

Verb

– a word used to describe an action, state or occurrence and forming the main part of the sentence.

Example:

jump, ran, dance, sing, play

Verb

- that expresses a physical action

Ex : swim, write, climb

- a mental action

Ex : think, guess, consider

- a state of being

Ex : to be (they are there ie,

exists)

Verb – Expressing physical action

- * Mohana sells sweets.
 - * The doctor wrote the prescription.
 - * Amar bought a ticket.
-

Verb – Expressing mental action

- * Sheela remembered her past life.
 - * I recognised my fault.
 - * I prefer coffee than tea.
-

Verb – Expressing a state of being

A small but extremely important group of verbs do not express any activity at all.

Circle the physical action verbs and
underline the mental action verbs



act break concern decide

build feel forget buy

hope cough hate complete

cry know impress remember

read dance play understand

sneeze please prefer write

Verb – perform different functions

- show the **action** of the subject.

Ex. **cry, scream, think, forget**

- **link** the subject to the noun.

Ex. **is, are, am, was**

- work as **helping** verbs with main verbs.

Ex. **may, might, shall, will**

Verb – Types



Action verbs

- describes what someone or something does.
- shows the action of the subject.

Ex : cry, scream, think, look, find ...

- * The cat sat by the window.
- * I got an apple.
- * Let's walk towards the beach.

Pick up the action verbs

1. Sai listens to his favourite song.
2. Akhil hits the baseball over the fence.
3. The lion roars.
4. The roof of the house leaks.
5. The doctor examines his patient.
6. The bluebird in the tree sings beautifully.
7. The hunter searches for the deer.
8. The football team dashes out of the locker room.
9. Balu reads “The Adventure of Tom Sawyer”.
10. Jagan solves the mystery.
11. Priya finds a purple crayon.
12. He buys a roll of paper towels.

Circle the correct action verb

1. He hops like a rabbit.
2. Kate drinks milk.
3. She ate an apple.
4. Ravi sang a song.
5. Harish studied very hard.
6. Who jumped over the fence ?
7. Madhu reached the airport.
8. Nita stood on the bench.
9. Hen lays eggs.
10. Praveen brushed his teeth twice a day.
11. Birds fly in the sky.
12. The wind blows.



Linking verbs

- are stand alones.
- don't need a main verb.
- don't show any action.

Ex : is, was, are, were, am, be, have, has....

* It **was** a joke.

* She **is** a bold girl.

* They **are** my friends.

* I **am** five years old.

Linking verbs

verb 'to be'

is
are
am
was
were
will be

Linking verbs

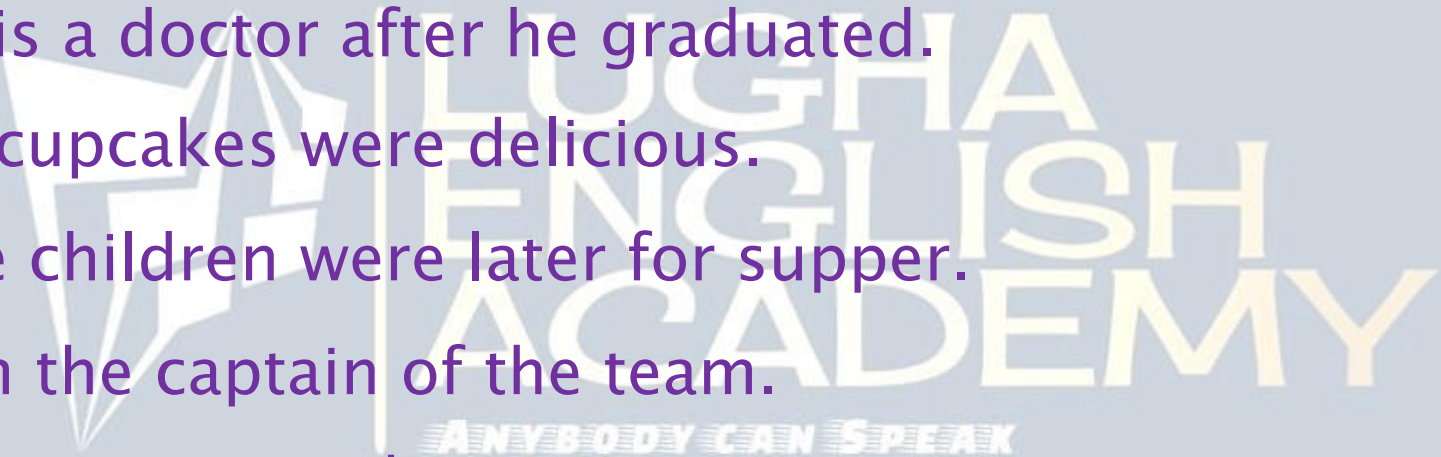
ANYBODY CAN SPEAK

verb 'to have'

