

Unit 6: Verb Tenses and Voice

Lesson 36

Regular Verbs

All verbs have four **principal parts**—a base, or present, form, a present participle, a past form, and a past participle. All the verb tenses are formed from these principal parts.

Different types of verbs form their past participles differently. A **regular verb** forms its past and past participle by adding the suffix *-ed* to the base form.

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF REGULAR VERBS

BASE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
call	calling	called	called
roar	roaring	roared	roared

Used alone, the base form (except the base form of *be*) and the past form are main verbs. However, one or more auxiliary verbs are required for the present participle and the past participle to function as the simple predicate.

Doctors **confer**. (base form)

Doctors **conferred**. (past form)

Doctors **are conferring**. (present participle with the auxiliary verb *are*)

Doctors **have conferred**. (past participle with the auxiliary verb *have*)

► Exercise 1 Complete each sentence by writing the form of the verb indicated in parentheses.

Archaeologists have discovered that music existed in ancient civilizations. (past participle of *discover*)

- Dictionaries have _____ music as the organization of sounds. (past participle of *define*)
- Some experts believe that people _____ music by rhythmically repeating a sound. (past form of *create*)
- A voice or an instrument _____ a series of sounds called a melody. (past form of *produce*)
- Harmony is _____ when a number of sounds are made at the same time. (present participle of *occur*)
- Throughout history, rhythm, melody, and harmony have _____ into complex arrangements. (past participle of *evolve*)

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

6. Remnants of musical instruments are _____ at excavations. (past participle of *uncover*)
7. In ancient China, musicians often _____ together in groups. (past form of *play*)
8. The *king* _____ of stone slabs on a frame, which were struck with mallets. (past form of *consist*)
9. Other Chinese instruments _____ flutes, lutes, and bells. (past form of *include*)
10. The Chinese _____ a gourd to make a wind instrument. (past form of *use*)
11. The Chinese still are _____ instruments from many different materials. (present participle of *construct*)
12. Other countries also have been _____ music since ancient times. (present participle of *develop*)
13. Music has _____ the festivities of Egyptian pharaohs, or rulers. (past participle of *accompany*)
14. Egyptian musicians _____ music mainly for the harp, lyre, and flute. (past form of *compose*)
15. Archaeologists _____ many of these artifacts in the tombs of pharaohs. (past form of *discover*)
16. The tomb of King Tutankhamen _____ trumpets that can still be played today. (past form of *contain*)
17. Middle Eastern peoples have _____ to music since prehistoric times. (past participle of *listen*)
18. The Assyrians _____ music to help their soldiers gain confidence. (past form of *utilize*)
19. David, a Hebrew king, was _____ for his talent with a harp. (past participle of *know*)
20. Ancient Greeks _____ music in their children's education. (past form of *include*)
21. Greek bards _____ from city to city, singing heroic tales. (past form of *travel*)
22. Greek flutists _____ at feasts. (past form of *entertain*)
23. The Romans _____ the horn from the Germanic peoples. (past form of *adapt*)
24. We are _____ more and more about the beginnings of music. (present participle of *learn*)

Lesson 37**Irregular Verbs**

An **irregular verb** forms its past and past participle in some way other than by adding *-ed* to the base form. Following are some common irregular verbs.

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF IRREGULAR VERBS

Base Form	Past Form	Past Participle	Base Form	Past Form	Past Participle
be	was, were	been	lose	lost	lost
become	became	become	make	made	made
begin	began	begun	pay	paid	paid
build	built	built	rise	rose	risen
buy	bought	bought	see	saw	seen
choose	chose	chosen	seek	sought	sought
drink	drank	drunk	sell	sold	sold
drive	drove	driven	sing	sang	sung
feel	felt	felt	sink	sank	sunk
fly	flew	flown		<i>or</i> sunk	
give	gave	given	sleep	slept	slept
keep	kept	kept	steal	stole	stolen
know	knew	known	swing	swung	swung
lay	laid	laid	take	took	taken
lead	led	led	tear	tore	torn
leave	left	left	think	thought	thought
lie	lay	lain	throw	threw	thrown

► **Exercise 1** Complete each sentence by writing the form of the verb indicated in parentheses.

