

Chapter 6

Usage

Correct Use of Verbs

Principal Parts, Regular and Irregular Verbs

People frequently use verbs in a nonstandard way. You may hear someone say, “He has spoke,” “She swum,” “The glasses were broke,” or “The book is laying on the table.” Nonstandard English is very noticeable in a conversation or in a composition. Nonstandard English in formal speaking or writing may indicate to others a lack of knowledge of the standard usage of English.

THE PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS

The four basic forms of a verb are called the *principal parts* of the verb.

6a. The four principal parts of a verb are the *infinitive*, the *present participle*, the *past*, and the *past participle*.

The four principal parts of the verb *do*, for example, are *do* (infinitive), *doing* (present participle), *did* (past), and *done* (past participle).

EXAMPLES I **do** my homework after supper.
 I **am doing** my homework now.
 I **did** my homework this morning.
 I **have done** my homework.

Notice that the forms of the present participle and past participle are used with helping verbs *-am, is, are, has, have, had*, etc.

Regular Verbs

6b. A verb that forms its past and past participle forms by adding *-d* or *-ed* to the first principal part (Infinitive) is a *regular verb*.¹

INFINITIVE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
use	using	used	(have) used
suppose	supposing	supposed	(have) supposed
risk	risking	risked	(have) risked
ask	asking	asked	(have) asked
dust	dusting	dusted	(have) dusted

You will observe that the present participle of many regular verbs ending in *-e* drops the *-e* before adding *-ing*.

The first principal part (infinitive) of a regular verb presents no usage problems. Errors do occur, however, in the choice of the past and the past participle forms. Do not carelessly omit the *-d* or *-ed* of the past or past participle of regular verbs like those listed above.

NONSTANDARD Later Elbert ask the teacher.

STANDARD Later Elbert asked the teacher.

NONSTANDARD She is suppose to be there early.

STANDARD She is supposed to be there early.

NONSTANDARD We use to ride our bicycles.

STANDARD We used to ride our bicycles.

You can avoid other mistakes with regular verbs by correcting faulty spelling and pronunciation of words like *attacked* and *drowned*.

NONSTANDARD Athens was attackted by Sparta.

STANDARD Athens was attacked by Sparta.

NONSTANDARD Fortunately nobody had drowneded.

STANDARD Fortunately nobody had drowned.

EXERCISE 1. *Oral Drill.* Read each sentence aloud, stressing the correct pronunciation of the italicized verb.

1. Bertha *used* to be shy.
2. Jennifer *asked* a few questions.
3. Why has this *happened*?
4. Several were *drowned*.
5. The firefighters *risked* their lives.
6. Are we *supposed* to help?
7. Donald is *experienced*.
8. The product is well *advertised*.
9. The satire *attacked-tyranny*.
10. They were *surprised* to see us.
11. He *dusted* the table.
12. They *basked* in the sun.

Irregular Verbs

6c. A verb that forms its past and past participle in some other way than a regular verb is an *irregular verb*.

Irregular verbs form their past and past participle in various ways: by changing the vowel, by changing consonants, by adding *-en*, or by making no change at all.

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
begin	began	(have) begun
bring	brought	(have) brought
put	put	(have) put

Irregular Verbs Frequently Misused

<u>INFINITIVE</u>	<u>PRESENT PARTICIPLE</u>	<u>PAST</u>	<u>PAST PARTICIPLE</u>
begin	beginning	began	(have) begun
blow	blowing	blew	(have) blown
break	breaking	broke	(have) broken
bring	bringing	brought	(have) brought
burst	bursting	burst	(have) burst
choose	choosing	chose	(have) chosen
come	coming	came	(have) come
do	doing	did	(have) done
drink	drinking	drank	(have) drunk
drive	driving	drove	(have) driven
eat	eating	ate	(have) eaten
fall	falling	fell	(have) fallen
freeze	freezing	froze	(have) frozen
give	giving	gave	(have) given
go	going	went	(have) gone
know	knowing	knew	(have) known
ride	riding	rode	(have) ridden
ring	ringing	rang	(have) rung
run	running	ran	(have) run
see	seeing	saw	(have) seen
shrink	shrinking	shrank	(have) shrunk
speak	speaking	spoke	(have) spoken
steal	stealing	stole	(have) stolen
swim	swimming	swam	(have) swum
take	taking	took	(have) taken
throw	throwing	threw	(have) thrown
write	writing	wrote	(have) written

Since so many English verbs are regular, we naturally tend to make some irregular verbs follow the same pattern. However, you should avoid such forms as *throwed*, *knowed*, *bursted*, or *blowed*, which are regarded as nonstandard. If you are in doubt about the parts of a verb, consult your dictionary, which lists the principal parts of irregular verbs.

