Why Do Verbs Have So Many Forms?
Because They Change to Show When an Action Happens

The tense of a verb shows when an action happens.

Past Tense
- **Present tense** verbs tell about actions that happen now or on a regular basis.
  - I visit my grandparents. I always go to their house.

- **Past tense** verbs tell about actions that already happened.
  - Add -ed to show the past, or use the correct form of an irregular verb.
  - I visited my grandparents a year ago. I went to their house last July.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>am, is</th>
<th>are</th>
<th>have, has</th>
<th>go, goes</th>
<th>see, sees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past Tense</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>saw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Future tense** verbs tell about actions that haven’t happened yet.
  - I will visit my grandparents soon. I will go to their house next week.

Try It

Rewrite each sentence. Change the underlined verb to the past tense.

1. My family lives here. We like this neighborhood.

2. I see my grandmother every day. She helps me with my homework.

3. I am happy to live near her. We have a lot of fun together.
B. Complete each sentence with a verb from the box. Use the correct tense of the verb: past, present, or future. You can use words more than once.

| are | call | come | live | miss | move | stay | visit |

4. Last year, my family _____________ to New York.

5. My father _____________ here because of a new job.

6. When we left, my grandparents _____________ in the Philippines.

7. My sisters and I _____________ very sad the day we left.

8. Now, we _____________ very far from our grandparents.

9–10. A year ago, we _____________ next door to them. I still _____________ them.

11–12. They _____________ us every weekend. Next summer, we _____________ them.

Write It

C. Answer the questions about moving to a new place. Use past, present, and future tense verbs.

13. Who in your family has moved to a new community? ____________________________

14. Is it difficult to be separated from family members? ____________________________

15. How can you stay in touch with family members? ____________________________

16. Tell about a visit to family members that you have made or might make in the future.

D. (17–20) Write at least four sentences to tell more about family members who live far away. Use past, present, and future tense verbs.

______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
What If an Action Happened But You’re Not Sure When?

Use the Present Perfect Tense to Tell About It.

- If you know when an action happened in the past, use a past tense verb. Last month, my older brother traveled twice for job interviews.
- If you’re not sure when a past action happened, use a verb in the present perfect tense. Jeffrey has traveled for interviews many times.
- To form the present perfect, use the helping verb have or has plus the past participle of the main verb. For regular verbs, the past participle ends in -ed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>like</td>
<td>liked</td>
<td>liked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shop</td>
<td>shopped</td>
<td>shopped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try</td>
<td>tried</td>
<td>tried</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Try It

A. Complete each sentence. Use the past tense or the present perfect tense.

1. Three months ago, Jeffrey __________________ away.
   moved / has moved

2. Just before he left, he __________________ a job in another city.
   accepted / has accepted

3. We __________________ to visit him every week.
   tried / have tried

4. The first time we went, I __________________ his apartment.
   liked / have liked

5. Last Thursday, Mary Jane __________________ to join us.
   decided / has decided

6. She __________________ Jeffrey many times before.
   visited / has visited
B. Write the correct past tense or present perfect tense of the verb in parentheses.

7. Over the past month, my parents _____________ their work schedules. (change)

8. Yesterday, my father ______________ until nine o’clock. (work)

9. He ______________ us several times that his company is expanding. (tell)

10. Last week, my mother’s boss ______________ her to work on Saturdays. (ask)

11. My mother ______________ to his request a few times. (agree)

12. Over time, I ______________ to their new schedules. (adjust)

13. Last night, I ______________ for groceries to help out. (shop)

14. Then I ______________ my homework. (finish)

15. For the past few weeks, we ______________ to make the best of the situation. (try)

Write It

C. Answer the questions about yourself and a recent change in your family. Use past tense and present perfect tense verbs in your sentences.

16. In the last year, what change has occurred in your family? In the last year, __________

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

17. What effect has that change had on you? __________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

D. (18–20) Write at least three sentences to tell more about the change in your family. Use past tense and present perfect tense verbs in your sentences.

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________
What If a Past Action Is Still Going On?
Then Use the Present Perfect Tense.

- Use the present perfect tense to show that an action began in the past and may still be happening.
  
  Our family has created a very successful business.
  (And we are still running this business.)
  
  We have enjoyed our success. (And we are still enjoying our success.)

