Grammar Reference

1. **The past subjunctive**

A - Formation

The **past subjunctive** of all verbs except '**to be**' is identical to the **indicative**.

The verb '**to be**' is conjugated as '**were**' in **all** persons.

In **speech**, '**was**' is often used in the first and third persons singular (e.g. 'I **was**', 'he **was**').

B - Use

The **past subjunctive** follows '**if**', '**if only**', '**as though** / **as if**', '**even if**' (as a hypothesis), '**wish**', '**suppose**', '**imagine**', other expressions of desire, appearance, and hypothesis; and, at times, '**unless**'.

Example:

If I **were** (*or* I **was**) you, I would tell him the truth.
I **suppose** you **were** not at the bus station, then.
She left **even though** she **seemed** to be happy.

2. **Use of the past participle as an adjective**

A - Formation

Certain **past participles** may be used as **adjectives**.

- **The past participles** of **regular verbs** are formed by adding '**-ed**' or '**-d**' to their infinitives.
  Example: enjoy**ed** (to enjoy) create**d** (to create)
  design**ed** (to design) like**d** (to like)

- **The past participles** of **irregular verbs** follow no general rules.

  Example: **come** (to come) **made** (to make)

  taken (to take) **gone** (to go)

B - Use

Past participles used as adjectives usually have **passive meanings**.

Example:

Your **soiled** clothes are in the laundry.

I will fix the **broken** cup.