

McGRAW-HILL'S ESSENTIAL

English Irregular Verbs

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A Reference for Beginning
to Advanced ESL Students

2 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; all other present forms are identical to the base form.

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

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
FIRST PERSON	I am	we are
SECOND PERSON	you are	you are
THIRD PERSON	he/she/it is	they are

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.

	THIRD-PERSON SINGULAR PRESENT FORM
lose	loses
freeze	freezes
besech	beseches
catch	catches

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

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.

ACTIVE VOICE	The dog bit the man.
PASSIVE VOICE	The man was bitten by the dog.

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.

PRESENT TENSE PASSIVE	My elbow is hurt .
PAST TENSE PASSIVE	My elbow was hurt .
FUTURE TENSE PASSIVE	My elbow will be hurt .

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

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE PASSIVE	A movie is being shown .
PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE PASSIVE	A movie was being shown .
FUTURE PROGRESSIVE TENSE PASSIVE	? A movie will be being shown .

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).

ACTIVE VOICE	The authors sent the manuscript to Marisa.
PASSIVE VOICE	The manuscript was sent to Marisa.
PASSIVE VOICE	Marisa was sent the manuscript.

(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*.

12 VERB COMPLEMENTS

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 possessive 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 lists 14 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

ADVERB OF TIME

The fiscal year runs **from July 1 to June 30**.

ADVERB OF PLACE

He felt **in his pockets** for the key.

ADVERB OF PLACE TO/FROM

The refugees fled **into the woods**.

ADVERB OF MANNER

He reads **too softly for everyone to hear**.

OBJECT

I hurt **my shoulder**.

for/in/of/to/with/etc. OBJECT

The condemned man was pleading **for his life**.

The problem lies **with senior management**.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

I flung **myself** into jazz.

PREDICATE NOUN

Her father was **a famous artist**.

PREDICATE ADJECTIVE

The moon was **bright**.

INFINITIVE

We sought **to find a better solution for the problem**.

THAT-CLAUSE

The police proved **that the driver was lying**.

WH-CLAUSE

We will soon know **who will get the job**.

We will soon know **where the new office will be**.

WH-INFINITIVE

The author forgot **where to put the quotation marks**.

I forget **how to change my password**.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

I can't stand **not knowing what happened**.

PAST PARTICIPLE

We felt **overwhelmed by the experience**.

DIRECT QUOTATION

"Good morning," she said. **"We're glad you're here."**

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, REFERENCE PRONOUN, or PRESENT PARTICIPLE. Bold and bold italic are not used in example sentences in the Phrasal Verbs section.

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

COMPLEMENTS

① give _____ field, collapse

give ② _____ host

OBJECT

④ INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT

for PARAPHRASE

⑥ PASSIVE

give _____ devote

OBJECT + to OBJECT

The floor might give if we put that much weight on it.

We will give ③ the reception in his honor.

I gave my parents a surprise party.

We gave the seniors a graduation party. ⑤

I gave a surprise party for my parents.

We gave a graduation party for the seniors.

A graduation party was given for the seniors.

The seniors were given a graduation party.

Marvin gave his whole life to the cause of justice.

PHRASAL VERBS

give SEP away betray

give in (to _____) surrender
(to [someone/something])

⑦ give out come to an end

give out wear out, stop operating

⑧ give SEP out distribute

⑨ give out _____ produce

give SEP up stop, cease

give SEP up surrender, yield

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 _____ give birth to

OBJECT

PASSIVE

bear _____ have as a characteristic

OBJECT

bear _____ have as an identification

OBJECT

bear _____ behave

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN + ADVERB OF MANNER

bear _____ take care of, pay for

OBJECT

bear _____ call for, require

OBJECT

She bore **a son** in 1982.

Lois has borne **three children**.

Three children have been born to Lois.

Rory bears **a scar** on his left arm.

Sasha bears **a strong resemblance** to her mother.

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

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

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

The committee bears **watching**.

PHRASAL VERBS

bear down try hard

bear down on _____ press down on

bear off _____ turn off

bear on _____ have to do with

bear SEP out prove right

bear up survive, endure

bear with _____ be patient with

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

Bear down on the pen as you're making your copies.

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

These considerations don't **bear on** the matter at all.
The testimony will **bear this out**.

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.

EXPRESSIONS

bear arms possess a weapon

bear fruit yield satisfactory results

bear _____ **in mind** consider, remember

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

bear the brunt of _____ endure the worst part of

grin and bear it endure an unpleasant surprise with good humor

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRESENT

I become we become
you become you become
he/she/it becomes they become

• *Jackson becomes cross when he's hungry.*

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

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

• *The kids are becoming tired.*

PAST

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

• *The situation became a real mess.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

• *His old jokes were becoming quite tiresome.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has become

PAST PERFECT ... had become

FUTURE

... will become

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be becoming

FUTURE PERFECT ... will have become

PAST PASSIVE

Become is never used in the passive voice.

COMPLEMENTS

become _____ *grow/come to be*

PREDICATE NOUN

The recording became a huge success.

PREDICATE ADJECTIVE

Alice became chief of the department.

WH-CLAUSE

Robert became quite friendly.

The weather became stormy.

It became what we feared the most.

He will become whatever he needs to be.

become _____ *enhance the appearance of, look good on*

OBJECT

Moonlight becomes her.

His sneering attitude really doesn't become him.

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.

That is a most becoming dress you are wearing.

becoming suitable to

She gave a eulogy becoming the occasion of her father's funeral.

PRESENT

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

• *Success begets success.*

PAST

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

• *The king eventually begat an heir.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has begotten/begot

PAST PERFECT ... had begotten/begot

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

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

• *His mistakes are begetting a new crop of problems.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

• *The rain was begetting millions of mosquitoes.*

FUTURE

... will beget

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

... will be begetting

FUTURE PERFECT

... will have begotten/begot

PAST PASSIVE

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

• *A son was finally begotten by the old king.*

COMPLEMENTS

beget ____ father, sire

OBJECT

PASSIVE

beget ____ could exist/happen

OBJECT

PASSIVE

Henry VIII begat **one son** by his third wife, Queen Jane.

Mythological monsters were begotten by witches and demons.