- A verb in the present perfect tense uses the helping verb have or has plus the past participle of the main verb. For regular verbs, the past participle ends in -ed.

Try It

A. (1–5) Write a verb to complete each sentence. Use the present perfect form of the verb in parentheses.

   My relatives ________________ as builders for years. (work) We
   ________________ a reputation for good craftsmanship. (earn) Sometimes, my
   uncles ________________ about the business. (argue) Then they ________________
   on a plan. (agree) Our business ________________ even through tough times. (last)

B. Rewrite each sentence to tell about something that happened in the past.
Use the present perfect tense.

6. Uncle Leo and I review the architect’s drawings.

   ________________________________

7. We discuss the work schedule.

   ________________________________

8. We consult with the building inspector.

   ________________________________
Write It

C. Answer the questions about a business or project that you and your family have worked on together. Use the present perfect tense in some of your sentences.

9. What is a business or project that you have worked on with your family? My family


10. Did you enjoy working with your family?


D. (11–14) Write at least four sentences to tell more about a family business or project. Use the present perfect tense in some of your sentences.


Edit It

E. (15–20) Edit the brochure below. Fix the six mistakes by using the present perfect tense of verbs.

Milbane Motor Company has existed as a family-run car dealership for fifty years. We have focus on providing our customers great cars at low prices. We have helped thousands of people find the car of their dreams. Our family has work hard to build a business you can trust. We enjoy serving the downtown area for many years. We add many used cars to our lot. Tim, Paul, and Rita Milbane invite you to visit our showroom today and see what we accomplish over the past five decades.
Do All Past Participles End in -ed?

No, Irregular Verbs Have Special Forms.

- Past participles of irregular verbs have completely new spellings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>am, is</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>saw</td>
<td>seen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Use has or have plus the past participle to form the present perfect tense.

  My family **has seen** how frail our grandmother has become.
  My parents **have been** very worried about her.

Try It

A. Complete each sentence. Write the present perfect form of the verb in parentheses.

  1. My mother _____________ to take care of my grandmother. *(go)*
  2. My grandmother _____________ sick. *(is)*
  3. I _____________ my grandmother only once this year. *(see)*
  4. She _____________ us many treasures. *(give)*

B. (5–8) Add an irregular verb in the present perfect form to complete each sentence.

  My sisters and I _____________ waiting for good news. My father _____________ to help my mother. They _____________ my grandmother medicine every four hours. My parents say that this week _____________ hard for them.
Write It

C. Answer the questions about different generations of a family helping each other. Use irregular verbs in some of your sentences.

9. How have different generations of your family helped each other? ____________________________
   ____________________________

10. What have you done to help if a parent or grandparent is ill? ____________________________
    ____________________________

11. What other kinds of help have you given to parents or grandparents? ____________________________
    ____________________________

D. (12–15) Write at least three sentences about how your relatives have helped each other. Use irregular verbs in the present perfect tense in some of your sentences.

   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________

Edit It

E. (16–20) Edit the letter below. Fix the five mistakes. Use the present perfect tense of the verbs.

Dear Aunt Tanya,
   Ben and I have been eager to share news about our baby cousin. We have went to visit him three times. Kevin been such a good baby. We has see him every day. I has give him his bottle twice! Ben is be even more excited than I have!
   Your loving niece,
   Janet

Proofreader’s Marks

Add text:
   She given him a bottle.

Change text:
   We has seen the baby.

See all Proofreader’s Marks on page ix.
**Verbs in the Present Perfect Tense**

**Remember:** Use *have* or *has* plus the past participle of a verb to form the present perfect tense.

- The past participle of a **regular verb** ends in *-ed*.
  - My sister **has acted** rudely towards everyone in our family. *(act + -ed)*
  - My parents **have arranged** for a family meeting. *(arrange [− e] + -ed)*

- The past participle of an **irregular verb** has a completely new spelling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>hold</td>
<td>held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>show</td>
<td>shown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>got or gotten</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>taken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Try It**

A. Complete each sentence. Use the present perfect tense of the verb in parentheses.

1. My sister _____________ more irritable recently. *(seem)*
2. I _____________ upset by her behavior. *(be)*
3. My parents _____________ more patience. *(show)*
4. My sister _____________ clothes from my room. *(take)*
5. My mother _____________ home early to talk with her about it. *(come)*
6. I _____________ my temper as long as I can. *(hold)*

B. Add a verb in the present perfect form to complete each sentence.

7. For many years, we _____________ very close.
8. Lately, my sister _____________ me badly.
9. More recently, she _____________ that she wants to improve our relationship.
C. Answer the questions about conflicts. Use the present perfect tense.

