

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The central area of the image is a solid, light gray, providing a clean backdrop for the text.

APC English

week 3 lesson 2

verbs

Irregular Verbs

grammar

regular

present

The bear **growls**
The bear **walks**
The bear **hunts**

past

The bear **growled**
The bear **walked**
The bear **hunted**

future

The bear **will growl**
The bear **will walk**
The bear **will hunt**

irregular

Verb

present

past

future

run

run

ran

will run

be

is

was

will be

have

have

had

will have

do

do

did

will do

say

say

said

will say

regular verbs



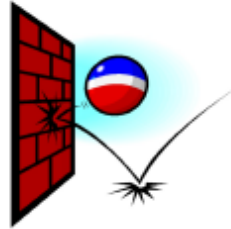
pointed



pulled



scored



bounced



carried



clapped



hopped



jumped



kicked



shouted



skated



studied



closed



crashed



cried



kissed



knocked



laughed



walked



washed



waved



danced



exercised



fished



lifted



opened



played

irregular verbs



ate



blew



bought



ran



rode



sang



broke



caught



drew



shook



slid



swam



drove



flew



made



threw



tore



wrote

	First Person Singular	First Person Plural	Second Person Singular	Second Person Plural	Third Person Singular	Third Person Plural
English	I	we	you	you	he/she/it	they
Mandarin Chinese	wǒ 我	wǒmen 我们	nǐ 你	nǐmen 你们	tā 他 / 她 / 它	tāmen 他们/她 们 / 它们

verbs

Verb	1 st person	3 rd person	plural	1 st person past	plural past
be	I am	she is	we are	I was	we were
have	I have	she has	we have	I had	we had
do	I do	she does	we do	I did	we did
say	I say	she says	we say	I said	we said

Irregular - vowel shift

present

win

find

sit

sing

drink

ring

run

past

won

found

sat

sang

drank

rang

ran

match the verb past to present

0	walked	<u>walk</u>
1	slept	<u> </u>
2	kept	<u> </u>
3	built	<u> </u>
4	spent	<u> </u>
5	left	<u> </u>
6	leapt	<u> </u>
7	lost	<u> </u>

8	sang	<u>sing</u>
9	tore	<u> </u>
10	showed	<u> </u>
11	proved	<u> </u>
12	bit	<u> </u>
13	rode	<u> </u>
14	ate	<u> </u>
15	went	<u> </u>

match the verb past to present

0 fled - said

_flee_say_

1 taught - caught - brought

2 bet - set- hurt

3 could

4 should

5 would

6 might

we go?

Subject-Verb Agreement

grammar

Verb agreement

▶ the dog bark~~s~~



▶ the dog~~s~~ bark



~~▶ the dog bark~~

~~▶ the dog~~s~~ bark~~s~~~~



• Jake bakes a cake

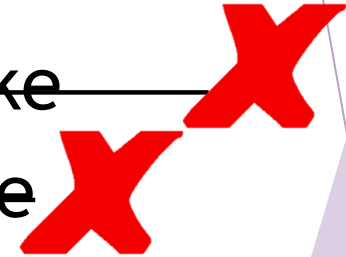


• we bake a cake



~~• Jake bake a cake~~

~~• we bakes a cake~~



subject-verb agreement

- the verb in a sentence agrees with its subject
- in terms of number (singular or plural)

verbs - single and plural

1. Learn - Learns / Learn
2. Study - Studies / Study
3. Attend - Attends / Attend
4. Excel - Excels / Excel
5. Participate - Participates / Participate
6. Submit - Submits / Submit
7. Research - Researches / Research
8. Present - Presents / Present
9. Discuss - Discusses / Discuss
10. Collaborate - Collaborates / Collaborate
11. Achieve - Achieves / Achieve
12. Graduate - Graduates / Graduate

verbs - single

- She **learns** new concepts quickly.
- He **studies** diligently for his exams.
- John **attends** all his classes regularly.
- Sarah **excels** in mathematics.
- The student **participates** in group discussions.
- Mary **submits** her assignments on time.
- Tom **researches** various topics for his project.
- The speaker **presents** an engaging lecture.
- Anne **discusses** the importance of teamwork.
- The student **collaborates** with others in a group.
- James **achieves** great grades in all his subjects.
- Emily **graduates** today.