The pitcher **threw** the ball more than ninety miles per hour. (past form of *throw*)

- Yana _____ two picture frames for her grandmother. (past form of *choose*)
- The talented photographer has _____ stunning pictures. (past participle of *take*)
- The Saint Bernard _____ two big bowls of dog food. (past form of *eat*)
- We have _____ to our favorite campsite dozens of times. (past participle of *drive*)
- The crowd _____ ecstatic as the home team won at the buzzer. (past form of *become*)
- The Marzetti family _____ to Florida to see their relatives. (past form of *fly*)
- Why haven't you _____ to me more often? (past participle of *write*)
- The police officer _____ her new uniform with pride. (past form of *wear*)
- The thieves have _____ money from five banks. (past participle of *steal*)
- The toddler _____ his tricycle up and down the sidewalk. (past form of *ride*)

11. Olivia has _____ her best friend for seven years. (past participle of *know*)
12. In 1497, Vasco da Gama _____ an expedition around Africa's Cape of Good Hope. (past form of *lead*)
13. The corn has _____ very quickly this summer. (past participle of *grow*)
14. Mrs. Schmidt has _____ the same bus every day for nine years. (past participle of *ride*)
15. I _____ the bell four times before anyone came to the door. (past form of *ring*)
16. The cat _____ on the windowsill in the afternoon sun. (past form of *lie*)
17. The rain has _____ into a slick sheet of ice. (past participle of *freeze*)
18. Shoppers have _____ crowding into stores all day. (past participle of *be*)
19. The choir _____ its last song. (past form of *sing*)
20. The hungry baby has _____ all of the milk. (past participle of *drink*)
21. I _____ only two people in line for the new movie. (past form of *see*)
22. The pilot _____ that we might experience turbulence. (past form of *say*)
23. Missy _____ nervous about opening night. (past form of *feel*)
24. The paramedic _____ calmly to the accident victim. (past form of *speak*)
25. They _____ and listened attentively. (past form of *sit*)
26. A giggling little boy _____ the limelight from the older and more experienced performers. (past form of *steal*)
27. Many students _____ the scavenger hunt was a huge success. (past form of *think*)
28. The flight attendant _____ some passengers blankets. (past form of *give*)
29. The kite slowly _____ below the horizon. (past form of *sink*)
30. The sun _____ in a burst of oranges and reds. (past form of *rise*)
31. Gina has _____ in many swim meets. (past participle of *swim*)
32. My grandmother _____ us exciting tales about her childhood. (past form of *tell*)
33. Janet _____ out of bed when the alarm rang. (past form of *spring*)
34. I have _____ a very relaxing summer. (past participle of *have*)
35. The teacher _____ the papers down on the desk. (past form of *lay*)
36. The school's football team _____ all of their games. (past form of *lose*)

Lesson 38**Verb Tenses: Present, Past, and Future**

Verb tenses help to show when events take place—in the present, the past, or the future.

The **present tense** expresses a constant, repeated, habitual, or customary action or condition. It can also express a general truth or an action or condition that is happening right now.

The Volga River **flows** southward to the Caspian Sea. (a constant action)

Mercury **is** the planet nearest the sun. (a condition that is generally true)

Samantha **feels** happy. (not always but just now)

The present tense of all verbs except *be* is the same as the base form of the verb. To form the third-person singular of these verbs, add *-s* or *-es* to the base form.

SINGULAR

I lift.	You lift.	She, he, or it lifts.	We lift.	You lift.	They lift.
I am.	You are.	She, he, or it is.	We are.	You are.	They are.

PLURAL

The **past tense** expresses an action or condition that was started and completed in the past.

The dogs **chased** the car until it turned the corner.

Except for *be*, all regular and irregular verbs have one past-tense form. The past-tense form of *be* may be either *was* or *were*.

SINGULAR

I drifted.	You drifted.	She, he, or it drifted.	We drifted.	You drifted.	They drifted.
I was.	You were.	He, she, or it was.	We were.	You were.	They were.

PLURAL

► **Exercise 1** Complete each sentence by writing the tense of the verb indicated in parentheses.

