**Using Irregular Verbs**

1. For many verbs, the simple past tense does not end in –ed.

Note: The simple past form is the same for all persons:

Example: I saw the moon. You saw the moon. We saw the moon.

They saw the moon. He/she/it saw the moon.

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Directions: Write the correct form of the irregular verb in simple past tense.

Example:

**He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to drink) the coffee.**

**He drank the coffee.**

1) The moon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to come) out late last night.

2) Jessica \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to lose) her first tooth this morning.

3) My entire family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to catch) the flu last winter.

4) The swimmers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to hold) their breath and jumped in the water.

5) They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to take) a picture of the mountain.

6) The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to teach) the students chemistry last year.

7) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) my jacket to work yesterday.

8) We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the zoo last weekend.

9) Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to write) his family a letter.

10) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to see) a movie last night.

**Using Irregular Verbs in Past Participle Form**

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Directions: Choose the correct form of the helping verb “to be”. Then write the correct form of the verb.

**Example: The water (am/are/is) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to freeze).**

**The water is frozen.**

1) Her arm (am/are/is) broken.

2) Our house keys (am/are/is) hidden in the bushes.

3) The snake bite is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to swell).

4) A picture (was/were) drawn on the chalkboard.

5) My bicycle (was/were) stolen yesterday.

6) The milk (am/are/is) all gone.

7) All my children (am/are/is) fully grown.

8) The secret will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to know) by tomorrow morning.

**Using Irregular Verbs in Perfect Tense**

e.g.

I have been to Spain. You have been to Spain. We have been to Spain. They have been to Spain. He/she/it has been to Spain.

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Directions: Choose “have”, “has”. Then write the correct form of the verb.

**Example: I (have/has) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to know) Jaime for six years.**

**I have known Jaime for six years**.

1) I (have/has) seen the Statue of Liberty before.

2) They (have/has) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to write) ten letters to the newspaper.

3) James (have/has) been to Canada twice.

4) The students (have/has) done their homework.

5) (Have/Has) you caught a baseball before?

6) My heart (have/has) been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to break) before.

7) Have you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to forget) the password?

8) (Have/Has) you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to choose) a name for your new baby?

9) By the time we arrive in Mexico, we will (have/has) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to drive) 800 miles in total.

**Using Irregular Verbs that Stay the Same**

• Some irregular verbs stay the same.

Example: to cut = Cut

She cut the paper yesterday. He has cut the paper already.

The man had cut the paper before we arrived. The paper is going to be cut.

Directions: Choose the correct form of the verb in the following sentences.

**Example: He (quit, quits, quitted) his job last week.**

**He quit his job last week**

1) She always (put, puts, putted) lots of cream in her coffee.

2) He (hit, hits, hitted) his head last night.

3) His head (hurt, hurts, hurted) after he hit it.

4) The children (play, plays, played) football last weekend.

5) The arsonist (set, sets, setted) fire to several houses last year.

6) The door is (shut, shuts, shutted).

7) The audience (laugh, laughs, laughed) at the joke.

8) The chef has (bake, bakes, baked) three wedding cakes.

9) The trip is (plan, plans, planned).

10) The boy (touch, touches, touched) the painting while it was still wet.