

English grammar - Verb for Class 5

Students can learn **English verbs for Class 5** to improve their public speaking and creative writing skills. Once you have understood how verbs are used, you can learn about tenses. Our detailed module is designed for students who wish to **learn verbs for Class 5**. This chapter is based on **CBSE Class 5 English grammar, verbs** included.

What are verbs?

A verb is a word that describes an action (doing), an event (happening), or a state (being). A verb is the main word in any sentence. No sentence is complete without a verb.

A sentence has a main verb, a helping verb, or both. You use certain words to describe activities around you every day - brushing teeth, drinking milk, playing, going to school, sleeping. All these actions are denoted by verbs. You will **learn verbs for Class 5**, their types, and usage in this article.

Examples

Gita is walking on the street. (Action)

My father is happy. (State)

Interesting fact: While you cannot form a sentence without a verb, a verb itself can form a complete sentence. An example of this is when you tell your friend, 'Run!' The subject 'You' is understood, and the verb is making a complete sentence by itself.

The following segments provide more information and examples that can help students solve **CBSE Class 5 English verb** worksheets.

Types of verbs

Verbs are words that tell us what action the subject is performing in a sentence. Depending on how they describe the action, verbs fall into different categories. There are mainly three types of verbs - main/principal verbs, auxiliary verbs, and linking verbs. Main verbs denote actions, while auxiliary verbs help main verbs. The job of linking verbs is to tell the reader that there is more information about the subject. The list of **English verbs For Class 5 students** is as follows:

1. **Main Verbs**

Main verbs, also known as principal verbs or action verbs, describe the actions of the subject in a sentence – something that a person, a thing, or an animal

does. Main verbs tell you what the subject is doing. As you **learn verbs for Class 5**, remember that the action described by the verb can be either physical (done with the body) or mental (done using the mind). *Walk, run, speak, swim*, etc., are examples of verbs describing physical actions, while *think, understand, learn, realise, notice*, etc., are examples of verbs describing mental actions. All of these are main verbs.

Examples

Dad *swims* at the city pool every Sunday.

I *understood* this lesson very well.

2. Auxiliary verbs or helping verbs

These are words that help main the main verb. They add more meaning to the action in the sentence. They help change the mood or tone of the sentence. Helping verbs, along with the main verb, tell readers about tense, a negative sentence, or help form a question. As you practise **CBSE Class 5 English verbs**, you will come across a lot of this category of verbs.

Examples

I *am going* to the store.

Papa *will buy* fruits.

I *have not received* the payment.

3. Linking verbs

This kind of verb does not describe any action. It connects the subject to additional information about it. These verbs denote that something 'is', or the state of being.

Examples

Sonu *is* a singer.

The roses *appear* fresh.

I, am, are, were, was – the various forms of the verb 'to be' – and words like *look, appear*, and *seem* are all linking verbs.

4. Transitive verbs

A transitive verb conveys that something is being done to the direct object by the subject of the sentence. These are action verbs. If there is no direct object, you cannot call it a transitive verb.

Examples

Deepak *ate* a sandwich.

My cat *killed* a mouse.

You will learn more about the usage of **English Verbs For Class 5** in the latter sections of this chapter. Some commonly-used helping words are *will*, *may*, and *have*.

5. Intransitive verbs

An intransitive verb is an action verb. It does not require an object to complete the meaning of a sentence. These verbs express the action on their own.

Examples

The dolphins are *swimming*.

The hummingbird *sang* all night.

6. Regular verbs

Verbs that end in 'd', 'ed' (or t-variant) in past participle forms are known as regular verbs. So, look becomes looked, laugh becomes laughed, dream becomes dreamed or dreamt, and so on.

Examples

Sagar *slipped* on the sidewalk.

My dog *chased* the cats away.

7. Irregular verbs

Unlike regular verbs, irregular verbs don't end in the d, ed, or t-variant spelling. Their spelling changes completely in the past simple and past participle forms. Examples are *feel*, *drive*, *catch*, *think*, *hold*, *bear*, *buy*, *bring*, *pay*, etc.

Examples

I *thought* you finished the homework.

Satish *took* my laptop.

8. Modal Verbs

Verbs that lend mood or tone to a sentence are known as modal verbs. A modal verb is a kind of helping verb. Modal verbs denote permissions, possibilities, abilities, and obligations. *Shall*, *will*, *should*, *would*, *may*, *might*, *can*, *could*, *must*, *ought to*, *need*, *dare*, and *used to*, are all modal verbs.

