

Everything you need to know about **VERBS!**



A verb is a word that tells what a noun does or is.

Carol *plays* baseball.

Allie *sings* a song.

Kevin *looks* at a friend.

Curtis *becomes* happy in a new class.

Action Verb	State-of-being/linking Verbs
<p>Express an action that can usually be seen or heard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ride • climb • skip • teach • sprint • discuss • hide • fly 	<p>Express a state of being; cannot be seen or heard</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • am • is • are was • were • will be <p>ALSO... these can be linking verbs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taste, seem, become, sound, look, appear, feel

Examples of linking verb use	
The man was the captain of the team.	<i>Was</i> is the linking verb. The man was renamed as the captain. <i>Captain</i> (a noun) is the predicate nominative.
Carol and Sue are delightful.	<i>Are</i> is the linking verb. <i>Delightful</i> (an adjective) describes the subjects (Carol and Sue), and is the predicate adjective.
Your own sentence:	Identify the subject, the linking verb and the predicate nominative or predicate adjective.

The tense of a verb tells when the action takes place.

Present Tense	The action is happening now. <i>The quarterback makes a touchdown.</i>
Past Tense	The action already happened. <i>The quarterback made a touchdown.</i>
Future Tense	The action is going to happen. <i>I hope the quarterback will make a touchdown.</i>

Regular verbs can be turned into the past tense by adding "ed" to the end of the word.

walk →	walked
smile →	smiled

Many verbs have an irregular past tense.

write →	wrote
freeze →	froze
bring →	brought

In some sentences, a main verb and a helping verb form a verb phrase. The main verb shows action. The helping verb works with the main verb to express time or something more about the action.

Helping Verbs:

am, was, be, has, must, are, will, being, had, can, is, be, been, have, could

Notice that some of these verbs are also linking verbs? They become helping verbs when they are followed by ANOTHER main verb.



Sentence	Helping Verb	Main Verb
Maria can take a taxi to the airport.	can	take
She will arrive at the airport on time.	will	arrive
Maria must pack her suitcase now.	must	pack

More about tenses...

A verb in the future tense tells what is going to happen. To form the future tense of a main verb, use the helping verb *will or shall*.

Present Tense	We learn about the ocean in school.	I study hard.
Future Tense	We will learn about the ocean in school.	I will study hard.

Principal Parts

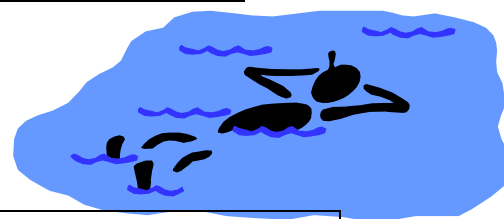
All verbs have basic forms called **principal parts**. The first principal part is the present. The second principal part is the past (formed by adding -ed). The third principal part is called the past participle. Most past participles are formed by adding -ed; the helping verb *has, have, or had* is used with the past participle.

Present	Past	Past Participle
call	called	(has, have, had) called <i>I have called you everyday for the past week.</i>
splash	splashed	(has, have, had) splashed <i>She had splashed her sister which caused her to cry.</i>
worry	worried	(has, have, had) worried <i>I had worried all night.</i>
hop	_____	_____

As always there are irregular formations...

Present	Past	Past Participle
begin	began	(has, have, had) begun
fly	flew	(has, have, had) flown
swim	swam	(has, have, had) swum
know	knew	(has, have, had) known
write	wrote	(has, have, had) written
1.		
2.		

Direct Objects



A direct object receives the action of the verb. It is a noun or a pronoun. It answers the question *what* or *whom* after the verb. It always follows an **action** verb.

EXAMPLE: *Each student must write a poem about a season.*

(Must write *what*?) Write a poem

Direct Object: poem

EXAMPLE: *Sarah will call a friend for the assignment.*

(Will call *whom*?) Call a friend

Direct Object: friend



EXAMPLE: *Warm sunlight thaws the stubborn snow.*

(Thaws *what*?) the snow

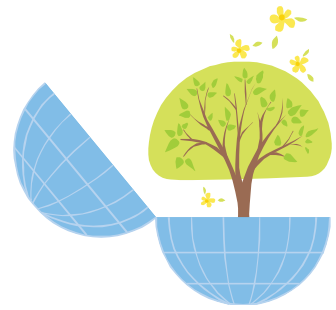
Direct Object: snow

EXAMPLE: *Spring breezes awaken the earth.*

Direct Object: earth

(Awakens *what*?) the earth

Father will dry the dishes after supper. Direct object? _____



Troublesome Verb Pairs

Can and May: Use *can* to tell if someone is “able” to do something. Use *may* to ask or give “permission”.

Lie and Lay: Use *lie* to mean “rest” or “recline”. Use *lay* to mean “set” or “place something down”.

Set and Sit: Use *set* to place something down. Use *sit* to rest or stay.

Teach and Learn: Use *teach* to mean “instruct”. Use *learn* to “obtain new information”.

If you have questions, make sure to ask Mrs. Driscoll for help

What I need more help with:

