

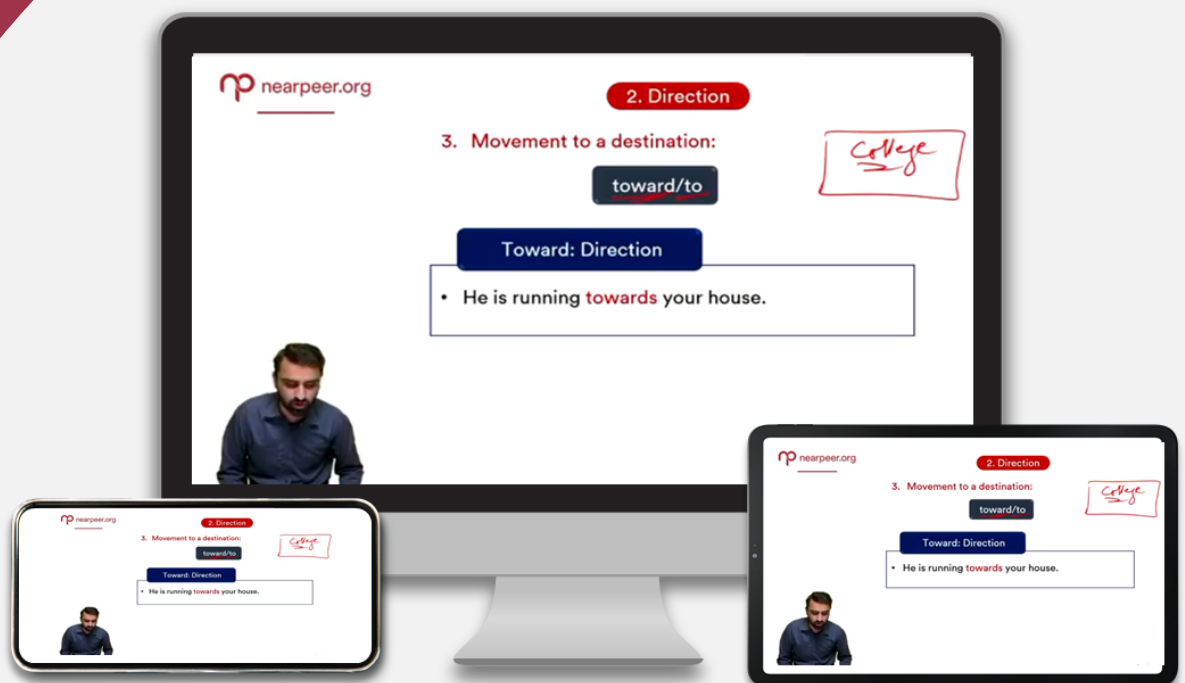
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Chapter 06

Verbs



Verbs

Verb is a word that expresses an **action** or **state of being**.

Action Words:

- Ali **plays** hockey in the ground.
- My father **called** me today at 12 pm.
- Boys are **fighting** with each other.
- Ali **has been running** for half an hour today.

State of Being:

- I **am** a teacher.
- She **was** a good musician.
- She **looks** pretty.
- The **grapes** taste sweet.

Types of Verb

- i. Transitive Verb
- ii. Intransitive Verb

Transitive Verb:

Transitive verbs have a direct object with them.

Examples:

- Ali **played** cricket at his home.
- I **have been repairing** the mobile phones for two weeks.
- The barber **has cut** the hair.

Intransitive Verb:

Intransitive verbs do not have a direct object.

Examples:

- The car **was running** fast.
- He **sleeps** till late morning.

Some Confusing Verbs

1	Tell	The teacher told me that the sun is not static.
	Say	She said that she had done all her work.
2	Raise	Hazrat Halima raised Holy Prophet (PBUH).
	Rise	The sun rises in the east.
3	Lay	His hen does not lay an egg daily.
	Lie	The baby is lying in the cradle.
4	Set	Norma set the button unit on the table.
	Sit	Jess Sat on the little oak stump near his father.

Regular and Irregular Verbs

i. Regular Verb:

Regular verbs are those verbs whose past (2nd form) and past participle (3rd form) end with “-ed”.

1 st Form (Present)	2 nd Form (Past)	3 rd Form (Past Participle)
Operate	Operated	Operated
Play	Played	Played
Convert	Converted	Converted
Drain	Drained	Drained
Solve	Solved	Solved
Polish	Polished	Polished

ii. Irregular Verb:

Irregular verbs are those verbs whose past (2nd form) and past participle (3rd form) do not end with “-ed”.

1 st Form (Present)	2 nd Form (Past)	3 rd Form (Past Participle)
Fall	Fell	Fallen
Sink	Sank	Sunk
Beat	Beat	Beaten
Drive	Drove	Driven
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten

Verbal Nouns

Verbal noun is a form of verb that functions as a noun in a sentence.

1. Gerund:

Present participle form (Verb + ing) that functions as a noun is called a gerund.