Remember that the present participle and past participle forms, when used as main verbs (simple predicates) in sentences, always require helping verbs. The present participle is used with forms of the verb *be*: *am taking*, *was throwing*. The past participle is used with *have*, *has*, or *had*: *have broken*, *had chosen*; or with a form of *be*: *was chosen*. When you memorize the principal parts of a verb, you need not worry about the present participle, which always ends in *-ing*, but you will help yourself if you always include *have* with the past participle. As you repeat principal parts, say, for example: *do, did, have done* or *see, saw, have seen*.

NONSTANDARD I already seen that movie.

STANDARD I have already seen that movie.

EXERCISE 2. Your teacher may dictate to you the first principal part of the irregular verbs listed on page 156. Study the list so that you can write from memory the other principal parts of each verb. Place *have* before the past participle.

EXERCISE 3. Number your paper 1-20. If the first principal part is given, change it to the past form. If the past form is given, change it to the past participle. Write *have* before the past participle form.

EXAMPLES

1. give
1. *gave*
2. wrote
2. *have written*

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. do | 6. know | 11. choose | 16. shrank |
| 2. began | 7. spoke | 12. broke | 17. ran |
| 3. see | 8. stole | 13. drink | 18. ring |
| 4. rode | 9. blew | 14. drove | 19. fell |
| 5. went | 10. bring | 15. froze | 20. swim |

EXERCISE 4. Number 1-10. Choose the correct one of the two verbs in parentheses, and write it after the corresponding number on your paper. When your paper has been corrected, read each sentence aloud several times,

stressing the correct verb.

1. Have you ever (saw, seen) the Grand Canyon?
2. Glowing in the darkness, the lantern fish had (came, come) to the surface.
3. I (drank, drunk) a cup of hot chocolate.
4. Has the nine o'clock bell already (rang, rung)?
5. The water pressure (burst, burst) the pipes.
6. Thurgood Marshall (give, gave) the majority opinion of the Supreme Court.
7. The clanking under the hood (began, begun) to grow louder.
8. Kathleen (did, done) much to help me.
9. In a matter of seconds, the hot water had (froze, frozen).
10. No one has ever (rode, ridden) that colt before.

EXERCISE 5. Follow the instructions for Exercise 4.

1. I have never (drove, driven) a car in town before.
2. Yesterday I (swam, swum) across the lake.
3. The sweater had (shrunk, shrank) in the wash.
4. Has it (began, begun) to rain?
5. We (brung, brought) our lunches all last week.
6. Gwendolyn Brooks had (wrote, written) sonnets.
7. Have they all (went, gone) swimming already?
8. For fourteen years, I (drank, drunk) milk daily.
9. Suddenly the package (burst, burst) open.
10. Has Ms. Crane actually (gave, given) us permission to go?

EXERCISE 6. Write two original sentences using correctly each verb you missed in Exercises 4 and 5. Use the form of the verb that you missed. After your sentences have been checked for accuracy, read the sentences aloud until you feel that you have mastered the troublesome verbs.

EXERCISE 7. *Oral Drill.* Read each of the following sentences *aloud* three times, stressing the correct verbs.

1. She *asked* us to go with her.
2. How long *have* you *known* her?

3. They *have broken* the lock.
4. One balloon *burst*.
5. My uncle *came* to see us yesterday.
6. I *had begun* to worry.
7. I *saw* him yesterday.
8. Then the bell *rang*.
9. She *has written* the invitations.
10. He *brought* his first-aid kit.

REVIEW EXERCISE A. Number your paper 1-25. Write the correct form (past or past participle) of the verb given at the beginning of each sentence.

