

VERB



It is also known as “action words” or “doing words”.

A verb is a word used to express an action (physical or mental) or a state of being related to a person or thing.

Example:

- Somya **sleeps**.
- He is **reading** a newspaper.

KINDS OF VERB

Verbs can be classified into four categories:

1. Transitive Verb
2. Intransitive Verb
3. Linking Verb
4. Auxiliary or Helping Verb

TRANSITIVE VERB

A transitive verb is one that needs one or more objects to complete its meaning. It is always followed by an object.

Example:

- She **wrote** a letter.
- He **reads** novels every evening.

INTRANSITIVE VERB

An intransitive verb is a verb that expresses a complete thought without needing a direct object to complete its meaning.

Example:

- They **arrived** late to the party.
- She **ran** quickly.

LINKING VERB

Linking verbs are verbs that connect the subject of a sentence to its subject complement, which provides more information about the subject.

Example:

- They **seem** happy with the results.
- The sky **looks** cloudy today.

AUXILIARY OR HELPING VERB

An auxiliary verb helps express the tense, mood, or aspect of the main verb in a verb phrase. It always comes **before** the main verb in the sentence structure.

Example:

- You **should** finish your task on time.
- He **can** solve the problem easily.

Kind of Auxiliary Verb	Auxiliary Verbs	Example Sentence
Primary Auxiliary Verbs	Be (am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being)	He is reading a novel.
	Have (have, has, had)	We have finished our homework.
	Do (do, does, did)	Do you like green vegetables?
Modal Auxiliary Verbs	can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to, dare, need	Bike riders must wear a helmet.
Semi-modal Auxiliary Verbs	need to, dare to, ought to, used to	They used to play tennis every weekend.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- Instruction: Choose the most appropriate verb to complete the sentence meaningfully.**
She carefully _____ the photo album before placing it on the shelf.
(A) Glanced (B) Stared (C) Examined (D) Looked
- Instruction: Choose the verb that best completes the sentence.**
They _____ the final decision after hours of discussion.
(A) Arrived (B) Made (C) Spoke (D) Came
- Instruction: Select the verb that logically completes the context.**
I _____ the email twice but didn't notice the error.
(A) Observed (B) Reviewed (C) Watched (D) Viewed
- Instruction: Pick the verb that accurately fits the culinary context.**
The chef _____ the vegetables with a sharp knife.
(A) Sliced (B) Cut (C) Hacked (D) Chopped
- Instruction: Choose the correct verb to describe leaving something unintentionally.**
He _____ the keys on the kitchen counter by mistake.
(A) Dropped (B) Left (C) Placed (D) Kept
- Instruction: Select the verb that best completes the action involving computer input.**
She _____ her password into the system three times.
(A) Typed (B) Clicked (C) Wrote (D) Pushed

7. **Instruction: Choose the most suitable verb indicating an adjustment of plans.**
They _____ their travel plans due to sudden weather changes.
(A) Revised (B) Changed (C) Switched (D) Turned
8. **Instruction: Pick the verb that best matches the context of an application process.**
He _____ the documents for his visa application last week.
(A) Gave (B) Posted (C) Submitted (D) Sent
9. **Instruction: Choose the verb that best fits a shopping context.**
I _____ a new jacket from the winter collection.
(A) Got (B) Picked (C) Bought (D) Chose
10. **Instruction: Choose the best verb to complete the sentence meaningfully.**
She _____ the carpet using a handheld vacuum cleaner.
(A) Scrubbed (B) Cleaned (C) Dusted (D) Swept

ANSWER KEY

1. (C)	2. (B)	3. (B)	4. (D)	5. (B)	6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (C)	9. (C)	10. (B)
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