



Verbs

Definition of a Verb

A verb is a word that:

- Expresses an action,
- Describes what a person or thing is, or
- States what a person or thing possesses.

Examples:

- I go to school every day.
- We do our homework.

Structure of Verbs in Sentences

- A verb can consist of one word, two words, or more than two words.
 - Rohit plays nice shots. → One word
 - We have done our homework. → Two words

Kinds of Verbs

1. Transitive Verbs

- Require an object to complete their meaning.
- Ask what or whom after the verb.

Examples:

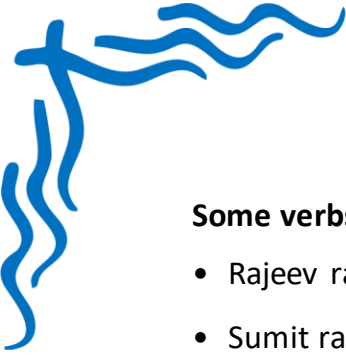
- Madhu has eaten an apple.
- Kavya drew a picture.

2. Intransitive Verbs

- Do not require an object.
- The meaning is complete on its own.

Examples:

- Deepa ate.
- Paresh ran.



Some verbs can be both transitive and intransitive:

- Rajeev ran slowly. (Intransitive)
- Sumit ran a race. (Transitive)

Objects of a Verb

Direct Object

- Receives the action of the verb.
- Ask what or whom.

Examples:

- Madhu sang a song. (Sang what? → song)
- I met my friend. (Met whom? → friend)

Indirect Object

- Answers to whom, for whom, or for what.

Examples:

- My uncle gifted me a video game. (Gifted to whom? → me)
- Rakesh sent his teacher an email. (Sent to whom? → teacher)

Two-Object Sentences

1. Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

- Father bought me a bicycle.

2. Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Preposition + Indirect Object

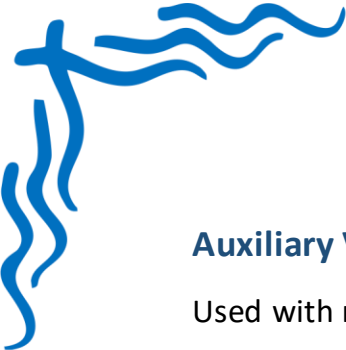
- Father bought a bicycle for me.

Linking Verbs

- Do not show action.
- Show a state or condition.
- Common linking verbs: be, become, seem, appear, feel, smell, taste.

Examples:

- It seems a good idea.
- She feels tiredness.



Auxiliary Verbs (Helping Verbs)

Used with main verbs to form:

- Tenses
- Questions
- Negatives
- Passive Voice

Types:

1. Primary Auxiliaries: be, do, have

- **Be:** is, am, are, was, were, been, being
- **Do:** do, does, did
- **Have:** have, has, had


Examples:

- Ranjita has done her homework. (Tense)
- She does not tell lies. (Negative)
- Do you know her? (Question)
- The sandwich was eaten. (Passive Voice)

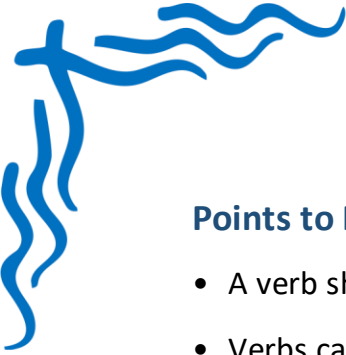
Note: These can also function as main verbs:

- We have a big building.
- He was present in the meeting.

Practice Activities (Summary)

 Identify and classify:

- Verbs as Transitive/Intransitive
- Objects as Direct/Indirect
- Linking Verbs
- Auxiliary Verbs (Primary/Helping or Main)



Points to Remember

- A verb shows action, state, or possession.
- Verbs can be:
 - Transitive (needs an object)
 - Intransitive (no object)
 - Linking (state or condition)
 - Auxiliary (helping verbs: primary & modal)
- Objects can be direct or indirect.
- Auxiliary verbs assist the main verb and can also be used independently.