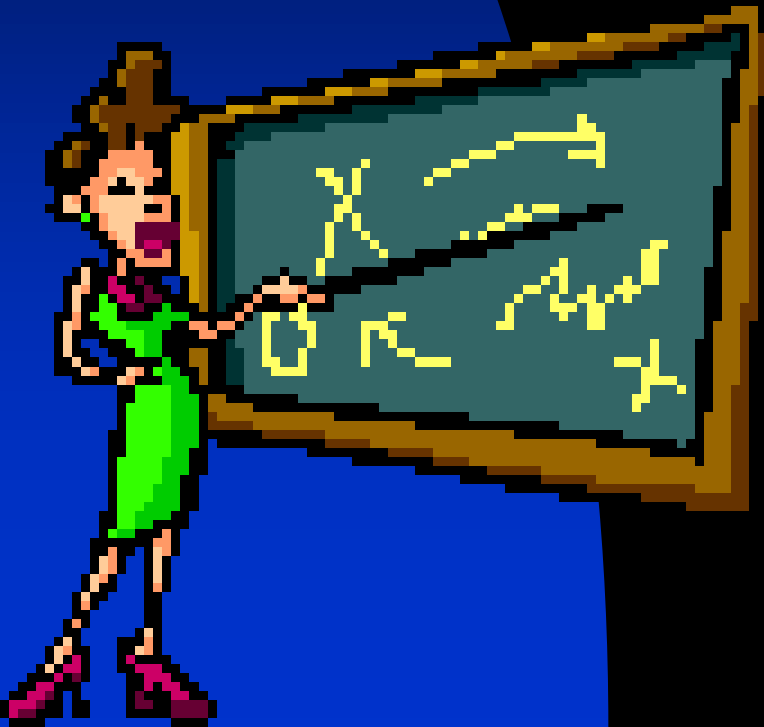


VERBS



- Verbs show action or state of being.

Examples: go, is

- An action verb expresses a physical or mental action.

Example: He paints.

We thought about it.



A C T I O N V E R B S



- An action verb is a word that names an action. It may contain more than one word.
- Notice the following action verbs.
- Sports experts **write** about the football player Jim Thorpe even today. Thorpe **blocked** like a tank. He **tackled** like a tornado. In every game Thorpe **attacked** his opponents with all his might. He **caught** the ball skillfully and **charged** ahead fearlessly. Experts still **remember** and **honor** Thorpe's greatness.

A

C

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- An action verb can express physical actions, such as writing and running, or mental activities such as thinking and honoring.

