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Verb Mood

Definition: Verb Mood is the mode or method by which a verb is used to express a particular action.

Kinds of verb mood

There are three kinds of moods in English namely:

1. Indicative Mood
2. Imperative Mood
3. Subjunctive Mood

Indicative Mood

A verb which is used to make a statement of *fact*, a *question* or a *supposition* is known as **Indicative Mood**.

- **Statements**

Examples: We *practice* music daily.

Aristotle *is* a Greek Philosopher.

My sister *likes* Skating.

- **Questions**

Examples: *Have* you *posted* the letter?

Are you angry with me?

Do you *like* me?

- **Supposition**

Examples: If you *are* a graduate, you shall given the post.

If it *rains*, we shall stop the work.

If you *ask* me, I shall given it to you.

Imperative Mood

A verb which is used to express a *command*, an *advise* or an *entreaty* is known as an **Imperative Mood**.

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- **Command**

Examples: *Get* me a taxi!

Close the door!

Open the window!

- **Advice**

Example: *Be kind* to the poor!

Be polite to the strangers.

Try to be honest.

- **An entreaty**

Example: *Could you type* this letter?

May I park my car here?

Will you please *open* the window?

Note: Let is used for advice in first and third person.

Example: *Let* me *help* you.

Let us *go* there.

Let him *speak*.

Note: The subject 'you' is omitted in **Imperative Mood**.

Example: *Post* this letter. (you post this letter)

Subjunctive Mood

A verb which is used to express a *wish, hope, desire, intention* or *resolution* in noun clause in the present and immobility in the past is known as the Subjunctive Mood.

Forms of the Subjunctive Mood

Present Subjunctive

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The Verb be	Other Verbs
I be	I like
We be	We like
You be	You like
He be	He likes
They be	They like

Past Subjunctive

The Verb Be	Other Verbs
I were	I liked
We were	We liked
You were	You liked
He were	You liked
They were	They liked

The Present Subjunctive

It is used in traditional expressing a wish of hope.

Example: Long *live* the *queen*!

May God *save* the Country!

May haven *help* you!

- In noun clauses expressing desire, intention and resolution.

Example: It is suggested that *a flyover be built across the railway track*.

We recommended *that the manager be dismissed from service*.

We proposed *that a committee be appointed to look into the matter*.

The Past Subjunctive

- After the verb 'wish'

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Examples: She *wishes* she were a beauty queen.

We *wish* we *were* in Delhi.

I *wish* I *stayed* at home.

- It is used after if to express improbability or unreality in the present.

Examples: *If* we *went* there, we could see her.

If I *knew* English, I could go to America.

If we *had* money, we could live in a large house.

- After 'as if' and 'as though'

Examples: He orders me as *if* I *were* his brother.

She talks as *though* she *were a queen*.

He spends *as if* he *were* a rich man.

- After the phrase, it is time + past tense to indicate that it is already late.

Examples: It is time we *went* there.

It is time I *wrote* to her.

It is time they *stopped* work.

- After the phrases would rather + subject to indicate preference.

Examples: I *would rather you applied* for the post.

I *would rather you discontinued* your studies.

She *would rather he lived* with his parents.

Verb Mood Exercise/Worksheet

Correct the following sentences:

Questions

1. If I have money, I would lend you.
2. If Padma had asked me, I could give it her.
3. It is time we realized the value of time.
4. It is time she return home.

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5. It is time we leave the office.
6. If I know her address, I would write to her.
7. If they will help me, I shall be happy.
8. She walks as if she is a qualified doctor.
9. She talks as though she is a film star.
10. I would rather you stop smoking.
11. I would rather you give up your studies.
12. If you are Agra, you could watch the Taj Mahal.
13. I wish I see her again.

