

The rooster is crowing.

subject →

verb ↙

My friend loves dogs.

subject ↙

verb ↘

object ↗

Verbs



Do you know what a **verb** is?

Press start to play the animation
and find out more about verbs!

start



Write five sentences using different verbs. Include a 'state of being' verb in one of your sentences.

Find the verbs!



Often when we list verbs we write them like this:

to run

to be

to sing

to eat

to dance

to shout

This is what we call the '**infinitive**' form of the verb. It is made up of the word '**to**' and the verb in the **present tense**.

Verbs can be used in their infinitive form in sentences. For example:

Jasmeena wanted **to sing** at the top of her voice.

William hopes **to be** a rocket scientist when he grows up.

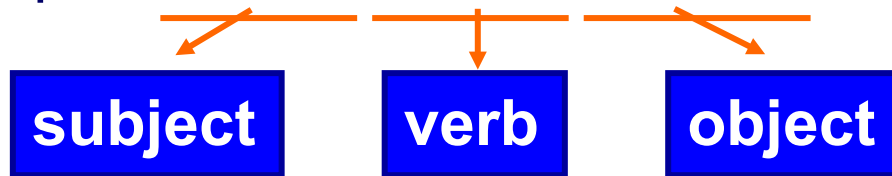


Can you write three sentences which include verbs in their infinitive form?

Verbs tell us the action that is being done by the **subject** of the sentence.

Some verbs carry an action from a subject to an **object**.

For example: **Jamal kicked the ball.**



The verb 'kicked' is an action that Jamal is transferring to the ball. We call this type of verb a **transitive verb** – because it **transfers** an action.

'**Hit**', '**chase**' and '**make**' are some more examples of transitive verbs.



Can you think of another transitive verb?



Transitive and intransitive verbs

Other verbs do *not* transfer actions.
These verbs are called **intransitive verbs**.

For example: Lizzie **sneezed**.

My head **aches**.

The water **evaporated**.



You can tell whether a verb is transitive or intransitive by seeing how it works with a subject and an object.

Is the verb 'lie' transitive or intransitive?

Can I 'lie' something? ➡ No, so 'lie' is **intransitive**.

Is the verb 'chase' transitive or intransitive?

Can I 'chase' something? ➡ Yes, so 'chase' is **transitive**.



Verb Sorting Machine

Can you tell your transitive verbs from your intransitive verbs? Grab each verb and drop it into the box of your choice, depending on whether you think it is transitive or intransitive.

Press the **play** button to grab a verb and then use the left and right arrows and **release** button to drop the verb into the correct box. A verb will only be released if it is placed above the correct box!

There are two rounds. Press start to begin.

start



Auxiliary verbs (helping verbs)

When verbs are in different tenses in sentences, they often need 'helping' verbs to help them make sense.

The proper name for helping verbs is '**auxiliary verbs**'.

They include: **is** **am** **was** **were** **have** **been** **has** **had**

We have been going to this school for two years.



Auxiliary verbs are known as 'helping verbs' because they help the main verb and make a sentence construction grammatical. For example, 'I playing baseball' doesn't make sense without the auxiliary verb 'was' or 'am'.

Can you write three sentences using auxiliary verbs?

Main and auxiliary verbs



Verb tenses



Modal verbs are special auxiliary verbs that tell us about **obligation**, **possibility** and **probability**.

The modal auxiliary verbs are: **shall** **will** **may** **might**

Modals are the words we usually use when giving advice and instructions to people.

should **would** **could**

can **ought (to)** **must**

You **must** not mess around with the athletics equipment!

We **should** go the movies tonight.

You **could** try doing it this way.



Write four sentences using different modal verbs.

Using modal verbs



Modal auxiliary verbs

We also use modal auxiliary verbs when asking someone to do something, or requesting permission to do something.

Two commonly confused modals used for this purpose are 'can' and 'may'.

'Can' is about whether something is possible.

'May' is for asking permission to do something.

For example:

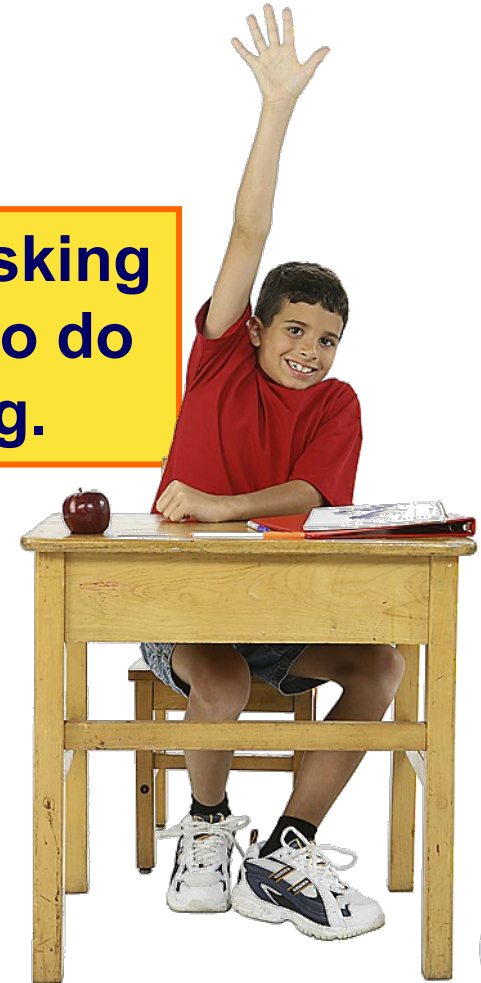
“Can I go to the bathroom, please?”

“You can and you may.”

“May I play outside, please?”

“You may, because it's recess!”

“You can't because you are on crutches!”



Identifying verbs

