

Verbs

A word that shows action or a state of being.



What is a Verb?

A verb is a word that shows action or a state of being.

Whatever you're doing can be expressed by a verb.

Action Verbs

- An action verb tells what the subject does.
- The action can be physical or mental.
 - King Kong stomps through the streets of New York. (physical)
 - He climbs the Empire State Building. (physical)

Action Verbs

- Action doesn't mean just physical action like to jump, run, throw, scream, swim, and climb.
- Action also means quiet, slow, peaceful actions, both physical and mental like to think, listen, sleep, read, look, breathe, hear, wonder, and dream.
 - Everyone fears Kong. (mental)
 - Kong loves a woman. (mental)

Write the verb in each of the following sentences.

1. A producer and film crew sail to Skull Island.
2. They find a giant ape.
3. Kong falls in love with Ann, the movie's star.
4. The producer takes Kong to New York in chains.
5. Kong escapes from his chains.
6. He climbs to the top of the Empire State Building.

Action Verbs and Objects

- Action verbs are often followed by words that complete their meaning.
- These complements are direct objects and indirect objects.
 - The scriptwriter begins the **script**.
Direct Object
 - The scriptwriter sends the **director** the **script**.
Indirect Object Direct Object

Direct Object

- A noun or pronoun that completes the action of the verb.
 - Scriptwriters set the pace of their movies.
 1. Identify the verb (set)
 2. Then ask... (set) what?
 3. Answer = Direct Object (the pace)

Indirect Object

- An indirect object tell to what or whom an action is done.
 - The director gives the **scriptwriter** some **advice**.
 1. Find the verb (gives)
 2. Then ask...gives what?
 3. Answer = Direct Object (advice)
 4. gives advice to whom?
 5. Answer = Indirect Object (scriptwriter)

Write the action verb. Then write the direct object and/or the indirect object.

1. A movie crew includes many people.
2. The director tells the crew members their assignments.
3. Directors choose camera angles.
4. The sound crew adds the soundtrack.
5. Makeup artists give the actors the right look.
6. A movie set provides many creative jobs.

Linking Verbs

- A linking verb links its subject to a word in the predicate.
 - The most common linking verbs are forms of the verb *be*.

is	am	are	was	were	been	being
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- King Kong is a huge gorilla

Linking Verbs

- Linking verbs can also express a condition.

appear	become	feel	grow	look
remain	seem	smell	sound	taste

- He seems angry.

Linking Verbs and Predicate Words

- Linking verbs connect the subject to a predicate noun or a predicate adjective.
- A **predicate noun** identifies or renames the subject.
 - Star Wars is a science fiction **film**.
- A **predicate adjective** describes the subject.
 - Science fiction films are **popular**.

Directions:

Underline the linking verb in each of the following sentences and identify the predicate noun or predicate adjective.

1. Not all creatures in science fiction movies are scary.
2. Some seem downright friendly.
3. E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial was a hit.
4. The movie's alien creature appeared lovable.
5. E.T. seemed afraid of the children at first.
6. In The Empire Strikes Back one alien was very wise.
7. Yoda was a 900-year-old Jedi sage.

Helping Verbs

- Helping verbs are nice and help the main verb express tenses. There are twenty-three of these verbs.

is	am	are
was	were	
being	been	be
do	does	did
have	has	had
may	might	must
should	could	would
can	shall	will

Helping Verbs

- A main verb can have up to three helping verbs.
 - We have watched the movie King Kong four times.
 - Bob should have known the answer to the math question.
 - Kim will have been waiting an hour by the time we get there.

The verb “to be”

- Notice that the verb “to be” can be a main verb, a helping verb, or even both in the same sentence!
 - We are so glad you will be there.
 - I am leaving this minute.
 - Michael was being bad again.

is	am	are	was	were	be	being	been
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Directions:

Underline the verb/verb phrase in each sentence.

1. The scientist has created a monster.
2. When the scientist had tinkered with him, the monster awakened.
3. The monster will have escaped before the scientist notices.
4. The monster was seen walking here.
5. The monster might be scary to little kids.
6. The monster should go back to the scientist.

