



Verbs for Class 8

Definition: Verbs are "*doing*" words. The *verb* represents the action or the state of the thing. We can't have a *sentence* or a *question* without an *action*! That's how valuable these action *parts of speech* are, which we call **verbs**.

Every sentence must have two elements:

1. A **subject** describes *what* or *who* the *sentence* is concerning.
2. A **predicate** shows what the point is or does. The **verb** is seen in the *predicate*.

The *verbs* in a sentence can be *action words*, *helping words*, *linking verbs*, or *modals*. Every complete sentence must have a minimum of *one verb*. The *verb* indicates an **action**, an **incident**, or a **state** of being. They mention the state of the unspecified *nouns*.

Examples For Verbs in Sentences

1. Reema **teaches** maths.
2. Dora is **writing** a novel about forest life.
3. You **go** to the park every day.
4. Uncle is **selling** soap to people.
5. Andrew is **riding** his bike.

Class 8 Types of Verbs With Examples

3 types of verb for class 8:

1. Action verbs
2. Helping verbs
3. Linking verbs

1. Action Verbs

Action verbs are one effortlessly noticeable *type of verbs*. To understand the *action verb* you just have to examine for the word in the *sentence* that acknowledges the question 'What is the subject performing or *doing*.'?

Action verbs are two types.

1. **Transitive Verbs:** Transitive verbs need objects. These verbs bear the action of a subject and follow it with any object. To recognize them, you can examine the issue - "What is the object being modified by" for example- He **speaks** the truth.
2. **Intransitive Verbs:** These verbs manifest action. There is no *definite* object on which the *action performed*. for example:- He **danced**.



Examples of Action Verbs:

1. Anita **tasted** the cake.
2. My brother **bought** a new bicycle.
3. Emma **wrote** a letter to her best friend.
4. Sara is **studying** for the 12th exam.
5. Ron **watched** a movie.

2. Helping Verbs

Helping verbs are verbs that support the main verb by transferring the meaning or sense of the verb. Helping verb include any form of to be, Here are some examples: *is, am, are, do, does, did, have, has, had, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must*. Helping verbs also called auxiliary verbs and they are of two kinds primary *auxiliary verbs* and *modal auxiliary verbs*.

1. **Primary auxiliary** verbs are operating both as *helping* and *main verbs*. These verbs further divided as

1. **Verbs to be:** is, am, are, were, was
2. **Verbs to have:** had, have, has
3. **Verbs to do:** do, does, did

2. **Modal auxiliary** verbs are utilized to adjust the tone and condition of the main verb. *Modal auxiliary verbs* are: **can, could, may, shall, will, etc.**

Examples of Helping Verbs:

1. I **have** my lunch at 1 p.m.
2. He **did** hard work this year.
3. She **had** a wonderful garden.
4. We **will** wear a black dress to her birthday party.
5. **Does** she like that place.

3. Linking Verbs

Linking verbs are always supported by *nouns* called predicate *nouns* or *adjectives* called *predicate adjectives*. They are nevermore accompanied by direct objects.

It is important to remember that sometimes, a *verb* managed as a *linking verb* in the individual sentence can be an *action verb*. when a *verb* is followed by an action direct object it is called an *action verb*. When it is supported by a predicate adjective or noun then it is a linking verb. The helping verb is utilized together with a new main verb to show the action. The basic *linking verbs* are: **Feel, remain, sound, become, grow, seem, stay, continue, look, smell, taste, appear, are, is, am, was, were, etc.**



Examples of Linking Verbs:

1. Dolly **became** an independent woman.
2. I **am** tall.
3. He **is** a doctor of bioethics.
4. Peter **felt** hungry.
5. She **looks** gorgeous.

What are Regular and Irregular Verbs?

1. Regular verbs

Regular verbs do not feel substantial changes while editing forms between *tenses*. These *verbs* form their past participle through '**ed**' or '**d**'.

Examples of Regular Verbs:

- **share** - shared
- **want** - wanted
- **kill** - killed

2. Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs experience valuable changes when changing forms between *tenses*. There is no way to settle what form an *irregular verb* is continuing to bring in a *modified tense*; the only opportunity for an English talker to perform the changes to memory. With practice, it will be a matter of habit.

Examples of Irregular Verbs:

- **think** - thought
- **run** - ran
- **go** - went

What is Finite and Non Finite Verbs?

1. Finite verbs

Verbs that have a unique connection with the subject are called *finite verbs*. These *verbs* are the chief *verb* of a *sentence* and can be arranged according to the **noun**. *Finite verbs* are utilized in the **present** and **Past tenses**. They can be indicative of numbers.

Examples of Infinite Verbs:

1. She **goes** to college daily.
2. I **love** Manali rock climbing.
3. The mother dairy **opens** sharply at 7:00 AM.



4. Vihaan **hit** the ball.
5. She **was** the school teacher.

2. Non-finite verbs

Non-finite *verbs* are not restricted through the number or person of the subject. The three types of non-finite *verbs* are **infinitive**, **gerund**, and **participle**.

An **infinitive** is a non-finite verb that indicates an action. Infinitive often introduced by the *preposition to*. For **example**; **to, do, to speak, to discuss, to select, to write**.

Gerunds are *verbs in-ing form*. The *gerund* has the identical form as the present participle, but the gerund acts as a noun instead of a verb. For **example**; **singing, writing, selecting**.

A participle does the function part of a verb and partly of an adjective. A participle is of three types.

1. **Present Participle (verb + ing)**
2. **Past Participle (verb + ed)**
3. **Perfect Participle (verb + ed/-en)**

Examples of Non-Infinite Verbs:

1. All the boys started **shouting**.
2. It is difficult **to play** without shoes.
3. They burst out **laughing**.
4. I want **to go** home early.
5. **Covered** with blankets, they ventured out in the cold.

Exercise of Transitive and Intransitive Verbs Class 8

Write the correct answer whether the sentence is transitive or intransitive verbs.

1. He raised his hands.
2. My mother washes clothes every Monday.
3. We talked about the movie at night.
4. I raked the yard on Sunday.
5. James ran in the park every afternoon.

Answers

1. *Transitive Verb*
2. *Transitive Verb*
3. *Intransitive Verb*
4. *Transitive Verb*



5. Intransitive Verb

Regular and Irregular verbs exercise Class 8

Write the correct form of the verb in a given space to make a sensible sentence.

(Regular and Irregular Verb)

1. Mr.Sh arma _____ (buy) a new bike last month.
2. Sam _____ (tell) me a horror story yesterday.
3. I _____ (want) to become an Athleat when I was a kid.
4. Last week I _____ (go) to the mall.
5. I _____ (raise) my hand to answer in the classroom.

Answers

1. *Bought*
2. *Told*
3. *Wanted*
4. *Went*
5. *Raised*