

Even more about **VERBS**.

You can also have **modal** verbs. These tell you the degree of possibility.

Eg. I **might** watch T.V. tonight.

I **will** watch T.V. tonight.

I **could** watch T.V. tonight.

I **should** do my homework tonight.



VERBS and TENSES

Verbs can be in the past, present or future tense.

They can be simple or progressive or in the perfect tense.

Simple present tense Progressive present tense
(The 'ing' form of the verb with the verb 'to be') alongside have or had.

I dance. I am dancing. I have danced.

Simple past tense Progressive past tense.

I danced. I was dancing. I had danced.



The perfect present tense. - the verb

Perfect past tense.

The Subjunctive Form.

The subjunctive form is a **very formal** way of speaking. The subjunctive mood is when someone expresses a wish - eg. If I **were** a rich man, rather than If I **was** a rich man.

Non-subjunctive Form	Non-subjunctive
Example	Subjunctive Form

is	He is allowed.	It is essential he be allowed.
was	I was ordered.	were If I were ordered, I'd go.

present verbs in the third person singular (i.e., ending s)
He **cooks**. remove the s I wish that he **cook**.

Punctuation

Parenthesis - this is a long word to describe the use of punctuation marks (usually brackets) around an extra piece of information in a sentence. You can also use dashes or commas.

Colons - A colon looks like two full stops - : it is used to introduce a list, after the name of a character in a play script or before an explanation. Eg. The man was old: he had been born many years before the start of WW2. A colon **IS NOT** followed by a capital letter.

Semi-colon - a semi colon goes between two complete sentences that are very closely linked. It acts like a super comma. I loved my home; it was warm and cosy and welcoming. It can also go in a list between phrases or clauses. e.g. He wanted a full English breakfast: bacon that was crisp and tasty; fried egg with the yolks all gooey; fried bread that was crisp and crunchy and a sausage. It **IS NOT** followed by a capital letter.

Dashes - a dash goes before an extra piece of information that is not a complete sentence. eg. She loved her house - every last corner of it.

Apostrophe to show omission (where are letter is missing) I'm , You're, we're

Apostrophe to show possession The cat's tail (the tail of a cat) cats' tails (the tails of cats)

Full punctuation of speech

