

Tender Heart High School
Sector 33 B Chandigarh

Subject: English Language
Topic: VERBS.

Class V

Good Morning Students,

In the subject of English Language, today we will discuss the topic Verbs.

Children ! we have already read about Subject and Predicate that are the two parts of a sentence. The Subject tells what the sentence is about. The predicate makes a statement about the subject.

For example

- All the children sang the songs.
↓
verbs
- The players were happy.

The underlined words are predicate. The words 'sang' and 'were' are verbs that are circled. Thus a verb is (action/doing word) the part of a predicate.

Students 1

'sang' is the action word.
'were' is state of being.

'were' is state of being.

* A verb denotes action or being or possession.

* possessions.
All sentences must have a verb with a subject.

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* Object of a Verb

Students, now we will discuss about the object of a verb.

Read the given sentences and answer the questions that follow :

1. Yuvraj caught the ball.

Caught what — (the) ball

The ball is the object of the verb caught.

2. The patient needs medicine.

needs what ? — medicine

medicine is the object of verb needs.

Direct and Indirect objects can be used for some verbs.

* Transitive Verbs

Students, some verbs do not convey complete meaning by themselves, for example :

1. The Chief Minister made

2. Deepika ate

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Children, if we add objects to these verbs, the meaning becomes complete.

For example

1. The Chief Minister made an appeal.
2. Deepika ate apples.

* A verb that requires an object to complete its meaning, is called a transitive verb.

* Intransitive Verbs

Some verbs are complete by themselves. They do not require an object to complete the sense. For example -

1. The stars are twinkling.
2. The child smiled.

A verb that does not require an object to make sense but makes good sense by itself is called an intransitive verb.

* Ditransitive Verbs

A verb that can have two objects is called a ditransitive verb.

Children

Verbs like bring, send, tell, give, offer, teach, write are often used as ditransitive verbs, for example :

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The English teacher taught (us) a new lesson.

[Indirect object]

[direct object]

Students, now we will know about

* Auxiliary and Main Verbs

Auxiliary verbs are the verbs used with another verb (main verb) to make tenses and passive forms etc.
For example

1. She has left.
 ↑ ↑
(Auxiliary verb) (Main verb)

2. He was making a new experiment.
 ↓ ↓
(auxiliary verb) (main verb)

* There are three primary auxiliary verbs :
be, have, do

* The primary auxiliary verbs can also be used as main verbs; For example -
He is decorating his room. (auxiliary verb)
He is happy. (main verb)

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* Modal Auxiliaries :

Modal Auxiliaries are auxiliary verbs that can not be used as main verbs.

In addition to the three auxiliary verbs (be, have, do), there are eleven modal auxiliaries :

- will • Shall • can • may • must
- would • should • Could • might • used to
- ought to

Students, Modal auxiliaries can never stand alone in a sentence.

* Finite and Non-finite Verbs :-

To-verb [to write, to pray]

and -ing verb [writing, praying] are called non-finite verbs.

Other verbs are finite verbs.