We sought <em>to find a better solution for the problem.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That-clause</td>
<td>The police proved <em>that the driver was lying.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wh-clause</td>
<td>We will soon know <em>who will get the job.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wh-infinitive</td>
<td>The author forgot <em>where to put the quotation marks.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present participle</td>
<td>I can't stand <em>not knowing what happened.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past participle</td>
<td>We felt <em>overwhelmed by the experience.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct quotation</td>
<td>“Good morning,” she said. “We're glad you're here.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GUIDE TO COMPLEMENTS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1 This meaning of give requires no complement.

2 The blank line indicates that this meaning of give requires a complement. Either the single complement OBJECT or the double complement INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT may be used.

3 The object in the example sentence is bold.

4 One element in a double complement is italicized to distinguish the two complements. The INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT construction may have a for paraphrase, as shown below.

5 The direct object is bold, and the indirect object is bold italic (corresponding to the italic in the complement name).

6 A passive-voice variation is often given for an example sentence.

7 This use of give out as a phrasal verb requires no complement.

8 This use of give out as a phrasal verb requires a complement. The sep on the blank line indicates that the phrasal verb is separable (see pages 14–15).

9 This use of give out as a phrasal verb requires a complement. The blank line without sep indicates that the phrasal verb is inseparable (see pages 14–15).

Complement types are not identified in the Phrasal Verbs section, since virtually every complement of a phrasal verb functions as an object of the verb, whether it is an object, an indirect object, a reflexive pronoun, a present participle. Bold and bold italic are not used in example sentences in the Phrasal Verbs section.

The Expressions section (not shown here) includes a blank line for a required complement.

---

**COMPLEMENTS**

1 give field, collapse

2 give host

3 give reception, in honor

4 give INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT

5 give for PARAPHRASE

6 give devoted, to

---

**PHRASAL VERBS**

1 give away betray

2 give in to surrender

3 give out come to an end

4 give out wear out, stop operating

5 give out distribute

6 give out produce

7 give up stop, cease

8 give up surrender, yield

---

Example sentences:

- The floor might give if we put that much weight on it.
- We will give the reception in his honor.
- I gave my parents a surprise party.
- We gave the seniors a graduation party.
- I gave a surprise party for my parents.
- We gave a graduation party for the seniors.
- Marvin gave his whole life to the cause of justice.
- A club member gave away our secret meeting place.
- After arguing for two hours, our opponents gave in.
- Senator Blather gave in to pressure from his colleagues.
- The settlers' food gave out after three weeks.
- After 203,000 miles, our 1979 Oldsmobile finally gave out.
- C.J. gave out the president's itinerary.
- This old furnace gives out a lot of heat.
- Mom and Dad gave up smoking at the same time.
- Within an hour, the gunman gave up two hostages.
- An hour later, he gave himself up.
bear | bears · bore · have borne/born  

**bear ______ give birth to**  
OBJECT  

**She bore a son in 1982.**  
Lois has borne three children.  
Three children have been born to Lois.

**bear ______ have as a characteristic**  
OBJECT  

**Rory bears a scar on his left arm.**  
Sasha bears a strong resemblance to her mother.

**bear ______ have as an identification**  
OBJECT  

**All three wills bore Uncle Leland's signature.**

**bear ______ behave**  
REFLEXIVE PRONOUN + ADVERB OF MANNER  

**He's bearing himself with dignity.**

**bear ______ take care of, pay for**  
OBJECT  

**My parents bore all the expenses of my college education.**

**bear ______ call for, require**  
OBJECT  

**The committee bears watching.**

---

**bear down** try hard  

**If you bear down, you'll get an "A" in the course.**

**bear down on** press down on  

**Bear down on the pens you're making four copies.**

**bear off** turn off  

**Bear off the gravel road when you see a large barn.**

**bear on** have to do with  

**These observations don't bear on the matter at all.**

**bear up** survive, endure  

**Lila bore up well in spite of the criticism.**  
The bridge couldn't bear up under such heavy traffic.  
Please bear with us while we discuss the matter.

**bear with ______ be patient with**

---

**bear arms** possess a weapon  

**A citizen may bear arms to protect himself.**

**bear fruit** yield satisfactory results  

**The discussions will hopefully bear fruit soon.**

**bear ______ in mind** consider, remember  

**Our representatives should bear in mind that their decisions affect millions of people.**

**bear [one's] cross** endure one's troubles  

**The cancer took its toll, but Nick bore his cross bravely.**

**bear the brunt of ______ endure the worst part of**

**The walnut trees bore the brunt of the storm.**

**grin and bear it** endure an unpleasant surprise with good humor  

**We got laid off, and all we can do is grin and bear it.**
### Present Progressive

- **I am becoming**
- **you are becoming**
- **he/she/it is becoming**
- **they are becoming**

*The kids are becoming tired.*

### Past Progressive

- **I was becoming**
- **you were becoming**
- **he/she/it was becoming**
- **they were becoming**

*His old jokes were becoming quite tiresome.*

### Present Perfect

- **I have become**
- **you have become**
- **he/she/it has become**
- **they have become**

*The situation became a real mess.*

### Future

- **I will become**
- **you will become**
- **he/she/it will become**
- **they will become**

*The recording became a huge success.*

### Past Perfect

- **I had become**
- **you had become**
- **he/she/it had become**
- **they had become**

*Alice became chair of the department.*

### Future Perfect

- **I will have become**
- **you will have become**
- **he/she/it will have become**
- **they will have become**

*He will become whoever he needs to be.*

### Past Passive

*Become* is never used in the passive voice.

---

### Completing the Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Predicate Noun</strong></td>
<td><em>The recording became a huge success.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Predicate Adjective</strong></td>
<td><em>Alice became chair of the department.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wh-Clause</strong></td>
<td><em>The weather became stormy.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Verb</strong></td>
<td><em>It became what we feared the most.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Object</strong></td>
<td><em>Moonlight becomes her.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phrase Verb</strong></td>
<td><em>His sneering attitude really doesn’t become him.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Phrasal Verbs

- **Become of _____ happen to**
  - Whatever became of your plan to start your own business?
  - I don’t know what has become of Mary.

### Expressions

- **Be becoming on _____ look good on**
  - This shade of blue is very becoming on you.

- **Becoming attractive**
  - Your dress is very becoming.

- **Becoming suitable to**
  - That is a most becoming dress you are wearing.

- **She gave a eulogy becoming the occasion of her father’s funeral.**
### PRESENT

- **I beget**
  - you beget
  - he/she/it begets
- **we beget**
  - you beget
  - they beget

  * Success begets success.

### PAST

- **I begot/begat**
  - you begot/begat
  - he/she/it begot/begat
- **we begot/begat**
  - you begot/begat
  - they begot/begat

  * The king eventually begat an heir.

### PRESENT PERFECT

- **… have | has begotten/begot**

### PAST PERFECT

- **… had begotten/begot**

### FUTURE

- **… will beget**

### FUTURE PERFECT

- **… will have begotten/begot**

### PAST PASSIVE

- **I was begotten/begot**
  - you were begotten/begot
  - he/she/it was begotten/begot
- **we were begotten/begot**
  - you were begotten/begot
  - they were begotten/begot

  * A son was finally begotten by the old king.

### COMPLEMENTS

**beget**

- **father, sire**

**beget**

- **cause to exist/happen**
  - Henry VIII beget one son by his third wife, Queen Jane.
  - Mythological monsters were begotten by witches and demons.

**beget**

- **trouble**
  - Bad behavior only begets trouble.
  - His amazingly good luck beget envy and resentment among his co-workers.