has
have
had

Circle the linking the verbs

1. She is tall for her age.
2. It was mine.
3. You are terrible.
4. He is a doctor after he graduated.
5. My cupcakes were delicious.
6. The children were later for supper.
7. I am the captain of the team.
8. The runner was hungry.
9. The surface of the table is sticky.
10. The chips are salty.
11. The bottle is empty.
12. I am the only one with the white coat.



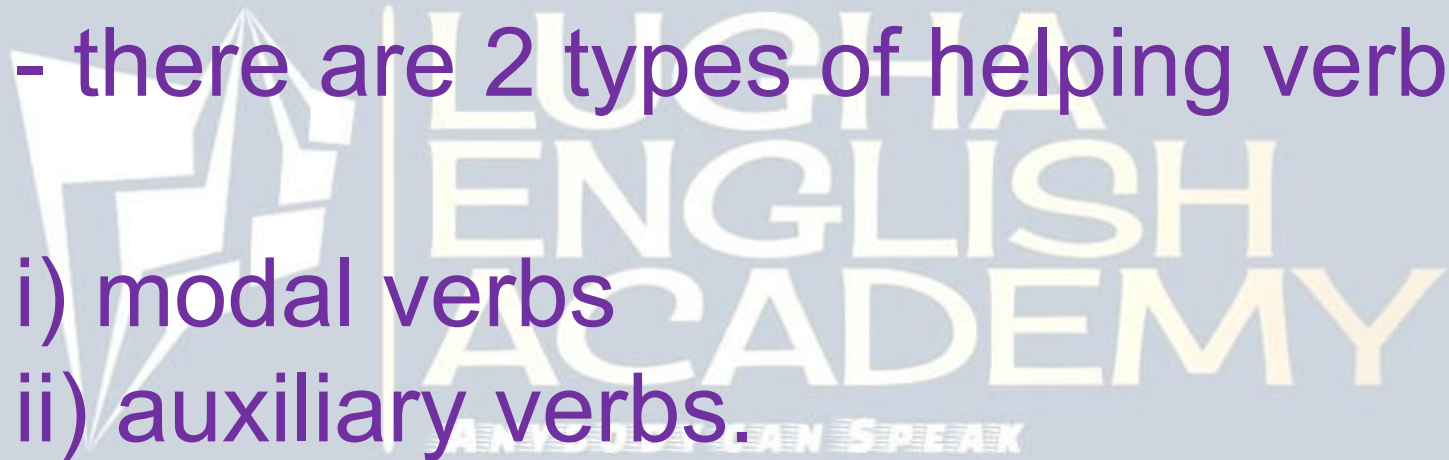
Helping verbs

- helps the main verb to describe the action.

- there are 2 types of helping verbs.

- i) modal verbs

- ii) auxiliary verbs.



Helping verbs

A *helping verb* is a verb that comes before the main verb in a sentence.

A helping verb is also known as an Auxiliary verb and Modal verbs.

AUXILIARY VERBS:

Helping Verbs in English

am, is, are
was, were
be, been, being
do, does, did
have, has, had



MAIN VERBS



Auxiliary verbs

- work with the main verbs to form its tense.

▣ Helping verbs (auxiliary verbs) are verbs that generally help the main verbs (principal verbs) to express their tenses, voices or moods.

- Be form – The Be forms include am, are, is, was, were, been, being, and be (in its base form).
 - Have form – The Have forms include have, has, had and having.
 - Do form – The Do forms include do, did and does.
- * He **is playing** football.

* The house **will be built**.

* I **have gotten** a car.

- *Examples*

- We were shopping at the mall yesterday.
- Joan **had been** unaware of that until you informed her.
- Janine **has visited** her mother.
- I **am** dancing.
- She **is** jogging.
- He **was** listening.
- We **are** planning.
- I **had** slept.
- Niya **has bought** a cake.
- I **have** achieved a trophy.

