

Lesson 3: The Matchups: X-Words and verb forms

In Lessons 1 and 2 we learned the 20 X-Words and the 6 forms of every English verb. Now we will look at the VERY IMPORTANT relationship that exists between X-Words and verb forms. That is:

- Certain verb forms must always appear with certain X-Words
- Certain verb forms must never appear with an X-Word.

We call these relationships "matchups." It is necessary to understand these matchups because they are ALWAYS true. This chart shows which X-Words and verb forms go together.

<p>The <i>have</i> family always goes with D-T-N</p>	<p>The <i>do</i> family always goes with Vb</p>	<p>The <i>be</i> family has 3 possibilities</p>	<p>All modals go with Vb</p>	
<p>have has D-T-N had</p>	<p>do does BASE did</p>	<p>am is ING, are D-T-N, or was no verb were</p>	<p>can / could will / would BASE shall/should</p>	<p>must might BASE may</p>

★Notice: 12 of the 20 X-Words go only with **BASE**.

Good news! The six forms of the verb and the 20 X-Words together,
make all of the verb tenses in English.



Lesson 3 Exercise 1

Practice: The chart above is organized by X-Words. Now write the same information organized by the six forms of the verb.

BASE goes with these X-Words:	ING goes with these X-Words:	D-T-N goes with these X-Words:	V/XO goes with these X-Words:	V/XS goes with these X-Words:	V/XD goes with these X-Words:
1 _____	1 _____	1 _____			
2 _____	2 _____	2 _____			
3 _____	3 _____	3 _____	(hidden do)	(hidden does)	(hidden did)
4 _____	4 _____	4 _____			
5 _____	5 _____	5 _____			
6 _____		6 _____			
7 _____		7 _____			
8 _____		8 _____			
9 _____					
10 _____					
11 _____					
12 _____					

These charts tell us that **V/XS**, **V/XO**, and **V/XD** *never* appear with visible X-**Words**. We'll learn about their hidden X-**Words** later.

Lesson 3 Exercise 2

Directions: In each of the sentences below, the main verb is in *italics*. Identify the form of each verb by placing the abbreviation of the form above it and place an X over the X-Word in each sentence. (Text adapted from The Week)

X D-T-N

Example 1: Erik has smoked for five years.

X ING

Example 2: He is trying to quit now.

1. The 100th anniversary of the cigarette has *arrived*.
2. Camel cigarettes have *been* on the market for 100 years.
3. Is anybody *celebrating* this birthday?
4. For 40 years, we have *known* that smoking causes cancer, heart disease, and other fatal illnesses.
5. Around 4 trillion Camels were *sold* in the last 100 years.
6. Four million people have *died* from smoking them.
7. These people were *killed* by the ingredients in cigarette smoke.
8. Doctors are not *celebrating* the anniversary of cigarettes.
9. Families and friends of people who died might *feel* sad and angry.
10. Unfortunately, many young people will *start* smoking this year despite the danger.

Vocabulary: 4 trillion = 4,000,000,000,000; 4 million = 4,000,000
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Lesson 3 Exercise 3

In these sentences the verbs are in *italic* print again, but notice that in these sentences, there are no visible X-Words. That means that the verb forms are either V/XO, V/XS, or V/XD. Identify the verb forms.

1. Erik *started* smoking when he was 11 years old.
2. His father and his older brother *smoke*.
3. Erik *thought* that a cigarette made him look grown up.
4. Now Erik *wants* to quit smoking.
5. His girlfriend *hates* cigarettes.