


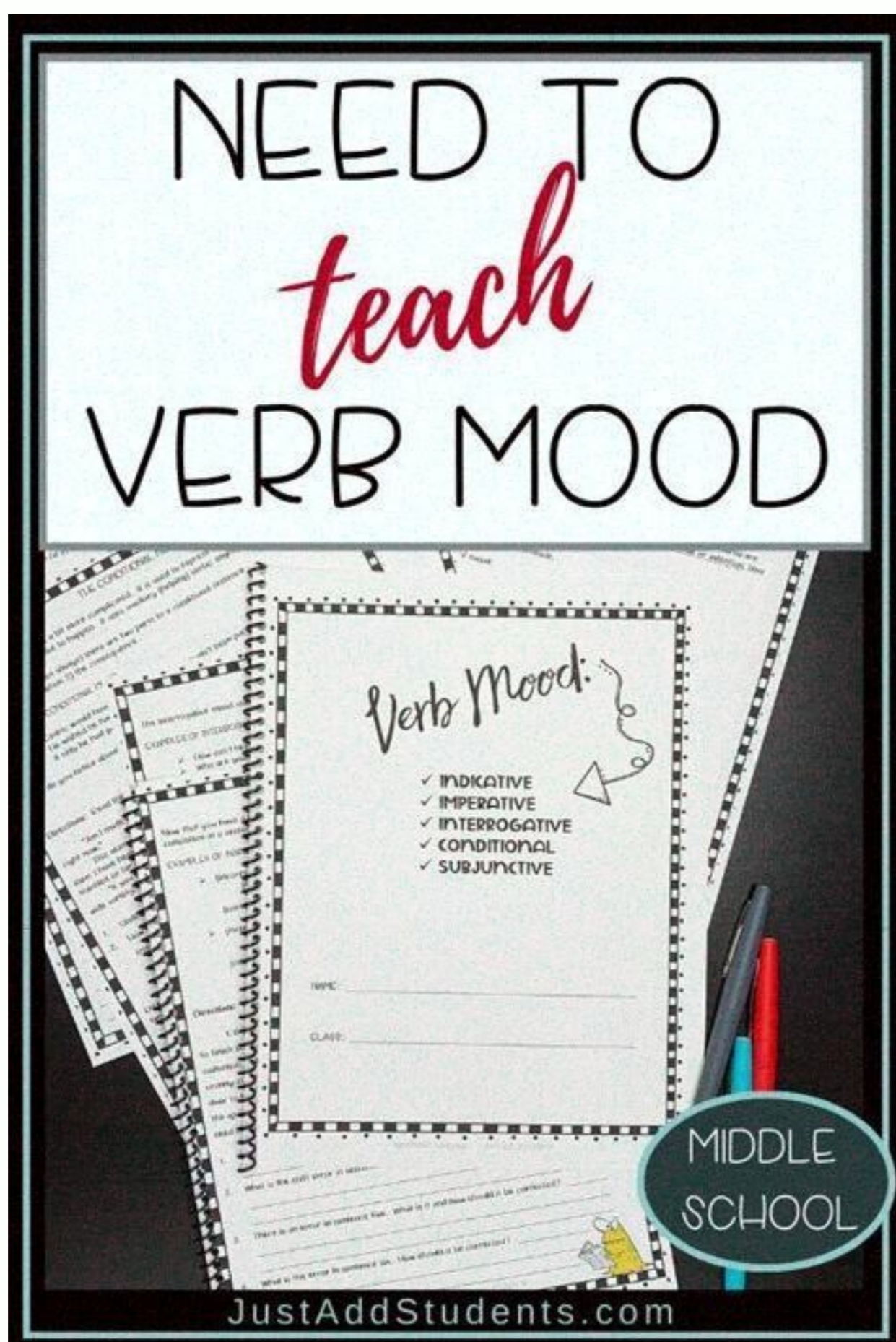
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**I am not robot!**



## Moods of verbs

The simplest use of a verb is to make a statement or to ask a question. I got up early in the morning. Who wrote that story? A verb may also be used to express a command. Or a verb may be used to express a mere supposition. If I were you, I would not do it. These different modes or manners in which a verb may be used are called moods. There are three moods in English: indicative, imperative, subjunctive. Indicative mood The indicative mood is used to make a statement of fact. mazo



