This PowerPoint Reviews…

- The three types of verbs
  1. Action
  2. Helping
  3. Linking
- Action verbs vs. Linking verbs
- Infinitives

Fill in the blanks on your skeletal notes.

Types of Verbs

There are three types of Verbs:

1. Action verbs

- tell what action is occurring
- can show physical or mental action
- answer the question: "What is the subject doing?"

Examples:

- Susan ran the mile in gym.
- Susan knew she got her best time ever.

2. Helping verbs

- have no meaning by themselves.
- work with a main verb to help you understand what action is taking place.
  - This is called a verb phrase.
- There could be up to three helping verbs in a sentence.

Examples: Underline the verb phrase. Circle the helping verb(s):

- Susan will run the mile in gym.
- Susan must have been thinking she got her best time ever.

How can I remember the helping verbs?

Old Mr. Do

Once upon a time there was a wealthy merchant named Mr. Do. Mr. Do was very old and very rich. His many relatives were dreaming of the day the old man would die. They wondered which one of them would inherit his money. Finally, one day Mr. Do did die. All the relatives searched his house for a will. They didn't find one. They searched his house three times. They still did not find a will. The relatives did not get one dime of Mr. Do's fortune.

The moral: Maybe Mr. Do should have a will.

Remember this sentence and you will know how to set up a chart of the 23 helping verbs!

How can I remember the helping verbs?

Maybe Mr. Do should have a will.

may	be	do	should	have	will
might	being	does	could	has	can
must	been	did	would	had	shall
	is				
	am				
	are				
	was				
	were				
	(main)	*(main)*		*(main)*	

Notice that verbs in three of the families can also stand alone and be the main verb of the sentence.

- Ex: We are seventh graders.
  - (are = main verb (linking))
- Ex: We are learning about helping verbs.
  - (are = helping verb; learning = main verb (action))

There are three types of Verbs:

3. Linking verbs...

- do not show an action or *do* anything like "throw" or "send" or "fix;" they show a RELATIONSHIP*.*
- tell something about the SUBJECT. Linking verbs **LINK** the SUBJECT of the sentence with a NOUN or an ADJECTIVE in the predicate.

- Example:

Sunday nights are awful.

subject LV adjective

Notice how the linking verb points back to the subject to tell more about it.

There are two types of linking verbs:

"To be" linking verbs

- is
- am
- are
- was
- were
- be
- being
- been

Sensory linking verbs:

- look
- smell
- sound
- taste
- feel
- appear
- become
- seem
- grow
- remain
- stay

Be careful! These words can be used as an action verb OR a linking verb. How can you tell the difference?

There are two ways…

1.Check for an OBJECT in the predicate. Sensory linking verbs won't have one.

- Example: The penguin looks comical.
  - Is "looks" an linking verb or an action verb in this sentence?
  - Because there is an ADJECTIVE after the verb, not an object, "looks" is a LINKING verb.

- *Non-example*: The penguins look for food.
  - Is "looks" an linking verb or an action verb in this sentence?
  - Because there is a noun (object) after the verb, "looks" is an ACTION verb.

There are two ways…

2. Substitute *IS* or *ARE* for the sensory linking verb. If the sentence still makes sense, the verb is probably a linking verb.

- Example:
  - The penguin looks comical.
  - The penguin is comical. (This works!)
  - Here, the penguin is *being* something. This is a LINKING verb.
- *Non-example:*
  - The penguins look for food.
  - The penguins are for food. (This doesn't work.)
  - Here the penguins are *doing* something. This is an ACTION verb.)

Linking Verb Circle the verb. Draw an arrow from the adjective to the subject.	Action Verb Circle the verb and underline its object.
The koala baby looks cute.	The koala baby looks for its mother.
The bark feels smooth.	We feel the tree bark.
The flower smells sweet.	I smelled the sweet flower.
	John looked at the delicious pie.
The man felt tired.	
	The ghost appeared in my dream.
The sandpaper felt rough.	

Infinitives

Period 1,2,& 6 – STOP HERE!

An infinitive…

- is a verb form.
- will begin with “to” followed by the simple form of the verb like this:

“to” + verb = infinitive

- examples:
  - to sneeze
  - to smash
  - to cry
  - to shriek
  - to jump
  - to read
  - to eat
  - to be

An infinitive…

- Looks like a verb but acts as another part of speech. An infinitive is used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.
  - Examples:
    - **To leave** now is rude.
      - (Noun – subject of the sentence)
    - She is the candidate **to watch**.
      - (Adjective –describing the noun "candidate")
    - We came **to sing**.
      - (Adverb – describing the verb "came" and why we came

Is this an infinitive?

I go to the movies every Saturday.

NO!

It's a preposition.

Infinitives

Do not confuse an infinitive with a prepositional phrase that begins with "to."

Infinitives:

- to go
- to forget
- to graduate

(Remember: An infinitive is "to" + verb)

Prepositional phrases:

- to them
- to the mall
- to the nearest exit

(Remember: A preposition has a noun or pronoun as its object.)

Next Steps:

- Put your laptop back (and plug it in).
- Go back into your pretest.
- Make corrections to Part 1 (#1-4) and Part 4.