



VERBS & TYPES

Verbs are the words or group of words that indicates an action or state of being.

Action Verbs

Words which express physical activities like talk, eat, run, sleep, play. These are sometimes known as **dynamic verbs**.

Rahul **runs** fast

State of being Verbs

Words which express a situation or a condition like have, be, think, like, believe etc. These verbs are sometimes known as **stative verbs**.

I **have** a large family.

Types of Verbs

1. Action verbs
2. Stative verbs
3. Transitive verbs
4. Intransitive verbs
5. Linking verbs
6. Auxiliary verbs
7. Modal verbs
8. Phrasal verbs

VERBS

Circle the verbs.

lives like dance
 kitten sleeps went
speak drink baby
 reads eats cooked
eight red bike

Complete the sentences from the verbs above.

1. I _ _ _ _ _ milk every day.
2. My friend and I _ _ _ _ _ playing volleyball.
3. Rahul _ _ _ _ _ comics on Sundays.
4. Dad _ _ _ _ _ dinner yesterday.
5. My grandma _ _ _ _ _ nearby.
6. Her cat _ _ _ _ _ on the sofa.
7. We _ _ _ _ _ to the sports centre in town.

TRANSITIVE VERBS

Transitive Verbs are the verbs which are used with an object. They require a direct object to complete the meaning.

I ate an apple.

In this sentence, the verb "ate" is transitive because it has a direct object, "an apple". Without the direct object, the sentence would be incomplete and the meaning would be unclear.



Shruti ate chocolates.

In this sentence, Ate is the transitive verb because it is passing the action from the subject to the object. That means shruti is doing the action and chocolates are the direct object, because they are being eaten by shruti. And without the object chocolates the meaning of this sentence will become unclear.

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Intransitive verbs are action verbs that does not need any object to complete itself. It is called intransitive because it does not pass its action from subject to the object. This means that the action of the verb is not done to something or someone.

Geeta smiled.

In this sentence, the verb "smiled" is intransitive because it does not have a direct object. The sentence is complete and the meaning is clear without any additional words.

I sleep.

In this sentence, the verb "sleep" is intransitive because it does not have a direct object. The sentence is complete and the meaning is clear without any additional words.

LINKING VERBS

Linking verbs are verbs that serve as a connection between a subject and further information about that subject.

Linking verbs

Usually all forms of “to be” (am, is, are, was, were, has been, are being, might be, etc.); “to become”; “to seem” are used as linking verbs.



She seems happy.

In this sentence, the verb "seems" is a linking verb because it connects the subject "she" to the complement "happy".



Earth is a beautiful planet.

In this sentence, the verb "is" is a linking verb because it connects the subject "Earth" with the remaining part of the sentence.



AUXILIARY VERBS

Helping verbs (auxiliary verbs), are the verbs that are used to help another verb sound sensible and meaningful. It is used to change the other verb's tense, mood or voice.

Helping verbs

Every time an auxiliary verb is used, you always have one more verb, which acts as the main verb in a sentence.



I will go home after football practice.

The auxiliary verb "will" is telling us that the action of the main verb go is going to take place in the future – after football practice has ended.

I am reading a book.

In this sentence, the auxiliary verb "am" is used with the main verb "reading" to indicate present tense.

MODAL VERBS

Modal verbs are special auxiliary verbs that are used to give the sentence a specific mood. Each modal verb is used differently and they help the main verb to convey ideas like ability, necessity, possibility, or permission.

There are nine modal verbs in English. These are:

- may** Used for expressing ability, asking for permission, or suggesting possibility
- Could** A more polite or past form of "can."
- will** Used for making future predictions or promises.
- would** A more polite or past form of "will."
- shall** Used for making suggestions or asking for advice
- should** Used for giving advice or expressing obligation
- may** Used for expressing possibility or asking for permission
- might** A more uncertain or past form of "may."
- must** Used for expressing strong obligation or necessity

PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs are verbs combined with an adverb or a preposition, or sometimes both, to give a new meaning which is different from the combined meanings of the individual words.

1. **Break down:** My car broke down on the way to work.
2. **Call off:** They had to call off the meeting due to bad weather.
3. **Come across:** I came across an interesting book at the library.
4. **Get along:** I get along well with my colleagues.
5. **Look up:** You should look up that word in the dictionary.
6. **Take off:** The plane took off on time.
7. **Put off:** Don't put off doing your homework until the last minute.
8. **Set up:** We need to set up a meeting to discuss the project.
9. **Figure out:** I need to figure out how to solve this math problem.
10. **Give up:** Don't give up on your dreams.



Phrasal Verbs

Complete the statements with the correct form of a phrasal verb from the list.

come down - dress up - give out - hang up - leave out - look forward to - meet up - put up - send out - set up - sing along - take down - wrap up - raise up

- 1) When do you usually _____ your Christmas tree?
- 2) Could you help me _____ these presents? Here are some ribbons.
- 3) Our kids are really _____ Christmas. They're counting the days!
- 4) I love watching the snow _____ from my window.
- 5) Dad used to _____ as Santa on Christmas Eve.
- 6) I play the piano and we _____ Christmas songs _____ with our family.
- 7) It's high time we _____ the decoration. It's February already!
- 8) What time are we _____ at Granny's?
- 9) I'm heading to the post office to _____ all these Christmas cards.
- 10) Let's _____ our glasses and make a wish for a happy New Year!
- 11) Don't forget to _____ some milk and biscuits for the reigns!
- 12) We've already _____ the nativity scene early in the holiday season.
- 13) Are you _____ presents to colleagues this year?
- 14) How many stockings do you _____ above the fireplace?



Phrasal Verbs

ANSWERS

- 1) When do you usually **PUT UP** your Christmas tree?
- 2) Could you help me **WRAP UP** these presents? Here are some ribbons.
- 3) Our kids are really **LOOKING FORWARD TO** Christmas. They're counting the days!
- 4) I love watching the snow **COME DOWN** from my window.
- 5) Dad used to **DRESS UP** as Santa on Christmas Eve.
- 6) I play the piano and we **SING** Christmas songs **ALONG** with our family.
- 7) It's high time we **TAKE DOWN** the decoration. It's February already!
- 8) What time are we **MEETING UP** at Granny's?
- 9) I'm heading to the post office to **SEND OUT** all these Christmas cards.
- 10) Let's **RAISE UP** our glasses and make a wish for a happy New Year!
- 11) Don't forget to **LEAVE OUT** some milk and biscuits for the reigns!
- 12) We've already **SET UP** the nativity scene early in the holiday season.
- 13) Are you **GIVING OUT** presents to colleagues this year?
- 14) How many stockings do you **HANG UP** above the fireplace?

PRACTISE EXERCISE

Mentioned in The Video lesson

Identify the type of Verb

- She is playing the piano.
- The cake smells delicious.
- They have finished their homework.
- She looked after the children.

ANSWERS

1. Helping verb: **is**, Action verb (Transitive): **playing**
2. Linking verb: **smells**
3. Helping verb: **have**, Action verb (Transitive):
finished
4. Phrasal verb (Transitive): **looked after**