That every language has verbs is one of the few truly universal features of language (Whaley, 1997). This fact is not arbitrary: A basic function of language is describing the behavior and properties of objects, a function that manifests itself in syntax through predication. Verbs are the primary means of expressing predication. However, verb meaning is notoriously ambiguous. Different arguments used with the same verb can lead to vast or subtle differences in verb meaning. For example, one can draw a gun, draw a cart, draw water from a well, or even draw a diagram. Depending on the dictionary, an entry for a word like draw or run may list dozens of separate definitions. Verb polysemy has wide-reaching implications across linguistics: for psycholinguistics, for typology, for language acquisition, and for natural language processing. In this talk I will describe two lexical resources and how they can be used to explore verb polysemy. The first, OntoNotes, is a corpus with multiple layers of syntactic and semantic annotation, including annotation with a coarse-grained verb sense inventory created by merging senses from the more-familiar resource WordNet. I will describe some experiments that compare people’s abilities in identifying coarse-grained OntoNotes senses in context to their abilities with fine-grained WordNet senses. The second resource, Imagact, is a recently released multimodal, multilingual ontology of action concepts. I will describe its structure and its uses in applied linguistics, then suggest its potential for cross-linguistic research into verb polysemy.