**beget**

- **envy and resentment**
  - Their successes were begotten by a lot of hard work.
### IRREGULAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>I begin</td>
<td>I begin to be present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we begin</td>
<td>We begin to be present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you begin</td>
<td>You begin to be present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he/she/it begins</td>
<td>He/she/it begins to be present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they begin</td>
<td>They begin to be present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Progressive</td>
<td>I am beginning</td>
<td>I am beginning to be present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you are beginning</td>
<td>You are beginning to be present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he/she/it is beginning</td>
<td>He/she/it is beginning to be present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they are beginning</td>
<td>They are beginning to be present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>I began</td>
<td>I began to be in the past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you began</td>
<td>You began to be in the past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he/she/it began</td>
<td>He/she/it began to be in the past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they began</td>
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<td>Past Progressive</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he/she/it was beginning</td>
<td>He/she/it was beginning to be in the past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>they were beginning</td>
<td>They were beginning to be in the past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td>I have begun</td>
<td>I have begun to be in the present perfect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you have begun</td>
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<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
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<td></td>
<td>they had begun</td>
<td>They had begun to be in the past perfect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>will begin</td>
<td>Will begin to be in the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Progressive</td>
<td>will be beginning</td>
<td>Will be beginning to be in the future progressive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Perfect</td>
<td>will have begun</td>
<td>Will have begun to be in the future perfect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Passive</td>
<td>it was begun</td>
<td>It was begun to be in the past passive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they were begun</td>
<td>They were begun to be in the past passive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Perfect</td>
<td>was begun</td>
<td>Was begun to be in the future perfect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COMPLEMENTS

- **begin**
  - **start**
  - **object**
    - **start** [an activity, event, process]
      - The chairperson began the meeting promptly at 2 o'clock.
      - He began the discussion with a joke.
      - I began to fall asleep during the long lecture.
      - The orchestra began playing.
      - We only began what absolutely had to be finished. They began whatever they needed to do.
      - I began falling asleep during the long lecture.
- **begin**
  - **by/with**
    - **start** [a process, event] by [doing something first]
      - The new owners began by firing all the managers.
      - Let's begin the meeting with a big thank-you to the organizers.
      - The song begins with a reference to fields of strawberries.

### PHRASAL VERBS

- **begin by/with**
  - **start** a sequence/ process with
    - The new owners began by firing all the managers.
- **begin by/with**
  - **start** [a process, event] by [doing something first]
    - Let's begin the meeting with a big thank-you to the organizers.

### EXPRESSIONS

- **beginner**
  - one who is starting to learn something
    - He's a beginner when it comes to woodworking.
- **beginner's luck**
  - luck of an inexperienced person
    - Winning my very first case was just beginner's luck.
- **to begin with**
  - first of all
    - To begin with, there were no eyewitnesses.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>FORMS</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRESENT</strong></td>
<td>I behold</td>
<td><em>The king is beholding the newborn princess.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you behold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he/she/it beholds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- *In the book, he beholds a heavenly vision.*

**PAST**

- I beheld | we beheld |
- you beheld | you beheld |
- he/she/it beheld | they beheld |

- *They beheld the ancient tomb in silence.*

**PRESENT PERFECT**

- ... have | has beheld |

**PAST PERFECT**

- ... had beheld |

**PAST PASSIVE**

- I was beheld | we were beheld |
- you were beheld | you were beheld |
- he/she/it was beheld | they were beheld |

- *A similar scene was beheld by the lunchtime crowd.*

**COMPLEMENTS**

- **behold** | observe, look at [often used in the imperative] |
- **OBJECT**

- Behold your king! |
- No one had ever beheld such an amazing sight. |
- The children in the village had never beheld a battery-operated toy before.
**PRESENT**

- I beset
- you beset
- he/she/it besets

- we beset
- you beset
- they beset

- Crime besets the core of many older cities.

**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

- I am besetting
- you are besetting
- he/she/it is besetting

- we are besetting
- you are besetting
- they are besetting

- The enemy fleet is besetting all of our ports.

**PAST**

- I beset
- you beset
- he/she/it beset

- we beset
- you beset
- they beset

- Clouds of flies beset the campers.

**PAST PROGRESSIVE**

- I was besetting
- you were besetting
- he/she/it was besetting

- we were besetting
- you were besetting
- they were besetting

- Creditors were besetting the firm from all sides.

**PRESENT PERFECT**

- ... have

- ... has beset

**PAST PERFECT**

- ... had beset

**PAST PASSIVE**

- I was beset
- you were beset
- he/she/it was beset

- we were beset
- you were beset
- they were beset

- They were beset by a sea of troubles.

**FUTURE**

- ... will beset

**FUTURE PROGRESSIVE**

- ... will be besetting

**FUTURE PERFECT**

- ... will have beset

---

**COMPLEMENTS**

**beset**

- **attack from all sides** (often used figuratively)

**OBJECT**

- His financial problems beset him constantly.
- Peer pressure beset her in her struggle to remain drug-free.
- She beset her parents with regular requests for money.

**PASSIVE**

- All too often, he was beset by a sea of troubles.
- The owl was beset by multiple health problems.
- He was beset by self-doubt.
- The owl was beset by a flock of crows.
**bleed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRESENT</strong></td>
<td>I bleed</td>
<td>we bleed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you bleed</td>
<td>you bleed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he/she/it bleeds</td>
<td>they bleed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* His nose bleeds at high altitudes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAST</strong></td>
<td>I bled</td>
<td>we bled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you bled</td>
<td>you bled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he/she/it bled</td>
<td>they bled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* His wound bled for quite some time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRESENT PERFECT</strong></td>
<td>... have</td>
<td>has bled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAST PERFECT</strong></td>
<td>... had bled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAST PASSIVE</strong></td>
<td>I was bled</td>
<td>you were bled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he/she/it was bled</td>
<td>they were bled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* He was bled dry by the blackmailers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMPLEMENTS**

- bleed lose blood
- bleed seep, ooze
- bleed lose money
- bleed feel sympathy
- bleed ______ draw blood/fluid from object
- bleed ______ extort money from over time object
- bleed ______ lose rapidly object

**PHRASAL VERBS**

- bleed off ______ be printed so the image goes off the edge of [a page, sheet]
- bleed off ______ remove the contents of
- bleed through ______ show through [a layer]

**EXPRESSIONS**

- bleed ______ dry/white drain of resources
- bleed money lose money rapidly
- bleed to death die from loss of blood
- bleeding heart one who is exceptionally sympathetic toward the underprivileged

Legal fees will bleed you dry.
The rock star’s entourage bled him white.
The entire industry is bleeding money.
If the doctors can’t stop the bleeding, the boy will bleed to death.
George is a bleeding heart for the homeless.
buy | buys · bought · have bought

**PRESENT**

- I buy
- you buy
- he/she/it buys

- We buy
- you buy
- they buy

* He always buys locally.

**PAST**

- I bought
- you bought
- he/she/it bought

- We bought
- you bought
- they bought

* We bought a new car last week.

**PRESENT PERFECT | PAST PERFECT**

- I have bought
- you have bought
- he/she/it has bought

- We had bought
- you had bought
- they had bought

* The house was bought in 1982.

**FUTURE | FUTURE PROGRESSIVE | FUTURE PERFECT**

- I will buy
- you will buy
- he/she/it will buy

- We will be buying
- you will be buying
- they will be buying

* They will be buying it on credit.

**PAST PASSIVE**

- I was bought
- you were bought
- he/she/it was bought

- We were bought
- you were bought
- they were bought

**COMPLEMENTS**

**buy | purchase**

- OBJECT
  - I bought take-out for dinner.
  - We will buy 500 shares of Apex Corporation.
  - A dollar buys less than a euro does.
  - I bought kids some new toys.
  - They bought us dinner.

- INDIRECT OBJECT → DIRECT OBJECT
  - I bought some new toys for the kids.
  - They bought dinner for us.

- WH-CLAUSE
  - Mom buys whichever brand is cheapest.

- PARAPHRASE
  - They bought our proposal.
  - Will the students buy the idea?
  - I don’t buy that at all.