10. What has been the cause of a conflict between you and a sibling or parent? ____________________________

11. How have you resolved this conflict? ____________________________

12. What advice has someone given you about how to deal with conflicts? ____________________________

D. (13–15) Write at least three sentences to tell more about how you have handled conflict with a family member. Use the present perfect tense.

E. (16–20) Edit the journal entry. Fix the five mistakes.

March 12
Recently, I have been upset with my father. We has argue constantly about his rules. I have show him that I am responsible. Even my brothers taken my side in the argument. My friends has got tired of me having to be home so early. They can stay out later. Until recently, I has been so close to my father. I hope we can find a way to resolve this soon.
How Do You Show Which Past Action Happened First?

Use the Past Perfect Tense.

- Use the **past tense** of a verb to tell about an action that was completed in the past.
  
  Last week, I **missed** going to the game.

- If you want to show that one past action happened before another, use the **past perfect tense** for the action that happened first.
  
  I **had planned** to go before my parents **asked** me to help.

- To form the **past perfect tense**, use **had** plus the **past participle** of the main verb.
  
  I **told** them I would help although I **had wanted** to see the game.

**Try It**

A. Write the past perfect tense of the verb in parentheses.

1. I ____________ Lauren that I would go before I agreed to help my parents. **(assure)**

2. Lauren called me at 6 P.M., but I ____________ the job. **(start)**

3. I ____________ Lauren to go anyway, but she came over to help. **(tell)**

4. We ____________ the job before the game was even over. **(finish)**

B. Complete each sentence by using the past perfect tense.

5. I felt grateful that Lauren ____________ me.

6. Lauren said she ____________ to spend time with me.

7. I said I ____________ being with her, too.
C. Answer the questions about helping friends. Use the past perfect tense.

8. Have you ever given up going to an important event to help a friend? Explain. I
   
9. How has a friend helped you?

10. How has your friend’s actions influenced your feelings about the friendship?

D. (11–15) Write at least five sentences to tell more about helping or being helped by a friend. Use the past perfect tense.

E. (16–20) Edit the journal entry. Fix the five mistakes.

January 23
I had been really nervous about my oral report before Max helped me. On Tuesday, I asked him if I could practice reading my report aloud to him. Before I talk to him, he had arrange to go skating. He changed his plans and listened to me read. After I have practice in front of Max, he said the report was good. Though I had been nervous at first, with his help, I was calm when I presented my report in class.
How Do You Know Which Tense to Use?

Think About When the Action Happened.

- When you tell about the past, you may need to relate actions in time. First use the **past tense** to tell what happened.
  Yesterday, Jamil and Juan **had** a heated discussion about baseball.

- Then use the **past perfect tense** to tell what happened before the discussion.
  They **had discussed** sports often.

- Sometimes a past action may still be going on. That’s when you use the **present perfect tense**.
  Jamil and Juan **have disagreed** about sports before.
  They **have attended** many games together since they first **met**.

### Try It

**A.** Complete each sentence. Use the correct form of the verb.

1. Jamil knew Juan from school, but he ___________ him from the neighborhood first.  
   **knew**/ **had known**

2. At school, they had many other friends, although they ___________ best friends for many years.  
   **were**/ **have been**

3. Juan played baseball like Jamil, but recently he ___________ that soccer is more fun for him.  
   **has realized**/ **had realized**

4. Last Friday, Jamil noticed that Juan ___________ to sit with the soccer team at lunch.  
   **chose**/ **had chosen**

5. Today, Jamil ___________ Juan whether he was still mad about their recent argument.  
   **asked**/ **had asked**

6. Juan explained that he ___________ to introduce himself to the soccer team.  
   **has wanted**/ **had wanted**
B. Write the correct tense of the verb in parentheses. Use the past, past perfect, or present perfect tense.

7. Ann and I talked about how we ___________ in math class. (met)

8. Last year, Ann ___________ to my town. (move)

9. Before that, she ___________ in another state. (live)

10. Our math teacher ___________ us into groups to study for a test. (divide)

11. Ann and I ___________ in the same group. (be)

12. I thought math was hard, but Ann ___________ math since she was little. (like)

13. She made math interesting, and we ___________ friends ever since. (be)

14. We ___________ lots of time together since we met in that group. (spend)

Write It

C. Answer the questions about yourself and a good friend. Use verbs in the past, past perfect, and present perfect tenses.