Scientists **study** weather patterns carefully. (study, present)

- Temperature records _____ back as far as the mid-1800s. (*go*, present)
- Studying the records, climatologists _____ a worldwide increase in temperature. (*find*, past)
- They _____ the increase is about 1°F since 1860. (*think*, present)
- Several years in the 1980s _____ among the warmest ever recorded. (*be*, past)
- However, scientists _____ no overall warming trend in the United States. (*discover*, past)
- Still, the continental United States _____ only about 1.5 percent of Earth. (*cover*, present)
- Climate on Earth _____ dramatically from region to region. (*vary*, present)

8. Scientists _____ mathematical models and powerful computers to predict changes in the earth's climate. (*use*, present)
9. Weather _____ from day to day and sometimes from year to year. (*change*, present)
10. Global warming _____ to much debate among scientists. (*lead*, present)

Use the **future tense** to express an action or condition that will occur in the future. To form the future tense of any verb, use *will* or *shall* before the base form of the verb.

I **shall** try. You **will** come.

Future time also can be expressed without using *shall* or *will*. Use *going to* or *about to* with the present tense of *be* and the base form of the verb. Or, use the present tense with an adverb or adverb phrase that states a future time.

I **am about to** leave the house. Luan **arrives** next week.

► **Exercise 2** Change the verb or verbs in each sentence to future tense. Write the new verb in the blank. For those sentences indicated, use other words besides *will* or *shall* to express future time.

- One major effect of global warming was changes in weather. will be
1. Temperatures rose more quickly in the Northern Hemisphere. _____
 2. There was greater warming in winters than in summers. (Do not use *will* or *shall*.)

 3. Winter temperatures increase by an even greater amount in the Arctic and Antarctic.

 4. Snow and ice melted. _____
 5. An increase in evaporation put more water vapor into the atmosphere. _____
 6. Water flooded low-lying areas. _____
 7. Sea levels are as much as 25 feet above normal. _____
 8. Ocean currents slowed down or shifted direction. _____
 9. Hurricanes became more powerful and frequent. _____
 10. Global warming brought many unexpected changes. _____
 11. Perhaps some areas benefited from global warming. (Do not use *will* or *shall*.)

 12. Small organisms were more adaptable to a rapid change in climate. _____

Lesson 39**Perfect Tenses: Present, Past, and Future**

There are three perfect tenses in the English language: the present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect.

The **present perfect tense** expresses an action or condition that occurred at some indefinite time in the past. This tense also shows an action or condition that began in the past and continues into the present. To form the present perfect tense, use *has* or *have* with the past participle of a verb.

She **has heard** this song. (past indefinite action)

They **have remained** at the hospital for three days. (action began in past, continues into present)

Use the **past perfect tense** to indicate that one past action or condition began and ended before another past action started. To form the past perfect tense, use *had* with the past participle of a verb.

By the time I **left** (past), our team **had scored** (past perfect) twenty points.

Use the **future perfect tense** to express one future action that will begin and end before another future event begins. To form the future perfect tense, use *will have* or *shall have* with the past participle of a verb.

By tomorrow, Jean **will have finished** her project.

► **Exercise 1** Identify each perfect tense verb by underlining it and writing either *present perf.*, *past perf.*, or *future perf.* in the blank.

present perf. The children have played the same game all day long.

_____ 1. Frederick had worn glasses for five years before he got contact lenses.

_____ 2. The puppy has grown two inches in five weeks.

_____ 3. By next year the doctor will have treated two thousand patients.

_____ 4. The diligent carpenter has built ten cabinets in one month.

_____ 5. By the end of the year the sun will have risen 365 times.

_____ 6. Cleo had written the story that everyone liked so much.

_____ 7. In May the Cruzes will have lived in Tucson for five years.

_____ 8. I have ridden every roller coaster in the park.

_____ 9. Massachusetts had joined the Union before Vermont became a state.

_____ 10. California has been a favorite vacation spot for years.

- _____ 11. By the time my mother leaves work, I will have put dinner in the oven.
- _____ 12. Miguel has written in his journal every day this week.
- _____ 13. We have taken a trip to the river every summer since we moved here.
- _____ 14. Frances has shown animals in the fair for five years.

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by writing the tense of the verb indicated in parentheses.

