



# Verbs

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**Simply put, verbs are actions. Some examples of verbs are “run”, “jump”, “eat”, “sleep”, and “sing”.**

·Actions verbs (also called “dynamic verbs”) describe dynamic, intentional action (for example: throw, kick, cook, walk, etc.).

We cook breakfast at 7am.

·State verbs (also called “stative verbs”) describe states or feelings (for example: love, hate, feel, want, etc.).

I love California.

·Auxiliary verbs (also called “helping verbs”) give more information about the next verb (for example: can, will, should, must, etc.).

She can speak Italian.

·Phrasal verbs combine multiple words into a single verb (for example: shut up, call off, make up, fill in, etc.).

We need to call off the meeting.

·Participles are verbs that function as adjectives (for example: singing, playing, helped, played, etc.). The 2 main participles are present participles and past participles.

The singing bird is my favorite one.

·Present participles end with “-ing” (for example: speaking, flowing, eating, working, etc.).

There is flowing water everywhere.

·Past participles usually end with “-ed” or “-en” (for example: wished, crushed, broken, spoken, etc.).

This cup is broken.

·Gerunds are verbs that function like nouns (for example: learning, talking, reading, sleeping, etc.).

Learning languages is fun!