



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعه المستقبل / كلية العلوم الإدارية / قسم إدارة
الأعمال

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Verbs in English language

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English Language for 4th class





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of
God, the most
gracious, the most
merciful.



Review

Creating sentences with nouns lets you see how nouns function in context. This is crucial for improving your ability to form grammatically correct and meaningful sentences.

Identify the noun in each sentence and state its role (subject, object, or complement).

The book is on the table.

I like chocolate.

My mother is a doctor.

They visited the museum yesterday.

The cake looks delicious

نشاط صفي مراجعه للموضوع السابق

Underline the **proper nouns** and circle the **common nouns** in the following sentences.

I live in New York.

The Eiffel Tower is in Paris.

My friend Emily went to London last summer.

The teacher gave us a homework assignment.

I met Michael at the coffee shop yesterday.

2- Change the following singular nouns into plural forms.

cat, box, child, woman, baby

3- Label the following nouns as abstract or concrete. love, table, courage, pencil, music, house

Activity

Verbs



A **verb** is an action word. It describes what someone or something is doing.

The action can be physical or mental.



ride

think



jump



laugh

General Aim

To provide students with a thorough understanding of **verbs** in English, including their types, uses, and forms, so they can use them effectively in both written and spoken communication.

Introduction

Good morning everyone. Today, we are going to explore one of the most fundamental components of the English language: verbs. Verbs play a crucial role in constructing sentences and conveying action, states of being, and occurrences. They are essential to communication, and understanding how verbs function will greatly enhance your ability to speak and write English effectively.



In this lecture, we will cover:

- 1-The definition and importance of verbs in speech.
- 2-Types of verbs.
- 3-Verb tenses and their use in communication.
- 4-The concept of regular and irregular verbs.
- 5-Common mistakes and tips for mastering verbs.

The Role of Verbs in Speech

Verbs are the action words in sentences. They describe what the subject is doing, what is happening to the subject, or the state that the subject is in. In simple terms, the verb is the heart of a sentence, providing the necessary information about action or being.

For example:

She runs every morning. (action)

He is happy. (state of being)

They arrived late. (occurrence)

Without a verb, a sentence would lack the essential information about what's happening.

Types of Verbs

1. Action Verbs

Definition: Action verbs describe what the subject is doing. These are the most common types of verbs.

Examples: run, jump, write, read, speak, dance, play

Sentences:

She reads a book every day.

They are playing football in the park.

2. Linking Verbs

Definition: Linking verbs connect the subject of the sentence to a subject complement (a noun, pronoun, or adjective that describes the subject).

Common Linking Verbs: be (am, is, are, was, were, etc.), seem, become, appear, feel, look, taste, smell, sound, etc.

Examples:

He is a teacher. (linking the subject "he" to "teacher")

The cake tastes delicious. (linking the subject "cake" to "delicious")

3. Auxiliary (Helping) Verbs

Definition: Auxiliary verbs are used with main verbs to form different tenses, voices, or moods. They help express the time, duration, or state of the action.

Examples: have, has, had, will, shall, can, could, may, might, must, would, should

Sentences:

She has finished her homework.

They will arrive tomorrow.

4. Modal Verbs

Definition: Modal verbs are a type of auxiliary verb that express necessity, possibility, permission, or ability.

Common Modals: can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to, need to

Examples:

I can swim very well.

You must finish your assignment by tomorrow.

III. Verb Forms and Tenses

Verbs change their form depending on the tense, number, person, and sometimes voice. Here are the key verb forms and tenses you should know:

1. Base Form (Infinitive)

The base form of a verb is the simplest form without any inflection (no changes in tense or number). Examples: go, speak, write, eat

2. Past Tense

The past tense shows that the action or state occurred in the past.

Regular verbs typically add "-ed" to the base form, while irregular verbs change completely.:

Regular: played, jumped, worked

Irregular: went, spoke, ate

3. Present Participle / Continuous Form

The present participle (or gerund) is used to form continuous tenses, and ends in "-ing".

Examples: going, speaking, writing, eating

Examples of Continuous Tenses:

She is reading a book. (Present continuous)

They were watching a movie. (Past continuous)

3. Present Participle / Continuous Form

The present participle (or gerund) is used to form continuous tenses, and ends in "-ing".

Examples: going, speaking, writing, eating

Examples of Continuous Tenses:

She is reading a book. (Present continuous)

They were watching a movie. (Past continuous)

4. Past Participle

The past participle is used with auxiliary verbs to form perfect tenses.

Regular verbs often have the same past tense and past participle forms, while irregular verbs can differ.

Examples:

Regular: worked, played, watched

Irregular: gone, spoken, eaten

Examples of Perfect Tenses:

She has already finished her work. (Present perfect)

They had gone home when I arrived. (Past perfect)

discussion مناقشة جماعية

The Role of Verbs in Communication

Question:

Why do you think verbs are considered the "heart" of a sentence? Can we imagine a sentence without a verb, and if so, what would it mean?

5. Future Tenses

Future tenses describe actions that will happen after the current moment.

The future is generally formed with "will" + base verb or "going to" + base verb.

Examples:

I will help you tomorrow. (Simple future)

They are going to travel next week. (Be going to)

Example: I studied hard, and I passed the exam.

Class activity (Test)

نشاط فردي صفي

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb.

- I _____ (eat) breakfast at 7 a.m. every day.
2. She _____ (buy) a new phone last week
3. We _____ (visit) the museum tomorrow.
4. Right now, I _____ (study) for my exam.
5. They _____ (watch) a movie when the lights went out.
6. He _____ (read) five books this month.
7. By the time I arrived, they _____ (leave).
8. By next year, she _____ (finish) her degree.

V. Regular vs. Irregular Verbs

1. Regular Verbs

Regular verbs form their past tense and past participle by adding "-ed" to the base form.

Examples:

play → played → played
work → worked → worked

2. Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs do not follow the regular "-ed" rule and have different forms for the past tense and past participle.

Examples:

go → went → gone
eat → ate → eaten
run → ran → run

نشاط جماعي

Below are several sentences with missing verbs. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb based on the context.

Present Tense

She _____ (study) English every day after school.

They _____ (live) in New York, but they're moving to Los Angeles next month.

I usually _____ (go) to the gym in the morning.

He _____ (not like) eating vegetables.

My brother _____ (play) soccer every weekend.

Past Tense

I _____ (see) a great movie last night.

They _____ (arrive) at the airport two hours ago.

She _____ (visit) her grandmother last weekend.

We _____ (not finish) our homework before the class started.

The children _____ (build) a sandcastle at the beach

Homework

Q1: Write 10 sentences using different verb tenses. Include at least one sentence for each tense (present, past, future, continuous, perfect).

Q2: Choose 5 irregular verbs and create sentences using their present, past, and past participle forms. For example:

go → went → gone

eat → ate → eaten

Q3: Write 5 sentences with phrasal verbs you learned today (e.g., turn off, look after, give up, etc.).

Summary

In this lecture, we learned about the importance of verbs in the English language. Verbs are essential to sentence structure and convey actions, states of being, or occurrences. We explored various types of verbs, such as action verbs, linking verbs, auxiliary verbs, and modal verbs. We also discussed verb tenses, including how verbs change to express actions in different time frames, and the difference between regular and irregular verbs. Lastly, we touched on phrasal verbs, which are commonly used combinations of verbs and prepositions/adverbs.



Thank you!