

Part 3

Action verbs

- **Action verbs** show an action.
- They are words that show the state of doing something.
- These are the most common verb forms. Action verbs need "s" at the end of the word when using with "he", "she", or "it". "S" is not needed at the end of the action word with "I", "you", "they", or "we".

Action verbs

He, She, and It.

He walks to school.

He lives in a house.

She writes stories.

She drives to work.

It floats on water.

It swims in the ocean.

I, You, and They

I walk to school.

I live in a house.

You write stories.

You drive to work.

They float on water.

We swim in the ocean

Action verbs can be turned into negative sentences

Negative sentences need "**do not**" or "**does not**" before the action verb. When using "**does not**" or "**do not**", the action verb does not need "s" at the end of the word. (e.g.: ~~He does not walk~~s)

He **does not** walk to school.

She **does not** write stories.

It **does not** float on water.

I **do not** eat meat.

You **do not** speak a different language.

They **do not** sing at church.

We **do not** work in an office.

He **does not** live in a house.

She **does not** drive to work.

It **does not** swim in the ocean.

I **do not** study at the library.

You **do not** drink milk.

They **do not** sleep early.

We **do not** play in the backyard

Action verbs can be turned into questions or interrogative sentences

Interrogative sentences begin with "do" or "does". They always end with a question mark (?). Use "**does**" before "**he**", "**she**", and "**it**". Use "**do**" before "**I**", "**you**", "**they**", and "**we**".

He, She, and It I, You, and They

Does he walk to school?

Does she write stories?

Do I hear a bird?

Does she drive to work?

Does he live in a house?

Do I need a map?

Do you speak a different language?

Does it float on water?

“Regular verbs” are verbs that change very little from their base form when turned into past tense or past participle form.

Past tense verbs and past participles indicate that an action has been completed. While verbs in past tense can stand on their own, verbs in past participle form cannot stand alone as a verb.

For **“regular verbs”**, we only have to add **“-d”** or **“-ed”** to the end of the verb to turn it into past tense or past participle form. For **“irregular verbs”**, there is no set pattern to turn it into past tense or past participle form. An **“irregular verb”** can look like an entirely different word.

Regular verbs add **“-d”** or **“-ed”** to the end of the verb to turn it into past tense or past participle form

Regular verbs add **"-d"** or **"-ed"** to the end of the verb to turn it into past tense or past participle form

Base	Verb Past Tense	Past Participle
Learn	Learned	Learned
Cook	Cooked	Cooked
Solve	Solved	Solved
Ask	Asked	Asked
Watch	Watched	Watched
Listen	Listened	Listened
Wash	Washed	Washed
Bake	Baked	Baked
Laugh	Laughed	Laughed
Plant	Planted	Planted

Irregular verbs - No pattern when turning the verb into past tense or past participle form

Base	Verb	Past Tense	Past Participle
Grow	Grew		Grown
Know	Knew		Known
Begin	Began		Begun
Draw	Drew		Drawn
Drive	Drove		Driven
Fly	Flew		Flown
Give	Gave		Given
Speak	Spoke		Spoken
Freeze	Froze		Frozen
See	Saw		Seen

Linking verbs are verbs that connect the subject of the sentence to adjectives or nouns that describe it. They are words that show the state of being. The most common linking verbs are the "**be**" verbs. Please refer to "**be**" verbs to learn how to use "**am**", "**is**", "**are**".

Linking verbs are not action verbs. They are used to link the subject of the sentence to the word that is describing it. However, some linking verbs look like action words. Examples of linking verbs and action verbs are in the table below.

Common Linking Verbs

Am/is/are

Seem

Look

Feel

Sound

Taste

Smell

Appear

Example sentences using **linking verbs**

I **am** Korean.

Samuel **is** tall.

We **are** students.

Paul **seems** angry.

Anna **looks** upset.

The blanket **feels** soft.

The choir students **sound** ready.

The soup **tastes** good.

The laundry **smells** bad.

The dog **appears** happy to be home.

Linking Verbs

Anna looks happy.

The bed feels soft.

The music sounds good.

The cookie tastes delicious.

The trash smells bad.

Action Verbs

Anna looks through a telescope.

Tom feels the fabric.

The security guard sounds the alarm.

The chef tastes the soup.

I smell chocolate chip cookies.

Present participles are verb forms that are happening right now. They are active action words and always end in **"-ing"**. They are used with **"be"** verbs.

Base Verb

Present Participle

Help

Helping

Jump

Jumping

Bring

Bringing

Swim

Swimming

Fly

Flying

Break

Breaking

Write

Writing

Dance

Dancing

Examples:

I am helping my mother.

He is jumping on the trampoline.

She is bringing a blanket.

It is swimming in the ocean.

We are flying a kite.

They are breaking the law.

You are writing a book.

Be" Verbs + Adjective Combinations

Be" Verbs + Adjective Combinations indicate a state of being with an adjective. An infinitive is a verb combined with the word "**to**": to see, to run, to start, etc. An infinitive after a "**be**" verb and adjective combination indicates what the adjective is referring to: was ("**be**" verb) + **happy** (adjective) + **to see** (infinitive).

"Be" Verbs + Adjective Combinations Followed by Infinitives

Be" Verb**Adjective****Infinitive****Complete Sentence**

Am

Scared

To talk

I am scared to talk to my boss.

Is

Eager

To start

Julie is eager to start her new job.

Is

Anxious

To buy

Bill is anxious to buy a new car.

Was

Happy

To see

Jane was happy to see her friend.

Was

Glad

To help

Bob was glad to help.

Were

Sad

To hear

They were sad to hear the news.

Were

Ashamed

To tell

We were ashamed to tell the truth.

● "Be" Verbs + Adjective Combinations Followed by Infinitives can be turned into negative sentences.

Negative sentences need "**not**" after the "**be**" verb.

I **am not** scared to talk to my boss

She **is not** eager to start her new job.

Bill **is not** anxious to buy a new car.

Jane **was not** happy to see her friend.

Bob **was not** glad to help.

They **were not** sad to hear the news.

We **were not** ashamed to tell the truth

Be" Verbs + Adjective Combinations followed by
Infinitives can be turned into questions or interrogative
sentences.

The **"be"** verb comes first in these sentences. They always
end with a question mark (?).

Is Julie **eager** to start her new job?

Is Bill **anxious** to buy a new car?

Was Jane **happy** to see her friend?

Was Bob **glad** to help?

Were they **sad** to hear the news?