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## Linking verb lesson- 2nd grade

What are linking verbs? Need help understanding what are linking verbs and what aren't? Check out our page and find our linking verbs lists and learn how to weave linking verbs into your own writing. Verbs come in all shapes and sizes. Some show action and some do not. Some describe or rename the subject in the sentence. Verbs that describe or rename the subject are called linking verbs. What are linking verbs? Another way to define linking verbs is that linking verbs do not express action but connect the subject and verb to more information. Some words can function as both linking verbs and action verb as you will see in some of the sentences below. Linking Verbs List - Examples Is isn't something that Michael can actually do. Instead, it connects the subject, Michael to more information about him, that he really enjoys playing or watching the ball. So in this sentence is is a linking verb. Linking Verbs Example #1) Tomas always feels tired when he stays up playing video games all night. Feels connects the subject, Thomas, to his state of being, tired. Linking Verbs Example #2) Learning to speak a new language seems impossibly hard at first. Seems connects the subject, a new language, with something said about it, that it's difficulty can be deceiving at first with linking verbs. Are isn't something dogs can do. Are as a linking verb that connects the subject, dogs, to information about them, that they are mad at the cat. There are other verbs that are known as true linking verbs and they are as follows: Any form of the verb be which includes am, it, is, are, were, was, has been, are being, etc. Also, become and seem are linking verbs. These verbs are called true linking verbs because they are always linking verbs. Then there are linking verbs that can be linking verbs or action verbs. These include feel, look, remain, grow, appear, smell, taste, turn, and sounds. But how do you tell when these words are being used as an action verb and when they are being used as linking verbs? It's not as difficult as you may think. One handy little trick is to see if you can substitute is, and, or are and see if the sentence still makes sense. If it does then you're dealing with a linking verb. If it doesn't make sense after the substitution, then it's an action verb. Here are a few examples of this trick in action: Stella tasted anchovy pizza for the first time. Stella is anchovy pizza? Of course not! So in this case, tasted is an action verb and expresses something Stella is doing. The anchovy pizza tasted delicious. The anchovy pizza is delicious? Some people think so! Since tasted can be replaced with is, the verb tasted is a linking verb in this sentence. I smelled the cookies baking as soon as I walked in the door. I am the cookies? Not me. Smell, in this case is acting as an action verb. The cookies smell divine. The cookies are divine? Absolutely! Have one! Smell is a linking verb in the above sentence. When Karen felt the slimy fish, she dropped it immediately. Karen is the slimy fish? Of course not! Again, here we're dealing with an action verb. Felt is something Karen is doing. Are you beginning to see how this works? Just remember that linking verbs do not show action but describes or renames the subject and gives us more information about it. Verbs are divided into two categories: linking verbs and action verbs. Linking verbs are sometimes called being verbs, as they express states of being. Action verbs describe an action. These worksheets ask students to identify the linking verb and the action verb in each sentence. Written by: Krys Warstillo When it comes to grammar, verbs are my absolute favorite to teach. There are so many ways to make them multi-sensory and fun. However, I am definitely guilty of spending more time on action verbs than the all too important linking verbs. What are Linking Verbs? Here's a quick rundown in case you need it by Mr. Miles. Trust me, this video is 3:11 well spent. To recap: Action verbs tell a reader what the subject is doing Linking verbs connect subjects to an adjective or predicate Examples of Linking Verbs Examples of linking verbs, that are easy to identify, include: Basic forms of "to be" - am, is, are, was, were, has been, are being, might be Forms of "to become" - becomes, is becoming, became, will become Forms of "to seem" - seems, seeming, will seem, seemed Examples of trickier linking verbs are verbs that can be either action or linking. Often, this includes words that are related to the five senses like: feel, look, smell, sound, and taste. Teaching Linking Verbs to Students First of all, I always introduce action verbs first. They are more concrete and easier for students to understand. While I'm teaching action verbs I introduce the basics of verbs. For the most part, all sentences have one and we go over what a subject and predicate are (if we haven't previously covered that). Once my students have a basic understanding of general verbs and action verbs I begin the linking words lesson by writing a simple sentence like, "Helena is happy" on the board. I ask my students to use what they know and find the verb in the sentence. After giving them time to think and come up with their own ideas we discuss the sentence and I introduce linking verbs. After this initial lesson I like to show this video. It's quick and