Physical

Mental

write

remember

block

honor

tackle

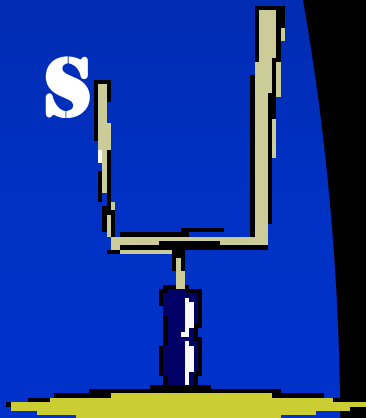
prefer

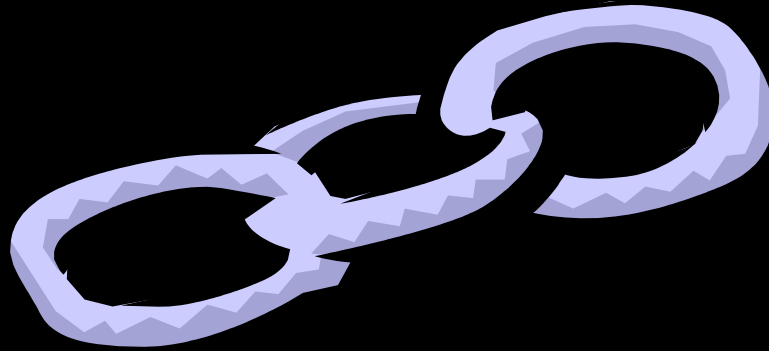
catch

excel

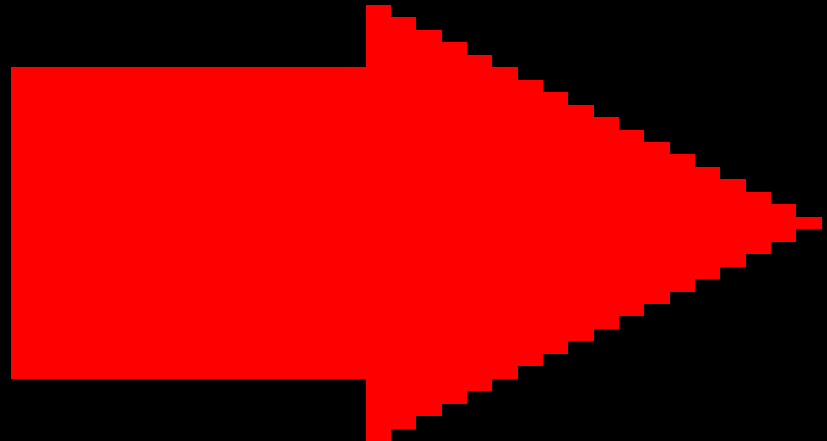
charge

regarded





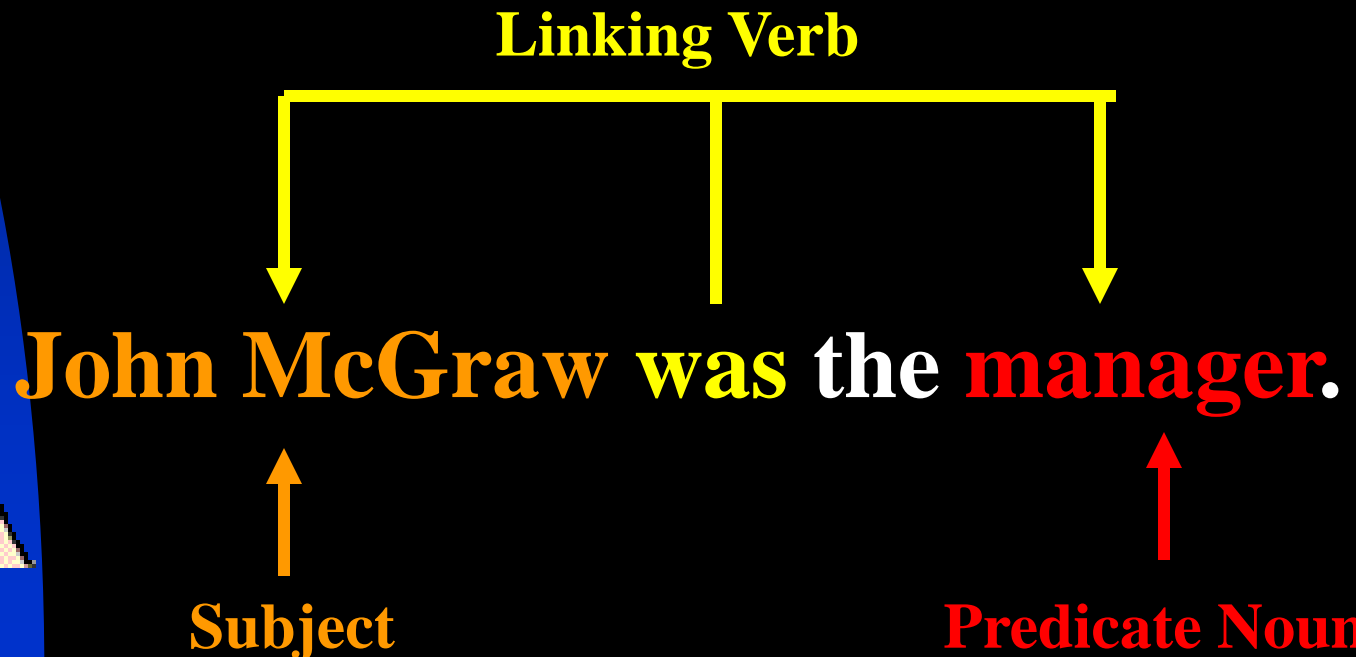
LINKING VERBS



Linking Verbs and Predicate Words

Linking verbs tell what the subject **is** or **is like**.

A linking verb connects the subject of a sentence with a noun or an adjective in the predicate.



Common Linking Verbs

be

become

grow

seem

turn

appear

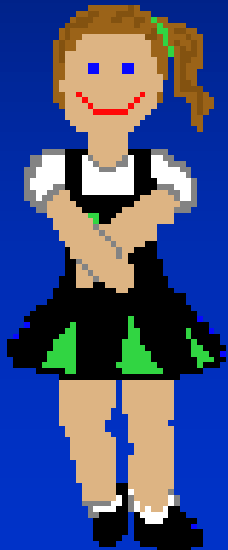
taste

look

feel

smell

sound



Many of these linking verbs can also be used as action verbs.