15. Think of a good friend. How did you meet that person? ________________

16. Did you become friends right away or did it take time? Explain. ________________

17. What interests or activities have you shared with this friend? ________________

D. (18–20) Write at least three sentences to tell more about how you met or got to know your friend.

_____________________________

_____________________________

_____________________________
When Do You Use the Future Perfect Tense?

When You Want to Relate a Future Action to a Future Time

- Sometimes an action that hasn’t yet happened depends on another future event. That’s when you use the **future perfect tense**.
  - Soon **summer will be here**. By then, I **will have finished** my junior year.

    ![Timeline Diagram]

    **Future Perfect Tense**
    - I **will have finished** my junior year.
    - the beginning of summer

- To form the **future perfect tense**, use **will have** plus the **past participle** of the main verb.
  - Before summer comes, I **will have joined** the gymnastics team.
  - By next week, Eduardo **will have started** practicing with the swim team.

**Try It**

**A. Complete each sentence. Use the future perfect form of the verb in parentheses.**

1. This summer, I _____________ friends with Eduardo for five years. (**be**)
2. By next year, we _____________ to school together for three years. (**go**)
3. We _____________ different school teams by the fall. (**join**)
4. Hopefully, by the end of summer, we _____________ friends. (**stay**)
5. Before the summer ends, we _____________ some time together. (**enjoy**)

**B. Rewrite each sentence to tell about something in the future. Use the future perfect tense.**

6. Eduardo and I watch the movie. ___________________________________________________________________

7. We laugh at the funny parts together. ___________________________________________________________________

8. Tony sees a different movie. ___________________________________________________________________
**Write It**

C. Answer the questions about yourself and your friends. Use the future perfect tense.

9. How do you think your friendships might change in the future? **In the future, I** _______ 
   
10. What events might change a friendship? 
   
11. What will you and your friends have done by the end of the school year? 
   
D. **(12–15)** Write at least four sentences about yourself and one or more of your friends. Tell what you think will happen in the future.

   
   
   

**Edit It**

E. **(16–20)** Edit the letter. Fix the five mistakes. Use the future perfect tense of the verbs.

Dear Uncle Hector,

By next Wednesday, I will have competed in the swim meet. Hopefully, before the meet is over, I got a medal. By the following week, I has start rehearsals for my band concert. By the time the concert night arrives, I rehearsed for about 20 hours. Also, I miss a party that’s happening that same night. I am so busy, I don’t have much time to spend with my friends. But I hope that by the time you read this, I have some time to relax with my family.

Your nephew,

Julio
How Are the Past Perfect and Future Perfect Tenses Alike?

They Both Show How One Action Happens Before Another.

- Use the **past perfect tense** to help your readers know that an action happened even earlier than another past action.
  
  Before the school year ended, I **had transferred** to a new school.

- Use the **future perfect tense** to help your readers know that an action will happen before some other time in the future.
  
  **By the time** summer comes, I **will have made** lots of new friends.

### Try It

A. Complete each sentence. Use the past perfect or future perfect tense of the verb in parentheses.

1. Before our school closed, I ____________ many friends. *(make)*
2. When I left the building, I ____________ good-bye to everyone. *(say)*
3. By next fall, I ____________ a new school in a new neighborhood. *(enter)*
4. By the time I join a team, I ____________ some new classmates. *(meet)*

B. Add a verb in the past perfect or future perfect tense to complete each sentence.

5. At my old school, I ____________ many teachers.
6. After the first day at my new school, I ____________ other teachers.
7. After the first semester, I ____________ more comfortable at the new school.
8. Before I changed schools, I ____________ to play soccer.
9. By the end of next year, I ____________ with a new coach.
C. Answer the questions about yourself and changes you have or will have experienced. Use verbs in the past perfect or future perfect tense in your sentences.

10. What would happen to your friendships if you had to change schools? _______________

11. Describe how a student makes new friends after transferring to a different school.

D. (12–15) Write at least four sentences about what you might do at a new school or what you did at an old school. Use verbs in the past perfect or future perfect tense in your sentences.