Examples:

- **Cooking** is my hobby.
- **Teaching** is my profession.
- He is fond of **swimming**.

Verbs followed by Gerund:

Admit, avoid, consider, deny, enjoy, love, hate, like, dislike, finish, keep

Examples:

- He **avoids playing** cards in presence of his father.
- He **denied having** told a lie.

Certain expressions followed by Gerund:

Feel like, get used to, be used to, can't stand, can't help, it's no use, look forward, be fed up with, be fond of, don't mind, would mind, give up

Examples:

- I **would not mind** **going** with you at all, but my father wants me to join him.
- **It's no use** **cracking** jokes in front of him.

Prepositions Followed by Gerund:

Before, after, instead of, good at, interested in

Examples:

- Faiza is **good at** **using** microscope.
- **Instead of** **getting** emotional on your father's advice, you should think positively about what he says.

2. Infinitive:

The base form of verb followed by another verb is called an infinitive.

Forms of Infinitive:

The infinitive of a verb has two forms:

i. Full Infinitive

"To + Base form of verb" is called full infinitive.

Verbs followed by Full Infinitive:

Afford, Agree, Appear, Choose, Pretend, Learn, Manage, Happen, Want, Hope, Aim, Decide, Promise, Expect, Plan, would like

Examples:

- I **promise** **to stand** by you through thick and thin.
- She has **decided** **to resign** from the job.

Adverbs and Adjectives followed by full infinitive:

Glad, Pleased, Disappointed, Enough, too

Examples:

- The water is **too** cold **to** drink.
- I am **glad** **to** inform you that I have passed my MDCAT for K.E.

ii. Bare Infinitive

Infinitive without “to” is called bare infinitive.

Verbs followed by bare infinitive:

let, make, help, hear, had better, would rather, used to, can't help but
After modal verbs

Examples:

- My mother **made** me **take** my breakfast early in the morning today.
- You **must** **obey** your parents.

Verbs with either Gerund or Infinitive:

I. With little or no difference in meaning:

Following verbs can follow both Gerund and Infinitive with little or no difference in meaning:

intend, start, begin, love, like, hate, prefer, continue

Examples:

- Ali **loves** **to** walk in the rain.
- Ali **loves** walking in the rain.

II. With difference in meaning:

Following verbs can follow both gerund and infinitive with meaning in difference:

regret, remember, forget, mean, go on

Regret	
Infinitive	Gerund
Looks into the future	Looks into the past
I remember to write to my father every weekend.	I remember writing to my father every weekend.

Subjunctive Verb

Subjunctive verb is used when talking about an action or event that is not certain to happen. For example, use the subjunctive when somebody:

- Wants to happen
- Anticipates will happen
- Imagines happening
- Use of Base Subjunctive

Use of Base Subjunctive

The base subjunctive is used in “that clause” after two structures.

i. Suggest-Verb (or noun) + That Clause

Recommend, request, suggest, advise, ask, desire, insist, order, prefer, propose, command, demand, proposal, suggestion, recommendation.

Examples:

- The General **ordered** the army **that they attack** on the enemy at once.
- The **suggestion** is **that he go** out with his wife.

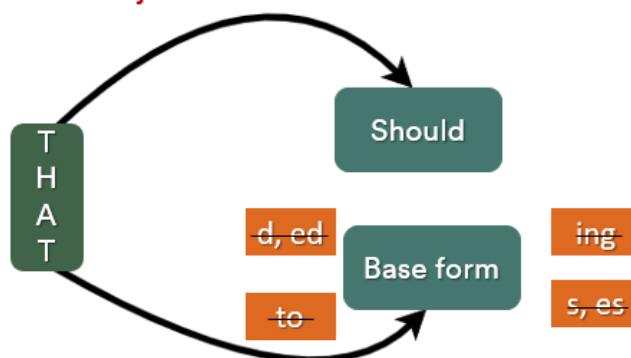
ii. Advisable –adjective + That Clause

Desirable, essential, advisable, best, crucial, important, necessary, vital, unthinkable, urgent, determined, eager, keen, imperative

Examples:

- It is **necessary** **that** he **wear** the dress coat mentioned by the organization.
- Atika is **determined** **that** she **pass** the exams this time.

- Suggest-verb (or noun)
- Advisable-adjective



- The minister **recommended** that the cabinet **decide** about the planning and development department.

Use of Past Subjunctive

1. Unreal or Imaginary Condition:

Use past subjunctive for unreal conditions. Such sentences usually contain clauses that start with “as if”, “as though”, “I wish” “would that” etc.

“were” will be used for Be forms in past subjunctive

Examples:

- I wish I were the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- He behaved as if he had done his work.

2. High Time + Past Subjunctive:

It's (high) time + past subjunctive expresses that something should be done and that it is already a bit late.

Example:

- It is **high time** that the minister **announced** the project.

Causative Verbs

Causative verbs are used to show that someone or something caused something to happen.

1. Let:

Permit something to happen

Let + Person/Thing + **Base form of verb**

Examples:

- My mother never **lets** me **leave** the house after 8 pm.
- Let** me **work** in peace.