Bad karma **only** begets **trouble**.

His amazingly good luck begat **envy and resentment** among his co-workers.

Their successes were begotten by a lot of hard work.

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PRESENT

I begin we begin
you begin you begin
he/she/it begins they begin
• *He always begins breakfast with coffee.*

PAST

I began we began
you began you began
he/she/it began they began
• *I began to feel uneasy.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has begun

PAST PERFECT ... had begun

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

I am beginning we are beginning
you are beginning you are beginning
he/she/it is beginning they are beginning
• *It is beginning to rain.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

I was beginning we were beginning
you were beginning you were beginning
he/she/it was beginning they were beginning
• *We were beginning to get worried.*

FUTURE

... will begin

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

... will be beginning

FUTURE PERFECT

... will have begun

PAST PASSIVE

— —
— —
it was begun they were begun
• *Therapy was begun immediately.*

COMPLEMENTS

begin start

His meetings never begin on time.
Meetings always begin with the reading of the minutes.
The trouble began when Mack called Thack a fool.
When does the parade begin?

begin — start [an activity, event, process]

OBJECT

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 **to play**.

We only began **what absolutely had to be finished**.

They began **whatever they needed to do**.

I began **falling asleep** during the long lecture.

The orchestra began **playing**.

INFINITIVE

WH-CLAUSE

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

PHRASAL VERBS

begin by/with — start a sequence/
process with

The new owners began by firing
all the managers.

Career planning begins with assessing your strengths.

begin — **by/with** start [a process,
event] by [doing something first]

Let's begin the meeting with a big thank-you to the
organizers.

The song begins with a reference to fields of
strawberries.

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.

PRESENT

I behold we behold
 you behold you behold
 he/she/it beholds they behold

• *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

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

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

• *The king is beholding the newborn princess.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

• *The troops were beholding the massacre site.*

FUTURE

... will behold

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be beholding

FUTURE PERFECT ... will have 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, **our king!**

No one had ever beheld such a **amazing sight.**

The children in the village had never beheld

a **amazingly** **amazing** toy before.

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PRESENT

I beset we beset
you beset you beset
he/she/it besets they beset

• *Crime besets the core of many older cities.*

PAST

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

• *Clouds of flies beset the campers.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has beset

PAST PERFECT ... had beset

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

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

• *The enemy fleet is besetting all of our ports.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

• *Creditors were besetting the firm from all sides.*

FUTURE

... will beset

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

... will be besetting

FUTURE PERFECT

... will have beset

PAST PASSIVE

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

• *They were beset by a sea of troubles.*

COMPLEMENTS

beset _____ attack from all sides [OFTEN USED WITH OBJECT]

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, the elderly are beset by multiple health problems.

He was beset by self-doubt.

The owl was beset by a flock of crows.

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PRESENT

I bleed we bleed
 you bleed you bleed
 he/she/it bleeds they bleed
 • *His nose bleeds at high altitudes.*

PAST

I bled we bled
 you bled you bled
 he/she/it bled they bled
 • *His wound bled for quite some time.*

PAST PERFECT ... have | has bled**PAST PERFECT** ... had bled**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

I am bleeding we are bleeding
 you are bleeding you are bleeding
 he/she/it is bleeding they are bleeding
 • *I'm bleeding onto my shirt.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

I was bleeding we were bleeding
 you were bleeding you were bleeding
 he/she/it was bleeding they were bleeding
 • *The company was bleeding money.*

FUTURE

... will bleed

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be bleeding**FUTURE PERFECT** ... will have bled**PAST PASSIVE**

I was bled we were bled
 you were bled you were bled
 he/she/it was bled they were bled
 • *He was bled dry by the blackmailers.*

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

The hands and knees were bleeding.

The cut plants bled onto the rug.

The newspaper is bleeding onto my hands.

The cut mobile industry is bleeding at an unsustainable rate.

My heart bleeds for the widow.

Her heart bleeds at her neighbor's misfortune.

Doctors used to bleed **their patients** regularly.The mechanic bled **the brake line**.Blackmailers bleed **their victims** of all their money.Newspapers are bleeding **money** at an amazing rate.**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]

The photo of the wolf bleeds off the page.

Irene bled off the air compressor.

The dark blue is bleeding through the coat of white paint.

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.

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PRESENT

I buy we buy
you buy you buy
he/she/it buys they buy

• *He always buys locally.*

PAST

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

• *We bought a new car last week.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has bought

PAST PERFECT ... had bought

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

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

• *We are buying a new TV.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

• *They were buying it on credit.*

FUTURE

... will buy

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be buying

FUTURE PERFECT ... will have bought

PAST PASSIVE

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

• *The house was bought in 1982.*

COMPLEMENTS

buy _____ purchase

OBJECT

INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT

for PARAPHRASE

WH-CLAUSE

buy _____ accept, believe, agree to/with

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 **the kids** some new toys.

They bought **us** dinner.

I bought **some new toys** for the kids.

They bought **dinner** for us.

Mom buys **whichever brand** is cheapest.

They bought **our proposal**.

Will the students buy **the idea**?

I don't buy **that** at all.

PHRASAL VERBS

buy into _____ purchase shares of

buy into _____ agree with, believe in

buy SEP off bribe

buy SEP out purchase all assets/
interests of [a business]

buy SEP up purchase all of

Our investment club bought into
the Triangle Corporation.

I don't buy into his money-making scheme.

The candidate changed positions; lobbyists bought him off.

We bought out our competitors.

We bought up every copy of the *Times* that had Tim's
crossword puzzle in it.

EXPRESSIONS

buy _____ for a song purchase cheaply

buy _____ on credit/time purchase now
and pay later for

buy _____ sight unseen purchase
without looking at first

buy (some) time delay an action/decision
in hopes that a situation will improve

She bought this new rocking chair for a song.

Can we buy this refrigerator on credit?

My parents bought a condo in Florida sight unseen.

The owner wants to buy some time while he considers
all his options.