No one has found the watch I lost last week. (present perfect of *find*)

1. The wildflowers in the field _____ every year. (present perfect of *bloom*)
2. I _____ of visiting the Ukraine. (present perfect of *dream*)
3. Texas _____ a state for two hundred years in the year 2045. (future perfect of *be*)
4. We _____ everything to keep the cold air from coming under the door. (present perfect of *try*)
5. Next week, the basketball player _____ the record for most games played. (future perfect of *break*)
6. Linda _____ two hundred miles before she stopped for gas. (past perfect of *drive*)
7. By the time I shoveled the walk, an inch of new snow _____ to the ground. (past perfect of *fall*)
8. Zina _____ each of her many visits to the art museum. (present perfect of *enjoy*)
9. The museum of natural history _____ countless artifacts for more than a century. (present perfect of *display*)
10. In February, the corner grocery _____ in the same location for thirty years. (future perfect of *be*)
11. Mr. Landis _____ a gift for his daughter's fifteenth birthday when she mentioned the new radio. (past perfect of *buy*)
12. My family _____ aluminum cans for as long as I can remember. (present perfect of *recycle*)
13. Rabbits _____ vegetables from our garden every summer. (present perfect of *eat*)
14. By the time Mary finished her paper route, the sun _____. (past perfect of *rise*)
15. Next week, the astronauts _____ their tenth journey into space. (future perfect of *make*)

Lesson 40

Distinguishing Tenses

At times it is difficult to determine which tense to use when writing. Use this summary of the six tenses to help you understand when and where each should be used.

TENSE	EXPRESSES	FORMS
present	current or habitual action	same as base form; add -s or -es to form third-person singular
past	action completed at some time in the past	one past-tense form, such as <i>won</i> or <i>lived</i>
future	action or condition that will occur in the future	<i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> before the base form
present perfect	action or condition that occurred in the indefinite past	past participle form with present-tense auxiliary verb <i>has</i> or <i>have</i>
past perfect	one past action that began and ended before another past action	past participle form with auxiliary verb <i>had</i>
future perfect	one future action that will begin and end before another future action begins	past participle form with auxiliary verbs <i>will have</i> or <i>shall have</i>

► **Exercise 1** Underline each verb. Identify the tense of each verb by writing either *present*, *past*, *future*, *present perfect*, *past perfect*, or *future perfect* in the blank.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| <u>present perfect</u> | The Aztecs <u>have captured</u> the interest of many archaeologists. |
| _____ | 1. Archaeologists have discovered Aztec stone temples, as well as metal and pottery artifacts. |
| _____ | 2. Years before the Spaniards arrived in what is now Mexico, the Aztecs had established a vast empire. |
| _____ | 3. The Aztecs had a different name for themselves—the <i>Mexica</i> . |
| _____ | 4. The Valley of Mexico, now the location of Mexico City, was once the center of activity for the Mexica and their neighbors. |
| _____ | 5. The Aztecs wrote books in pictograms about such things as their histories, beliefs, and censuses. |
| _____ | 6. Archaeologists call these books <i>codices</i> . |
| _____ | 7. At one time, hundreds of these books existed. |

- _____ 8. Unfortunately, most of these books have disappeared.
- _____ 9. If archaeologists ever discover more books, it will help to piece together the Aztec past.
- _____ 10. Historical documents fill in some of the gaps about Aztec culture.
- _____ 11. Some fragments of perishable items such as clothing and feathers also have survived.
- _____ 12. The Spaniards and the native peoples of Mexico recorded information about the Aztec culture.
- _____ 13. By the year 2019, it will have been 500 years since the Spanish arrived in Mexico.
- _____ 14. Many of the Spanish conquerors built their own churches and houses over those of the Aztecs.
- _____ 15. As a result, many Aztec artifacts remain lost forever.

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by writing the tense indicated in parentheses.