**PHRASAL VERBS**

- buy into | purchase shares of
  - Our investment club bought into the Triangle Corporation.

- buy into | agree with, believe in
  - I don’t buy into his money-making scheme.

- buy | separate, bribe
  - The candidate changed positions; lobbyists bought him off.

- buy | separate, purchase all assets/
  - We bought out our competitors.

- interests of [a business]

- buy | separate, purchase all of
  - We bought up every copy of the Times that had Tim’s crossword puzzle in it.

**EXPRESSIONS**

- buy | for a song | purchase cheaply
  - She bought this new rocking chair for a song.

- buy | on credit/time | purchase now and pay later for
  - Can we buy this refrigerator on credit?

- buy | sight unseen | purchase without looking at first
  - My parents bought a condo in Florida sight unseen.

- buy | (some) time | delay an action/decision in hopes that a situation will improve
  - The owner wants to buy some time while he considers all his options.
### chide

**PRESENT**
- I chide
- you chide
- he/she/it chides
  - *She chides me for being gullible.*

**PAST**
- I chided
- you chided
- he/she/it chid
  - *The librarian gently chid the children.*

**PRESENT PERFECT**
- ... have | has chid/chidden

**PAST PERFECT**
- ... had chid/chidden

**PAST PASSIVE**
- I was chid/chidden
- you were chid/chidden
- he/she/it was chid/chidden
  - *We were chidden for missing the beginning of the movie.*

**FUTURE**
- ... will chide

**FUTURE PERFECT**
- ... will have chid/chidden

**FUTURE PROGRESSIVE**
- ... will be chiding

**TRANSITIVE**

**OBJECT**
- express disapproval/displeasure

**Direct Quotation**
- *“Don’t act like that,” she chid.
  “Well,” the senator chid, “we’ll see about that!”*

**CHIEF**
- goad, nag

**PASSIVE**

**OBJECT + into PRESENT PARTICIPLE**
- The manager chid the tenants into cleaning up the yard.
  He chid me into doing something I didn’t really want to do.

**COMPLEMENTS**

- **chide** express disapproval/displeasure
  - He is an old grouch who chides constantly.
  - He chides about the morals of “kids these days.”

- **chide** reprimand, scold
  - Too many teachers chide their students over nothing.
  - I chid the people who kept talking during the movie.

- **chide** goad, nag
  - We were chidden for expressing unpopular opinions.
  - “Don’t act like that,” she chid.
  - “Well,” the senator chid, “we’ll see about that!”

- **chide** into present participle
  - The manager chid the tenants into cleaning up the yard.
  - He chid me into doing something I didn’t really want to do.

- **chide** into past participle
  - We were chidden for missing the beginning of the movie.

---

**Present Progressive**
- I am chiding
- you are chiding
- he/she/it is chiding
  - *We are chiding them about their terrible coffee.*

**Past Progressive**
- I was chiding
- you were chiding
- he/she/it was chiding
  - *I was chiding him for spending all his money.*

**Future**
- ... will chide

**Future Perfect**
- ... will have chid/chidden

**Future Progressive**
- ... will be chiding
creep

creep | creeps · crept · have crept

PRESENT
- I creep
- you creep
- he/she/it creeps
- Time creeps by when you’re bored.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE
- I am creeping
- you are creeping
- he/she/it is creeping
- The fog is creeping into the hollow.

PAST
- I crept
- you crept
- he/she/it crept
- Old age crept up on us.

PAST PROGRESSIVE
- I was creeping
- you were creeping
- he/she/it was creeping
- The soldiers were creeping past the guards.

PRESENT PERFECT
- ... have | has crept

PAST PERFECT
- ... had crept

PAST PASSIVE
- Creep is never used in the passive voice.

creep move along close to the ground
Bob crept away from his pursuers.

creep move cautiously/stealthily
We crept up the stairs.

creep grow along a surface
Weeds were creeping into the flower beds.

creep shiver from fear/dread
The scream made my flesh creep.

creep advance slowly
Daylight crept in through the windows.
Water from the clogged drain crept across the floor.

creep appear gradually
A sense of urgency crept through the crowd.

creep by pass slowly
The years crept by when Lawrence was in prison.

creep in/into enter inconspicuously
A note of resentment crept into his voice.

creep up on advance slowly and imperceptibly toward
Negativity crept into his later writing.

creep out of the woodwork appear after being gone for a long time
The cat crept up on the mouse.

Well, look who's crept out of the woodwork—it's Percy!
**Present**

I cut  
we cut  
you cut  
you cut  
he/she/it cuts  
they cut  

*He cuts the lawn every weekend.*

**Past**

I cut  
we cut  
you cut  
you cut  
he/she/it cut  
they cut  

*I cut myself shaving.*

**Present Perfect**  
... have | has cut  

**Past Perfect**  
... had cut  

**Past Progressive**

I was cutting  
we were cutting  
you were cutting  
you were cutting  
he/she/it was cutting  
they were cutting  

*We were cutting the staff by ten percent.*

**Future**  
... will cut  

**Future Progressive**  
... will be cutting  

**Future Perfect**  
... will have cut  

**Past Passive**

I was cut  
we were cut  
you were cut  
you were cut  
he/she/it was cut  
they were cut  

*Our budget was cut substantially.*

---

**Complements**

**cut**  
hurt someone’s feelings  

His criticism really cut.  

He really knows how to cut.  

**cut**  
dilute  

That bartender cuts whiskey with tap water.

**cut**  
undergo an incision/separation  

ADVERB OF MANNER  
The dried wood cuts easily.

**cut**  
penetrate with a sharp object  

OBJECT  

Jill cut her finger on a knife.

**cut**  
sever, separate into pieces (slice, mow, pare, trim, dig, etc.)  

OBJECT  

I cut the cake.  

My husband cut the grass this morning.  

We need to cut my fingernails.  

The new barber cut my hair.  

The backhoe cut a trench for a new waterline.

**cut**  
reduce the size/number of  

OBJECT  

They will cut my hours after Christmas.  

We have to cut the budget.  

The authors had to cut the manuscript by a third.

**cut**  
remove [from a group]  

OBJECT  

The coach cut three players from the squad.  

The director cut five scenes from the movie.

**cut**  
change direction suddenly  

ADVERB OF PLACE TO/FROM  
Cut to the right just before the railroad tracks.

**cut**  
go directly, take a shortcut  

ADVERB OF PLACE TO/FROM  
We can cut across Mr. Applegate’s property.  

The highway cuts through a national park.  

The seniors cut to the front of the line.

**cut**  
dilute  

OBJECT  

That bartender cuts whiskey with tap water.
**cut**

**Verb**

**Cut**

**OBJECT**

- break, stop
- skip without permission
- record
- fill out and issue
- handle [usually negative]

**Present Participle**

- cut across
- cut back
- cut back on
- cut down
- cut down on
- cut in
- cut in on
- cut off
- cut off out

**Phrasal Verbs**

- cut across: transcend
- cut back: reverse direction
- cut back on: shorten
- cut down: chop/saw and cause to fall
- cut down on: reduce
- cut in: begin operating
- cut in on: interrupt
- cut off: interrupt
- cut off out: shorten
- cut off: shut off
- cut out: eliminate
- cut up: separate into sections with a sharp object

**Expressions**

- cut down to size: humiliate
- cut some slack: make an allowance for
- cut to the quick: badly hurt the feelings of
- cut [one's] teeth on: learn/do as a beginner
- cut short: stop suddenly

