

WHEN HELPING HURTS CORBETT PDF

when helping hurts corbett: Understanding the Impact of Assistance and How to Provide Support Effectively

In a world increasingly aware of social and humanitarian issues, the phrase "When Helping Hurts" has gained prominence, especially in discussions surrounding aid, development, and community support. Corbett, a notable figure in this sphere, emphasizes the importance of understanding the nuanced effects of aid and how well-meaning assistance can sometimes have unintended negative consequences. This article explores the core principles behind "When Helping Hurts," examines Corbett's insights, and offers practical guidance on providing effective and sustainable support.

What Does "When Helping Hurts" Mean?

Defining the Concept

"When Helping Hurts" refers to situations where aid or assistance, despite good intentions, inadvertently causes harm or impedes long-term development. This concept challenges the notion that all help is inherently beneficial and encourages a more thoughtful, impactful approach to support.

Common Misconceptions About Aid

Many well-intentioned helpers assume that providing resources, services, or support will always lead to positive outcomes. However, without understanding the root causes of issues or considering the recipients' perspectives, aid can sometimes:

- Foster dependency rather than empowerment
- Undermine local economies
- Erode dignity
- Create cultural insensitivity

Corbett's Perspective on Helping and Its Challenges

Introduction to Corbett's Framework

Corbett emphasizes that effective help must go beyond just addressing immediate needs. His approach advocates for sustainable, empowering strategies that respect the dignity of those

receiving aid. He warns against the pitfalls of "voluntourism" and superficial aid efforts that fail to create lasting change.

Key Principles from Corbett

- Identify the root causes: Understand the underlying issues rather than just symptoms.
- Empower local communities: Support initiatives that enable self-sufficiency.
- Build genuine relationships: Foster trust and mutual respect.
- Avoid creating dependency: Design aid programs that encourage independence.
- Cultural sensitivity: Respect local customs, traditions, and perspectives.

The Negative Impact of Unthoughtful Help

Dependency and Disempowerment

When aid is delivered without strategic planning, recipients may become reliant on external assistance, diminishing their motivation and capacity to develop internal solutions.

Undermining Local Economies

Donating goods or services without integrating local markets can flood the economy, harming small businesses and local entrepreneurs.

Cultural Insensitivity

Ignoring local customs or values can lead to resistance, alienation, or even harm community cohesion.

Examples of "Helping" That Hurts

- Providing free goods that compete with local businesses
- Offering temporary aid without sustainable plans
- Implementing programs without consulting community leaders
- Focusing solely on short-term relief rather than long-term development

Strategies for Effective and Ethical Helping

Assess Needs and Context

Before intervening, it's crucial to conduct thorough assessments to understand the community's real needs, strengths, and challenges.

Engage with the Community

Involving local leaders and residents in planning ensures that aid aligns with their priorities and cultural norms.

Focus on Capacity Building

Support initiatives that develop skills, knowledge, and infrastructure, enabling communities to become self-reliant.

Implement Sustainable Solutions

Design programs with long-term goals, ensuring that benefits persist after aid ends.

Monitor and Evaluate

Regular assessment helps adapt strategies, measure impact, and prevent unintended harm.

Examples of Effective Aid Approaches

- Microfinance programs that empower entrepreneurs
- Educational initiatives that build local capacity
- Partnerships with local organizations rather than external agencies
- Providing tools and training rather than just supplies

Practical Tips for Donors and Volunteers

Reflect on Your Motivations

Ensure your desire to help is driven by respect and a genuine desire to empower, not just a sense of guilt or adventure.

Educate Yourself

Learn about the community's history, culture, and needs to avoid cultural insensitivity.

Build Relationships

Focus on creating trustful, respectful partnerships rather than one-time aid efforts.

Support Local Solutions

Invest in local enterprises, NGOs, and community-led initiatives that have a vested interest in sustainable development.

Avoid Paternalism

Treat community members as partners, respecting their knowledge and expertise.

Case Studies Demonstrating Impactful Help

Success Story: Microfinance in Bangladesh

The Grameen Bank model demonstrated how providing small loans to impoverished women empowered them economically and socially, fostering independence and community development.

Lesson from Failures: Food Aid in Haiti

Over-reliance on food imports during crises undermined local agriculture, leading to long-term dependency and economic decline.

