

# PARTS OF SPEECH

## All About

# Verbs

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_

### PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

Verb Forms - Regular Verbs

**Verb Forms:** All verbs have five forms. These forms are often referred to as principal parts. The five forms are infinitive, simple present, simple past, past participle, and present participle.

**DIRECTIONS:** Fill in the chart with the correct form of each verb.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PRESENT	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
to walk	walk(s)	walked	walked	walking
	smile(s)			
to laugh	laugh(s)			
	move(s)			
to last	last(s)			
	move(s)			

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_

### PARTS OF SPEECH: ALL ABOUT VERBS

Student Reference Sheet

**Verb:** A part of speech that represents an action, occurrence, or state of being.

**Action Verb:** An action verb is a word that expresses an action that the subject of the sentence does.  
Examples: run, jump, ski, bake

**Linking Verb:** A linking verb connects a subject of the verb to additional information about the subject.  
Examples: am, is, are, has, been, become, seem

**Helping Verb:** A helping verb, also known as an auxiliary verb, is used with a main verb to show action. They connect the subject to the main verb. The class seems interested before the main verb in a sentence. Writing the paper, Jose can go to the store.

**Subject:** The topic of the sentence. This is what the sentence is about.  
**Verb:** The action of the sentence that the subject participates in.

The subject and its verb in a sentence **MUST** agree with each other in terms of being singular or plural. A singular noun must be accompanied by a singular verb, and a plural noun must be accompanied by a plural verb.

SINGULAR NOUNS	SINGULAR VERBS	PLURAL NOUNS	PLURAL VERBS
he	runs	they	run
she	sits	dogs	sit
team	plays	both	play

**DIRECTIONS:** Underline the subject and circle the correct verb to make the verb agree with the subject.  
Example: Maria (like / likes) chocolate.  
1. People go to the bank to (deposit / deposits) their checks.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_

### PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

Irregular Verbs

**Irregular Verb:** A verb is a part of speech that shows action or state of being. An irregular verb is a verb that does not follow the normal verb pattern. You cannot just add -ed to the end of an irregular verb to make it past tense.

**Regular Verb:** to walk, walk(s), walked, walked, walking  
**Irregular Verb:** to swim, swim(s), swam, swam, swimming  
**Irregular Verb:** to write, write(s), wrote, written, writing.

**DIRECTIONS:** Write the correct form of the irregular verb in the space provided to make the sentence correct.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ played ball in the house.  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ say hello for me.  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ part competition last Tuesday.  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ for dessert.  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ has stop.  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ their exercise.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_

### PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

Linking vs. Auxiliary Verbs

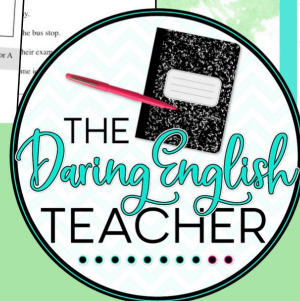
**Verb:** A verb is a part of speech that shows action or state of being. A linking verb connects a subject of the sentence to additional information about the subject, and an auxiliary verb helps another verb to express its tense, mood, or voice.

**Linking Verb:** The students are excited about the field trip.  
**Auxiliary Verb:** The students are going on a field trip.

**Linking Verb:** Louisa is a student.  
**Auxiliary Verb:** Louisa is writing the paper.

**DIRECTIONS:** Identify the underlined verb as either a linking or an auxiliary verb by writing L for linking or A for auxiliary in the space provided.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The soccer players look exhausted.  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The students in Mr. Lewis' science class are reading the upcoming test.  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ In the afternoon, we are going to the mall to look for clothes for the A.



POWERPOINT PRESENTATION, EXERCISES  
& ACTIVITIES, TESTS & ANSWER KEYS

# PARTS OF SPEECH

## All About Verbs

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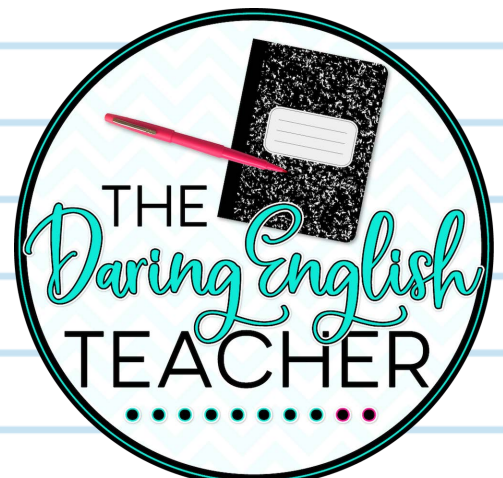
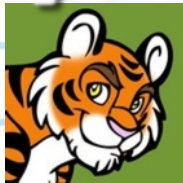
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# Parts of Speech

## All About Verbs

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Thank you again!