- His opponent cut him down to size.
- He wasn't feeling well, so the boss cut him some slack.
- Your nasty remarks cut me to the quick.
- The journalist cut her teeth on writing obituaries.
- The president cut the press conference short.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>SIMPLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSIVE</th>
<th>PERFECT</th>
<th>FUTURE</th>
<th>PAST PERFECT</th>
<th>FUTURE PERFECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRESENT</td>
<td>I dream</td>
<td>I am dreaming</td>
<td>I have dreamt</td>
<td>I will dream</td>
<td>I was dreamt</td>
<td>I will have dreamt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAST</td>
<td>I dreamt</td>
<td>I was dreaming</td>
<td>I had dreamt</td>
<td>I will be dreaming</td>
<td>I were dreamt</td>
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<td>... will dream</td>
<td>... will be dreaming</td>
<td>... will have dreamt</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAST PASSIVE</td>
<td>was dreamt</td>
<td>were dreaming</td>
<td>had dreamt</td>
<td>was being dreamed</td>
<td>were dreamt</td>
<td>were being dreamt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sentences

- **I dream that I ate a giant marshmallow.**
- **I was dreaming that I was late to work.**
- **It was never even dreamt of 50 years ago.**

#### Complements

- **dream** have thoughts and images while one sleeps
- **dream** pass time idly
- **dream** have [thoughts and images] while one sleeps about object
- **dream** about megaphone
- **dream** imagine, wish of object
- **dream** imagine, wish of that-clause
- **dream** imagine, wish of present participle

#### Phrasal Verbs

- **dream** away spend [time] idly
- **dream** up invent, concoct

- **Let's sit on the riverbank and dream away the day.**
- **Our board dreamt up a plan to avoid bankruptcy. My brother and I dream up all kinds of wacky ideas.**
Present | Present Progressive | Past | Past Progressive | Present Perfect | Future | Past Perfect | Future Progressive | Future Perfect
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
I drink | I am drinking | I drank | I was drinking | ... have | ... will drink | ... will drink | ... will have drunk
you drink | you are drinking | you drank | you were drinking | ... has drunk | ... will be drinking | ... will be drinking | ... will have drunk
he/she/it drinks | he/she/it is drinking | he/she/it drank | he/she/it was drinking | ... had drunk | ... will be drinking | ... will be drinking | ... will have drunk

**COMPLEMENTS**

**drink**  
*take a liquid in one's mouth and swallow it*

**OBJECT**

- I like to drink sparkling water.
- He only drinks imported beer.
- Their kids never drink soda pop.
- We will drink what is already open.
- I'll drink whatever is on tap.

**WH-CLAUSE**

- Drink ____ cause [oneself] to be in a particular state as a result of excessive alcohol consumption
  - reflexive pronoun + into object
  - reflexive pronoun + to object
  - reflexive pronoun + predicate adjective

- He drank himself into oblivion.
- The college students drank themselves into a stupor.
- One of my neighbors drank himself to death.
- He drank himself stupid.
- They drank themselves blind.
- I drank myself senseless.

**PHRASAL VERBS**

**drink sep away** consume alcohol to relieve oneself of

- The lonely widower drank his troubles away.
- Mother told me to drink the syrup down in one gulp.
- He drinks in knowledge like a sponge.
- The tourists drank in the mountain scenery.
- We drank in the sights and sounds of New Year's Eve.
- Let's drink to the couple's health and happiness.
- I'll drink to that!
- There's more wine in the cellar. Drink up!
- My teenage sons drank up all the milk.

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- The college students drank themselves into a stupor.
- One of my neighbors drank herself to death.
- He drank herself stupid.
- They drank themselves blind.
- I drank myself senseless.

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- Let's drink to the couple's health and happiness.
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- There's more wine in the cellar. Drink up!
- My teenage sons drank up all the milk.
**PRESENT**

I feed  
we feed  
you feed  
you feed  
he/she/it feeds  
they feed  

*He feeds the birds every day.*

**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

I am feeding  
we are feeding  
you are feeding  
you are feeding  
he/she/it is feeding  
they are feeding  

*I'm feeding the documents into the shredder.*

**PAST**

I fed  
we fed  
you fed  
you fed  
he/she/it fed  
they fed  

*I fed the cat two hours ago.*

**PAST PROGRESSIVE**

I was feeding  
we were feeding  
you were feeding  
you were feeding  
he/she/it was feeding  
they were feeding  

*They were feeding us misinformation.*

**PRESENT PERFECT**

I have fed  
we have fed  
you have fed  
you have fed  
he/she/it has fed  
they have fed  

*The children were fed earlier.*

**PAST PERFECT**

I had fed  
we had fed  
you had fed  
you had fed  
he/she/it had fed  
they had fed  

**FUTURE**

... will feed  
... will be feeding  
... will have fed  

**FUTURE PERFECT**

... have fed  
... has fed  

**COMPLEMENTS**

feed eat  

How often do they feed?  
The zookeepers feed the lions every morning and evening.  

feed supply [food/materials]  

The zookeepers feed every morning and evening.  

feed _____ give food to, supply materials to  

OBJECT  

We feed the homeless at a downtown shelter.  

feed _____ send [an electric current, a signal]  

OBJECT  

The sensor feeds a signal to the computer.  

feed _____ foster, support  

OBJECT  

Resentment feeds hostility.  

PASSIVE  

Music feeds the soul.  

feed _____ supply  

INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT  

to PARAPHRASE  

The company fed misleading information.  

we fed the chickens corn.  

The manager fed the press misleading information.  

We fed corn to the chickens.  

feed _____ move/push [into/through an opening]  

OBJECT + ADVERB OF PLACE TO/FROM  

The nurse fed the breathing tube into the patient's windpipe.  

The tourist fed quarters into the vending machine.
Present

I forbear  we forbear
you forbear  you forbear
he/she/it forbears  they forbear

- He forbears from talking about his wealth.

Past

I forbore  we forbore
you forbore  you forbore
he/she/it forbore  they forbore

- I forbore my usual coffee after dinner.

Present Perfect

... have | has forborne

Past Perfect

... had forborne

Future

... will forbear

Future Perfect

... will have forborne

Past Passive

- it was forborne  they were forborne

- A scathing reply was forborne with difficulty.

forbear  be patient/tolerant

We know there have been some problems, but please forbear.

A forbear in the face of provocation is admirable.

Where someone else might seek revenge, he forbears.

forbear  refrain (from), resist

 OBJECT

I will forbear my uncle's company when he is in town.

She forbears mention of his name around her ex-boyfriend.

 PASSIVE

An exercise of presidential power couldn't be forborne any longer.

(from) Present Participle

We are forbearing (from) saying anything about the accident.

I will forbear (from) replying to your rude comments.

Only a saint would forbear (from) getting angry.
forbid | forbids · forbade · have forbidden

**PRESENT**
- I forbid
- you forbid
- he/she/it forbids
  * The law forbids the sale of handguns.
- we forbid
- you forbid
- they forbid

**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**
- I am forbidding
- you are forbidding
- he/she/it is forbidding
  * Sally’s mother is forbidding any more parties.
- we are forbidding
- you are forbidding
- they are forbidding

**PAST**
- I forbade
- you forbade
- he/she/it forbade
  * The police forbade parking on the street.
- we forbade
- you forbade
- they forbade

**PAST PROGRESSIVE**
- I was forbidding
- you were forbidding
- he/she/it was forbidding
  * The company was forbidding smoking in the area.
- we were forbidding
- you were forbidding
- they were forbidding

**PRESENT PERFECT**
- ... have | has forbidden
**PAST PERFECT**
- ... had forbidden

**FUTURE**
- I will forbid
- you will forbid

**FUTURE PROGRESSIVE**
- I will be forbidding
- you will be forbidding

**FUTURE PERFECT**
- I will have forbidden
- you will have forbidden

**PAST PASSIVE**
- I was forbidden
- you were forbidden
- he/she/it was forbidden
  * The lawyers were forbidden to talk to the press.
- we were forbidden
- you were forbidden
- they were forbidden

**COMPLETELY**

forbid _____ prohibit, not allow

**OBJECT**
- The law forbids the sale of alcohol to minors.
- Most religions forbid marriage between close relatives.
- My parents forbid books at the dinner table.
- Lack of time forbids further explanation.

