

Class - VII

Teacher - Ms Jaswinder

Subject - English Language

Chapter - 4 Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Good morning students

Today we will be learning the topic 'Transitive and Intransitive Verbs' as a part of your English language assignment which will be submitted to you on dated 16.5.22.

All the students are requested to open page number-35, Ch-4 of your English Language book titled 'Collins English Grammar and Composition'.

Students, keep your practice notebook ready as during this lesson you will be asked a few questions in order to check your understanding of the topic.

Students, in our previous classes we have learnt about verbs. So all of you know that a verb is a word used to tell or assert something about a person or a thing. Verbs are also called action words or doing words.

Example - The girls were singing.

In this chapter you will learn about transitive and intransitive verbs. In our previous lesson we have learnt about main verbs and auxiliary verbs or helping verbs. Main Verbs are called full verbs because they can occur independently in a sentence. Main verbs can be either transitive or intransitive. Before learning transitive and intransitive verbs let us learn about the object of a verb.

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► Object of a Verb -

When we frame a question using the verb and the word 'what' or 'whom', the word that answers the question is the object of the verb.

- Example - Yuvraj caught the ball.
Caught what? - 'ball'
So 'ball' is the object of the verb caught.

► Direct and Indirect Objects -

Some verbs can have two objects.

- Example - Mother gave Arpan a glass of milk.
Gave what? - a glass of milk (object 1)
Gave whom? - Arpan (object 2)

- The answer to the what-question is the direct object
- The answer to the whom-question is the indirect object.
- A verb that can have two objects is called a ditransitive verb.

★ Transitive Verbs -

Some verbs do not convey a complete meaning by themselves. So, a verb that requires an object to complete its meaning is called a transitive verb.

- Examples

- The Chief Minister made.
- Deepanshu ate.

If we add objects to these verbs, the meaning

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becomes complete.

Example -

- The Chief Minister made an appeal.

- Dipanshu ate apples.

— Students, now let us take a short break in order to check your understanding of the topic. You will be asked a few questions and after listening to the questions you may pause the audio for three minutes to write your answers.

Q1. Identify the verbs in the following sentences write whether they are transitive or intransitive.

i. I met him in Nagpur.

ii. We recorded the television programme.

iii. We grows vegetables.

iv. The event happened at 6 O' clock.

v. I slept for only three hours.

Q2. Break the given sentences down and identify direct and indirect objects in the sentences.

i. My grandparents gave me a hug on my birthday.

ii. It was the child who told us the truth.

iii. The teacher promised her students a picnic.

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Students, three minutes break is over now we will continue with the topic.

★ Intransitive Verbs -

Some verbs are complete by themselves. They do not require an object to complete the sense. So, a verb that does not require an object to make sense but makes good sense by itself is called an intransitive verb.

• Examples

- The stars are twinkling.
- The child smiled.

★ Verbs of Incomplete Predication -

Some verbs like be (is, are, am, was, were) appear, seem and look are incomplete verbs. But these verbs do not require objects to complete the sense. Verbs denoting action or possession can have objects. But these verbs neither show action nor possession.

• Examples

- The bus is
 - The man looked
- Let us complete them
- The bus is late.
- The man looked angry.

The words late and angry that we have used to complete the sense, are called complements.

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- Verbs that require not an object but some other words or complements to make complete sense are called verbs of incomplete predication.
- The complements that give some information about the subject of the verb are called subjective complements.
- The complement that give some information about the object of the verb are called objective complements.

Alright students we have done with the topic transitive and Intransitive verbs. Now you all are required to revise the content carefully and attempt exercises - A to C given in your book on page numbers 36, 37 as a part of your home assignments.

* Work to be done in notebook

Letter writing (Formal letter)

Write a letter to the principal of your school requesting him to take permission to use science lab for an extra hour as you have been selected in a television show to demonstrate your scientific experiment.

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