Grade - 4

English Grammar

Unit - Seven

Verbs

- are action words.
- or are words which express state of being.
  - E.g: run, eat, has, is etc.

Types of Verbs

1. Auxiliary (Helping) Verbs

- used as a linking verb

E.g: Hanan is a doctor.
(is = linking verb)

- Used as a helping verb.

To form: interrogative sentences
→ negative sentences
→ Tenses

* They are divided into two. These are: A. Primary Auxiliary
B Modal Auxiliary

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A. Primary Auxiliary: They are:

- Verbs to be: am, are, is
  - Used for present and present continuous tense
- Was, Were
  - Used for past and past continuous tense
- Be, being

Verbs to be are used also:

- To express age, size, Weight etc.
  E.g: I am fifty eight K.g in Weight.

- To express a plan or a Command.
  E.g: She is to receive her father at airport.

- For imperative Sentence
  E.g: Be quiet.

- Verbs to have: has and have
  - Used for present and present perfect tense.
- had
  - Used for past and past perfect tense.

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Verbs to have are used also!

- With infinitive to express obligation.
  (to + verb)

  E.g! Children have to respect their parents.

- To express possession.

  E.g! Hilwa has a white car.

Verbs to do :. do and does → Present tense form
- did (past tense form)
- done (past participle form)

Verbs to do are used

- To form negative and interrogative Sentence.

Example: Statement → Negative

- Mirna likes sweets. → Mirna does not like sweets.
  ↳ Interrogative
- Does Mirna like sweets?

Special Note: she, he, it } does

I, we, They, you } do

For Past tense
I, we, you, they, he, she, it } did

For present tense

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- To avoid repetition

E.g: Do you have homework? ⇒ Yes, I do.
(do → have homework)

- To form question tags

E.g: She cleaned the house, didn't she?
(didn't → did not)

- For emphasis.

E.g: I know you. ↔ I do know you.
(do → more emphatic)

- As a main verb.

E.g: I do my homework.

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B. Modal Auxiliaries (Modals)

- do not indicate an action.
- tell something about an action.

E.g: I can play football.

can → Modal Verb
play → Action

✔ Modals do not followed by gerund(-ing) and infinitives (to + Verb).

A. Can and Could

(present) (past)

Express ability or fitness.

E.g: ★She can bake cake. (ability)
★I could run fast when I was child. (fitness)

★ ★ ★

Can and could are used also:

- To express permission (asking or granting)

E.g: ★Can I go to the rest room?

★ Could I change my seat?
↳ is more formal and polite than "Can".

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★ "Could" is used for reported (indirect) speech.

E.g: He requested that he could borrow my book.

B. May and Might → used for reported speech.

May → (Present)

Might → (Past) → E.g: He said that he might go.

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★ ★ ★

May and Might are used also:

- To express permission(asking or granting).

  E.g: May I come in? – Yes, you may. or
  – No, you may not.

- To express possibility.

E.g: *It may rain tonight. ← Shows more possiblity
*It might rain tonight. ← Shows less possiblity.

- May
  - is used to express personal wish, faith or hope.
    E.g: May Allah bless you!
  - is used to express strong wish.

E.g: May I have a cup of coffee?

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→ Shall → present

C. Should is used

➤ To express Obligation and duty.
* We should be punctual.
* You should keep your promise.

➤ To express advice.
E.g! You should study hard.

➤ To express ability.
E.g! She is absent today. She should be sick.

D. Must and Ought to are used to express,
* duty. → moral law
* Obligation. → legal rules that we must follow.
* determination.
* expectation or probablity.

E.g! * You must never tell a lie. (Duty)
* I must finish this work now. (Determination)
* You did not your work yet. You must be lazy. (Probability)
* He ought to arrive soon. (Expectation)
* You must do your homework. (Obligation)

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2. Regular and Irregular Verbs

↳ are forms of verbs.

A. Regular Verbs: take "-ed" or "-d" when they changed into V_2 and V_3.

V_2 ↓ past tense V_3 ↓ past participle

* verb

E.g: V_1 (present tense) V_2 V_3

✔ Wash ✔ Washed ✔ Washed

- However, if a verb ends with "e", we add only "-d".

V_1	V_2	V_3
E.g: Change	Changed	Changed

- If a verb ends with Vowel + Consonant, the last Consonant is usually doubled and then add "-ed" to form V_2 and V_3.

V_1	V_2	V_3
E.g: Clap	Clapped	Clapped

- If a verb ends with Consonant + y, we take off 'y' and add "-ied".
  Vowel + y, we just add "-ed".

V_1	V_2	V_3
★ Cry	★ Cried	★ Cried
★ Play	★ Played	★ Played

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B. Irregular Verbs: do not follow any particular pattern.

E.g: Verb 1	Verb 2	Verb 3
• Eat	• ate	• Eaten
• go	• Went	• gone
• see	• Saw	• Seen
• Write	• Wrote	• written

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