- The northernmost country in Latin America _____ **is** _____ Mexico. (present tense of *be*)
- Mexico's population today _____ third in the Western Hemisphere. (present tense of *rank*)
 - Mexico City _____ the largest city in the world. (present tense of *remain*)
 - The city _____ more than 7,500 feet above sea level in a high valley. (present tense of *lie*)
 - The Spanish _____ Mexico City on the ruins of Tenochtitlán. (past tense of *build*)
 - Tenochtitlán _____ the Aztec capital well before the Spanish arrived. (past perfect of *become*)
 - By the time the Spanish arrived, Tenochtitlán's population _____ almost 200,000. (past perfect of *reach*)
 - Today, Mexico City's population _____ to about twenty-two million people. (present perfect of *grow*)
 - Mexico _____ independence from Spain in 1821. (past tense of *gain*)
 - Before Mexico won independence, its inhabitants _____ against the Spanish rulers. (past perfect of *revolt*)
 - Mexico _____ a flag in 1821. (past tense of *adopt*)
 - The Mexican flag _____ green, white, and red. (present tense of *be*)

Lesson 41

Progressive and Emphatic Forms

Each of the six verb tenses has a **progressive** form that expresses a continuing action. To make the progressive form, use the appropriate tense of the verb *be* with the present participle of the main verb.

They **are trying**. (present progressive)

They **were trying**. (past progressive)

They **will be trying**. (future progressive)

They **have been trying**. (present perfect progressive)

They **had been trying**. (past perfect progressive)

They **will have been trying**. (future perfect progressive)

The present and past tenses have additional forms, called **emphatic**, that add force, or emphasis, to the verb. To make the emphatic forms, use *do*, *does*, or *did* with the base form of the verb.

I **do try**. (present emphatic) I **did try**. (past emphatic)

► **Exercise 1** Underline the progressive or emphatic verb form in each sentence and write in the blank which form it is.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| <u>past progressive</u> | The cows <u>were chewing</u> their cud. |
| _____ | 1. The corn had been growing at a record pace until the dry spell. |
| _____ | 2. The farmers were hoping for a bountiful harvest. |
| _____ | 3. They did work hard this year. |
| _____ | 4. Have you been watching the progress of the soybeans? |
| _____ | 5. The cold weather in Florida will be affecting the growth of citrus fruits. |
| _____ | 6. I do hope the weather improves. |
| _____ | 7. My cousin had been eating cantaloupe all summer until it became too expensive. |
| _____ | 8. The neighbors have been tending to their own vegetable garden. |
| _____ | 9. Will they be giving the neighbors any fresh vegetables? |
| _____ | 10. George was weeding his garden when a rabbit came along. |
| _____ | 11. The birds are eating the seeds we have planted. |
| _____ | 12. My parents are making a scarecrow. |

_____ 13. By tomorrow, they will have been canning tomatoes for two solid weeks.

_____ 14. We will be enjoying garden tomatoes in the winter!

_____ 15. I do love fresh tomatoes!

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by writing the form of the verb indicated in parentheses.

They are listening closely to the band. (present progressive of *listen*)

1. By tomorrow morning, the telethon _____ for 48 hours. (future perfect progressive of *broadcast*)
2. The dog _____ nonstop for an hour. (present perfect progressive of *bark*)
3. My aunt and uncle _____ for a baby girl. (present progressive of *hope*)
4. The bus driver _____ this route as long as she could remember. (past perfect progressive of *take*)
5. I _____ you before I left! (past emphatic of *call*)
6. The old cow _____ peacefully in the field. (past progressive of *graze*)
7. The rancher _____ the horses in the stable at nightfall. (future progressive of *put*)
8. Ten of us _____ cars for two hours. (present perfect progressive of *wash*)
9. We _____ in our team! (present emphatic of *believe*)
10. In ten minutes, we _____ in line for a full five hours for these tickets. (future perfect progressive of *wait*)
11. We _____ about moving practice to Friday. (present progressive of *think*)
12. My friends and I _____ all of this group's music recently. (present perfect progressive of *buy*)
13. Just before the speaker came out, the audience _____ his name. (past perfect progressive of *chant*)
14. The judge _____ carefully to both sides. (past emphatic of *listen*)
15. Reporters _____ the mayor now. (present progressive of *interview*)
16. The principal _____ us about the incident in the parking lot. (past progressive of *tell*)
17. The spectators _____ the arena soon. (future progressive of *leave*)
18. Paul _____ the house all afternoon in anticipation of the party. (present perfect progressive of *clean*)

Lesson 42**Compatibility of Tenses**

When writing about two or more events that occur at the same time, do not shift, or change, tenses.

INCORRECT: During the night the barn owl hunted, and it catches a fieldmouse. (Tense shifts from past to present.)

CORRECT: During the night the barn owl hunted, and it caught a fieldmouse. (Clearly the two events happened at nearly the same time in the past.)

