

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

lesson

- irregular verbs
- subject verb object
- subject verb agreement
- pronunciation practice
- listening practice
- linking / helping verbs
- speaking practice or more verbs

	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 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**

regular verbs



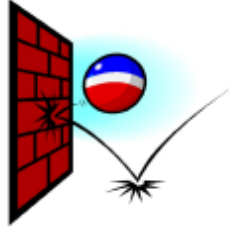
pointed



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

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

irregular verbs



ate



blew



bought



ran



rode



sang



broke



caught



drew



shook



slid



swam



drove



flew



made



threw



tore



wrote

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

1 slept

2 kept

3 built

4 spent

5 left

6 leapt

7 lost

8 sang

9 tore

10 showed

11 proved

12 bit

13 rode

14 ate

15 went

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

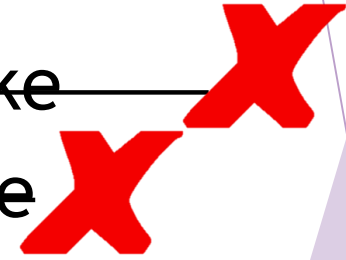


• we bake a cake



~~• 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

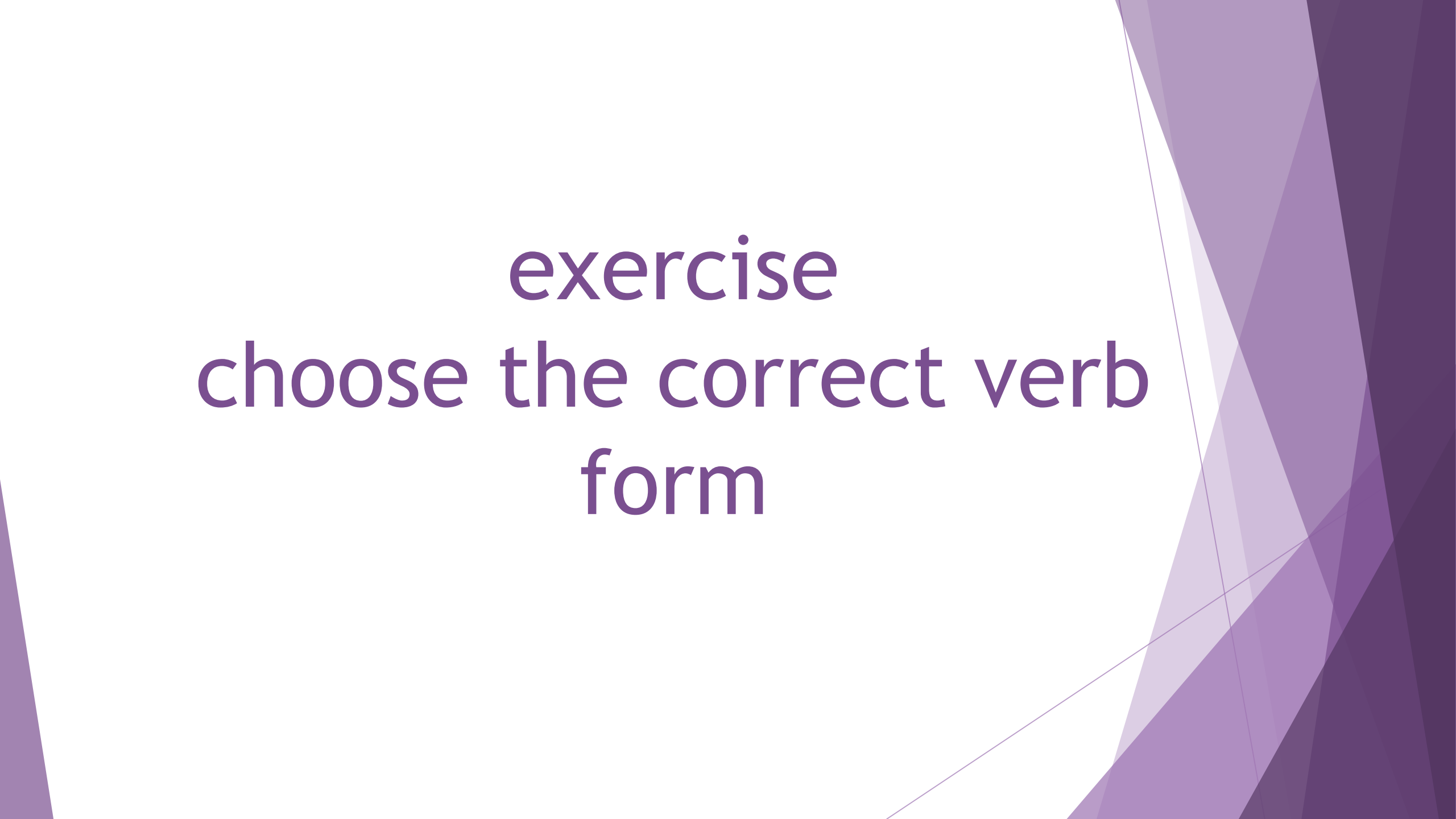
Example:

