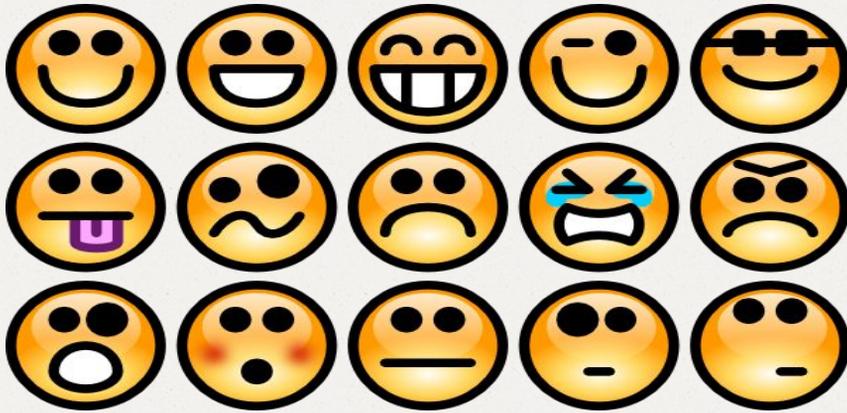


The Mood of a Verb



Indicative Imperative Interrogative Conditional Subjunctive

Reminder...

A VERB is an action word...

*run ski is go working will take
dance whistle went dribble
swam be try finish take giggle
cry can write do paint tickle sob
am shout*

I know!
I know!

Content Standards

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.8.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.8.1c Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood.

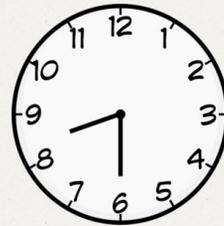
Essential Question:

How can I form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive moods?

Hmmm... I've always wondered about that!

You knew that verbs have tenses They are: past, present or future- **talked, talk, will talk**

In addition, verbs have moods (which indicate a state of being).



Look at the following:

- o Meet me at the farm.
- o When did we meet at the farm?
- o Shall we meet at the farm?
- o We must have met at the farm.
- o I could meet you at the farm, if you like.
- o If we met at the farm, we could have a chat about things.

- o These sentences have the same topic, but they are different. The verb has a different mood in each. Each one gives us a clue to the attitude of the speaker.



Indicative

Just the facts!

The indicative mood states a fact or gives a state of reality.

Examples:

- The apple is shiny.
- I am happy.
- He will bring her flowers.

Most sentences are in the indicative mood.



Imperative

The imperative mood is a command.

One clue of the imperative verb is that the subject is often absent (but it is implied).

Examples:

- ◆ Be here when the bell rings. (Understood: **You** be here when the bell rings.)
- ◆ Fix me a sandwich. (Understood: **You** fix me a sandwich.)



Imperative

The imperative mood is a command.

One clue of the imperative verb is that the subject is often absent (but it is implied).

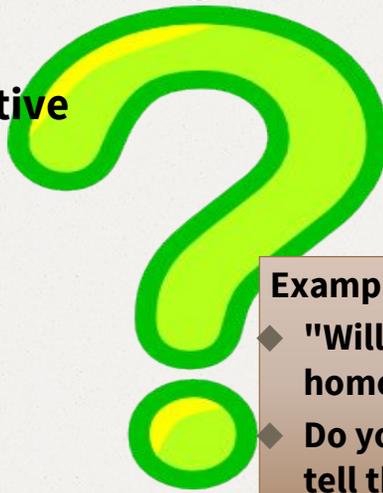
Examples:

- ◆ Be here when the bell rings. (Understood: **You** be here when the bell rings.)
- ◆ Fix me a sandwich. (Understood: **You** fix me a sandwich.)



Interrogative

The interrogative mood is questioning.

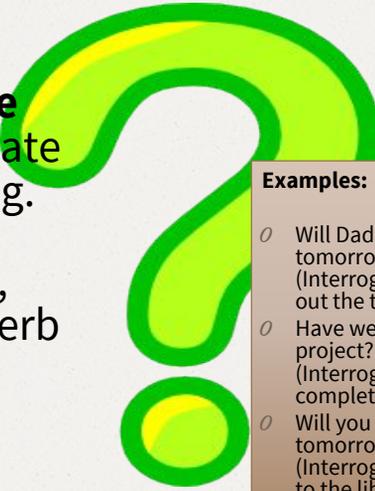


Examples:

- ◆ "Will you make a homerun?"
- ◆ Do you promise to tell the truth?

Interrogative

◦ **Interrogative** indicates a state of questioning. In the interrogative, the subject-verb order is inverted.



Examples:

- Will Dad take out the trash tomorrow?
(Interrogative of: Dad will take out the trash tomorrow.)
- Have we completed the final project?
(Interrogative of: We have completed the final project.)
- Will you walk to the library tomorrow?
(Interrogative of: You will walk to the library tomorrow.)

Conditional

The conditional mood indicates that something else will happen:

The conditional mood often uses the words **might**, **could**, and **would**.

Often, you will see the word **“if.”**

Examples:

- ◆ "The lights will turn on if I jiggle that switch."
- ◆ Jones will win the election if enough people vote.
- ◆ I will shake your hand if you win.



Conditional

In each of the examples: What is the conditional state?
What will happen?