verbs - plural

- They **learn** new concepts quickly.
- We **study** diligently for our exams.
- The students **attend** all their classes regularly.
- The children **excel** in mathematics.
- The students **participate** actively in group discussions.
- The students **submit** their assignments on time.
- The researchers **research** various topics for their project.
- The speakers **present** engaging lectures.
- We **discuss** the importance of teamwork.
- The students **collaborate** on group projects.
- The students **achieve** excellent grades in all their subjects.
- They will **graduate** with honors.

subject-verb agreement

1. The dog barks at the mailman.
 - Singular subject "dog" agrees with the singular verb "barks."
2. The students study hard for their exams.
 - Plural subject "students" agrees with the plural verb "study."
3. My friend and I enjoy playing basketball together.
 - Plural subject "friend and I" agrees with the plural verb "enjoy."
4. The bookshelf in the corner holds many books.
 - Singular subject "bookshelf" agrees with the singular verb "holds."
5. Every morning, the sun rises in the east.
 - Singular subject "sun" agrees with the singular verb "rises."

subject-verb agreement

Example:

~~"The group of students were studying for their exams."~~

"The group of students was studying for its exams."

one group was ...

two groups were ...

subject-verb agreement

Example:

~~The cat, along with the dogs, chase mice in the garden."~~

"The cat, along with the dogs, chases mice in the garden."

one cat chases ...

two cats chase ...

subject-verb agreement

Example:

~~"Someone left their jacket on the chair."~~

"Someone left his or her jacket on the chair."

some(one) left his/her ...

some people left their ...

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exercise #1

choose the correct verb form

choose the correct verb form

1. The cat **run / runs**
2. She **walk / walks** to school every day.
3. They **eat / eats** dinner at home.
4. He **play / plays** soccer on weekends.
5. The students **do / does** their homework.
6. She **read / reads** the book."
7. We **is / are** going to the beach.
8. The birds **fly / flies** in the sky.
9. He **sing / sings** beautifully.
10. My friend **don't / doesn't** like coffee.

choose the correct verb form

1. The dog and the cat **play / plays**.
2. They **meet / met** in the park yesterday.
3. She **write / writes** poems.
4. The flowers **smell / smells** wonderful.
5. The students **take / takes** a test this week.
6. He **sing / sings** his favorite song at the concert.
7. The company **has/ have** many employees.
8. The sun **shine / shines** brightly in the sky.
9. They **study / studies** together.
10. My sister **don't / doesn't** like spicy food.

Listening Exercises - verb agreement

<https://www.alps.academy/learn-english-verbs/>

S-V-O

18 Subject, verb, object

- 1 In English, the order of words in a statement is subject + verb + object:

SUBJECT + VERB		+ OBJECT
<i>I</i>	<i>enjoy</i>	<i>good food.</i>
<i>Peter</i>	<i>is watching</i>	<i>TV.</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>drank</i>	<i>a cup of coffee.</i>

- 2 Some verbs (e.g. **go**) do not have an object:

*Steven **has gone**.*

*The train **didn't arrive**.*

*Ann and Tom **are swimming**.*

Some verbs (e.g. **like**) always need an object:

SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT		
<i>I</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>music.</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>wants</i>	<i>a drink.</i>

- 3 After the verb **be**, we can use an object or an adjective:

She is

OBJECT

a doctor.

Mary is

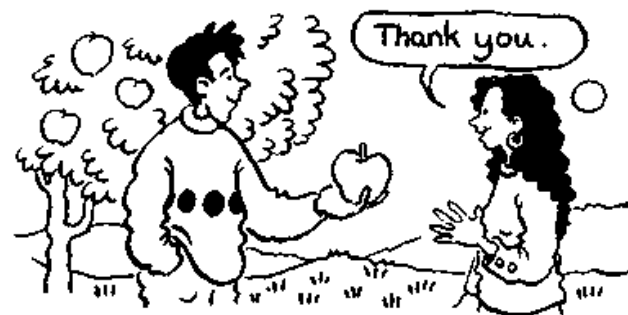
ADJECTIVE

tired.