Shift tenses only to show that one event precedes or follows another in time.

INCORRECT: By the time the movie ended, everyone left the theater. (The two past-tense verbs give the mistaken impression that both events happened at the same time.)

CORRECT: By the time the movie ended, everyone had left the theater. (The shift from the past tense verb *ended* to the past perfect verb *had left* clearly shows that the departure from the theater had happened before the movie ended.)

► **Exercise 1** Underline the second verb in each sentence and change it so that its tense is compatible with the first. Write the new verb in the blank.

- fought Abolitionists began their struggle against slavery, which they fight during the 1700s and 1800s.
- _____ 1. Many abolitionists were African Americans who are determined to put an end to slavery.
- _____ 2. They wrote pamphlets and edit newspapers.
- _____ 3. Others worked on the Underground Railroad, work that is very dangerous.
- _____ 4. By the time the Civil War began, the Railroad helped thousands of slaves to freedom.
- _____ 5. The abolition movement produced many leaders, among whom are both African Americans and white.
- _____ 6. African American abolitionists such as Harriet Tubman, David Walker, and Sojourner Truth were selfless individuals who are risking their lives for others.
- _____ 7. By the time he was nine years old, Henry Highland Garnet escapes with his family from Maryland to the free state of Pennsylvania.
- _____ 8. By the time he reached twenty-two years of age, Garnet became an eloquent speaker.

- _____ 9. He later became a minister and serves as pastor of a Presbyterian church in Washington, D.C.
- _____ 10. Robert Purvis attended Amherst College in Massachusetts and then settles in Pennsylvania.
- _____ 11. He devoted most of his time and money to the Underground Railroad, which he had believed in.
- _____ 12. When the war began in 1861, Purvis helps some 9,000 slaves to freedom.
- _____ 13. Samuel Cornish went to Philadelphia, where he organizes the first African American newspaper with another abolitionist, John Russworm.
- _____ 14. They named the newspaper *Freedom's Journal*, and print articles from other writers as well.
- _____ 15. James W.C. Pennington ran away from a cruel slaveholder in Maryland to New York, where he goes to school.
- _____ 16. Before he left Maryland, he has learned the blacksmith trade.
- _____ 17. In 1849 Pennington wrote *The Fugitive Blacksmith*, which had been about his own experiences.
- _____ 18. He became a great speaker, and he will speak before dignitaries in Europe.
- _____ 19. James Forten was fourteen years old when he joins the navy.
- _____ 20. While he was in the navy, he invents a device to handle ship sails.
- _____ 21. One famous African American female abolitionist was Harriet Tubman, who is the "conductor" of the Underground Railroad.
- _____ 22. She grew up a slave in Maryland, where she was interfering with a supervisor to save a fellow slave from punishment.
- _____ 23. The supervisor hit Harriet in the head and fractures her skull.
- _____ 24. In 1844 she married John Tubman, who has gained his freedom earlier.
- _____ 25. She escaped from slavery five years later and has gone to Philadelphia through the Underground Railroad.
- _____ 26. By the time Harriet returned to Maryland, Congress has been passing the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850.

Lesson 43**Voice of Verbs: Active and Passive**

An action verb is in the **active voice** when the subject of the sentence performs the action.

The dog **chased** the cat.

An action verb is in the **passive voice** when the action is performed on the subject.

The cat **was chased** by the dog.

The active voice is generally stronger. However, sometimes the passive voice is preferred or even necessary. Use the passive voice if you do not want to call attention to the performer, or if you do not know the performer.

The cookies **were eaten**. (You may not want to identify who ate them.)

The dishes **were washed**. (You may not know who did the washing.)

To form the passive voice, use a form of the auxiliary verb *be* with the past participle of the verb. The tense of the auxiliary verb determines the tense of the passive verb.

The cat **is chased** by the dog. (present tense, passive voice)

The cat **was being chased** by the dog. (past progressive tense, passive voice)

The cat **will have been chased** by the dog. (future perfect tense, passive voice)

► **Exercise 1** Write **A** if the action verb in each sentence is in the active voice and **P** if it is in the passive voice.

 P Thomas Edison was regarded as a great inventor by the world.

