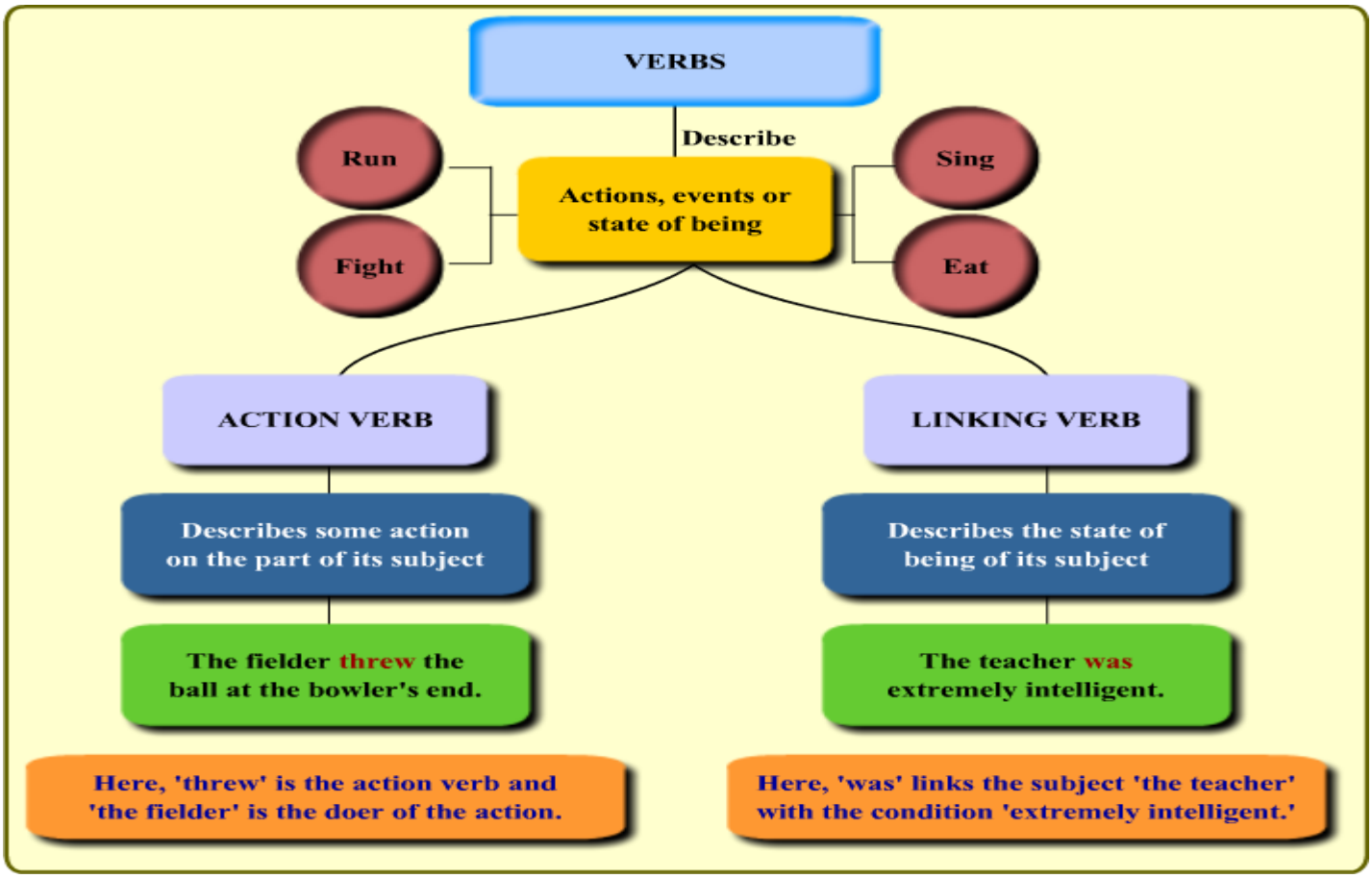
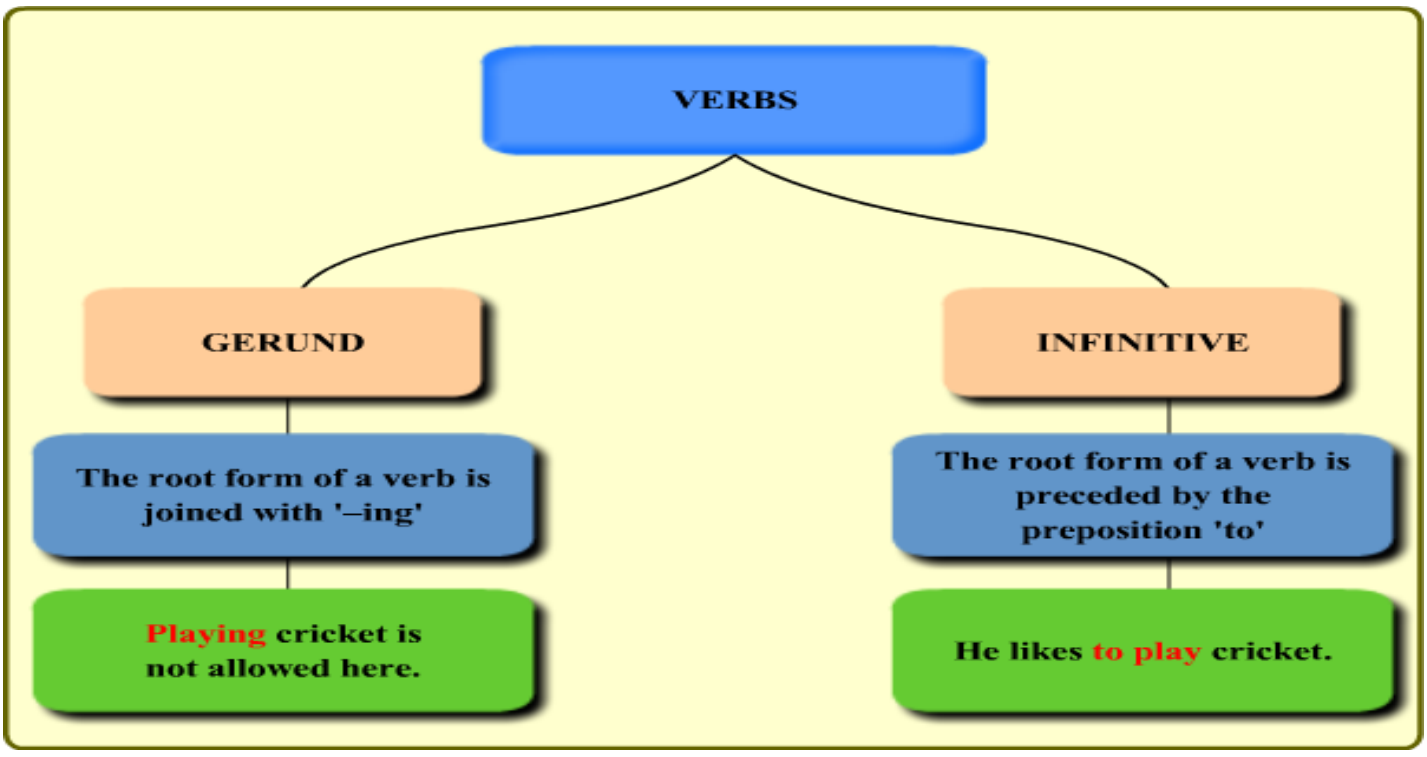
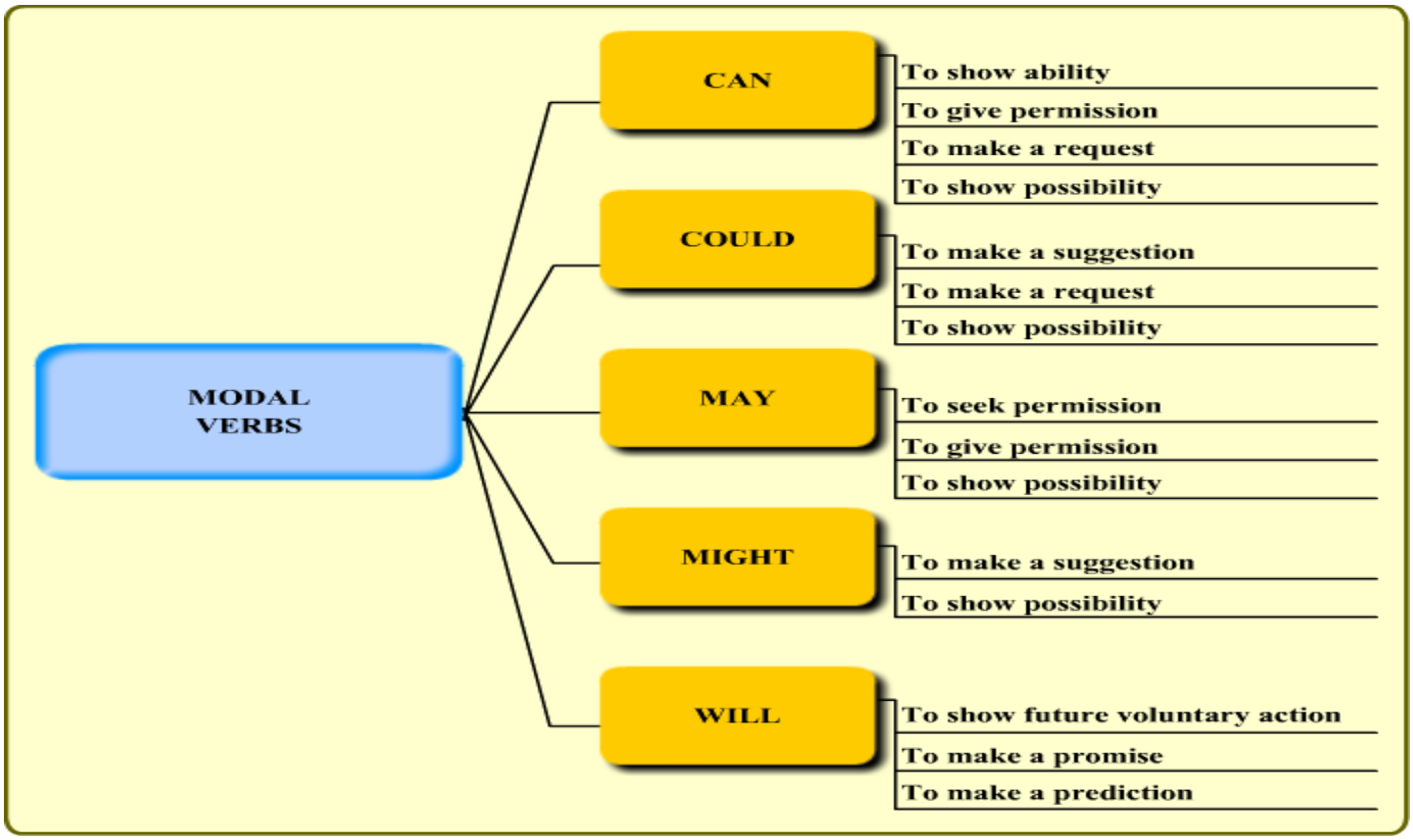
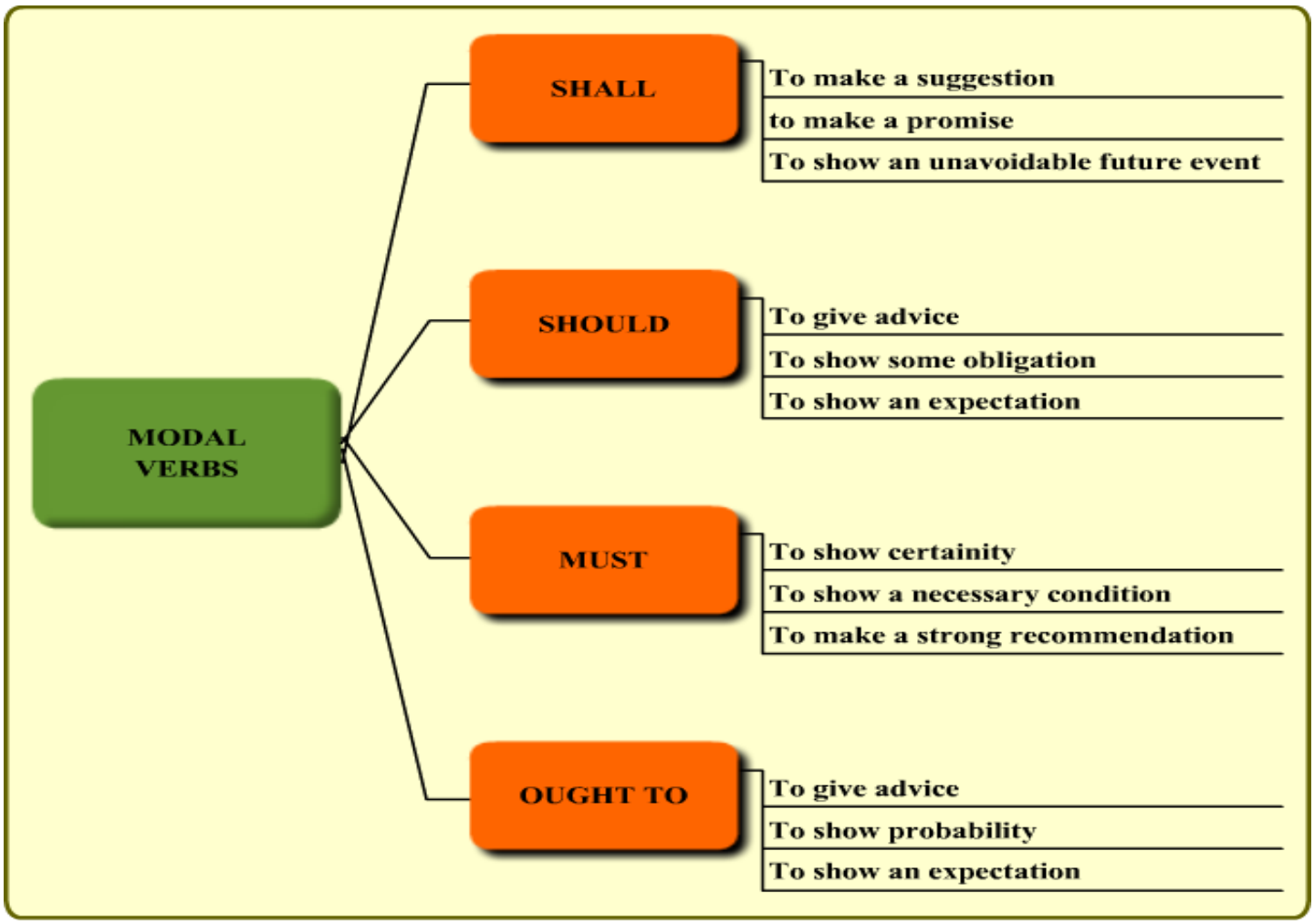
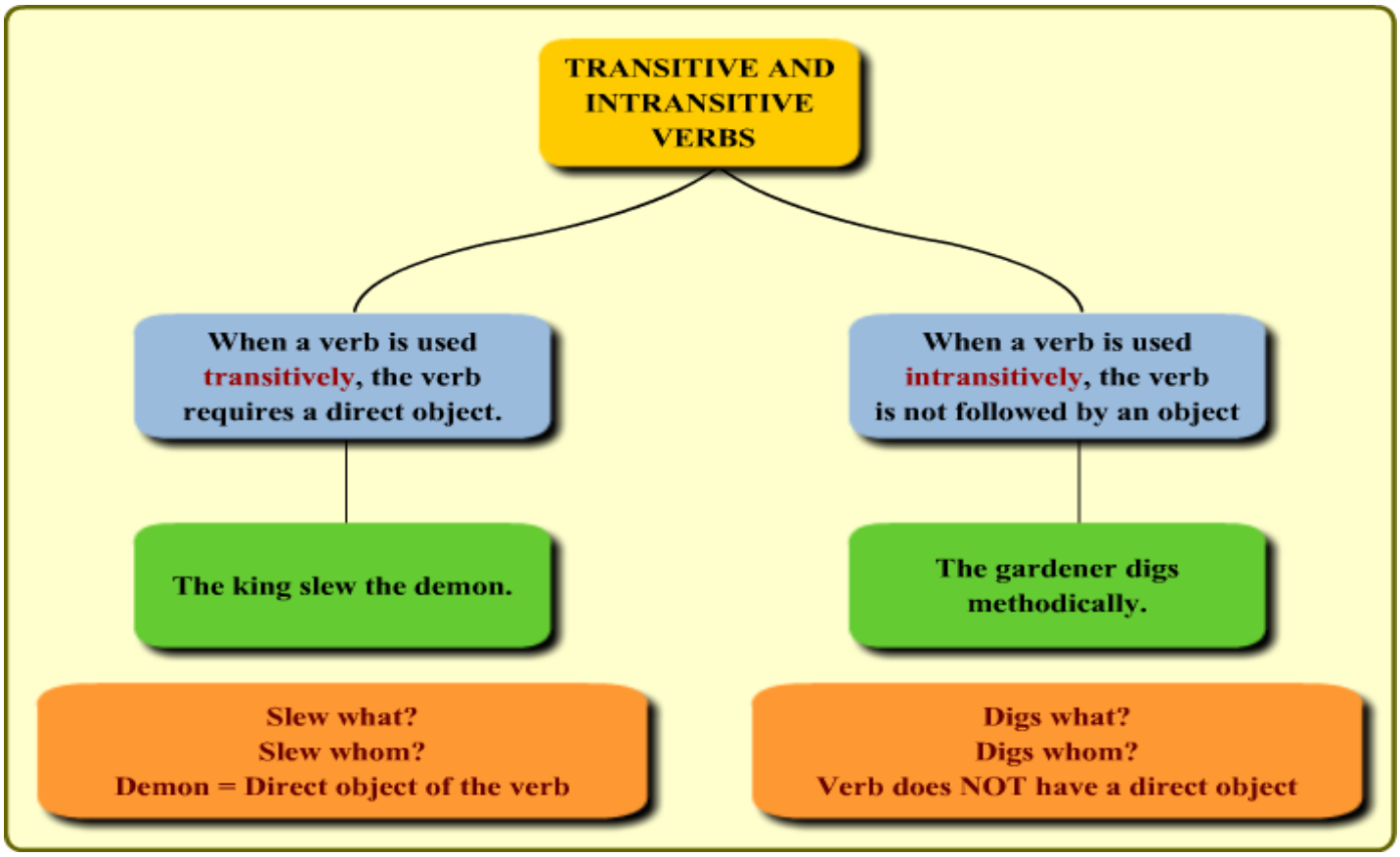
Verbs


VERBS
Describe
Run
Fight
Actions, events or state of being
Sing
Eat
ACTION VERB
LINKING VERB
Describes some action on the part of its subject
Describes the state of being of its subject
The fielder threw the ball at the bowler's end.
