



Explore | Expand | Enrich

VERBS



VERBS



What is a verb?

Verbs are the action words in a sentence that describe what the subject is doing.

Physical Verbs

Physical verbs are action verbs. If you can create a motion with your body or use a tool to complete an action, the word you use to describe it is most likely a physical verb.

Examples

The physical verb examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

- Let's **run** to the corner and back.
- I **hear** the train coming.
- **Call** me when you're finished with class.



VERBS



Mental Verb

Mental verbs have meanings that are related to concepts such as discovering, understanding, thinking, or planning. In general, a mental verb refers to a cognitive state.

Examples

The mental verb examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

I **know** the answer.

She **recognized** me from across the room.

Do you **believe** everything people tell you?



VERBS

States of Being Verbs

Also known as linking verbs, state of being verbs describe conditions or situations that exist.

State of being verbs are inactive since no action is being performed. These verbs, forms of to **be**, such as am, is, are, are usually complemented by adjectives.

Examples

The state of being verbs in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

- I **am** a student.
- We **are** circus performers.
- Please **is** quiet



VERBS

Types of Verbs

Action Verbs

- Action verbs express specific actions and are used any time you want to show action or discuss someone doing something. It's important to remember that the action does not have to be physical.
- Action verb examples: Run, Dance, Slide, Jump, Do, Go, Stand, Smile, Listen.

Transitive Verbs

- Transitive verbs are action verbs that always express doable activities that relate or affect someone or something else. These other things are generally direct objects, nouns or pronouns that are affected by the verb, though some verbs can also take an indirect object, such as show, take, and make. In a sentence with a transitive verb, someone or something receives the action of the verb.
- Transitive verb examples: Love, Respect, Tolerate, Believe, Maintain.



VERBS

Intransitive Verbs

- Intransitive verbs are action verbs that always express doable activities. They are different from transitive verbs because there is no direct object following an intransitive verb.
- Intransitive verb examples: Walk, Laugh, Cough, Play, Run

Auxiliary Verbs

- Auxiliary verbs are also known as helping verbs and are used together with a main verb to show the verb's tense or to form a question or negative. Common examples of auxiliary verbs include *have*, *might*, *will*. These auxiliary verbs give some context to the main verb, for example, letting the reader know when the action took place.
- Auxiliary verb examples: Would, Should, Do, Can, Did, Could, May.



VERBS

Stative Verbs

- Stative verbs can be recognized because they express a state rather than an action. They typically relate to thoughts, emotions, relationships, senses, states of being, and measurements.
- The best way to think about stative verbs is that they are verbs that describe things that are not actions.
- The stative verbs are all expressing a state: A state of doubting, a state of believing, a state of wanting. These states of being are often temporary.

Modal Verbs

- Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs that are used to express abilities, possibilities, permissions, and obligations.
- Modal verb examples: Can, Must, May, Should, Would



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Phrasal Verbs

- Phrasal verbs aren't single words; instead, they are combinations of words that are used together to take on a different meaning to that of the original verb. There are many examples of phrasal verbs, some of which have colloquial meanings, such as make up, hand in, bring up, etc,. Each time the verb takes the extra word(s) it takes on a new meaning.
- Phrasal verb examples: Run out, Go all out, Make out, Hand out, Bring out

Irregular Verbs

- Irregular verbs are those that don't take on the regular spelling patterns of past simple and past participle verbs. Some of the most common irregular verbs include: say, make, go, take, come, know and see. Irregular verb examples: Eat, Think, Bring, Hold, Bear, Buy, Lay, Catch, Drive, Paid, Feel, Redo



Question: 01



A journalist who _____ detained in a city for more than a year.

- A. is be
- B. can be
- C. might been
- D. has been

Answer: D



Question: 02

After him in my life, I _____ see things differently now.

- A. be
- B. been
- C. can
- D. being

Answer: C

Question: 03



When my teacher explains sums in class, I _____ practice at home.

- A. does
- B. do
- C. done
- D. be

Answer: B



Question: 04



One must laugh and cheer because life _____ short.

- A. was
- B. are
- C. is
- D. might

Answer: C



Question: 05



Being in a relationship is a full time job, so do not apply if you _____ not ready.

- A. were
- B. could
- C. was
- D. are

Answer: D



Question: 06



Successful people always _____ two things. One, determination and second, sincerity.

- A. had
- B. doing
- C. did
- D. have

Answer: D



Question: 07

When I do not reply, it simply means your stupid conversation _____ worth any more of my time.

- A. is not
- B. are not
- C. were not
- D. am not

Answer: A



Question: 08



Even though, I am not intelligent but he _____ give me a chance to work here.

- A. will
- B. could
- C. might been
- D. done

Answer: A



Question: 09

He cannot keep his words, only _____ castles in air.

- A. make
- B. made
- C. build
- D. is make

Answer: C



Question: 10



Some time, I like to spend my time alone, it _____ my mind too.

- A. refreshes
- B. refresh
- C. refreshed
- D. is refreshes

Answer: A



Question: 11



People demand elected assemblies, _____ devoted and sincere members.

- A. doing
- B. having
- C. may
- D. be

Answer: C



Question: 12



A ruling party smells a rat and fears the other party _____ planning against it.

- A. are
- B. were
- C. is
- D. will

Answer: C



Question: 13

During day, I _____ myself busy with my studies and at night, I do my homework.

- A. keeps
- B. kept
- C. am keep
- D. keep

Answer: D



Question: 14



A teacher needs to discuss in classes, it _____ curiosity in students.

- A. creates
- B. created
- C. create
- D. will create

Answer:A



Question: 15



Whenever I feel alone, I usually _____ to my mother.

- A. talks
- B. talk
- C. talking
- D. be talk

Answer: B



THANK YOU