1. *swim* A very had — in deep water before.
2. *break* The windshield was — .
3. *run* Everyone — as fast as he could.
4. *attack* Grasshoppers have — the crops.
5. *eat* Has Brenda — breakfast?
6. *write* Have you — to your grandmother?
7. *bring* Anna — a raincoat yesterday.
8. *give* After I explained, he — me another chance.
9. *steal* A thief had — our car.
10. *burst* The pile of brush — into flames.
11. *drink* Emma sat down and — her tea.
12. *use* When I was a child, I — to dig tunnels.
13. *do* She — her best yesterday.
14. *give* Sallie has — us some suggestions.
15. *know* We have — about the test for some time.
16. *risk* The police officer — her life.
17. *ring* The bell — an hour ago.
18. *run* Last year, Mrs. Evans — for mayor.
19. *break* The champion has — the record.
20. *speak* Has anyone — to you about me?
21. *drive* Have you — one of the new cars?
22. *choose* Have they — a leader?
23. *fall* You might have — over the edge.
24. *go* He has — after groceries.
25. *speak* The principal has — to me about it.

REVIEW EXERCISE B. Follow the instructions for Review Exercise A.

1. *ride* That actor has never — a horse.

2. *begin* It has — to clear in the north.
3. *come* I noticed that he — in late today.
4. *ring* Has the bell — ?
5. *happen* Has this — before?
6. *see* Last night I — her at the drugstore.
7. *take* Since I had — my camera along, we looked for wildlife as we hiked through the woods.
8. *fall* A child has — from the ledge.
9. *climb* Has he — the ladder of fame?
10. *go* I was sure Suellen had — riding.
11. *drink* I had — the milk too fast.
12. *throw* I should have — to second base.
13. *freeze* Had the lake ever — so early before?
14. *throw* I — his letters away when he left.
15. *write* Janet will have — me by then.
16. *see* I have — the President in person.
17. *ask* She — for a dog yesterday.
18. *swim* Have you ever — here before?
19. *swim* I — here last summer.
20. *shrink* Had that material — in the washing?
21. *choose* By the end of next week, we will have — our class officers.
22. *blow* Yesterday the wind — with gale force.
23. *take* I haven't — the test yet.
24. *write* She had — down the new address.
25. *drown* The number of people who — last summer is alarmingly high.

REVIEW EXERCISE C. Number your paper 1-20. Read each of the following sentences aloud. If a sentence is correct, write *C* after the proper number. If the form of a verb is wrong, write the correct verb form after the appropriate number.

1. There is no single incident that begun the French Revolution of 1789.
2. After surrendering to the Union forces, General Robert E. Lee ask that his soldiers be allowed to keep their horses.
3. On May 6, 1937, the German airship *Hindenburg* burst into flames while approaching Lakehurst, New Jersey.
4. In medieval days, a person might be drowned as punishment for a capital offense.
5. By nightfall Anita had drove 500 miles.

6. The Greeks attacked the city of Troy, and the siege lasted ten years.
7. Many people wept upon hearing that the Alamo had fell.
8. Jesse Owens run the 100-meter dash to tie the world record.
9. During the Revolutionary War, continental dollars shrank in value and became almost worthless.
10. When the ball cleared the left-field fence, millions of television viewers knew that Hank Aaron had broke Babe Ruth's home run record.
11. Carson McCullers, a twentieth-century novelist, has wrote about her memories of the South.
12. Harpies were mythical winged creatures who were suppose to have the bodies of birds and the faces of women.
13. According to legend- many knights had risk their lives while they were searching for the Holy Grail, the cup which was used at the Last Supper.
14. After Satan in *Paradise Lost* had cautiously swum, crawled, and flown through Chaos, he reached the ladder extending from Heaven to Earth.
15. Beowulf drunk deeply from the mead cup after defeating Grendel.
16. After Alice had fell down the rabbit hole, she found a bottle with a curious label which had the instruction, "Drink me."
17. When the death bell rung for her lover, Barbara Allan knew that it was also ringing for her.
18. The Green Knight, who come dressed entirely in green, challenged one of King Arthur's men. "I dare you . to cut off my head with an ax."
19. According to the ancients, Atlantis, an island supposedly west of the Pillars of Hercules, had sunk to the bottom of the ocean.
20. Romeo had chose to die rather than live without Juliet.