The teacher was extremely intelligent.
Here, 'threw' is the action verb and 'the fielder' is the doer of the action.
Here, 'was' links the subject 'the teacher' with the condition 'extremely intelligent.'


VERBS
GERUND
INFINITIVE
The root form of a verb is joined with '–ing'
The root form of a verb is preceded by the preposition 'to'
Playing cricket is not allowed here.
He likes to play cricket.


MODAL VERBS
CAN
To show ability
To give permission
To make a request
To show possibility
COULD
To make a suggestion
To make a request
To show possibility
MAY
To seek permission
To give permission
To show possibility
MIGHT
To make a suggestion
To show possibility
WILL
To show future voluntary action
To make a promise
To make a prediction


MODAL VERBS
SHALL
To make a suggestion
to make a promise
To show an unavoidable future event
SHOULD
To give advice
To show some obligation
To show an expectation
MUST
To show certainity
To show a necessary condition
To make a strong recommendation
OUGHT TO
To give advice
To show probability
To show an expectation


TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS
When a verb is used transitively, the verb requires a direct object.
When a verb is used intransitively, the verb is not followed by an object
The king slew the demon.
The gardener digs methodically.
Slew what?
Slew whom?
Demon = Direct object of the verb
Digs what?
Digs whom?
Verb does NOT have a direct object

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT
Singular Subject
Singular Verb
Plural Subject
Plural Verb
Compound Subject (joined by 'and')
Plural Verb
Two Plural Subjects (joined by 'either.. or')
Plural Verb
Singular Subjects (joined by 'either.. or')
Singular Verb
Subject preceded by 'each'
Singular Verb
Compound Subject (joined by 'or')
Singular Verb
Collective Noun
Singular Verb