Verb Tenses

- Tense means time in grammar. The tense of a verb tells you when the action of the verb takes place.
- There are **six** main tenses.
 - **Present tense** means now:
I ride my bike this very minute.
 - **Past tense** means before now (a second or a million years ago).
I rode my horse the day before yesterday.
 - **Future tense** means not yet (but any time after now)
I will ride my skateboard to school this morning.

Verb Tenses

- There are **six** main tenses.
 - **Present perfect tense** means started in the past and just recently finished or still going on.
I have ridden my bike around the park three times.
 - **Past perfect tense** means finished before some other past action.
I had ridden my wagon for a mile before I fell off.
 - **Future perfect tense** means the action will be started and finished in the future.
I will have ridden the camel for hours before I got there.

Directions: Choose the correct verb form in parenthesis.

1. In the 1930's, makers of monster movies (were using, will be using) bad special effects.
2. They (lacked, have lacked) the technology to create realistic looking monsters.
3. Recently, filmmakers (have improved, improved) special effects technology.
4. In the 1980's, filmmakers (will be using, were using) computer generated graphics.
5. Soon they (had shown, will show) realistic animated human figures.

Principal Parts of Verbs

- Every verb has three main parts called principal parts.
 - **Present, past and past participle.**
1. The **present** form is used for present tense (**I go**) and with the helping verb will for the future tense. (**I will go**).
 2. The **past** form is used for the past tense. (**I went**).
 3. The **past participle form** is used with the helping verbs have, has, or had to form the three perfect tenses.
 - Present perfect (**I have gone**)
 - Past perfect (**I had gone**)
 - Future perfect (**I will have gone**)

Regular Verbs

- Most verbs are regular.
- Regular verbs just add “d” or “ed” when they change principal parts from the present to the past to the past participle.

Present	Past	Past Participle
Now I jump	Yesterday I jumped	I have jumped
Now we skate	Yesterday we skated	We had skated

Irregular Verbs

- Irregular verbs form their past tenses and past participles in other unpredictable ways.

Present	Past	Past Participle
Now I...	Yesterday I...	I have or had...
break	broke	broken
write	wrote	written
choose	chose	chosen
eat	ate	eaten

Irregular Verb “To Be”

Present Tense

I am

we are

You are

you are

He, she it is

they are

Past Tense

I was

we were

You were

you were

He, she, it was

they were

Irregular Verb “To Be”

Future Tense

I will be

we will be

You will be

you will be

He, she, it will be

they will be

Present Perfect Tense

I have been

we have been

You have been

you have been

He, she, it has been

they have been

Irregular Verb “To Be”

Past Perfect Tense

I had been

we had been

You had been

you had been

He, she, it had been

they had been

Future Perfect Tense

I will have been

we will have been

You will have been

you will have been

He, she, it will have been

they will have been

Directions: Choose the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Movies can convince us that we have (saw, seen) real events on screen.
2. Special effects have (let, letted) filmmakers fool us.
3. They have (bringed, brought) to the screen cloud cities, giant apes, and telephones with teeth.
4. Often filmmakers have (shrank, shrunk) huge monsters to miniature size for filming.
5. Even in the early days of movies, directors (made, maked) impossible scenes look real.

Troublesome Verbs Pairs p. 115

- Some pairs of verbs seem similar but are actually different words with different meanings.
- Lie/Lay
 - Lie means to rest in a flat position
 - Lay means “to put or place.”
- Sit/Set
 - Sit means to be seated
 - Set means “to put or place.”

Troublesome Verb Pairs

- Rise/Raise
 - Rise means to move upward or to get out of bed
 - Raise means “to lift” or “to care for or bring up”
- May/Can
 - May means “to be allowed to” or “to be likely to”
 - Can means “to be able to”

Directions: Choose the correct forms of the verbs in parenthesis on page 117.

1. With love and patience, you (can, may) teach an animal almost anything.
2. The animal trainer Ralph Helfer teaches his animals what they (can, may) do with a system called affection training.
3. To show affection, Ralph (lies, lays) down with a lion.
4. Helfer (lies, lays) his hands on his animals carefully.
5. When his daughter was little, she often (sat, set) on the trunk of the elephant.
6. Margie the elephant (rose, raised) her trunk.