

**SKILL 30: AFTER HAVE, USE THE PAST PARTICIPLE**

Whenever you see the helping verb *have* in any of its forms (*have, has, having, had*), be sure that the verb that follows it is in the past participle form.

They <i>had walk*</i> to school.	(should be <i>had walked</i> )
We <i>have see*</i> the show.	(should be <i>have seen</i> )
He <i>has took*</i> the test.	(should be <i>has taken</i> )
<i>Having ate*</i> , he went to school.	(should be <i>Having eaten</i> )
She <i>should have did*</i> the work.	(should be <i>should have done</i> )

In addition, you should be sure that if you have a subject and a past participle, you also have the verb *have*. This problem is particularly common with those verbs (such as *sing, sang, sung*) that change from present to past to past participle by changing only the vowel.

My friend <i>sung*</i> in the choir.	(should be <i>sang</i> or <i>has sung</i> )
He <i>become*</i> angry at his friend.	(should be <i>became</i> or <i>has become</i> )
The boat <i>sunk*</i> in the ocean.	(should be <i>sank</i> or <i>has sunk</i> )

The following chart outlines the use of verb forms after *have*:

VERB FORMS AFTER HAVE		
HAVE	+	past participle

**EXERCISE 30:** Each of the following sentences contains a verb in the past or a past participle. Underline the verbs or past participles twice. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- I 1. The young girl drunk a glass of milk.
- C 2. Before she left, she had asked her mother for permission.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Having finished the term paper, he began studying for the exam.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The secretary has broke her typewriter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The installer should have completes the task more quickly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. He has often become angry during meetings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. She has rarely rode her horse in the park.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Having saw the film, he was quite disappointed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Tom has thought about taking that job.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. You might have respond more effectively.