Sincerely,

The Daring English Teacher

TheDaringEnglishTeacher@gmail.com

# PARTS OF SPEECH: ALL ABOUT VERBS

## Student Reference Sheet

**Verb:** A part of speech that represents an action, occurrence, or state of being.

**Action Verb:** An action verbs is a word that expresses an action that the subject of the sentence does

Examples: run, jump, ski, bake

**Linking Verb:** A linking verb connects a subject of the verb to additional information about the subject.

Examples: be (am, is, are, was, were, has, been), become, seem

**Auxiliary Verb:** An auxiliary verb, or helping verb, accompanies another verb to help express its tense, mood, or voice. It is also known as a helping verb.

Examples: be (am, is, are, was, were, being, been), do (does, do did), have (has, have)

- **Linking vs. Auxiliary Verbs:**

- **Linking verbs** do not show action. They connect the subject of the verb to more information about the subject.
- Examples: Louisa **is** a student. The class **seems** interesting.
- **Auxiliary verbs** come before the main verb in a sentence to assist the main verb by showing time and meaning.
- Examples: Louisa **is** writing the paper. Jose **can** go to the arcade.

**Irregular Verb:** An irregular verb does not follow the usual rules for verb forms.

Examples: swim, drive, sing

**Verb Forms:** All verbs will follow the same pattern for these five forms, except for irregular verbs: infinitive, simple present, simple past, past participle, present participle.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PRESENT	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
to walk	walk(s)	walked	walked	walking
to smile	smile(s)	smiled	smiled	smiling
IRREGULAR VERBS				
to swim	swim(s)	swam	swum	swimming
to drive	drive(s)	drove	driven	driving

# PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

## Pre Test

### Part 1: Matching Definitions

Directions: Correctly match the terms on the left with their corresponding definitions on the right.

#### TERMS

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Verb
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Action Verb
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Linking Verb
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Auxiliary Verb
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Irregular Verb

#### DEFINITIONS

- A. A verb that does not follow the usual rules for verb forms.
- B. A verb that connects a subject of the verb to additional information about the subject.
- C. A verb that accompanies another verb to help express its tense, mood, or voice. It is also known as a helping verb.
- D. A word that represents an action, occurrence, or state of being.
- E. A verb that expresses an action that the subject of the sentence does.

### Part 2: Multiple Choice

Directions: Identify what kind of verb each underlined word is by selecting the correct answer.

6. In the evening, Shane and his friends can play basketball after they finish their homework.  
A. action verb                      B. linking verb                      C. auxiliary verb
7. In the evening, Shane and his friends can play basketball after they finish their homework.  
A. action verb                      B. linking verb                      C. auxiliary verb
8. After playing in the championship game, the team looked exhausted.  
A. action verb                      B. linking verb                      C. auxiliary verb
9. After playing in the championship game, the team looked exhausted.  
A. action verb                      B. linking verb                      C. auxiliary verb
10. The students are excited about the fieldtrip.  
A. action verb                      B. linking verb                      C. auxiliary verb

### Part 3: Fill in the Blank

Directions: Write the correct tense of the irregular verb in the space provided.

11. (be) She \_\_\_\_\_ the captain of the water polo team last year.
12. (be) Sometimes they think that their parents are \_\_\_\_\_ unreasonable with the chore list.
13. (sing) The choir is \_\_\_\_\_ a song at the assembly on Friday.
14. (sing) The choir \_\_\_\_\_ three songs at a competition last weekend.
15. (write) On the day that Mr. Campbell was out sick, the students \_\_\_\_\_ in their journals,



# PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

## Test

### Part 1: Matching Definitions

Directions: Correctly match the terms on the left with their corresponding definitions on the right.

#### TERMS

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Verb
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Action Verb
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Linking Verb
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Auxiliary Verb
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Irregular Verb

#### DEFINITIONS

- A. A verb that does not follow the usual rules for verb forms.
- B. A verb that connects a subject of the verb to additional information about the subject.
- C. A verb that accompanies another verb to help express its tense, mood, or voice. It is also known as a helping verb.
- D. A word that represents an action, occurrence, or state of being.
- E. A verb that expresses an action that the subject of the sentence does.

### Part 2: Multiple Choice

Directions: Identify what kind of verb each underlined word is by selecting the correct answer.

6. In the evening, Shane and his friends can play basketball after they finish their homework.  
 A. action verb                      B. linking verb                      C. auxiliary verb
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 A. action verb                      B. linking verb                      C. auxiliary verb
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 A. action verb                      B. linking verb                      C. auxiliary verb

### Part 3: Fill in the Blank

Directions: Write the correct tense of the irregular verb in the space provided.

11. (be) She \_\_\_\_\_ the captain of the water polo team last year.
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14. (sing) The choir \_\_\_\_\_ three songs at a competition last weekend.
15. (write) On the day that Mr. Campbell was out sick, the students \_\_\_\_\_ in their journals,

# PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

## Subject Verb Agreement

**Subject:** The topic of the sentence. This is what the sentence is about.

**Verb:** The action of the sentence that the subject participates in.

The subject and its verb in a sentence **MUST** agree with each other in terms of being singular or plural. A singular noun must be accompanied by a singular verb, and a plural noun must be accompanied by a plural verb.