Conclusion: Striking the Right Balance

Helping others is a noble endeavor, but it requires humility, understanding, and strategic planning. As Corbett advocates, effective aid must focus on empowering communities, respecting local cultures, and fostering sustainable growth. Recognizing that "helping" can sometimes hurt prompts us to approach aid with greater wisdom, patience, and genuine partnership. By shifting from a mindset of mere charity to one of collaborative development, we can create meaningful, lasting change that uplifts communities without unintended harm.

Keywords: When Helping Hurts, Corbett, effective aid, sustainable development, community empowerment, cultural sensitivity, dependency, aid strategies, humanitarian assistance, long-term impact

When Helping Hurts Corbett: An In-Depth Examination of Development and Compassion

In an increasingly interconnected world, the desire to assist those in need has never been more prominent. However, well-intentioned aid can sometimes produce unintended consequences that undermine the very populations it aims to uplift. The phrase "When Helping Hurts" encapsulates this

paradox?highlighting situations where aid efforts inadvertently cause harm rather than foster sustainable growth. The book *When Helping Hurts: Alleviating Poverty Without Hurting the Poor... and Yourself* by Steve Corbett and Brian Fikkert has become a seminal work in development circles, offering insight into how aid can be rethought to promote genuine, lasting change. This article explores the core concepts introduced by Corbett, analyzing the principles behind "helping" that can inadvertently "hurt," and examining practical strategies for more effective, compassionate, and sustainable aid.

Understanding the Central Premise of "When Helping Hurts"

The Paradox of Good Intentions

At its core, Corbett's work addresses a fundamental paradox: aid, driven by compassion, often does more harm than good. Well-meaning organizations, governments, and individuals frequently enter impoverished communities with the goal of alleviating suffering but lack a nuanced understanding of the complex social, economic, and cultural dynamics at play.

Corbett argues that many aid initiatives are rooted in a worldview that implicitly assumes the poor lack value, agency, or capacity to change their circumstances without external intervention. While the intentions are noble, this perspective can foster dependency, erode local dignity, and create a cycle of aid reliance that hampers long-term development.

Defining "Helping" and "Hurting"

Corbett emphasizes that not all aid is inherently harmful; rather, it is the manner, timing, and underlying assumptions that determine whether help becomes hurtful. Effective aid should aim to empower individuals rather than perpetuate their vulnerabilities. Conversely, failure to consider the broader context or to promote sustainable, community-led solutions can result in aid that sustains poverty rather than alleviates it.

Key Concepts and Principles in "When Helping Hurts"

1. The Difference Between Relief, Rehabilitation, and Development

Corbett delineates aid efforts into three categories:

- Relief: Immediate response to crises, such as natural disasters or conflict, providing essentials like food, water, and shelter.
- Rehabilitation: Restoring basic functions and infrastructure after a crisis to a pre-crisis state.
- Development: Long-term efforts aimed at transforming communities by addressing root causes

of poverty and fostering sustainable growth.

Understanding these distinctions helps prevent the misapplication of aid strategies?using long-term development principles during relief efforts, for example, can be ineffective or even harmful.

2. The Role of Poverty and Its Root Causes

Corbett emphasizes that poverty is not merely a lack of material resources but a complex web of social, spiritual, and relational deficits. These include issues like broken relationships, lack of community, inadequate education, and spiritual disconnection. Recognizing these multifaceted causes informs aid programs that are holistic and contextually appropriate.

3. The "Three-Legged Stool" of Poverty

A central metaphor in the book is the "three-legged stool," representing three interconnected areas that sustain poverty:

- Spiritual Poverty: Lack of purpose, hope, or connection with the divine.
- Social Poverty: Fragmented relationships, community disintegration.
- Material Poverty: Lack of economic resources, employment, and infrastructure.

Efforts to address only material poverty often neglect spiritual and social dimensions, resulting in incomplete or temporary solutions.

4. The Importance of Dignity and Empowerment

Corbett advocates for aid that restores dignity rather than diminishes it. That entails listening to local communities, respecting their agency, and facilitating solutions that they own. Empowerment involves equipping individuals with skills, resources, and confidence to improve their lives sustainably.

5. The Role of the Church and Faith-Based Organizations

While Corbett's work is rooted in Christian theology, its principles have universal relevance. Faith-based organizations, in particular, are encouraged to adopt a holistic approach that integrates spiritual growth with social and material development, aiming to transform hearts and communities simultaneously.

