

62. HOW TO IDENTIFY AND CORRECT MISSING *-ED* VERB ENDINGS

1. Underline <i>be</i> verbs.	2. Check to see that:	3. Add <i>-ed</i> or <i>-ing</i> (if missing).
<i>am, is, are, is being, was, were, has been, had been, will be, can be...</i>	the verb after a <i>be</i> verb ends in <i>-ed</i> * or <i>-ing</i>	helped She <u>is</u> ^ help by her brother because she <u>is</u> sick.

1. Underline <i>have</i> verbs.	2. Check to see that:	3. Add <i>-ed</i> (if missing).
<i>has, have, had, has had, should have, to have...</i>	the verb after a <i>have</i> verb form ends in <i>-ed</i> *	learned He <u>has</u> ^ learn to write well.

EXERCISE: Correct the verbs that are missing an *-ed* ending.

- Underline all forms of *be* and *have* verbs.
- Check to see that:
 - verbs after the *be* verbs have an *-ed** or *-ing* ending
 - verbs after the *have* verbs have an *-ed** ending
- Add missing *-ed* endings.

People who have grown up in another country have the right to bring their traditions to the United States. However, by the time those people arrive in the United States, they should have learn the laws of the country. If those people break the law, then they should be punish. This is because the laws of the United States are design to protect the people, and so they should be follow by everyone.

Steven is a defendant who is accuse of selling cocaine and possessing guns. He was stop by the police while he was on Sixth Avenue. He has stay in jail for over three months because no one has help him with money for the bail. He believes he is being punish unfairly. He hopes to be release after his lawyer proves that the evidence in his case was obtain illegally.

* *-en* endings (e.g., *is broken*) or irregular past participles (e.g., *has gone*) can also come after *be* or *have* verbs.

ANSWER KEY

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