



Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand the types and forms of verbs, including main and auxiliary verbs.
- They will learn about transitive and intransitive verbs.
- They will identify and use verbs accurately in sentences.



Lead in

Write the action word (verb) for each of the following.

(a)



Rani is _____.

(b)



Amit is _____.

(c)



Children are _____.

Verbs

A **Verb** is a word that denotes an action, a being or a possession.

Examples :

1. Ronaldo **kicked** the ball. (action)
2. Manmohan Singh **is** a great economist. (being)
3. Mukesh Ambani **has** a beautiful house. (possession)



Transitive, Intransitive and Incomplete verbs

➤ Transitive verb

A verb that needs an object to complete its meaning is called a **Transitive Verb**.

Example : Neha **likes** chocolate.

(Here chocolate is the object of the verb likes and this object is needed to complete the meaning.)



Grammar Byte

- ◉ The same verb can be **Transitive or Intransitive** depending on how the verb is used.

Examples :

Riya **reads** every day. (intransitive),

Neha **reads** a book. (transitive)



➤ **Intransitive Verbs**

A verb that does not need an object to complete its meaning but has a complete meaning by itself is called an **intransitive verb**.

Example : The girl **laughed**.

(Here the verb **laughed** does not need any object to complete its meaning.)

➤ **Incomplete Verbs**

Some verbs need complements to complete their meaning. These are called **Incomplete Verbs**. Verbs like be (is, are, am, was, were, will be, shall be, etc.), **become, appear, seem** and **look** are incomplete verbs.

Example : The house **is** big.

(Here the word **big** is necessary to complete the meaning of **The house is**)

A. Circle the verbs in the following sentences and put them in the appropriate box.

	Transitive	Intransitive	Incomplete
1. We <u>smiled</u> .	_____	_____	_____
2. The baby laughs.	_____	_____	_____
3. The cat killed the rat.	_____	_____	_____
4. He sold his old car.	_____	_____	_____
5. I ate the apples.	_____	_____	_____
6. The lion roared.	_____	_____	_____
7. The girl ate an apple.	_____	_____	_____
8. The teacher punished her.	_____	_____	_____
9. The baby was sleeping.	_____	_____	_____
10. She closed the door.	_____	_____	_____

Direct and Indirect Objects

Transitive verbs can have two kinds of objects — **Direct Object** and **Indirect Object**.

➤ **Direct object**

A noun or pronoun that directly receives the action denoted by the verb in a sentence is called **Direct Object**.

➤ **Indirect object**

A noun or pronoun that receives the direct object is called **Indirect Object**.



Grammar Byte

- ⦿ A direct object answers the question **what**.
- ⦿ An indirect object answers the questions **to whom, for whom, for what**.
- ⦿ An indirect object is normally placed before the direct object.





Examples :

1. Father bought me a laptop.
bought what? laptop (direct object)
Who received the laptop ? me (indirect object)
2. Mrs Sharma gave them sweets.

(indirect object)

(direct object)

B. Circle the direct object and underline the indirect object in the following sentences.

1. My uncle bought me a new dress.
2. She sent her friend a gift.
3. He gave her a bag full of money.
4. Rohan's father bought him an ipod.
5. The teacher taught us English.
6. Mother is making breakfast for us.
7. He paid the bill for us.
8. My grandmother gave me his watch.



Skills/Level
READING & LISTENING/B2



Grammar Byte

- ◉ There are **fourteen auxiliary verbs**.
- ◉ **be, have, would, could, might, should, used (to), do, will, can, may, shall, ought (to), must be, do and have** are primary auxiliary verbs. They can also be used as main verbs.
- ◉ **Except be, do and have verbs, all other auxiliaries are called modal auxiliaries.**

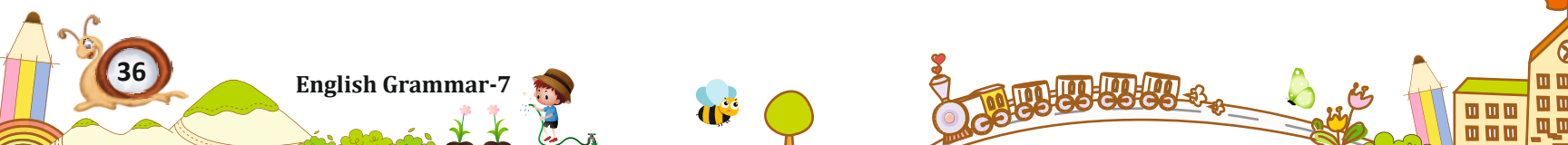
➤ Main Verbs

Verbs that alone make a sentence complete or meaningful are called **Main Verbs**.

Examples : read, eat, sing, etc.

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

1. They are eating their breakfast.
2. He can solve the sum.



3. You have done your homework.
4. She is watching.
5. Shah Jahan had built the Taj Mahal.
6. Where does your father work?
7. You should obey your parents.
8. They will arrive today.
9. She is cooking dinner.
10. Vasant is drawing a picture.

Finite and Non-finite Verbs

➤ Finite Verbs

Verbs that change their forms when there is a change in the number or person of the subject are called **finite verbs**.

Example : Rabbits **love** carrots. (finite verb)

➤ Non-finite Verbs

Verbs that do not show any tense form are called **non-finite verbs**.

Examples : to bake, to sing, etc.

