INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL ON
CONVENTIONAL TEACHING STRATEGY IN
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

DEVELOPED BY
(INVESTIGATOR)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
PANJAB UNIVERSITY
CHANDIGARH
Subject: English            Class: IX
Topic: Verb and its kinds Duration: 45 Min.

**General Teaching Aids:** chalkboard, Chalks, Duster, Pointer

**Specific Teaching Aids:** Flash cards showing Pictures

**General Objectives:**

(i) To acquaint the students with four skills i.e. listening, speaking, reading and writing.

(ii) To develop fluency and accuracy in spoken and written language.

**Specific Objectives:**

(i) understand verbs in connected speech.

(ii) recognise verbs in written text.

(iii) Understand main and helping verbs.

(iv) classify transitive and intransitive verbs.

**Entry Behaviour:**

To check the previous knowledge of the students, pupil teacher will show a flash card and ask the following questions:

Que 1: What is the man doing?
Que 2: What is the pronoun in this sentence?
Que 3: What is the underlined word called in English grammar?
Que 4: What is another verb in this sentence?

**Announcement of the Topic:** After getting unsatisfactory response from the students, pupil teacher will announce the topic. So, today we shall learn about Verb and its kinds.

**Presentation of the Topic:** Pupil teacher will present the topic in the classroom using inductive deductive method. Question answer technique will be used to develop the lesson.
**Subject matter** | **Pupil Teacher's Activity** | **Pupils' Activity** | **Chalkboard Summary**
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To make the pupils understand the P.T. will give adequate examples. | The P.T. will show the flash cards and ask the following questions: |  |  
What are the girls doing? | They laugh. | They laugh.  
What can you see in this picture? | The cat is dead. | The cat is dead.  
What is Pam doing? | Pam is plucking flowers. | Pam is plucking flowers.  
What is the lady doing? | The lady is cooking food. | The lady is cooking food.  
What are these underlined words telling us about? | They tell us about some action being done. | Action words  
What are action words called in English grammar? | Action words are called Verbs. | Verbs
A Verb is a word used to tell or assert something about some person or thing.

Laughs, dead, plucking and cooking are verbs in the above sentences.

**Main and Helping Verbs.**

The P.T. will explain the definition of Verbs.

Laughs, dead, plucks and cooking are verbs in the above sentences.

P.T. will show pictures and write a few sentences related to them on the chalkboard.

I am eating.

I have a pen.

The man is cutting tree. Is he? Yes, he is.

Pupils will listen carefully and write in their notebooks.

I am eating.

I have a pen.

The man is cutting tree. Is he? Yes, he is.

A Verb is a word used to tell or assert something about some person or thing.
The main verb is a word which indicates an action or event.

The helping verb is used:
1) To show whether an action is complete or continuous.
2) In interrogative and emphatic statements.
3) In short answers to avoid repetition of words.

Eating, cutting

To find the Verb, locate the subject and see: 
What it is doing?

The dog barked.

The Verb is barked, it’s what the dog is doing.

The big lion roared loudly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The main verb is a word which indicates an action or event.</th>
<th>P.T. will explain about main verbs.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The pupils will be asked to underline main verbs in the above sentences.</td>
<td>Eating, cutting</td>
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<tr>
<td>P.T. will explain about helping verbs.</td>
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<td>To evaluate the comprehension of the pupils, the P.T. will ask the following questions:</td>
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<td>To find the Verb, locate the subject and see: What it is doing?</td>
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<td>The dog barked.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Locate the subject</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>What did the dog do?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The big lion roared loudly.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Locate the subject</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lion is the subject.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The big lion roared loudly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>Transitive and Intransitive Verbs</td>
<td>P.T.'s Instruction</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. The boy kicks the football.</td>
<td>The verb is roared, it's what the lion is doing.</td>
<td>P.T. will explain about transitive and intransitive verbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. The boy laughs loudly.</td>
<td>In the first sentence, the action denoted by the verb <em>kicks</em> passes over from the doer or subject boy to some object football. The verb <em>kicks</em> is, therefore, called a Transitive Verb.</td>
<td>P.T. will explain about transitive and intransitive verbs and write on the chalkboard.</td>
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In the second sentence, the action denoted by the verb *laughs* stops with the doer or subject boy and does not pass over to an object. The verb *laughs* is, therefore, called an Intransitive Verb.
Most verbs can be used both as transitive and intransitive verbs.

### USED TRANSITIVELY
1. The ants *fought* the wasps.
2. The shot *sank* the ship.
3. Ring the bell, Rama.
4. The driver *stopped* the train.

### USED INTRANSITIVELY
1. Some ants *fight* very fiercely.
2. The ship *sank* rapidly.
3. The bell *rang* loudly.
4. The train *stopped* suddenly.

P.T. will write the sentences on the chalkboard and ask the pupils to underline the verbs. Pupils will underline verbs in the sentences.

### Intransitive Verb

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<td>4. The driver stopped the train.</td>
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**Terminal Behaviour:**

**Indicate whether the verbs in the following sentences are transitive or intransitive:**

1. The boy stood on the burning deck.
2. The water is very cold.
3. He did not tell the truth.
4. Our children like sweets.
5. We patiently waited at the station.
6. She called her servant a fool.

**Home Assignment:** Prepare a list of verbs which can be used transitively and intransitively and make sentences with any five.