SINGULAR NOUNS	SINGULAR VERBS	PLURAL NOUNS	PLURAL VERBS
he	runs	they	run
she	sits	dogs	sit
team	plays	both	play

**DIRECTIONS:** Underline the subject and circle the correct verb to make the verb agree with the subject.

**Example:** Mary ( like / likes ) chocolate.

1. People go to the bank to ( deposit / deposits ) their checks.
2. There ( is / are ) many different breeds of dogs at the dog show today.
3. She ( was / were ) going to go to the store today, but decided not to.
4. There ( is / are ) only one popsicle left in the freezer.
5. The group of girls ( walk / walks ) to the convenience store after school on Tuesdays to buy candy.
6. Students in Mrs. Potter's geography class ( work / works ) on their continent projects.
7. A student in Mrs. Potter's geography class ( work / works ) on her continent project.
8. The group of students in the quad ( is / are ) practicing a dance routine.
9. The students in the gymnasium ( is / are ) practicing for the volleyball tournament.
10. Both Sara and Jean ( is / are ) sitting on the bench.
11. After winning the big game, the team ( celebrate / celebrates ) its victory.
12. The movie theater ( was / were ) packed on the opening night of the film.
13. Please make sure that Alma ( has / have ) all of her belongings.
14. Please make sure that both of the children ( has / have ) all of their belongings.



# PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

## Subject Verb Agreement

**Subject:** The topic of the sentence. This is what the sentence is about.

**Verb:** The action of the sentence that the subject participates in.

The subject and its verb in a sentence **MUST** agree with each other in terms of being singular or plural. A singular noun must be accompanied by a singular verb, and a plural noun must be accompanied by a plural verb.

SINGULAR NOUNS	SINGULAR VERBS	PLURAL NOUNS	PLURAL VERBS
he	runs	they	run
she	sits	dogs	sit
team	plays	both	play

### PART 1:

Directions: Underline the subject and circle the correct verb to make the verb agree with the subject.

**Example:** Mary ( like / likes ) chocolate.

1. The football team ( play / plays ) every Friday night.
2. The girls in the choir will ( sing / sings ) at the concert this Tuesday.
3. In the morning, a flock of birds ( fly / flies ) to the pond.
4. Before school starts, he ( put / puts ) his belongings in his backpack.
5. Each player on the team needs to ( stretch / stretches ) before the game starts.

### PART 2:

Directions: Read each sentence and determine if the subject and verb agree. Then write *C* for correct or *I* for incorrect on the line. If the sentence is incorrect, rewrite it so that the subject and verb agree.

**Example:** I Mary like to bake chocolate chip cookies.

Mary likes to bake chocolate chip cookies.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The small, young puppy enjoys a game of fetch.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Before class starts, Sara and Jenny likes to practice playing their violins together.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ A small toddler in the preschool class refuse to take a nap after lunch.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Each member on the debate team must participate in the final round.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The flower bouquet smell wonderfully.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

## Irregular vs. Regular Verbs

**Verb:** A verb is a part of speech that shows action or state of being. Regular verbs follow the same form and can be made past tense by adding -ed, whereas irregular verbs do not fit this mold.

Regular Verbs	Irregular Verbs
walk	swim
smile	dive
laugh	break

### PART 1:

Correctly categorize the words in the word box by writing them in the correct column.

call	find	write	give	beg
spell	swing	kiss	bite	jog
win	twist	keep	ask	carve

### REGULAR VERBS

### IRREGULAR VERBS


### PART 2:

Identify the underlined verb as either a regular or an irregular verb by writing R for regular or I for irregular in the space provided.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Upon entering the witness stand, the witness swore to tell the whole truth to the judge and jury.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Upon entering the witness stand, the witness swore to tell the whole truth to the judge and jury.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The school values integrity, honesty, and courage.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The researchers made progress last night in the fight against diseases.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The cross country team ran three warm-up laps before practice started.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ She was holding the three golden tokens at the beginning of the night.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ She was holding the three golden tokens at the beginning of the night.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ During the comedic performance in the school's auditorium, the audience laughed at the joke.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Between classes, the students like to talk to each other in the hallway.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ The construction crew built a sturdy frame for the new schoolhouse.

# PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

## Linking vs. Auxiliary Verbs

**Verb:** A verb is a part of speech that shows action or state of being. A linking verb connects a subject of a verb to additional information about the subject, and an auxiliary verb helps another verb to express its tense, mood, or voice.