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Helping verbs

Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with 'am', 'is', or 'are'.

1. The children ____ playing cricket.
2. Yusuf ____ going to the market.
3. The moon ____ shining brightly.
4. Strong winds ____ blowing.
5. I ____ playing with firecrackers.
6. The painter ____ drawing a landscape.
7. ____ you going somewhere?
8. Samuel ____ mowing the lawn.
9. I ____ doing my homework.
10. The swans ____ in the pond.
11. They ____ enacting Romeo and Juliet on stage.
12. Thunder ____ rumbling.
13. People ____ jogging in the park.
14. Tina ____ coming back from New York.
15. I ____ studying for an exam.

Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with 'has' or had.'

1. The boys ____ a fight yesterday.
2. The baby ____ a blanket.
3. The dog ____ an injury, but now he's fine.
4. I ____ rabbits when I was young.
5. Tia ____ an ear infection.
6. India ____ many states.
7. My uncle ____ a white coat which he used to wear.
8. The tiger ____ sharp claws.
9. The girl ____ broken her leg a few months ago.
10. Natasha ____ a sweet smile.
11. The children ____ a lot of fun last night.
12. His grandparents ____ passed away a long time ago.
13. William Shakespeare ____ written many plays.
14. ____ the baby fallen asleep?
15. She ____ a purple dress.

Modal verbs

- modify the action or meaning of the main verb.

-Verbs that are generally used before main verbs to express permission/necessity/certainty/ability etc.

They are,

can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, ought to

* will

- This verb is used when the certainty that something will be done.

Ex : I will pay the fees.

* would (used in past tense)

- indicates a condition
- it is possible that the action will take place, but another condition has to be met.

Ex : I **would pay** the fees, if I had the money in my account.

* should

- used to indicate obligation

Ex : He **should pay** the fees.

* could (past tense of can)

- a ability to complete the action

Ex : I could pay the fees.

* may

- permission to do something.

Ex : You may pay the fees on my behalf.

* can

- be able to.

Ex : I can pay the fees on Monday.

- * shall (future tense of should)
 - used to indicate obligation

Ex : I shall pay the fees as soon as possible.

- * must
 - something will definitely be done or happen.

Ex : I must pay the fees, or I will not be allowed to attend the exam.

- * might
 - if something is less likely to happen.

Ex : I might pay the fees.

Exercise 1 – Identify the modal verb in the following sentences

1. My teacher (can/must) speak four languages.
2. (May/should) I use your mobile to call my mother?
3. You (must/could) not speak loudly in the hospital.
4. I (could/must) use a little help in packing all these clothes.
5. Madam (could/may) you repeat what you said?
6. I (can/might) not be able to make it tonight.
7. Sheldon (ought to/must) study more if he wants to pass the test.
8. (Can/May) you come to the prom with me?
9. My parents (shall/ought to) arrive soon.
10. I (could/must) be late as I have a lot on my plate.
11. Leonard (can/may) easily solve the problem.
12. It (might/should) rain tomorrow.
13. (May/might) all your wishes come true in life.

2) Fill in the blanks with the correct modals

1. I __ arrange the flowers for the bouquet. (may/can)
2. __ I borrow this pen from you? (may/might)
3. The teacher __ ask you to bring the homework. (might/can)
4. According to the weather forecast, it ____ snow heavily tomorrow.
(may/shall)
5. Raj hasn't studied well. He __ fail his exam. (might/shall)
6. You __ follow the traffic rules. (may/must)
7. It __ be difficult to live amidst war. (should/must)
8. My mother __ scold me if I don't go back on time. (will/may)
9. We ____ take care of our parents. (ought to/ could)
10. I __ visit the local grocery store soon. (shall/can)
11. You ____ be punctual. (should/ought)
12. One __ repay all their debts. (must/ought to)
13. __ you show me the road to the market? (could/might)
14. The child __ be taken to hospital immediately. (must/might)
15. ____ you have hot chocolate? (shall/will)

Identify the main verbs and helping verbs (auxiliary and modal verbs)

1. They are studying for the exam.
2. The games were started in 1967.
3. I like my new job.
4. Gopu went to the party.
5. Are you coming to the event?
6. They have finished the job.
7. Jeni taught me the sums.
8. Do you play every Sunday?
9. She does not want to stay at home.
10. Please, call your mom.
11. Daisy wants a doll for her birthday.
12. He may prefer to get some rest.



