



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.



Lead in

See the picture and write about each action below it.



Verbs

Words that say what the subjects do are called **verbs**.

Read the following sentences :

1. Suraj **kicks** the ball.
2. Sumit **reads** a book.

In sentences 1 and 2 the verbs **kicks** and **reads** express some action.

➤ Verb is a word that tells us :

- ⊙ what the subject does
- ⊙ what the subject is
- ⊙ what the subject possesses



Main Verbs and Auxiliary Verbs

We can broadly classify verbs as main verbs and auxiliary verbs.

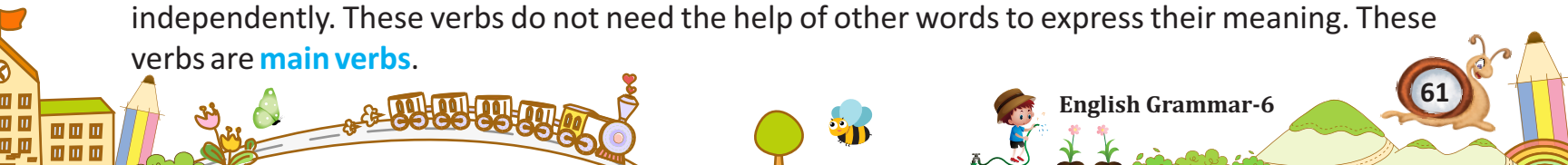
Main Verbs :

➤ Verbs that can express their meaning independently are called **main verbs**.

Examples :

1. Preeti **writes** a letter.
2. Dev **draws** a picture.

In the above sentences, **writes** and **draws** are verbs. These verbs can express their meaning independently. These verbs do not need the help of other words to express their meaning. These verbs are **main verbs**.





Auxiliary Verbs

- Verbs that show tense and help the main verbs to express their meaning are called **auxiliary** verbs.

Examples :

1. He **is** playing badminton.
2. She **had** finished her homework.

In the above sentences **is** and **had** are auxiliary verbs. These verbs show the tense of the sentences and help the main verbs express their meanings.

The words **is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, do, does, did**, etc. are auxiliary verbs.

A. Circle the auxiliary verbs and underline the main verbs in the following sentences.

1. Vikas is reading a book.
2. Sunita and Vineeta are going to school.
3. The birds are flying in the sky.
4. She is looking for a good job.
5. He has done his homework.



Skills/Level
READING & WRITING/A2



Strong Verbs and Weak Verbs

Strong Verbs

Verbs which form their past tense by changing the stem vowel are called **strong verbs**.

We do not add **-d, -ed** or **-t** to the root form. Here, we can see some strong verbs.

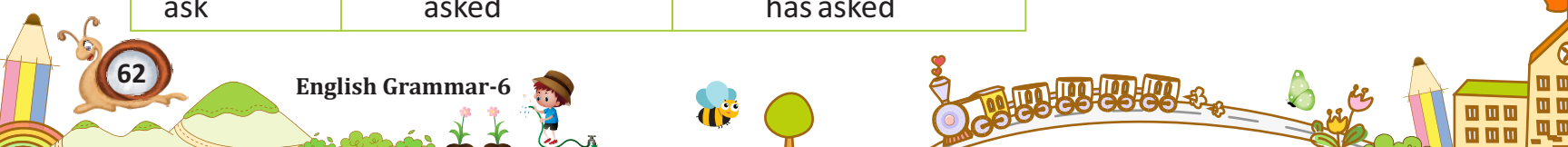
Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
arise	arose	has arisen	hide	hid	has hidden
begin	began	has begun	know	knew	has known

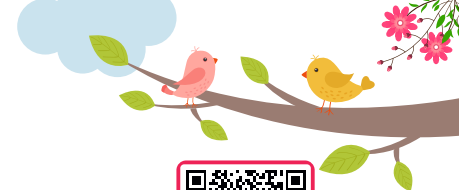
Weak Verbs

Verbs that form their past tense by adding **-ed, -d** or **-t** to the present tense are called weak verbs.

Here we can see some weak verbs.

