

100 Most Common English Verbs (B1 Level)

	1	
BASE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	was/were	been
3RD PERSON	-ING FORM	
is/am/are	being	

MEANINGS:

to exist • to have a particular state or quality • to occur or take place • to stay or remain • to belong to a group

EXAMPLES:

- I am a student.
- She was very happy yesterday.
- They have been friends for 10 years.
- Be quiet during class.
- The meeting is at 3 PM.
- Where are you from?

MPORTANT NOTE:

Most important irregular verb in English. Used as main verb and auxiliary verb. Has different forms for different persons and tenses. Cannot be omitted in sentences.



base Past simple Past participle
have had had

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

has having

MEANINGS:

to own or possess • to experience or feel • to eat or drink • to hold or organize • to include or contain

EXAMPLES:

- I have a car and a bike.
- She had lunch at noon.
- We have been working hard.
- They're having a party tonight.
- This book has 300 pages.
- Do you have any questions?

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Can be main verb (possession) or auxiliary verb (perfect tenses). Regular in past forms but changes in 3rd person present (has). 'Have got' is common in British English.



do did done

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

does doing

MEANINGS:

to perform or carry out an action • to complete a task • to make or create • to behave or act • to be sufficient

EXAMPLES:

- Do your homework now.
- What did you do yesterday?
- He does his best in every exam.
- I'm doing well, thank you.
- Will this do?
- She does the laundry every Sunday.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Used as main verb (action) and auxiliary verb (questions, negatives, emphasis). Essential for forming questions and negatives: "Do you like pizza?" "I don't like it."



BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

say said said

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

says saying

MEANINGS:

to speak or express in words • to tell or mention • to indicate or show • to give an opinion

• to assume or suppose

EXAMPLES:

- Say hello to everyone.
- He said he was tired.
- She says the truth always.
- The clock says 3 PM.
- Let's say we meet at 5.
- What do you say to this idea?

MPORTANT NOTE:

Common in reported speech and quotes. Pronunciation: 'says' = /sez/, 'said' = /sed/. Don't confuse with 'tell' (tell needs indirect object). Use 'say to' when mentioning the person.



go went gone

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

goes going

MEANINGS:

to move or travel to a place • to leave or depart • to become • to function or work • to be acceptable

EXAMPLES:

- I go to work by bus.
- They went home early.
- She has gone to the market.
- This plan won't go well.
- Anything goes here.
- Where are you going tomorrow?

MPORTANT NOTE:

Highly irregular verb. 'Been' for visiting and returning, 'gone' for left and not returned yet. Opposite direction from 'come'. Many phrasal verbs: go on, go away, go back.



get got/gotten

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

gets getting

MEANINGS:

to receive • to become • to arrive • to fetch • to understand

EXAMPLES:

- I get good grades.
- She got a present.
- We have gotten better at English.
- He gets angry easily.
- Get some rest!

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Get" has over 50 meanings! Common in phrasal verbs. "Got" (British), "gotten" (American) for the past participle.



make made made

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

makes making

MEANINGS:

to create $\, \bullet \,$ to cause $\, \bullet \,$ to prepare $\, \bullet \,$ to earn

EXAMPLES:

- I make my bed every morning.
- She made dinner.
- They have made a plan.
- This makes me happy.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Make" is often used with nouns: make a decision, make money. Different from "do" (perform an action).



know knew known

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

knows knowing

MEANINGS:

to have information • to be aware • to recognize • to be familiar

EXAMPLES:

- I know the answer.
- She knew my name.
- We have known each other for years.
- He knows what to do.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Stative verb: usually not used in the continuous form. "Know of" means to have heard about.



think thought thought

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

thinks thinking

MEANINGS:

to use the mind • to believe • to consider • to remember

EXAMPLES:

- I think you're right.
- She thought about the question.
- He is thinking of a solution.
- Have you thought about your future?

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Think" can be stative or active. "Think of/about" are common collocations.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

take took taken

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

takes taking

MEANINGS:

to carry • to bring • to accept • to require (need/time)

EXAMPLES:

- Take a seat, please.
- She took the bus to work.
- He has taken my advice.
- It takes an hour to get there.

MPORTANT NOTE:

Common in phrasal verbs (take off, take up, take over). "Take" is often followed by nouns: take a break, take a look.



see saw seen

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

sees seeing

MEANINGS:

to notice with your eyes • to meet • to understand • to date

EXAMPLES:

- I see the mountains.
- She saw her friend.
- We have seen this movie.
- He sees a doctor every week.
- They are seeing each other.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Can mean 'meet' formally ("I will see you tomorrow"). "See" sometimes expresses understanding ("I see what you mean.")



come came come

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

comes coming

MEANINGS:

to move toward a place • to arrive • to happen • to reach a point

EXAMPLES:

- Please come here.
- She came home late.
- Winter is coming.
- He comes from a small town.
- The answer came to me suddenly.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Opposite of "go" (direction is "toward"). Often used with prepositions: come in, come back, come up, come out.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

want wanted wanted

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

wants wanting

MEANINGS:

to desire • to need • to lack • to request

EXAMPLES:

- I want a new phone.
- She wanted to help.
- He wants more time.
- Do you want coffee?

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Stative verb: not used with -ing. Often followed by "to" (want to go), or noun/object.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

look looked looked

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

looks looking

MEANINGS:

to direct your eyes • to search • to seem • to examine

EXAMPLES:

- Look at the board.
- She looked for her keys.
- He looks happy.
- I am looking at the sky.
- Look here!

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Often used with prepositions ("look for", "look at", "look after"). "Look like" = appear similar.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

use used used

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

uses using

MEANINGS:

to employ • to utilize • to consume • to exploit

EXAMPLES:

- I use a computer.
- She used my phone.
- We have used all the milk.
- He uses this method often.
- Are you using that chair?

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Used to" for past habits ("I used to..."), "be used to" for being accustomed. "Use" is practical, not for people.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

find found found

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

finds finding

MEANINGS:

to discover • to realize • to judge • to experience •

EXAMPLES:

- I found my keys.
- She finds new friends easily.
- We are finding solutions.
- He found the test difficult.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Find" is often used in passive ("was found"). Collocations: find out, find time, find a way.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

give gave given

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

gives giving

MEANINGS:

to present • to offer • to hand over • to provide

EXAMPLES:

- Please give me the book.
- She gave a gift.
- I have given advice.
- He gives money to charity.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Give" often used in phrasal verbs: give up, give in, give away. Always used with a direct object.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

tell told told

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

tells telling

MEANINGS:

to inform • to narrate • to express • to distinguish

EXAMPLES:

- Tell me the truth.
- She told an interesting story.
- I am telling you, it's important!
- He tells jokes well.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Tell" always requires a person as object. Phrasal verbs: tell off, tell apart.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

work worked worked

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

works working

MEANINGS:

to do a job • to operate • to function • to be effective

EXAMPLES:

- I work in a hospital.
- She worked all night.
- He is working on a project.
- The plan works well.
- Does your phone work?

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Also a noun ("a lot of work"). Phrasal verbs: work out (solve, exercise), work on (improve).



called called

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

calls calling

MEANINGS:

to telephone • to shout • to name or label • to visit briefly

EXAMPLES:

- Call your mom now.
- She called him "hero."
- I am calling about the job.
- The teacher calls the roll.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Phrasal verbs: call off (cancel), call back (return a call). "Call" can mean phone or shout.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

try tried tried

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

tries trying

MEANINGS:

to attempt • to test • to make effort

EXAMPLES:

- Try to finish homework.
- She tried the new app.
- He is trying hard.
- I have tried many ways.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Used with "to + verb" (try to explain). "Try + ing" for experimentation ("Try reading.")

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

ask asked asked

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

asks asking

MEANINGS:

to request • to inquire • to invite

EXAMPLES:

- Ask your teacher.
- She asked a question.
- He is asking for help.
- I was asked to speak.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Use "ask + for" (ask for information), "ask + to" (ask to help).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

need needed needed

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

needs needing

MEANINGS:

to require • to want strongly • to lack

EXAMPLES:

- I need help.
- She needed time.
- He needs a break.
- We are needing more space.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Need to + verb" for obligation ("need to study"). "Need + noun" for necessity.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

feel felt felt

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

feels feeling

MEANINGS:

to experience • to sense • to be affected emotionally

EXAMPLES:

- I feel happy.
- She felt cold.
- We are feeling sick.
- He feels the pain.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Stative for emotions. "Feel like + noun/verb-ing" (I feel like going out).



become become become

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

becomes becoming

MEANINGS:

to turn into • to change • to develop into

EXAMPLES:

- He became a doctor.
- It has become cold.
- She is becoming more confident.
- Dreams become reality.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Usually links noun/adj ("become famous", "become a teacher"). Past participle always "become".

