

UNIT 1

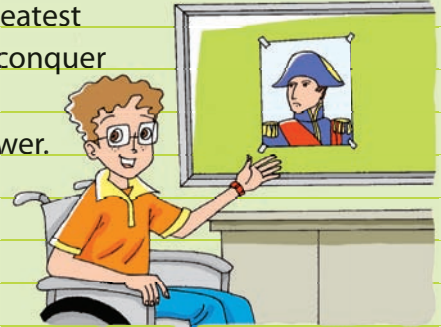
Verbs

Part A

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Preview

Napoleon Bonaparte was one of the greatest generals of all time. He **helped** France conquer much of Europe. However, many other countries **hated** him because of his power. Eventually, they were able to **defeat** Napoleon. Afterward, Napoleon was sent to the island of Saint Helena, where he **died** without any power.



Grammar Explanation

Transitive verbs require a direct object for their meaning to be complete.

Subject	Transitive Verb	Direct Object	Meaning
Jenny	erased.		incomplete
Jenny	erased	the whiteboard.	complete
Gary	told.		incomplete
Gary	told	a secret.	complete

Intransitive verbs do NOT require a direct object for their meaning to be complete.

Subject	Intransitive Verb	Direct Object	Adverbial	Meaning
Wendy	slept.			complete
Peter	walked		to school.	complete

Some verbs can be transitive or intransitive, depending on the context.

Subject	Verb	Direct Object	Adverbial	Meaning
Doug	moved (Transitive)	the sofa.		complete
Doug	moved (Intransitive)		to Singapore.	complete
Kelly	left (Transitive)	her bag	at home.	complete
Kelly	left (Intransitive)		at 3:00.	complete

Practice 1

Exercise 1 Circle I if the sentences have intransitive verbs. Circle T if the sentences have transitive verbs.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. We ate the whole pie. | I | <input checked="" type="radio"/> T |
| 2. The boy finished his schoolwork. | I | <input type="radio"/> T |
| 3. The store sells many good books. | I | <input type="radio"/> T |
| 4. Betty relaxed on the holiday weekend. | I | <input type="radio"/> T |
| 5. Greg showered quickly before breakfast. | I | <input type="radio"/> T |
| 6. I'm going to drink a huge bottle of soda. | I | <input type="radio"/> T |
| 7. Is someone going to repair the printer today? | I | <input type="radio"/> T |
| 8. The mountain climber fell down the mountain. | I | <input type="radio"/> T |

Exercise 2 Make sentences by matching the parts. If the first part is complete, connect it to a period.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I lied | • | • a. the giant stone over his head. |
| 2. My friend threw | • | • b. . |
| 3. We need to discuss | • | • c. the ball to me. |
| 4. My brother was laughing | • | • d. . |
| 5. The strong man lifted | • | • e. . |
| 6. The teacher always worries | • | • f. this problem. |

Practice 2

Exercise 1

Look at the pictures. Write sentences using either intransitive or transitive verbs.



Intransitive



Intransitive



Transitive



Transitive

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Exercise 2

Write sentences with the given verbs. Write one sentence with a transitive verb and the other with an intransitive verb.

1. to move (Transitive) Please move this table.
(Intransitive) I'm going to move to another city.
2. to drive (Transitive) _____
(Intransitive) _____
3. to draw (Transitive) _____
(Intransitive) _____
4. to eat (Transitive) _____
(Intransitive) _____

Grammar in Use

Exercise 1 Read about Leslie's last vacation. Circle T for transitives or I for intransitives. If the verbs are transitives, write the appropriate direct objects on the lines.

Last summer, I went to the beach. It was great. The ocean was so beautiful, and I sat ¹ (T / I) _____ in the sun all day. I read ² (T / I) _____. I also went swimming ³ (T / I) _____. It was so much fun, but I drank ⁴ (T / I) _____ and became sick. The food was delicious, though. I ate ⁵ (T / I) _____. Finally, it was great because everything was so cheap. I didn't spend ⁶ (T / I) _____ while there. It was a wonderful vacation.



Exercise 2 Answer the questions about the above reading.

1. Where did Leslie go last summer?

→ _____

2. What did she do all day?

→ _____

3. Why did she become sick?

→ _____

4. Was it expensive?

→ _____

Part B

Subject and Object Complements

Preview

- A: Is that the new English teacher?
B: No, that's Mrs. Black.
She's my math teacher.
A: She **looks** really smart.
B: Yes, she is, and I also **find** her pretty **strict**. In fact, she **makes** all the students **nervous**!



