

VERB

Verb is a word of being or action.

- I am a student.
- The students passed all their courses.

Kinds Of Verbs

1. She gave money to him.
2. The building collapsed.

In the first sentence the verb requires an object. Such verbs are called **Transitive Verbs**.

In the second sentence the verb does not require object. Such verbs are called **Intransitive Verbs**.

Mood

Mood in verbs refers to one of three attitudes The **Indicative Mood** is used to make a statement or ask a question.

- He is a student.
- Did he come early?

The **Imperative Mood** is used to give a directive, strong suggestion, or order:

- Get your homework done before you watch television tonight.
- Please include cash payment with your order form.
- Get out of town!

The **Subjunctive Mood** is used to express a wish;

- She wishes he were here.
- We would have passed if we had studied harder.

Agreement of verb with subject

1. Verb agrees with subject according to number, tense and person.
 - He is safe but his friends are in danger.
2. When the subject of a sentence is composed of two or more nouns or pronouns connected by *and*, use a plural verb.
 - Aslam and Ali are working hard.
3. Two or more subjects connected by *as well as* or *along with* will agree with the first subject.
 - He as well as his brothers is going to prison.
4. Two or more subjects connected by Either or, neither nor follow the principle of proximity which means verb agrees with the noun closest to the verb.
 - Neither he nor I am ready for the test yest.
5. The pronouns *neither* and *either* are singular and require singular verbs even though they seem to be referring, in a sense, to two things.
 - Neither of the two traffic lights is working.
6. The words *there* and *here* are never subjects. The verb agrees with subjects introduced after verb.
 - There are two reasons for this.
 - Here are two apples.
7. Fractional expressions such as *half of*, *a part of*, *a percentage of*, *a majority of* are sometimes singular and sometimes plural, depending on the meaning.

Some of the voters are still angry.

 - A large percentage of the older population is voting against her.
 - Two-fifths of the troops were lost in the battle.
 - Two-fifths of the vineyard was destroyed by fire.
 - Forty percent of the students are in favor of changing the policy.
 - Forty percent of the water is lost.
 - Two and two is four.
8. The indefinite pronouns *anyone*, *everyone*, *someone*, *no one*, *nobody* are always singular and, therefore, require singular verbs.
 - Everyone has done his or her homework.
 - Somebody has left her purse.
9. Singular Collective nouns take a singular verb :
 - The committee *is* having a meeting.
 - The audience *is* enjoying the show.

10. Subjects preceded by every, each and one take singular verb.
- Each of the students has received a prize.
 - One of my friends is going to USA.

Modal Verbs

These verbs are used in specific meaning.
Form Subject + MV+V-I

Modal	Use	Example
Can	Ability / Possibility	They can run fast.
	Inability / Impossibility	We can't fix it.
	Asking for permission	Can I smoke here?
	Request	Can you help me?
Could	Ability in the past	He could run fast before accident..
May	Asking for permission	May I have another cup of coffee?
	Future possibility	China may become a major economic power.
Might	Past possibility	We bought from them because we thought they might give us discount.
Should	Offer	Shall I help you with your luggage?
	Suggestion	Shall we say 2.30 then?
	Asking what to do	Shall I do that or will you?
Would	Asking for permission	Would you mind if I brought a colleague with me?
	Request	Would you pass the salt please?
	Invitation	Would you like to play golf this Friday?
Must	Necessity / Obligation	We must say good-bye now.
	Prohibition	They mustn't disrupt the work more than necessary.
Have to Had to (Past)	Certainty	This answer has to be correct.
	Necessity	The soup has to be stirred continuously to prevent burning.
	Obligation.	They have to leave early.

Causative verbs

Causative verbs show that somebody/something is indirectly responsible for an action. We use the causative when we do not carry out an action ourselves, but are responsible for the action being performed.

Have

Have is a common causative verb. Instead of doing something ourselves, we "have" someone else do it instead.

Subject + have (t)+ object + past participle.

Use

- I had my dress cleaned yesterday.
- Did you have your computer fixed?

Get

It is used in the same sense as Have is used but with less authority.

Subject + get (t)+ object + past participle

Use

- I got my computer fixed.
- I got my jacket cleaned.

Make

This construction means to force someone to do something.

[Subject + make(t) + person + v-I]

USE

Use

My teacher made me apologize for what I had said.

Did somebody make you wear that ugly hat?

She made her children do their homework.

Let

This construction means to allow someone to do something.

[Subject + let + person + verb-I]

Use

He let me drive his new car.

Will your parents let you go to the party?