Tense

We speak of the time expressed by a verb as the *tense* of the verb. Every verb has six tenses: the *present tense*, the *past tense*, the *future tense*, the *present perfect tense*, the *past perfect tense*, and the *future perfect tense*. The tenses are formed from the principal parts.

Study the list of the six tense forms of *fly* on the next page. Giving all the forms of a verb in this way is called *conjugating* the verb; the list is called a *conjugation*.

Conjugation of Fly

Present Tense

Singular

I fly
you fly
he/she/it flies

Plural

we fly
you fly
they fly

Past Tense

Singular

I flew
you flew
he/she/it flew

Plural

we flew
you flew
they flew

Future Tense

Singular

I will (shall) fly
you will fly
he/she/it will fly

Plural

we will (shall) fly
you will fly
they will fly

Present Perfect Tense

Singular

I have flown
you have flown
he/she/it has flown

Plural

we have flown
you have flown
they have flown

Past Perfect Tense

Singular

I had flown
you had flown
he/she/it had flown

Plural

we had flown
you had flown
they had flown

Future Perfect Tense

Singular

I will (shall) have flown
you will have flown
he/she/it will have flown

Plural

we will (shall) have flown
you will have flown
they will have flown

Each of the six tenses has an additional form called the *progressive form*, which expresses continuing action. It consists of a form of the verb *be* plus the present participle of the verb. The progressive forms of *fly* follow:

<i>Present Progressive</i>	<u>am, are, is</u> flying
<i>Past Progressive</i>	<u>was, were</u> flying
<i>Future Progressive</i>	<u>will</u> (shall) <u>be</u> flying
<i>Present Perfect Progressive</i>	<u>has, have</u> been flying
<i>Past Perfect Progressive</i>	<u>had been</u> flying
<i>Future Perfect Progressive</i>	<u>will</u> (shall) <u>have</u> been flying

Remember: the progressive is not a separate tense but an additional form of each of the six tenses in the conjugation.

Consistency of Tense

6d. Do not change needlessly from one tense to another.

When writing about events in the past, choose verbs in the past tense. Do not suddenly shift, without reason, to the present. Similarly, if action takes place in the present, do not use verbs in the past tense unnecessarily.

NONSTANDARD Chris grabbed her coat and rushes out. [The verb *grabbed* is past tense; *rushes* is present tense.]

STANDARD Chris grabbed her coat and rushed out. [Both *grabbed* and *rushed* are in the past tense.]

NONSTANDARD When my brother cried, he wins the argument. [*Cried* is past tense, and *wins* is present.]

STANDARD When my brother cries, he wins the argument. [The verbs are both in the present tense.]

or When my brother cried, he won the argument. [Both verbs are in the past tense.]

The perfect tenses are mainly used in expressing action that has been completed, or finished. When one thing happened before something else, the perfect tense form shows the relation.

NONSTANDARD I immediately felt sorry that I spoke so harshly. [Since *felt* is past tense and the speaking preceded it, the verb should be *had spoken*, not *spoke*.]

STANDARD I immediately felt sorry that I had spoken so harshly.

EXERCISE 8. Rewrite the following paragraph, eliminating the needless changes of tense. First decide whether the paragraph should be told in the present or past tense. Then you will need to change the tense of many of the

verbs to achieve consistency.

It all started as soon as I came home from school. I am in my room, and I have planned to study for two hours. It was about five o'clock. To my surprise, Nancy Chang decided to drop by. She dashes into the house, slams the door behind her, and yells for me. What she wanted is a fishing companion. She has been thinking about going fishing all week. Getting my gear together, I become excited and can almost see the fish fighting over which one is to be my first catch. On our way out to the lake, we see clouds begin to form, and we knew we are in for trouble. It rains all right, for the whole weekend. Once again the fish had been granted a week's reprieve.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

A verb is said to be in the *active* voice when it expresses an action performed *by* its subject. A verb is in the *passive* voice when the action it expresses is performed *upon* its subject.

ACTIVE VOICE The manager hired us. [The subject performs the action.]

PASSIVE VOICE We were hired by the manager. [The subject receives the action.]

Only transitive verbs -those that can take objects -can be used in the passive voice. Compare the subjects of the following related sentences:

	S	O
ACTIVE	The judge carefully instructed the jury.	