~~"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

choose the correct verb form

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.

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

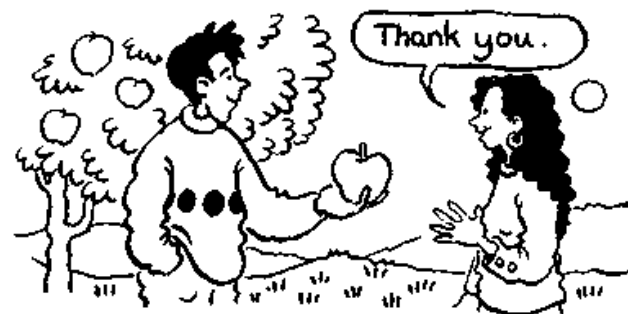
ADJECTIVE

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

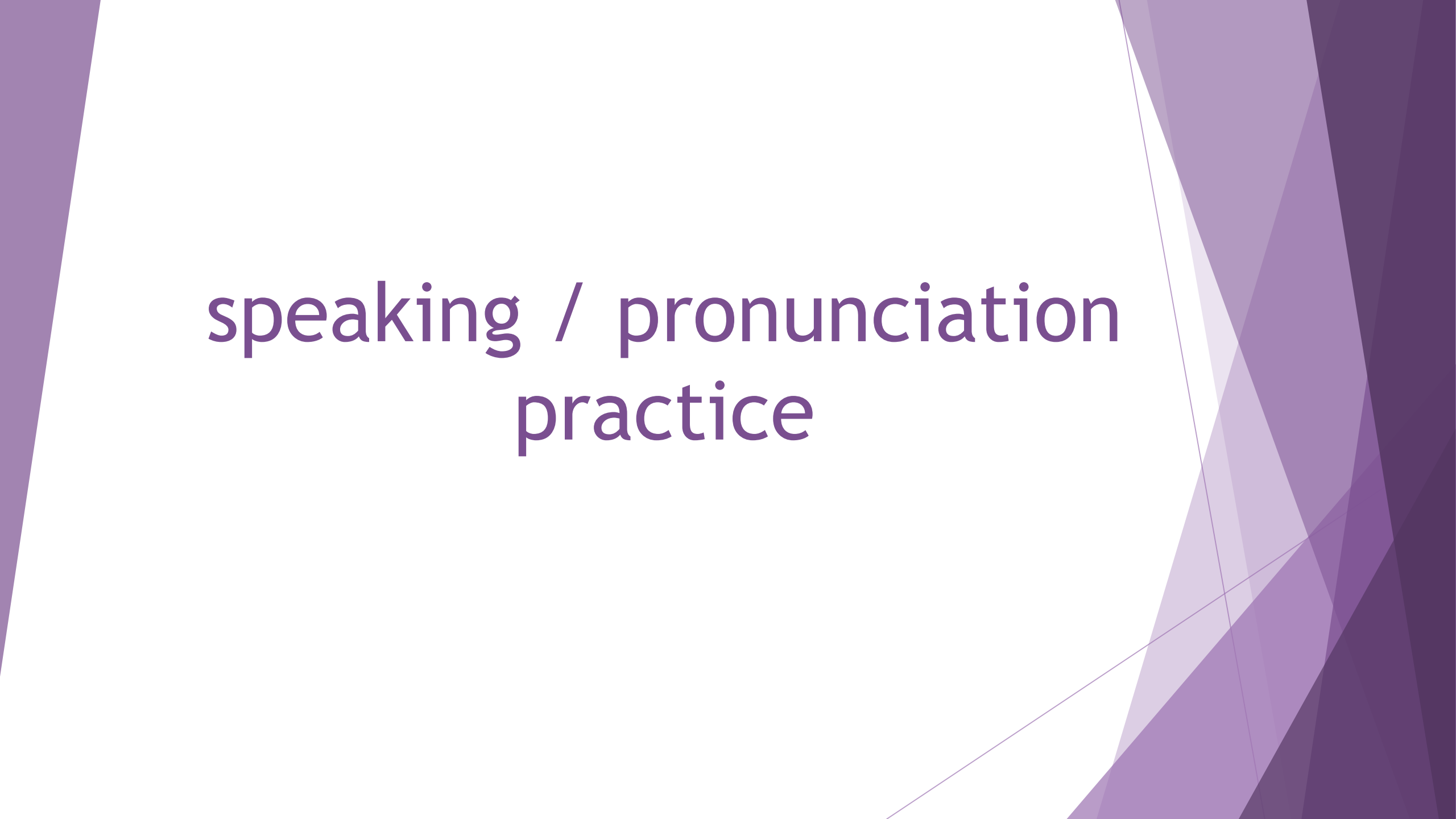
TIME

yesterday.

S-V-O

A Put the words in brackets () in the correct order.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0 | (bought – she – a TV) | <u>She bought a TV.</u> |
| 1 | (the match – won – they) | _____ |
| 2 | (is eating – he – a pizza) | _____ |
| 3 | (Anna – films – loves) | _____ |
| 4 | (saw – three cats – I) | _____ |
| 5 | (tennis – we – played) | _____ |
| 6 | (wants – a new house – Steve) | _____ |
| 7 | (forgot – my passport – I) | _____ |
| 8 | (a photo – she – is taking) | _____ |
| 9 | (drank – an orange juice – he) | _____ |
| 10 | (golf – they – like) | _____ |
| 11 | (Joe – Mexico – visited) | _____ |
| 12 | (lost – we – our money) | _____ |

The background features abstract, overlapping purple geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of purple, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.

speaking / pronunciation practice

/b/ - as in "bat"

1. Bat
2. Bag
3. Bell
4. Bird
5. Box
6. Bake
7. Bed
8. Buck
9. Boat
10. Bear

/d/ - as in "dog"

1. Dog
2. Dot
3. Duck
4. Doll
5. Door
6. Dad
7. Desk
8. Dive
9. Dry
10. Drum

/g/ - as in "go"

1. Go
2. Get
3. Girl
4. Gas
5. Golf
6. Give
7. Grin
8. Glad
9. Goal
10. Gaze

/j/ - as in "yes"

1. Yes
2. Yellow
3. You
4. Yarn
5. Yell
6. Year
7. Yawn
8. Yield
9. Yolk
10. Yacht

/w/ - as in "wet"

