

Name _____ Date _____

Past, Present, and Future Tenses

The **present tense** shows action happening now.

The **past tense** shows that an action already happened. Form the past tense by adding *-ed* to the end of a regular verb. If the verb ends in *e*, drop the *e* before adding *-ed*.

The **future tense** shows action that has not happened yet. The future tense is formed by using the helping verb *will* plus a verb.

present tense

I watch a movie with my family.

past tense

I watched a movie with my family.

future tense

I will watch a movie with my family.

Thinking Question

When does the action take place?

1–3. Write the verb given in parentheses in the past tense.

1. (walk) I _____ to the movie theater with my dad.
2. (amaze) The special effects in the movie _____ us!
3. (impresses) The actress _____ the critics with her moving performance.

4–5. Write the verb given in parentheses in the future tense.

4. (look) The new movie _____ great!
5. (walk) I _____ to the movie theater with my dad.

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Helping Verbs and Past Participles

Coming Distractions:
Questioning Movies
Grammar: Verb Tenses

A **helping verb** such as *have*, *has*, or *had* comes before the main regular verb and tells more about what happened in the past. Helping verbs must agree with the subject of the sentence. Use these helping verbs with past participles.

The **past participle** of a regular verb is the the past-tense form: add *-ed* to the end of the regular verb. If the verb ends in *e*, drop the *e* before adding *-ed*. Past participle forms use helping verbs show past action.

They have watched that movie three times.

She has liked the movie as well.

Thinking Questions

Does the main verb end with *-ed*? Is it used with a helping verb?

Write the past participle of the verb in parentheses. Underline the helping verb.

- Jane's aunt has (perform) _____ stunts for movies.
- She has (work) _____ on a movie about spies.
- Many action movies have (include) _____ amazing stunts.
- Jane's aunt had (learn) _____ how to do stunts safely.

Underline the past participle in each sentence. Write the appropriate helping verb.

- I _____ enjoyed many comedy movies.
- That director _____ filmed some of the funniest comedies.
- We _____ waited to see that actor's latest movie.
- He _____ appeared on the movie screen many times.

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Consistent Use of Tenses

Coming Distractions:
Questioning Movies
Grammar: Verb Tenses

Choose a verb tense to write in and continue to write in that tense. When you write about a particular time in a paragraph or sentence, all of the verbs should be in the same tense.

past tense: I watched a movie with a friend. After the movie, we discussed it.

present tense: We still remember and laugh at the funny parts.

future tense: Next time, we will watch a scary movie.

Thinking Question

Are the verbs telling about a particular time all in the same tense?

1–5. Choose the correct verb tense for the sentences. Write the correct verb on the line.

- (go/will go) Tomorrow I will see a movie with my family.
Then we _____ out to dinner.
- (will like/liked) The scenery amazed me! I especially _____ the scene at the beach.
- (admire, admired) We chose the movie because my mom has _____ its star for a long time.
- (will buy/buy) First, we will buy movie tickets, and then we _____ some popcorn and drinks.
- (liked/like) I love movies about cats! I also _____ movies about dogs.

Fragments and Run-On Sentences

A sentence **fragment** is missing a subject, a predicate, or sometimes both. To correct a fragment, identify what is missing. Then write a new sentence with the missing part.

fragment: Has produced some amazing movies.

complete sentence: That studio has produced some amazing movies.

A **run-on sentence** has two complete thoughts that run together. To correct a run-on sentence, write each complete thought as a separate sentence.

run-on sentence: I will see the movie soon animated movies are my favorites.

correct sentences: I will see the movie soon. Animated movies are my favorites.

Write *correct* if the group of words is a correctly written sentence. Write *fragment* if the group of words is a fragment. Write *run-on* if the group of words is a run-on sentence. Change each fragment to a complete sentence. Rewrite each run-on sentence correctly.

1. An animated movie about a baby penguin.

2. Everyone will enjoy that character he is cute and funny.

3. Many animated movies have featured animal characters.
