

Verbs for Class 7

Hello! Students here we are providing you with Verbs for Class 7: Definitions, Types, Examples, Worksheet, and PDF.

Definition of verbs for class 7: A verb is a word that helps us understand what is being done, at what state is someone in, or if someone possesses something. Every sentence contains a main verb or a helping verb or both. Verb forms the main part of the predicate as it describes the action, state, or occurrence.

In simple words, a *Verb is an action word that tells us what the subject is doing.*

For example:

1. Ishita **jumps** very high.
(Ishita is the subject and jumps is the verb)
2. Mayank **wrote** the letter yesterday.
(Mayank is the subject and wrote is the verb)
3. The mirror was **shining**.
(mirror is the subject and shining is the verb)
4. Apple is **eaten** by Shyam.
(Apple is the subject and eaten is the verb)
5. The garden **has** beautiful flowers.
(Garden is the subject and has is the verb)
6. The cobbler **mends** the shoes.
(Shoes is the object and mends is the verb)
7. Mehul **likes** football.
(Football is the object and likes is the verb)
8. The hunter **killed** the lion.
(Lion is the object and killed is the verb)
9. The manager **helped** me.
(Me is the object and helped is the verb)
10. Rohan was **doing** his duty.
(Duty is the object and doing is the verb)

Types of verbs

There are 4 types of verbs which are as follows:-

1. Principal Verbs
2. Transitive Verbs
3. Intransitive Verbs
4. Helping Verbs
 - (a) Primary helping verb
 - (b) Modal helping verbs

1. Principal Verbs

Also called the main verb or the lexical verb. As we can see by their name it is the most important verb of the sentence. It indicates the action of the sentence.

For example:-

1. Mom is **cooking** food.
(Cooking- action word)
2. Brother is **playing**.
(Playing- action word)
3. Ron is **shooting** for his film.
(Shooting- action word)
4. Sister is **jumping**.
(Jumping- action word)
5. Pari is **drinks** the milk.
(Drinks- action word)
6. We are **going** to theater, to watch play.
(principal verb- going)
7. My brother, living in Patna, **asked** me to send him money.
(principal verb- asked)
8. The boy, sitting on the last bench, **asks** me to get a pencil.
(principal verb- ask)
9. Vaibhav is **eating** food at the dining table.
(principal verb - eating)



10. Samaira is **dancing** in the stadium.
(principal verb - dancing)

2. Transitive Verbs

The verbs which take a direct object and act on someone or something and convey the full meaning of the sentence are called transitive verbs.

For example:-

1. The cat **ate** the mouse.
(the verb 'ate' acts on the object 'the bone')
2. They are **singing** a Bollywood song.
(the verb 'singing' acts on the object 'Bollywood song')
3. Rohan is typing on the computer.
(Type is a verb, and computer is the object)
4. **The teacher teaches English.**
(Teaches is a verb, and English is an object)
5. Priya **dances** in her shoes.
(Dance is a verb, and shoes are an object)
6. Mother **works** at the office.
(Works is verb, office is object)
7. Rita **cleans** the house.
(here cleans is verb, house is object)
8. Naina is **playing** with a doll.
(Playing is verb, doll is object)
9. Seema **baked** a cake.
(baked is verb, cake is object)
10. The kite **flies** high above the sky.
(flies is verb, sky is object)

3. Intransitive Verbs

The verbs do not take any direct objects. It does not convey the full meaning of the sentence. In other words, Verb which does not act on someone or something is called **Intransitive verbs**.

For example:-

1. The boy **sang**.
(the verb 'sang' does not required an object)
2. I am **dancing**.
(the verb 'dancing' does not required an object)
3. The river is **flowing**.
(Flowing is the verb)
4. She is **praying**.
(Praying is the verb)
5. He is **keeping**.
(Keeping is the verb)
6. We **stopped**.
(Stopped is the verb)
7. He is **writing**.
(Writing is the verb)
8. The baby is **crying**.
(crying is the verb)
9. Birds are **flying**.
(flying is a verb)
10. Neha is **cooking**.
(cooking is a verb)

4. Helping Verbs

In a sentence, the verb used with the main verb/principal verb to give better information about the tense of the sentence is called the **Helping verb**. It enhances the meaning and quality of the sentence to a great extent. Helping verbs **are also known as auxiliary verbs**.

For example:

1. Mother **is** cooking dinner.
(Is- helping verb)
2. We **had** completed our homework.
(Had- helping verb)



3. My son **is reaching** in a few minutes.
(Is- helping verb)
4. We **are** having lunch.
(Are- helping verb)
5. Today we **were** at the ice cream parlor.
(Were- helping verb)

There are two types of helping verbs:

1. Primary helping verb
2. Modal helping verbs

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1. Primary Helping Verb

1. **Be forms of Verb**:- is, am, are, was, were, been, being.
2. **Have forms of Verb**: have, has, had, having.
3. **Do form of Verb**: do, does, did.

For example:-

1. He **is** reading.
2. I **am** typing.
3. They **are** playing.
4. Harry **was** going.
5. They **were** dancing.
6. I **have** a pen.
7. She **had** a beautiful watch.
8. I **do** not have money.
9. He **did** it.
10. Marry **does** not go to school.

2. Modal Helping Verbs

Sentences that include modals in them. Few modal verbs are :- Can, Could, Shall, Should, Will, Would, May, Might, Must, Dare, Need, Used to, Ought to, etc.

For example:-

1. It's okay to cry **sometimes**.
2. We **should** get going now.
3. You **must** eat your vegetables.
4. You **need** to go to the salon.
5. You **can** purchase that car.
6. It **may** be not true.
7. He **might** have been sad.
8. He **may** have not lost his book.
9. He **must** have come.
10. They **ought** to obey their elders.

Verbs for Class 7 Worksheet

Exercise: 1

These are sentences, identify the type of principal and write its form.

1. The wind is closing the doors.
2. Someone closed the window.
3. She slammed the door shut.
4. She was sitting.
5. He was selling books.
6. The girl went to the park.
7. We lost the game.
8. He parked.
9. The car needed service.
10. He was upset.

Answers:

1. Transitive verb- closing
2. Transitive verb- closed
3. Transitive verb- slammed
4. Intransitive verb- sitting
5. Transitive verb- selling

6. Transitive verb- went
7. Transitive verb- lost
8. Intransitive verb- parked
9. Transitive verb- needed
10. Intransitive verb- was.

Exercise: 2

Underline the verbs in the following sentences and identify their types.

1. The wind caught the ship.
2. In my opinion, she should work hard.
3. The barber trimmed my hair.
4. Milkha Singh broke his own record.
5. He is training for the Olympics.
6. He has lifted weights too.
7. She is studying for tomorrow's test.
8. This cafe was started in 1980.
9. He has to run 1 mile everyday.
10. His coat was hanging on the chair.

Answers:

1. Caught- Transitive verb
2. Should- Modal verb
3. Trimmed- Transitive verb
4. Broke- Transitive verb
5. Training- Transitive verb
6. Has- auxiliaries verbs
7. Is- helping verb
8. Was- auxiliaries verbs
9. Has- auxiliaries verbs
10. Was- auxiliaries verbs