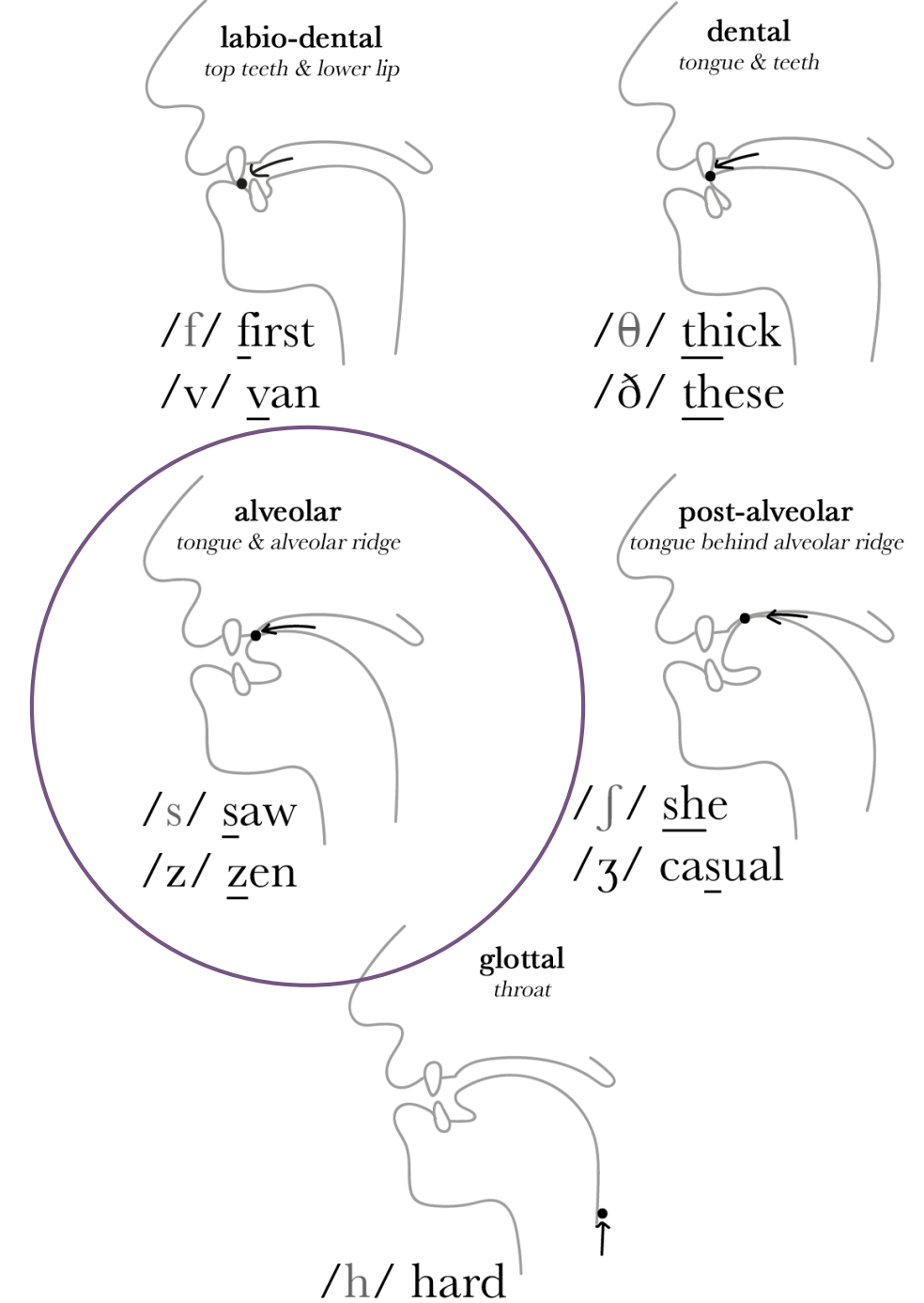
1. Wet
2. Win
3. Wok
4. Wall
5. Wind
6. We
7. Well
8. Whale
9. Wait
10. Wax

/v/ - as in "vase"

