

M.M. Oleinek

The
Great
Verb Game

Instructions



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VERB LIST

Regular Verbs

1. answer
2. argue
3. arrive
4. ask
5. book
6. call
7. carry
8. change
9. clean
10. close
11. cook
12. cross
13. cry
14. dance
15. dry yourself
16. enjoy yourself
17. finish/end
18. follow
19. help
20. jump
21. kiss
22. laugh
23. like
24. listen to
25. live
26. look at
27. love
28. open
29. order
30. park
31. play
32. play the guitar
33. pull
34. push

35. receive
36. remember
37. repair/fix
38. repeat
39. shout
40. study
41. telephone
42. switch off
43. switch on
44. wait
45. walk
46. want
47. wash
48. watch TV
49. work

Irregular Verbs

50. be
51. be able to/can
52. begin/start
53. break
54. build
55. buy
56. choose
57. come
58. come back/return
59. cut
60. dream
61. drink
62. drive
63. eat
64. fall
65. get dressed
66. get undressed
67. get up

68. give
69. go
70. go down
71. go in
72. go out
73. go up
74. grow
75. have
76. have to/must
77. hear
78. hide
79. hit
80. leave
81. lose
82. meet
83. pay
84. put/place
85. read
86. run
87. say hello
goodbye
88. sell
89. send
90. sing
91. sit down
92. sleep
93. speak/talk
94. stand
95. take
96. think
97. understand
98. wake up
99. win
100. write

The *Great Verb Game* is an essential tool when teaching verb forms to your students as it presents the grammar issues behind the conjugation of verbs in English in a light-hearted yet highly efficacious way. The *Great Verb Game* can be successfully used along with any existing course or school curriculum. Its flexible design makes it ideal for use with all levels of learners and with learners of different ages.

THE GREAT VERB GAME

In class

Play *The Great Verb Game* with your class once you have introduced and studied a particular tense, for example the present perfect. The game will give your students a unique opportunity to practise the tense, thereby increasing their confidence and spontaneity, both of which are essential parts of real language learning.

The Great Verb Game is the perfect substitute to the traditional spoken drills often used in classes and, thanks to its novel board game structure, it motivates your students to speak in groups helping them to overcome both shyness and difficulties.

At home

The Great Verb Game can also be played at home with family and friends, allowing you to practise verb forms in a recreational, non-scholastic context. Self-learners and isolated students can easily check on their progress thanks to the detailed Verb Tables included in this guide.

CONTENTS

The Great Verb Game has been specially devised in order to allow you to study verb forms in a natural progression. The game is made up of:

- **100 cards** which are divided into the following categories:
regular verbs - irregular verbs
- **1 verb forms dice.** Each face of the dice has a different tense indicator (Now, Always, Yesterday, Ever/Just, Tomorrow and If). Each face also has a score.
- **1 personal pronouns dice.** Each face has a different subject pronoun (I, you, he/she, we, you, they) as well as a score.
- **1 symbols dice,** with a question mark for the

interrogative form, an exclamation mark for the affirmative and a minus symbol (-) for the negative, as well as a score on each face.

- **1 instructions booklet** which includes a full verb list and table.

Each element of the game can be used either as a single unit or in conjunction with the others thereby allowing you to choose and regulate the difficulty of each language activity, making *The Great Verb Game* ideal for gradual classroom learning. For example, begin by choosing common regular verb cards and the personal pronouns dice. You can then add more verbs and the symbol dice as your class progresses.

GREAT VERB GAMES

Twenty-one

Arrange the verb cards you wish to use (common regular) into a pack and put them on a table. You can also play with a number of separate packs (common regular verbs, less common regular verbs, common irregular verbs etc.), mixing them together into a single pack when revising.

In turns the players throw the personal pronouns dice and the verb forms dice. They then choose a card from the pack and conjugate it accordingly. If the conjugation is correct the player counts the numbers on the dice and writes them on a piece of paper. No points are given when a verb is conjugated incorrectly. The winner is the first player to reach 21 points.

Charades

Put the pack of verb cards you wish to use on a table (for example, common regular verbs). You may wish to play with a number of separate packs, mixing them together into a single pack when revising. One player chooses a card from the pack and mimes the illustrated action while the others guess the verb s/he is miming. If they need help they may ask the player carrying out the mime some yes/no questions (questions that take 'yes' or 'no' as an answer). The first person to guess the verb then throws the personal pronouns and verb forms dice and conjugates the verb accordingly. If the conjugation is correct s/he takes a card from pack and mimes the action. If the conjugation is incorrect the player who did the previous mime chooses another card and

continues. Alternatively decide on a tense before starting the game (for example, past simple) and use only the personal pronouns dice. The player with the most cards at the end of the game is the winner.