Examples

I *can* read an entire book in a day. (Expressing ability)

You *must* return her pencil. (Expressing obligation)

Sheela *might* visit today. (Expressing possibility)

May I dance with you? (Seeking permission)

9. Phrasal verbs

When a verb combines with a preposition or adverb to form a phrase that has a different meaning, it is called a phrasal verb. Examples of phrasal verbs are *ask for*, *bring out*, *hand out*, *get up*, etc.

You should not *talk down* to your brother.

Our mother couldn't *put up with* his tantrums.

10. Stative verbs

A stative verb expresses states of being or conditions. These verbs can express emotions, beliefs, opinions, states of existence, and qualities. These are usually followed by a direct object. These are the forever verbs, with no duration, start or finish. Some verbs can work as either stative or action verbs.

Examples

Nupur *loves* pizza.

Our new house *has* a pool.

This list covers the complete **CBSE Class 5 English grammar verbs** syllabus. Students can use this to understand verbs, in addition to worksheets in their school textbooks. This module is also helpful for people preparing for competitive exams. The next sections clarify the usage of **5th class English verbs** in detail.

Rules for usage

The meaning of some verbs changes in different situations, depending on the actions being described. Children must be given general guidelines to use verbs. You can go through our resources on **English verbs For Class 5**.

The first thing students should remember is the subject-verb agreement. In the phrase, 'the bird sings,' you cannot use a plural verb (sing) if the subject is singular (bird). Of all the resources available **online, verbs for class 5** students have been made simpler for students with these basic rules of usage.

1. Singular noun

When the subject is a singular noun/pronoun (he, she, it), students are advised to use a singular verb.

Examples

She *comes* here every day.

The taxi *is* waiting.

2. Plural noun

When the subject is a plural noun or pronoun (they, those, we), students should use a plural verb.

Examples

Those *are* my books!

We *were sitting* idle.

3. Collective nouns

Always use singular verbs with collective nouns.

Examples

The orchestra *is playing* at the City Hall.

The committee *has found* him guilty.

4. 'Either/or' and 'neither/nor'

The verb used must be in agreement with whichever noun/pronoun is closer to the phrase.

Examples

Neither my mother nor I *eat* pasta.

Either Abhishek or his friends *are* buying the goodies.

5. Indefinite pronouns

Use singular verbs with indefinite pronouns like somebody, nobody, everybody, one, etc.

Examples

Nobody *is* speaking to him.

One of my father's friends *is* a police officer.

6. Uncountable nouns

Always use singular verbs with uncountable nouns.

Examples

There *is* no rice at home.

The cheese *is* very tasty.

This chapter covers the **CBSE Class 5 English grammar, verb** lesson included. For other grammar lessons and exercises, visit [PlanetSpark](https://www.planet-spark.com)'s online resources.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. What are the types of verbs?

Broadly speaking, there are three types of verbs – action verbs, helping verbs, and linking verbs. In addition, there are transitive and intransitive verbs, regular and irregular verbs, modal verbs, stative verbs, and phrasal verbs. Please visit [PlanetSpark](#)'s complete chapter on **English verbs for class 5**.

2. What is an example of a verb?

Examples of verbs are *stand, slide, jump, dance, see, smell* and *think*. Verbs are words that describe an action or the existence of something.

3. Are helping verbs the same as linking verbs?

No. Linking verbs describe the state of being. Helping verbs add to the meaning of main verbs.

4. How can I learn verbs for Class 5?

You can learn **verbs for class 5** students by going through [PlanetSpark](#)'s online modules that describe verb types, usage, and application in grammar.

5. What are some examples of helping verbs?

Some examples of commonly used helping (auxiliary) verbs are *will, might*, and *have*.

Summary

Verbs are 'doing' or 'being' words. These describe actions, events, or states. Types of verbs include main verbs, helping verbs, linking verbs, transitive and intransitive verbs, regular and irregular verbs, stative verbs, phrasal verbs, and modal verbs. Students must keep in mind the subject-verb agreement for singular and plural nouns and pronouns.

References/Links

<https://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/verbs/>

<https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/verbs/what-is-a-verb.html>

<https://www.thesaurus.com/e/grammar/what-are-the-types-of-verbs/>

<https://www.theidioms.com/verbs/>

<https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verb-what.htm>

<https://swiflearn.com/revision-notes/english-grammar/class-5/verbs/>

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Frequently Asked Questions



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