Common Pitfalls in Aid Efforts That "Help" but Ultimately "Hurt"

1. Creating Dependency

One of the most insidious consequences of poorly designed aid is dependency. When aid recipients come to rely on external assistance for their basic needs, it diminishes their motivation and capacity to develop self-sufficiency. Examples include food aid that discourages local agriculture or aid programs that fail to build local capacity.

2. Undermining Local Culture and Structures

Imposing external solutions without understanding local customs, beliefs, and social structures can erode indigenous practices and social cohesion. This cultural disconnect can lead to resistance, fragmentation, or loss of identity.

3. Short-Term Focus

Aid projects that prioritize immediate results over sustainable development risk neglecting underlying issues. Short-term projects may produce visible success but fail to create lasting change, leading to cycles of aid and dependency.

4. Misallocation of Resources

Inefficient or misdirected aid can waste resources, fund projects that are inappropriate or unsustainable, and sometimes even cause environmental harm.

5. Ignoring the Voice of the Community

Aid efforts that do not involve local stakeholders tend to be top-down, often missing critical insights and perpetuating a paternalistic attitude that disempowers communities.

Strategies for Effective, Sustainable Aid Based on Corbett's Framework

1. Adopt a Holistic Approach

Aid should address the interconnected dimensions of poverty—material, social, and spiritual. Programs that integrate economic development with spiritual and relational growth tend to be more effective.

2. Focus on Empowerment and Capacity Building

Rather than providing short-term relief, aid efforts should aim to develop local skills and resources.

This can include vocational training, microfinance initiatives, and leadership development.

3. Engage and Listen to the Community

Successful aid involves participatory planning, respecting local customs, and listening to the needs and aspirations of community members.

4. Promote Self-Sufficiency

Programs should facilitate sustainable practices that enable communities to support themselves without ongoing external assistance, fostering dignity and independence.

5. Foster Partnerships and Collaboration

Coordination among NGOs, governments, faith-based organizations, and local leaders ensures resources are used efficiently and programs are culturally appropriate.

6. Prioritize Spiritual and Relational Transformation

For many communities, faith and relationships are central to overcoming poverty. Incorporating spiritual support and fostering healthy relationships can catalyze broader social change.

Case Studies and Practical Examples

Successful Implementations of "When Helping Hurts" Principles

- Community-Led Microfinance Projects: Initiatives that empower local entrepreneurs to access small loans, fostering economic independence while respecting cultural norms.
- Holistic Education Programs: Schools that incorporate life skills, spiritual development, and community service, addressing the whole person.
- Agricultural Cooperatives: Farmer groups that provide collective resources, knowledge sharing, and access to markets, strengthening social bonds and economic resilience.

Lessons Learned from Failures

- Aid projects that ignore local customs often face resistance.
- Overreliance on external funding can lead to unsustainable programs.
- Ignoring spiritual and relational aspects can limit long-term success.

Critical Analysis and Contemporary Relevance

Corbett's insights remain highly relevant amid ongoing debates about effective aid. Critics have pointed out that some development initiatives still lack a nuanced understanding of local contexts, leading to ineffective or damaging outcomes. The emphasis on empowerment, dignity, and holistic development challenges aid agencies to rethink traditional paradigms.

Furthermore, in crises like natural disasters, pandemics, or conflict, applying Corbett's principles can help responders deliver aid that is not only immediate but also builds resilience. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, community-driven health initiatives that respect cultural practices proved more effective than top-down approaches.

The rise of local leadership and indigenous organizations in recent years aligns with Corbett's advocacy for community ownership. This shift underscores the importance of humility, listening, and partnership in aid efforts.

Conclusion: Rethinking Aid Through Compassion and Wisdom

The lessons from *When Helping Hurts* by Steve Corbett challenge individuals, organizations, and governments to examine their motives, methods, and assumptions when engaging in aid work. Genuine compassion extends beyond providing material resources; it involves empowering communities, respecting their dignity, and fostering sustainable, relational growth.

By adopting a holistic, community-centered approach that emphasizes capacity building, cultural respect, and spiritual well-being, aid efforts can move closer to their true purpose: helping without hurting. As global challenges continue to evolve, so too must our understanding of effective help—guided by wisdom, humility, and a commitment to true transformation.

In the end, the goal is not just to alleviate suffering temporarily but to help people thrive—body, mind, and spirit—so that they can shape their own futures with hope and confidence.

Question What is the main premise of 'When Helping Hurts' by Corbett? The book emphasizes that well-intentioned aid can sometimes cause harm if not approached thoughtfully, advocating for a holistic understanding of poverty and sustainable development. How does Corbett suggest we shift our approach to aid in 'When Helping Hurts'? Corbett recommends focusing on empowering communities, building relationships, and addressing underlying issues rather than just providing temporary relief. What are common pitfalls in aid work highlighted by Corbett in 'When Helping Hurts'? Common pitfalls include creating dependency, undermining local initiatives, and overlooking the root causes of poverty through superficial solutions. How can faith-based organizations benefit from the principles in 'When Helping Hurts'? They can foster more sustainable and respectful partnerships by emphasizing humility, listening to local communities, and clarifying

their motives for aid. What role does understanding poverty play in the teachings of 'When Helping Hurts'? Understanding poverty as multi-dimensional?beyond just material lack?helps aid providers address emotional, relational, and spiritual needs, leading to more effective support. Does 'When Helping Hurts' provide practical steps for implementing its principles? Yes, the book offers practical guidance on assessing needs, building relationships, and designing aid programs that promote sustainability and dignity. Why has 'When Helping Hurts' become a trending resource among development and aid professionals? Because it challenges conventional aid practices, encourages thoughtful engagement, and promotes sustainable, community-centered approaches that resonate with current trends in development work.

Related keywords: helping hurts, corbett, helping hurts book, helping hurts summary, helping hurts review, helping hurts main ideas, helping hurts article, helping hurts author, helping hurts concepts, helping hurts lessons

helping verbs 7th grade

helping verbs 7th grade are an essential component of English grammar that 7th-grade students need to master to improve their writing and communication skills. Understanding helping verbs not only enhances sentence construction but also deepens comprehension of how sentences function. In this article, we will explore what helping verbs are, their types, how to identify them, and tips for 7th graders to learn and use them effectively.

What Are Helping Verbs?

Helping verbs, also known as auxiliary verbs, are words that accompany main verbs to form verb phrases. They assist in expressing tense, mood, voice, or emphasis. Unlike main verbs that carry the core meaning of a sentence, helping verbs provide additional information about the action or state of being.

Importance of Helping Verbs for 7th Graders

For students in 7th grade, understanding helping verbs is crucial because:

- They are fundamental in constructing different tenses (past, present, future).
- They help form questions and negative sentences.
- They enable students to express possibility, necessity, or obligation.
- Mastery of helping verbs improves both writing clarity and grammatical accuracy.

Common Helping Verbs for 7th Grade Students

There are several helping verbs that 7th graders should become familiar with:

- **Be** ? am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been
- **Have** ? have, has, had
- **Do** ? do, does, did
- **Will**
- **Shall**
- **Can**
- **May**
- **Must**
- **Should**
- **Would**

These helping verbs are used in various combinations to form different verb phrases.

How to Identify Helping Verbs in Sentences

Understanding how to spot helping verbs is essential for mastering grammar. Here are some tips:

Look for Verb Phrases

Helping verbs always come before the main verb. For example:

- She is running.
- They have finished their homework.
- He can swim.

In each case, the helping verb is directly before the main verb.

Check for Tense and Mood

Helping verbs often help convey tense or mood:

- Past tense: She had gone to the store.
- Future tense: They will arrive tomorrow.
- Possibility or permission: You may leave early.

Practice with Examples

Identify the helping verb in the following sentences:

- I am reading a book.
- She does like pizza.
- They were playing soccer.
- He should finish his work.

Forming Verb Tenses with Helping Verbs

Helping verbs are vital in creating different tenses. Here's a quick guide:

Present Tense

- Simple Present: She runs every day. (No helping verb needed here)
- Present Continuous: She is running now.
- Present Perfect: She has run a marathon.

Past Tense

- Simple Past: She ran yesterday.
- Past Continuous: She was running when I saw her.
- Past Perfect: She had run before the rain started.

Future Tense

- Simple Future: She will run in the race.
- Future Perfect: She will have finished by then.

Using Helping Verbs to Form Questions and Negatives

Helping verbs are essential for constructing questions and negative sentences.