PRESENT

I chide we chide
you chide you chide
he/she/it chides they chide

• *She chides me for being gullible.*

PAST

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

• *The librarian gently chid the children.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has chid/chidden**PAST PERFECT** ... had chid/chidden**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

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

• *We are chiding them about their terrible coffee.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

• *I was chiding him for spending all his money.*

FUTURE

... will chide

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be chiding**FUTURE PERFECT** ... will have chid/chidden**PAST PASSIVE**

I was chid/chidden we were chid/chidden
you were chid/chidden you were chid/chidden
he/she/it was chid/chidden they were chid/chidden

• *We were chidden for missing the beginning of the meeting.*

COMPLEMENTS

chide express disapproval/displeasure He is a cold goad who chides constantly.

chide _____ *prim, reprimand*

OBJECT

PASSIVE

DIRECT QUOTATION

chide _____ *goad, nag*

OBJECT + *into* PRESENT PARTICIPLE

PASSIVE

He chides about the morals of kids these days."

Too many teachers chide **their students** over nothing.

I chid **the people who kept talking during the movie.**

We were chidden for expressing unpopular opinions.

"**Don't act like that,**" she chid.

"Well," the senator chid, "**we'll see about that!**"

The manager chid **the tenants into cleaning up the yard.**

He chid **me into doing something I didn't really want to do.**

We were chid **into filling out a questionnaire.**

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PRESENT

I creep we creep
 you creep you creep
 he/she/it creeps they creep
 • *Time creeps by when you're bored.*

PAST

I crept we crept
 you crept you crept
 he/she/it crept they crept
 • *Old age crept up on us.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has crept**PAST PERFECT** ... had crept**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

I am creeping we are creeping
 you are creeping you are creeping
 he/she/it is creeping they are creeping
 • *The fog is creeping into the hollow.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

I was creeping we were creeping
 you were creeping you were creeping
 he/she/it was creeping they were creeping
 • *The soldiers were creeping past the guards.*

FUTURE

... will creep

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be creeping**FUTURE PERFECT** ... will have crept**PAST PASSIVE***Creep is never used in the passive voice.***COMPLEMENTS****creep** move along close to the ground

Bob crept away from his pursuer.
 The lion crept toward the antelope.

creep move cautiously/stealthily

We crept down the stairs.
 I crept into the kids' room, trying not to wake them.

creep grow along a surface

Weeds were creeping in to the flower beds.

creep shiver from fear/cold

The scream made my flesh creep.

creep _____ advance slowly

ADVERB OF PLACE TO/FROM

Daylight crept **in through** the windows.Water from the clogged drain crept **across** the floor.**creep** _____ appear gradually

ADVERB OF PLACE TO/FROM

A sense of urgency crept **through** the crowd.**PHRASAL VERBS****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.
 Negativity crept into his later writing.

creep up on _____ advance slowly and imperceptibly toward

The cat crept up on the mouse.

EXPRESSIONS**creep out of the woodwork** appear after being gone for a long time

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

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

I am cutting we are cutting
you are cutting you are cutting
he/she/it is cutting they are cutting
• *I'm cutting class today.*

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 criticisms really cut.

cut _____ make an incision/separation

He really knows how to cut.

ADVERB OF MANNER

A sharp knife cuts safely.

It is quick like a razor.

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.

I need to cut **my fingernails**.

The new barber cut **my hair**.

The backhoe cut **a trench** for a new waterline.

cut _____ make by chopping/hacking

OBJECT

We cut **a path** through the dense woods.

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 _____ break, stop

OBJECT

The storm cut **the telephone lines**.Please cut **all the noise**.He cut **the engine**.

cut _____ skip without permission

OBJECT

We cut **class** to watch the inauguration.

cut _____ record

OBJECT

She is cutting **a new album**.

cut _____ fill out and issue

OBJECT

The secretary cut **a check for \$50.23**.

cut _____ handle [USUALLY NEGATIVE]

OBJECT

I can't cut **the 45-minute drive to work** anymore.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

Tom can't cut **being a police officer** anymore.

PHRASAL VERBS

cut across _____ transcend

The president's economic proposal
cuts across party lines.

cut back reverse direction

The receiver cut back to the middle of the field.

cut SEP back shorten

We must cut back the shrubs after they flower.

cut back (on) _____ reduce

The department cut back spending in Africa.

cut SEP down chop/saw and cause to fall

Our neighbors cut two elm trees down.

cut down (on) _____ reduce

The doctor told Eli to cut down on caffeine.

cut in begin operating

We could not crank six times before the motor cut in.

cut in interrupt

The reporter cut in before I finished my first sentence.

cut in move into a line out of turn

The motorist cut in just before his lane ended.

cut SEP in mix in

Cut in the shortening with a pastry blender.

cut in on _____ interrupt

The actress cut in on the director.

cut SEP off interrupt

The protester cut me off in mid-sentence.

cut SEP off move suddenly in front of,
block

A driver cut me off at the curve.

The policeman cut the robbers off at the bridge.

cut SEP off shorten

Gerry cut off the knotty end of the board.

cut SEP off shut off

When his car overheated, the driver cut off the engine.

cut off/out stop suddenly, shut off

The water heater cuts off at 120 degrees.

cut out go away quickly

This party is boring; let's cut out.

cut SEP out eliminate

I will cut out afternoon snacks for two weeks.

cut up joke, clown, behave wildly

Ken always cuts up when the teacher leaves the room.

cut SEP up separate into sections with
a sharp objectCut the mushrooms up, and then we'll add them
to the sauce.

EXPRESSIONS

cut _____ down to size humiliate

His opponent cut him down to size.

cut _____ some slack make an allowance for

He wasn't feeling well, so the boss cut him some slack.

cut _____ to the quick
badly hurt the feelings of

Your nasty remarks cut me to the quick.

cut [one's] teeth on

_____ learn/do as a
beginner

The journalist cut her teeth on writing obituaries.

cut SEP short

stop suddenly

The president cut the press conference short.

