

Lesson 02 - Verbs (www.eduLanka.com)

There are two kinds of verbs

1. Transitive verbs

A transitive verb should have an object otherwise sentence is not complete.

Ex: We study English

(There should be something for use to English)

She eats sweets.

(There should be something for her to eat)

2. Intransitive verbs

An intransitive verb cannot have an object. Therefore the noun or pronoun that comes after an intransitive verb, should govern by a preposition.

Ex: We sat under a tree.

She goes to school.

He stares at me.

Look at these sentences,

Farmers plough the paddy field.

Farmers plough in the paddy field.

She speaks English.

She speaks in English.

This is the way; we form plural verbs into singular.

1. Most of the plural verbs form their singular by adding S to the plural verbs.

Ex. Speak – Speaks

Come – comes

Love - loves

2. If a plural, verb ends in [ss,ch,sh,x,o] we form the singular by adding es to the plural.

Ex. Catch – catches
Wash – washes

3. If a plural verb ends in a Y following a component to the form the singular Y changes into I and add ES.

Ex. Study – studies
Fly - flies

But sometimes

Play – plays
Say - says

Verb has basically three forms. Some verbs can give below:

<u>Base Form</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
Bet	bet	bet
burst	burst	burst
Cost	cost	cost
Cut	cut	cut
Let	let	let
Split	split	split
Beat	beat	beaten
Bring	brought	brought
Bleed	bled	bled
Come	came	came
Dig	dug	dug
Creep	crept	crept
Catch	caught	caught
Dream	dreamt	dreamt
Get	got	got
Light	lit	lit
Lose	lost	lost
Meet	met	met
Pay	paid	paid
Keep	kept	kept
Have	had	had

Make	made	made
Find	found	found
Leave	left	left
Mean	meant	meant
Run	ran	run
Say	said	said
Send	sent	sent
Sell	sold	sold
Be	was	been
Give	gave	given
Go	went	gone

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