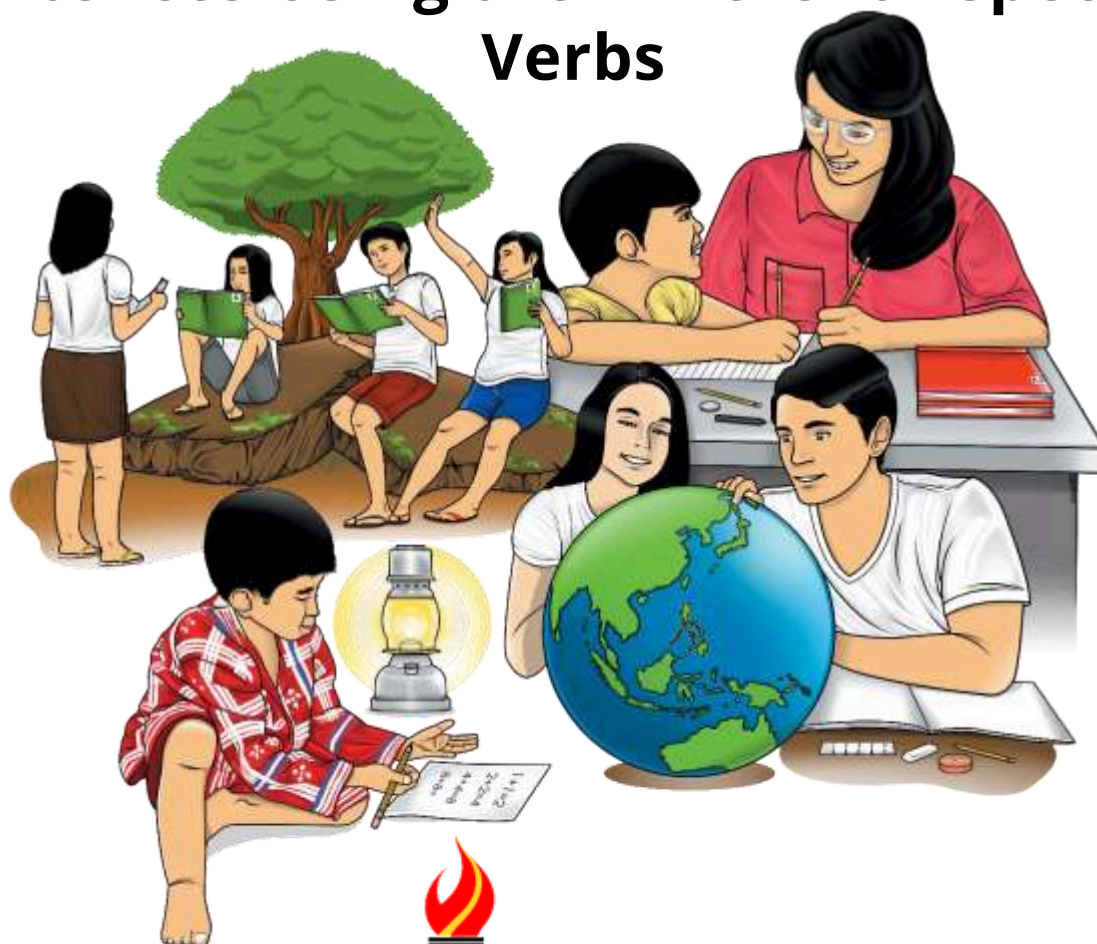


English

Quarter 2 Module 1, Lesson 1:

Composing Clear and Coherent Sentences Using the Different Aspects of Verbs



English – Grade 5
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 2 – Module 1, Lesson 1: Composing Clear and Coherent Sentences Using the
Different Aspects of Verbs
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Quarter 2 Module 1,

Lesson 1:

**Composing Clear and Coherent
Sentences**

Using the Different Aspects of Verbs

Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pretests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. These will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the posttest to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, the **Notes to the Teacher** is also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests and read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Good luck and happy learning!