PRESENT

I dream we dream
 you dream you dream
 he/she/it dreams they dream
 • *He dreams of getting rich.*

PAST

I dreamt we dreamt
 you dreamt you dreamt
 he/she/it dreamt they dreamt
 • *I dreamt that I ate a giant marshmallow.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has dreamt

PAST PERFECT ... had dreamt

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

I am dreaming we are dreaming
 you are dreaming you are dreaming
 he/she/it is dreaming they are dreaming
 • *If I'm dreaming, don't wake me up.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

I was dreaming we were dreaming
 you were dreaming you were dreaming
 he/she/it was dreaming they were dreaming
 • *I was dreaming that I was late to work.*

FUTURE ... will dream

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be dreaming

FUTURE PERFECT ... will have dreamt

PAST PASSIVE

I was dreamt we were dreamt
 you were dreamt you were dreamt
 he/she/it was dreamt they were dreamt
 • *It was never even dreamt of 50 years ago.*

COMPLEMENTS

dream have thoughts and images while one sleeps

dream was thinking

dream have [thoughts and images] while one sleeps

about OBJECT

THAT-CLAUSE

about PRESENT PARTICIPLE

dream _____ imagine, wish

of OBJECT

THAT-CLAUSE

of PRESENT PARTICIPLE

dream _____ consider possible/proper [ALWAYS NEGATIVE]

of PRESENT PARTICIPLE

I think I was dreaming.

We can all dream, can't we?

I must have been dreaming.

Sorry I was just dreaming.

While one sleeps

Last night I dreamt **about my grandmother**.

Do rabbits dream **about carrots**?

She dreamt **about Cassie and Pookie**.

I never dream **about my childhood**.

I dreamt **that I had gotten lost in the woods**.

Cinderella dreamt **that she had met her prince**.

I dreamt **about losing my job**.

He dreamt **about their moving back home**.

We all dream **of a better future for our children**.

Everyone dreams **of world peace**.

Everyone dreams **that they will be rich and famous**.

Cubs fans always dream **that tomorrow will be better than today**.

Cubs fans could only dream **of winning the World Series**.

Actors always dream **of getting the big break**.

We wouldn't dream **of going to the party without you**.

He would never dream **of eating meat**.

PHRASAL VERBS

dream SEP away spend [time] idly

Let's sit on the riverbank and dream away the day.

dream SEP up invent, concoct

Our board dreamt up a plan to avoid bankruptcy.
My brother and I dream up all kinds of wacky ideas.

PRESENT

I drink we drink
 you drink you drink
 he/she/it drinks they drink
 • *John drinks white wine.*

PAST

I drank we drank
 you drank you drank
 he/she/it drank they drank
 • *I drank two cups of coffee.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has drunk**PAST PERFECT** ... had drunk**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

I am drinking we are drinking
 you are drinking you are drinking
 he/she/it is drinking they are drinking
 • *I'm only drinking green tea these days.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

I was drinking we were drinking
 you were drinking you were drinking
 he/she/it was drinking they were drinking
 • *They were drinking in the hotel bar.*

FUTURE

... will drink

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

... will be drinking

FUTURE PERFECT

... will have drunk

PAST PASSIVE

— —
 — —
 it was drunk they were drunk
 • *Orange juice was always drunk at breakfast.*

COMPLEMENTS

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

Is the patient able to drink?
 He is drinking without any trouble now.
 Don't try to drink too soon.

drink consume alcoholic beverages

I am not drinking again.
 He never drink.
 We drink only on special occasions.

drink _____ consume [a liquid]

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

He drank **himself into oblivion**.
 The college students drank **themselves into a stupor**.
 One of my neighbors drank **himself to death**.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN + to OBJECT

He drank **himself stupid**.
 They drank **themselves blind**.
 I drank **myself senseless**.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN + PREDICATE ADJECTIVE

PHRASAL VERBS

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

The lonely widower drank his troubles away.

drink SEP **down** swallow [a liquid] completely

Mother told me to drink the syrup down in one gulp.

drink SEP **in** absorb with the mind/senses

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.

drink to _____ make a toast to

Let's drink to the couple's health and happiness.
 I'll drink to that!

Drink up! Start/keep drinking!

There's more wine in the cellar. Drink up!

drink SEP **up** consume all of [a liquid]

My teenage sons drank up all the milk.

Preview from Notesale.co.
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PRESENT

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

• *He feeds the birds every day.*

PAST

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

• *I fed the cat two hours ago.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has fed

PAST PERFECT ... had fed

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 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.*

FUTURE

... will feed

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

... will be feeding

FUTURE PERFECT

... will have fed

PAST PASSIVE

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

• *The children were fed earlier.*

COMPLEMENTS

feed eat

How often do they feed?

The birds were feeding on our plum tree.

Lions only feed when they are hungry.

feed supply [food/materials]

The zookeeper feeds every morning and evening.

If the feeder is not jammed, the shredder will jam.

feed _____ give food to, supply materials to

OBJECT

We feed **the homeless** at a downtown shelter.

You should only feed **the goldfish** once a week.

Keep feeding **the boiler** until we have enough steam.

INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT

Feed **me some more rope**.

to PARAPHRASE

Feed **some more rope to me**.

feed _____ send [an electric current, a signal]

OBJECT

The sensor feeds **a signal** to the computer.

The station feeds **the broadcast** to a satellite.

PASSIVE

The current is fed to the circuit breaker.

feed _____ foster, support

OBJECT

Resentment feeds **hostility**.

Rumors are feeding **the confusion**.

Music feeds **the soul**.

PASSIVE

The mind can only be fed by education.

feed _____ supply

INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT

We fed **the chickens corn**.

The company fed **the press misleading information**.

The director fed **the actress her lines**.

This cable feeds **the factory its power**.

to PARAPHRASE

We fed **corn to the chickens**.

The company fed **misleading information to the press**.

The director fed **the actress's lines to her**.

This cable feeds **power to the factory**.

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 forbore

PAST PERFECT ... had forbore

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

I am forbearing we are forbearing
 you are forbearing you are forbearing
 he/she/it is forbearing they are forbearing
 • *We are forbearing from taking any action.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

I was forbearing we were forbearing
 you were forbearing you were forbearing
 he/she/it was forbearing they were forbearing
 • *The critics were forbearing in their comments.*

FUTURE

... will forbear

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

... will be forbearing

FUTURE PERFECT

... will have forbore

PAST PASSIVE

—
 —
 it was forbore they were forbore

• *A scathing reply was forbore with difficulty.*

COMPLEMENTS

forbear *be patient/tolerant*

We know there have been some problems
 but please forbear.