Bis

Choose a category of verbs (for example, common irregular verbs) and arrange them in a pack. Now decide on a tense you wish to practise (for example, the past simple). Now get the players to write on separate pieces of paper suitable L1 translations of the chosen verbs. Shuffle the cards in the pack and put the pack face down on a table. Put the pieces of paper with the translations (one translation per verb card) facing up on the table. In turns the players choose a card from the pack and match it with its translation. If a player makes a mistake play passes to the next player, etc. If the player makes a successful match s/he then throws the personal pronouns and verb forms dice and conjugates the verb accordingly. If the conjugation is correct then s/he keeps the card, if not, s/he must put the card at the bottom of the pack. The player with the most cards at the end of the game is the winner.

Memory

Choose a category of verbs (for example, common irregular verbs) and arrange them in a pack. In turns the players choose a card and show it to the others. They then throw the personal pronouns and verb forms dice, conjugate the verb accordingly and place the card face down on a table. Continue until all the cards are on the table. Now in turns the players guess the verbs on each card by indicating one and saying, for example, "This is the card for the verb *to fall*". If s/he has guessed correctly s/he keeps the card. If not, s/he puts the card face down on the table once more and play passes to another player. The game ends when all the cards have been taken. The player with the most cards at the end of the game is the winner.

Choices

Choose 20 cards and make a pack. Put two cards face down on a table and share the others among the players. One player starts play by putting one of his/her cards face down on the table. The player on his/her left picks up either a card from the pack or the card the previous player has left down. Once s/he has lifted a card s/he throws the pronouns and symbols dice (you may use the verb forms dice if you wish) and conjugates the chosen verb accordingly. If the conjugation is correct the player keeps the card and tries to conjugate another one.

Otherwise, s/he puts the card on the top of the pack and discards one of his/her own for the next player. The player with the most cards at the end of the game is the winner.

Making Tracks

Choose 26 cards and prepare the verb forms and personal pronouns dice. You may wish to establish a tense to use before starting the game, in this case the verb forms dice is used for its score. Each player needs his/her own marker. Use the 26 cards to create a circular track. Decide on a starting point and play in a clockwise fashion. One player throws the verb forms dice and moves his/her marker according to the score given. S/he then throws the personal pronouns dice and conjugates the verb using either the information on both dice or the tense established plus the pronouns dice. If the conjugation is correct the player takes the card and leaves the marker in the empty space. If another player lands on the empty space s/he loses his/her turn. Play continues until all the cards have been taken. The player with the most cards at the end of the game is the winner.

Chequers

Put all the cards on the table in order to form a 10 by 10 card square. Arrange the cards so that easier verbs (regular common verbs) are on the left half of the board and more difficult ones are on the right. You start at the top left-hand corner and finish at the bottom right-hand corner. Each player throws the verb forms and personal pronouns dice and moves his/her marker along the chequers board according to the total given on the dice. **N.B. Players can only move by following an 'L' shape (one horizontal and two vertical or one vertical and two horizontal). They cannot land on the card containing the previous player's marker.** When s/he reaches a card s/he must then conjugate the verb according to what is shown on the dice. If the conjugation is correct s/he can remain on that card. If not s/he must go

back to his/her position before throwing the dice. The first player to land on the last card is the winner.

The Verb Forms

- 1 - Now
- 2 - Always
- 3 - Tomorrow
- 4 - Yesterday
- 5 - Just/Ever
- 6 - If

1 - Now

When a player throws 'Now' s/he must use the **present continuous** tense.

I am working now.

I am not working now.

Am I working now?

The following verbs are not usually used in the continuous tenses:

1. The auxiliaries. *To be* and *to have* may take the continuous tense in special cases.
2. Involuntary verbs of the senses such as *to hear*.
3. Verbs of desire and emotion such as *to like*, *to love* and *to want*.
4. Verbs of the mind such as *to understand* and *to think* when it means have an opinion.

2 - Always

When a player throws 'Always' encourage him/her to use the **present simple** tense.

I always work.

I don't always work.

Do I always work?