1. Vase
2. Van
3. Vote
4. Vine
5. Vest
6. Very
7. Vow
8. Vent
9. View
10. Voice

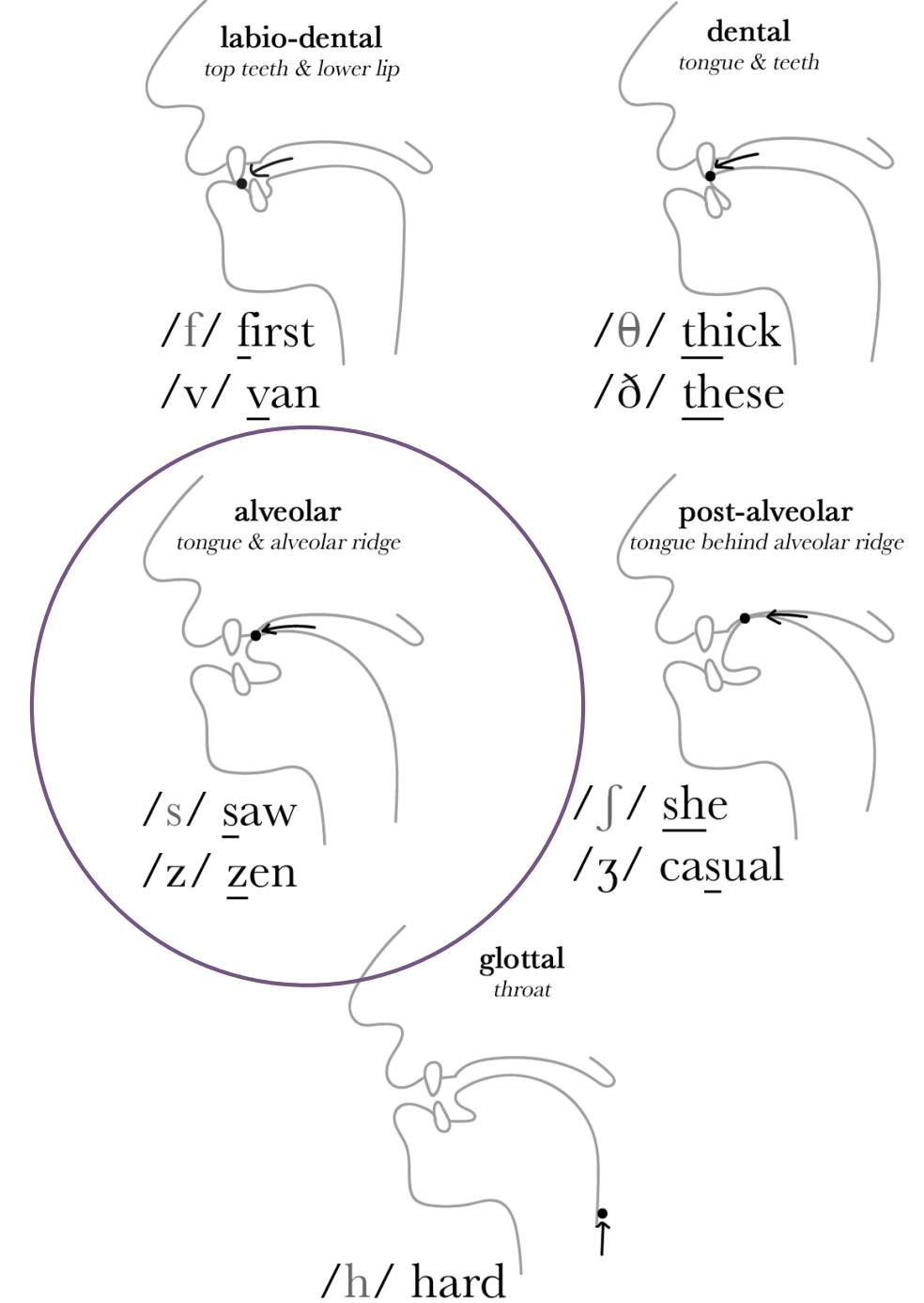
/s/ - as in "sit"

1. Sit
2. Sun
3. Sock
4. Seal
5. Soap
6. See
7. Sad
8. Safe
9. So
10. Sound



1. Zoo
2. Zap
3. Zero
4. Zebra
5. Zest
6. Zigzag
7. Zeal
8. Zombie

/z/ - as in "zip"



listening practice

Listening Exercises - past tense

- pdf - 'needed me' by Anne Murray
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S3k_l4Ew4vU (without lyrics)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-X79Jko9bBI> (with lyrics)

Helping Verbs

next level

helping verbs

- assist / support the main verb in a sentence
- providing additional information about the action or
 - indicate tense, mood, etc.

helping verbs

- The cat **had** **slept** peacefully.
 - (The helping verb "**had**" supports the main verb "slept.")
- She **is** **running** every morning.
 - (The helping verb "**is**" is supporting the main verb "running.")
- They **have** **been** **happy**.
 - (The helping verbs "**have**" and "**been**" support the main verb "happy.")