Identify the main verbs and helping verbs (auxiliary and modal verbs)

13. I fixed my bike yesterday.

14. I could speak English fluently.

15. It might rain later.

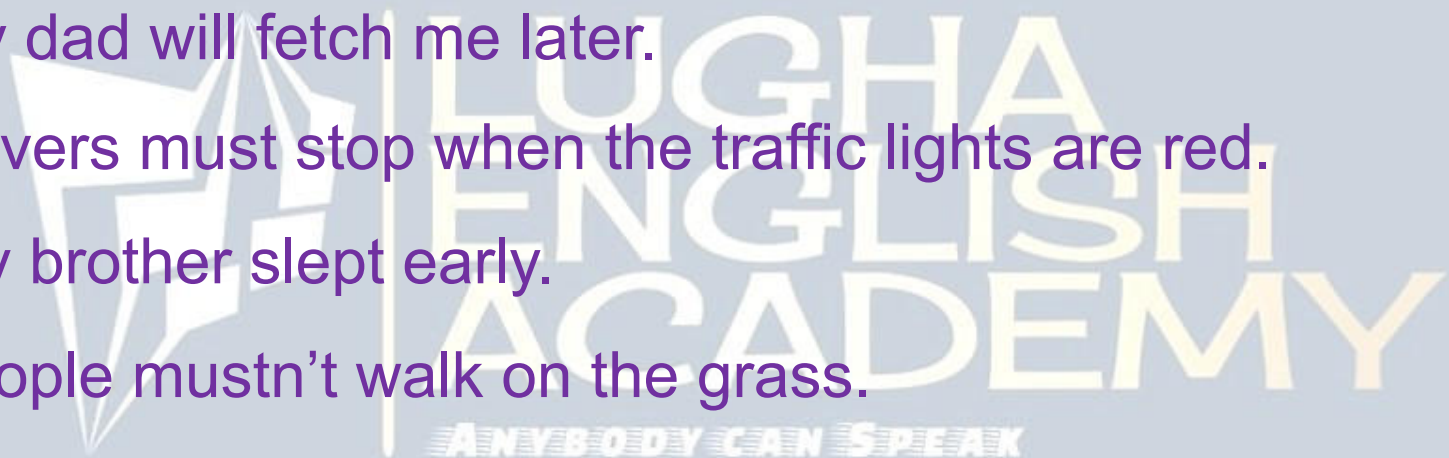
16. My dad will fetch me later.

17. Drivers must stop when the traffic lights are red.

18. My brother slept early.

19. People mustn't walk on the grass.

20. He had been working for more than 11 hours.



Forms of verbs

Verb forms

Present
(v1)

Past (v2)

Past Participle
(v3)

Example :

Present	Past	Past Participle
stand	stood	stood
cut	cut	cut
speak	spoke	spoken

Verb forms – Regular verb forms

– A verb that's past (v2 form) and past participle (v3 form) is made by adding 'd', 'ed' and 'ied' is called regular verb.

Example:

Present	Past	Past Participle
chase	chased	chased
book	booked	booked
answer	answered	answered
carry	carried	carried

Verb forms – Regular verb forms

Some of the regular verb forms

Present	Past	Past Participle
want	wanted	wanted
look	looked	looked
use	used	used
call	called	called
try	tried	tried
ask	asked	asked
need	needed	needed
help	helped	helped

Verb forms – Regular verb forms

Some of the regular verb forms

Present	Past	Past Participle
talk	talked	talked
turn	turned	turned
start	started	started
play	played	played
move	moved	moved
like	liked	liked
live	lived	lived
watch	watched	watched

Verb forms – Irregular verb forms

– If the formation of the verb (v2) and (v3) is otherwise than the regular verb, is called irregular verb.