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

leave left left

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

leaves leaving

MEANINGS:

to go away • to allow to remain • to depart

EXAMPLES:

- Please leave the room.
- She left her bag here.
- He is leaving in five minutes.
- Don't leave your keys behind.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Leave" is often used for both physical and emotional context. "Leave for" (destination).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

put put put

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

puts putting

MEANINGS:

to place • to set • to assign

EXAMPLES:

- Put your phone away.
- She put the cake on the table.
- He is putting his coat on.
- Can you put your name here?

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Same spelling for all forms; very common for instructions and requests.



mean meant meant

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

means meaning

MEANINGS:

to signify • to intend • to express

EXAMPLES:

- What does this word mean?
- She meant to call you.
- He means well.
- Meaning of life is personal.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Mean to" = intend. "Means" as a noun relates to method ("a means to an end").

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

keep kept kept

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

keeps keeping

MEANINGS:

to continue • to save • to have

EXAMPLES:

- Keep trying!
- She kept the secret.
- He is keeping the box.
- We keep in touch.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Keep" is common in phrases: keep going, keep up, keep out. Often used for continuous actions.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

let let let

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

lets letting

MEANINGS:

to allow • to permit • to not prevent

EXAMPLES:

- Let me help.
- She lets children play.
- He was letting them talk.
- The teacher let us leave early.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Let" is always followed by the base verb ("Let her go"). Never "let's" for "lets."



begin began begun

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

begins beginning

MEANINGS:

to start • to commence • to launch

EXAMPLES:

- Begin your essay now.
- She began to smile.
- School has begun.
- He is beginning a new job.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Begin" used for formal writing. "Start" is more common in speech.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

seem seemed seemed

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

seems seeming

MEANINGS:

to appear • to give impression • to look like

EXAMPLES:

- She seems tired.
- It seemed easy.
- The answer is seeming simple.
- He seems to know everything.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Seem" often used with "to + verb" ("seems to be," "seems to have"). Polite way to give opinions.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

help helped helped

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

helps helping

MEANINGS:

to assist • to aid • to support

EXAMPLES:

- Help me, please.
- She helped her friend.
- He helps students.
- We are helping with the work.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Often used with direct object ("help someone do something"). "Help" is polite for requesting.



talk talked talked

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

talks talking

MEANINGS:

to speak • to discuss • to communicate

EXAMPLES:

- I talk to my friends.
- She talked for two hours.
- They are talking about sports.
- He talks very fast.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Talk to" or "talk with" a person; "talk about" for a topic. "Speak" is formal; "talk" is casual.



turn turned turned

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

turns turning

MEANINGS:

to rotate • to change direction • to become • to switch

EXAMPLES:

- Turn left at the corner.
- She turned off the lights.
- He is turning into a good player.
- The weather turns cold in winter.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Turn on/off" for devices; "turn into" for change; "turn up/down" for volume.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

start started started

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

starts starting

MEANINGS:

to begin • to launch • to set in motion

EXAMPLES:

- Start your work now.
- She started a new book.
- The meeting has started.
- I'm starting to like this.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Start" is less formal than "begin". Used for events, devices (start a car), and processes.



show showed shown

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

shows showing

MEANINGS:

to display • to prove • to present

EXAMPLES:

- Show me your homework.
- She showed her ID.
- The results have been shown.
- He is showing us the way.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Show" supports both physical and abstract sense (show respect, show a movie).



hear heard heard

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

hears hearing

MEANINGS:

to perceive sound • to receive information • to listen (actively or passively)

EXAMPLES:

- I hear music.
- She heard the news.
- We have heard this song.
- If you hear me, wave your hand.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Hear" is often passive, "listen" is active. "Hear about" (news), "hear from" (contact).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

played played played

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

plays playing

MEANINGS:

to engage in a game • to perform music • to act a role • to operate

EXAMPLES:

- She plays tennis.
- They played chess.
- He is playing the piano.
- We are playing a part in this project.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Collocations include "play with," "play for," "play against," "play a role."



run ran run

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

runs running

MEANINGS:

to move quickly • to manage • to operate • to flow

EXAMPLES:

- I run every morning.
- She ran to catch the bus.
- He is running a company.
- The water is running.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Run" is common in idioms (run out of, run into, run for office).



move moved moved

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

moves moving

MEANINGS:

to change position • to relocate • to take action

EXAMPLES:

- Please move your car.
- She moved to London.
- He is moving the table.
- Time moves on.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Collocates with "move house," "move on," "move out/in."



liked liked

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

likes liking

MEANINGS:

to enjoy • to prefer • to find agreeable

EXAMPLES:

- I like chocolate.
- She liked the movie.
- He is liking his new job.
- They like playing football.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Stative verb; normally not used in continuous form, except informal English ("I'm liking it").