Forming Questions

- Use helping verbs at the beginning: Are you coming? / Did he leave?
- Example: Has she completed her homework?

Forming Negatives

- Add "not" after the helping verb: She is not ready.
- Example: They cannot attend the party.

Common Mistakes to Avoid with Helping Verbs

Even experienced writers can make mistakes with helping verbs. Here are common errors and tips to avoid them:

- **Using incorrect helping verbs:** Ensure the helping verb matches the tense and subject.
- **Omitting helping verbs in continuous or perfect tenses:** For example, saying "She running" instead of "She is running."
- **Confusing main verbs with helping verbs:** Remember that helping verbs do not carry the main meaning; they support it.

Tips for 7th Graders to Learn Helping Verbs

Learning helping verbs can be easier with the right strategies:

- **Practice with sentences:** Write sentences using different helping verbs to get comfortable with their use.
- **Use flashcards:** Create flashcards with helping verbs on one side and their functions/examples on the other.
- **Read regularly:** Pay attention to helping verbs in books, articles, and stories.
- **Play grammar games:** Engage in online quizzes and games focused on helping verbs.
- **Ask for help:** When in doubt, ask teachers or parents to clarify doubts.

Practice Exercises for 7th Grade Students

To reinforce learning, here are some exercises:

- Identify the helping verbs in these sentences:

- She has been waiting for an hour.
- They will visit us tomorrow.
- He can speak three languages.

- Change the following sentences into questions:

- She is reading a book.
- They have finished their homework.

- Write negative sentences using helping verbs:

- He can play the guitar.
- We will go to the park.

Summary

Helping verbs are a vital part of English grammar that 7th-grade students must understand to communicate effectively. They work alongside main verbs to express various tenses, moods, and voices, and are instrumental in forming questions and negatives. Mastery of helping verbs involves recognizing them in sentences, understanding their functions, and practicing their use regularly.

By familiarizing themselves with common helping verbs like *be*, *have*, *do*, *will*, *can*, *may*, and *should*, and practicing sentence construction, 7th graders can improve their grammar skills significantly. Remember, practice makes perfect, and engaging with exercises, reading, and writing will help solidify your understanding of helping verbs.

Additional Resources

- Grammar textbooks for 7th grade
- Online grammar quizzes and games
- Educational videos explaining helping verbs
- Writing prompts to practice sentence construction

Mastering helping verbs will set a strong foundation for more advanced grammar concepts and enhance overall language proficiency. Keep practicing, and you'll become confident in using helping verbs in all your writing and speaking endeavors!

Helping Verbs 7th Grade: An In-Depth Guide for Students and Educators

Understanding the intricacies of the English language is a fundamental part of a 7th-grade curriculum, and one of the most essential components in grasping sentence structure is the role of helping verbs. Often referred to as auxiliary verbs, helping verbs serve to assist main verbs in conveying tense, mood, voice, or emphasis. This comprehensive article explores the concept of helping verbs suitable for 7th graders, providing clarity, examples, and strategies for mastery.

What Are Helping Verbs?

Helping verbs are words that combine with main verbs to form verb phrases, which add meaning to sentences. They are integral in expressing various tenses, such as past, present, and future, as well as questions, negatives, and emphasis. Without helping verbs, sentences can lack clarity or the ability to express complex ideas.

Definition and Function

A helping verb supports a main verb by extending the meaning of the action or state described. For example, in the sentence "She is running," the helping verb "is" works with the main verb "running" to form the present continuous tense, indicating an ongoing action.

Key functions of helping verbs include:

- Indicating tense (past, present, future)
- Forming questions
- Making negatives
- Expressing possibility, necessity, or obligation
- Showing voice (active or passive)

Common Helping Verbs

The most frequently used helping verbs in English are:

- Be (am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been)
- Have (has, had, having)
- Do (do, does, did)

In addition, modal helping verbs are used to express attitudes or possibilities:

- Can, could

- May, might
- Shall, should
- Will, would
- Must

The Role of Helping Verbs in Sentence Construction

Understanding how helping verbs function within sentences is essential for 7th graders aiming to improve their grammar and writing skills.

Forming Tenses

Helping verbs are crucial in constructing various tenses:

- Present Tense: She is reading.
- Past Tense: They were playing.
- Future Tense: He will go to school.