**Linking Verb:** The students **are** excited about the fieldtrip.

**Auxiliary Verb:** The students **are** *going* on a fieldtrip.

**Linking Verb:** Louisa **is** a student.

**Auxiliary Verb:** Louisa **is** *writing* the paper.

**DIRECTIONS:** Identify the underlined verb as either a linking or an auxiliary verb by writing L for linking or A for auxiliary in the space provided.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The soccer players look exhausted.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The students in Mr. Lewis' science class are dreading the upcoming test.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ In the afternoon, we are going to the mall to look for clothes for the dance.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ She is happy.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ She is traveling to Europe this summer.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The puppies seem irritated with all of the noise outside.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ The group should make its decision soon.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Did you know that Suzy can eat ten pies in one sitting?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ They will not be attending the assembly today.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ The chickens in the farmer's coop were very hungry.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Did he do the homework that is due in Mrs. Avila's class today?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ After recess, the students should be exhausted.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ The old cheese in the refrigerator smells rotten.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ The chocolate éclairs taste divine.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Celia acted nervous when the teacher took their note.

# PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

## Linking vs. Auxiliary Verbs

**Verb:** A verb is a part of speech that shows action or state of being. A linking verb connects a subject of a verb to additional information about the subject, and an auxiliary verb helps another verb to express its tense, mood, or voice.

**Linking Verb:** The students **are** excited about the fieldtrip.

**Auxiliary Verb:** The students **are** *going* on a fieldtrip.

**Linking Verb:** Louisa **is** a student.

**Auxiliary Verb:** Louisa **is** *writing* the paper.

**DIRECTIONS:** Each verb provided can be a linking or an auxiliary verb. Write two sentences for each verb. One sentence must use the verb as a linking verb and the other sentence must use the verb as an auxiliary verb.

1. **(are)**

Linking verb: \_\_\_\_\_

Auxiliary verb: \_\_\_\_\_

2. **(was)**

Linking verb: \_\_\_\_\_

Auxiliary verb: \_\_\_\_\_

3. **(has)**

Linking verb: \_\_\_\_\_

Auxiliary verb: \_\_\_\_\_

4. **(am)**

Linking verb: \_\_\_\_\_

Auxiliary verb: \_\_\_\_\_

5. **(is)**

Linking verb: \_\_\_\_\_

Auxiliary verb: \_\_\_\_\_

6. **(were)**

Linking verb: \_\_\_\_\_

Auxiliary verb: \_\_\_\_\_

# PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

## Irregular Verbs

**Irregular Verb:** A verb is a part of speech that shows action or state of being. An irregular verb is a verb that does not follow the normal verb pattern. You cannot just add -ed to the end of an irregular verb to make it past tense.

**Regular Verb:** to walk, walk(s), walked, walked, walking

**Irregular Verb:** to swim, swim(s), swam, swum, swimming

**Irregular Verb:** to write, write(s), wrote, written, writing.

**DIRECTIONS:** Write the correct form of the irregular verb in the space provided to make the sentence grammatically correct.

1. (break) The glass vase \_\_\_\_\_ last Wednesday when Chris played ball in the house.
2. (fall) All of the leaves have \_\_\_\_\_ from the trees.
3. (write) That book was \_\_\_\_\_ more than 200 years ago!
4. (speak) When she \_\_\_\_\_ to her mother, please tell her to say hello for me.
5. (sing) The choir \_\_\_\_\_ five songs at the regional concert competition last Tuesday.
6. (eat) After dinner, the family \_\_\_\_\_ a chocolate pie for dessert.
7. (write) The students are \_\_\_\_\_ their essays on Monday.
8. (tell) They \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher about the incident at the bus stop.
9. (be) The students in the class \_\_\_\_\_ studying for their exam.
10. (be) At the end of the day, I \_\_\_\_\_ going to get some ice cream.
11. (be) Yesterday, he \_\_\_\_\_ sad, but today he \_\_\_\_\_ happy.
12. (dig) At the archeology site, the researchers \_\_\_\_\_ in hopes of finding fossils.
13. (hide) Last Halloween, the teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ in the dark and frightened the children.
14. (know) Please tell me that this is something you already \_\_\_\_\_.
15. (lose) At the waterpark yesterday, I think I \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet.
16. (outgrow) Small children will frequently \_\_\_\_\_ their clothes.
17. (outgrow) Last summer she \_\_\_\_\_ her favorite shoes.

# PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

## Verb Forms - Regular Verbs

**Verb Forms:** All verbs have five forms. These forms are often referred to as principal parts. The five forms are infinitive, simple present, simple past, past participle, and present participle.

**DIRECTIONS:** Fill in the chart with the correct form of each verb.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PRESENT	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
to walk	walk(s)	walked	walked	walking
	smile(s)			
to laugh				
	use(s)			
		called		
				belonging
		obtained		
to last				
	move(s)			
		followed		
				stopping
to live				
			continued	
to open				
				remembering

# PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

## Verb Forms - Irregular Verbs

**Verb Forms:** All verbs have five forms. These forms are often referred to as principal parts. The five forms are infinitive, simple present, simple past, past participle, and present participle.

