

VERB (V)

- ⊗ Definition – expresses an action or a state of being
- ⊗ Examples – I think I saw the elephant raise her trunk. It was really amazing.
- ⊗ Recognition Tools – action of the subject or other noun. What is being done? Can link subject to info. later in sentence. Auxiliary verbs and modals can be memorized.

- ⊗ **Main Verb** – Last verb in the complex. (Sometimes the only verb)
- ⊗ **Transitive Verbs/Intransitive Verbs** – Transitive verbs are followed by direct objects. (Something is being done to something else). Intransitive verbs have no objects. (Either followed by a prepositional phrase or nothing).
- ⊗ **Auxiliary Verbs (Helping Verbs)** – Verbs that carry tense when used with other verbs. Forms of “be”, “do”, and “have”.

Forms of <i>be</i>	am, is, are	be, being, been	was, were
Forms of <i>have</i>	have	had	has
Forms of <i>do</i>	do	does	did

- ❖ Modals (Helping Verbs) – express ability, permission, obligation, volition, possibility, necessity, and prediction

Modals	can, could	may, might, must	shall, should	will, would
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- ❖ Action Verbs/Linking Verbs – Action verbs show physical or mental activities. Linking verbs (often forms of “be”) connect subject to complement.
- ❖ Other Linking Verbs – seem, appear, look, taste, smell, grow, stay, turn, sound, feel, remain, become *Be sure to look at how they are used in the context of the sentence to determine if they are linking.

ADVERB (ADV)

- ⊗ Definition – Modifies verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.
- ⊗ Examples – As the rainstorm halted very suddenly, the ground was so saturated that we were ankle-deep in really cold water.
- ⊗ Recognition Tools – Answers the following questions: How? Where? When? To What Extent? (How often? How much? How long?) *Sometimes has an –ly ending
- ⊗ Always Adverbs –not, never, always, almost, very, quite, rather, too, really, then, here, there, now, later