_____ 1. Our furniture was carried inside by the movers.

_____ 2. The door was held open by me.

_____ 3. A standing ovation was received by the speaker.

_____ 4. The reporter interviewed the movie star.

_____ 5. Betina has played softball every Tuesday for a month.

_____ 6. The landscape was carefully painted by the artist.

_____ 7. His grandfather told the boy many stories.

_____ 8. Mrs. Miles donates time to the women's shelter.

_____ 9. A crayon was pulled from the box by the little girl.

_____ 10. She displays her drawing with pride.

_____ 11. All ten pins were knocked down by the skilled bowler.

_____ 12. The last score was missed by the scorekeeper.

- _____ 13. Five hundred students were graduated by the university.
- _____ 14. My aunt telephones our apartment every week.
- _____ 15. Hot dogs are being eaten by the students.
- _____ 16. Two authors wrote the book.
- _____ 17. Twenty dollars had been earned by Ernest.
- _____ 18. A patient called the doctor.
- _____ 19. The park was covered by tall pines.
- _____ 20. A truck is being driven by the forest ranger.
- _____ 21. The test was taken by the class.
- _____ 22. Our team has won the game.
- _____ 23. The blaze was fought tirelessly by the firefighters.
- _____ 24. The spelling bee has been won by Hiro.
- _____ 25. An amusing story was written by the six-year-old.
- _____ 26. The tennis player hit the ball hard.
- _____ 27. The plane is being flown by the new pilot.
- _____ 28. By tomorrow, a relative will have taken the Jeffersons to the airport.
- _____ 29. The building is jealously protected by the watchdog.
- _____ 30. The toy has been hidden by William.
- _____ 31. Four books had been read by Rhetta in one week.
- _____ 32. The school board closed the school.
- _____ 33. The class was passing around the sign-up sheet.
- _____ 34. We will take two burgers.
- _____ 35. I have already eaten lunch.
- _____ 36. The salad dressing was tasted by Anna.
- _____ 37. My sister was singing the same song for an hour.
- _____ 38. The spark plug had been removed by the mechanic.
- _____ 39. The mechanic replaced the headlight and tail light.
- _____ 40. The Smiths will take in the stray dog.



Unit 6 Review

► **Exercise 1** Complete each sentence by writing the form of the verb indicated in the parentheses.

- The eagle was soaring higher and higher. (present participle of *soar*)
- Am I _____ too picky? (present participle of *be*)
 - The beachcombers have _____ beautiful shells at low tide. (past participle of *find*)
 - After the crowd went home, trash _____ everywhere. (past tense of *lie*)
 - The cyclists have _____ fifty miles on the first leg of their trip. (past participle of *ride*)
 - Boats will be _____ late into the afternoon. (present participle of *sail*)
 - James _____ applying for a part-time job. (present tense of *be*)
 - I _____ some litter at the edge of the beach. (past tense of *see*)
 - Leah has _____ too far to give up now. (past participle of *come*)
 - Louis _____ his waterproof watch in the locker room. (past tense of *lose*)
 - At the end of the day we will have _____ here for six hours. (past participle of *be*)
 - The wind has been _____ dust in our faces. (present participle of *blow*)
 - He had _____ a mistake in not putting new batteries in his calculator. (past participle of *make*)
 - The temperature dropped when the sun _____ behind the clouds. (past tense of *go*)
 - Our family _____ a picnic lunch. (past tense of *bring*)
 - We had _____ all the pizza before Jake arrived. (past participle of *eat*)
 - I was _____ my time so I wouldn't get lost. (present participle of *take*)
 - I haven't _____ that much since last summer! (past participle of *swim*)
 - We _____ our announcements on the cafeteria wall. (past tense of *hang*)
 - I _____ happy we spent the day together. (present form of *be*)
 - I _____ we would be late if we didn't run. (past tense of *know*)

Unit 6 Cumulative Review: Units 1–6

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each transitive verb and two lines under each intransitive verb. Draw three lines under each direct object and circle each indirect object.

Archaeologists have discovered many Etruscan tombs.