**PASSIVE**
- Campfires are forbidden in this area.

**OBJECT + INFINITIVE**
- I forbid you to talk to me like that.
- Some churches forbid priests to marry.
- Jane’s mother forbade her to go to the party.

**PASSIVE**
- I was forbidden to take pictures there.

**PRESENT PARTICIPLE**
- The new law forbids smoking in public places.
- The rules of soccer forbid tripping an opponent.
- My mother forbids watching TV before finishing homework.
- Space forbids covering all the issues.

**PASSIVE**
- Using a cell phone in class is strictly forbidden.

**EXPRESSIONS**

God/Heaven forbid! I hope it will not happen.

God forbid that Mark should fall asleep and have an accident.

“Your ex-boyfriend is coming to the party.”
“Heaven forbid!”
### Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>forsake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>forsake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>forsakes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The movie forsakes any semblance of plot.*

### Past

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>forsook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>forsook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>forsook</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*They forsook allegiance to their country.*

### Present Perfect / Future

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>…</td>
<td>have/forsaken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Past Perfect / Future Progressive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>…</td>
<td>had/forsaken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Past Passive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>was forsaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>were forsaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>was forsaken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This principle was forsaken in their greed for power.*

---

**forsake**

- **Meaning:**
  - *abandon, desert*

- **Usage:**
  - "The bridegroom forsook all of his old habits." (He would never forsake Susan.)
  - "And forsaking all others, I will be faithful...." [Wedding vow]
  - "All of his promises were forsaken." (Because of my knee injury I have forsaken playing tennis.)
  - "He forsook smoking and drinking." (I will forsake eating meat for a month.)
  - "John will never forsake riding his motorcycle." (I have forsaken playing tennis.)

**COMPLEMENTS**

- **Object**
  - forsake **abandon, desert**

- **Passive**
  - forsake **renounce, give up**

**Present Participle**

- He forsook smoking and drinking.
- I will forsake eating meat for a month.
- John will never forsake riding his motorcycle.
give ______ perform
OBJECT

give ______ cause to have
INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT

give ______ pay
OBJECT

give ______ administer
INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT

to paraphrase

give ______ cause
OBJECT + INFINITIVE

give ______ sentence to
INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT

give ______ sacrifice
OBJECT + for OBJECT

give ______ devote
OBJECT + to OBJECT

PHRASAL VERBS

give SEP away betray

give SEP back return

give in (to _____) surrender
(to [someone/something])
give it to _____ scold, punish
give off _____ release, emit
give out come to an end
give out wear out, stop operating
give SEP out distribute
give SEP out make known
give out _____ produce
give SEP up stop, cease
give SEP up surrender, yield
give up (on _____) admit failure
(with [something])
give up (on _____) stop trying ([to do])

The symphony gave a concert last night.
The band gave a free concert to benefit AIDS victims.
Loud music gives me a headache.
Michelle gave $125 for her outfit.
Freddie gave the guard a punch in the mouth.
Darla’s mom gave her some cough syrup.
Darla’s mom gave some cough syrup to her.
You gave me to understand that you would support us.
He gave Jackson to believe that the problem was solved.
The judge gave the criminal 30 days in jail.
“It is sweet and right to give your life for your country.”
[Horace]
Marvin gave his whole life to the cause of justice.

You’ll have to give the engagement ring back.
After arguing for two hours, our opponents gave in.
Senator Blather gave in to pressure from his colleagues.
My boss really gave it to me when I walked in late.
The compost is giving off an earthy smell.
The laptop gives off a lot of heat.
The settlers’ food gave out after three weeks.
After 203,000 miles, our 1979 Oldsmobile finally gave out.
C.J. gave out the president’s itinerary.
Don’t give out your cell phone number.
This old furnace gives out a lot of heat.
Mom and Dad gave up smoking at the same time.
Within an hour, the gunman gave up two hostages.
An hour later, he gave himself up.
Sheila finally gave up on the crossword puzzle.
I tried four times to reach Lisa, then gave up.
Ainsley finally gave up on trying to convince Sam.
### HAVE

#### PRESENT
- I have
- we have
- you have
- you have
- he/she/it has
- they have

- November only has 30 days.

#### PAST
- I had
- you had
- you had
- he/she/it had
- they had

- We had a really great time.

#### PRESENT PERFECT
- ... have | has had

#### PAST PERFECT
- ... had had

#### PRESENT PROGRESSIVE
- I am having
- you are having
- you are having
- he/she/it is having
- they are having

- I’m having some people over.

#### PAST PROGRESSIVE
- I was having
- you were having
- you were having
- he/she/it was having
- they were having

- We were having a lot of problems then.

#### FUTURE
- ... will have

#### FUTURE PROGRESSIVE
- ... will be having

#### FUTURE PERFECT
- ... will have had

### PAST PASSIVE

*Have* is not used in the passive voice except in idiomatic expressions.

#### OBJECT

- possess, own, contain, include

- She has read all 6 of Jane Austen's novels.

- Do you have a car?
- I have enough food for everyone.
- Ted has an interesting news item for us.
- Do you have a minute?
- We have an office in Tokyo.
- Does the meeting room have a projection screen?
- The department store has mattresses on sale.
- A week has seven days.
- The knitters’ club has 525 members.

- be characterized by

- She has red hair.
- My car has a tendency to stall at stop signs.

- must

- I have to be at the office by 8 o'clock.
- We have to stop for gas at the next exit.
- You will have to make up your minds soon.

#### OBJECT + BASE-FORM INFINITIVE

- I had the kids put away their toys.
- He had me reprint the document.
- We will have the builder modify the deck.

#### OBJECT + PRESENT PARTICIPLE

- He had his crew working on the addition.
- The comedian really had us laughing.
- The coach had the team running wind sprints.

#### OBJECT + PAST PARTICIPLE

- I had my watch repaired.
- Aunt Jenny had her hip replaced this fall.
- They had the wedding reception catered.
hew | hews · hewed · have hewed
hew | hews · hewed · have hewn

PRESENT

I hew          we hew
you hew        you hew
he/she/it hews they hew

* The gardener hews the hedges back too far.

PAST

I hewed        we hewed
you hewed      you hewed
he/she/it hewed they hewed

* Settlers hewed a clearing in the woods.

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has hewn
PAST PERFECT ... had hewn

PAST PASSIVE

it was hewn  they were hewn

* The stools were hewn out of solid pieces of wood.

COMPLEMENTS

hew

chop off / cut down / hack through with a sharp tool

object Crews hewed down hundreds of trees for the new roadway.
Have you hewed the branches you need?

hew

make/shape by cutting/chopping

object We hewed a narrow trail along the side of the mountain.

hew

adhere/conform strictly to

object The initial attackers had hewn an opening in the enemy line.

The totem pole was hewn from cedar.

hew

unrefined

to object Candidates must hew to the party line.
Most religions demand that you hew to certain forms of behavior.
Many artists do not hew to traditional forms.

EXPRESSIONS

rough-hewn with a rough surface/quality

I like the rough-hewn furniture in the camp dining hall.
These rough-hewn alphabets are from the 19th century.

rough-hewn unrefined

My neighbors are rough-hewn in appearance and speech.
Present

I hit  
you hit  
he/she/it hits  

Past

I hit  
you hit  
he/she/it hit  

Future

I am hitting  
you are hitting  
he/she/it is hitting  

Passive

I was hit  
you were hit  
he/she/it was hit  

Hit

deliver a blow/setback

Depression can hit at any time. The storm will hit sometime tomorrow morning. The shells and bombs were hitting everywhere.

cause to suffer, distress

A terrible drought has hit the entire Midwest. A sharp sell-off hit the market today.

activate, turn on/off

He hit the brakes in a panic. Hit the light switch, will you? They always want to hit the panic button right away.

reach [a level/goal]

Do you think oil will hit $100 a barrel? Sales could hit our goal of 2,000 units this week.

arrive/appear at

We should hit Kansas City around noon. The tourists hit all the souvenir shops.

encounter

The pilot hit a headwind 120 miles from Singapore. The research was going well, then we hit a snag.

become clear to

The smell of garlic hit me as soon as I entered the house. The solution hit Johanna right after lunch.

