

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 is a plain, light gray.

APC English

week 3 lesson 2

verbs

lesson

1. linking verbs
2. irregular verbs + vocab
3. subject verb agreement
4. introduction to the present tense

also

- listening practice
- pronunciation practice
- speaking practice

Linking Verbs

grammar

linking verbs

A linking verb is not an action.

It links a describing word to the subject.

linking verbs

I am happy

- am links happy to “I”, I=happy

You are students

- are links students to you, You=students

The food smells good

- smells links good to the food, the food=good

linking verbs

I am happy

(adjective)

- am links happy to “I”, I=happy

You are students

(noun)

- are links students to you, You=students

The food smells good

(adjective)

- smells links good to the food, the food=good

linking verbs

Split these into nouns and adjectives

Adjective = happy, good

(predicate adjective)

Noun = students

(predicate noun)

Same linking verb: looks

She looks tired.

(predicate adjective)

She looks at the screen.

(predicate noun)

linking verbs

Most common

To be - is, are, am, was, were

To become (transform) - become, get, grow, seem, appear, stay, remain

Senses - look, smell, sound, feel, taste

linking verbs

To be

am, are, is, was, were, will be, we've been

- followed by the noun or adjective
- followed by the -ing verb then it is a helping verb (next lesson)

linking verbs

What is happening? — be, seem, look, feel, sound, smell, taste, become, get, stay

Everyday descriptions — be, seem, look, feel, sound, smell, taste, become, stay, remain

Real-life situations — be, seem, appear, become, remain, stay, get, grow, turn, prove

what is happening?

be – The room is quiet.

seem – She seems tired.

look – You look happy.

feel – I feel nervous.

sound – That sounds good.

smell – The food smells fresh.

taste – The soup tastes great.

become – He became angry.

get – It is getting cold.

stay – Please stay calm.

everyday descriptions

be – The office is busy.

seem – The problem seems difficult.

look – You look tired.

feel – I feel better now.

sound – Your idea sounds interesting.

smell – The room smells clean.

taste – The coffee tastes bitter.

become – The weather became warmer.

stay – The door stayed open.

remain – She remained calm.

real-life situations

be – The meeting was successful.
seem – The plan seems reasonable.
appear – He appears nervous.
become – She became a manager.
remain – The situation remained difficult.
stay – The price stayed the same.
get – The situation is getting worse.
grow – The company grew stronger.
turn – The leaves turned yellow.
prove – The decision proved useful.

Put each linking verb in the correct box

Appearance	Feeling	Senses	Change	State
				be

~~be~~ · seem · look · feel · sound · smell · taste ·
become · get · stay · remain · grow · turn ·
appear · prove

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



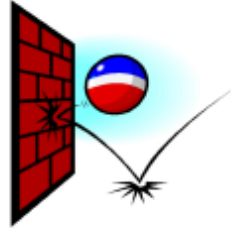
pointed



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	<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>

Graded listening

instructions

1. Listen
2. Listen again
3. Listen to parts (1/3, 2/3, 3/3)
 1. Write what you hear
4. Read the questions
5. Listen again
6. confirm answers
7. Student can read the passage

instructions

1. What does 'cheers' mean (here)?
2. Is this a formal or informal conversation?
3. Why did the person say "they are not doing it for them"?

instructions

1. What does 'cheers' mean (here)?

Thank you

2. Is this a formal or informal conversation?

informal

Why did the person say “they are not doing it for them”?

They will 'help' but

the first speaker must be the person that does the work

speaking / pronunciation practice

/m/ - as in "mat"

1. Map
2. Mom
3. Man
4. Mud
5. Mop
6. Mess
7. Meat
8. Mint
9. Melt
10. Mill

/n/ - as in "nut"

1. Nap
2. Net
3. Not
4. Nose
5. Nut
6. Nine
7. Nail
8. Neck
9. Nod
10. Name

/p/ - as in "pat"

1. Pen
2. Pig
3. Pot
4. Pop
5. Pat
6. Pup
7. Pool
8. Peach
9. Pencil
10. Park

/t/ - as in "top"

1. Tip
2. Tap
3. Tom
4. Tent
5. Tan
6. Tug
7. Toy
8. Table
9. Teeth
10. Tail

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)

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

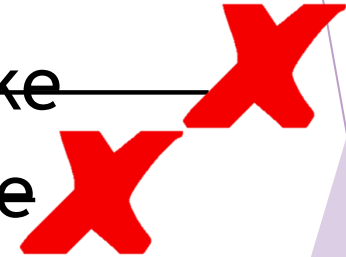


• we bake a cake



~~• 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)

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."