Grammar Explanation

Subject Complements

Linking verbs are followed by **subject complements**. Subject complements identify or describe the subject. Nouns, pronouns, and adjectives can be subject complements.

Subject	Linking Verb	Subject Complement
Stella	became	a doctor.
That backpack	is	hers.
Jason	remained	silent.

Common linking verbs: *be, seem, appear, become, get, turn, feel, grow, look, smell, sound, taste, remain, stay*

Object Complements

Some verbs can have **object complements**. Object complements come after a direct object and identify or describe it. Nouns, pronouns, and adjectives can be object complements.

Subject	Verb	Direct Object	Object Complement
The students	elected	John	president.
My bother	considers	my things	his.
We	painted	the walls	green.

Common verbs used with object complements: *appoint, call, consider, declare, elect, find, make, name, paint*

Practice 1

Exercise 1 Circle the subject complements. Underline the object complements.

1. Does this milk smell strange to you?
2. The college appointed her department head.
3. Laura gets tired every night at about eleven o'clock.
4. His full name is Anthony, but his friends call him Tony.
5. Philip becomes angry easily, but he doesn't stay angry long.
6. After they counted all the votes, they declared me the winner.

Exercise 2 Make sentences by matching the parts.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Please make yourself | • | • a. Rosie. |
| 2. She painted her nails | • | • b. my best friend. |
| 3. Everybody found the test | • | • c. bright orange. |
| 4. Strawberry ice cream tastes | • | • d. very difficult. |
| 5. They plan to name their daughter | • | • e. better than vanilla. |
| 6. Since third grade, I've considered June | • | • f. comfortable. |
-

Practice 2

Exercise 1 Unscramble the sentences.

1. pillow / soft! / This / feels / so

→ *This pillow feels so soft!*

2. The sky / red / at sunset. / turned

→ _____

3. there's / calm. / to stay / If / try / a fire,

→ _____

4. old friend / made / Seeing / his / him happy.

→ _____

5. different / voice / Your / on / the phone. / sounds

→ _____

6. Jill / vice-president. / will / The club / probably / elect

→ _____

Exercise 2 Write sentences with your own information. Change the underlined words.

1. I feel great today.

→ *I feel relaxed today.*

2. Broccoli tastes disgusting.

→ _____

3. I find fantasy movies boring.

→ _____

4. I might become a lawyer someday.

→ _____

5. On my next birthday, I'll turn 16.

→ _____

6. Speaking in class makes me nervous.

→ _____

Grammar in Use

Exercise 1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

was found beautiful looked bored white

The weather was ¹ beautiful yesterday. I felt
² _____, so I walked to the market near my house.
 There was a new white statue there, and I ³ _____
 it very interesting. It ⁴ _____ so
 real. Then I got a huge surprise. Suddenly, the
 statue moved! It ⁵ _____ an actual
 person. The man had painted his whole body
⁶ _____!



Exercise 2 Answer the questions about the above reading.

1. How was the weather yesterday?

→ _____

2. How did the statue look?

→ _____

3. Why was the writer surprised?

→ _____

4. What had the man done?

→ _____

Part C

Progressive and Non-Progressive (Stative) Verbs

Preview

Dear Mr. Simpson,
 Thank you for letting us use your cabin for our vacation.
 The cabin was beautiful. I can't **imagine** a nicer place. It **looks** just like a postcard. We felt so comfortable while we **were staying** there. We all had fun **hiking** on the mountain, and we **appreciate** your kindness.
 Sincerely,
 Emily



Grammar Explanation

Progressive verbs describe an action occurring over a period of time. They are formed with the verb *be* + the **present participle** (*-ing* form).

Subject	Be	Present Participle	
I	am	reading	the newspaper.
Angela	was	washing	the dishes.

Non-progressive (Stative) verbs do not describe actions. Instead, they describe a state or condition. The state or condition can occur over a period of time. They are NOT formed with *be* + the **present participle**.

Subject	Stative Verb	
Diana	loved	Casey.
Pizza	tastes	good.
They	understand	Spanish.

