

Lesson 6 Verbs Linking Answer Key

Phrasal Verbs. Test 3

1. She has brought__ five children of her own.
a. Down b. into c. up d. for
2. The firefighter told us to keep __ from the burning building.
b. In b. away c.on d.at
3. I thought I could trust Sam, but he let me__ .
c. A.down b. off c.on d.out
4. You go__ and we follow close behind.
d. About b.off c. for d. ahead
5. Hold__ a minute while I get my jacket.
e. On b. out c. back d. up
6. It was hard for Jane to get __ the shock of her husband's death.
a. In b.on c.with d.over



Lesson 6 verbs linking answer key is a crucial resource for students and educators alike, as it provides insight into the essential components of linking verbs and their applications in English grammar. Understanding linking verbs can significantly enhance one's writing and comprehension skills. This article will delve into the concept of linking verbs, their functions, and provide a detailed answer key for Lesson 6, ensuring learners grasp the subject effectively.

Understanding Linking Verbs

Linking verbs are a specific type of verb that connects the subject of a sentence to additional information about that subject, typically found in the predicate. Unlike action verbs, which express physical or mental actions, linking verbs serve as a bridge that helps clarify the state or condition of the subject.

Common Linking Verbs

The most common linking verbs include:

1. Be (am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been)
2. Become
3. Seem
4. Feel
5. Look

6. Taste
7. Smell
8. Sound

These verbs do not show action but instead describe a state of being or a condition.

Functions of Linking Verbs

Linking verbs primarily serve two functions:

1. Connecting the Subject to a Subject Complement: Linking verbs connect the subject of the sentence with a subject complement, which can be a noun, pronoun, or adjective that provides more information about the subject. For example:
 - She is a teacher. (Here, "is" connects "She" to "teacher.")
 - The soup tastes delicious. (In this case, "tastes" links "soup" to the adjective "delicious.")
2. Expressing a State of Being: Linking verbs express a state or condition rather than an action. For instance:
 - He seems tired. (The verb "seems" indicates the state of "He" rather than an action.)

Lesson 6: Identifying Linking Verbs

In Lesson 6, students typically focus on identifying linking verbs in various sentences. This exercise helps reinforce their understanding of how these verbs function within different contexts. Below is an outline of the lesson's objectives, followed by the answer key.

Objectives of Lesson 6

1. Recognize linking verbs in sentences.
2. Differentiate between linking verbs and action verbs.
3. Use linking verbs correctly in writing.

Sample Sentences for Practice

Here are some practice sentences that may appear in Lesson 6:

1. The flowers smell beautiful.
2. They are excited about the trip.
3. John became an engineer.
4. The cake tastes sweet.
5. She looks happy today.

Answer Key for Lesson 6

The answer key for Lesson 6 helps students verify their understanding of linking verbs. It provides clarity and reinforces the learning objectives outlined above.

Identifying the Linking Verbs

1. The flowers smell beautiful.
- Linking verb: smell
2. They are excited about the trip.
- Linking verb: are
3. John became an engineer.
- Linking verb: became
4. The cake tastes sweet.
- Linking verb: tastes
5. She looks happy today.
- Linking verb: looks

Explanation of Each Linking Verb

- Smell: In the first sentence, "smell" connects the subject "flowers" to the adjective "beautiful," indicating a state of appearance.
- Are: In the second sentence, "are" links the subject "They" to the adjective "excited," expressing an emotional state.
- Became: In the third sentence, "became" connects "John" to the noun "engineer," showing a change in his status or profession.
- Tastes: In the fourth sentence, "tastes" links "cake" to the adjective "sweet," describing its quality.
- Looks: In the fifth sentence, "looks" connects "She" to the adjective "happy," indicating her emotional state.

Benefits of Mastering Linking Verbs

Understanding and mastering linking verbs is essential for several reasons:

1. Improved Writing Skills: Mastery of linking verbs allows students to construct sentences that are clearer and more descriptive.
2. Enhanced Comprehension: By recognizing linking verbs, students can better understand the relationships between subjects and their complements, leading to improved reading

comprehension.

3. Effective Communication: Knowing how to use linking verbs correctly enables individuals to express their thoughts and emotions more effectively in both spoken and written communication.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the **Lesson 6 verbs linking answer key** serves as a vital tool for students learning about linking verbs in English grammar. By understanding the functions and forms of linking verbs, students can enhance their writing and comprehension skills significantly. With practice and proper guidance, mastering linking verbs will lead to greater clarity and effectiveness in communication. Educators should encourage students to refer to the answer key and engage with the material actively, ensuring they develop a solid foundation in this essential area of grammar.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are linking verbs and how do they function in a sentence?

Linking verbs connect the subject of a sentence to a subject complement, typically describing the subject's state or condition. Common linking verbs include 'is', 'are', 'was', and 'were'.

Can you provide examples of sentences using linking verbs?

Sure! Examples include: 'She is a teacher,' where 'is' links 'she' to 'a teacher', and 'The soup tastes delicious,' where 'tastes' connects 'soup' to 'delicious'.

How do linking verbs differ from action verbs?

Linking verbs do not express action; instead, they link the subject to additional information. Action verbs, on the other hand, describe what the subject is doing.

What role do linking verbs play in the formation of predicate adjectives?

Linking verbs are essential in forming predicate adjectives, which describe the subject. For example, in 'The sky is blue,' 'is' is the linking verb that connects 'sky' to the adjective 'blue'.

What are some common mistakes students make with linking verbs?

Students often confuse linking verbs with action verbs or use them incorrectly in sentences, such as saying 'She looks beautifully' instead of 'She looks beautiful'.

How can teachers effectively teach linking verbs in the classroom?

Teachers can use interactive activities, such as sentence-building exercises and role-playing, to help students identify and use linking verbs correctly in context.

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Lesson 60 -

Lesson 60 ...

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Lesson 38 -

Lesson 38 ...

lesson subject -

lesson piano lessons, the second lesson class; 30 lessons, a lesson; give sb. a lesson ...

Unlock your understanding of Lesson 6 verbs linking with our comprehensive answer key. Enhance your learning today! Discover how to master linking verbs now.

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