



Hi, I am EeeBee



# Verbs

## Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand the definition and function of verbs in sentences.
- They will learn different types of verbs, including action, linking, and auxiliary verbs.
- They will identify and use verbs correctly in various tenses.
- They will apply verbs effectively to express actions, states, or occurrences.



## Lead in



Skills/Level  
WRITING/A1



Look at the picture. Talk about all the Verbs/Actions taking place. Write the verbs in the blanks provided.



Words that tell us what a person, animal or thing does are called **Verbs**. Verbs show action. So they are called **Action words** or **Doing words**.

### Examples :

1. My father **drives** a car. (action word)
2. Suman **is** a girl. (being)
3. My uncle **has** a big house. (possession)





## A. Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

1. The birds fly in the sky.
2. Rohit bought a new pen.
3. The ducks swim in the pond.
4. The man is sitting in the chair.
5. Sara sings a sweet song.
6. We have locked the room.
7. He runs fast.
8. Honey is sweet.
9. Varun has a red balloon.
10. The girls dance.



## Verbs can be classified into two categories.

1. Transitive verb
2. Intransitive verb

### 1. Transitive Verb

A verb that requires an object to make complete sense is called a **transitive verb**.

**Example :** I **bought** a pen.

### 2. Intransitive Verb

A verb that does not require an object to make complete sense is called an **intransitive verb**.

**Example :**

The boy **cries**.

The horse **galloped**.



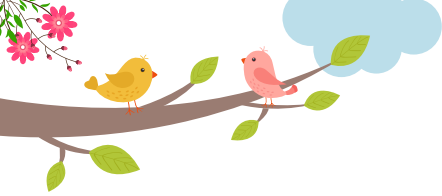
### Incomplete Verbs: Complements

A word that is required to form a complete predicate is called **complement to the verb**.

## Read the following sentences.

1. Apple is
2. Father seems
3. Soma behaves





In the above sentences, the verbs are, **is**, **seems** and **behaves**.

These verbs do not make complete sense by themselves. They need some words to make complete sense.

Let's complete these sentences now.

1. Apple is sweet.
2. Father seems angry.
3. Soma behaves politely.

The words **sweet**, **angry** and **politely** have to be added to complete the meaning of the sentences and to form the complete predicate. Such words are called the **complements to the verb**.



Skills/Level  
LISTENING/A1



**B. Underline the verbs in the following sentences and write whether they are transitive or intransitive.**

1. Neha is reading a book.
2. Nisha sang a sweet song.
3. Priya seems happy.
4. Rupesh flies a kite.
5. I am a student.
6. We are fond of sweets.
7. The bird is eating a fruit.
8. Father is angry.
9. The bird flew away.
10. Mother is happy.

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## Points to Remember

- Words that tell us what a person, animal or thing does are called **Verbs**.
- A verb that requires an object to make complete sense is called a **Transitive Verb**.
- A verb that does not require an object to make complete sense is called an **Intransitive Verb**.
- A word that is required to form a complete predicate is called **Complement to the Verb**.



## My Activity Corner



Skills/Level  
WRITING/A1



Complete the following sentences by supplying a suitable object/complement.

- The police caught \_\_\_\_\_.
- The children seem \_\_\_\_\_.
- Kapil Dev is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- He seems \_\_\_\_\_.
- A thief always leaves \_\_\_\_\_.



## My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