verb phrases

We have

1. Main verb
2. Helping (auxiliary) verbs
 - some helping verbs are called modal verbs

Helping verbs come before the main verb

Modal verbs come before any helping verbs and the main verb

[modal verb(s)] + [other helping verb(s)] + main verb(s)

helping or linking verb

- If the verb comes before an action verb,
 - then it is a helping verb
- If it comes before words that are describing the subject
 - then it is a linking verb

Linking Verbs

simple

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.

helping verb exercises

Exercise #1: Read the conversation and choose the helping verbs from the list below to complete each blank.

can can haven't may must have should should

1. A: Hi, I heard you're planning a trip to Paris.
B: Yes, I'm excited! I _____ book the flights yet, but I'm thinking of going next month.
2. A: I can't find my keys anywhere.
B: You _____ left them in the car. I remember you had them when we parked.
3. A: I have an important job interview tomorrow.
B: You _____ wear something professional and be well-prepared. Confidence is key.
4. A: I'm not sure if I _____ make it to the party on time.
B: Don't worry. If you're running late, you _____ always call and let them know.
5. A: The weather forecast says it _____ rain later.

Exercise #1: Read the conversation and choose the helping verbs from the list below to complete each blank.

can can haven't may must have should should

1. A: Hi, I heard you're planning a trip to Paris.
B: Yes, I'm excited! I **haven't** book the flights yet, but I'm thinking of going next month.
2. A: I can't find my keys anywhere.
B: You **must have** left them in the car. I remember you had them when we parked.
3. A: I have an important job interview tomorrow.
B: You **should** wear something professional and be well-prepared. Confidence is key.
4. A: I'm not sure if I **can** make it to the party on time.
B: Don't worry. If you're running late, you **can** always call and let them know.
5. A: The weather forecast says it **may** rain later.

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) _____

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)

modal verbs

same or different?

Helping verbs are auxiliary verbs

Modal verbs are a type of auxiliary verb

modal verbs

- can
- could
- may
- might
- shall
- should
- will
- would
- must

modal verbs

Modal verbs related to the main verb in a sentence to express a speaker's

- attitude
- necessity,
- possibility,
- probability,
- ability,
- permission,
- obligation, or
- requests.

modal verbs

Certainty

1. must
2. can't

You **must** be on time

You **can't** be late

modal verbs

Probability

1. must She **must** be at home by now
2. might She **might** be at home by now
3. may She **may** be at home by now
4. could She **could** be at home by now
5. can't She **can't** be at home by now

modal verbs

Deduction

1. must
2. might
3. can't

He's been studying all night; he **must** be tired

He's been studying all night; he **might** be tired

He's been resting all day; he **can't** be tired

modal verbs

Request

1. could

Could you please pass the salt?

2. would

Would you please pass the salt?

3. can

Can you please pass the salt?

modal verbs

Permission

1. may You **may** leave the table when you finish your dinner.
2. can You **can** go now.
3. can't You **can't** leave the table until you finish your dinner.
4. must You **must not** smoke in here
5. can't You **can't** smoke in here

modal verbs

Ability

1. can
2. could

She **can** speak three languages.

She **could** speak three languages by the time she left school

modal verbs

Necessity

1. must You **must** finish your homework before going out.
2. should You **should** finish your homework before going out.
3. have to You **have to** finish your homework before going out.
4. ought to You **ought to** finish your homework before going out.
5. need to You **need to** finish your homework before going out.

Can: Indicates ability, permission, or possibility.

- I can swim. (ability)
- Can I go to the party? (permission)

Could: Similar to "can" but often used for more polite requests or to express a possibility in the past.

- Could you help me, please?

Will: Expresses future actions, promises, or willingness.

- I will call you later.

Would: Often used to express politeness, make requests, or talk about hypothetical situations.

- Would you like some tea?

Shall: Used for suggestions, offers, or to indicate future events in formal English.

- Shall we go for a walk?

modal verbs

Should: Indicates advice, obligation, or expectation.

- You should study for the exam.

May: Indicates permission or possibility.