Another logical choice could be to use the form '**used to**'.

Used to and would are used to indicate habitual action in the past.

I often used to work.

'Always' can also be used successfully with numerous other tenses.

We suggest you concentrate on the present simple.

3 - Tomorrow

When a player throws 'Tomorrow' s/he must use a future tense.

The following tenses can be used to express the future in English.

The Present Simple

The present simple is used for timetables and travel plans.

My plane leaves at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The Present Continuous

The present continuous is used for definite arrangements and intentions in the future. Time must be mentioned or implicit.

I'm meeting her for lunch tomorrow.

I'm going to Spain in August.

Be going to

Be going to is used to express future intention or predictions.

What are you going to do tomorrow?

It's going to rain tomorrow.

Will/Won't

Will is used for predictions, immediate intention, formal descriptions and to express opinion about the future.

He'll explain everything when he arrives.

I'll answer the phone.

(On hearing it ring)

The Ambassador will visit the museum in the afternoon and...

She'll probably call tomorrow.

4 - Yesterday

When a player throws 'Yesterday' s/he must use the **past simple** tense.

I worked for three hours yesterday.

It is also possible to use the **past continuous** to describe a continuous action of no specific duration.

I was working yesterday.

The **present perfect continuous** must be used if you speak about an action that started yesterday and continues until the present.

I have been working since yesterday morning.

5 - Just/Ever

When a player throws 'Just/ Ever' s/he must use the present perfect or past perfect tense.

The **present perfect** is used for past actions with results on the present and for past actions without time reference.

I have just finished.

Have you ever seen 'Gone with the Wind'?

The **past perfect** is used for a past

action which happened before another past action.

I had just finished when Anne came in.

6 - If

When a player throws 'If' s/he must use a conditional tense. There are three types of conditional tenses in English

First Conditional

The first conditional is used for possible situations and is formed with **if + present simple** followed by **will/won't**.

If I find your book I'll give it to you.

Second Conditional

The second conditional is used for imaginary situations and their results and is formed with **if + past simple** followed by **would/wouldn't**.

If I found your book I would give it to you.

Third Conditional

The third conditional is used for imaginary situations in the past and is formed with **if + past perfect** followed by **would have + past participle**.

If I had found your book I would have given it to you.

VERB TABLE - REGULAR VERBS

TO WORK

Affirmative

Present Simple

I work
You work
He works
She works
It works
We work
You work
They work

Present Continuous

I am working
You are working
He is working
She is working
It is working
We are working
You are working
They are working

Past Simple

I worked
You worked
He worked
She worked
It worked
We worked
You worked
They worked

Past Continuous

I was working
You were working
He was working
She was working
It was working
We were working
You were working
They were working

Future Simple

I will work
You will work
He will work
She will work
It will work
We will work
You will work
They will work

Negative

Present Simple

I don't work
You don't work
He doesn't work
She doesn't work
It doesn't work
We don't work
You don't work
They don't work

Present Continuous

I am not working
You are not working
He is not working
She is not working
It is not working
We are not working
You are not working
They are not working

Past Simple

I didn't work
You didn't work
He didn't work
She didn't work
It didn't work
We didn't work
You didn't work
They didn't work

Past Continuous

I wasn't working
You weren't working
He wasn't working
She wasn't working
It wasn't working
We weren't working
You weren't working
They weren't working

Future Simple

I won't work
You won't work
He won't work
She won't work
It won't work
We won't work
You won't work
They won't work

Interrogative

Present Simple

Do I work?
Do you work?
Does he work?
Does she work?
Does it work?
Do we work?
Do you work?
Do they work?

Present Continuous

Am I working?
Are you working?
Is he working?
Is she working?
Is it working?
Are we working?
Are you working?
Are they working?

Past Simple

Did I work?
Did you work?
Did he work?
Did she work?
Did it work?
Did you work?
Did we work?
Did they work?

Past Continuous

Was I working?
Were you working?
Was he working?
Was she working?
Was it working?
Were we working?
Were you working?
Were they working?

Future Simple

Will I work?
Will you work?
Will he work?
Will she work?
Will it work?
Will we work?
Will you work?
Will they work?

