

# Grammar and Composition Notebook

## Chapter 1: Verbs

Day 1	Notes
<p><u>Verbs, p. 105:</u></p> <p>I. Definition</p> <p>II. Expression of time</p> <p>III. Verb tense examples</p>	<p>I. A VERB is a word that expresses <u>action</u> or a <u>state of being</u> and is necessary to make a statement.</p> <p>II. Verbs express time by means of TENSE—present, past, and future.</p> <p>III. Examples:            A. Present: They <b>watch</b> the race together.            B. Past: They <b>watched</b> the game together            C. Future: They <b>will watch</b> the game together.</p>
<p><u>Types of Verbs:</u></p> <p>I. <u>Action verbs p. 106</u></p>	<p>I. An <u>action verb</u> tells what someone or something does.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Physical action:</u> Ted <b>waved</b> the signal flag.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Mental Action:</u> He <b>hoped</b> for success.</p>
<p>A. Transitive Verbs</p>	<p>A. A <u>transitive verb</u> is followed by a direct object (a word or words that answer the question <i>what?</i> or <i>whom?</i>)</p> <p>Example: The batter <u>swung</u> the bat confidently.            [The action verb <i>swung</i> is followed by the noun <i>bat</i>, which answers the question <i>what?</i>]</p>
<p>B. Intransitive Verbs</p>	<p>B. An intransitive verb is not followed by a direct object.</p> <p>Example: The batter <u>swung</u> wildly.            [The action verb <i>swung</i> is followed by a word that tells how?]</p>
<p>C. How can you tell if a verb is transitive or intransitive?</p>	<p>C. Answer:</p>

Practice: Transitive and Intransitive Verbs, p. 107

1. speaks: intransitive
2. saved: transitive (child)
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

II. Linking verbs, p. 108

II. A linking verb links, or joins, the subject of a sentence with a noun, a pronoun, or an adjective that identifies or describes the subject. A linking verb does not show action.

A. Most Common verb used in English

A. “to be”

am	was	being*
are	were	been*
is	*cannot be used alone	

B. Other verbs that can be linking verbs

B. “GRABS” & Verbs of the “senses”

- |        |          |
|--------|----------|
| Grow   | 1. feel  |
| Remain | 2. taste |
| Appear | 3. smell |
| Become | 4. sound |
| Seem   | 5. look  |

Careful! These verbs *may* also be used as actions!

III. Verb Phrases, p. 108

III. The verb in the sentence may consist of more than one word. The words that accompany the main verb are called: **auxiliary verbs** (AKA: helping verbs)

Auxiliary Verbs	
Forms of <i>BE</i>	am, are, is, was, were, being, been
Forms of <i>HAVE</i>	has, have, had, having
OTHER AUXILIARIES	can, could    may, might    must do, does, did    shall, should    will, would

A. most common  
Auxiliary Verbs

B. Verb Phrase  
Examples

Practice: Verbs and Verb  
Phrases: Transitive,  
Intransitive, and Linking.  
p. 109

A. *BE & HAVE*

B. Examples:

1. We **will weed** the vegetable garden this morning.
2. Sandra **has already weeded** the peppers and the tomatoes.
3. We **were weeding** the flower beds when the rain started.  
\*these examples express change in time.
4. I **could be leaving**.
5. **Could he have forgotten?**

1. **grew**: Linking. **Step**: Intransitive