

The Verb Vortex ! Zooming into Action !



Hey, Verb Voyagers! It's Me, EeeBee, Your Grammar Guide!

After learning about Nouns and Determiners, it's time to **fire up the engine of every sentence the VERB !** Verbs are **doers, linkers, helpers, and feelers** they make language move!

LEARNING OUTCOMES



- What are Verbs?
- Main vs Auxiliary Verbs
- Transitive vs Intransitive Verbs
- Action Verbs vs State Verbs
- Linking Verbs
- Practice, Games, and Challenges

LEAD IN



Get ready to jump into action! Look closely at this exciting picture of a cricket match in full swing.

- "The bowler is running fast". (What action is he doing? **Running!**)
- "The batsman hits the ball hard". (What action? **Hits!**)
- "The crowd is cheering for the team". (What action? **Cheering!**)

These Action words - run, hit, cheer - are called Verbs. They are the power engines of sentences, showing what's happening or what someone is doing.

INDIA
102/3



What is a Verb?

A **Verb** is a word that shows **action** or **state of being**.

It tells us what someone **does, is, has,** or **feels**.

Example:

- She **runs** fast.
- They **are** happy.
- We **have** a pet.



Kinds of Verbs

1. Main Verbs & Auxiliary Verbs (Helping Verbs)

- **Main Verbs:** Show the main action or state
→ go, eat, dance, know, sing
- **Auxiliary Verbs:** Help the main verb in forming Tenses, Questions, or Negatives
→ be (is, are, was), do (do, does, did), have (has, have, had)

Example:

- She **is dancing**. (**is = auxiliary, dancing = main verb**)
- They **have gone** to school.



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If a verb can stand alone, it's main. If it helps another, it's auxiliary!

2. Transitive & Intransitive Verbs

- **Transitive Verbs** need an **Object** to complete their meaning.

Example: She wrote a letter.

(Wrote what? → **a letter**)

- **Intransitive Verbs** do **not** need an object.

Example: He sleeps peacefully.

(No object needed)

Test it: Ask "what" or "whom" after the Verb. If it answers, it's transitive!

3. Action Verbs & State Verbs

- **Action Verbs:** Show physical or mental action

Example: run, jump, write, think, play, guess



- **State Verbs:** Show a condition or state of being

Examples: be, seem, know, love, believe

Used in:

- She **knows** the answer. (State)
- They **built** a castle. (Action)



4. Linking Verbs

Linking verbs **connect** the subject to a word that **describes or renames** it.

- **Common Linking Verbs:**

Examples: be, seem, become, appear, feel, look

Used in:

- She **is** tired.
- He **became** a scientist.
- This soup **smells** delicious!



Verbs have forms – Why ?

Verbs change form to show tense, time, and usage.

There are **4 main forms** of any verb:

1. Base Form

This is the **Original Verb** - like its first name!

Used in Present Tense or Commands.

Examples: walk, sing, eat, dance, go

Used in: “I **walk** to school”. “**Eat** your lunch” !

2. Past Form

Shows the action **is already done**.

Examples: walked, sang, ate, danced, went

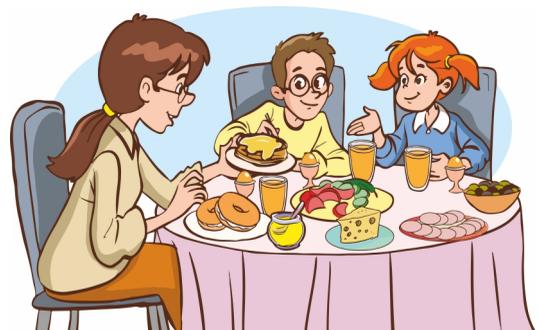
Used in: “She **danced** yesterday”.

3. Past Participle

Used with **has/have/had** to show perfect tenses.

Examples: walked, sung, eaten, danced, gone

Used in: “They **have eaten** already”.



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It often **looks like** the past form but not always!

4. Present Participle

The verb + **-ing** form. Used for continuous actions.

Examples: walking, singing, eating, dancing, going

Used in: "She is eating". "We were playing".



What is a Finite Verb?

A **Finite Verb** shows the **Tense** and agrees with the **Subject**.

It answers:

"Who is doing the action"? and "When"?