Affirmative**Future Continuous**

I will be working
You will be working
He will be working
She will be working
It will be working
We will be working
You will be working
They will be working

Present Perfect

I have worked
You have worked
He has worked
She has worked
It has worked
We have worked
You have worked
They have worked

Present Perfect Continuous

I have been working
You have been working
He has been working
She has been working
It has been working
We have been working
You have been working
They have been working

Past Perfect

I had worked
You had worked
He had worked
She had worked
It had worked
We had worked
You had worked
They had worked

Past Perfect Continuous

I had been working
You had been working
He had been working
She had been working
It had been working
We had been working
You had been working
They had been working

Negative**Future Continuous**

I won't be working
You won't be working
He won't be working
She won't be working
It won't be working
We won't be working
You won't be working
They won't be working

Present Perfect

I haven't worked
You haven't worked
He hasn't worked
She hasn't worked
It hasn't worked
We haven't worked
You haven't worked
They haven't worked

Present Perfect Continuous

I haven't been working
You haven't been working
He hasn't been working
She hasn't been working
It hasn't been working
We haven't been working
You haven't been working
They haven't been working

Past Perfect

I hadn't worked
You hadn't worked
He hadn't worked
She hadn't worked
It hadn't worked
We hadn't worked
You hadn't worked
They hadn't worked

Past Perfect Continuous

I hadn't been working
You hadn't been working
He hadn't been working
She hadn't been working
It hadn't been working
We hadn't been working
You hadn't been working
They hadn't been working

Interrogative**Future Continuous**

Will I be working?
Will you be working?
Will he be working?
Will she be working?
Will it be working?
Will we be working?
Will you be working?
Will they be working?

Present Perfect

Have I worked?
Have you worked?
Has he worked?
Has she worked?
Has it worked?
Have we worked?
Have you worked?
Have they worked?

Present Perfect Continuous

Have I been working?
Have you been working?
Has he been working?
Has she been working?
Has it been working?
Have we been working?
Have you been working?
Have they been working?

Past Perfect

Had I worked?
Had you worked?
Had he worked?
Had she worked?
Had it worked?
Had we worked?
Had you worked?
Had they worked?

Past Perfect Continuous

Had I been working?
Had you been working?
Had he been working?
Had she been working?
Had it been working?
Had we been working?
Had you been working?
Had they been working?

Affirmative

Future Perfect Simple

I will have worked
You will have worked
He will have worked
She will have worked
It will have worked
We will have worked
You will have worked
They will have worked

Future Perfect Continuous

I will have been working
You will have been working
He will have been working
She will have been working
It will have been working
We will have been working
You will have been working
They will have been working

Present Conditional

I would work
You would work
He would work
She would work
It would work
We would work
You would work
They would work

Past Conditional

I would have worked
You would have worked
He would have worked
She would have worked
It would have worked
We would have worked
You would have worked
They would have worked

Imperative

Work!
Let's Work!

Negative

Future Perfect Simple

I won't have worked
You won't have worked
He won't have worked
She won't have worked
It won't have worked
We won't have worked
You won't have worked
They won't have worked

Future Perfect Continuous

I won't have been working
You won't have been working
He won't have been working
She won't have been working
It won't have been working
We won't have been working
You won't have been working
They won't have been working

Present Conditional

I wouldn't work
You wouldn't work
He wouldn't work
She wouldn't work
It wouldn't work
We wouldn't work
You wouldn't work
They wouldn't work

Past Conditional

I wouldn't have worked
You wouldn't have worked
He wouldn't have worked
She wouldn't have worked
It wouldn't have worked
We wouldn't have worked
You wouldn't have worked
They wouldn't have worked

Imperative

Don't work!
Let's not work!

Interrogative

Future Perfect Simple

Will I have worked?
Will you have worked?
Will he have worked?
Will she have worked?
Will it have worked?
Will we have worked?
Will you have worked?
Will they have worked?

Future Perfect Continuous

Will I have been working?
Will you have been working?
Will he have been working?
Will she have been working?
Will it have been working?
Will we have been working?
Will you have been working?
Will they have been working?

Present Conditional

Would I work?
Would you work?
Would he work?
Would she work?
Would it work?
Would we work?
Would you work?
Would they work?

Past Conditional

Would I have worked?
Would you have worked?
Would he have worked?
Would she have worked?
Would it have worked?
Would we have worked?
Would you have worked?
Would they have worked?

Note

Verbs ending in (y) preceded by a consonant (*carry, try*) transform the 'y' to 'ie' when an 's' is added. For examples *he carries, she tries*.