PHRASAL VERBS

hit on/upon discover

She hit upon the idea of extending Medicare to people 55 and over.
### PRESENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I lie</th>
<th>we lie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you lie</td>
<td>you lie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it lies</td>
<td>they lie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The responsibility lies with all of us.*

### PAST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I lay</th>
<th>we lay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you lay</td>
<td>you lay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it lay</td>
<td>they lay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The ship lay at anchor for a week.*

### PRESENT PERFECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>… have</th>
<th>has lain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### PAST PERFECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>… had lain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

### PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I am lying</th>
<th>we are lying</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you are lying</td>
<td>you are lying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it is lying</td>
<td>they are lying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The cat is lying asleep on the couch.*

### PAST PROGRESSIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I was lying</th>
<th>we were lying</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you were lying</td>
<td>you were lying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it was lying</td>
<td>they were lying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The book was lying on your desk.*

### FUTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>… will lie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>… will be lying</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### FUTURE PERFECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>… will have lain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

**Lie** is never used in the passive voice.

**Note:** The irregular verb *lie* is presented here. The regular verb *lie* (lie | lies · lied · have lied) means "say something that isn't true"; it may be used without an object (The suspect is lying) or with a that-clause (She lied that her husband was home all evening).

---

The verbs *lie* and *lay* are often confused in part because the past tense form of *lie* (lay) is the same as the present tense form of *lay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>present</th>
<th>past</th>
<th>past participle</th>
<th>basic meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lie</td>
<td>lie</td>
<td>lay</td>
<td>have lain</td>
<td>&quot;be in a horizontal position&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lay</td>
<td>lay</td>
<td>laid</td>
<td>have laid</td>
<td>&quot;put in a horizontal position&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The two verbs are historically related in an odd way: to *lay* means "to cause something to lie." In other words, *lay* always requires a direct object, while *lie* is never used with a direct object.

- **lie** be buried
- **lie** be located
  - adverb of place
- **lie** be/stay in a horizontal position
  - predicate adjective
- **lie** be/stay in a certain state/condition
  - predicate adjective
- **lie** be, exist
  - in object
  - with object
- **lie** affect
  - on object

---

**Lie**

- *Here lie the bones of the city’s founder.*
- *The report is lying right in front of you.*
- *The town lies in the Thames valley.*
- *His few hairs lay across his bald head.*
- *The ocean lies flat as far as we could see.*
- *The tablecloth lay perfectly smooth.*
- *The cat lay motionless, watching the bird.*
- *The town lay helpless in front of the invading army.*
- *The nurse told him to lie still while she examined him.*
- *The paintings had lain hidden in a barn for 50 years.*
- *The confusion lies in our conflicting goals.*
- *The problem lies with senior management.*
- *The wrongful conviction lies heavily on the prosecutors.*
- *His extramarital affair lies heavily on his conscience.*

---

**Phrasal Verbs**

- **lie ahead/around/back/behind/below/down/etc. be/rest in a specified position**
  - She lay back and relaxed in the afternoon sun.
  - I’ll lie down for an hour.
**lose**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRESENT</strong></td>
<td>I lose we lose you lose you lose he/she/it loses they lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* My team always loses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAST</strong></td>
<td>I lost we lost you lost you lost he/she/it lost they lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* I lost my glasses again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRESENT PERFECT</strong></td>
<td>... have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAST PERFECT</strong></td>
<td>... had lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRESENT PROGRESSIVE</strong></td>
<td>I am losing we are losing you are losing you are losing he/she/it is losing they are losing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* I am losing patience with them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAST PROGRESSIVE</strong></td>
<td>I was losing we were losing you were losing you were losing he/she/it was losing they were losing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* We were losing money on every transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUTURE</strong></td>
<td>... will lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUTURE PROGRESSIVE</strong></td>
<td>... will be losing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUTURE PERFECT</strong></td>
<td>... will have lost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMPLEMENTS**

- **lose**
  - not win, be defeated
  - The team has never lost this season.
  - He longer you gamble, they more certain you are to lose.
  - The Patriots lost by 14 points.

- **lose**
  - not win, be defeated in
  - in a battle—except the last one.
  - You can win a battle, but still lose the war.
  - I lost my bet with Sam.

- **lose**
  - be deprived of
  - We lost some dear friends in the war.
  - He has lost the use of his left hand.
  - The senator has lost their support.

- **lose**
  - misplaced, be unable to find
  - I lost the key to my desk.
  - The guide lost his way in the woods.
  - I lost my place in the book.

- **lose**
  - fail to keep/maintain
  - The cat is losing its hair.
  - My watch is losing time.
  - The sink has been losing water for days.
  - The boat was losing speed.
  - I lost control of the motorcycle.

- **lose**
  - get rid of
  - I finally lost some weight.

- **lose**
  - fail to make use of
  - The company lost a great opportunity to expand.
  - Don't lose any time getting to the bookstore.

- **lose**
  - cause to be deprived of
  - His position on immigration lost him a lot of votes.

**PHRASAL VERBS**

- **lose out** (to _____) be unsuccessful [in a competition (with [someone])]
  - I applied for the job, but I lost out to a younger applicant.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRESENT</td>
<td>I put the package on his desk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESENT PROGRESSIVE</td>
<td>I am putting the dishes into the dishwasher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAST</td>
<td>I put my keys on the dresser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAST PROGRESSIVE</td>
<td>The guards put a barricade across the road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESENT PERFECT</td>
<td>I have put the old car in the garage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAST PERFECT</td>
<td>The documents were put into the safe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAST PASSIVE</td>
<td>The documents were put into the safe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUTURE</td>
<td>I will put the keys on the dresser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUTURE PROGRESSIVE</td>
<td>I will be putting the dishes into the dishwasher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUTURE PERFECT</td>
<td>I will have put the old car in the garage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMPLEMENTS**

- **put** (place, set)
  - OBJECT + ADVERB OF PLACE
    - I always put my keys on the dresser.
    - We put the new rug in the living room.
    - The guards put a barricade across the road.
    - She put her hand under the kitten to lift it.
    - Terry put her knitting aside and picked up a book.
    - The clerk put a price of $49.99 on the dress.
    - The coach put pressure on the team.

- **put** (insert)
  - OBJECT + ADVERB OF PLACE TO/FROM
    - I put the key into the lock and turned it.
    - We put the note under his door.
    - The telephone company will put a new satellite into orbit.
    - You will need to put your car into the garage.
    - The suitcases were put into the closet.

- **put** (cause to be in a certain condition/state)
  - OBJECT + ADVERB OF MANNER
    - His lectures put me to sleep sometimes.
    - The CEO's decision put 3,000 people out of work.
    - Don't put yourself in danger.
    - He always puts me in a good mood.
    - I'd like to put the old lawn mower to good use.

- **put** (express, say)
  - OBJECT + ADVERB OF MANNER
    - I thought he put it very well.
    - You will need to put your ideas in a simpler form.
    - I put my comments in writing.

- **PASSIVE**
  - His complaints were put rather rudely, I thought.
quit | quits · quit · have quit

PRESENT
I quit  we quit
you quit  you quit
he/she/it quits  they quit
* He usually quits around 5 o'clock.

PAST
I quit  we quit
you quit  you quit
he/she/it quit  they quit
* I quit my job last year.

PRESENT PERFECT  have | has quit
PAST PERFECT  ... had quit

PAST PASSIVE
Quit is never used in the passive voice.

