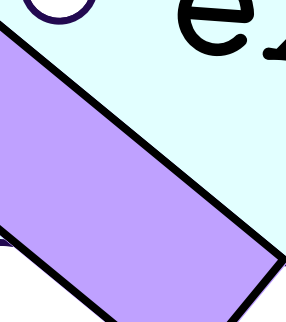
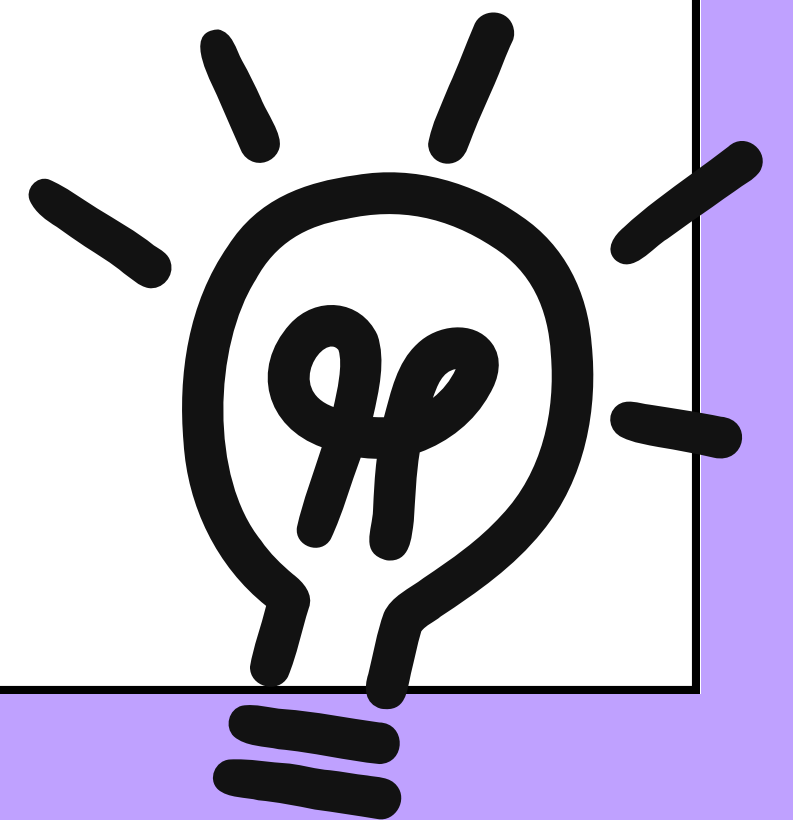


UNDERSTANDING VERBS: MOOD, VOICE, AND CONSISTENCY

- 
- ⊖ Mastering how verbs express action, tone, and intention.





WHAT IS A VERB?

A verb shows **action** or **state of being**.

Examples:

- She **runs** every morning. (action)
- He **is** tired. (state of being)

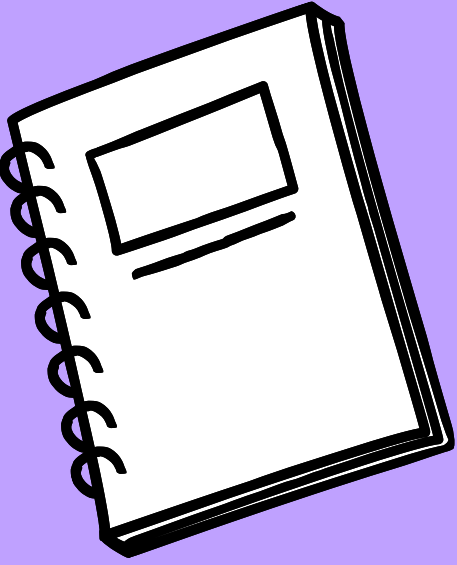


What Is Verb Mood?

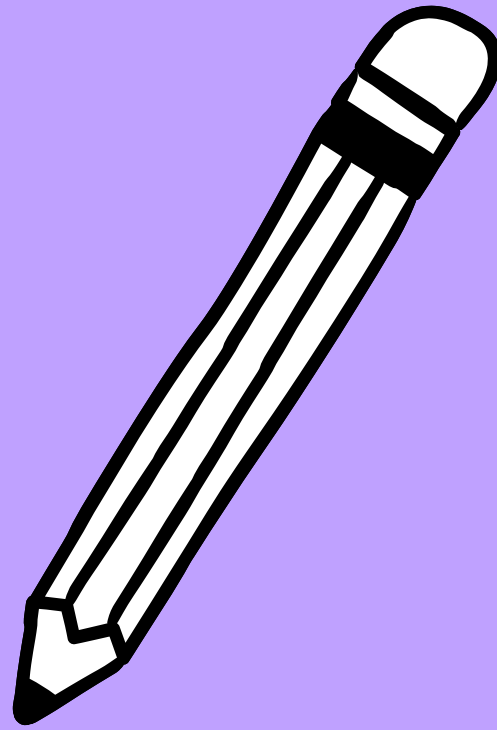
Verb **mood** shows the **attitude** of the speaker or writer.

Why It Matters:

It helps readers understand whether you're **stating a fact, asking a question, giving a command, or expressing a wish or possibility.**



Indicative Mood



Used For:

Stating facts or opinions.

Examples:

- I **love** pizza.
- She **went** to the store.

Think: Informative and normal sentences.

○ ○ **Imperative Mood** ○



Used For:

Giving a command or making a request.

Examples:

- **Please sit** down.
- **Close** the door.

Think: **Bossy or helpful!**

Interrogative Mood



Used For:

Asking questions.