E. (16–20) Edit the letter. Fix the five mistakes with verbs. Use the past, past perfect, or future perfect tense of the verbs.

Dear Isabella,

By the time you read this, I will have finished the fall semester at school. Before Thanksgiving, my parents have a place for us to live in Chicago. Soon, Nancy and I say good-bye to our neighborhood friends. Last week, we pack up lots of household items to donate to a local thrift store. By the time we were done, I will have gotten rid of my old bike. Before we are all moved in, Dad says he buys me a new one!

Your friend,

Carlos
Write with the Perfect Tenses

Remember: Use the present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect tenses to show how actions are related in time. Study the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>When Do You Use It?</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td>For actions that began in the past and are still going on</td>
<td>Tensho has helped me since we became good friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For actions that happened at an unknown past time</td>
<td>Our fathers have worked together a lot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td>For actions completed before another past action</td>
<td>Before I met Tensho, I had hoped to find a best friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Perfect</td>
<td>For actions that will happen before a future time</td>
<td>By fall, we will have been friends for two years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Try It

A. Complete each sentence. Use one of the perfect tenses of the verb in parentheses.

1. Tensho ____________ me for help. (ask)

2. He ____________ me many times. (help)

3. I ____________ to do something to repay him. (want)

4. Before Tensho’s bike broke, he ____________ it to get to his job after school. (use)

5. I ____________ him my bike until his is repaired. (offer)

6. I ____________ home from school all week. (walk)

7. By next weekend, the repair shop ____________ his bike. (fix)
B. Choose words from each column to build five sentences about helping a friend. You can use words more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tensho</th>
<th>have been</th>
<th>the bike by Saturday.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>had been</td>
<td>me many times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The repairman</td>
<td>has helped</td>
<td>best friends for two years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>has ridden</td>
<td>worried about getting to work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>will have fixed</td>
<td>my bike all week.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. ________________________________________________________________

9. ________________________________________________________________

10. ________________________________________________________________

11. ________________________________________________________________

12. ________________________________________________________________

Write It

C. Answer the questions about yourself and a good friend. Use perfect tenses.

13. How has your friend shown generosity when you needed help? ________________________

14. How will you have helped a friend by the end of the school year? ________________________

15. Have you learned to trust your friend, based on his or her actions? Why or why not? ________________________

D. (16–20) Write at least five sentences to tell about ways that you and a friend help each other. Use perfect tenses in your sentences.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Can a Verb Act Like an Adjective?
Yes, When It is a Participle

Verbs have **four principal parts**. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>driving</td>
<td>drove</td>
<td>driven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excite</td>
<td>exciting</td>
<td>excited</td>
<td>excited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many **verbs** are made up of a **helping verb** and a **participle**.

- **Present Participle:** My mother **is driving** to the store again.
- **Past Participle:** She **has driven** around all morning getting supplies.

A **participle** can act as an adjective to describe a noun or pronoun.

- Mr. Powell is a **driven** man who tirelessly helps his neighbors.
- **Excited**, the neighbors look forward to the block party.

**Try It**

A. Combine sentences. Move the underlined participle to tell about a noun or a pronoun in the other sentence. Write the new sentence.

1. Warm weather brings the neighbors outside. They are **waiting**.

2. The neighbors set up tables and chairs. They are **excited**.

3. The block party includes new and old neighbors. It is **welcoming**.

4. The children greet their friends. They are **running**.

5. The teenagers form a large group. They are **dancing**.
B. Complete each sentence. Use the present participle or the past participle of the verb in parentheses as an adjective.

6. ____________, Betsy asks Joey to perform. (smile)

7–8. ____________, Joey sings three songs. (thrill) The ____________ crowd listens. (please)

9. ____________, the neighbors praise Joey’s performance. (clap)

Write It

C. Answer the questions. Use present and past participles as adjectives.

10. What yearly celebration or tradition do you enjoy in your community? ________________

11. How do most people feel about the celebration? ________________

D. (12–16) Now write at least five sentences to tell more about the community event. Use participles as adjectives.

Edit It

E. (17–20) Edit the letter below. Fix the four mistakes. Use present or past participles.

Dear Nora,

Today, our neighborhood had an exciting street fair. We thought it might be ruined by the drive winds. Grin, Mr. Pearson said not to worry. A band played boom rock music. We got there early. Exhaust, we finally left at 5 o’clock!