Example:

Present	Past	Past Participle
shut	shut	shut
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
rise	rose	risen

Verb forms – Irregular verb forms

Examples : All forms are same

Present	Past	Past Participle
hit	hit	hit
fit	fit	fit
cut	cut	cut
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
shut	shut	shut
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread

Verb forms – Irregular verb forms

Examples : All forms are same

Present	Past	Past Participle
let	let	let
bet	bet	bet
upset	upset	upset
set	set	set
wet	wet	wet
cost	cost	cost
hurt	hurt	hurt
burst	burst	burst

Verb forms – Irregular verb forms

Examples: Past and Past participle are same

Present	Past	Past Participle
catch	caught	caught
build	built	built
have	had	had
make	made	made
sell	sold	sold
lose	lost	lost
leave	left	left
strike	struck	struck

Verb forms – Irregular verb forms

Examples: Past and Past participle are same

Present	Past	Past Participle
sit	sat	sat
send	sent	sent
lend	lent	lent
spend	spent	spent
shine	shone	shone
hang	hung	hung
swing	swung	swung
sting	stung	stung

Verb forms – Irregular verb forms

Examples: Past and Past participle are same

Present	Past	Past Participle
bring	brought	brought
sweep	swept	swept
shoot	shot	shot
spend	spent	spent
mean	meant	meant
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
hear	heard	heard

Verb forms – Irregular verb forms

Examples: Present and Past participle are same

Present	Past	Past Participle
come	came	come
run	ran	run
become	became	become

Verb forms – Irregular verb forms

Examples: All forms are different

Present	Past	Past Participle
choose	chose	chosen
break	broke	broken
do	did	done
go	went	gone
drink	drank	drunk
give	gave	given
fly	flew	flown
grow	grew	grown

Verb forms – Irregular verb forms

Examples: All forms are different

Present	Past	Past Participle
know	knew	known
throw	threw	thrown
draw	drew	drawn
see	saw	seen
take	took	taken
wear	wore	worn
tear	tore	torn
speak	spoke	spoken

Verb forms – Irregular verb forms

Examples: All forms are different

Present	Past	Past Participle
hide	hid	hidden
ride	rode	ridden
eat	ate	eaten
write	wrote	written
wake	woke	waken
fall	fell	fallen
swim	swam	swum
sing	sang	sung

base verb	past simple (v2)	past participle (v3)
be		
break		
buy		
come		
do		
drink		
drive		
eat		
get		
go		
have		
keep		
know		
lose		
make		
read		
say		
see		
sell		
send		
sleep		
speak		
spend		
swim		
take		
teach		
wake		
write		

Write the appropriate
v2 and v3 forms of
verbs:

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE V2 AND V3 FORMS OF VERBS:

Verb Forms

Base	Past Simple	Past Participle
V1	V2	V3
Break	Broke	
Build	Built	
Burn	Burnt	
Choose	Chose	
Cost	Cost	
Cut	Cut	
Draw	Drew	

Additional worksheets



Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the main verb given in the bracket.

1. He _____(want) to become an IAS officer.
2. Raju _____(go) to market yesterday.
3. Latha _____(weep) bitterly on her father's death.
4. Ramya _____(be) a student.
5. She _____(pass) her SSLC in 2008.
6. He _____(draw) it very well.
7. They _____(catch) the thieves very bravely.
8. Raj _____(meet) his family last year.

Fill in the blanks with linking verbs:

1. My brother is a teacher.
2. There are seven days in a week.
3. Vijay is absent today.
4. Neither she nor I am a doctor.
5. I am busy now.
6. Surya was in the league for about five years.
7. That woman is a crazy driver.
8. The subject of this class is calculus.

Fill in the blanks with helping verbs:

1. Your little brother is growing fast!
2. She is playing a classical song on the piano.
3. Tia would enjoy watching Shinchon.
4. My mother might drive me to school.
5. Imran should listen to his teacher in class.
6. She could smell the flowers from the hallway.
7. Bala was holding a flashlight.
8. Kate was reading a book this afternoon.
9. They may dance in a recital this evening.
10. Bella should have eaten her sandwich.

Identify the type of action verbs -(Physical/mental)

1. Hari played the drums in the parade.
2. Jim thought about the idea.
3. Afra believes in ghosts.
4. Jawahar hoped for success.
5. David wrote a good book.

Circle the linking verb in each sentence:

1.They are going to the movies after school.

2.I am in the middle of something.

3.We are from the same school.

4.She is a talented girl.

5.He is angry with his sons.



Underline the helping verbs :

- 1. She can dance carefully.**
- 2. They could come by car.**
- 3. We should eat breakfast before our field trip.**
- 4. We would like to go with you tomorrow.**
- 5. You should finish your homework tonight.**