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

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

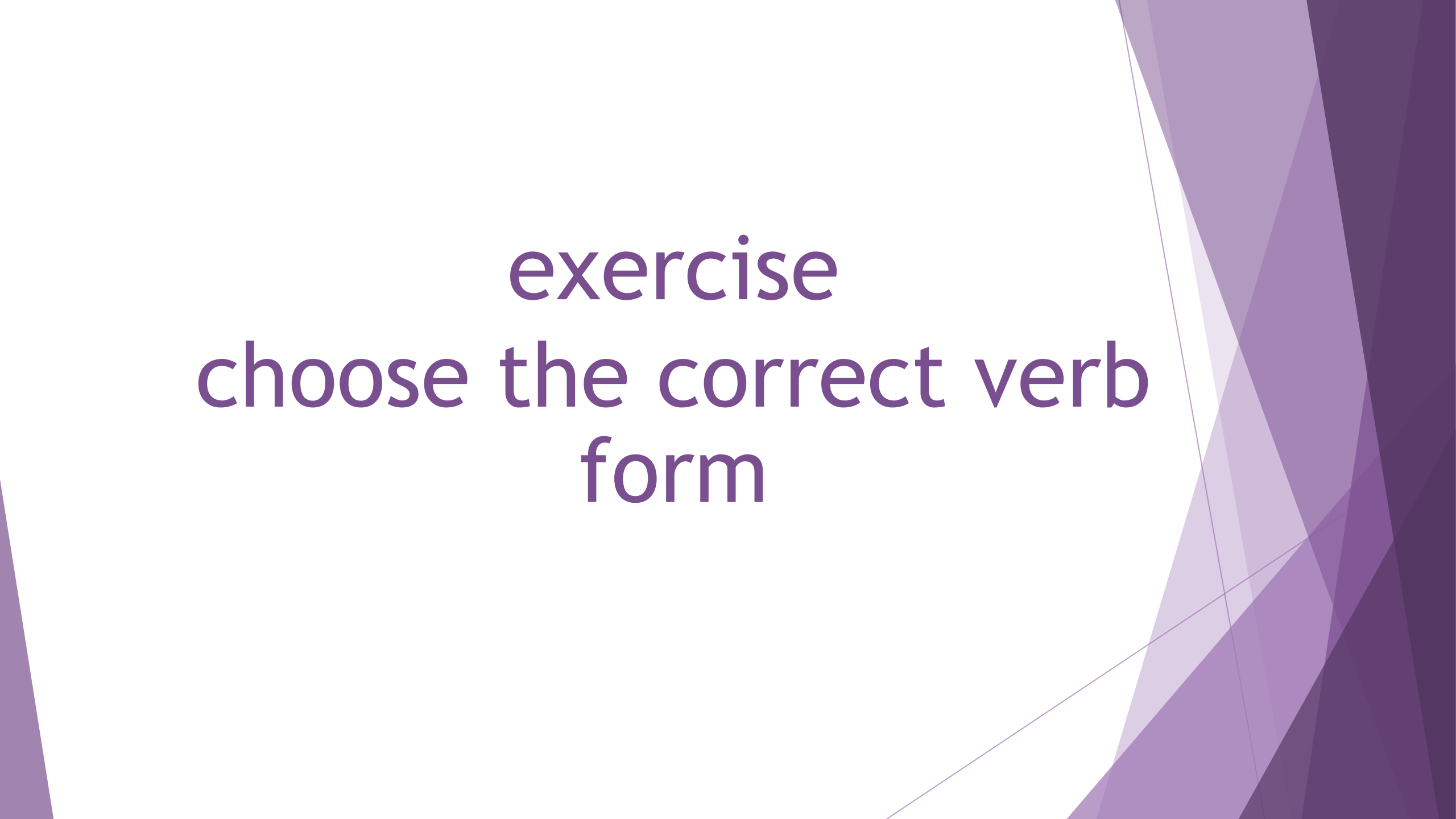
Example:

~~"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

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

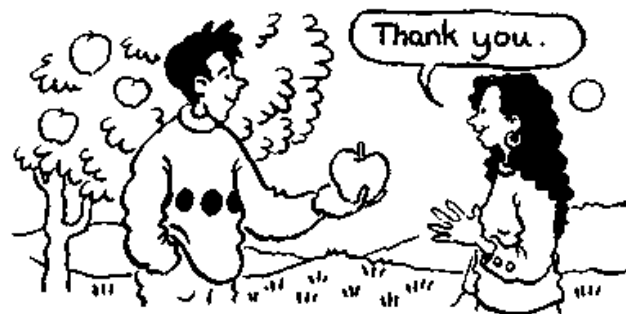
ADJECTIVE

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.

Introduction to Perfect Tense - have

grammar

	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

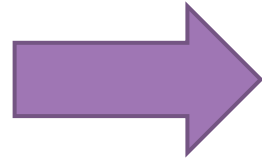
verbs

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

Person singular	examples
First person	I <u>have</u> completed my homework I <u>have</u> traveled to Paris
Second person	You <u>have</u> read the book You <u>have</u> visited the museum
First person	He has received the email She has finished her meal It has snowed outside

Person plural	examples
First person	We <u>have</u> finished our project We <u>have</u> eaten lunch
Second person	You <u>have</u> met many people You <u>have</u> watched the movie
First person	They <u>have</u> gone to the beach. They <u>have</u> played soccer.