Your pal,

Ali
What Are Participial Phrases?

Phrases That Start with a Participle

- A **participle** is a verb form, but it can act like an adjective to describe a noun or a pronoun. It can stand alone or come at the start of a **phrase**. A participle often ends in **-ing**.

  - **Working**, Maria helps clean up trash in the neighborhood.
  - **Seeing** the activity, Thomas joins the people **cleaning** the neighborhood.

- You can create a **participial phrase** to combine two sentences. If the phrase begins a sentence, use a comma (,) after the phrase.

  - Maria helps with the clean-up. Maria works hard.
    - **Helping with the clean-up**, Maria works hard.

- Place a participial phrase close to the noun or pronoun that it describes.

  - **Not OK**: Thomas picks up soda bottles **bending over the curb**.
  - **OK**: **Bending over the curb**, Thomas picks up soda bottles.

Try It

A. Use a participial phrase to combine sentences. Write the new sentence. Don’t forget the comma after a participial phrase at the start of a sentence.

1. Mr. Rummel organizes the clean-up. Mr. Rummel assigns each neighbor a job.

2. Mrs. Rummel greets each neighbor. Mrs. Rummel hands out tools and garbage bags.

3. Thomas roams the neighborhood. Thomas gathers lots of bottles and cans.

4. Maria watches people. They are picking up paper and other debris.

5. Delia smiles as she works. Delia plants many flowers.
B. Choose from the participles in the box to complete each sentence.

| exhausted | giggling | helping | looking | resting | sweeping |

6. ____________, Mr. Rodriguez sleeps in a chair.

7. Mrs. Rummel watches the children ____________ with the clean-up.

8. ____________ the sidewalk, Mrs. Bianco meets her neighbors.

9. She notices the whole neighborhood ____________ much better.

10. ____________, the adults admire the successful clean-up.

11. ____________, the children race around the tidy playground.

Write It

C. Answer the questions about keeping neighborhoods clean. Use participial phrases in your answers.

12. Is there a clean-up in your neighborhood every year? ____________________________

13. What kinds of jobs do people do in a neighborhood clean-up? ____________________

14. Is it important for people to work together to keep their neighborhood looking nice? Why or why not? ____________________________

15. How does having a clean neighborhood benefit the people who live there? __________

D. (16–20) Write at least five sentences to tell more about how you and your neighbors keep your neighborhood clean. Use participial phrases in your sentences.

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________
How Can You Add Details to Your Sentences?

Use a Participial Phrase.

- A participial phrase begins with a participle. It acts like an adjective to describe a noun or a pronoun.

  1. The present participle for all verbs ends in -ing.

     Growing each year, my city has people from many countries.

  2. The past participle of a regular verb ends in -ed. An irregular verb has a special form.

     | Verb  | Past       | Past Participle |
     |-------|------------|-----------------|
     | appreciate | appreciated | appreciated   |
     | choose    | chose       | chosen          |

     This neighborhood is a community appreciated for its diversity.

     Chosen by the community, our mayor is Chinese.

- You can use a participial phrase to add details to your sentences.

     Emigrating from Argentina, my father moved here three years ago.

Try It

A. Add a participial phrase to each sentence. Change the verb in parentheses to a present or past participle to start the phrase.

  1. Our street has many buildings ________________________. (inhabit)

  2. Mrs. Carvalho is a samba dancer ________________________. (respect)

  3. ________________________, people have varied backgrounds. (come)

  4. ________________________, the children learn about different cultures. (share)

  5. Tina taught us a game _________________________. (play)
B. Complete each sentence about a diverse community. Use the correct form of the participle.

6. _____________ their favorite foods, my classmates present dishes from their cultures.

7. Badia’s family brings us couscous _____________ with vegetables.

8. _____________ stories about her grandmother, Sophia serves us pasta.


10. I bring steak _____________ Argentinean style.

11. _____________ with spices, Romero's pastries are delicious.

Write It

C. Answer the questions about people in your community. Use participial phrases.

12. What cultures are represented in your community?

13. What new foods have friends from other cultures shared with you?

14. What foods would you share from your culture?

15. What other aspects of your heritage would you share with your community?

D. (16–20) Write at least five sentences to tell more about the benefits of living in a multicultural community. Use participial phrases.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
What Is a “Dangling Participle”?
It’s a Participle That Describes the Wrong Word.