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

lived lived

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

lives living

MEANINGS:

to reside • to exist • to experience

EXAMPLES:

- I live in Chennai.
- She lived in Canada.
- He is living his best life.
- People live longer now.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Live" is both stative (reside) and active (enjoy life). Collocates: "live on", "live with", "live for."



believe believed believed

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

believes believing

MEANINGS:

to accept as true • to trust • to have faith

EXAMPLES:

- I believe in you.
- She believed my story.
- He believes everything you say.
- We are believing in change.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Believe in" (faith), "believe that" (to say something is true).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

hold held held

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

holds holding

MEANINGS:

to carry • to keep • to organize • to believe

EXAMPLES:

- Hold my bag.
- She held a meeting.
- He holds strong opinions.
- I am holding the door open.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Hold on" (wait), "hold up" (delay). "Hold" is mental (opinion) or physical (object).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

bring brought brought

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

brings bringing

MEANINGS:

to carry to someone • to cause • to introduce

EXAMPLES:

- Please bring your books.
- She brought him a gift.
- He brings good news.
- She is bringing a friend to the party.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Bring" (toward), "take" (away from). Phrasal examples: "bring up," "bring in."



happen happened happened

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

happens happening

MEANINGS:

to occur • to take place • to result

EXAMPLES:

- What happened here?
- Accidents happen.
- It has never happened before.
- A lot is happening today.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Happen" is only used for events (not for actions you control).



BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

write wrote written

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

writes writing

MEANINGS:

to form letters or words • to compose text • to record information • to communicate in writing

EXAMPLES:

- Write your name here.
- She wrote a letter.
- He is writing a story.
- I have written three books.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Written communication includes email, texts, and social media as well as traditional writing.



provided provided provided

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

provides providing

MEANINGS:

to supply • to give • to make available

EXAMPLES:

- Schools provide books.
- She provided food for guests.
- He is providing information.
- We have provided assistance.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Often used formally: "provide for," "provide with." Synonyms: supply, offer.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

sit sat sat

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

sits sitting

MEANINGS:

to have your body on a seat • to be in a position • to rest

EXAMPLES:

- Please sit down.
- She sat on the bench.
- He is sitting at his desk.
- I have sat here before.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Sit" is not for placing things; for objects, use "set" or "put."



stand stood stood

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

stands standing

MEANINGS:

to be on your feet • to tolerate • to remain • to support

EXAMPLES:

- Stand up.
- She stood at the door.
- He is standing by his friend.
- I can't stand the noise.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Stand for" (represent), "stand by" (support), idiom "can't stand" (cannot tolerate).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

lose lost lost

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

loses losing

MEANINGS:

to misplace • to be defeated • to fail to keep

EXAMPLES:

- Don't lose your keys.
- She lost her phone.
- We are losing the match.
- I have lost weight.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Opposite of "find." "Lose touch," "lose hope," "lose control" are common phrases.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

pay paid paid

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

pays paying

MEANINGS:

to give money • to compensate • to settle

EXAMPLES:

- Pay the bill.
- She paid for lunch.
- I have paid my dues.
- He is paying attention.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Pay for" (purchase), "pay attention," "pay off" (settle a debt), "payback" (noun).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

meet met met

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

meets meeting

MEANINGS:

to come together • to be introduced • to reach a standard

EXAMPLES:

- Let's meet at 5.
- She met my parents.
- They are meeting their goals.
- I have met many people.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Meet with" (plan), "meet up" (informal), "meet needs" (satisfy).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

include included included

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

includes including

MEANINGS:

to contain • to add as part • to cover

EXAMPLES:

- This book includes exercises.
- She included my name.
- The price includes tax.
- I am including a photo.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Include with/in/among." Opposite: "exclude."