We can also put adjectives after the verbs **look**, **seem** and **feel** (see Unit 38):

*Mary **looks tired**.*

- 4 Now look at this example:



*John gave **Mary** an apple.*

*John gave **her** an apple.*

After some verbs (e.g. **give**, **send**, **bring**), we can talk about a person (**Mary**, **her**) and an object:

VERB + PERSON + OBJECT			
<i>He</i>	<i>sent</i>	<i>Jane</i>	<i>a book.</i>
<i>Ann</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>Tom</i>	<i>a cup of tea.</i>
<i>Ann</i>	<i>brought</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>a cup of tea.</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>left</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>some money.</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>a letter.</i>

- 5 We usually put information about times or places at the end of the sentence:

I had a holiday

PLACE

in Spain.

They gave their son a watch

TIME

yesterday.

Linking Verbs

grammar

Verb - to be

am	I am here
is	she is here
are	you are here
being	thank you for being here
was	she was here
were	they were here
been	they have been here
be	can you be here

Verb - to be

To be

Brain **is** eating a pizza

(he is eating now)

Brain **was** eating a pizza

(he was eating before)

To have

Brain **has** eaten a pizza

(he has eaten the whole pizza)

Brain **had been** eating a pizza

(he was eating but has stopped)

link

action - something does

am	... am eating
are	... are eating
was	... was eating

... been eating

to be - something is

is	... is hungry
be	... to be hungry
been	... been hungry
were	... were hungry

... being funny

Modals

grammar

modal verbs are a type of
auxiliary verb

Auxiliary Verbs

modals

To express conditions

- Likelihood / certainty
- Ability
- Permission
- Need

Auxiliary verb help the main verb to describe action. That action happened in the past or is happening in the present or will happen in the future.

am	do	might
are	does	must
be	going to	need
be able to	had	ought to
been	had better	shall
being	has	should
can	have	was
could	have to	were
dare	is	will
did	may	would

Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary verb help the main verb to describe action. That action happened in the past or is happening in the present or will happen in the future.

modal verbs

am	do	might
are	does	must
be	going to	need
be able to	had	ought to
been	had better	shall
being	has	should
can	have	was
could	have to	were
dare	is	will
did	may	would

Modals agree

I can do it

He can do it

She can do it

You can do it

We can do it

They can do it

Everyone can do it

I will do it

He will do it

She will do it

You will do it

We will do it

They will do it

Everyone will do it

I should do it

He should do it

She should do it

You should do it

We should do it

They should do it

Everyone should do it

Modals agree

No infinitive -

to can

to should

to will

Examples - must

Need

You must be home on time

You must take off your shoes

Likelihood

You must have known

Examples

Chance

It may rain

Permission

You may enter

Ability

you can carry a lot.

Possibility

I would do it, but I'm too lazy

Advice

you shouldn't

Future

he will win

25 Can I? Could I? May I? Can you? Could you?

- 1 We form questions with **can**, **may** and **could** like this:

QUESTIONS		
Can	} I/he/she/it/we (etc.)	wait?
May		
Could		

- 2 We use **can**, **may** and **could** to ask for things:

Can etc. + I/we + have ...?			
Can	I	have	a coffee?

May we have the menu, please?



Could we have two tickets, please?
Can I have some sugar?

- 3 We use **can**, **may** or **could** to ask for permission:

Can etc. + I/we + INFINITIVE ...?			
May	I	use	your phone?

Can I borrow your bicycle, please?



Could we look at your map, please?
Can I borrow your tennis racquet, please?

- 4 We use **can** or **could** (but not **may**) to ask people to do things:

Can/Could + you + INFINITIVE ...?			
Could	you	help	me?

Could you buy me a newspaper?



A: I'm cold. Can you close the window?
B: Yes, of course.

A Put the words in brackets () in the right order to make questions.

0 (have – a return ticket to York – could – please – I)

Could I have a return ticket to York, please?

1 (please – I – may – a glass of orange juice – have)

2 (we – listen to your new CD – can)

3 (your phone – please – use – I – can)

4 (may – borrow – your camera tomorrow – I)

5 (please – the menu – pass – you – could)

6 (can – this letter for me – you – post)

D Ask people to do things. Use the words in brackets () and the phrases in the box.

buy me a magazine	tell me the time	make me a sandwich
tell me the way to Buckingham Palace		carry one of these cases

0 PROBLEM: You're sick. You're in bed. You're bored.

(can you ...please) Can you buy me a magazine, please?