What I Need to Know

What helps you tell about time in a sentence? How do you know that the action or event mentioned in a sentence already happened, is still happening, or will still happen? In this module you are going to learn about the **aspect of verbs**. This lesson will help you express ideas about actions happening at a certain point of time. What are you waiting for, start learning and have fun!

At the end of this module, you are expected to:

- identify verbs in sentences;
- identify the different aspects of verbs and their different forms; (simple, perfect, progressive, and perfect progressive aspects)
- supply a correct verb to complete sentences; and
- compose clear and coherent sentences using the aspects of verbs.

Lesson

1

Composing Clear and Coherent Sentences Using the Different Aspects of Verbs



What's In

You have learned previously that verbs express an action or a state of being. When they express an action, verbs often show a physical manifestation of the action which you can often see or witness like eat, jump, or shout. When verbs express a state of being, you will notice that the verbs are in the form of *is*, *are*, *was*, *were*, and these do not directly show a physical action but describes a state of being or condition.

In addition to the action they express, you have also seen in your previous lessons that verbs also give an idea about the time by which the action takes place. This action takes place in three different perspectives of time: present, past, and future. The verb is in the present tense if the action or condition, or state of being takes place or exists at the moment of speaking. On the other hand, the verb is in the past tense if the action or condition, or state of being took place or existed sometime in the past such as an hour ago, yesterday, last week; and it is in the future tense if the action or condition will happen in the future such as later, tomorrow, or next year.

Today, you shall find out more about verbs, especially on the aspects of verbs. But first, you need to remember what verbs are and their tenses since these will help you understand the new lesson. **Activity 1 Directions:** Identify the **verb** or **verb phrase**

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What's New

Activity 3 in the previous section showed that one sentence (Sentence D) is different from the rest. Although all the sentences express ideas about the present time, Sentence D describes the action that happens at the present time in a much different way. It describes a continuous or ongoing action while the other three only describe a present action without considering whether it is continuous or completed. This emphasis on how the action happens with respect to its being continuous or completed brings you to the lesson on the aspect of verbs.

Remember there are actions that happen in a definite time. In the sentence, "Jonas **eats** the apple," the action happens at the moment the speaker uttered the statement. The sentence "Jonas **ate** the apple," shows that the action is already finished. In the sentence, "Jonas **will eat** the apple," the action will be done by Jonas sometime in the future.

But not all actions or condition or state of being happen in a definite time. There are actions, conditions, or state of being that are continuous. There are also those which had already happened before another action, condition, or state of being also took place. These definite and continuous actions that you encounter are examples of verb aspects.

What have you noticed with the underlined verb phrases in Activity 3? The main verbs end with “-ing”. These verbs are in the present participle form.

How will you compare the verbs in the Progressive Aspect with those in the Simple Aspect and Perfect Aspect? Is there a distinct pattern or form?

The Progressive Aspect indicates continuing actions (e.g. am reading, were shooting, is blowing, etc.) that use present participle form of the verb.

The Simple Aspect expresses events that are deemed as complete wholes which happened in a single block of time. Notice the word “**simple**” in the heading of each column.

The Perfect Aspect is used to show that actions which began in an earlier time are still connected to a later time because of prior experience/activity, prior events that are completed, or prior conditions that may not have ended yet. Notice the word “**perfect**” in the heading of each column. In the sample answer given, the word “had” was added to the verb “gone”. “Gone” is in the past participle form of the verb.

The Progressive Aspect presents verbs ending in “-ing” with an auxiliary verb before them. It expresses an action which is continuing or “in progress.” Notice the word “**Progressive**” in the heading of each column.

So far, you have encountered three aspects of verbs. This time, you will discover the fourth aspect of the verb.



What Is It

Verbs do not just express an action or state of being. They also carry the idea as to when the actions expressed by the verbs take place and how they take place.

The “when” relates to verb tenses such as those in the present, past, and future time while the “how” refers to verb aspects that emphasize how the action, event, or state denoted by a verb takes place or extends over time.

Aspect refers to the flow of time. It gives us additional information about a verb by telling us whether the action or condition takes place in a single block of time, is completed, or occurs continuously. The following are the aspects of the verb:

1. SIMPLE ASPECT

The simple aspect is used to express events that are deemed as complete wholes and confined to a single block of time.