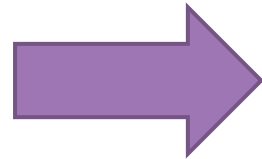
past



had worked

I **had** worked at home

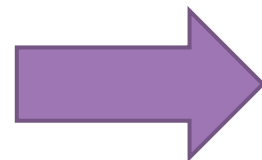
present



have worked

I **have** worked at home

future

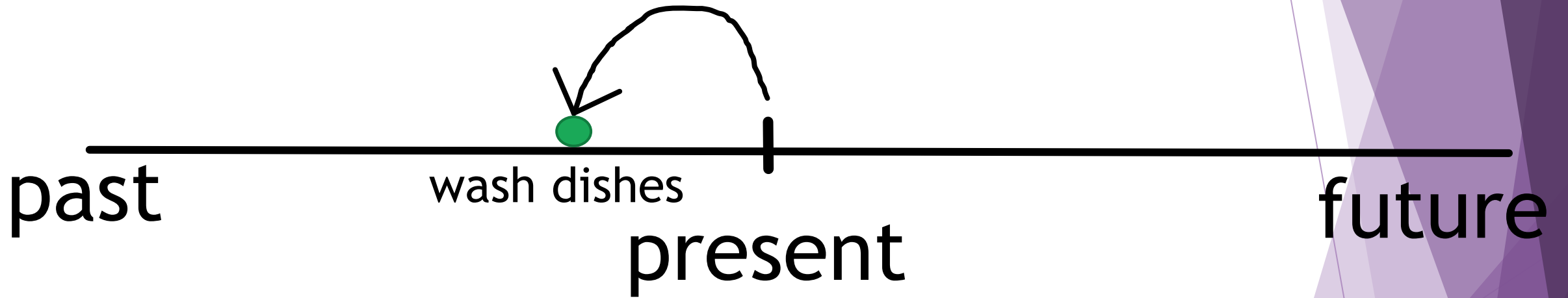


will have worked

I **will have** worked at home

Present Perfect

I have washed the dishes



Select has or have for each sentence:

- | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. She | has / have | eaten lunch already. |
| 2. They | has / have | visited the museum before. |
| 3. He | has / have | read that book many times. |
| 4. We | has / have | watched that movie several times. |
| 5. I | has / have | met her on numerous occasions. |
| 6. She | has / have | traveled to many countries. |
| 7. They | has / have | played soccer together often |

present perfect

1. Have you ever traveled to another country?
2. Have you ever tried sushi?
3. Have you ever met a famous person?
4. Have you ever ridden a roller coaster?
5. Have you ever attended a live concert?
6. Have you ever read a whole book in one day?
7. Have you ever swum in the ocean at night?

present perfect

Order each sentence:

1. travelled | to several | countries | I have
2. tried | sushi | yet | I haven't
3. famous | people | I have | met | a few
4. ridden | a roller coaster | before | I haven't
5. many | live | concerts | I have | attended
6. a whole | book | in one day | I have | read
7. swum | in the ocean | at night | I haven't

simple vs perfect

grammar

simple past vs present perfect

Simple Past:

- specific time in the past
- complete
- not connected to the present

Present Perfect:

- a connection between the past and the present, or
- when the exact time of the action is not important

simple past vs present perfect

Simple Past:

- "I visited Paris **last summer**"
- You visited Paris at a **particular time** in the past,
- and **it's over**

Present Perfect:

- "I **have** visited Paris."
- You visited Paris **at some point** in your life, and
- it has **relevance to the present**

simple past vs present perfect

Simple Past:

1. She watched a movie last night.
2. They visited Paris in 2019.
3. He ate pizza for dinner yesterday.
4. We played soccer after school.
5. I met John at the party last weekend.
6. She traveled to London last summer.

Present Perfect:

1. She has watched many movies this month.
2. They have visited Paris before.
3. He has eaten pizza today already.
4. We have played soccer several times this year.
5. I have met John multiple times recently.
6. She has traveled to London in her life.

Simple Past:

1. She read a book yesterday afternoon.
2. They went camping in the mountains last month.
3. He visited his grandparents on Sunday.
4. We watched a fireworks display on the Fourth of July.
5. I finished my homework before dinner.
6. She cleaned her room on Saturday morning.
7. They played board games all evening.

complete the sentence

Present Perfect:

1. She has _____ a book this afternoon.
2. They have _____ camping in the mountains recently.
3. He has _____ his grandparents recently.
4. We _____ a fireworks display on some occasions.
5. I _____ my homework before dinner several times.
6. She _____ her room today.
7. They _____ board games a lot lately.

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Thank you!
any questions?