	S	
PASSIVE	The jury was carefully instructed by the judge.	

Notice that the object of the active sentence has become the subject of the passive one. The subject of the active sentence is expressed in the passive sentence only in a prepositional phrase. In fact, it can be omitted from the passive sentence altogether.

PASSIVE The jury was carefully instructed.

The verb in a passive sentence is always a verb phrase that includes a form of the verb *be* and the past participle of the main verb. If other helping verbs appear in the active sentence, they must also be included in the passive. Here are some more examples of related active and passive sentences:

	S	O
ACTIVE	Willa Cather wrote <i>My Antonia</i> .	
	S	

PASSIVE

My Antonia was written by Willa Cather.

The passive voice puts the emphasis on the person or thing receiving the action rather than upon the one performing it. It is often used in situations in which the speaker does not know or does not wish to say who performed the action (as in the last example above). Although useful for these purposes, the passive construction can easily be overused. A succession of passive sentences has a weak and awkward sound and should be avoided.

EXERCISE 9. Number from 1-10. After the appropriate number, indicate whether each of the following sentences is active or passive.

1. The whole club elects the president.
2. A terrible accident has been prevented by Mario's quick thinking.
3. The leading role was played brilliantly by an understudy.
4. The book was unfavorably reviewed by the critics.
5. A fan recognized the popular movie star.
6. At first, the prophet's advice was ignored.
7. The mayor usually leads the discussion.
8. Children of many different countries play that game.
9. The contributions to jazz music by W. C. Handy are appreciated by all.
10. W. C. Handy composed the blues classic "St. Louis Woman."

EXERCISE 10. Change the active verbs in the sentences in Exercise 9 to passives, and the passive verbs to active ones.

EXAMPLE

1. Anne wrote the skit.

1. *The skit was written by Anne.*

SPECIAL PROBLEMS WITH VERBS**Lie and Lay**

The verb "lie means "to rest" or "to recline," "to remain in a lying position." Its principal parts are *lie, lying, lay, (have) lain*. The verb *lie* never takes an object.

The verb *lay* means "to put" or "to place (something)." Its principal parts are *lay, laying, laid, (have) laid*. These forms may have objects (receivers of the

	PRESENT		PAST
INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE	PAST	PARTICIPLE
lie (to rest)	lying	lay	(have) lain
lay (to put)	laying	laid	(have) laid

Study these examples of the use of the verb *lie*, meaning “to rest” or “to recline.”

Occasionally I **lie** down.

The letter is **lying** on the desk.

Yesterday Bennett **lay** on the sand.

How long have you **lain** here?

Notice how the following examples of the use of the verb *lay* differ from those above. In the sentences below, each verb means “to put” or “to place (something).”

Lay the boards down.

I **was laying** the letter on the desk.

Yesterday Bennett **laid** these towels on the sand.

Have **you laid** your work aside?

If you do not habitually use these verbs correctly, you must begin your work on them slowly and thoughtfully. Only by taking time to think through each form you use can you eventually establish the habit of using the verbs correctly. When faced with a *lie-lay* problem, ask yourself two questions:

1. What is the meaning I intend? Is it “to be in a lying position,” or is it “to put something down”?
2. What is the time expressed by the verb, and which principal part is required to express this time?

Remember that the verb *lie* may be used to describe the lying position of inanimate objects as well as people and animals. Regardless of its having once been put down, the object *lies* (not *lays*) there.

PROBLEM After the alarm had awakened me, r (lay, laid) in bed too long.

Question 1 Meaning? The meaning here is “to remain in a lying position.” The verb which means “to remain in a lying position” is *lie*.

Question 2 Principal part? The time is past and requires the past form, which is *lay*. [lie, *lay*, lain]

SOLUTION After the alarm had awakened me, I **lay** in bed too long.

PROBLEM Lamont (lay, laid) his coat on the table. *Question 1* Meaning? The meaning here is “to put.” The verb which means “to put” is *lay*.

Question 2 Principal part? The time is past and therefore requires the past form, which is *laid*. [lay, *laid*, laid]

SOLUTION Lamont **laid** his coat on the table.

PROBLEM How long had it (lain, laid) there?

