**Intransitive Verbs of Movement**

We have just looked at Intransitive Verbs in general and we have seen they cannot be followed by an Object, Direct or Indirect (i.e. the Object preceded by to).

It would be helpful to look at the different kinds of Intransitive Verbs, starting with those describing Movement. Here are some examples in sentences: these will not all be in the Present Tense:

**Examples**

We go to the cinema  
Pauline comes from the park  
They walked from the town  
When did you arrive home?*

*you will notice that home is not the Object of the Verb arrive (i.e. the Receiver of the Action), but simply describes where you arrive; in other words home is a place.

**Intransitive Verbs of State**

The other type of Intransitive Verb is called a Verb of State (c.f. the Passive in Lesson Thirteen) which far from describing an Action describes a Condition where there is no movement at all; the most celebrated of these verbs is the Verb to be, also an Auxiliary (Modal) Verb forming the Passive...  
Here are some examples

**Examples**

be; lie; remain; sit; stand, stay

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I am Paul; she lies on the floor; we remain in the room;  
will you sit here? they were standing near the door;  
you will stay with me
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**More on Verbs of State**
You will notice that the above Verbs all describe a position, state, or attitude, and are therefore not followed by anything apart from where or what is happening... To be is perhaps slightly different as it is followed by a Complement which basically turns the Verb back on itself:

e.g. in I am Paul, I and Paul are the same...

Reflexive Verbs

We finally come to Reflexive Verbs that we looked at in Lesson Eleven. These do not have a Direct Object as such, but are not Intransitive, the Reflexive Pronoun acting as a form of Direct Object Pronoun, except that the Pronoun and the Subject are the same...

Example

We see ourselves; they wash themselves; etc

n.b. See Lesson Eleven for note about Reciprocal Verbs, where the action is exchanged with someone else...

Activity 4

Please complete the following sentences: there may be more than one Answer:

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) This morning I am _____ into town</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b) Have you ______ the door? (Not shut...)</td>
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<tr>
<td>c) All the children ______ onto the bus (Past Tense)</td>
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<td>d) It ______ to Peter it would soon be pouring with rain</td>
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<td>e) Do you _____ what this means? I am not quite sure!</td>
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<td>f) We try to do what we _____ is right.</td>
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<td>g) It is clear that those two love _____ _____</td>
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<tr>
<td>h) I cannot see ______ going out this evening</td>
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