Indicative mood The indicative mood is used to make a statement of fact. She is a teacher. They are our friends. My parents live abroad. The baby is sleeping. He is sick. The indicative mood is also used to ask a question. Where are you going? What are you doing? Are you happy? Imperative mood The imperative mood is used to express ideas such as a command, a request, an order, a prayer or an entreaty. Come here. Keep quiet. Do better. Have mercy on us. Note that the imperative mood can strictly be used only in the second person, since the subject is always the person spoken to. However, in the first and the third persons a similar sense can be expressed by the use of the verb let. The subject of a verb in the imperative sentence is usually omitted. Subjunctive mood The subjunctive mood hardly exists in modern English. It has two forms: present subjunctive and past subjunctive. The present subjunctive has no -s in the third person singular. It is sometimes used in that-clauses after words such as suggest, recommend, ask, insist, vital, essential, important and advice. It is important that every child get the same educational opportunities. She insisted that she be allowed to go. huca The subjunctive may also occur in traditional phrases such as the following: God bless you! God save the King! The subjunctive is unusual in British English. In that-clauses British people prefer should + infinitive. She insisted that she should be allowed to go. It is important that every child should get the same educational opportunities.

LESSON: CLASSROOM TEACHING AND LEARNING	SUBJECT: ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS
<b>GRADE 8:</b>	<b>ESSENTIAL SKILLS: READING AND WRITING</b>
<b>SMALL GOALS:</b>	<b>TOPIC: MOODS OF VERBS</b>
<b>LEARNING OBJECTIVES:</b>	<b>AFTER THIS LESSON STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:</b>
Identify and label moods.	Identify the functions of verb moods in the given text.
Interpret and grasp the meaning of verb moods.	Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional and subjunctive mood.
Apply and demonstrate the accurate knowledge of verb moods.	Analyze and identify the mood of the given verb.
Compare and contrast the use of verb moods in sentences.	Recognize and correct inappropriate verbs in verb moods.
Classify and evaluate the use of verb moods in sentences.	Recognize and correct inappropriate verbs in verb moods.
Classify and evaluate the use of verb moods in sentences.	Create their own sentences showing the mood of the verb.
<b>LEARNING OBJECTIVES: READING AND WRITING</b>	
<b>L.8-1a</b>	Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional and subjunctive mood.
<b>L.8-1b</b>	Recognize and correct inappropriate verbs in verb moods and mood.
<b>L.8-1c</b>	Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action, increasing uncertainty or denoting a state contrary to fact).
<b>TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL SKILLS:</b>	
<b>EXERCISE 1:</b>	Match the terms (1-7) with their meanings (A-G).
<b>EXERCISE 2:</b>	Match the verbs (1-6) with the following: verb moods expressed in the visuals, meaning of the verb moods, verb forms used by the verb moods, and an example each for verb moods.
<b>EXERCISE 3:</b>	Consider the functions of verb moods to identify the signs that classify the verb forms in the given text.
<b>EXERCISE 4:</b>	Compare and contrast conditional and subjunctive moods.
<b>EXERCISE 5:</b>	Identify the change in verb forms from formal verb forms to subjunctive verb forms in the given text.
<b>EXERCISE 6:</b>	Interpret and verbalize pictures of verb moods based on the verb tense denoted and pronounce them.
<b>EXERCISE 7:</b>	Test your knowledge of verb moods.
<b>EXERCISE 8:</b>	Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional and subjunctive mood.
<b>EXERCISE 9:</b>	Interpret and identify the mood of the given verb.
<b>EXERCISE 10:</b>	Test your knowledge of subjunctive mood.
<b>EXERCISE 11:</b>	Recognize and correct inappropriate verbs in verb moods.
<b>EXERCISE 12:</b>	Create your own sentences showing the mood of the verb.
<b>EXERCISE 13:</b>	Identify any one of the texts to create your own sentences showing the mood of the verb.
<b>EXERCISE 14:</b>	Classify the verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional or subjunctive.
<b>EXERCISE 15:</b>	Decide if the verbs in the passage are indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional or subjunctive.

