

Verbs

REGULAR VERBS

Regular Verbs - Introduction

Regular verbs all have the same way of forming the

- present participle,
- past tense and
- past participle.

These are formed from the base of the verb.

This is the infinitive minus 'to'.

The base form is used in the present tense.

Regular Verbs - Formation

The present participle is formed by adding 'ing' to the base form.

It might be necessary to modify the base form.

The past tense is formed by adding 'd' or 'ed' to the base form.

If the base form ends in 'e', then we only add 'd'.

The past participle is formed in the same way as the past tense.

Regular Verbs – Examples #1

For the verb ‘to play’, the base form is ‘play’.

The present participle is therefore ‘playing’.

➤ The boy is *playing* in the garden.

The past tense is ‘played’.

➤ The boy *played* in the garden.

The past participle is also ‘played’.

➤ The boy *had played* in the garden.

Regular Verbs – Examples #2

For the verb 'to dance', the base form is 'dance'.

The present participle is therefore 'dancing'.

➤ The girl is *dancing* in her room.

The past tense is 'danced'.

➤ The girl *danced* in her room.

The past participle is also 'danced'.

➤ The girl *had danced* in her room.

Regular Verbs – Examples #3

The present tense always uses the base form, except for the third person singular (i.e. he/she/it), which adds an 's' to the base form.

➤ I/we/you/they *play*.

➤ He/she/it *plays*.

➤ I/we/you/they *dance*.

➤ He/she/it *dances*.