To forbear in the face of provocation is admirable.

Where someone else might seek revenge, he forbears.

forbear — *restrain (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 forbore
 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.**

PRESENT

I forbid we forbid
you forbid you forbid
he/she/it forbids they forbid

• *The law forbids the sale of handguns.*

PAST

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

• *The police forbade parking on the street.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has forbidden

PAST PERFECT ... had forbidden

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

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

• *Sally's mother is forbidding any more parties.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

• *The company was forbidding smoking in the area.*

FUTURE

... will forbid

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be forbidding

FUTURE PERFECT ... will have forbidden

PAST PASSIVE

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

• *The lawyers were forbidden to talk to the press.*

COMPLEMENTS

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.
The doctor 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

I forsake we forsake
 you forsake you forsake
 he/she/it forsakes they forsake
 • *The movie forsakes any semblance of plot.*

PAST

I forsook we forsook
 you forsook you forsook
 he/she/it forsook they forsook
 • *They forsook allegiance to their country.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has forsaken**PAST PERFECT** ... had forsaken**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

I am forsaking we are forsaking
 you are forsaking you are forsaking
 he/she/it is forsaking they are forsaking
 • *You are forsaking some of your oldest friends.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

I was forsaking we were forsaking
 you were forsaking you were forsaking
 he/she/it was forsaking they were forsaking
 • *The professors were forsaking their teaching duties.*

FUTURE

... will forsake

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be forsaking**FUTURE PERFECT** ... will have forsaken**PAST PASSIVE**

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

• *This principle was forsaken in their greed for power.***COMPLEMENTS****forsake** _____ abandon, desert

OBJECT

The bride room forsook **all of his old habits**.He would never forsake **Susan**."And forsaking **all others**, I will be faithful..." [WEDDING VOW]

PASSIVE

All of his promises were forsaken.

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**.Because of my knee injury I have forsaken **playing tennis**.

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give _____ perform

OBJECT

The symphony gave **a concert** last night.The band gave **a free concert** to benefit AIDS victims.

give _____ cause to have

INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT

Loud music gives **me a headache**.

give _____ pay

OBJECT

Michelle gave **\$125** for her outfit.

give _____ administer

INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT

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**.

TO PARAPHRASE

give _____ cause

OBJECT + INFINITIVE

You gave **me to understand that you would support us**.He gave **Jackson to believe that the problem was solved**.

give _____ sentence to

INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT

The judge gave **the criminal 30 days in jail**.

give _____ sacrifice

OBJECT + for OBJECT

"It is sweet and right to give **your life, or your country**."

[HORACE]

give _____ devote

OBJECT + to OBJECT

Malvin gave **his whole life to the cause of justice**.give SEP away betray

A confidante gave away our secret meeting place.

give SEP back return

You'll have to give the engagement ring back.

give in (to _____) surrender
(to [someone/something])

After arguing for two hours, our opponents gave in.

Senator Blather gave in to pressure from his colleagues.

give it to _____ scold, punish

My boss really gave it to me when I walked in late.

give off _____ release, emit

The compost is giving off an earthy smell.

The laptop gives off a lot of heat.

give out come to an end

The settlers' food gave out after three weeks.

give out wear out, stop operating

After 203,000 miles, our 1979 Oldsmobile finally gave out.

give SEP out distribute

C.J. gave out the president's itinerary.

give SEP out make known

Don't give out your cell phone number.

give out _____ produce

This old furnace gives out a lot of heat.

give SEP up stop, cease

Mom and Dad gave up smoking at the same time.

give SEP up surrender, yield

Within an hour, the gunman gave up two hostages.

An hour later, he gave himself up.

give up (on _____) admit failure
(with [something])

Sheila finally gave up on the crossword puzzle.

I tried four times to reach Lisa, then gave up.

give up (on _____) stop trying ([to do])

Ainsley finally gave up on trying to convince Sam.

PHRASAL VERBS

PRESENT

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

• *November only has 30 days.*

PAST

I had we 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 we are 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 we were 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.

COMPLEMENTS

NOTE: *Have* is also used as a helping verb to form the perfect tense.

have + PAST PARTICIPLE

She has read all six of Jane Austen's novels.

have _____ possess, own, contain, include

OBJECT

Do you have a car?

I have enough food for everyone.

Ted has a 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.

have _____ be characterized by

OBJECT

She has red hair.

He has a quick temper.

My car has a tendency to stall at stop signs.

have _____ must

INFINITIVE

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.

NOTE: When the information in the infinitive is clear from context, *have* + INFINITIVE is often contracted to *have* + *to*. For example, *Do you have to go now?* may be contracted to *Do you have to?* *Have to* is sometimes pronounced /hafta/.

have _____ cause [to do]

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.

PRESENT

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

• *The gardener hews the hedges back too far.*

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

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

• *We are hewing wood to make the fence posts.*

PAST

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

• *Settlers hewed a clearing in the woods.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

• *The farmers were all hewing their winter firewood.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has hewn

PAST PERFECT ... had hewn

FUTURE

... will hew

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

... will be hewing

FUTURE PERFECT

... will have 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
 [OFTEN WITH down]

OBJECT

Crews hewed down **hundreds of trees** for the new roadway.
 Have you hewn **the benches you need**?

PASSIVE

The **sentinels** along the path had all been hewn and stacked.

hew ____ make/shape by cutting/chopping

OBJECT

We hewed **a narrow trail** along the side of the mountain.
 The initial attackers had hewn **an opening** in the enemy line.
 A path had been hewn through the jungle.
 The totem pole was hewn from cedar.

PASSIVE

hew ____ adhere/conform strictly
 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.

rough-hewn unrefined

These rough-hewn alphabets are from the 19th century.
 My neighbors are rough-hewn in appearance and speech.