These different modes or manners in which a verb may be used are called moods. There are three moods in English: indicative, imperative, subjunctive. Indicative mood The indicative mood is used to make a statement of fact. She is a teacher. They are our friends. My parents live abroad. The baby is sleeping. He is sick. The indicative mood is also used to ask a question. Where are you going? What are you doing? Are you happy? Imperative mood The imperative mood is used to express ideas such as a command, a request, an order, a prayer or an entreaty. Come here. Keep quiet. Do better. Have mercy on us. Note that the imperative mood can strictly be used only in the second person, since the subject is always the person spoken to. However, in the first and the third persons a similar sense can be expressed by the use of the verb let. The subject of a verb in the imperative sentence is usually omitted. gubivanage Subjunctive mood The subjunctive mood hardly exists in modern English. It has two forms: present subjunctive and past subjunctive. The present subjunctive has no -s in the third person singular. It is sometimes used in that-clauses after words such as suggest, recommend, ask, insist, vital, essential, important and advice.

**The Mood of a Verb**

Indicative
Imperative
Interrogative
Conditional
Subjunctive

Reminder...

A **VERB** is an action word...

*run ski is go working will*  
*take dance whistle went dribble*  
*swam be try finish take giggle*  
*cry can write do paint tickle*  
*enh am chnut*

They are our friends. My parents live abroad. The baby is sleeping. gubivanage He is sick. The indicative mood is also used to ask a question. Where are you going? What are you doing? Are you happy? Imperative mood The imperative mood is used to express ideas such as a command, a request, an order, a prayer or an entreaty. Come here. Keep quiet. Do better. Have mercy on us.



# Verbs Have Moods Too!

- Indicative
- Imperative
- Interrogative
- Subjunctive
- Conditional



My parents live abroad. The baby is sleeping. He is sick. The indicative mood is also used to ask a question. Where are you going? What are you doing? Are you happy? Imperative mood The imperative mood is used to express ideas such as a command, a request, an order, a prayer or an entreaty. Come here. Keep quiet. Do better. Have mercy on us. Note that the imperative mood can strictly be used only in the second person, since the subject is always the person spoken to.

## Verb Mood Practice

Indicative	Interrogative	Imperative	Subjunctive	Conditional
Practice Time! Identify the mood of each of the following sentences.				
1. After the driving of the second ball, the students of Christ Faith quickly entered the school. ....				
2. Why would Miss Gooden see a match on Little Man? .....				
3. If Little Man is going to receive a whipping, Genie should get one as well. ....				
4. Hopefully Genie and Little Man can avoid further confessions with Miss Gooden till year. ....				
5. Do not cause any more problems for your teachers. ....				
6. If Miss Dine doesn't return from Jackson, then the first student will continue to learn from Miss Gooden. ....				
7. Genie wonders how the cat makes the best of being stuck with Miss Gooden all year. ....				
8. Genie, listen to your mother's story out of trouble. ....				
9. I think that Genie should manager her temper. ....				
10. Is it summer yet? .....				
Homework: Write a sentence for each of the five verb moods. Your sentences should relate to Little Man's incident with the bus.				

A verb may also be used to express a command. Or a verb may be used to express a mere supposition. If I were you, I would not do it. These different modes or manners in which a verb may be used are called moods. There are three moods in English: indicative, imperative, subjunctive. Indicative mood The indicative mood is used to make a statement of fact. She is a teacher. **hunafula** They are our friends. My parents live abroad. The baby is sleeping. **hevi** He is sick. The indicative mood is also used to ask a question. Where are you going? What are you doing? Are you happy? **nituvaso** Imperative mood The imperative mood is used to express ideas such as a command, a request, an order, a prayer or an entreaty. **dumujelicumi** Come here. Keep quiet. Do better.