TO BE

Affirmative

Present Simple

I am (I'm)
You are (You're)
He is (He's)
She is (She's)
It is (It's)
We are (We're)
You are (You're)
They are (They're)

Past Simple

I was
You were
He was
She was
It was
We were
You were
They were

Future Simple

I will be (I'll be)
You will be
He will be
She will be
It will be
We will be
You will be
They will be

Present Perfect

I have been (I've been)
You have been
He has been
She has been
It has been
We have been
You have been
They have been

Past Perfect

I had been (I'd been)
You had been
He had been
She had been
It had been
We had been
You had been
They had been

Negative

Present Simple

I am not (I'm not)
You are not (You aren't)
He is not (He isn't)
She is not (She isn't)
It is not (It isn't)
We are not (We aren't)
You are not (You aren't)
They are not (They aren't)

Past Simple

I was not (I wasn't)
You were not
He was not
She was not
It was not
We were not
You were not
They were not

Future Simple

I will not be (I won't be)
You will not be
He will not be
She will not be
It will not be
We will not be
You will not be
They will not be

Present Perfect

I have not been (I haven't been)
You have not been
He has not been
She has not been
It has not been
We have not been
You have not been
They have not been

Past Perfect

I had not been (I hadn't been)
You had not been
He had not been
She had not been
It had not been
We had not been
You had not been
They had not been

Interrogative

Present Simple

Am I?
Are you?
Is he?
Is she?
Is it?
Are we?
Are you?
Are they?

Past Simple

Was I?
Were you?
Was he?
Was she?
Was it?
Were we?
Were you?
Were they?

Future Simple

Will I be?
Will you be?
Will he be?
Will she be?
Will it be?
Will we be?
Will you be?
Will they be?

Present Perfect

Have I been?
Have you been?
Has he been?
Has she been?
Has it been?
Have we been?
Have you been?
Have they been?

Past Perfect

Had I been?
Had you been?
Had he been?
Had she been?
Had it been?
Had we been?
Had you been?
Had they been?

Affirmative

Future Perfect Simple

I will have been
(I'll have been)
You will have been
He will have been
She will have been
It will have been
We will have been
You will have been
They will have been

Present Conditional

I would be (I'd be)
You would be
He would be
She would be
It would be
We would be
You would be
They would be

Past Conditional

I would have been
You would have been
He would have been
She would have been
It would have been
We would have been
You would have been
They would have been

Imperative

Be!
Let's Be!

Negative

Future Perfect Simple

I will not have been
(I won't have been)
You will not have been
He will not have been
She will not have been
It will not have been
We will not have been
You will not have been
They will not have been

Present Conditional

I would not be (I wouldn't be)
You would not be
He would not be
She would not be
It would not be
We would not be
You would not be
They would not be

Past Conditional

I would not have been
(I wouldn't have been)
You would not have been
He would not have been
She would not have been
It would not have been
We would not have been
You would not have been
They would not have been

Imperative

Don't be!
Let's not be!

Interrogative

Future Perfect Simple

Will I have been?
Will you have been?
Will he have been?
Will she have been?
Will it have been?
Will we have been?
Will you have been?
Will they have been?

Present Conditional

Would I be?
Would you be?
Would he be?
Would she be?
Would it be?
Would we be?
Would you be?
Would they be?

Past Conditional

Would I have been?
Would you have been?
Would he have been?
Would she have been?
Would it have been?
Would we have been?
Would you have been?
Would they have been?

VERB TABLE IRREGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
to be	was/were	been
can	could	
to begin	began	begun
to break	broke	broken
to build	built	built
to buy	bought	bought
to choose	chose	chosen
to come	came	come
to cut	cut	cut
to dream	dreamt	dreamt
to drink	drank	drunk
to drive	drove	driven
to eat	ate	eaten
to fall	fell	fallen
to get	got	got
to go	went	gone
to grow	grew	grown
to have	had	had
to hear	heard	heard
to hide	hid	hidden
to hit	hit	hit
to leave	left	left
to lose	lost	lost
to meet	met	met
to pay	paid	paid
to put	put	put
to read	read	read
to run	ran	run
to say	said	said
to sell	sold	sold
to send	sent	sent
to sing	sang	sung
to sit	sat	sat
to sleep	slept	slept
to speak	spoke	spoken
to stand	stood	stood
to take	took	taken
to think	thought	thought
to understand	understood	understood
to wake	woke	woken
to win	won	won
to write	wrote	written