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PRESENT

I hit we hit
you hit you hit
he/she/it hits they hit
• *He always hits his target.*

PAST

I hit we hit
you hit you hit
he/she/it hit they hit
• *The storm hit us pretty hard.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has hit

PAST PERFECT ... had hit

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

I am hitting we are hitting
you are hitting you are hitting
he/she/it is hitting they are hitting
• *I'm hitting a lot of resistance.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

I was hitting we were hitting
you were hitting you were hitting
he/she/it was hitting they were hitting
• *Prices were hitting all-time highs.*

FUTURE

... will hit

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be hitting

FUTURE PERFECT ... will have hit

PAST PASSIVE

I was hit we were hit
you were hit you were hit
he/she/it was hit they were hit
• *Our car was hit by a pickup truck.*

COMPLEMENTS

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.

hit _____ strike, deliver a blow to
OBJECT

The batter hit the pitch sharply.
I hit the target with the first shot.
The bullet hit him in the left shoulder.
Our oak tree was hit by lightning.

PASSIVE

hit _____ cause to suffer, distress
OBJECT

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

hit _____ activate, turn on/off
OBJECT

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

hit _____ reach [a level/goal]
OBJECT

Do you think oil will hit \$100 a barrel?
Sales could hit our goal of 2,000 units this week.
A new record was hit on Wall Street today.

PASSIVE

hit _____ arrive/appear at
OBJECT

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

hit _____ encounter
OBJECT

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

hit _____ become clear to
OBJECT

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

I lie we lie
you lie you lie
he/she/it lies they lie

• *The responsibility lies with all of us.*

PAST

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

• *The ship lay at anchor for a week.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has lain

PAST PERFECT ... had lain

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

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

• *The cat is lying asleep on the couch.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

• *The book was lying on your desk.*

FUTURE

... will lie

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be lying

FUTURE PERFECT ... will have lain

PAST PASSIVE

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*).

NOTE: 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*.

INFINITIVE	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	BASIC MEANING
lie	lie	lay	have lain	“be in a horizontal position”
lay	lay	laid	have laid	“put in a horizontal position”

The two verbs are historically related in a 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*

Here lie the bones of the city’s founder.

lie ____ *be located*

ADVERB OF PLACE

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 **to the west**.

lie ____ *be/stay in a horizontal position*

PREDICATE ADJECTIVE

The ocean lay **flat** as far as we could see.

The tablecloth lay **perfectly smooth**.

lie ____ *be/stay in a certain state/condition*

PREDICATE ADJECTIVE

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.

lie ____ *be, exist*

in OBJECT

with OBJECT

The confusion lies **in our conflicting goals**.

The problem lies **with senior management**.

lie ____ *affect*

on OBJECT

The wrongful conviction lies heavily **on the prosecutors**.

His extramarital affair lies heavily **on his conscience**.

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.

PHRASAL VERBS

PRESENT

I lose we lose
you lose you lose
he/she/it loses they lose

• *My team always loses.*

PAST

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

• *I lost my glasses again.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has lost

PAST PERFECT ... had lost

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

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

• *I am losing patience with them.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

• *We were losing money on every transaction.*

FUTURE

... will lose

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be losing

FUTURE PERFECT ... will have lost

PAST PASSIVE

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

• *The battle was lost in the first few minutes.*

COMPLEMENTS

lose not win, be defeated

The team has **never lost** this season.

The longer you gamble, the more certain you are to lose.

The Patriots lost by 10 points.

lose _____ not win, be defeated in

OBJECT

No one has **ever lost 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

OBJECT

We lost **some dear friends** in the war.

He has lost **the use of his left hand**.

The senator has lost **their support**.

lose _____ misplace, be unable to find

OBJECT

I lost **the key to my desk**.

The guide lost **his way** in the woods.

I lost **my place in the book**.

The mountain climbers were lost in the avalanche.

PASSIVE

lose _____ fail to keep/maintain

OBJECT

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

OBJECT

I finally lost **some weight**.

lose _____ fail to make use of

OBJECT

The company lost **a great opportunity to expand**.

Don't lose **any time** getting to the bookstore.

lose _____ cause to be deprived of

INDIRECT OBJECT + OBJECT

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.

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PRESENT

I put we put
you put you put
he/she/it puts they put

• *He always puts his car in the garage.*

PAST

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

• *I put the package on his desk.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has put

PAST PERFECT ... had put

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

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

• *I am putting the dishes into the dishwasher.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

• *The kids were putting peanut butter on their fruit.*

FUTURE

... will put

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

... will be putting

FUTURE PERFECT

... will have put

PAST PASSIVE

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

• *The documents were put into the safe.*

COMPLEMENTS

put _____ place, set

OBJECT + ADVERB OF PLACE

I always put **my keys** *on the bedside table*.
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.
Tony 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*.
The picture was put **above** *the fireplace*.

PASSIVE

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*.

PASSIVE

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.

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

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

I am quitting we are quitting
you are quitting you are quitting
he/she/it is quitting they are quitting
• *I am quitting next week.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

I was quitting we were quitting
you were quitting you were quitting
he/she/it was quitting they were quitting
• *He was quitting because he needed a full-time job.*

FUTURE

... will quit

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

... will be quitting

FUTURE PERFECT

... will have 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 bear 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 a hard 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

quit on _____ leave one's job without warning [someone]

The carpenters quit on us in the middle of the renovation.

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."**

read _____ **in/into** infer [additional ideas/messages] from reading

read SEP **off** read aloud in a story

read SEP **over/through** read completely

read up on _____ study/learn by reading

What did you read **into** Senator Blather's remarks?

The teacher **read off** the names of students who had good awards.

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.

PHRASAL VERBS

read between the lines understand the intended but not explicit meaning of something said/written

read lips determine the words that someone is saying by watching him/her speak

Read my lips. Believe what I am about to tell you.

read [someone] his/her rights state [someone's] legal rights to [someone who has been arrested]

read [someone] like a book understand [someone] well

read [someone] the riot act scold severely

She is good at reading between the lines of politicians' speeches.

When talking to someone who reads lips, you should talk normally.

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

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.

How did you know I wanted pizza for dinner?
You must have read my mind.