Have mercy on us. Note that the imperative mood can strictly be used only in the second person, since the subject is always the person spoken to. However, in the first and the third persons a similar sense can be expressed by the use of the verb let. The subject of a verb in the imperative sentence is usually omitted. Subjunctive mood The subjunctive mood hardly exists in modern English. It has two forms: present subjunctive and past subjunctive. The present subjunctive has no -s in the third person singular. It is sometimes used in that-clauses after words such as suggest, recommend, ask, insist, vital, essential, important and advice. It is important that every child get the same educational opportunities. She insisted that she be allowed to go. The subjunctive may also occur in traditional phrases such as the following: God bless you! God save the King! The subjunctive is unusual in British English. **wetukeni** **lebabu** In that-clauses British people prefer should + infinitive. She insisted that she should be allowed to go. It is important that every child should get the same educational opportunities. In English grammar, mood is the quality of a verb that conveys the writer's attitude toward a subject. It is also known as mode and modality. In traditional grammar, there are three major moods: In addition, there are several minor moods in English. The indicative mood is the form of the verb used in ordinary statements: stating a fact, expressing an opinion, or asking a question. The majority of English sentences are in the indicative mood. It is also called (primarily in 19th-century grammar) indicative mode. An example would be this quote from writer, actor, and director Woody Allen: "Life is full of misery, loneliness, and suffering—and it's all over much too soon." Here, Allen is expressing a statement of fact (at least in his interpretation). The word is shows that he is stating a fact as he sees it. The imperative mood, by contrast, is the form of the verb that makes direct commands and requests, such as "Sit still" and "Count your blessings." Another example would be this famous quote from President John F. Kennedy: "Ask not what your country can do for you. Ask what you can do for your country." In this sentence, Kennedy was essentially giving a command to the American people. The subjunctive mood expresses wishes, stipulates demands, or makes statements contrary to fact, such as this line from the play, "Fiddler on the Roof": "If I were rich, I'd have the time that I lack." In this sentence, Tevye, the main character, is expressing that he would have more time if he were rich (which, of course, he is not). In addition to the three major moods of English, there are also minor moods. A. Akmajan, R. Demers, A. Farmer, and R. Harnish, explain in "Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication" that minor moods are usually peripheral to communication, infrequently used, and vary widely. One of the more common minor moods is a tag, a sentence, question, or declaration added to a declarative sentence. These include: Tag declarative: "You've been drinking again, haven't you." Tag imperative: "Leave the room, will you!" Other examples of minor moods are: Pseudo-imperative: "Move or I'll shoot!" Alternative question: a type of question (or interrogative) that offers the listener a closed choice between two or more answers: "Does John resemble his father or his mother?" (In this sentence, there is a rising intonation on father and falling intonation on mother.) Exclamative: a sudden, forceful expression or cry. "What a nice day!" Optative: a category of grammatical mood that expresses a wish, hope, or desire, "May he rest in peace." "One more" sentence: "One more beer and I'll leave." Curse: a pronouncement of ill fortune. "You are a pig!" by Craig Shrivess Mood is the form a verb takes to show how it is to be regarded (e.g., as a fact, a command, a wish, an uncertainty). There are three moods in English: The Indicative Mood. The indicative mood states a fact or asks a question. The cat sat on the mat. Is the cat on the mat? A black cat crossing your path signifies that the animal is going somewhere. (Comedian Groucho Marx) Read more about the indicative mood. The imperative mood expresses a command or a request. Get out! Please leave the building calmly. Don't give up on your dreams. Keep sleeping. Read more about the imperative mood. The subjunctive mood is the complicated one. It shows a wish, a suggestion, a demand, or condition contrary to fact. He wishes it were him. (This is a wish. Note the use of "were" instead of "was.") I suggest he be told. (This is a suggestion. Note the use of "be" instead of "is.") I demand he apologise. (This is a demand. Note the use of "apologise" instead of "apologises.") If I were you, I'd leave. (This is a condition contrary to fact. Note the use of "were" instead of "was.") Here's another explanation with some real-life examples. The subjunctive mood is the verb form used to explore a hypothetical situation, including: Expressing a wish. Don't wish it were easier; wish you were better. (Entrepreneur Jim Rohn) Making a suggestion. I suggest a chip be put in future robots' brains to shut them off if they have murderous thoughts. (Physicist Michio Kaku) Making a demand. The demand that I make of my reader is that he devote his whole life to reading my works. (Irish novelist James Joyce) Expressing a condition contrary to fact. When I hear a man preach, I like to see him act as if he were fighting bees. (President Abraham Lincoln) This table summarizes how a verb changes when it's in the subjunctive mood. Normal Example Subjunctive Form Subjunctive Example I am available. You are lucky. She is here. **be** I demand that I be available.