Present	Past	Past Participle
deal	dealt	has dealt
cook	cooked	has cooked
call	called	has called
bark	barked	has barked
ask	asked	has asked





**B. Underline the strong verbs and circle the weak verbs.
Write a sentence using same kind of verb.**

1. Mother fed the children.

2. She knows me very well.

3. My grandmother tells me a story.

4. We go to school every day.



Skills/Level
WRITING/A1



C. Fill in the blanks with the past or past participle form of the verb given in the brackets.

1. She _____ me a question. (ask)

2. Meenu _____ a letter. (write)

3. We _____ the match. (win)

4. Ranu _____ all his books. (lose)



Skills/Level
WRITING/A2



Direct and Indirect Object

Some verbs have two objects.

Example : My friend gave **me** a **gift**.

Gave what? : a gift (object 1)

Gave whom? : me (object 2)

The answer to the what - question is the **direct object**.

The answer to the whom - question is the **indirect object**.

So in the above sentence **a gift** is the **direct object** and **me** is the **indirect object**.



Grammar Byte

- ◉ Usually the indirect object refers to a person and direct object refers to a thing.
- ◉ The indirect object always goes before the direct object.

D. Circle the direct objects and underline the indirect objects in the following sentences.

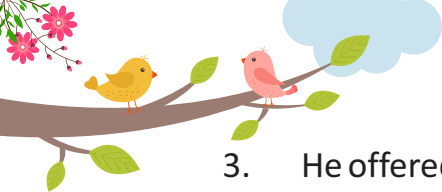
1. My father bought me a laptop.

2. The children gifted him a watch.



Skills/Level
WRITING/A2





3. He offered her a flower.
4. She gave me a story book.

Transitive Verbs

A verb that requires an object to complete its meaning is called a transitive verb.

Examples :

1. The girl **sang** a song.
2. We **won** the match.
3. He **kicked** a ball.

In the above sentences the verbs **sang**, **won** and **kicked** require the objects song, match and ball to convey a complete meaning by themselves. So, these verbs are called transitive verbs.

Intransitive Verbs

A verb that does not require an object and makes complete sense by itself is called an **intransitive verb**.

Examples :

1. She **spoke** politely.
2. They **played** nicely.
3. We **go** there daily.

In the above sentences, the verbs **spoke**, **played** and **go** are verbs. These verbs by themselves make good sense and do not require objects. So, these are called intransitive verbs.

Ditransitive Verbs

Read the following sentences:

1. Mother bought me a dress.
(indirect object) (direct object)
2. She gave her an apple.
(indirect object) (direct object)



Grammar Byte

- ◉ Aman **wrote** a letter. (transitive)
- ◉ Aman always **writes** in Bengali. (intransitive)
- ◉ The boys **ate** mangoes. (transitive)
- ◉ The children **laughed**. (intransitive)





Verbs of Incomplete Predication, Complements

Verbs such as *seems, looks, appears, feels, becomes, be forms (is, am, are, was, were) etc.* are known as incomplete verbs.

Examples :

1. He became
2. The teacher seems
3. My mother looks
4. A tiger is

In the above sentences, the verbs *is, looks, seems and becomes* do not show either action or possession. These verbs do not require any objects after them to complete their meaning. However, we can complete the sentences by supplying some words.

Let's complete the sentences.

The words that are used to give meaning to the verbs are called **complements**. Verbs that do not require an object but some other words to make complete sense are called **verbs of complete predication or complements**.

1. He became **furious**.
2. The teacher seems **angry**.
3. A tiger is **a wild animal**.
4. My mother **looks happy**.

E. Underline the verbs in the given sentences and write whether they are transitive verbs or intransitive verbs. Encircle the object of each verb.

1. The cat chased the mouse.
2. The hunter could not shoot the lion.
3. The peon rang the bell at 9.30 am.



Skills/Level
WRITING/A2



Finite and Non-finite verbs

Finite verbs : Some verbs change their form according to the number or person relating to the subject. They also show the tense. They are called **finite verbs**.

