

Verb Chapter Terms

1. Verb – key to the sentence can be action or linking
2. Action Verb – key to the sentence, shows action either physical e.g. **run** or mental e.g. **think**
3. Linking Verb – key to the sentence, links or connects shows no action e.g. **is, appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, sound, smell, taste**
4. Verb Phrase – a group of words working together made up of one or more helping verbs plus the main verb, helping verb tells you the tense, main verb tells you the kind and whether it's regular or irregular e.g. We **are going** away. **are** is present, so it's a present tense verb, **going** is action & irregular, so it's an action, irregular verb phrase
5. Regular Verb – can add –ed or –d to the present tense to make the past tense or the past participle e.g. **laugh, laughed – love, loved**
6. Irregular Verb – can not add –ed or –d to the present tense to make the past tense or the past participle e.g. **run, ran**
7. Principal Parts – used to make the tenses of the verbs

8. Troublesome Verbs – p.368

9. Transitive Verbs – action verbs that have a **receiver of the action**- either the direct object or the subject.

10. Intransitive Verbs - action verbs that have **no receiver of the action**.

11. Linking Verb – p. 370

Predicate Noun and Predicate Adjective. **Linking verbs** are **neither transitive nor intransitive**, **neither active nor passive voice** because they **show no action**.

12. Active Voice – subject does the action. e.g. **Dolly** ran 5 miles. **Dolly** is doing the action, so **ran is active voice**.

Active voice verbs with a **direct object** are **transitive**, **active voice** verbs with **no direct object** are **intransitive**

13. Passive Voice– subject **receives** the action. e.g. Five **miles were run by** Dolly. The **miles** are not doing the running, so **were run** is **passive voice**. **Passive Voice Verbs** are **always transitive** because they have a **receiver of the action** which is the **subject**.

14. Tense – means time – 6 tenses: 3 simple – present, past, future –

3 compound (always in a verb phrase) – present perfect, past perfect, future perfect.

15. Present Tense – think in terms of today - use the first principal part – 3rd singular present tense always ends in an –s e.g. (today) I know my terms. **He knows** his terms.

16. Past tense - think in terms of yesterday - use the second principal part - e.g. (yesterday) I knew my terms. He knew his terms.

17. Future Tense - think in terms of tomorrow - use the first principal part and either **shall** for 1st person singular or plural or **will** for 2nd and 3rd person singular or plural – e.g. (tomorrow) **I shall know** my terms. **She will know** her terms.

18. Present Perfect Tense – use the past participle and the present tense of have - have or has (3rd singular) e.g. **We have read** the story. **She has done** her work.

19. Past Perfect Tense – use the past participle and the past of have - had – e.g. They **had read** the story.

20. Future Perfect Tense - use the past participle and the future of have – **shall have** for 1st person singular or plural and **will have** for 2nd and 3rd person singular or plural e.g. **I shall have known** my terms by the time you come home. **She will have known** her terms by the time she leaves.

21. Subject and predicate agreement- subjects and predicates agree in person, number – 3rd singular, present tense always ends in an –s.

I laugh, **he laughs**, we run, **she runs**

22. You as subject – whether you is singular or plural the verb is always plural in form – e.g. **You, boys, are** too loud. **You, young lady, are** too loud.

23. There is/there are – **there** = adverb **not** the **subject** – sentences beginning with there have an inverted subject e.g. There is the captain. captain = subj. There are my friends. friends = subj. There's (There is) always has a singular subj. e.g. There's Dolly. There **is Dolly**.

24. Phrases between subject and predicate – objects in a prep phrase between a subject and predicate do not agree with the subject e.g. The **man** with the **papers is** my uncle. **Papers** is the **object of the prep phrase** not the subject.

25. Compound subjects connected by and – usually have a plural predicate. e.g. Pens and pencils are needed for this assignment. **Exception to the rule:** when 2 things are working together as 1 unit than they are considered singular and have a singular predicate. e.g. **Spaghetti and meatballs is** my favorite meal. A **skirt and blouse makes** a nice outfit.

26. Compound subjects with each, every, many a, or no before them and connected by and/or – are singular and have a singular verb e.g. **Every boy and girl has** a book. **No dog or cat is** allowed in the building.

27. Compound subjects connected by or/nor – 2 singular subjects have a singular verb e.g. Harry or Dolly is the winner. 2 plural subjects have a plural verb e.g. The boys or

the girls are the winners. If 1 subject is singular and 1 subject is plural than the subject closest to the verb agrees with it e.g. Neither Harry **nor** the **girls are** the winners. Neither the girls **nor Harry is** the winner.

28. Collective nouns – can be either singular or plural depending on how they are used e.g. The **faculty is** going to the meeting. – faculty is used as 1 unit so it is singular The **faculty are** going home. – faculty is not used as a unit so it is plural

29. Indefinite Pronouns – pronouns that are singular and have singular verbs e.g. **Someone is** talking in the back of the room. p. 384

30. Plural Nouns – some nouns look plural but have a singular meaning and need a singular verb - p. 384 **Civics is** my favorite subject.

The –s in civics does not make it plural – there is no such noun as civic. The **news is** not good. The –s in news stands for south.

Some nouns look plural and have a singular meaning but need a plural verb. e.g. The **scissors** (1 pair of scissors) **are** on the desk. – **ashes, clothes, goods, pliers, pants, proceeds, thanks, trousers**