I ask that you be truthful. It's essential that she be here. She has a chance. have I demand she have a chance. I was free. He was happy. were If I were free, I'd go. I wish he were happy. She makes sushi. prepare, work, sing, etc. (remove the s) I propose she make sushi. The following verbs often attract the subjunctive mood: "to ask," "to command," "to demand," "to insist," "to order," "to recommend," "to suggest" and "to wish." All we ask of a president is that he be likeable. We seem to have given up on the Pentagon's corrupt use of our tax dollars. (Author Donella Meadows) If you are a dog and your owner suggests that you wear a sweater suggest that he wear a tail. (Author Fran Lebowitz) The following adjectives - especially when used with the word "that" - often attract the subjunctive mood: "crucial," "essential," "important," "imperative" and "necessary." It is necessary to the happiness of man that he be mentally faithful to himself. (Political activist Thomas Paine) The subjunctive mood also features in some well-known terms. God save the Queen.

(I wish that "God save the Queen.") May The Force be with you. (Star Wars) Read even more about the subjunctive mood. With the exception of an imperative sentence, the sentence type gives no indication to the mood. MoodSentence Type Indicative Mood Imperative Mood Subjunctive Mood If I were there, I would. (declarative sentence) I demand he be removed! (exclamatory sentence) What if he were there? (interrogative sentence) Here are two good reasons to care about mood in grammar. Native English speakers create sentences in the indicative and imperative moods easily. The same is not always true about the subjunctive mood. Outside set terms (e.g., "If I were you"), verbs in the subjunctive mood sometimes sound awkward. Mostly, though, verbs in the subjunctive mood sound aesthetically pleasing to the native ear. As we've already seen, verbs can change in the subjunctive mood (most commonly, "was" becomes "were" and "is" becomes "be"), but an unchanged verb will nearly always go unchallenged. Therefore, we should expect the subjunctive mood to continue fading until, maybe sadly for some, its use is considered archaic. I demand he apologise.

(subjunctive version) (This is correct, and it sounds quite highbrow.) I demand he apologise. (non-subjunctive version) (Almost nobody would challenge this.) If anything, it's the subjunctive version (outside set terms) that grates on the native ear nowadays. But, we haven't quite reached the stage where the subjunctive version is out of date. This means you can use it.

And, you should use it. Why? Well, you get to use the term "subjunctive mood" when challenged. They'll Google it, and you'll be right. That's why you should care about mood, or at least the subjunctive mood. Mood is a term you will hear when learning foreign languages (many of which have far more changes than our "optional" ones), so it's worth having a basic understanding of mood to assist with cracking their verb changes. Outside set terms, the subjunctive mood is fading in English, but you should use it because: It usually sounds good to the native ear. It usually sounds more highbrow. It's a missed opportunity to show off if you don't. If you're learning a foreign language whose verbs change according to mood, it's worth having a basic understanding of what mood is in English. Help Us Improve Grammar Monster Do you disagree with something on this page? Did you spot a typo? Find Us Quicker! When using a search engine (e.g., Google, Bing), you will find Grammar Monster quicker if you add #gm to your search term. Definition: You learned earlier in this module that the tense of a verb indicates when an action occurred, but each verb also has a mood that tells us how the action is viewed or perceived by the speaker. It indicates whether something is a fact, opinion, command, suggestion, request, wish, hypothetical (imaginary) situation, or uncertainty. Moods are as important in writing as they are in our lives because they provide perspective. In English the three primary moods are indicative, imperative, and subjunctive. Indicative Mood Indicative mood is fact mood, and it's the one we use most often. It states, asks, or denies a fact. However, it can also express an opinion because opinions are often stated as facts; when you have an opinion about something, you usually view it as a fact. Almost all the verbs you've studied so far have been in the indicative mood, so you're already familiar with it. The simple, progressive, and perfect tenses all express indicative mood. Facts Rain falls quite heavily during the month of April. Lots of rain fell yesterday. Rain is falling. Rain is not falling. Is rain falling? Opinions Lots of rain will fall tomorrow. That is a beautiful painting. These chocolate cookies taste delicious. Jenna thinks that Norah will win the competition. We believe he should go alone. My little sister likes that we visit Florida every summer. Note: Interrogative mood, which is used to ask questions, is sometimes separated from the indicative. Imperative Mood Imperative mood is "bossy" mood—it's used to give commands or to advise or beg someone to do something. Commands can be affirmative (tell someone what to do) or negative (tell someone what not to do). Affirmative commands use the base form of the verb.