Question 1 Meaning? The meaning here is “to be in a lying position.” The verb which means “to be in a lying position” is *lie*.

Question 2 Principal part? The time requires the past participle with *had*. The past participle of *lie* is *lain*. [lie, lay, *lain*]

SOLUTION How long had it **lain** there?

EXERCISE 11. *Oral Drill.* Read each of the following sentences aloud several times. In the light of the information just given, be able to explain why the verb is correct.

1. I foolishly *laid* the matches near the open fire.
2. Yesterday I *lay* too long in the hot sun.
3. A book *was lying* on the floor.
4. Nina *was laying* the books on the table.
5. Diane *laid* the cushion on the floor.
6. The cushion *lay* there while she dusted the chair.
7. The rake and hoe *have lain* in the yard for days.
8. The construction workers *have laid* the foundations.
9. His interests *lie* elsewhere.
10. Yesterday I *laid* the scissors on the machine, and they are probably *lying* there now.

EXERCISE 12. After numbering 1-10, write the correct form of the proper verb (*lie-lay*) for each of these sentences. Make a perfect score by referring to the forms on page 168 if necessary.

1. An old mine used to — at the foot of the mountain.
2. He — his glasses aside and frowned.
3. I shall — down for a few minutes.
4. She had — on the divan before . . .
5. The baby was still — quietly in the cradle.
6. The father — the baby in the cradle an hour ago.
7. Is the newspaper — in the rain?
8. No, I have — the paper near the fire to dry.
9. Last summer my dog often — in his doghouse.
10. — down, Snoopy.

EXERCISE 13. Complete the explanation of the correct usage of *lie* and *lay* by filling in the blanks below with the right form of each verb. Use a separate sheet of paper, and number your answers correctly.

The verb (1) — means “to put” or “to place (something).” The present participle of *lay* is (2) — . The past and the past participle have the same form, which is (3) — . The infinitive form is (4) — .

The verb (5) — means “to rest” or “to recline.” The present participle of *lie* is (6) — . The past form of *lie* is (7) — , and the past participle is (8) — .

The verb (9) — , with all of its forms, never has an object; however, the forms of (10) — may have objects.

Sit and Set

The verb *sit* means “to rest in an upright, sitting position.” The principal parts of *sit* are *sit, sitting, sat, (have) sat*.

The verb *set* means “to put,” “to place (something).” The principal parts of *set* are *set, setting, set, (have) set*

	PRESENT		PAST
INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE	PAST	PARTICIPLE
sit (to rest)	sitting	sat	(have) sat
set (to put)	setting	set	(have) set

Study the following examples:

Sit down.

Vases sit on the shelf.

Set that down.

I set them on the shelf.

You will have little difficulty using these verbs correctly if you will remember two facts about them:

(1) Like *lie*, the verb *sit* means “to be in a certain position.” It almost never has an object. (2) Like *lay*, the verb *set* means “to put (something).” It may take an object. *Set* does not change to form the past or the past participle. Whenever you mean “to place” or “to put,” use *set*.¹

¹ There are several uses of the verb *set* which do not mean “to put” or “to place”; for example: “The sun *sets*,” “Hens *set* on eggs,” “*set* one’s watch,” “*set* a speed record,” “*set* out to do something.”

EXERCISE 14. *Oral Drill.* Read the sentences below aloud several times.

Think of the *meaning* of the verbs, and do not go on to other exercises until you feel that you know the right uses of *sit* and *set*.

1. I usually *sit* close to the stove.
2. I *set* the chair close to the wall.
3. Faye *was sitting* beside Keith.
4. Faye *was setting* the canned goods on the shelf.
5. Don't just *sit* there; *set* the dishes in the sink.
6. The grapes *are sitting* on the coffee table.
7. Where *was* he *setting* it?
8. I *have* never *sat* in this rocker before.
9. I *have* never *set* aside enough money for a trip.
10. Estelle *sat* down and *set* the picture on the easel.

EXERCISE 15. Number 1-10 on your paper. Fill the blanks in the following sentences with a correct form of *sit* or *set*, whichever is required by the meaning.