- Always place a participial phrase by the word it describes. Sometimes you can just move the phrase to fix the problem.
  
  Not OK: I have lived here a long time, finding this city wonderful.
  OK: Finding this city wonderful, I have lived here a long time.

- Sometimes you need to rephrase the sentence and include a word for the participle to describe.
  Not OK: Watching soccer, our city’s players had skills.
  OK: Watching soccer, Katya saw the skills of our city’s players.

Try It

A. Fix each dangling participle. Write the sentence correctly.

1. Katya tells us about the soccer team beaming with pride.
   
   Beaming with pride, Katya tells us about the soccer team.

2. She shows us pictures of the winning goal returning from the latest game.
   
   Returning from the latest game, she shows us pictures of the winning goal.

3. We recognized a player from our neighborhood looking at the pictures.
   
   Looking at the pictures, we recognized a player from our neighborhood.

4. The coach unites the players believing in teamwork.
   
   Believing in teamwork, the coach unites the players.

5. The soccer team is everyone’s favorite winning the championship.
   
   Winning the championship, the soccer team is everyone’s favorite.

6. Cheering at games, our team wins.
   
   Cheering at games, I am happy when our team wins.
B. (7–11) Complete each sentence. Make sure you have included a word or words for the participle to describe.

Kicking deftly, ________________ the ball has reached the goal.
Screaming wildly, ________________ the game is won. Running across the field, ________________ the crowd is happy. Breathing a sigh of relief, ________________ his team is elated. Bursting with pride, ________________ their son is a great soccer player.

Write It

C. Answer the questions about sports and other events that bring your community together. Use participial phrases correctly.

12. What sports events make you proud of your community? ________________________________________________

13. What other events (holidays, other traditional celebrations, and so on) in your community are you proud of? ________________________________________________

14. Do most people in your community attend these events? ________________________________________________

15. Describe your favorite community event. ________________________________________________

D. (16–20) Write at least five sentences to tell about one or more community events that you are proud of. Use participial phrases correctly.

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
Enrich Your Sentences

Remember: A participle is a verb form that can act as an adjective. A participial phrase begins with a participle. Participles and participial phrases describe nouns and pronouns.

- A participle ends in -ing or -ed, or it has a special form. It can stand alone, or it can come at the start of a participial phrase.
  - Worried new students enter the classroom.
  - Showing friendliness, my classmates welcomed the refugees.
  - Amazed by their new surroundings, the students explore the school.

- You can use participial phrases to combine or expand sentences.
  - I admired the new students. I wanted to get to know them better.
  - Admiring the new students, I wanted to get to know them better.

Try It

A. Use a participial phrase to combine each pair of sentences.

1. Nina left her grandparents. She emigrated from Bosnia. ________________
2. She was filled with sadness. She missed her homeland. ________________
3. Ahmed arrived from Africa. He quickly learned English. ________________
4. We were inspired by their courage. Everyone rallied around the new students. ________________

B. Complete each sentence about new students. Use the correct form of the participle.

5. ________________ slowly, Nina tells us her story.
   - Talking/Talked

6. ________________ together, Nina and Ahmed discuss their new school.
   - Sitting/Sat

7. Ahmed is a friendly teen ________________ for his humor.
   - knowing/known
Write It

C. Answer the questions about an inspiring student. Tell how you are inspired by this person. Use participles and participial phrases correctly.

8. Is there a student in your school whom you find especially inspiring? ____________________________

9. What makes this person so remarkable? ____________________________

10. What is a fascinating detail about this person’s life? ____________________________

D. (11–14) Write at least four sentences to tell about an inspiring student. Use participles and participial phrases.

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

Edit It

E. (15–20) Edit the letter. Fix the six mistakes with participles.

Dear Parents and Students:

Building on last year’s success, the Student Outreach Group has had another tremendous year. This year’s students are a dynamic group distinguishing by their diversity. Represented seven countries, they bring new viewpoints to our community. Used their talents, our students tried to make newcomers feel welcome. Created opportunities for students to mingle was a priority. Describe as a home away from home, the Student Center is a success. Inspiring by new students, many older students have joined our group. Sincerely yours,

Vice Principal Kristina Hagopian

Proofreader’s Marks

Change text: Surprised by their welcome, the students smiled.

See all Proofreader’s Marks on page ix.