Examples:

- o If we use our time wisely, we might get to go home early.
- o Arnie could find a better job if he visited an employment agency.
- o Brenda would arrive in town earlier if she left Blythe County tomorrow morning.

Subjunctive

This mood involves a wish, an imaginary situation, or something contrary to the fact.



Examples:

- ◆ If she were hungry... (Implied: ...but she's not.)
- ◆ I wish I had more money. (Implied: ...but I don't.)
- ◆ It would be better if you had brought your books with you. (Implied: ...but you haven't brought them.)
- ◆ John would eat if he were hungry. (Implied: ...but he's not hungry)

Note: This mood is generally used only in very formal English.

Subjunctive

The subjunctive typically takes these verbs:

ask, demand, insist, move, order, pray, determine, prefer, recommend, regret, request, require, suggest, wish



Examples:

o If I were you, I would study very hard for Friday.

As Mick Jagger would say, "You can't always get what you want."

o Mrs. Black insists that her students walk on the right side of the hallway.

Subjunctive



- ◆ Use the subjunctive, present-tense singular form of a verb in clauses beginning with **that** to express a recommendation or a requirement.
- ◆ **Examples:**
- ◆ Mr. Brown recommends **that** Rocky practice foul shots.
- ◆ Mrs. Black requires **that** you serve detention tomorrow night.

Subjunctive



- ◆ Use the subjunctive, present-tense singular form of a verb in clauses beginning with **that** to express a recommendation or a requirement.
- ◆ **Examples:**
- ◆ Mr. Brown recommends **that** Rocky practice foul shots.
- ◆ Mrs. Black requires **that** you serve detention tomorrow night.
- ◆ It is important **that** she think carefully before accepting that offer.

Subjunctive



- ◆ Use the subjunctive **be** in clauses beginning with **that** to express a recommendation or a requirement.
- ◆ **Examples:**
- ◆ The genie insists **that** another wish be made.
- ◆ I recommend **that** all students be required to write an argumentative essay.
- ◆ My beagle insists **that** she be fed as soon as I get home from work.

Subjunctive



- ◆ Use the subjunctive **were** to express a wish or hypothetical situation, or to state a condition that is contrary to fact.
- ◆ **Examples:**
- ◆ I wish you **were** here with me.
- ◆ Kay acted as though she **were** mad.
- ◆ If Dean **were** taller, he would make an excellent center.
- ◆ If I **were** your boyfriend..... (Get it right, J.B. or go home)

Review

- ◆ **INDICATIVE**
Factual
I need some help.
- ◆ **IMPERATIVE**
Command
Help me!
- ◆ **INTERROGATIVE**
Question
Can I?

- ◆ **CONDITIONAL**
On one condition
I will if she will.
- ◆ **SUBJUNCTIVE**
Wish
*I wish I had a sub
(junctive).*

Your Turn!
Can you write a sentence for the verb
“yell” in each mood?

INDICATIVE

Factual

IMPERATIVE

Command

INTERROGATIVE

Question

CONDITIONAL

On one condition

_____ **SU**
BJUNCTIVE

Wish



Just as we avoid inappropriate shifts in active and passive voice, we also avoid shifts in verb mood within a sentence.

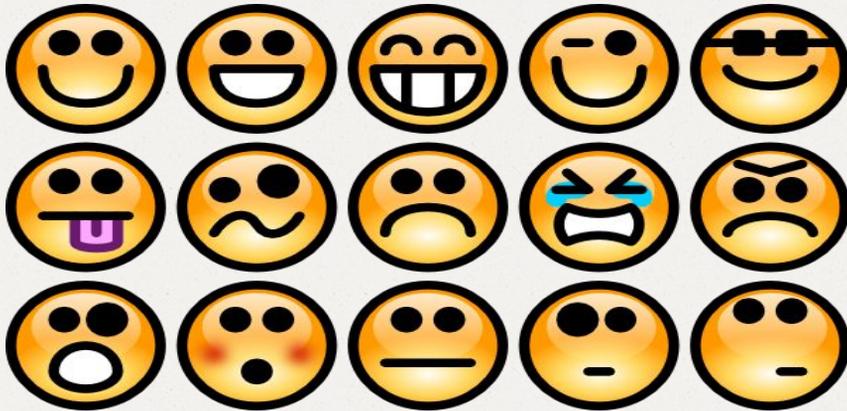
Inappropriate Shift

- o Eat ice cream, and you will jog around the playground.
(imperative) (indicative)
- o You could eat ice cream, but why couldn't you jog around the playground?
(indicative) (interrogative)
- o If you were to eat ice cream, you will jog around the playground.
(subjunctive: hint "if/were") (indicative)

Correction

- o Eat ice cream and jog around the playground.
(imperative) (imperative)
- o You could eat ice cream, and you could jog around the playground.
(indicative) (indicative)
- o If you were to eat ice cream, you would jog around the playground.
(subjunctive past form "were") (subjunctive past form "would")

The Mood of a Verb



Indicative Imperative Interrogative Conditional Subjunctive

Think about the shift in verb mood next time you write and try to avoid it.

Exit Ticket:

Pair Up!

Using your notes, quiz your partner on the definition and examples of different verb moods.

Switch.

indicative
imperative
interrogative
conditional
subjunctive