1. Have you — the flowers in the sunshine?
2. Will Mrs. Davis — at the head of the table?
3. I was — on the steps.
4. I was — the lamp beside the sofa.
5. Father has been — out some tomato plants.
6. Yesterday Katherine — near James.
7. The excited children will not — still.
8. The old car is still — in the garage.
9. We had — there an hour.
10. Has Vernon — in the front row all year?

Rise and Raise

The verb *rise* means “to go in an upward direction.” Its principal parts are *rise*, *rising*, *rose*, (*have*) *risen*. Like *lie* the verb *rise* never has an object.

The verb *raise* means “to move something in an upward direction.” Its principal parts are *raise*, *raising*, *raised*, (*have*) *raised*. Like *lay* and *set*, *raise* may

PRESENT	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
rise (to go up)	rising	rose	(have) risen
raise (to move something up)	raising	raised	(have) raised

You should rise early.

Who will raise the flag?

Prices rose.

Grocers raised prices.

EXERCISE 16. *Oral Drill.* Repeat each of the following sentences aloud three times, stressing the italicized verbs and thinking of the *meaning* of the sentence.

1. The sun *has* already *risen*.
2. I *raised* my hand.
3. The river *rises* in the spring.
4. My family *rises* early.
5. We *raise* our voices.
6. The woman *rose* from her chair.
7. The man *raised* his eyebrow.
8. By noon the fog had *risen*.
9. When should the flag be *raised*?

EXERCISE 17. Number 1-10, and write the correct form of *rise* or *raise* for each of the following blanks.

1. The prisoner will — and face the jury.
2. Last week, the committee — no objections.
3. When will the moon — ?
4. Has the legislature — taxes?
5. The biscuits have — .
6. The curtain will — at 8:30.
7. Todd will — the curtain.
8. The price of gasoline has — steadily.
9. When the President entered the room, all the reporters — .
10. Ms. Henly had — to speak.

REVIEW EXERCISE D. Correctly use each of the following as verbs in a sentence.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. rise | 5. was lying | 9. has been rising |
| 2. raised | 6. was laying | 10. had lain |
| 3. have sat | 7. will sit | |
| 4. have set | 8. has been setting | |

REVIEW EXERCISE E. *Oral Drill.* Answer the following questions in complete sentences by choosing correct verb forms.

1. Do you lie or lay down for a nap?

2. Does the temperature rise or raise?
3. Have the guests sat or set down?
4. Have they lain or laid the foundation for the building?
5. Had the team's morale risen or raised?
6. Has a picture been sitting or setting on the table?
7. Was the rug lying or laying near the fire?
8. Was Elena lying or laying the rug near the fire?

REVIEW EXERCISE F. Number your paper 1-20. Choose the correct verb in parentheses, and write it after the proper number.

1. (Lie, Lay) the magazine on the coffee table.
2. The magazine is (lying, laying) on the coffee table.
3. Scott (sat, set) the birdcage in the backyard.
4. The cage (sits, sets) in the backyard.
5. Kate (rose, raised) from her chair and went to the door.
6. The kite was swiftly (rising, raising) skyward.
7. He (lay, laid) on the bank and looked at the stars.
8. Has Mother (lain, laid) down yet?
9. The paper is (lying, laying) on the sidewalk.
10. The river is (rising, raising) steadily.
11. We were (sitting, setting) on a large rock.
12. A hand-painted vase (sits, sets) on the mantelpiece.
13. He had already (lain, laid) the cloth on the table.
14. (Sit, Set) down and talk for a while.
15. I (lay, laid) the keys there a few minutes ago.
16. The main pipes (lay, laid) under the floor.
17. A rope was (lying, laying) near the saddle.
18. The sun is (rising, raising) now.
19. Had you (sat, set) on her hat?
20. (Lying, Laying) in the top drawer was the necklace.

REVIEW EXERCISE G. Correctly use each of the following verbs in brief sentences. Supply appropriate helping verbs if needed.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1. set | 2. laid | 3. rose | 4. give | 5. done |
| 6. drunk | 7. shrank | 8. raised | 9. lying | 10. laying |
| 11. chose | 12. begun | 13. went | 14. seen | 15. wrote |
| 16. rode | 17. rang | 18. fell | 19. lain | 20. burst |

REVIEW EXERCISE H. Number your paper 1-25. After the number of the corresponding sentence, write the correct form of the verb given at the

beginning of the sentence. In some instances you will have to add *have, has, or had*.

