



Class VI – ENGLISH

Topic 8 – Three Forms of Verbs

Dear Students

- This lesson is based on the topic ‘Three Forms of Verbs.’
- The lesson is divided into two parts – the first is the lesson on ‘Three Forms of Verbs’ and the second is a vocabulary exercise for you to practice.
- Attempt the exercise on ‘Three Forms of Verbs’ given at the end, in your notebook.
- The Vocabulary Exercise and ‘Fun with Writing’ must also be attempted in the fair notebook.
- You may take a print out of the worksheet, or write it in your notebook, along with the questions.
- The answers to the practice questions shall be shared in the next worksheet.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Sec: _____ Date: _____

Three Forms of Verbs

I. INTRODUCTION

- A verb is a word that is used to show an action, the condition of the subject or what is possessed by the subject.
- The structure of a simple sentence in English is Subject-Verb-Object. No sentence can be formed without a verb.
- Verbs (Main/Auxiliary) tell us about the tense of a sentence.
- Few examples of verbs are – studied, reads, likes, is cleaning, played, kept, praised etc.
- We need to learn about verb forms to understand Tenses and their usage.
- There are three main verb forms – First form, Second form and Third form. Let us look at these verb forms in detail.

II. VERB FORMS

- **FIRST FORM OF THE VERB** – The base form or the simple present form of verbs is known as the first form of the verb.
 - Example – walk, drive, ride, sing, go, write etc.
 - The base (first) form serves as the present-tense form for all persons and numbers except third-person singular which has the “-s” ending (“He walks”, “She walks”, “It walks”).
 - It is often written as V1.
- **SECOND FORM OF THE VERB** – The past form of the verb is known as the second form of the verb and is usually used with simple past tense.
 - Example – walked, drove, rode, sang, went, wrote etc.
 - It is often written as V2.

- **THIRD FORM OF THE VERB** – The past participle form of the verb is known as its third form.
 - Past participle verbs usually represent a completed action and are used to form perfect tenses.
 - The past participle form of a verb is always used with *has/have/had* in a statement.
 - It is often written as V3.
 - There are no fixed rules to form the third form of the verbs. At times they're formed by adding *-ed* to the verb, other times, they are the same as the base form of the verb, and a few other times, they are completely different.
 - The chart given below and the examples that follow will help you further understand the three forms of verbs.

III. FURTHER EXPLANATION AND EXAMPLES

- **REGULAR VERBS** – Regular Verbs are the verbs which form their past tense or past participle by adding '-ed' or '-d' as a suffix. They do not undergo a lot of changes while changing forms between tenses.

For Example -

V1	V2	V3
Scare	Scared	Scared
Want	Wanted	Wanted
Shout	Shouted	Shouted
Shop	Shopped	Shopped

- **IRREGULAR VERBS** – Irregular verbs are common verbs in the English language that do not follow the simple system of adding "d" or "ed" to the end of the word to form the past tense. Some irregular verbs follow patterns, such as drink-drank, spring-sprang, know-knew, and blow-blew, and in some irregular verbs, all the three forms of verbs are the same, such as cut-cut-cut, put-put-put etc. There are no fixed rules for the formation of an irregular verb.

For Example -

V1	V2	V3
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Draw	Drew	Drawn
Fly	Flew	Flown
Burst	Burst	Burst

Refer to the table given below to understand the conversion of one verb form to another.

Three forms of verb

First form	Second form	Third form	
Cut	Cut	Cut	} All three forms are the same
Put	Put	Put	
Is	Was	-	} All forms different
Are	Were	-	
Marry	Married	Married	} Second and Third form are the same
Sell	Sold	Sold	
fall	fell	fallen	} Third form = First Form + -en
Eat	Ate	Eaten	
Colour	Coloured	Coloured	} First form + ed
Call	Called	Called	

Refer to the table given below to understand the conversion of different kinds of verbs.
Learn the list given –