EXPRESSIONS

read [someone's] mind/thoughts understand what [someone] is thinking

PRESENT

I see we see
you see you see
he/she/it sees they see

• *He sees a physical therapist once a week.*

PAST

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

• *I saw Marian yesterday.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has seen

PAST PERFECT ... had seen

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

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

• *I am seeing them at 10 o'clock.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

• *We were seeing some friends last night.*

FUTURE

... will see

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be seeing

FUTURE PERFECT ... will have seen

PAST PASSIVE

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

• *The suspect was last seen fleeing the crime scene.*

COMPLEMENTS

see use the sense of sight

see understand [something previously said]

see acknowledge [something previously said]

see observe with one's eyes

OBJECT

PASSIVE

OBJECT + BASE-FORM INFINITIVE

OBJECT + PRESENT PARTICIPLE

PASSIVE

OBJECT + PAST PARTICIPLE

THAT-CLAUSE

EMPHATIC PARAPHRASE

WH-CLAUSE

see understand

OBJECT

OBJECT + INFINITIVE

[USED ONLY IN THE PASSIVE]

THAT-CLAUSE

WH-CLAUSE

May I see you anymore?

You won't be able to see them anymore.

Oh, I see! [USUALLY SHOWN EMPHATICALLY]

I see [USUALLY SPOKEN IN A LEVEL OR FALLING TONE]

I saw **Tom** at the grocery store.

We saw **the documentary** on TV last night.

What do you see?

The star is best seen through a high-powered telescope.

Sam saw **the wind rip the roof off the house**.

Nobody saw **the suspect break into the house**.

We saw **Charles walking to school**.

I'm sorry. I didn't see **you standing there**.

Mary was seen **talking to Brett**.

Someone must have seen **the car stolen**.

We saw **the bridge swept away in the flood**.

I see **that you bought a new car**.

We saw in the paper **that your son is getting married**.

You bought a new car, I see.

I saw **what they are making for dinner**.

Did anybody see **where the kids went**?

I see **your point**.

We all see **the attractions of living in a big city**.

Nobody saw **the magnitude of the risk**.

He is widely seen **to be qualified**.

The judge was seen **to favor the prosecution**.

I see **that we are in big trouble**.

Our lawyer saw **that they were on shaky legal ground**.

I see **what we should do**.

No one saw **how risky the plan was**.

top
30
verb

PRESENT

I send we send
you send you send
he/she/it sends they send

• *The firm sends letters by registered mail.*

PAST

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

• *They sent us a nice note.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has sent

PAST PERFECT ... had sent

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

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

• *I am sending you an e-mail.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

• *She was sending her children to a private school.*

FUTURE

... will send

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be sending

FUTURE PERFECT ... will have sent

PAST PASSIVE

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

• *The letter was sent to the wrong address.*

COMPLEMENTS

send _____ mail, dispatch
OBJECT

send _____ cause to get/be carried
OBJECT + A VERB OF PLACE TO/FROM

PASSIVE
INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT
TO PARAPHRASE

They forgot to send the letter.
We will send a card to thank them up.

We 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 _____ 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 _____ 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

I shrink we shrink
 you shrink you shrink
 he/she/it shrinks they shrink
 • *Wool shrinks if washed in hot water.*

PAST

I shrank we shrank
 you shrank you shrank
 he/she/it shrank they shrank
 • *The architect shrank the house by a third.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has shrunk**PAST PERFECT** ... had shrunk**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

I am shrinking we are shrinking
 you are shrinking you are shrinking
 he/she/it is shrinking they are shrinking
 • *Our margin of error is shrinking.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

I was shrinking we were shrinking
 you were shrinking you were shrinking
 he/she/it was shrinking they were shrinking
 • *The laundry was always shrinking my shirts.*

FUTURE

... will shrink

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be shrinking**FUTURE PERFECT** ... will have shrunk**PAST PASSIVE**

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

• *The deficit was shrunk significantly in the third quarter.***COMPLEMENTS****shrink** become smaller

He metal shrink 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**OBJECT**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**.

Our profits have been shrunk by rising costs.

PASSIVE**shrink** _____ try to avoidfrom **OBJECT**Most actors don't shrink **from the limelight**.The president does not shrink **from his role as commander-in-chief**.from **PRESENT PARTICIPLE**Reggie won't shrink **from telling the truth on the witness stand**.Scientists don't shrink **from examining all the data**.**PHRASAL VERBS****shrink away/back (from _____)***draw back (from [someone/something]), as in fear*

The children shrank away from the homeless man.

The cats shrank back at the sight of the dogs.

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

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

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.*

COMPLEMENTS

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 snowdrift.

sink go down gradually

The hot air balloon was sinking to the earth.
Tired and hungry, the travelers sank to their knees.
The sun was sinking in the west.

sink become weaker

The temperature sank as night fell.
Senator Blather's poll numbers were steadily sinking.
The value of our portfolio has sunk by 20%.

sink _____ cause to go below the surface

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

OBJECT

An explosion in the engine room sank **the fishing boat**.

PASSIVE

I sank **a shovel** into the wet ground.

OBJECT + ADVERB OF PLACE TO/FROM

The barges were sunk by the storm.

PASSIVE

We sank **the screws into the wood**.

sink _____ go gradually [into a certain state/condition]

The dog sank **its teeth into my leg**.

into OBJECT

The steel supports were sunk **in five feet of concrete**.

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.

PHRASAL VERBS

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.

PRESENT

I sit we sit
you sit you sit
he/she/it sits they sit

• *The cat always sits by the window.*

PAST

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

• *We sat on a park bench in the sun.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has sat

PAST PERFECT ... had sat

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

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

• *I'm just sitting here, waiting for somebody.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

• *We were sitting by the fireplace.*

FUTURE

... will sit

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be sitting

FUTURE PERFECT ... will have sat

PAST PASSIVE

Sit is rarely used in the passive voice.

COMPLEMENTS

sit *be seated*

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 or else my legs start to hurt.

We trained the dog to sit on command.

sit *be in session, meet*

[OF A GOVERNMENTAL BODY]

Tomorrow, the Supreme Court sits on the first Monday in October.

The budget committee is sitting this afternoon.

The state legislature does not normally sit during the summer.

sit _____ *be seated/located*

ADVERB OF PLACE

I sat **next to him** at dinner.

The flock of birds sat **on a telephone wire**.

We are sitting **on the runway**, waiting to take off.

The statue sits **in the center of the town square**.

When I got to the office, a new computer was sitting **on my desk**.

My briefcase was sitting **by the chair**, right where I had left it.

sit _____ *have enough seats for*

OBJECT

Our dining room table sits **eight**.