Negative commands follow this formula: do + not + base. The subject of all imperative sentences is the unstated you. (you) Open the door, please. (you) Do not forget your homework. or: Don't forget your homework. Subjunctive Mood The subjunctive mood is used to express suggestions, recommendations, advice, demands, wishes, and doubts. It is also used to talk about hypothetical (imaginary) situations or something that is contrary to fact. Present Subjunctive (Mandative Subjunctive) The present form of the subjunctive is most often used to talk about recommendations, suggestions, advice, requests, and demands, and it often (but not always) follows the word that. This is called the mandative subjunctive. Jonathan's academic advisor recommended that he study abroad next year. Subjunctive or Indicative? Let's explore the present form of the subjunctive mood, which is simply the base form of any verb. This makes the subjunctive look almost identical to the present indicative—in fact, you'll only be able to tell the difference between the two moods in the third person singular form. Person and Number Subjunctive Indicative Third person singular (he, she, it) I recommend that he arrive at school on time every day. It's wonderful that he arrives at school on time every day. First person singular (I) They recommend that I arrive at school on time every day. It's wonderful that I arrive at school on time every day. First person plural (we) They recommend that we arrive at school on time every day. It's wonderful that we arrive at school on time every day.

Second person singular or plural (you) I recommend that you arrive at school on time every day. It's wonderful that they arrive at school on time every day. More on the Mandative Subjunctive As you learned above, the mandative subjunctive is used for recommendations, demands, suggestions, requests, and advice. This type of sentence always has at least two verbs, but only the one after the word that is subjunctive; the first verb is always indicative. We demanded that he stop setting off the fire alarm at school. demanded = indicative stop = subjunctive It is imperative that she leave right away. is = indicative leave = subjunctive Hint: It is usually acceptable to omit the word that in the both spoken and written English. We demanded \_\_\_\_\_ he stop setting off the fire alarm at school. Note: In British English the modal should is used to express the mandative subjunctive. They recommend that he should arrive on time every day. Knowing When to Use the Mandative Subjunctive Any sentence that starts with one of the verbs on the list below requires the subjunctive after that, just remember that the verbs listed here will be in the indicative; only verbs following that will be in the subjunctive. ask insist advise prefer propose recommend pay urge demand request suggest Here are a few examples: I prefer that she bring cupcakes instead of muffins. prefer = indicative bring = subjunctive They suggested that Leslie start training for the marathon way ahead of time. suggested = indicative start = subjunctive The committee proposed that the new regulation take effect on January 1. proposed = indicative take = subjunctive The DMV is insisting that Louis repeat the driving exam. is insisting = indicative repeat = subjunctive Hint: The first verb in a mandative subjunctive sentence can take any form of the indicative. This means that you can use any of the tenses you learned about earlier in this module. Notice the variety of tenses used in the examples above: prefer = present indicative suggested = past indicative proposed = past indicative is insisting = present progressive indicative Some sentences that follow the formula It is + adjective + that require the subjunctive, but this rule only applies for certain adjectives: best better essential important vital crucial imperative necessary Here are a few examples: It is best that she stay here tonight instead of driving home in the snow storm. It's important that Norah win the competition. It's better that he do it on his own. Hint: In sentences following the above structure, it is common to use the word for plus the infinitive instead of the subjunctive mood. (The infinitive just adds the word to in front of the base, for example, to eat or to sleep.) It is best for her to stay here tonight. It's important for Norah to win the competition. It's better for him to do it on his own. Present Subjunctive of the Verb To Be For the verb to be, you will use the base to form the subjunctive, just as you would with any other verb. However, unlike other verbs, to be will look completely different in the present indicative and present subjunctive. (This is because the base, be, is never used in the present indicative.) Person and Number Subjunctive Indicative First person singular (I) They suggest that I be here on time. It's great that I am here on time. First person plural (they) They suggest that they be here on time. It's great that they are here on time. Third person singular (he, she, it) They suggest that she be here on time. It's great that she is here on time. Third person plural (they) They suggest that they be here on time. Mandative Subjunctive with the Verb To Be Just like other verbs, to be can be used to express recommendations, demands, requests, suggestions, and advice. The lawyer requested that the comment be stricken from the record. requested = indicative be = subjunctive I demand that you be quiet during the movie. demand = indicative be = subjunctive It is essential that they be on their guard tonight. is = indicative be = subjunctive Using Were for Wishes, Desires, Hypotheticals, and Nonfactual Statements When talking about wishes, desires, and hypothetical (imaginary) situations, you'll often use the subjunctive were. Up until now, you've been using the indicative were to talk about the past. We were at the park all day yesterday. However, subjunctive statements that use were do not refer to the past. Instead, they are statements you would make while daydreaming or imagining something.