1 PROBLEM: Your suitcases are very heavy.

(could you) _____

2 PROBLEM: You're lost in London.

(could you...please) _____

3 PROBLEM: You've forgotten to put your watch on.

(can you) _____

4 PROBLEM: You're hungry. You're very tired.

(can you...please) _____

Future

grammar

13 Be going to (I'm going to leave)

- 1 We form sentences with **be going to** like this:

be going + to + INFINITIVE

<i>It is going to snow.</i>

POSITIVE

I am

He/she/it is

We/you/they are

} **going to leave.**

NEGATIVE

I am

He/she/it is

We/you/they are

} **not going to leave.**

QUESTIONS

Am I

Is he/she/it

Are we/you/they

} **going to start?**

- 2 Note that we usually use the short form of **be** ('m, 's, 're):

They're going to leave.

He's going to spend a week by the sea.

- 3 The negative short form is **I'm not going to**:

I'm not going to play tennis today.

With **he, she, it**, there are two negative short forms:

He/she/it isn't going to come.

He/she/it's not going to come.

With **you, we** and **they**, there are also two negative short forms:

You/we/they aren't going to come.

You/we/they're not going to come.

- 4 We use **be going to** for the future. We use it:

- ▶ to talk about things we have decided to do in the future:

A: *What are you going to do tomorrow?*

B: *I'm going to visit Paul in Brighton.*

A: *Are you going to drive?*

B: *No, I'm going to take the train.*

- ▶ to predict the future, using information we know now:

Look at that blue sky! It's going to be hot.

I've eaten too much. I'm going to be ill.

Look at the time. It's two o'clock. They

aren't going to come now.

C Keiko is Japanese. She's going to spend a week by the sea in England. Ask her some questions. Use *be going to*, the verbs in brackets (), and the words in the box.

an umbrella
in the sea

in a luxury hotel
~~a lot of English~~

to a disco
golf every day

fish and chips

0 (speak) Are you going to speak a lot of English?

1 (play)

2 (take)

3 (swim)

4 (eat)

5 (stay)

6 (go)

- 1 We use **will** to talk about the future. Look at this example:



It's now five o'clock. I'll stop work at six.

- 2 We make sentences with **will** like this:

will/'ll + INFINITIVE			
I	will	stop.	

We use **I will** or **I'll**, and **I will not** or **I won't**. We usually use the short forms (**I'll**, **he'll**, **I won't**, **he won't**) when we speak.

POSITIVE

I/he/she/it/you/we/they **will/'ll** go.

NEGATIVE

I/he/she (etc.) **will not/won't** go.

QUESTIONS

Will I/he/she/it/you/we/they go?

- 3 We use **will** to talk about future facts, and things that we think will happen in the future:
My father will be fifty years old tomorrow.
Jane will love your new dress.
He's a good manager. He won't make any mistakes.

We also use **will** to ask about the future:

Will they win this game?

- 4 We use **I'll** when we make a decision to do something. For example, when the telephone rings, we say:

I'll answer it.

Here is another example:

A: *Does anyone want to come with me tonight?*

B: *Yes, I'll come.*

- 5 We use **Shall I ...?** or **I'll ...** when we want to do things for other people:

OFFER: *Shall I make you a cup of coffee?*

OFFER: *I'll make you a cup of coffee.*

We use **Shall we ...?** to suggest things that we can do:

SUGGESTION: *Shall we see a film tonight?*

B Put the best phrase from the box in each gap. Start your sentences with *I'll*.

phone for a taxi

give you the name of a language school

ask her to phone you tonight

help you to look for it

~~carry some of them~~

open a window

go with you

give you some money

make you a sandwich

0 A: I want to take these books home, but they're very heavy.

B: I'll carry some of them.

1 A: I feel sick. It's so hot in this room.

B: _____

2 A: I want a cup of coffee, but I don't have any money.

B: _____

3 A: I'm hungry. I didn't have any lunch.

B: _____

4 A: I want to learn Japanese.

B: _____

5 A: I've lost my passport.

B: _____

6 A: It's ten o'clock. I'll be late if I walk.

B: _____

7 A: I want to speak to Jane. It's very important.

B: _____

8 A: I want to go to the museum, but I don't know the way.

B: _____

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Thank you!
any questions?