Simple Present Time flow: an action at the present time such as repeated or habitual actions, timeless truth, current events, or present speech acts.	Simple Past Time flow: a completed action in the past	Simple Future Time flow: an action which will be completed at any time later than now
Example: I <u>eat</u> fruits every day.	Example: I <u>ate</u> fruits three hours ago.	Example: I <u>will eat</u> fruits again tonight.

2. PERFECT ASPECT

The perfect aspect indicates that actions or events which started at an earlier time are still connected to a later time.

Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
<p>Time flow: a completed action that is still relevant to the present</p> <p>In the example below, the auxiliary verb "have" is paired with the past participle of "see" to show readers that this action began in the past and is still connected to the present.</p> <p>Form: Have + past participle form of the verb</p>	<p>Time flow: a completed past action that took place before another past action</p> <p>In the example below, the auxiliary verb "had" is paired with the past participle form of the verb "eat" to show that the speaker had already completed an action in the past before another action happened. Form: Had + past participle form of the verb</p>	<p>Time flow: an action that will have been completed at some point in the future</p> <p>In the example below the phrase "will have" is paired with the verb "eaten" to show readers that this action will have been completed before a designated time in the future or another future action takes place.</p> <p>Form: Will have + past participle form of the verb</p>
<p>Example:</p> <p>I <u>have seen</u> several episodes of my favorite anime.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>I <u>had eaten</u> breakfast before I left for work.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>We <u>will have eaten</u> the cake by the time Dad arrives from the office.</p>

3. PROGRESSIVE ASPECT The progressive aspect describes an ongoing action or event that has a duration. The progressive aspect is made up of auxiliary verb “to be” + the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb.

<p>Present Progressive</p> <p>Time flow: an action that is continuous and is still happening at the present moment</p> <p>In present progressive, the main verb is paired with the present tense of the verb “to be” (is/are) to show that the action is happening currently. Form: Be (present tense) + ing form of the main verb</p>	<p>Past Progressive</p> <p>Time flow: an ongoing activity in the past</p> <p>In the past progressive tense, the main verb is paired with the past tense of the verb “to be” (was/were) to show that the action occurred continually in the past. Form: Be (past tense) + ing form of the main verb</p>	<p>Future Progressive</p> <p>Time flow: an ongoing action that will occur in the future</p> <p>In future progressive, the main verb is paired with the future tense of the verb “to be” (will be) to show that an ongoing action will take place at some point in the future. Form: Will be + ing form of the main verb</p>
<p>Sample sentence: Many drug companies <u>are working</u> round the clock to find a cure for COVID-19.</p>	<p>Sample sentence: John <u>was tending</u> his garden when his cellphone rang.</p>	<p>Sample sentence: Many Christians <u>will be celebrating</u> Christmas away from their relatives because of the pandemic.</p>

4. PERFECT PROGRESSIVE ASPECT The perfect progressive is a combination of the meaning of the perfect and progressive aspects. It describes an action or activity that is related to a prior event and that is in progress over a particular period of time.

Present Perfect Progressive	Past Perfect Progressive	Future Perfect Progressive
<p>Time flow: a continuous action that began in the past and continues into the present</p> <p>Use "has been" or "have been" combined with the present participle form of the main verb.</p> <p>Form: Has/Have been + ing form of the main verb</p>	<p>Time flow: an ongoing action in the past had ended before another past action or event</p> <p>Use "had been" combined with the present participle form of the verb.</p> <p>Form: Had been + ing form of form of the main verb</p>	<p>Time flow: an ongoing action in the present and will continue up until a particular event or time in the future</p> <p>Use "will have been" plus the present participle form of the verb.</p> <p>Form: Will have been + ing</p>
<p>Sample sentence:</p> <p>My mother <u>has been tending</u> the garden all morning.</p>	<p>Sample sentence:</p> <p>Jonas <u>had been baking</u> a cake when Alisha arrived.</p>	<p>Sample sentence:</p> <p>The generator <u>will have been running</u> for 24 hours by the time the sun rises on the horizon.</p>

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