Examples:

- She **eats** pasta. (present)
- He **played** football. (past)

It changes with the **Subject** and shows **time**!



What is a Non-Finite Verb?

A **Non-Finite Verb** does not change with the **Subject** or **Tense**.

It works like a **Noun**, **Adjective**, or **Helper**.

Examples:

- I love to dance.
- Eating too fast is bad.
- The barking dog was loud.

Non-finites do **NOT** tell us the **Tense**!



What Are Modal Auxiliaries?

Modal verbs are **Special Helping Verbs** that go with the **base form** of the **Main Verb** and **change its meaning**.

Examples:

- They don't change form (no -s, -ed, or -ing)
- They are always followed by the base Verb (no "to")
- They show **Mood**, **Possibility**, **Ability**, **Permission**, **Advice**, or **Necessity**

Verb Form Table: Examples

Base	Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
jump	jumped	jumped	jumping
go	went	gone	going
write	wrote	written	writing
dance	danced	danced	dancing

Regular vs Irregular Verbs

Regular Verbs

These Verbs **follow the rules**. Just add **-ed** for Past and Past Participle.

Examples:

- walk → walked → walked
- clean → cleaned → cleaned

Irregular Verbs

These verbs **break the rules**. Their Past forms **change unpredictably!**

Examples:

- go → went → gone
- eat → ate → eaten
- fly → flew → flown

Types of Non-Finite Verbs

1. Infinitives = to + base Verb

Used as a **Noun** or to show **purpose**.

Examples:

- I want **to sleep**.
- She came **to study**.

Tip: It's like the **name** of the action.

2. Gerunds = Verb + -ing, used as a Noun

Used as a **Noun** or to show **purpose**.

Examples:

- **Swimming** is fun.
- He enjoys **reading**.

Tip: If it acts like a **thing** or **activity**, it's a **Gerund!**

3. Participles = Verb forms used as Adjectives

Present Participle: Verb + -ing

Examples:

- The **crying** baby (Present Participle)
- The **broken** toy (Past Participle)

Tip: If it **describes** something, it's a **Participle!**



Past Participle: Verb + -ed/-en

The Modal Toolbox

Modal	Use	Example
Can	Ability / Permission	I can swim. / Can I go?
Could	Past ability / Polite request / Possibility	I could run faster.
May	Permission / Possibility	May I enter?
Might	Weak possibility	It might rain.
Must	Necessity / Strong advice	You must finish your work.
Shall	Future suggestion	Shall we dance?
Should	Advice	You should rest.
Will	Promise / Future	I will help you.
Would	Polite offer / Habit in the past	I would love some tea.

Remember:

Modals don't take "s" even in third person!

- He cans swim. ❌
- He can swim. ✅

What Are Semi-Modals?

Semi-Modal	Use	Example
Have to	Obligation	I have to leave now.
Need to	Necessity	You need to study.
Ought to	Moral duty / Advice	We ought to respect elders.
Used to	Habit in the past	I used to play cricket.

Modals in Real Life

Feeling	Example
Possibility	I might go to the party.
Advice	You should eat healthy.
Ability	She can speak 3 languages.
Permission	May I come in?
Necessity	We must wear seatbelts.

PRACTICE ACTIVITIES - LET'S TRY TOGETHER



Skills/Level
READING & WRITING/A1



A Identify the Verbs

Underline the Verb(s) and write its kind in brackets:

1. Priya is baking a cake. _____
2. They run every morning. _____
3. I felt cold last night. _____
4. My brother built a fort. _____
5. She has finished her homework. _____



B Transitive or Intransitive?

Circle the correct answer:

1. The baby cried. → (Transitive / Intransitive)
2. He opened the window. → (Transitive / Intransitive)
3. They arrived late. → (Transitive / Intransitive)
4. She painted the wall. → (Transitive / Intransitive)



C Match the Verb Type

- | Verb | Type |
|-------------|---------------|
| i) seems | a) Linking |
| ii) is | b) Auxiliary |
| iii) dance | c) Action |
| iv) believe | d) State |
| v) kicked | e) Transitive |

D Fill the Table

Complete the Verb forms:

Base	Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
Talk	_____	_____	talking
Swim	_____	_____	_____
Write	_____	_____	_____

E Pick the Right Form

Choose the correct Verb form to complete the sentence:

1. They have _____ to the park.
a) go b) gone c) went
2. She is _____ pasta now.
a) cook b) cooking c) cooked
3. I _____ a letter yesterday.
a) write b) wrote c) written)
4. We had _____ the movie before.
a) see b) saw c) seen

F Regular or Irregular?