- May I use your phone? (permission)

Might: Similar to "may" but often implies a lower probability or is used to express a hypothetical situation.

- It might rain later.

Must: Expresses necessity or strong obligation.

- You must finish your homework.

Ought to: Similar to "should," expressing obligation or duty.

- You ought to apologize.

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modal verb exercises in groups

Exercise #1: Read the sentences and choose the correct modal verb from the list below to complete each blank.

Modal Verbs: can, could, will, would, should, may, might, must

On Saturday morning, Laura and Tom 1 _____ go for a hike in the mountains. Tom 2 _____ cook dinner tonight; he enjoys trying new recipes. Laura, you 3 _____ bring your camera; we might see some beautiful scenery. They 4 _____ start early if they want to reach the summit before sunset. Laura, you 5 _____ check the weather forecast before we leave.

Exercise #1: Read the sentences and choose the correct modal verb from the list below to complete each blank.

Modal Verbs: can, **could**, **will**, would, **should**, **may**, might, **must**

On Saturday morning, Laura and Tom **1 will** go for a hike in the mountains. Tom **2 could** cook dinner tonight; he enjoys trying new recipes. Laura, you **3 should** bring your camera; we might see some beautiful scenery. They **4 must** start early if they want to reach the summit before sunset. Laura, you **5 may** check the weather forecast before we leave.

Exercise #2: Degree of Certainty. Read the sentences and choose the correct modal verb from the list below to complete each blank.

Modal Verbs: can, could, will, would, should, may, might, must

1. It's 10:30, and Sarah isn't here yet. She _____ have forgotten about the meeting.
2. The test is challenging, but if you study hard, you _____ pass with flying colours.
3. I heard a noise outside. It _____ be the neighbours playing music loudly again.
4. Mark is a very able person; he _____ finish the report by himself
5. My parents _____ let me go to the concert if I finish my homework early.

Exercise #2: Degree of Certainty. Read the sentences and choose the correct modal verb from the list below to complete each blank.

Modal Verbs: **can**, could, **will**, would, **should**, may, **might**, **must**

1. It's 10:30, and Sarah isn't here yet. She **must** have forgotten about the meeting.
2. The test is challenging, but if you study hard, you **should** pass with flying colours.
3. I heard a noise outside. It **might** be the neighbours playing music loudly again.
4. Mark is a very able person; he **can** finish the report by himself.
5. My parents **will** let me go to the concert if I finish my homework early.

Exercise #3: Complete each sentence with a modal verb a, b or c?

1. ____ you speak any foreign languages?
a. May b. Can c. Have
2. Liz ____ get tired of her job. It is so boring.
a. has to b. must c. should
3. Where's Nick? He ____ be in his office.
a. might b. mustn't c. is to
4. Take an umbrella. It ____ rain later.
a. has to b. need c. might
5. Jack ____ go to hospital yesterday.
a. must ____ b. had to c. need

Exercise #3: Complete each sentence with a modal verb a, b or c?

6. You look tired. You ____ go to bed.

a. should b. ought c. are to

7. You ____ do it. I've already done it.

a. must not b. need not c. ought not

8. ____ it be true?

a. Must b. May c. Can

9. ____ we stay or leave?

a. Will b. Would c. Shall

10. Jane was so tired. She ____ have worked days and nights.

a. should b. must c. need

Exercise #4: Complete each sentence with a modal verb, here are my suggestions:

can't/	mustn't/won't	can	couldn't / didn't	didn't
should	should	should	shouldn't	shouldn't

1. It was very dark last night. I _____ see the man on the road.
2. He's not very strong. He _____ try to lift the box.
3. She's singing in the shower. I _____ hear her.
4. We must be home by ten o'clock. Perhaps we _____ go now.
5. Cigarettes are unhealthy. People _____ smoke them.
6. Your face is dirty. You _____ wash it.
7. That book doesn't belong to him. He _____ take it.
8. Emily's on a diet. She _____ eat that cake.
9. When I was young I _____ cook at all.
10. The speed limit is 50 km/hr in the city. You _____ slow down.

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep indigo. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect.

Thank you!
any questions?