

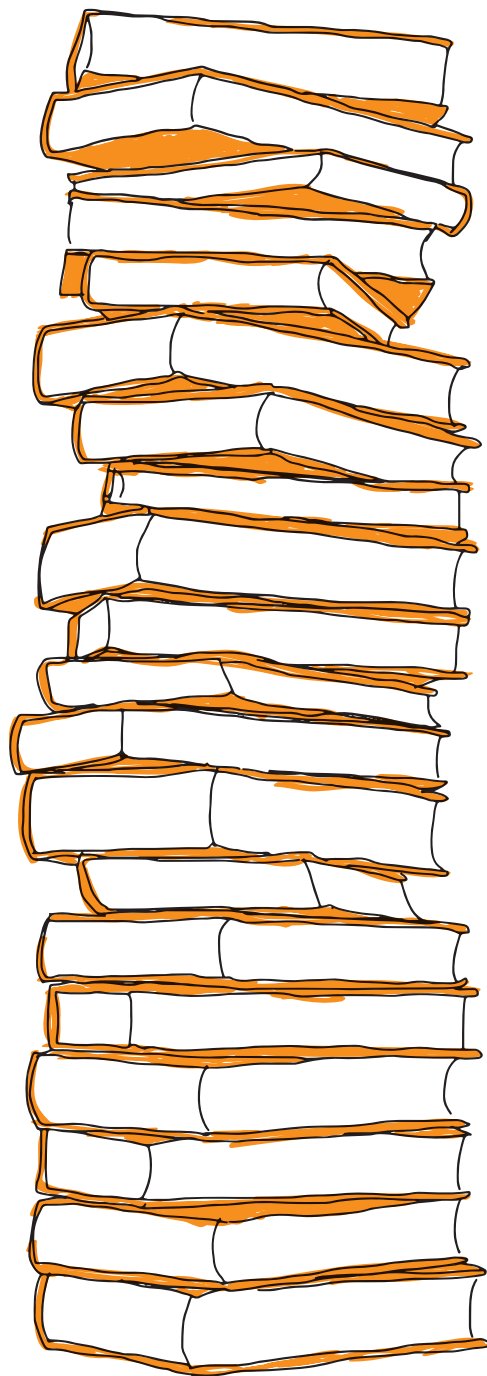


CRAM CREW

ACT®

CRAM MANUAL

Fourth Edition



VERBAL

Verb Tense

Review the following passage for verb tense use.

The Mandate

The Lannics' house had been burning when the firemen arrived. Mrs. Wilcott, from across the street, had been the one to make the call. She detected¹ the smell of

smoke while walked² her golden retriever, Honey. Even

Honey, who is³ normally jovial and laid-back,

became⁴ flustered

with anxiety. The pair did not⁵ hesitate; they ran home

quickly. Mrs. Wilcott regrets⁶ leaving her cell phone behind every step of the way.

The firemen arrived and do⁷ nothing else. The house burned and the flames thickened: the Lannics' home did not

have⁸ fire protection.

A fairly new mandate were passed⁹

1. A. [NO CHANGE]
B. detects
C. will detect
D. having detected
2. F. [NO CHANGE]
G. having walked
H. walking
J. walks
3. A. [NO CHANGE]
B. had been
C. was
D. has been
4. F. [NO CHANGE]
G. had become
H. becomes
J. becoming
5. A. [NO CHANGE]
B. had not
C. will not
D. don't
6. F. [NO CHANGE]
G. regretting
H. has regrets
J. regretted
7. A. [NO CHANGE]
B. did
C. doing
D. done
8. F. [NO CHANGE]
G. hadn't
H. hasn't
J. had no
9. A. [NO CHANGE]
B. had been passed
C. passing
D. had passed

HELPFUL HINTS

There are three main verb tenses: past, present, and future. To review, present tense is happening now, while past tense refers to anything prior; future tense describes something that has not yet happened, but is expected to.

The ACT can be tricky as it adds two other tenses: present perfect and past perfect.

Present perfect tense verbs (has, have + verb) describe an action started in the past that is still continuing in the present. Past perfect tense verbs (had + verb) describe an action that was started before another action. Present and past perfect tenses always use helping verbs (have, has, had). Keep in mind, though, that the ACT will mostly use verbs in the three main tenses.

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by the mayor, requiring¹⁰ the residents of Obion County, Tennessee to pay a \$75 annual fee for fire protection.

The grief-stricken homeowners, George and Paulette, offering¹¹ to pay whatever it would take to have the firemen stop the house from burning down, but the firemen had orders to follow. The Lanics, with a car full of fresh groceries, watched their house burn down. Bushy-tailed Honey nuzzled¹² Paulette's hand, nestling herself between her arms.

Neighbors quickly congregated¹³ across the street. Mrs. Wilcott criticized the cruel and dangerous policy. Tempers were quickly escalating, but they exploded when the firemen left the scene after extinguish¹⁴ a small patch of fire on a fee-paying neighbor's backyard. The neighbors pleaded with the police and the mayor's office to no avail. It seemed he was making a point. The Lanics were¹⁵ left with a pile of ashes where their home once stood.

10. F. [NO CHANGE]
G. required
H. will require
J. requires

11. A. [NO CHANGE]
B. offered
C. offers
D. had offered

12. F. [NO CHANGE]
G. will nuzzle
H. had nuzzled
J. nuzzling

13. A. [NO CHANGE]
B. congregating
C. had congregated
D. congregates

14. F. [NO CHANGE]
G. had extinguished
H. extinguishing
J. having extinguish

15. A. [NO CHANGE]
B. was
C. had been
D. will