

This Power Point is about...  
the word class: **VERBS**

You are learning about... **VERBS**

“WORD CLASS” means  
describing the types of  
word in a sentence

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# Look at this example:

The huge spider silently crept across its silvery web.

Each word in this sentence  
does a job. It belongs to a  
**WORD CLASS.**

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# VERBS

The huge spider silently **crept** across its silvery web.

The word highlighted in **red** is a **VERB**. Verbs describe an action, happening or state.

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**Verbs** describe an *action*...

The giant **smashed** his fist onto the table.

verb  
(past tense)

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**Verbs** describe a *happening*...

Soon the caterpillar **will become** a butterfly.

verb  
(future tense)

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**Verbs** describe a *state*...

I **am** twelve years old.

verb  
(present  
tense)

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A **verb** can be made up of more than one word.

“Gary, please **switch off** the TV!”

phrasal verb  
(present tense)



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A **verb** can be made up of more than one word.

Karen **was saving** money for a bike.

verb  
(past tense)

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A **verb** can be made up of more than one word.

Agnes **could think** of nothing.

verb  
(present tense)

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There can be more than one **verb** in a sentence.

“Gary, **can** you *please* **switch off** the TV?”

**Running** down the road, Agnes **could think** of nothing but the moment when she **would see** her grandpa.

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Verbs change a lot.

The spider silently **crept** across its silvery web.

The spider silently **creeps** across its silvery web.

The spider is **going to** silently **creep** across its silvery web.

The spiders silently **creep** across their silvery webs.

The spider **had not crept** across its silvery web.

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A **verb** changes depending on TENSE.

Look how the **verb** 'to go' changes in these sentences.

I **go** for a walk everyday.

I **went** for a walk yesterday.

I **will go** for a walk tomorrow.

I **was going** for a walk when I saw the crash.

I **am going** for a walk.

I **had gone** for a walk before it started to rain.

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A **verb** changes depending on NOUNS.

A **verb** must *agree* with the **noun**.

The **train** **was** crowded.

Noun  
(singular)

The **trains** **were** crowded.

Noun  
(plural)

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A **verb** changes depending on the SUBJECT.

A **verb** must *agree* with the subject.

Jenny **has got** two goldfish and a dog.

SUBJECT  
(singular)

Marek and Sumita **have got** two goldfish and a dog.

SUBJECTS  
(plural)

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**Verbs** have different FORMS.

The simplest form of the verb is called...  
**THE INFINITIVE (or Base Form).**

INFINITIVE	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND
to go	I go you go he goes she goes it goes we go they go	went	gone	going



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# Remember

Words can belong to different WORD CLASSES. It depends on what job they are doing in the sentence.

Noun

The athlete prepared for the long **jump**.

verb

How far **could** he **jump**?

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# SUMMARY

- > **Verbs** describe an action, happening or state
- > A **verb** can be made up of more than one word
- > There can be more than one **verb** in a sentence
- > **Verbs** change depending on TENSE
- > **Verbs** must “agree” with nouns or subjects
- > The basic form of a **verb** is called the “infinitive”