PHRASAL VERBS

sit around *spend time idly*

We're just sitting around listening to music.

sit back *relax*

We sat back and enjoyed the show.

sit back/by *not be involved*

I refuse to sit back and do nothing when their lives are in danger.

sit SEP **down** *cause to be in a sitting position*

Momma sat us kids down and told us that Grandma had died.

sit in for _____ *replace*

The sports editor sat in for the regular news anchor last night.

sit in (on _____) *attend ([an event])*

The board meeting is tomorrow morning, and I'd like to sit in.

Would it be okay if I sat in on your Language and Culture class?

sit on _____ *be a member of*

She sat on the jury that convicted my neighbor.

Senator Blather sits on the Committee on Appropriations.

sit on _____ *delay in revealing*

The reporter is sitting on a story about the president's health.

sit SEP **out** *not participate in*

I'm going to sit this dance out.

sit through _____ *attend all of*

Do we have to sit through another boring lecture?

sit up *sit upright*

Sit up! Slouching is bad for your posture.

sit up *not go to bed*

Kristen sat up knitting half the night.

sit up *become suddenly alert*

Cassie sat up suddenly and looked at the door.

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PRESENT

I spend	we spend
you spend	you spend
he/she/it spends	they spend

• *He spends too much when he eats out.*

PAST

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

• *We spent some time with my parents.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has spent

PAST PERFECT ... had spent

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

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

• *We are spending too much time on this project.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

• *We were spending a week in Phoenix.*

FUTURE

... will spend

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

... will be spending

FUTURE PERFECT

... will have spent

PAST PASSIVE

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

• *A fortune was spent trying to fix the problem.*

COMPLEMENTS

spend pay out money

The girl **loved** to spend.
We can't keep spending at this rate.
They spend and spend until they are broke.

spend — [a period of time]
OBJECT

We **spent** a lot fixing our roof.
They **spent over half their income** on housing.
You have to **spend money** to make money.
The insurance settlement had already been spent.

PASSIVE

spend — be occupied for [a period of time]

OBJECT + ADVERB OF PLACE

I will spend **all of next week in Chicago**.
The kids spent **half the summer at camp**.

OBJECT + PRESENT PARTICIPLE

We spent **all week working on the budget**.
A horse spends **three hours a day sleeping**.

PASSIVE

spend — exhaust, use up

OBJECT

The storm finally spent **itself** during the night.
General Lee had already spent **all his reserves**.
Your talent would be better spent writing textbooks.

PASSIVE

strike _____ reach/achieve [an agreement, compromise]

OBJECT

The two sides finally struck **a deal**.
You must strike **the right balance between compassion and assertiveness**.

PASSIVE

A compromise on the budget was finally struck.

PHRASAL VERBSstrike **back/down/out** attack in a specified direction

The hero struck back with his mighty sword.

strike **SEP** **back/down/out** hit in a specified direction

Roger struck Steve down with a blow to the head.

strike **SEP** **down** invalidate [a law]

The Supreme Court struck down the gay marriage ban as unconstitutional.

strike **SEP** **off** remove

The secretary struck off the names of those who hadn't paid dues.

strike **off/out** (for _____) set out (to [someplace])

Thousands struck out for California in search of gold.

strike **on** _____ realize suddenly

The author struck on the idea of setting the novel in colonial America.

strike **out** fail

Brandy struck out trying to convince the judge she was sane.

strike **SEP** **up** begin

Ben struck up a conversation with the receptionist. Sadie and Sally struck up a friendship at school.

EXPRESSIONS

strike a balance (between _____) compromise (between [two things])

She manages to strike a balance between her work and her family.

strike a bargain/deal reach agreement

The union and the company struck a bargain at the eleventh hour.

strike a chord (with _____) sound familiar to [someone]

Those words strike a chord with me; what song are they from?

strike a happy medium find a satisfactory compromise

She speaks French and I speak English, so we struck a happy medium and watched a French film with English subtitles.

strike a nerve cause a strong negative reaction

Your insensitive comment about immigration really struck a nerve.

strike _____ funny seem humorous/odd to

It strikes me funny that they dropped charges against the politician.

strike home make sense

His advice to save for a rainy day really strikes home.

strike it rich become suddenly wealthy

They struck it rich in the real estate business.

strike [one, two, ... twelve / midnight] [OF A CLOCK] indicate the hour by a certain number of sounds

The clock struck one, and the mouse ran down.
[NURSERY RHYME]

strike pay dirt become suddenly successful

The Mars rover has struck pay dirt: It has discovered evidence of water on the planet.

strike [someone's] fancy appeal to [someone]

Miss Elizabeth Bennet struck Mr. Darcy's fancy.

strike while the iron is hot do something while one has the opportunity

The economy is booming, and the board recommends that the company strike while the iron is hot.

PRESENT

I string we string
you string you string
he/she/it strings they string
• *He strings Christmas lights in the trees.*

PAST

I strung we strung
you strung you strung
he/she/it strung they strung
• *I strung the bows for the children.*

PRESENT PERFECT ... have | has strung

PAST PERFECT ... had strung

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

I am stringing we are stringing
you are stringing you are stringing
he/she/it is stringing they are stringing
• *The kids are stringing beads.*

PAST PROGRESSIVE

I was stringing we were stringing
you were stringing you were stringing
he/she/it was stringing they were stringing
• *We were stringing shells for a wall hanging.*

FUTURE

... will string

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ... will be stringing

FUTURE PERFECT ... will have strung

PAST PASSIVE

I was strung we were strung
you were strung you were strung
he/she/it was strung they were strung
• *My tennis racket was strung too tight.*

COMPLEMENTS

string _____ hang/stretch [in a line]
OBJECT

We used to string **ponchos** and **drumbeats** on our Christmas tree.
The fishermen **strung** **lines** in the channel.
The decorating committee wanted to string **lanterns** in the hall.
A trip wire **had been strung** across the path.

string _____ thread (on a line/cord)
OBJECT

PASSIVE

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

PASSIVE

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 SEP **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 SEP **out** prolong

The professor was stringing out his lecture on quantum gravity.

string SEP **up** hang by the neck

An angry mob strung the cattle thieves up in the town square.

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