Chandra **turned** thirteen. (**Linking Verb**)

The car **turned** the corner. (**Action Verb**)

Predicate Nouns

A predicate noun follows a linking verb.
It tells what the subject is.

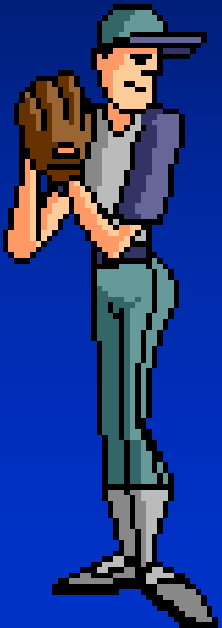
Sam **is** a **pitcher**.



Susan **was** our best **player**.



Will you **be** my **friend**?



Predicate Adjectives

A predicate adjective follows a linking verb. It describes the subject by telling what it is like.

Samantha **is** *beautiful*.



Susan **was** *bored* with sports.

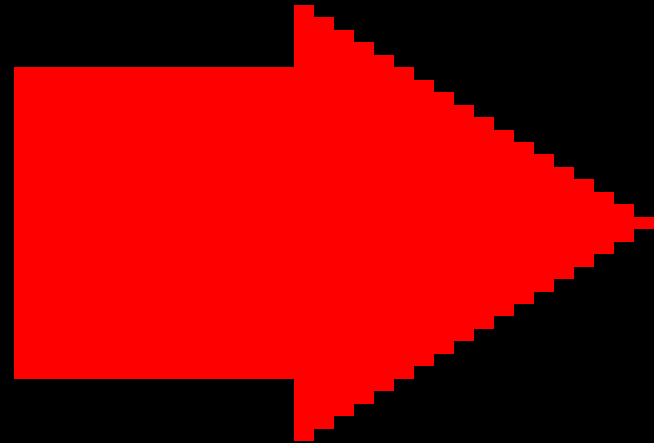
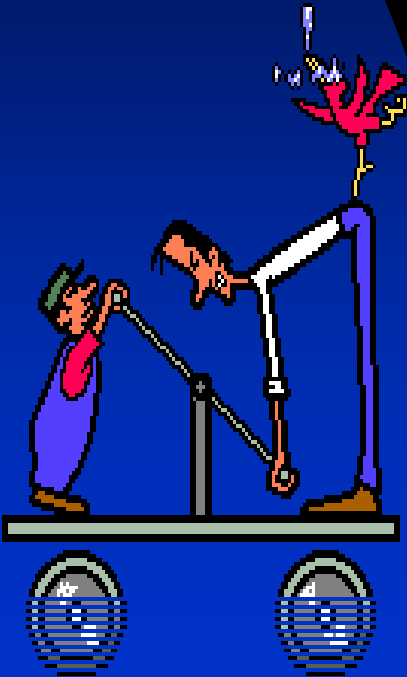


Will the game **be** *interesting*?



HELPING

VERBS



Main Verbs and Helping Verbs

Verbs have four principal parts that are used to form all tenses. The chart below show how the principal parts of most verbs are formed..

Principal Parts of Verbs

Base Form	Present Participle	Past Form	Past Participle
jump	jumping	jumped	jumped

The principal parts of verbs are often combined with helping verbs to form verb phrases.



Helping Verbs Defined

*A **helping verb** is a verb that helps the main verb tell about an action or make a statement.*



Helping Verbs List

is

have

should

shall

was

has

could

will

were

had

would

do

are

did

am

may

does

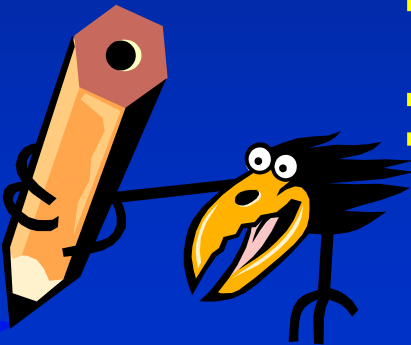
be

might

can

been, being

must



*A **verb phrase** consists of one or more helping verbs followed by a main verb.*

Helping Verbs and Verb Phrases

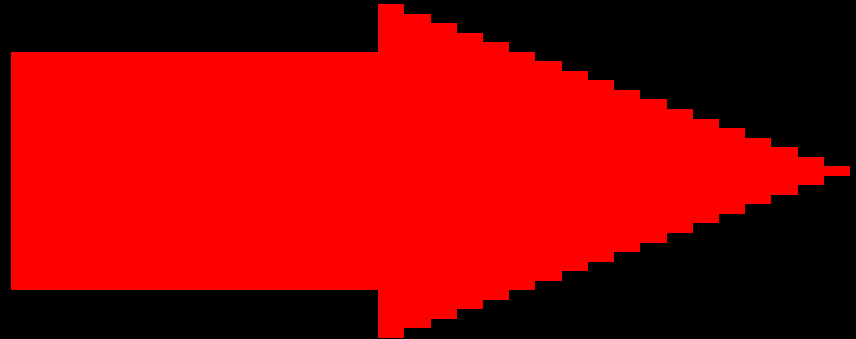
The students *are jumping* rope now.