Creating Questions and Negatives

Helping verbs facilitate the formation of questions and negatives:

- Questions: Are you coming? / Did she finish?
- Negatives: She is not coming. / They did not participate.

Expressing Possibility, Obligation, or Permission

Modal helping verbs convey nuanced meanings:

- Possibility: It might rain today.
- Necessity: You must finish your homework.
- Permission: May I leave early?

Teaching Helping Verbs to 7th Graders

Effective instruction involves engaging methods that foster understanding and retention.

Strategies for Educators

- Use Visual Aids: Charts illustrating helping verbs and their functions.
- Interactive Exercises: Sentence correction and creation activities.
- Real-Life Examples: Sentences from stories, dialogues, or media.
- Games: Verb tense bingo or matching games.

Activities for Students

- Identify Helping Verbs: Highlight helping verbs in sentences.
- Verb Phrase Construction: Write sentences using different helping verbs.
- Tense Transformation: Change sentences from present to past or future using helping verbs.
- Role-Playing: Practice asking questions and making negatives.

Common Challenges and Misconceptions

While helping verbs are fundamental, many 7th graders face hurdles in mastering their usage.

Confusing Helping Verbs with Main Verbs

Students sometimes mistake helping verbs as main actions. For example, in "She is happy," "is" is a helping verb, not the main verb. Clarify by emphasizing the main verb's role.

Overgeneralization of Modal Verbs

Modal verbs like "can" or "must" can sometimes be misused or overused. Practice with contextually appropriate sentences.

Difficulty in Tense Agreement

Ensuring that helping verbs align with the correct tense of the main verb can be tricky. Regular practice with verb conjugation is essential.

Sample Exercises for 7th Grade Learners

- Identify the helping verbs:

In the sentences below, underline the helping verbs:

- She has finished her project.

- They are playing soccer.
- He will visit his grandma.

- Create sentences:

Using the following helping verbs, write complete sentences:

- can, have, was, will, should

- Transform sentences:

Change these sentences from present to past tense:

- She is reading a book.
- They are going to the park.

- Question formation:

Turn these statements into questions:

- You are studying.
- He has completed his homework.

- Negatives:

Rewrite these sentences in negative form:

- She can swim.
- They will arrive tomorrow.

Conclusion: Mastery of Helping Verbs for 7th Grade Success

Helping verbs are an indispensable part of English grammar that enables 7th-grade students to

communicate more precisely and effectively. Mastering their use enhances writing clarity, grammatical accuracy, and the ability to express complex ideas. Through understanding their functions, practicing sentence construction, and recognizing common pitfalls, students can develop a stronger command of the language.

As educators continue to emphasize the importance of helping verbs in the curriculum, incorporating diverse teaching strategies and engaging activities can foster a deeper understanding. For students, persistent practice and attentive reading will solidify their grasp, paving the way for confident and competent language use.

Remember, helping verbs may seem small, but they play a powerful role in making language expressive and dynamic. Embrace their study as a stepping stone toward becoming proficient writers and communicators in English.

QuestionAnswer What are helping verbs in 7th grade English? Helping verbs are words like be, do, and have that are used with main verbs to form different tenses, questions, or negatives in sentences. Can you give examples of helping verbs used in sentences? Sure! Examples include: She is running, They have finished, and He does like pizza. Why are helping verbs important for 7th graders to learn? Helping verbs are important because they help us form correct verb tenses, questions, and negatives, making our sentences clearer and more accurate. How do helping verbs change the meaning of a sentence? Helping verbs can indicate tense, voice, or mood. For example, 'She runs' vs. 'She is running' shows the difference between simple present and present continuous tense. What are the most common helping verbs taught in 7th grade? The most common helping verbs are be (am, is, are, was, were), have (has, have, had), and do (do, does, did). How can I practice identifying helping verbs? You can practice by reading sentences and underlining the helping verbs or by making your own sentences using different helping verbs. What is the difference between a main verb and a helping verb? A main verb shows the action or state of being, while a helping verb assists the main verb to express tense, mood, or voice. Are helping verbs the same as auxiliary verbs? Yes, helping verbs are also called auxiliary verbs because they help the main verb in a sentence.

Related keywords: helping verbs, auxiliary verbs, verb phrases, grammar, 7th grade grammar, verb tense, be verbs, have verbs, do verbs, modal verbs

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