COMPLEMENTS
quit
stop functioning
My cell phone just quit.
The engine quits if you give it too much gas.
His poor old heart finally quit.

quit
stop working at the end of a work period
When do they quit for the day?
I am getting tired. How soon can we quit?
We can't quit until the next shift comes in.

quit resign from a job
That's it. I quit!
How many people quit in the course of a month?
We are moving to a new town, so I will have to quit.

quit admit defeat, give up
You beat me again. I quit.
No matter how bad things look, we will never quit.
They quit before the game was half over.

quit voluntarily stop doing [a job, school, activity]
OBJECT
I am going to quit my job at the end of the year.
Tom quit the police force and went to law school.
Mike quit college to join the Marines.
He quit the team because he injured his knee.

WH-CLAUSE
You need to quit what you are doing and get a better job.
Quit whatever you are doing and listen to this!

PRESENT PARTICIPLE
I have to quit smoking so much.
The company is going to quit paying overtime.
He can't quit worrying about what is going to happen.

quit leave, move away from
OBJECT
They quit the suburbs and moved into the city.

PHRASAL VERBS

to quit on ______ leave one's job without warning [someone]
The carpenters quit on us in the middle of the renovation.

to quit on ______ stop functioning while [someone] is using it
The lawn mower quits on me when I get into the tall grass.
The furnace quit on us again.
read _____ learn from printed/on-screen material
THAT-CLAUSE
I read that the company may be up for sale.
The coach read that we are favored to win.
We read that the parade may be cancelled.

read _____ learn/interpret the meaning of
OBJECT
I couldn't read her face at all.
He is very good at reading people's body language.
Economists don't always read inflationary signals correctly.
Diplomatic experts read the implications of every government action.

OBJECT + as OBJECT
I read his note as an apology.
Everyone read his press release as an announcement of his candidacy.

read _____ measure and show
OBJECT
The speedometer reads 55 miles per hour.
The thermometer reads 32 degrees Celsius.

read _____ state
DIRECT QUOTATION
The sign reads, “No shirt, no shoes, no service.”

---

PHRASAL VERBS
read in/into infer [additional ideas/messages] from reading
What did you read into Senator Blather’s remarks?

read off read aloud read [a list]
The teacher read off the names of students who had 0 tardies.

read over/through read completely
Would you read over my paper before I turn it in?
We have to read up on the current drug laws before the conference next week.

---

EXPRESSIONS
read between the lines understand the intended but not explicit meaning of
something said/written
She is good at reading between the lines of politicians' speeches.

read lips determine the words that someone is saying by watching him/her speak
When talking to someone who reads lips, you should talk normally.

“Read my lips: No new taxes.” [PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH]

read [someone]'s his/her rights state [someone's] legal rights to [someone who has been arrested]
The arresting officer read the suspect his rights.

His calm manner doesn't fool me; I can read him like a book.

When Ed came home late, his father read him the riot act.

read [someone] the riot act scold severely
How did you know I wanted pizza for dinner?
You must have read my mind.

---

top verb
**see**

**PRESENT**
- I see
- we see
- you see
- he/she/it sees

**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**
- I am seeing
- we are seeing
- you are seeing
- he/she/it is seeing

- He sees a physical therapist once a week.
- *I am seeing them at 10 o'clock.*

**PAST**
- I saw
- we saw
- you saw
- he/she/it saw

**PAST PROGRESSIVE**
- I was seeing
- we were seeing
- you were seeing
- he/she/it was seeing

- We were seeing some friends last night.

**PRESENT PERFECT**  ... have | has seen

**PAST PERFECT** ... had seen

**PAS PASSIVE**
- I was seen
- you were seen
- he/she/it was seen

- The suspect was last seen fleeing the crime scene.

**see**

- use the sense of sight
- [used only in the passive] I saw Tom at the grocery store.

- understand [something previously said]
- [usually spoken emphatically] Oh, I see! [used only in the passive]

- acknowledge [something previously said]
- [usually spoken in a level or falling tone] I see.

- observe with one’s eyes

**OBJECT**
- I saw Tom at the grocery store.
- We saw the documentary on TV last night.
- What do you see?

**PASSIVE**

**OBJECT + BASE-FORM INFINITIVE**
- The star is best seen through a high-powered telescope.
- Nobody saw the wind rip the roof off the house.

**OBJECT + PRESENT PARTICIPLE**
- We saw Charles walking to school.
- I'm sorry. I didn't see you standing there.

**PASSIVE**

**OBJECT + PAST PARTICIPLE**
- Mary was seen talking to Brett.
- Someone must have seen the car stolen.

**THAT-CLAUSE**
- We saw the bridge swept away in the flood.
- I see that you bought a new car.

**EMPHATIC PARAPHRASE**
- I saw what they are making for dinner.
- Did anybody see where the kids went?

**WH-CLAUSE**
- I see what we should do.
- No one saw how risky the plan was.
**Present**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I send</th>
<th>we send</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you send</td>
<td>you send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it sends</td>
<td>they send</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The firm sends letters by registered mail.*

**Past**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I sent</th>
<th>we sent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you sent</td>
<td>you sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it sent</td>
<td>they sent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*They sent us a nice note.*

**Present Perfect**

| … have | has sent |

**Past Perfect**

| … had sent |

**Future**

| … will send |

**Future Progressive**

| … will be sending |

**Future Perfect**

| … will have sent |

---

**COMPLEMENTS**

**send**

- **mail, dispatch**
  - They forgot to send the letter.
  - We will send a car to pick them up.

- **cause to go / be carried**
  - They sent our luggage on ahead.
  - I sent the children to bed early.
  - The wizard sent Dorothy back to Kansas.
  - The accident sent a cloud of dust into the air.
  - The package was sent to the wrong office.
  - Send me your ideas.
  - We sent them a wedding present.
  - Send your ideas to me.
  - We sent a wedding present to them.

**PHRASAL VERBS**

- **send**
  - sep: away/back/by/down/in/out/over/etc. cause to go in a specified direction
  - send (away/back/down/off/out/up) for summon, request
  - send Sep in submit
  - send Sep in for put [someone] into a contest as a replacement for
  - send Sep off mail
  - send Sep off cause to go away
  - send Sep off say farewell to [someone leaving on a trip]
  - send Sep out issue, distribute
  - send Sep out for cause [someone] to go on an errand to get
  - send Sep up/down cause to go up/down

- The publisher sent my manuscript back unread.
- You may send the ambassador in now.
- Send for the school nurse immediately.
- Abby sent away for extra copies of the report.
- Let’s send out for pizza.
- Please send your application in by December 31.
- The coach sent Hopkins in for Busam.
- We sent off a present to our granddaughter.
- Send the children off so that we can talk privately.
- The town sent the soldiers off with a parade.
- The company sent a press release out this morning.
- I sent Billie out for some more ice cream.
- Good economic news sent the stock market up.
### Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>I</td>
<td>shrink</td>
<td>shrink</td>
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<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>shrink</td>
<td>shrink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>shrinks</td>
<td>they shrink</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Wool shrinks if washed in hot water.

### Past

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
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<td>they shrank</td>
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</table>

- The architect shrank the house by a third.

### Present Perfect

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### Past Perfect

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<tr>
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- The deficit was shrunk significantly in the third quarter.

### Future

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### Future Progressive

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### Future Perfect

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### Passive

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<td>were</td>
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<tr>
<td>were</td>
<td>shrunk</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Our profits have been shrunk by rising costs.

### COMPLEMENTS

**shrink**

**become smaller**

- He shrinks as it cools.
- Our budget is shrinking by the minute.
- Average take-home pay has shrunk over the last five years.
- Arctic sea ice is shrinking more every summer.
- My waist has shrunk a bit, thanks to my diet.

**shrink**

**cause to become smaller**

- He shrank the wool sweaters by using water that was too hot.
- We waterproofed the wet barrels by shrinking them in the sun.
- We are trying to shrink our inventory of unsold goods.