Examples:

- **Do** you like tacos?
- **Have** you done your homework?

Think: **Questions always ask!**



Subjunctive Mood

Used For:

Expressing **wishes, conditions, or suggestions.**

Wishes or Hypotheticals:

- I wish I **were** taller.
- If I **were** you, I'd study more.

Suggestions or Necessities:

- I suggest that he **study** for the test.
- It is important that she **be** on time.

Think: **Not real—just what could or should be.**



Verb Voice – Active vs. Passive

Active Voice:

The subject **does** the action.

- The dog **chased** the cat.

Passive Voice:

The subject **receives** the action.


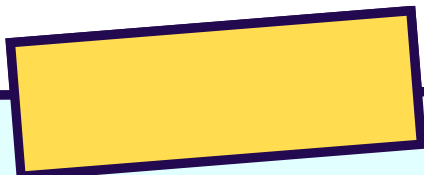
- The cat **was chased** by the dog.



💡 **Active** = clear and strong

💡 **Passive** = sometimes useful, but be careful!

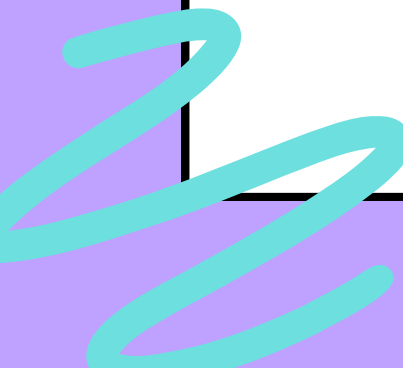




Why Is Consistency Important?



Consistency in verb voice and mood keeps your writing:

- **Clear** – so the reader easily understands who's doing what.
 - **Smooth** – sentences flow better and sound more natural.
 - **Professional** – inconsistent tone can confuse readers or sound awkward.
- 

What Happens When You're Inconsistent?

Inconsistent **voice** or **mood** makes writing sound **choppy** or **unclear**.

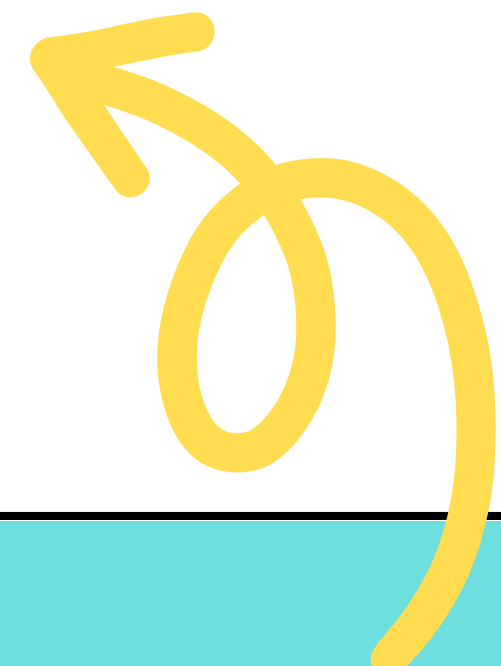
Example (Inconsistent Voice):

- The teacher **gave** us homework, and we **were expected** to finish it by Friday.

Mixes **active** and **passive** voice.

Fix (Consistent Voice – Active):

- The teacher **gave** us homework and **expected** us to finish it by Friday.



Mixing Moods Can Be Confusing Too



Example (Inconsistent Mood):

- If I **study**, I **get** a good grade. I wish I **studied** more last week.

Mixes **indicative** with incorrect subjunctive form.

Fix (Consistent & Correct Mood):

- If I **study**, I **get** good grades.
 - I wish I **had studied** more last week.
- 



Writing Practice – Fix the Consistency

Fix these sentences:


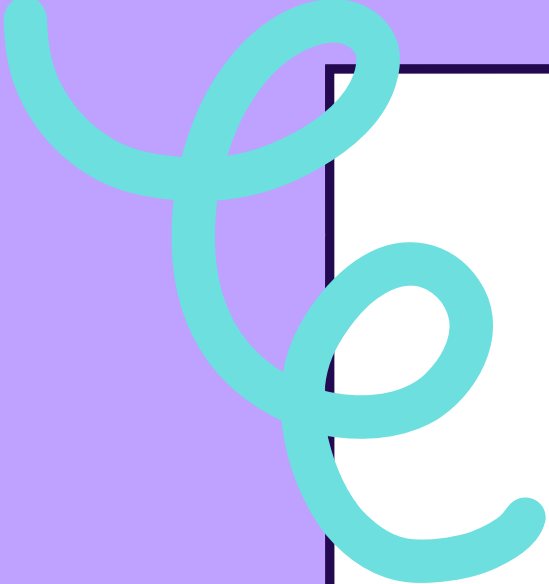
1. I **like** reading, but my books **were taken** by someone.
 - Fix the passive voice.
2. She **runs** every day and **was eating** cookies after.
 - Keep tense and mood consistent.





Better Rewrites (Answers)

1. I **like** reading, but someone **took** my books.
2. She **runs** every day and **eats** cookies after.



Real-World Writing Examples

Unclear (Mixed Voice and Mood):

- The essay **was written** by me because the teacher **said** we must write one. I **hope** she **likes** it and **was impressed**.

Clear and Consistent:

- I **wrote** the essay because the teacher **said** we had to write one. I **hope** she **likes** it and **feels** impressed.



YOU TRY IT – JOURNAL ACTIVITY

Write a paragraph about your weekend using:

- Consistent verb voice (all active or all passive)
- At least 2 different moods (e.g., indicative + subjunctive)