Common non-progressive (stative) verbs: *appreciate, believe, dislike, exist, fear, hate, know, like, love, need, prefer, realize, resemble, seem, sound, understand*

Many verbs can be **progressive** or **non-progressive (stative)**, depending on the context.

Subject	Verb		Progressive / Stative
John	thinks	soccer is fun.	stative
Kevin	is thinking	about soccer.	progressive
Shelley	felt	sick.	stative
Lisa	was feeling	the rabbit's fur.	progressive

Common progressive and non-progressive verbs: *appear, cost, feel, forget, have, hear, imagine, include, look, measure, remember, see, smell, taste, think, want, weigh*

Practice 1

Exercise 1 Circle the stative verbs.

1. a. sleep **b. know** c. dig d. show
2. a. sound b. study c. read d. work
3. a. meet b. scratch c. type d. believe
4. a. cut b. fear c. sleep d. spend
5. a. watch b. swim c. appreciate d. live
6. a. dislike b. drink c. explain d. listen

Exercise 2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given verbs.

1. Amy is doing research and needs to find a book. (need)
2. My mother doesn't _____ me to be lazy in school. (want)
3. Jack and Tina _____ a new show on TV now. (watch)
4. We _____ my car to the mechanic to get it fixed now. (take)
5. At the moment, the butcher _____ the steak Jack wants to buy. (weigh)
6. Things in stores _____ more now than they did before. (cost)

Practice 2

Exercise 1 Match the sentences to the pictures.

- a. The giraffe is eating leaves.
- b. They have realized they are lost.
- c. The sisters resemble each other.
- d. He is weighing himself on the scale.
- e. The man forgot where he put his keys.
- f. The woman prefers the dark shirt, but the man prefers the light one.



1. _____



2. *a* _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

Exercise 2 Complete the sentences with your own information.

1. Skunks smell _____

The skunks are smelling _____

2. My father thinks _____

My father is thinking _____

3. I imagine that next year _____

I am imagining _____

4. The fluffy little kitten looks _____

The fluffy little kitten is looking _____

Grammar in Use

Exercise 1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given verbs.

I ¹ (remember) remember my first day of school very well.

I ² (walk) _____ to my classroom when I tripped and fell.

I ³ (feel) _____ really embarrassed. But it was OK because

no one ⁴ (watch) _____. I got up and went

to my class. My teacher was so great that by the end of

the day I wasn't ⁵ (think) _____ about it

anymore. Everything was fine.

Now I ⁶ (like) _____ my school a lot.



Exercise 2 Write about your first day of school. Include how you felt and what you were thinking.

Part D

Phrasal Verbs

Preview

Virgo's horoscope: This week you should **make up** with a friend you have fought with before your friendship **falls apart**. You will then be able to **count on** this friend in the future. This is a person who will never **let you down**!



Grammar Explanation

Phrasal verbs are verbs that combine with a particle (preposition or adverb) to create a new meaning. With some phrasal verbs, there is no object or the object must be placed after the preposition.

	Verb	Particle		Meaning
My dad	grew	up	in the country.	become an adult
Did Craig	drop	by	his friend's house?	visit
We didn't	get	on	the bus.	enter (a vehicle)

Common non-separable phrasal verbs: *check in, drop out (of), get along (with), get off, get in, look after, take after, run into*

With some phrasal verbs, the object can be placed between the verb and the particle or after the particle.

	Verb	Object	Particle	Meaning
Barney	figured	the answer	out.	find/understand
Did they	call	the game	off?	cancel
He didn't	turn	his MP3 player	off.	stop

When the object is a pronoun, the particle **MUST** come after it: He **called** it **off**. (O) He **called off** it. (X)

Common separable phrasal verbs: *call off, cheer up, drop off, find out, give up, hand in, let down, look up, make up, put off, take over, turn on, turn down*

Note that not every verb + particle is a phrasal verb. Phrasal verbs are only those combinations that have a separate meaning.

	Verb	Particle		Phrasal verb / Not
The ball	dropped	by	the big tree.	not
We	dropped	by	the store.	phrasal verb
She	looked	into	a trip to Hawaii.	phrasal verb
Charlie	looked	into	the fridge for some milk.	not

Practice 1

Exercise 1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

take after ~~figure out~~ pick up look after call off get into

1. Mark cannot figure out what is wrong with his computer.
2. Who will _____ your pets while your family is on vacation?
3. At first I didn't like this book, but now I am really starting to _____ it.
4. Jenny's parents are coming to _____ her _____ at seven o'clock.
5. My uncle says that I am really starting to _____ my father, but I disagree.
6. After watching the rain for an hour, they finally decided to _____ the baseball game.