**DIRECTIONS:** Fill in the chart with the correct form of each verb.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PRESENT	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
to drive	drive(s)	drove	driven	driving
	swim(s)			
to sing				
		put	put	
to feel				
				biting
to be				being
to feed				
	write(s)			
		forgot		
				striving
to send				
			meant	
to know				
				laying



# PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

## Verb Forms - Regular Verbs Continued

**Verb Forms:** All verbs have five forms. These forms are often referred to as principal parts. The five forms are infinitive, simple present, simple past, past participle, and present participle.

**DIRECTIONS:** Fill in the chart with the correct form of each verb.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PRESENT	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
to change	change(s)	changed	changed	changing
to believe				
	watch(es)			
		created		
				offering
			considered	
to want				
	work(s)			
				needing
		reduced		
	share(s)			
to accept				
				avoiding
		imagined		
to improve				

# PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

## Verb Type Crossword Puzzle

**DIRECTIONS:** Using the clues provided, complete the crossword puzzle by writing the type of verb that the definition describes.

## ACROSS

1. a verb that accompanies another verb to help express its tense, mood, or voice. It is also known as a helping verb.
3. a word that represents an action, occurrence, or state of being.
4. a verb that connects a subject of the verb to additional information about the subject.

1			2					
		3						

## DOWN

1. a verb that expresses an action that the subject of the sentence does
2. a verb that does not follow the usual rules for verb forms.

4						

## TYPES OF VERBS

# PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

## Verb Type Crossword Puzzle

**DIRECTIONS:** Using the clues provided, complete the crossword puzzle by writing the type of verb that the definition describes.

### ACROSS

- 1. a verb that accompanies another verb to help express its tense, mood, or voice. It is also known as a helping verb.
- 3. a word that represents an action, occurrence, or state of being.
- 4. a verb that connects a subject of the verb to additional information about the subject.

1			2					
		3						
			4					

### DOWN

- 1. a verb that expresses an action that the subject of the sentence does
- 2. a verb that does not follow the usual rules for verb forms.

### Types of Verbs

# PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

## Final Test

### Part 1: Matching Definitions

Directions: Correctly match the terms on the left with their corresponding definitions on the right.

#### TERMS

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Verb
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Action Verb
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Linking Verb
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Auxiliary Verb
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Irregular Verb

#### DEFINITIONS

- A. A verb that does not follow the usual rules for verb forms.
- B. A verb that connects a subject of the verb to additional information about the subject.
- C. A verb that accompanies another verb to help express its tense, mood, or voice. It is also known as a helping verb.
- D. A word that represents an action, occurrence, or state of being.
- E. A verb that expresses an action that the subject of the sentence does.

### PART 2: SUBJECT/VERB AGREEMENT

Directions: Underline the subject and circle the correct verb to make the verb agree with the subject.

6. On rainy days, the group of students ( eat / eats ) in the lunchroom.
7. On windy days, the students ( play / plays ) inside.
8. Sally's favorite place to eat pizza ( is / were ) the Pizza Shack.
9. Auxiliary verbs ( is / are ) also called helping verbs.
10. Will you please ( take / takes ) this donation to the Red Cross?

### PART 3: REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

Directions: Identify the verbs as either regular or irregular verbs by writing either regular or irregular.

11. to bend
12. to give
13. to turn
14. to sweep
15. to type

### PART 4: REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

Directions: Identify what kind of verb each underlined word is by selecting the correct answer.

16. In the evening, Carl and his friends should sweep the deck after they finish their homework.  
 A. action verb                      B. linking verb                      C. auxiliary verb
17. In the evening, Carl and his friends should sweep the deck after they finish their homework.  
 A. action verb                      B. linking verb                      C. auxiliary verb
18. The losing team looked defeated.  
 A. action verb                      B. linking verb                      C. auxiliary verb
19. After gardening in the sun all day, the woman looked exhausted.  
 A. action verb                      B. linking verb                      C. auxiliary verb
20. The kittens are sleepy.  
 A. action verb                      B. linking verb                      C. auxiliary verb

# Answer Key

## LESSON: VERBS

### Subject Verb Agreement

**Subject:** The topic of the sentence. This is what the sentence is about.

**Verb:** The action of the sentence that the subject participates in.

The subject and its verb in a sentence **MUST** agree with each other in terms of being singular or plural. A singular noun must be accompanied by a singular verb, and a plural noun must be accompanied by a plural verb.