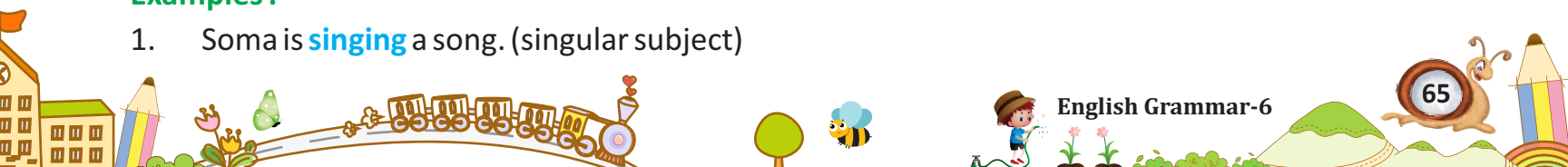
Examples :

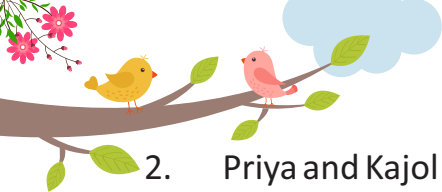
1. Virat **plays** nicely. (singular noun - singular verb in present tense)
2. Virat and Rohit **play** nicely. (plural noun-plural verb in present tense)
3. Virat **played** nicely. (past tense)

Non-finite verbs : Some verbs do not change their form according to the tense, number or person related to the subject. Such verbs are called **non-finite verbs**.

Examples :

1. Soma is **singing** a song. (singular subject)





2. Priya and Kajol are **singing** a song. (plural subject)
3. They were **singing** a song. (past tense)

In the above sentence the main verb does not change its form. In these sentences the auxiliary verbs (is, are, was) show the tense of the action and the number of the subject.

F. Identify the highlighted words as finite or non-finite.



Skills/Level
WRITING/A2



1. We **study** in class 6.
2. Father is **reading** the newspaper.
3. The children **are** playing.
4. We **went** to a zoo last week.
5. Someone **knocked** at the door.
6. The dog **wagged** its tail to show happiness.
7. They **are** writing a letter.

G. Identify the verbs and write them under their columns as given below. One has been done for you.



Skills/Level
WRITING/A2

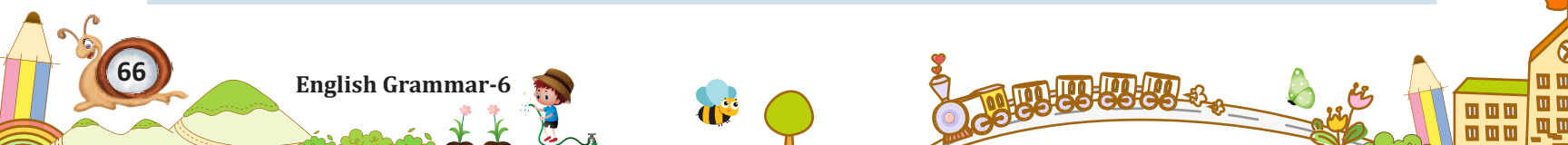


	Transitive	Intransitive	Complement
1. They played cricket.	played		
2. Teacher seemed angry.			
3. He gave an ice-cream to the child.			
4. I ate the cake.			
5. My father bought a car.			



Points to Remember

- Words that say what the subjects do are called verbs.
- Verbs that can express their meaning independently are called main verbs.
- Verbs that show tense and help the main verbs to express their meaning are called auxiliary verbs.
- Verbs which form their past tense by changing the stem vowel are called strong verbs.
- Verbs that form their past tense by adding **-ed**, **-d**, or **-t** to the present tense are called weak verbs.
- A verb that requires an object to complete its meaning is called a transitive verb.
- A verb that does not require an object and makes complete sense by itself is called an intransitive verb.





My Activity Corner

Read the passage carefully and write **T** for transitive and **I** for intransitive verbs for the underlined verbs.

One morning, Sir Isaac Newton got up very early because he was working on a difficult problem. Mary, his house keeper, thought Newton needed breakfast. She took a pan of water and an egg to his study table. She wanted to boil the egg but Newton said he would boil it himself. Mary told him to boil the egg for only four minutes. Then she left the room.

Mary knew that Newton was forgetful, so she came back to check. Mary found him holding the egg in his hand and boiling his watch instead. He was still thinking about his problem.



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