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

continue continued continued

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

continues continuing

MEANINGS:

to keep doing • to stay active • to remain

EXAMPLES:

- Please continue working.
- She continued her studies.
- The rain continues.
- I am continuing my research.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Continue to" + verb or "continue + verb-ing." Often used for process or action that does not stop.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

set set set

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

sets setting

MEANINGS:

to place • to fix • to organize • to establish

EXAMPLES:

- Set the table.
- She set the alarm for 6.
- He is setting new goals.
- The sun has set.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Set up" (arrange), "set out" (begin), "set aside" (save for later).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

learn learned/learnt learned/learnt

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

learns learning

MEANINGS:

to gain knowledge • to study • to find out

EXAMPLES:

- Learn something new.
- She learnt French at school.
- We are learning grammar.
- He has learned the answer.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Learned" (American), "learnt" (British). "Learn about/of."

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

change changed changed

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

changes changing

MEANINGS:

to become different • to replace • to switch

EXAMPLES:

- Change your clothes.
- The plan has changed.
- She is changing schools.
- It changes every year.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Change" can be used for physical or abstract things. "Change into," "change for."

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

lead led led

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

leads leading

MEANINGS:

to guide • to be in charge • to result in

EXAMPLES:

- Lead the way.
- She led the team.
- He is leading the discussion.
- This will lead to success.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Lead to" for results; "lead by example"; "lead a group."



understand understood understood

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

understands understanding

MEANINGS:

to comprehend • to realize • to grasp

EXAMPLES:

- I understand the lesson.
- She understood my feelings.
- We are understanding the rules.
- He understands you well.

MPORTANT NOTE:

Stative verb; usually not in continuous form. Common with "understand how/why/that."



watch watched watched

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

watches watching

MEANINGS:

to observe closely • to look at • to keep under surveillance

EXAMPLES:

- Watch the road.
- She watched TV.
- He is watching the match.
- I have watched this film.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Watch" is for moving images or things (watch TV, watch a game).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

follow followed followed

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

follows following

MEANINGS:

to go after • to obey • to come next

EXAMPLES:

- Follow me.
- She followed the rules.
- He is following the car.
- The story follows a hero.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Follow" is common in "follow the instructions," "follow-up."

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

stop stopped stopped

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

stops stopping

MEANINGS:

to finish moving • to prevent • to pause • to quit

EXAMPLES:

- Stop talking!
- She stopped the car.
- He has stopped smoking.
- The rain is stopping.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Stop + verb-ing" (stop doing something). "Stop to + verb" (pause in order to do something else).



create created created

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

creates creating

MEANINGS:

to make • to invent • to cause to exist

EXAMPLES:

- Create a new file.
- She created a painting.
- He is creating a website.
- This project was created last year.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Create" is common in technology (create an account), art, and business.



speak spoke spoken

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

speaks speaking

MEANINGS:

to talk • to communicate with words • to address

EXAMPLES:

- Speak slowly, please.
- She spoke to the class.
- He has spoken about this.
- I am speaking with my friend.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Speak" is formal; "talk" is casual. "Speak up" (louder), "speak out" (publicly protest).



read read read

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

reads reading

MEANINGS:

to look at written words • to understand text • to study

EXAMPLES:

- Read this chapter.
- She read the letter.
- He is reading a book.
- I have read that article.

MPORTANT NOTE:

Pronounced "red" (past and past participle). "Read up on," "read aloud."

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

allowed allowed

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

allows allowing

MEANINGS:

to permit • to let happen • to give permission

EXAMPLES:

- Allow me to help.
- She allowed the kids to play.
- Smoking is not allowed.
- He is allowing extra time.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Allow + person + to + verb". Opposite: "forbid." Use in formal and technical contexts.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

add added added

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

adds adding

MEANINGS:

to join together • to increase • to put in

EXAMPLES:

- Add sugar to tea.
- She added her name.
- I am adding more details.
- He adds two numbers.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Used in math, instructions, tech. "Add up" = total; "add to" = increase, "add on" = attach.



spend spent spent

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

spends spending

MEANINGS:

to use money • to use time • to invest resources

EXAMPLES:

- Spend money wisely.
- She spent five hours there.
- He is spending too much.
- We have spent all our energy.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Spend on" for money; "spend time (verb-ing)" for activity. "Spend" never means 'earn.'