SINGULAR NOUNS	SINGULAR VERBS	PLURAL NOUNS	PLURAL VERBS
he	runs	they	run
she	sits	dogs	sit
team	plays	both	play

**DIRECTIONS:** Underline the subject and circle the correct verb to make the verb agree with the subject.

**Example:** Mary ( like / likes ) chocolate.

- People go to the bank to ( deposit / deposits ) their checks.
- There ( is / are ) many different breeds of dogs at the dog show today.
- She ( was / were ) going to go to the store today, but decided not to.
- There ( is / are ) only one popsicle left in the freezer.
- The group of girls ( walk / walks ) to the convenience store after school on Tuesdays to buy candy.
- Students in Mrs. Potter's geography class ( work / works ) on their continent projects.
- A student in Mrs. Potter's geography class ( work / works ) on her continent project.
- The group of students in the quad ( is / are ) practicing a dance routine.
- The students in the gymnasium ( is / are ) practicing for the volleyball tournament.
- Both Sara and Jean ( is / are ) sitting on the bench.
- After winning the big game, the team ( celebrate / celebrates ) its victory.
- The movie theater ( was / were ) packed on the opening night of the film.
- Please make sure that Alma ( has / have ) all of her belongings.
- Please make sure that both of the children ( has / have ) all of their belongings.

# Answer Key

## LESSON: VERBS

### Subject Verb Agreement

**Subject:** The topic of the sentence. This is what the sentence is about.

**Verb:** The action of the sentence that the subject participates in.

The subject and its verb in a sentence **MUST** agree with each other in terms of being singular or plural. A singular noun must be accompanied by a singular verb, and a plural noun must be accompanied by a plural verb.

SINGULAR NOUNS	SINGULAR VERBS	PLURAL NOUNS	PLURAL VERBS
he	runs	they	run
she	sits	dogs	sit
team	plays	both	play

#### PART 1:

Directions: Underline the subject and circle the correct verb to make the verb agree with the subject.

**Example:** Mary ( like / likes ) chocolate.

- The football team ( play / plays ) every Friday night.
- The girls in the choir will ( sing / sings ) at the concert this Tuesday.
- In the morning, a flock of birds ( fly / flies ) to the pond.
- Before school starts, he ( put / puts ) his belongings in his backpack.
- Each player on the team needs to ( stretch / stretches ) before the game starts.

#### PART 2:

Directions: Read each sentence and determine if the subject and verb agree. Then write *C* for correct or *I* for incorrect on the line. If the sentence is incorrect, rewrite it so that the subject and verb agree.

**Example:** I Mary like to bake chocolate chip cookies.

Mary likes to bake chocolate chip cookies.

- C The small, young puppy enjoys a game of fetch.
- I Before class starts, Sara and Jenny likes to practice playing their violins together.  
Before class starts, sara and Jenny like to practice playing their violins together.
- I A small toddler in the preschool class refuse to take a nap after lunch.  
A small toddler in the preschool class refuses to take a nap after lunch.
- C Each member on the debate team must participate in the final round.
- I The flower bouquet smell wonderfully.  
The flower bouquet smells wonderfully

# Answer Key

## Speech: VERBS

### Irregular vs. Regular Verbs

A verb is a part of speech that shows action or state of being. Regular verbs follow the same form and can be made past tense by adding -ed, whereas irregular verbs do not fit this mold.

Regular Verbs	Irregular Verbs
walk	swim
smile	dive
laugh	break

#### PART 1:

Correctly categorize the words in the word box by writing them in the correct column.

call	find	write	give	beg
spell	swing	kiss	bite	jog
win	twist	keep	ask	carve

#### REGULAR VERBS

call  
carve  
kiss  
beg

jog  
ask  
spell

#### IRREGULAR VERBS

write  
give  
swing  
bite

find  
keep  
win  
write

#### PART 2:

Identify the underlined verb as either a regular or an irregular verb by writing R for regular or I for irregular in the space provided.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Upon entering the witness stand, the witness swore to tell the whole truth to the judge and jury.
2. I Upon entering the witness stand, the witness swore to tell the whole truth to the judge and jury.
3. R The school values integrity, honesty, and courage.
4. I The researchers made progress last night in the fight against diseases.
5. I The cross country team ran three warm-up laps before practice started.
6. I She was holding the three golden tokens at the beginning of the night.
7. I She was holding the three golden tokens at the beginning of the night.
8. R During the comedic performance in the school's auditorium, the audience laughed at the joke.
9. R Between classes, the students like to talk to each other in the hallway.
10. I The construction crew built a sturdy frame for the new schoolhouse.



# Answer Key

## Speech: VERBS

### Linking vs. Auxiliary Verbs

A verb is a part of speech that shows action or state of being. A linking verb connects a subject of a verb to additional information about the subject, and an auxiliary verb helps another verb to express its tense, mood, or voice.

**Linking Verb:** The students **are** excited about the fieldtrip.

**Auxiliary Verb:** The students **are** *going* on a fieldtrip.

**Linking Verb:** Louisa **is** a student.

**Auxiliary Verb:** Louisa **is** *writing* the paper.

**DIRECTIONS:** Identify the underlined verb as either a linking or an auxiliary verb by writing L for linking or A for auxiliary in the space provided.