Write R for Regular, IR for Irregular:

1. play → played → played → playing = _____
2. draw → drew → drawn → drawing = _____
3. help → helped → helped → helping = _____
4. begin → began → begun → beginning = _____

G Spot the Verb!

Underline the Finite Verb. Circle the Non-Finite Verb.

1. She wants to learn French.
2. Singing makes her happy.
3. The tired boy slept early.
4. I finished reading the book.
5. We are planning a trip.

H Identify the Type

Write Infinitive, Gerund, or Participle:

1. To eat too much is unhealthy. _____
2. The boiling water spilled. _____
3. Jogging helps build stamina. _____
4. I tried to lift the box. _____
5. We saw a barking dog. _____

I Choose the Right Modal

Fill in the blanks using **can, must, may, should, will, would**:

1. You _____ drink more water when it's hot.
2. _____ I borrow your book?
3. I _____ always visit my grandma on Sundays.
4. We _____ finish our homework before the game.
5. You _____ be quiet in the library.

COMMUNICATION SKILLS - LET'S TALK AND SHARE

SPEAKING GAME: "VERB HUNT"!



Skills/Level
SPEAKING/A2



1. One student says a sentence. Others shout out what kind of verb it is!

Example:

"She is laughing".

Class: "Auxiliary"! "Main Verb"! "Action Verb"!

2. One student acts out a Verb silently. Others guess the Verb and all 4 forms!

Example: Action: Write

- "Write, wrote, written, writing"!

3. One student gives a Verb phrase like "to dance". Others respond: "Infinitive"! Repeat with reading, boiled, to paint, etc.

4. Students form a circle. One says a Modal Verb, the next continues with a Sentence.

Example:

Student 1: "Should"

Student 2: "You should drink water".

Student 3: "Can"

Student 4: "Can I use your pen"?

LISTENING GAME: "CATCH THE VERB"!



Skills/Level
LISTENING/A2



1. Teacher reads out sentences. Students raise their hands when they hear a Verb, and say its kind.

Sentences:

1. They have eaten the food.

2. She became a doctor.
3. My uncle swims every morning.
4. I know the answer.
5. This milk smells bad.



2. Teacher says a sentence. Students must shout out the form of the Verb used:

- “He was eating mangoes”. → "Present participle"!
- “I went to the zoo”. → "Past"!
- “They have built a fort”. → "Past participle"!

3. Teacher says: “He wants to become a doctor”.

Students shout:

- **Finite:** wants
- **Non-finite:** to become → Infinitive!

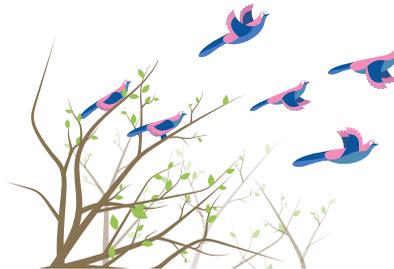


More examples:

1. “The flying bird soared high”.
2. “Eating too much can make you sick”.
3. “We came to help”.

4. Teacher reads aloud:

1. “I must study now”.
2. “She might come later”.
3. “Can I go out”?



Students raise flashcards for: **Necessity, Possibility, Permission**

ASSESSMENT & REVIEW - HOW WELL DID I LEARN?



SELF-ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

How well did you learn? Colour the Smiley face that shows how you feel.



I can do it well !



I need a little help



I need more practice

A. Identify main and Auxiliary Verbs.



B. Tell the difference between Action and State Verbs.



C. Know if a verb is Transitive or Intransitive.

D. Recognise Linking Verbs.



E. List the 4 Main Verb forms.



F. Use Past and Past Participle correctly.



G. Tell a Regular Verb from an irregular one.



H. Use Present Participles in Continuous Tenses.



I. Define Finite and Non-Finite Verbs.



J. Identify Infinitives, Gerunds, and Participles.



K. Use Non-Finite Verbs in my writing.



L. Tell which Verb shows Tense.



EEEBEE INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab



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