I've found that for those students that short videos work so well with some of my students. After the video it's time for the whole class (or small group) lesson using the release of responsibility model. I Do Begin an anchor chart to complete with your students. Title it Linking Verbs and write down examples of linking verbs and the definition of a linking verb on the top half of the page. Below that write our example sentence, "Helena is happy." Label each portion of the sentence and remember the importance of metacognition. Talk through your thinking out loud. We Do I project the Linking Verbs digital literacy center on the board. The students help me create sentences using subjects, linking verbs, and predicates. This is such a fun part of the lesson because I let the students get a little silly with their sentences as long as they are grammatically correct. "The little baby is writing a letter" always gets some giggles out of my students. I take sample sentences from this portion of the lesson and add them to the anchor chart. We briefly discuss and label each sentence as we add it to the anchor chart. I like using centers as the "we do" portion of a lesson because afterwards it can immediately be added to the centers rotation. Students have had experience with it and can work on it independently. It helps minimize the "what do I do at this center?" chaos. You Do Use the anchor chart you and your students have been working on collaboratively to give them an opportunity to write their own sentences with linking verbs. Before the lesson, cut construction paper into strips or have your students do it on their own. Use two different colors. Give every student two strips of one color and one strip of a second color. Using the examples of linking verbs on the chart, ask students to build their own sentences to attach to the anchor chart. Check out the photo below to see what I mean. Students will put a subject on one piece of paper, a predicate on the other, and the lone strip of a different color will be for their linking verb. The Grammar Day by Day packet comes in handy for this portion of the lesson as an exit ticket. I print out the week of daily practice (conveniently prints onto one double-sided page) and use this as independent work. Day 1 is perfect because students are simply asked to provide examples of linking verbs which is an easy way to reinforce using anchor charts as reference materials. A skill that needs a lot of reinforcement in 2nd grade. Every day, after a mini lesson my students complete that day's Grammar Day by Day entry to check for understanding. For more practice with identifying verbs in a sentence, check out our Grammar Toothy Freebie - Verbs! Download Grammar Toothy Freebie - VERBS More Resources for Linking Verbs If you need some more resources for your linking verbs lessons, take a look at some of the links below. How to Teach Other 2nd Grade Grammar Skills: Is it time for a new concept in grammar? We have a post for that! 1st Grade Review Nouns Verbs Common & Proper Nouns Types of Sentences Capitalization Commas Complete Sentences Contractions ABC Order Verb Tenses Linking Verbs ~ You are here! Irregular Plural Nouns & Irregular Verbs Punctuation Possessive Nouns Abbreviations Comparative Endings Adjectives Antonyms & Synonyms Pronouns Subject-Verb Agreement Collective Nouns Articles Demonstrative Pronouns Adverbs Multiple-Meaning Words Prepositional Phrases Shades of Meaning-Verbs & Adjectives Similes & Metaphors Homophones The dog is sleepy. So far, you've learned that verbs can describe actions, like 'play', 'kick', and 'run'. 'is' in the sentence above doesn't describe an action. But 'is' is still a verb! 'is' is called a linking verb. What are Linking Verbs? Linking verbs connect a subject to more information about it. That's why they're also called "be" verbs. When we use an action verb, we say what someone does. But when we use a linking verb, we say what someone is. When we wrote "The dog is sleepy", is does not tell us what the dog is doing. Instead, it tells us what the dog is feeling right now. Is connects the word sleepy to the word dog. Common Linking Verbs The most common present tense linking verbs are: is, are, am Tip: present tense verbs describe things not in the past or the future, but right now. Let's learn the rules for using 'is', 'are', and 'am'. ☺ Is vs. Am vs. Are Rule 1 Use 'Is' for singular subjects. For example: The sun is shining brightly. Think about it: There is only one sun. The subject is singular. So we use 'is'. Tip: singular means just one. It's the opposite of plural, which means more than one. Rule 2 Use 'are' to describe plural subjects in the now. For example: The leaves are green. Rule 3 Use 'are' with the pronoun you. You are happy. Rule 4 Use 'am' with the pronoun I. For example: I am excited! Past Tense Linking Verbs When we write about how things were in the past, we use past tense linking verbs like 'was' and 'were'. 'Was' is the past tense of 'is'. For example: The kitten was hungry. Now the kitten is full. 'Were' is the past tense of 'are'. The children were hungry. Now the children are full. 'Was' is the past tense of 'am'. I was hungry. Now I am full. Great job learning about present and past tense linking verbs! Watch and Learn (Optional) Now, start the practice. Master using linking verbs on your own! ☺





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