1. L The soccer players look exhausted.
2. L The students in Mr. Lewis' science class are dreading the upcoming test.
3. A In the afternoon, we are going to the mall to look for clothes for the dance.
4. L She is happy.
5. A She is traveling to Europe this summer.
6. L The puppies seem irritated with all of the noise outside.
7. A The group should make its decision soon.
8. A Did you know that Suzy can eat ten pies in one sitting?
9. A They will not be attending the assembly today.
10. L The chickens in the farmer's coop were very hungry.
11. A Did he do the homework that is due in Mrs. Avila's class today?
12. A After recess, the students should be exhausted.
13. L The old cheese in the refrigerator smells rotten.
14. L The chocolate éclairs taste divine.
15. L Celia acted nervous when the teacher took their note.

# Answer Key

## LESSON: VERBS

### Irregular Verbs

**Regular Verb:** A verb is a part of speech that shows action or state of being. An irregular verb is a verb that does not follow the normal verb pattern. You cannot just add -ed to the end of an irregular verb to make it past tense.

**Regular Verb:** to walk, walk(s), walked, walked, walking

**Irregular Verb:** to swim, swim(s), swam, swum, swimming

**Irregular Verb:** to write, write(s), wrote, written, writing.

**DIRECTIONS:** Write the correct form of the irregular verb in the space provided to make the sentence grammatically correct.

- (break) The glass vase broke last Wednesday when Chris played ball in the house.
- (fall) All of the leaves have fallen from the trees.
- (write) That book was written more than 200 years ago!
- (speak) When she speaks to her mother, please tell her to say hello for me.
- (sing) The choir sang five songs at the regional concert competition last Tuesday.
- (eat) After dinner, the family ate a chocolate pie for dessert.
- (write) The students are writing their essays on Monday.
- (tell) They told the teacher about the incident at the bus stop.
- (be) The students in the class are studying for their exam.
- (be) At the end of the day, I am going to get some ice cream.
- (be) Yesterday, he was sad, but today he is happy.
- (dig) At the archeology site, the researchers dug in hopes of finding fossils.
- (hide) Last Halloween, the teenagers hid in the dark and frightened the children.
- (know) Please tell me that this is something you already \_\_\_\_\_.
- (lose) At the waterpark yesterday, I think I lost my wallet.
- (outgrow) Small children will frequently outgrow their clothes.
- (outgrow) Last summer she outgrew her favorite shoes.

# Parts of Speech: Verbs

## Verb Forms: Regular Verbs

**Verb Forms:** All verbs have five forms. These forms are often referred to as principal parts. The five forms are infinitive, simple present, simple past, past participle, and present participle.

**Directions:** Fill in the chart with the correct form of each verb.

Infinitive	Simple Present	Simple Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
to walk	walk(s)	walked	walked	walking
To smile	smile(s)	smiled	smiled	smiling
to laugh	laugh(s)	laughed	laughed	laughing
To use	use(s)	used	used	using
To call	call(s)	called	called	calling
To belong	belong(s)	belonged	belonged	belonging
To obtain	obtain(s)	obtained	obtained	obtaining
to last	last(s)	lasted	lasted	lasting
To move	move(s)	moved	moved	moving
To follow	follow(s)	followed	followed	following
To stop	stop(s)	stopped	stopped	stopping
to live	live(s)	lived	lived	living
To continue	continue(s)	continued	continued	continuing
to open	open(s)	opened	opened	opening
To remember	remember(s)	remembered	remembered	remembering

# Parts of Speech: Verbs

## Verb Forms: Irregular Verbs

**Verb Forms:** All verbs have five forms. These forms are often referred to as principal parts. The five forms are infinitive, simple present, simple past, past participle, and present participle.

**Directions:** Fill in the chart with the correct form of each verb.

Infinitive	Simple Present	Simple Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
to drive	drive(s)	drove	driven	driving
To swim	swim(s)	swam	swum	swimming
to sing	sing(s)	sang	sung	singing
To put	put(s)	put	put	putting
to feel	feel(s)	felt	felt	feeling
To bite	bite(s)	bit	bit/bitten	biting
to be	am/is/are	was/were	been	being
to feed	feed(s)	fed	fed	feeding
To write	write(s)	wrote	written	writing
To forget	forget(s)	forgot	forgotten	forgetting
To strive	strive(s)	strove	striven	striving
to send	send(s)	sent	sent	sending
To mean	mean(s)	meant	meant	meaning
to know	know(s)	knew	known	knowing
To lay	lay(s)	laid	laid	laying

# Parts of Speech: Verbs

## Verb Forms: Regular Verbs Continued

**Verb Forms:** All verbs have five forms. These forms are often referred to as principal parts. The five forms are infinitive, simple present, simple past, past participle, and present participle.

