

Name: _____
Teacher: _____
Period: _____
Date: _____
Binder Section: Notes

Parts of Speech: Verbs

I. Refresher: What are parts of speech?

A. Parts of speech are the categories into which words can be sorted. There are eight parts of speech:

Noun Pronoun Adjective Verb
Adverb Preposition Conjunction Interjection

B. Understanding the parts of speech can help readers and writers understand grammar.

C. We've already studied _____, _____, and _____.

II. Let's talk about VERBS...

A. A verb is a word that expresses _____ or a _____ of _____.

a. Example(s): _____

B. There are two kinds of verbs:

a. _____ verbs

b. _____ verbs

C. Action VERBS...

a. An action verb is a verb that expresses either physical or mental activity. Here are some examples:

The owls **hooted** all night. (_____ activity)

I **believe** you. (_____ activity)

b. Action verbs may be transitive or intransitive.

1. A _____ verb is a verb that expresses an action directed toward a person, place, thing, or idea.

i. With transitive verbs, the action passes from the _____ —or subject—to the _____ of the action. The receiver of an action is called an _____.

ii. *Please underline the verb and circle the object in these examples:*

* Derrick greeted the visitors.

* Felicia will paint her room tomorrow.

2. An _____ verb expresses action (or tells something about the subject) _____ the action passing to an object.

i. *Please underline the verb in these examples:*

* The train stopped.

* Last night we ate on the patio.

ii. Note how the verbs in the sentences above don't pass the action on to an _____. This is what makes them intransitive.

3. VERBS: Transitive or Intransitive?

i. A verb may be transitive in one sentence and intransitive in another. Be sure to read the whole sentence and check the context!

ii. *Please underline the verb in the following examples and then mark them with either a T for transitive or an I for intransitive:*

* The children play checkers. _____

* The children play quietly. _____

* Mr. Lopez is baking bread. _____

* Mr. Lopez is baking this afternoon. _____



D. Linking VERBS:

a. A _____ verb is a verb that expresses a _____ of _____ . A linking verb connects, or links, the _____ to a word or word group that describes the subject.

1. *Please underline the subject and circle the linking verb in the following examples:*

*Denzel Washington is an actor.

*The children remained quiet.

b. Note: Linking verbs never have objects (words that tell who or what receives the action of the verb). Therefore, linking verbs are always intransitive.

c. Here are some common linking verbs:

Some forms of the Verb <i>be</i>			
am	were	will be	_____
is	_____	shall be	should be
_____	have been	may be	should have been
was	had been	_____	would have been

Other Linking Verbs

_____	grow	_____	stay
_____	_____	smell	taste
feel	remain	sound	turn

E. Helping Verbs

a. A _____ verb (sometimes called an auxiliary verb) helps the main verb express action or a state of being.

i. Example(s): _____

b. Helping or Main?

i. Some words can be used as either helping verbs or main verbs. You need to look at how the word is _____ in the sentence to be sure.

c. *Please circle the main verbs and underline the helping verbs in the sentences below.*

Do you like green beans?

Did you do this math problem?

Her luggage is over there.

She is leaving at noon.

F. Verb Phrases

a. A verb phrase contains one _____ verb and one or more _____ verbs.

i. Example(s): _____

b. Sometimes a verb phrase is interrupted by another part of speech. Often the interrupter is an adverb. In a question, however, the subject often interrupts the verb phrase.

i. Example(s): _____

G. Active vs. Passive Voice

a. Active voice verbs are action verbs that show the subject _____.

i. Example(s): _____

b. Passive voice verbs are action verbs that show the subject passively _____

_____.

i. Example(s): _____

c. In general, the passive voice should be avoided.

H. Verb Tenses

- a. Verb tenses help us illustrate a sense of _____ in our sentences.
- b. There are six verb tenses
 - i. Present
 - ii. Past
 - iii. Future
 - iv. Present Perfect
 - v. Past Perfect
 - vi. Future Perfect
- c. The Perfect Tenses
 - i. The three perfect tenses are called *perfect* because the word *perfect* comes from the Latin *perficere*, meaning “_____.”
- d. The perfect tenses are tenses of things that are _____, either in the past, present, or future.
 - i. I _____ finished.
 - ii. I _____ finished.
 - iii. I _____ finished.

E. VERB Review

- *Verbs express an action or a state of being.
- *There are action verbs and linking verbs.
- *Action verbs express mental or physical activity.
- *Linking verbs link a subject to its state of being.
- *Action verbs can be transitive or intransitive.
- *Transitive verbs show how an action effects an object.
- *Intransitive verbs express actions without an object.
- *Linking verbs are always intransitive.