Verbs



Verbs are doing or action words e.g. walk.

Verbs in the past tense usually end in '-ed' I walked.

Verbs in the present tense usually use am/is and end in '-ing' I am walking, She is walking

Verbs in the future tense usually use 'will' before the verb e.g. I will walk.

<u>Like in every language</u>, there are exceptions and irregular verbs.

Activity A: Create two lists in your homework copy and under 'past' and 'present' sort these verbs. It might be easier to colour them first and then write them out.

Remember to send me a picture of your work.

sailing	sleeping	flew	climbed
fighting	cooked	fed	drinking
watching	playing	kicked	sang
climbing	swam	scratched	painted
reading	writing	dancing	cried
laughing	going	sailed	washed
kicking	lighting	racing	read
singing	watched	washing	drank
cooking	scratching	slept	danced
flying	feeding	went	wrote
swimming	painting	laughed	fought
crying	raced	played	lit

Powerful verbs



You know when you started writing stories, you would use the word said over and over again. Mary said "Hello" and John said "Hi". "Save me", said the prince. Imagine how boring books would be if they used the same words over and over. Remember in our

story writing we would brainstorm different words for the verbs we use in our work. Like instead of the verb 'said' we would use 'replied', 'screamed', 'answered', 'cried', asked'. These are powerful verbs and they even tell us how the speaker is feeling. Look at these two sentences. Tom said "Help". Tom screamed "Help". Which is more effective?

Activity B: Change these boring verbs

- 1. Paul walked through the dark forest.
- 2. Bill ate his tasty lunch.
- 3. Ann went into the big, dark cave.
- 4. We saw the old bus go up the big hill.
- 5. The thief took a new watch, and then ran away.
- 6. She saw a scared kitten holding on to the branch and went to rescue it.
- 7. When the vampire got up from the coffin, Jim was scared. He got a stake and tried to hit him.

Activity C:

The verb got is overworked.

Change the verbs got and get. Try not to use the same verb twice.

When Karen **got** home from school, she **got** her tennis racket then **got** on her bike and **got** over to Helen's house.

Helen got her racket and a tennis ball and they got playing right away. Helen got the first game but Karen got the next two.

After a while Helen went to **get** some Cokes. It was a few minutes before she **got** back.

"I had to **get** the phone," she said, "your mum says to **get** home right away. Your dad's just **got** a new car!"

Begin: When Karen arrived home from school...