**Directions:** Fill in the chart with the correct form of each verb.

Infinitive	Simple Present	Simple Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
to change	change(s)	changed	changed	changing
to believe	believe(s)	believed	believed	believing
To watch	watch(es)	watched	watched	watching
To create	create(s)	created	created	creating
To offer	offer(s)	offered	offered	offering
To consider	consider(s)	considered	considered	considering
to want	want(s)	wanted	wanted	wanting
To work	work(s)	worked	worked	working
To need	need(s)	needed	needed	needing
To reduce	reduce(s)	reduced	reduced	reducing
To share	share(s)	shared	shared	sharing
to accept	accept(s)	accepted	accepted	accepting
To avoid	avoid(s)	avoided	avoided	avoiding
To imagine	imagine(s)	imagined	imagined	imagining
to improve	improve(s)	improved	improved	improving

# Parts of Speech: Verbs

## Verb Type Crossword Puzzle

**Directions:** Using the clues provided, complete the crossword puzzle by writing the type of verb that the definition describes.

### Across

1. a verb that accompanies another verb to help express its tense, mood, or voice. It is also known as a helping verb.
3. a word that represents an action, occurrence, or state of being.
4. a verb that connects a subject of the verb to additional information about the subject.

1	A	U	X	2	I	L	I	A	R	Y	
	C				R						
	T				R						
	I		3	V	E	R	B				
	O				G						
	N				U						
				4	L	I	N	K	I	N	G
					A						
					R						

### Down

1. a verb that expresses an action that the subject of the sentence does
2. a verb that does not follow the usual rules for verb forms.

## Types of Verbs

Action Verbs

Linking Verbs

Auxiliary Verbs

Irregular Verbs

### **PreTest and Test Answer Key**

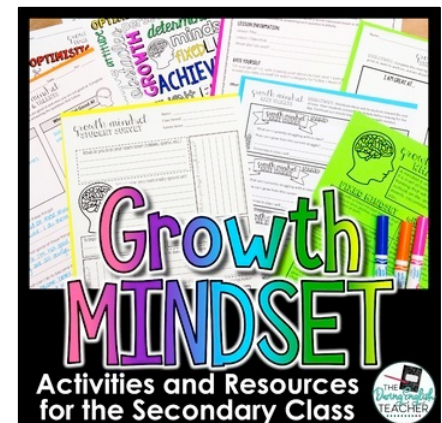
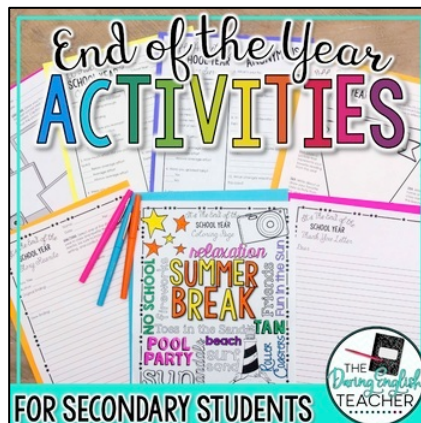
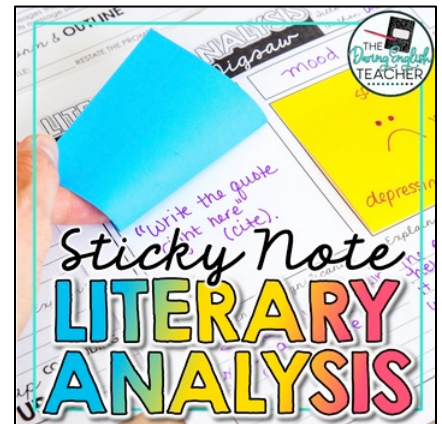
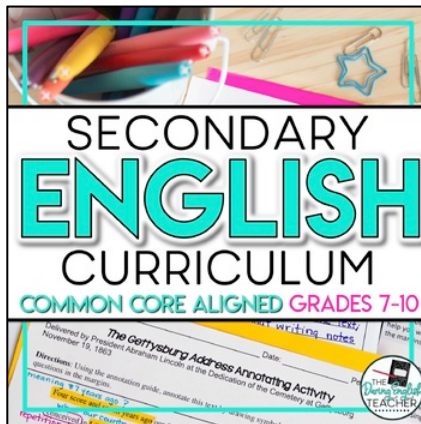
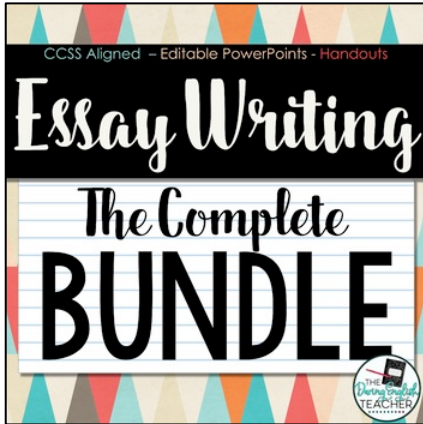
1. D
2. E
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. B
11. was
12. being
13. singing
14. sang
15. wrote

### **Final Test Answer Key**

1. D
2. E
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. eats
7. play
8. is
9. are
10. take
11. Irregular
12. Irregular
13. Regular
14. Irregular
15. Regular
16. C
17. A
18. B
19. A
20. B



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