1. *rise, raise* When the ship came within firing range, a pirate flag was —.
2. *ask* The telephone interviewer — the people she called who their favorite comedian was.
3. *lie, lay* The committee — aside all personal feelings and tried to find a solution to their common problem.
4. *take* The editor had — all responsibility for the story in the newspaper.
5. *read* I was halfway through the assignment before I realized that I — it the day before.
6. *swim* While we were lowering sail, a group of natives — out to our boat.
7. *choose* She — her words carefully when she spoke to the professor.
8. *suppose* The captured sailor — that the captain of the pirates would make him walk the plank.
9. *lie, lay* Very tired, she — on the bank of the river and waited for her friends.
10. *see* How could the thief be so sure that no one — him?
11. *know* My friend — that she had been tricked after she had waited thirty minutes for the rest of the guests to arrive.
12. *begin* Scientists have — to explore the polar regions extensively.
13. *sit, set* After the children had — still for fifteen minutes, they began to squirm.
14. *choose* The company has — its employees carefully and has assigned them to appropriate jobs.
15. *burst* The monkeys — out of their cages and headed for the forest.
16. *take* As the country began to look more and more unfamiliar, we began to sense that we — a wrong turn miles before.
17. *use* Until the medical supplies arrived, the survivors — their shirts for bandages.
18. *rise, raise* Some writers of ghost tales like to create people who have — from the dead.
19. *break* Records in track and field are — every year.
20. *shrink* Either I have grown a lot since last spring, or else this suit has — .
21. *write* Did you know that Carole King has often — music for herself and others to sing?

22. *lie, lay* For centuries minerals and other natural resources on the ocean floor have — untouched by humans.
23. *come* As usual, Jerry — rushing up to me \ and slapped me hard on the back.
24. *sink* The *Merrimack* had — several ships before it was met by the *Monitor*, the Union's vessel.
25. *give* The crazed and fiendish hunter — the man whom he intended to capture a day's head start.

REVIEW EXERCISE I. Number 1-25 in a column on your paper. Read each of the following sentences aloud, and determine whether the verbs are correct or incorrect. If the sentence is correct, write a plus sign (+) after the corresponding number. If a verb in a sentence is misused, write a zero (0) after the proper number. Be prepared to give the correct verb form for each sentence that you label 0. Some sentences may have more than one incorrect verb.

1. I use to want a pet monkey all my own. 2. About a year ago, I set in a park for hours and watch the antics of the caged monkeys. 3. Since I've took care of Corky, though, I haven't had the slightest desire to have a monkey.

4. Alexis, my friend who owns the monkey, ask me to keep Corky for six hours. 5. Since I was very pleased about keeping a real monkey all afternoon, Alexis brung Corky over early one Saturday. 6. About one o'clock, after Alexis had went on her way, I made friends with the monkey. 7. For a while we chose to play in the yard.

8. The trouble began when I went into the house to lie down for a nap. 9. As soon as Corky saw me laying on the bed, she started to think of mischief. 10. I seen that she was not ready to settle down. Suddenly she jump upon a chair, raised her arms, grabbed the pictures on the wall, and began to throw them at me. 12. I sat up and warned Corky to behave. 13. Ater rising from my bed, I tied the scoundrel to the leg of the bed.

14. After I had lain down again, I bursted out laughing at her angry chattering. 15. No harm had been done; none of the picture frames were broken. 16. Soon, however, Corky thought of a new way to annoy me; her chain give her enough freedom to climb upon the high bedstead. 17. After sitting there quietly for an instant, she jump hard, right onto the middle of my stomach. 18. I howled, "You've went too far, Corky!" 19. Defiantly putting her hands over her ears, Corky begun to bounce up and down as

though she were celebrating a major victory.

20. After she had attack me, I no longer wanted her around. 21. Picking her up, I set her outside on the back porch. 22. Then I gave her some peanuts and went back to lie down. 23. I had to bribe her because I knowed that I couldn't teach her any manners.

24. When Alexis finally came for Corky, I was never so happy to get rid of a guest. 25. After what she done, I won't ever invite that monkey – or any other monkey – to my house again.