

VERBS

Exercise 1- Examine the following verbs and determine if they are transitive or intransitive.

1. I *received* your letter this morning.
2. I *waited* for an hour.
3. Suddenly the child *woke up*.
4. I *heard* a lovely song in the morning.
5. Can you *lend* me a few pounds?
6. The wind was *blowing* fiercely.
7. Marriage did not *change* her.
8. The area *changed* greatly in the last decade.
9. Could you *move* your car please?
10. The trees *were moving* in the breeze.

Exercise 2- Examine the following sentences and underline any auxiliary verbs you identify.

1. Did you eat the chocolates?
2. Since her recovery from the accident, she has been walking every morning.
3. Wait for me! I am going with you!
4. It is super interesting to watch his shows.
5. She's gone to China for her summer internship.

Exercise 3 - You are teaching an ESL class about the regular past tense formation in English. During the session, you tell your students that English adds an “**ed**” to form the regular past tense. You used the following words to make your point: *Walked, Developed, Begged, Wanted, Demanded, Watched, Used, Believed, Faded, Folded, Chewed, Decided, Backed, Asked*. As you were reading your examples for students, Fatima, a learner from Senegal, notices that the past tense morpheme ‘**ed**’ is pronounced differently. She raises her hand and asks you [the instructor] to explain the differences in the pronunciation of the past tense morpheme. To help you give Fatima a satisfactory answer, respond to the following questions.

1. What are the possible pronunciations of the past tense morphemes in English?
2. List the verbs whose past tense is pronounced as a /d/ sound.
3. List the verbs whose past tense is pronounced as a /t/ sound.

4. List the verbs whose past tense is pronounced as /ɪd/ sound.

5. Now, respond to Fatima's question.

Exercise 4-Your textbook "Teaching Grammar for English Language Teachers" explained that "main verbs describe events or states. The distinction between events and states is important because we generally avoid using state verbs in continuous tenses." It listed *belong* and *know* as examples of state verbs and indicated that "*we say I don't know rather than *I am not knowing.*"

Examine the following sentences and (1) determine if they are acceptable English sentences and (2) determine if there a change in the basic meaning of the verb.

1. I **am seeing** him tonight.
2. We're **seeing** more women sportscasters than ever before.
3. I'm **loving** it.
4. We're now **recognizing** that even children made unhappy by divorce very often grow up to be happy and productive citizens.
5. Social scientists **are** now **understanding** the great impact of technology on everyday life.
6. We're **loving** our new home.
7. I'm **wanting** him to go to nursing school.
8. I'm **beginning** to understand what you have stated.
9. We **are** now **realizing** the dangers involved.
10. He **is hearing** voices.