In the sentence above, the word *are* is the helping verb, and the present participle *jumping* is the main verb. Together they form a **verb phrase.**



*A **verb phrase** consists of one or more helping verbs followed by a main verb.*

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS



Transitive Verbs

Transitive verbs have **direct objects**. Direct objects receive the action of a verb. It answers the question **whom?** or **what?** after an action verb.



Action Verb **Direct Object**

what?

The quarterback **throws** the football.

Intransitive Verbs

Sometimes an action verb does not have a direct object. Then the verb is intransitive.

Action Verb



The singer sang well.



In the above sentence , **well** does not answer the question **whom?** or **what?**.

Verbs with Indirect Objects

An indirect object answers the question *to whom?* or *for whom?* an action is done

Action Verb

Michael Jordan **shows** his **teammates** new **shots.**

what?

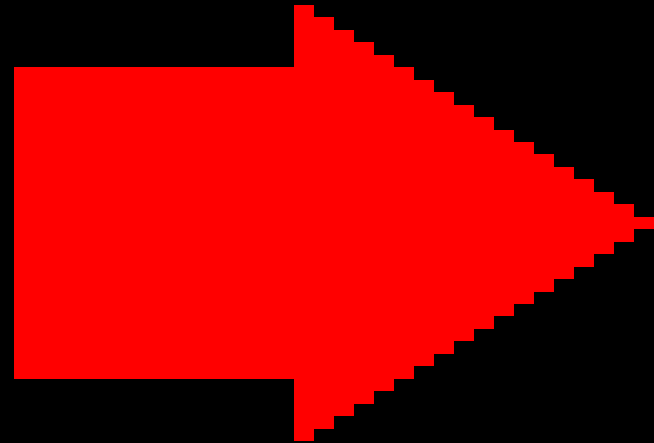
Direct Object

to whom?

Indirect object



VERB TENSE



Present, Past, and Future Tenses

*The **tense** of a verb tells when an action takes place.*

A **present tense** of a verb names an action that happens regularly. It can also express a general truth.

Present Tense Forms

Singular

I **race**.

You **race**.

He, she, or it **races**.

Plural

We **race**.

You **race**.

They **race**.



*The **tense** of a verb tells when an action takes place.*

A **past tense** of a verb names an action already happened.

The past tense of many verbs is formed by adding –ed to the base form of the verb.

Past Tense Forms

Singular

I **raced**.

You **raced**.

He, she, or it **raced**.

Plural

We **raced**.

You **raced**.

They **raced**.



A **future tense** of a verb names an action that will take place in the future.

*In the future tense the word **will** is used with the verb. Sometimes **shall** is used when the pronoun **I** or **we** is the subject.*

Future Tense Forms

Singular

I **will (shall)** go.

You **will** go.

He, she, or it **will** go.

Plural

We **will (shall)** go.

You **will** go.

They **will** go.

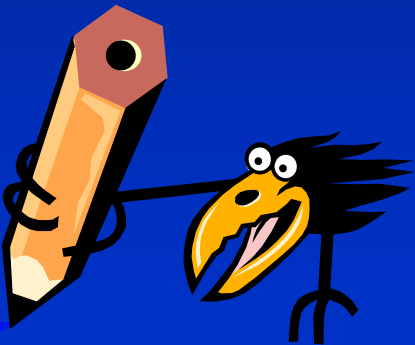


Helping Verbs Tense

Present	Past	Past Participle
am – is - are	was -were	have – has - had

**Combine with the
present participle
form of the verb.**

**Combine with the
past participle
form of the verb.**



Helping Verbs – Past Participle

Using Have, Has, Had

Singular	Plural
I have jumped.	We have jumped.
You have jumped.	You have jumped.
She has jumped.	They have jumped.

Singular	Plural
I had jumped.	We had jumped.
You had jumped.	You had jumped.
She had jumped.	They had jumped.