**shrink**

**try to avoid**

- from object

- Most actors don’t shrink from the limelight.
- The president does not shrink from his role as commander-in-chief.
- Reggie won’t shrink from telling the truth on the witness stand.
- Scientists don’t shrink from examining all the data.

**shrink away/back**

- from object

- The children shrank away from the homeless man.

**PHRASAL VERBS**

- He shrank the wool sweaters by using water that was too hot.

- The children shrank away from the homeless man.
- The cats shrank back at the sight of the dogs.
sink | sinks · sank · have sunk

**PRESENT**

I sink we sink
you sink you sink
he/she/it sinks they sink

* Productivity sinks in the summer.

**PAST**

I sank we sank
you sank you sank
he/she/it sank they sank

* The stock market sank again today.

**PRESENT PERFECT**

... have | has sunk

**PAST PERFECT**

... had sunk

**PAST PASSIVE**

I was sunk we were sunk
you were sunk you were sunk
he/she/it was sunk they were sunk

* The boat was sunk in 50 feet of water.

**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

I am sinking we are sinking
you are sinking you are sinking
he/she/it is sinking they are sinking

* Oil production is gradually sinking.

**PAST PROGRESSIVE**

I was sinking we were sinking
you were sinking you were sinking
he/she/it was sinking they were sinking

* Our spirits were sinking by the minute.

**FUTURE**

... will sink

**FUTURE PROGRESSIVE**

... will be sinking

**FUTURE PERFECT**

... will have sunk

---

sink go below the surface

The ship sank in less than an hour.
My boots were sinking in the soft mud.
The wheels sank into the mud.

sink go down gradually

The hot air balloon was sinking to the earth.
Exhausted and hungry, the travelers sank to their knees.
The sun was sinking in the west.
The temperature sank as night fell.
Senator Blather’s poll numbers were steadily sinking.
The value of our portfolio has sunk by 20%.

sink become weaker

My heart sank when I heard the bad news.
The patient in Room 413 is sinking rapidly, Doctor.

sink cause to go below the surface

An explosion in the engine room sank the fishing boat.
I sank a shovel into the wet ground.
The barges were sunk by the storm.

sink cause to go gradually [into a certain state/condition]

OBJECT

The family sank into poverty.
The once-proud company sank into oblivion.
His widow and orphans sank into despair.

sink ruin

OBJECT

These awful rumors could sink the company.
The defeat sank all our hopes for the championship.

PASSIVE

The plans for expansion were sunk by the economic downturn.

sink back lean back and relax

After work, I poured a drink and sank back on the sofa.

sink in be understood

Has Trina’s desperate situation sunk in yet?
The teacher’s explanation will sink in eventually.
I sit
you sit
he/she/it sits
they sit
- The cat always sits by the window.

I was sitting
you sat
he/she/it sat
they sat
- We sat on a park bench in the sun.

I have sat
you have sat
he/she/it has sat
they have sat

I had sat
you had sat
he/she/it had sat
they had sat

The cat always sits by the window.
I'm just sitting here, waiting for somebody.
We sat on a park bench in the sun.

Sit is rarely used in the passive voice.

Never stand when you can sit.
The plane can't take off until you sit and fasten your seat belt.
I can't sit very long before my legs start to hurt.

Efficiency is important when you have enough seats for your audience.

Our dining room table sits eight.

We're just sitting around listening to music.
We sat back and enjoyed the show.
I refuse to sit back and do nothing when their lives are in danger.
Momma sat us kids down and told us that Grandma had died.

The sports editor sat in for the regular news anchor last night.
The board meeting is tomorrow morning, and I'd like to sit in.
Would it be okay if I sit in on your Language and Culture class?

The reporter is sitting on a story about the president's health.
I'm going to sit this dance out.

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We sat on a park bench in the sun.

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### spend | spends · spent · have spent

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<td>we spend</td>
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<td><strong>Past Progressive</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I am spending</td>
<td>we are spending</td>
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<td>he/she/it is spending</td>
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<td><strong>Past Perfect</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>Past Perfect</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I was spending</td>
<td>we were spending</td>
<td>you were spending</td>
<td>you were spending</td>
<td>he/she/it was spending</td>
<td>they were spending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Past Perfect</strong></td>
<td>... have</td>
<td>has spent</td>
<td>... had spent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present Perfect</strong></td>
<td>... have</td>
<td>has spent</td>
<td>... had spent</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Past Passive</strong></td>
<td>I was spent</td>
<td>we were spent</td>
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<td><strong>Past Perfect</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Future Perfect</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Future Perfect</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### COMPLEMENTS

- **spend** pay out money
- **spend** be occupied for [a period of time]
- **spend** exhaust, use up

#### Example Sentences

- We are spending too much time on this project.
- A fortune was spent trying to fix the problem.
- The insurance settlement had already been spent.
- They spend over half their income on housing.
- We spent all of next week in Chicago.
- The kids spent half the summer at camp.
- A horse spends three hours a day sleeping.
- The storm finally spent itself during the night.
- General Lee had already spent all his reserves.
strike ____ reach/achieve [an agreement, compromise]

OBJECT

PASSIVE

The two sides finally struck a deal.
You must strike the right balance between compassion and assertiveness.
A compromise on the budget was finally struck.

PHRASAL VERBS

strike back/down/out attack in a specified direction
strike __sep__ back/down/out hit in a specified direction
strike __sep__ down invalidate [a law]
strike __sep__ off remove
strike off/out (for _____) set out (to [someplace])
strike on _____ realize suddenly
strike out fail
strike __sep__ up begin

strike a balance (between _____) compromise (between [two things])
strike a bargain/deal reach agreement
strike a chord (with _____) sound familiar to [someone]
strike a happy medium find a satisfactory compromise
strike a nerve cause a strong negative reaction
strike _____ funny seem humorous/odd to
strike home make sense
strike it rich become suddenly wealthy
strike [one, two, ... twelve / midnight] [of a clock] indicate the hour by a certain number of sounds
strike pay dirt become suddenly successful

EXPRESSIONS

She manages to strike a balance between her work and her family.
The union and the company struck a bargain at the eleventh hour.
Those words strike a chord with me; what song are they from?
She speaks French and I speak English, so we struck a happy medium and watched a French film with English subtitles.
Your insensitive comment about immigration really struck a nerve.
It strikes me funny that they dropped charges against the politician.
His advice to save for a rainy day really strikes home.
They struck it rich in the real estate business.
The clock struck one, and the mouse ran down.

Miss Elizabeth Bennet struck Mr. Darcy’s fancy.
The Mars rover has struck pay dirt: It has discovered evidence of water on the planet.
The economy is booming, and the board recommends that the company strike while the iron is hot.
**string**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Present Progressive</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Past Progressive</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I string</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>He strings Christmas lights in the trees.</em></td>
<td><em>I strings the bows for the children.</em></td>
<td><em>The kids are stringing beads.</em></td>
<td><em>My tennis racket was strung too tight.</em></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMPLEMENTS**

string ___ hang/stretch [in a line]

object

We used to string popcorn and cranberries on our Christmas tree.
The fishermen strung lines in the channel.
The decorating committee wanted to string lanterns in the hall.

string ___ thread (on a line/cord)

object

Kids love to string different shapes of uncooked pasta.
When we catch fish, we string them on a line.
The beads were strung to make simple necklaces.

string ___ put strings on [a racket, bow, musical instrument]

object

You can't string a tennis racket by hand.
It takes a great deal of strength to string a powerful bow.
The instruments were all strung by a professional musician.

**PHRASAL VERBS**

string ___ along keep [someone] hoping for romance / a reward

Jenny strung Reggie along for several months before telling him to get lost.
He strings employees along by promising raises that they never get.

string ___ out prolong

The professor was stringing out his lecture on quantum gravity.

string ___ up hang by the neck

An angry mob strung the cattle thieves up in the town square.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Index</th>
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