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

grow grew grown

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

grows growing

MEANINGS:

to increase in size • to develop • to cultivate

EXAMPLES:

- Children grow fast.
- She grew tomatoes.
- I have grown a beard.
- The project is growing.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Grow up" (become adult), "grow out of" (leave a habit).



open opened opened

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

opens opening

MEANINGS:

to make accessible • to start business • to unfold

EXAMPLES:

- Open the window.
- She opened a store.
- He is opening the letter.
- Flowers open in sunlight.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Often used as opposite of "close." "Open up" (become communicative or available).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

walk walked walked

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

walks walking

MEANINGS:

to move on foot • to guide • to walk for exercise

EXAMPLES:

- Walk to school.
- She walked the dog.
- He is walking home.
- I have walked this path before.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Collocations: "walk with," "walk around," "go for a walk."



win won won

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

wins winning

MEANINGS:

to succeed • to achieve victory • to earn a prize

EXAMPLES:

- Our team wins a lot.
- She won the contest.
- He is winning hearts.
- I have won three awards.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Win" is the opposite of "lose." Also "win over" (gain trust).



offer offered offered

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

offers offering

MEANINGS:

to present • to provide • to make available • to express willingness

EXAMPLES:

- Offer your seat to others.
- She offered help.
- He is offering advice.
- They have offered a job.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Offer to + verb" (offer to help); "offer something to someone" (offer money to her).



remember remembered remembered

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

remembers remembering

MEANINGS:

to recall • to keep in mind • to not forget

EXAMPLES:

- Remember my advice.
- She remembered his name.
- He is remembering the details.
- I have remembered my password.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Remember to + verb" is for things to do. "Remember + verb-ing" is for past activities.



love loved loved

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

loves loving

MEANINGS:

to have strong affection • to enjoy greatly • to care for

EXAMPLES:

- I love my family.
- She loved the movie.
- He is loving the weather.
- Do you love chocolate?

MPORTANT NOTE:

Sometimes used in continuous for strong emotions ("I'm loving it"). Often needs object (love someone/something).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

consider considered considered

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

considers considering

MEANINGS:

to think about • to regard • to reflect

EXAMPLES:

- Consider the options.
- She considered moving.
- He is considering our plan.
- I have considered your offer.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Consider + verb-ing" or "consider (that) + clause." Used in decisions and planning.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

appear appeared appeared

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

appears appearing

MEANINGS:

to become visible • to seem • to show up

EXAMPLES:

- Stars appear at night.
- She appeared happy.
- He is appearing in a new film.
- A problem has appeared.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Appear" can mean "to look/seem" or "to perform" (in a film/show).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

buy bought bought

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

buys buying

MEANINGS:

to purchase • to obtain with money

EXAMPLES:

- Buy fresh vegetables.
- She bought a laptop.
- He has bought many books.
- I am buying tickets online.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Opposite: sell. Collocations: buy from, buy for, buy into.



wait waited waited

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

waits waiting

MEANINGS:

to stay until something happens • to expect • to delay action

EXAMPLES:

- Wait for me!
- She waited at the station.
- I am waiting for news.
- He waits every day at 5 PM.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Wait for" (person/thing), "wait to" (do something), "can't wait" (be very excited).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

serve served served

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

serves serving

MEANINGS:

to provide service • to work for • to offer food or drink

EXAMPLES:

- Serve the customers.
- She served in the army.
- He is serving dinner.
- We have served our country.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Serve as" (function/role), "serve up" (food), "serve in" (organization).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

die died died

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

dies dying

MEANINGS:

to stop living • to end life • to fail

EXAMPLES:

- Plants die without water.
- He died in 2020.
- Many fish are dying.
- The battery died.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Polite: passed away. "Die of/from" for the cause.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

send sent sent

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

sends sending

MEANINGS:

to cause to go • to dispatch • to transmit

EXAMPLES:

- Send this letter.
- She sent a message.
- I am sending an email.
- He has sent invitations.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Send for" (call for help), "send out" (broadcast), "send in" (submit).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

expect expected expected

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

expects expecting

MEANINGS:

to anticipate • to look forward to • to suppose

EXAMPLES:

- I expect good results.
- She expected a call.
- He is expecting rain.
- We have expected this for a while.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Expect to + verb." Also: expecting a baby (pregnancy).



build built built

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

builds building

MEANINGS:

to make by putting parts together • to construct • to develop gradually

EXAMPLES:

- Build a house.
- She built a strong team.
- He is building a model.
- This company was built in 2000.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Build up" (increase), "build on/upon" (use as basis), used for both physical and abstract creation.



stay stayed stayed

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

stays staying

MEANINGS:

to remain in a place • to not leave • to live somewhere temporarily

EXAMPLES:

- Stay at home.
- She stayed in bed.
- He is staying with friends.
- We have stayed positive.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Stay with" (someone), "stay up" (not sleep), "stay out" (remain away).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

fall fell fallen

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

falls falling

MEANINGS:

to drop down • to decrease • to lose balance

EXAMPLES:

- Leaves fall in autumn.
- She fell off the bike.
- Rain is falling.
- Prices have fallen.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Fall down," "fall asleep," "fall in love." Opposite: rise.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

cut cut cut

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

cuts cutting

MEANINGS:

to divide with something sharp • to reduce • to interrupt

EXAMPLES:

- Cut the paper.
- She cut her finger.
- He is cutting costs.
- I have cut my hair.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Cut down," "cut off," "cut out." Same form in all three pasts.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

reach reached reached

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

reaches reaching

MEANINGS:

to arrive at a place • to get to a goal • to contact

EXAMPLES:

- Reach the station before 8.
- She reached the final level.
- He is reaching for the phone.
- I have reached all my targets.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Reach out" (contact someone), "within reach," "out of reach."

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

killed killed

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

kills killing

MEANINGS:

to cause death • to end • to destroy

EXAMPLES:

- Kill germs.
- She killed the spider.
- He is killing time.
- Stress can kill creativity.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Kill time" = pass time, "kill off," "kill for" (informal: want very much).



remain remained remained

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

remains remaining

MEANINGS:

to stay • to continue to exist • to be left

EXAMPLES:

- Only a few cookies remain.
- She remained calm.
- He is remaining silent.
- Not much time remains.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

Used often in formal English. "Remain" means "continue unchanged."

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

suggested suggested suggested

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

suggests suggesting

MEANINGS:

to propose an idea • to recommend • to show indirectly

EXAMPLES:

- I suggest we go early.
- She suggested a movie.
- He is suggesting a change.
- The results suggest a pattern.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Suggest + that clause / verb-ing." Not used with "to + verb."

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

raise raised raised

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

raises raising

MEANINGS:

to lift up • to increase • to collect (money/children)

EXAMPLES:

- Raise your hand.
- She raised her voice.
- They are raising funds.
- He was raised by his aunt.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Raise" (transitive) vs. "rise" (intransitive: rise up). "Raise money/children/questions."



pass passed passed

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

passes passing

MEANINGS:

to go by • to succeed in a test • to hand over • to die (euphemism)

EXAMPLES:

- Pass the salt.
- She passed her exam.
- Time is passing quickly.
- He passed away last year.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Pass on/off/through/away." Both physical movement and figurative use.

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

sell sold sold

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

sells selling

MEANINGS:

to offer for money • to exchange • to convince

EXAMPLES:

- Sell your old books.
- She sold her car.
- They are selling flowers.
- He has sold many products.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Sell to," "sell out," "on sale," "salesperson" for the job in sales.



require required required

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

requires requiring

MEANINGS:

to need • to demand • to make necessary

EXAMPLES:

- This job requires skill.
- She required help.
- He is requiring more information.
- Good work is required for success.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Require to + verb" for necessity; "be required to" (passive). Formal in written English.



report reported reported

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

reports reporting

MEANINGS:

to give information • to describe • to communicate officially

EXAMPLES:

- Report an accident.
- She reported the problem.
- He is reporting for duty.
- News is reported daily.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Report to" (supervisor, office); "report on" (topic); "report for duty" (military/official).

BASE PAST SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE

decide decided decided

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

decides deciding

MEANINGS:

to make a choice • to determine • to settle

EXAMPLES:

- Decide what to wear.
- She decided on the blue dress.
- We are deciding now.
- He has decided his future.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Decide to + verb," "decide on + noun." Used in formal/informal situations.



pull pulled pulled

3RD PERSON -ING FORM

pulls pulling

MEANINGS:

to draw toward yourself • to move by force • to attract

EXAMPLES:

- Pull the door open.
- She pulled the rope.
- He is pulling weeds.
- I have pulled a muscle.

★ IMPORTANT NOTE:

"Pull up" (stop vehicle), "pull out" (withdraw), "pull together" (work as a team).