No.	REGULAR VERBS			IRREGULAR VERBS		
	PRESENT	PAST	PART PARTICIPLE	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
1	beg	begged	Begged	be	Was were	Been
2	copy	copied	Copied	begin	began	Begun
3	dry	dried	Dried	break	broke	Broken
4	fit	fitted	Fitted	build	built	Built
5	hug	hugged	Hugged	choose	chose	Chosen
6	marry	married	Married	come	came	Come
7	plan	planned	Planned	Do	did	Done
8	rely	relied	Relied	cut	cut	cut
9	skip	skipped	Skipped	Draw	drew	Drawn
10	tip	Tipped	tipped	eat	ate	Eaten
11	try	tried	tried	fall	fell	Fallen
12	worry	worried	Worried	Fly	flew	Flown
13	ban	banned	banned	get	Got	Gotten
14	clap	Clapped	Clapped	go	went	Gone
15	drop	dropped	dropped	have	had	Had
16	shop	shopped	Shopped	keep	kept	kept
17	Slip	slipped	Slipped	know	knew	Known
18	stop	Stopped	Stopped	sing	sang	Sung
19	travel	Travelled	travelled	Tell	told	Told
20	empty	Emptied	emptied	win	Won	won

IV. SUMMARY

- In this lesson, we learnt what verbs are and their three different forms.
- Verbs (Main or Helping) inform us about us the tense of a sentence; hence it becomes important to study the verb forms.
- There are three main verb forms – First form (Base form/Present form), Second form (Past form) and Third form (Past Participle).
- Regular Verbs are those whose past tense and past participle is formed by adding *-ed* or *-d*. Irregular Verbs follow no such rules.
- The conversion of one verb form to another depends on the verb itself. Some verbs remain the same in all three forms, while some verbs completely change.

V. FURTHER REFERENCE

Refer to the following YouTube videos for further understanding of the topic -

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5jFgiS4mvyc> (Difference between Past and Past Participle- 0.00-3.08)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bkx9wzhFtDE&t=329s> (Three Forms of Verbs – 5.11-10.34)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zdmufwnsd_w (Regular and Irregular Verbs)

VI. ASSIGNMENT

(To be done in the English notebook. Write the questions as well.)

(You may use a dictionary/take help of the internet)

Q- Write the Past and Past Participle forms of the given verbs –

S.NO	Base Form (V1)	Past Form (V2)	Past Participle Form (V3)
1.	Drink		
2.	Write		
3.	Believe		
4.	Behold		
5.	Allow		
6.	Carry		
7.	Sell		
8.	Put		
9.	See		
10.	Forgive		
11.	Paint		
12.	Introduce		
13.	Cost		
14.	Meet		
15.	Bake		
16.	Take		
17.	Fight		
18.	Forbid		
19.	Drive		

20.	Buy		
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VII. VOCABULARY EXERCISE

(To be done in the fair notebook)

Task – We often use the word ‘very’ with adjectives when we write. We can improve our writing skills to a great extent if we replace the word ‘very’ with better words. Given below is a list of words beginning with ‘very.’ From the bubble given below, replace the given words with their suitable substitutes. You may take the help of a dictionary.

Immaculate
Thrilled
Magnificent

Morose
Obvious

Indolent
Timid
Effortless

Serene
Cherished

S. No	Word with ‘Very’	Replaced with...
1.	Very dear	
2.	Very calm	
3.	Very clean	
4.	Very excited	
5.	Very beautiful	
6.	Very easy	
7.	Very shy	
8.	Very lazy	
9.	Very clear	
10.	Very sad	



VIII. FUN WITH WRITING (To be attempted in the fair notebook)

(Practice for Formal Letter writing)

Q - Write a letter to the President, Resident Welfare Association, complaining of some neighbours who are getting outsiders in the colony, despite the orders of sealing where no one is permitted to enter unless he is a resident.

(Note - The format of the letter will be the same as an application to the Principal. Only the designation and receiver's address will change.)

The format of the beginning is given below for your reference -

54-A

Pitampura

Delhi

25th May 2020

The President

Resident Welfare Association

Star Apartments

Rohini

Delhi

Answers to the worksheet shared on 12th May 2020 (Do/Does/Did)

- I. 1. Do 2. Don't 3. Does 4. Did 5. Doesn't
 6. Did 7. Don't 8. Do 9. Didn't 10. Did

- II. 1. I don't like to play computer games.
 2. The boys don't clean their room in the morning.
 3. Did he forget his books at home?
 4. Did he attend his English online classes yesterday?
 5. Where do they live?
 6. Did he bake a cake today?
 7. I don't wear jeans.
 8. What time does she usually come home?
 9. She didn't pluck the flowers.

10. Don't they work together?

- III.
1. Did you run very fast?
 2. She doesn't sing loudly.
 3. We submitted our project.
 4. I do not share my chocolates with my brother.
 5. He doesn't like fruits.
 6. Switch off the lights.
 7. Did Tom paint the fence?
 8. Tanya does not do her work regularly.
 9. She likes hamburgers.
 10. Did she like the surprise?

BBPS, PITAMPUR