1. These richly decorated tombs give archaeologists valuable information.
2. The Etruscans lived in Etruria, an area north of Rome, Italy.
3. In this area, hills cover the countryside.
4. According to most historians, the Etruscans migrated to Etruria by sea around 800 B.C.
5. By the seventh century B.C., twelve Etruscan states existed.
6. Each state had its own capital city.
7. Together they conquered lands beyond Etruria.
8. They spread across the Apennine Mountains in the north, and across the Po Valley.
9. In the south, they crossed the Tiber River.
10. The Etruscans grew grain, olives, grapes, and other foods.
11. They also made money by trade.
12. The Etruscans also worked as skilled metalworkers and pottery makers.
13. They believed in life after death.
14. Rich Etruscans built underground tombs.
15. They buried their relatives with objects such as vases, statues, and jewelry.
16. Artists gave the tombs additional atmosphere.
17. They painted scenes of daily Etruscan life on the walls.
18. Greeks influenced Etruscan art.
19. The Etruscans gave early Romans some important customs.
20. The Romans would eventually rule Etruria.

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under each participle, two lines under each gerund, and three lines under each infinitive. Write *SF* after each sentence fragment.

We are learning more and more about ancient civilizations every day. _____

1. To study ancient civilizations in school. _____

2. The Latins, living around the city of Rome before Roman kings came to power, arrived in this area most likely from across the Alps. _____
3. Romans enjoyed the telling of the story of Romulus and Remus. _____
4. To listen to the legend of Romulus and Remus is entertaining. _____
5. The twins Romulus and Remus, left to die as babies in a basket on the Tiber River. _____
6. To survive in the wilderness, the twins drank the milk of a wolf. _____
7. Romulus, angered by his brother, killed Remus. _____
8. Romulus, believed to be Rome's founder by the early Romans. _____
9. Consisting of seven separate villages on seven hills, early Rome was not a unified region. _____
10. The early Etruscan rulers oversaw the combining of the seven cities into the first proper town of Roma. _____
11. The seven villages, overlooking the Tiber River, grew. _____
12. To build houses and shops in the valleys. _____
13. Connecting the city to the sea, the Tiber River allowed for easy trade abroad. _____
14. Disappointed with rule by kings, the Roman people began a new form of government. _____
15. Under this new government, called *res publica*, the people elected their governing officials. _____
16. Two officials, or consuls, together having the power of a king. _____
17. A parliament, known as a *senate*, helped the consuls with decisions. _____
18. Voting was not a right all Romans enjoyed. _____
19. To cope with an emergency, the consuls appointed a dictator for six months. _____
20. The Roman people, eventually composed of four classes. _____

► **Exercise 3** Write the form of the verb indicated in parentheses to correctly complete each sentence.

The Latin people in Rome _____ **needed** a powerful army. (past tense of *need*)

1. Historians _____ the Roman army for hundreds of years. (present perfect progressive of *study*)
2. Rome _____ many enemies. (past tense of *have*)

3. Three groups of peoples close to Rome _____ the Latins for centuries. (past perfect of *threaten*)
4. The groups _____ as the Sabines, the Aequi, and the Volsci. (past tense of *know*, passive voice)
5. By 304 B.C., the Romans _____ all three groups. (past perfect of *conquer*)
6. The Etruscans still _____ power in Italy. (past tense of *hold*)
7. They, too, _____ by the Romans. (past tense of *defeat*, passive voice)
8. We _____ Rome twice by next spring. (future perfect of *visit*)
9. This time I _____ to Roman ruins. (future tense of *go*)
10. The Gauls _____ a Celtic people who came across the Alps looking for new lands. (past tense of *be*)
11. The Gauls _____ a reputation as fierce warriors. (past perfect of *earn*)
12. In 390 B.C. the Gauls _____ a threat to Rome itself. (past tense of *become*)
13. The Romans _____ to pay them a large amount of gold to leave. (past tense of *force*, passive voice)
14. The Romans also _____ problems with the Samnites. (past progressive of *experience*)
15. Originally, the Romans _____ an agreement with the Samnites to conquer the Volsci people. (past perfect of *sign*)
16. The Romans and the Samnites _____ historians. (present perfect of *fascinate*)
17. War _____ out between the two in 343 B.C. (past tense of *break*)
18. They _____ each other for fifty years. (past progressive of *fight*)
19. The Samnites _____ heavy armor. (past tense of *wear*)
20. The Romans _____ the Samnites before they agreed to be Rome's allies. (past perfect of *defeat*)