D. Circle the finite verbs and underline the non-finite verbs in the following sentences.

1. He has a big house.
2. He tried to help me.
3. It is healthy to eat fresh fruits.
4. They are working in the field.
5. Smoking is prohibited in public places.
6. My mother baked a cake.
7. Megha goes to work every day.
8. She speaks English very well.
9. I want to buy some clothes.
10. It is time to watch TV.
11. She woke up early to go to temple.
12. He was the first man to land on the moon.



Skills/Level
READING & WRITING/B1



Main Part of Verb

- ⊙ The present tense (first form)
- ⊙ The past tense (second form)
- ⊙ The past participle (third form)





Example:

eat (present tense)

ate (past tense)

eaten (past participle)

Strong verbs and Weak Verbs

➤ Strong Verbs

Verbs that form their past tense by changing the inside vowel (s) of their present tense are called **Strong verbs**.

Present tense	blow	drive	shake
Past tense	blew	drove	shook

➤ Weak Verbs

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

Present Tense	play	dive	dream
Past Tense	played	dived	dreamt

List of Strong Verbs and Weak Verbs

➤ Strong verbs

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
abide	abode	abode	arise	arose	arisen
bear (bring forth)	bore	borne	bear (carry)	bore	borne
beat	beat	beaten	become	became	become
beget	begot	begotten	begin	began	begun
behold	beheld	beheld	bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid
bind	bound	bound	bite	bit	bitten, bit
blow	blew	blown	chide	chid	chidden, chid
choose	chose	chosen	cleave (split)	cleaved	cleaving
cling	clung	clung	come	came	come
dig	dug	dug	draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk, drunken	drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten	fall	fell	fallen
fight	fought	fought	find	found	found
fly	flew	flown	forbear	forbore	forborne
forbid	forbade	forbidden	forget	forgot	forgotten
forsake	forsook	forsaken	freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got, gotten	give	gave	given
go	went	gone	grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown	hide	hid	hid, hidden
hold	held	held	know	knew	known
ride	rode	ridden	ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen	run	ran	run
see	saw	seen	shake	shook	shaken

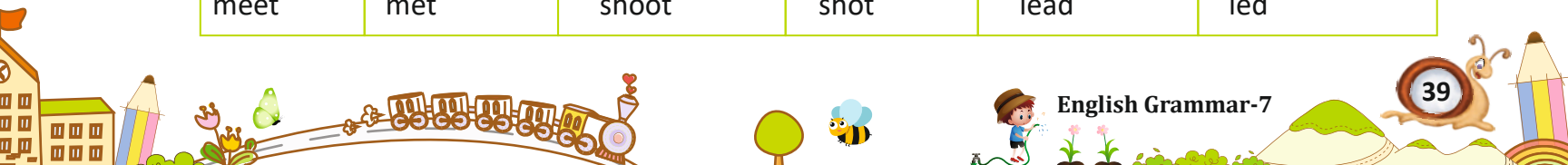




Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
shave	shaved	shaven	shear	sheared	shorn/sheared
shine	shone	shone	show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk, shrunken	sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk, sunken	sit	sat	sat
slay	slew	slain	slide	slid	slid
sling	slung	slung	slink	slunk	slunk
smite	smote	smitten	sow	sowed	sown
speak	spoke	spoken	spin	spun	spun
spit	spat	spat, spit	spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood	steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck	sting	stung	stung
strike	struck	struck, stricken	string	strung	strung
strive	strove/strived	striven/strived	swear	swore	sworn
swim	swam	swum	swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken	tear	tore	torn
thrive	throve	thriven/thrived	throw	threw	thrown
tread	trod	trodden, trod	wake	woke	woken/woked
wear	wore	worn	weave	wove	woven
win	won	won	wind	wound	wound
wring	wrung	wrung	write	wrote	written

➤ Weak Verbs

Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
walk	walked	want	wanted	cast	cast
spend	spent	bring	brought	hit	hit
catch	caught	teach	taught	let	let
laugh	laughed	believe	believed	rid	rid
sell	sold	buy	bought	shed	shed
seek	sought	split	split	believe	believed
burn	burnt	thrust	thrust	flee	fled
sell	sold	cut	cut	send	sent
thing	thought	catch	caught	hurt	hurt
bend	bent	lend	lent	put	put
spend	spent	build	built	set	set
shut	shut	speed	sped	breed	bred
bleed	bled	feed	fed	spread	spread
meet	met	shoot	shot	lead	led



Verbs whose three forms are equal.

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
bet	bet	bet	burst	burst	burst
cast	cast	cast	cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut	hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt	let	let	let
put	put	put	rid	rid	rid
set	set	set	shed	shed	shed
shut	shut	shut	slit	slit	slit
spit	spit	spat, spit	split	split	split



Points to Remember

- **A verb is a word that** denotes an action, a being or a possession.
- A verb that needs an object to complete its meaning is called **a Transitive verb**.
- A verb that does not need an object to complete its meaning but has a complete meaning by itself is called **an Intransitive verb**.
- Some verbs need complements to complete their meaning. These are called **Complements**.
- Transitive verbs can have two types of objects—**Direct object and Indirect object**.
- Verbs that help the main verbs to complete the meaning of a sentence are called **Helping verbs**.
- Verbs that alone make a sentence complete or meaningful are called **Main verbs**.
- Verbs that form their past tense by changing the inside vowel of their **Present tense** are called **Strong verbs**.
- Verbs that form their past tense by adding **-ed, -d, -t** to the **present** are called **weak verbs**.



My Activity Corner

Underline the direct object and circle the indirect object in the following sentences.

1. Rohit gave a note to Dev.
2. Dev showed his book collection to me.
3. She bought him an expensive pen.
4. I sent you a mail.



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

