

Day 18

Verb Forms Box 1

☆Answer Choice TYPE D : “Verb Forms”

(a) : Tenses (This type of items requires us to check the overall sentence structure) → 20 seconds

Step 1

First of all, check the four answer choices → If you see different forms of the same verb, the question typically asks about the “Verb Form”.

Step 2

If there is no verb after the subject, we need a finite verb in the blank. Every clause has a finite verb. A finite verb must have a subject and a tense. A finite verb must also match its subject in number (= Subject-Verb Agreement). The opposite of a finite verb is a non-finite verb. English has three kinds of non-finite verbs (also called verbals): participles, infinitives and gerunds.

E.g. ① He walks to school every day. ② It is better to walk fast. ③ He is a walking dictionary.

Finite verb

Non-finite verb (to-infinitive)

Non-finite verb (participle)

Non-finite verb (gerund= the ‘ing’ form used as a noun)

④ He bought a stick for walking.

Step 3

If the answer choices include different Tenses (e.g. past tense; future tense, etc.), look for a “Time Marker” and also check if the clause is a “Time Adverbial”.

Present Simple is used instead of the future tense in time adverbial clauses led by :
if, when, the moment, as soon as, before, after, etc. e.g. We *will start* the moment he *arrives*.

Present Simple is also used with Frequency Adverbs like always, usually, sometimes, often.

E.g. We usually *go* shopping on Saturday.