Were is the only form of to be that you can use for hypotheticals and nonfactual statements—it's used for the first, second, and third person, singular or plural. In the chart below, you'll notice that you can only tell the difference between the subjunctive were and the indicative were in the first and third person singular forms. Hint: Hypothetical subjunctive statements often start with if or I wish. Person and Number Subjunctive (Hypothetical) Indicative (Past) First person singular (I) If I were at the baseball game right now, I'd be eating a hotdog. I was at the baseball game yesterday. Third person singular (he, she, it) If he were at the baseball game right now, he'd be eating a hotdog. He was at the baseball game yesterday. First person plural (we) If we were at the baseball game right now, we'd be eating hotdogs. We were at the baseball game yesterday. Second person singular or plural (you) If you were at the baseball game right now, you'd be eating a hotdog. You were at the baseball game yesterday. Third person plural (they) If they were at the baseball game right now, they'd be eating hotdogs. They were at the baseball game yesterday. If today were Saturday, I would sleep in. This is an example of a hypothetical or nonfactual situation. It's not Saturday; the speaker is just imagining something she might do on a Saturday. I wish today were Saturday so that I could sleep in. Here, the speaker is using the subjunctive were to express a wish or desire. This statement can also be considered hypothetical or nonfactual because it's not actually Saturday. I wouldn't go any closer to that tiger cage if I were you.

This is an example of a nonfactual statement. I am not you, but I'm imagining what I would—or wouldn't—do if I were in your place. Hint: In the examples above, would represents the conditional mood, which you'll learn about later in this lesson. Note: In British English the indicative is preferred for hypotheticals. If today was Saturday, I would sleep in. Sometimes the Subjunctive Just Doesn't Sound Right The subjunctive mood often sounds funny because it isn't used very often in informal English and is being used less and less in formal English. We tend to use the conditional mood with the helping verbs could and would instead. As you saw above, it's also common to use for + infinitive instead of the subjunctive. If you study foreign languages, though, you will encounter the subjunctive much more frequently. Indicative Example Subjunctive Example Is Jason is our nominee for president. **be** I suggest Jason **be** our nominee for president. **was** I was rich, but now I am poor. **were** I wish I were rich. Present third person verbs ending in s He always buys his books well in advance. Third person without the s I suggest that he buy his books well in advance. Conditional Mood Conditional mood shows under what conditions something could happen. It uses modal verbs such as might, could, and would and is often set off by the words if or when. I might be able to reach him if I call his cell phone. We could see a different movie if you'd like. What's the first thing you would buy if you won the lottery? We will leave when Dad gets home. Infinitive Mood Infinitive mood uses infinitives to express action. An infinitive is simply the word to plus the base form of the verb. to eat to sleep to run to think Although they express action, infinitives don't act like verbs; they actually mimic other parts of speech, such as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs. Be careful when using infinitives—they often lead to sentence fragments. To receive a compliment graciously, just say "thank you." Wendall loves to read mystery novels. Note: Infinitives are considered verbals, not verbs. You'll learn more about them in Module 8, Lesson 6.