2. Make:

Force or require someone to take an action.

Make + Person + **First form of verb** (Active Voice)

Make + to + First form of Verb (Passive Voice)

Examples:

- Ali **made** his brother **complete** his homework before playing cricket.
- The daughter **was made to sit** in silence when the guests arrived.

3. Get:

Convince/encourage someone to do something.

Get + Person + **to -- First form of verb**

Get + Thing + **3rd form of Verb**

Examples:

- I have **got** my friend **to complete** my work.
- She **got** her car **washed** yesterday.

4. Have:

Give someone else the responsibility to do something.

Have + Person + -- **First form of verb**

Have + Thing + **3rd form of Verb**

Examples:

- I **will have** the mechanic **examine** my car.
- We **are having** a new house **built** now.

5. Help:

Assist someone in doing something.

Help + Person + **First form of verb**

Help + Person + **to .. First form of Verb**

Examples:

- My mother **helped** me **do** my work.
- My mother **helped** me to **do** my work.

Verb Without Preposition

Following verbs do not follow any preposition

1	Love	She loves her father.
2	Hate	I don't hate anybody.
3	Lack	He has lack of aesthetic sense.
4	Attack	Terrorists attack the peaceful areas to spread terror.
5	Reach	The train reached the platform on time.
6	Obey	He obeys his parents.
7	Order	He ordered an online book.
8	Ask	I asked him many questions.
9	Resemble	Alina resembles her sister.
10	Enter	The boys entered the stadium and enjoyed themselves.
11	Marry	Aliya married Bilal last year.
	Married to (Passive)	Aliya was married to Bilal last year.

Tenses

	Simple	Continuous/ Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	V1 s/es	Is/am/are + Ving	Has/have + V3	Has/have + been Ving
Past	V2	Was/were + Ving	had + V3	Had + been Ving
Future	Will/shall + V1	Will/shall + be Ving	Will/shall have +V3	Will/shall + have beenVing

Correction of Verb in Sentences (Tenses)

Tense	Key Words	Examples
Present Indefinite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habit/Routine Universal truths <p>Key Words: Every day, month, week, year; always, sometimes, never, frequently, usually, rarely.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principal visits the classes on every Monday. He always gets late. The hens lay eggs round the year.
Present Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue action Near Future/planning <p>Key Words: Now, right now, at this moment, currently, this month, this year....</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The baby is crying for milk now. He is leaving for Islamabad next week. It is raining here at this moment.
Present Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action completed. <p>Key Words: Just, already, ever, never, once, twice, several times, by now, up to now, so far, before, since, for, lately, recently</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ali has just finished his work. Sofia and Alina have already presented their proposal. Pakistan has won the match today.
Present Perfect Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actions started in past and is still going on. <p>Key Words: Since, For, how long, all day, all morning, in years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pakistan has been fighting against terrorism since 2001. She has been waiting for me for a long while.
Past Indefinite	<p>Key Words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yesterday; Ago; Last; in (past year); Once upon a time..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher assigned to write a letter yesterday. I got first position last year.
Past Continuous	<p>Key Words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> While; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bus moved while I was boarding it.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When; ▪ At (some time in past) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I was studying when my father came home. ▪ Ali was sleeping at 5 O'clock yesterday.
Past Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action completed in past. Key Words: By the time, before, after, When (in meanings 'by the time, after'); By (some time in past)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I had done my work before the time finished. ▪ After he had gone to college, his mother locked the house.
Past perfect continuous	Actions started in past and was still continued then.... Key Words: For, since, how long, before, after, when	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He had been driving for two hours when his car broke down. ▪ I had been studying Political Science since 2019 when I got first position.
Future Indefinite	Key Words: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tomorrow ▪ Next (any time) ▪ Coming (any time) ▪ Soon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ China will soon export Corona vaccine. ▪ I shall appear in exams next year. ▪ The students will play games tomorrow in the Sports Gala.
Future Continuous	Key Words: At some time in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pakistan will be winning the match at 5 pm next Sunday. ▪ He will be taking his breakfast at this time next week.
Future Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action will be completed in future. Key Words: By (some time in future) In (some time in future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pakistan will have won the match by the time we reach home. ▪ I shall have finished this task by tomorrow.
Future Perfect Continuous	Key Words: For, since By the time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In 2021, she will have been working Nearpeer for three years. ▪ When she will turn forty, she will have been playing music for twenty-one years.

Linking Verbs

These verbs are often followed by adjectives instead of adverbs. In these sentences the adjective describes the subject of the sentence and not the verb.

Appear, be, become, feel, get, go, grow, look, prove, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn

How to identify a linking verb?

If the sense of a sentence does not change by replacing a verb with Be form “is, am, are, was, were” it is a linking verb.

Examples:

- He feels relaxed. = He is relaxed (sense matches, hence feel is a linking verb here).
- He feels pains. ≠ He is pains. (sense does not match, hence feel is not a linking verb here).