Exercise 2 Underline the mistakes. Write the corrections on the lines. If there are no mistakes, write *OK* on the lines.

1. Luckily, my new lab partner and I really get us along well.
_____ *get along* _____
2. Mark forgot his homework, so he is going to hand in it late.

3. Since my brother is clever, he is often able to get around the rules.

4. My friend is so lazy. She always puts off her homework until late at night.

5. I was really disappointed when I found up who the killer in the movie was.

6. When my father first arrived at the hotel to check out, the lady was rude to him. When he went to check in, she was much friendlier.

Practice 2

Exercise 1

Complete the interview with the words from the box.

take after turn down find out look up to ~~check in~~ grew up

A: Let's ¹ check in with our reporter, who is talking with baseball player David Best.

B: Thanks, Tom. I am here with David Best. David, many people say that your team is similar to the team of two years ago. Is that true?

C: Well, I hope we do ² _____ that team. They were great, and we all ³ _____ them. Hopefully, today we can work hard and ⁴ _____ if it's true.

B: You ⁵ _____ in this city. How does it feel to be playing here?

C: It feels great! I couldn't ⁶ _____ the chance to play for my hometown.

Exercise 2

Match the sentences to the pictures.

- The building blew up.
- The man is asking the woman out.
- The woman looks after her son.
- They pulled over to check the map.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Grammar in Use

Exercise 1

Unscramble the phrases or sentences to reveal the instructions for the assignment.

Students,

Your final project for the year is coming up, which means that you will have a lot of work. If you do not know enough about your topic,

1 _____ (it / up. / must / you / look)

2 _____ (in / must / check /

You / me / with) every week. 3 _____

(late. / Projects / in / cannot / turned / be)

4 _____

(work / not / Please / do / off. / this / put)

If you have any questions, please come to me.

Good luck.

Mr. Craven



Exercise 2

Answer the questions about the above reading.

1. What should the students do if they do not know enough about the topic?

→ _____

2. What must students do every week?

→ _____

3. Will late projects be accepted?

→ _____

4. What does the teacher ask the students to do at the end?

→ _____

Exercise 1 Make sentences by matching the parts.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. We consider | • | • a. about my summer vacation plans. |
| 2. The thief was | • | • b. out something to wear to the party. |
| 3. Dinner smells | • | • c. stealing the car when the police came. |
| 4. I need to pick | • | • d. education very important. |
| 5. Salty foods make | • | • e. . |
| 6. I've been thinking | • | • f. turns cool. |
| 7. The dog has eaten | • | • g. really delicious. |
| 8. In September, the weather | • | • h. you thirsty. |

Exercise 2 Complete the phrasal verbs with the correct particles.

- We're late, so hurry up and get in the car!
- I can always count _____ my best friend to help me.
- We were lucky to run _____ Kevin's father. He gave us a ride.
- Let's drop _____ the store to pick _____ some ice cream.
- After a long, angry argument, Sally and her friend finally made _____.
- Several of my neighbors work _____ in the gym near my apartment.

Exercise 3

Look at the pictures. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.



1. The man is loving his wife. _____



2. It are swimming in the ocean. _____



3. Cindy is standing in to her sister. _____



4. He ran onto his friend on the street. _____

Further Learning

Phrasal Verbs with Several Meanings

Many phrasal verbs have more than one meaning.

1. put down

a. to put (something you are holding) on the floor, etc.

b. to say something bad about

c. to write down (as in taking notes)

2. pick up

a. to take (something) with your hand from the floor, etc.

b. to go and get

c. to learn (a language or skill)

3. make up

a. to think of; invent a story, etc.

b. to become friendly again after a fight

c. to put cosmetics on (one's face)

Quick Check Decide the meanings of the used phrasal verbs. Write the number and letter.

- If you drop your fork, don't pick it up and use it again. It's dirty. _____
- She's never played volleyball, but I'm sure she'll pick it up quickly. _____
- Companies sometimes make up strange names for their products. _____
- Tim doesn't like the new girl in our class. I heard him putting her down. _____