

Readiwriter

Spelling

Series

C

Grammar Resources

Student Book



PEG Spelling
Team Series
Authors

Student name:

Adjectives

THINGS TO KNOW

Adjectives:

- describe a noun (a noun is a naming word).
- tell us about colour, size, shape, feeling, how much or how many.
- may be written before or after the noun in a sentence –
The cat is fat. The fat cat sat on the mat.
In both of these sentences the adjective *fat* is used to describe the *cat* (noun).

HINT

Find the noun in the sentence first. The adjective will tell you more about the noun.

HAVE A GO!

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



1. The _____ man helped me lift the big box.

kind kindess kindly

2. Even though I felt safe, the thunder was _____ and quite scary.

loudly loud loudness

3. I could hardly see because the light was _____.

brightly brightness bright

4. My Dad gave me some _____ flowers.

smell bunch beautiful

5. My pet mouse is very _____.

eating cute running

STUDENT PAGE



Which word completes the sentence correctly?

1. The _____ cave was near the lake.

dark darkly darkness

2. This plate is old and _____.

dirt dirty dirtily

3. The _____ girl stomped her feet.

angrily anger angry

4. After the rain the grass was green and _____.

wetness wetly wet

5. I laughed at the _____ clowns.

funnily fun funny

6. My sister is scared of _____ spiders.

hair hairy hairily

7. I am wearing my black shorts and _____ shirt to school.

spots spotty spottily

8. The sea is clear and _____ today.

green colour waves

Adverbs

THINGS TO KNOW

Adverbs:

- are words that add meaning to verbs.
- tell us *when*, *where* and *how* something is done or being done.

HINT

Adverbs have different jobs to do:

- Some adverbs tell us *when*, *where*, *how* or for *how long* things happen – always early lately next sometimes today once
- Some adverbs tell us *how* something is done – angrily rudely slowly (-ly endings) well hard
- Some adverbs tell *where* things are happening – above down everywhere over off there here high somewhere behind

TRAP

Ask yourself which word tells me more about the verb?

HAVE A GO! The mistake in each sentence has been underlined.

Write the correct word or words in the box.

1. I didn't even know he was there because he worked so quiet.

1

2. The diver jumped brave off the diving board.

2

3. Chris plays tennis good.

3

4. The swan moved smooth across the lake.

4

5. You have been sad late.

5

STUDENT PAGE

The mistake in each sentence has been underlined.
Write the correct word in the box.

1. The children smiled sweet at their teacher.

 1

2. The light shone so bright that I could not see.

 2

3. Do not jump of that ladder or you will hurt yourself.

 3

4. Please speak clear so I can hear you.

 4

Which word completes the sentence correctly?



5. I looked _____ at my toe.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| up | down | around |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

6. I did _____ in my spelling test.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| badly | bad | badder |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

7. The sun rises _____ in the morning.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| lately | never | early |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

8. It crashed so _____ that I almost jumped out of my skin!

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| loud | loudly | louder |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Articles

THINGS TO KNOW

Articles are a special kind of adjective. They describe nouns. There are only three articles – *the a an*.

HINT

- The article *the* refers to a particular thing or things.
- The articles *an* and *a* do not refer to a particular thing:
 - *an* goes before words beginning with a vowel or vowel sound – an olive
an elephant an igloo
 - *a* goes before words beginning with a consonant – a pen a book a house

HAVE A GO!

Which word completes the sentence correctly?



1. I need to find out _____time.

a an the

2. I would like _____ bike for my birthday.

a an the

3. I am wanting to buy _____old car.

a an the

4. Do you have _____ sister?

a an the

5. Can you please run to _____ shops now?

a an the

STUDENT PAGE



Which word completes the sentence correctly?

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I know _____ answer to that sum. | the
<input type="radio"/> | a
<input type="radio"/> | an
<input type="radio"/> |
| 2. It is such _____ beautiful day. | a
<input type="radio"/> | the
<input type="radio"/> | an
<input type="radio"/> |
| 3. _____ skies are so blue and sunny. | An
<input type="radio"/> | A
<input type="radio"/> | The
<input type="radio"/> |
| 4. We had _____ amazing time! | a
<input type="radio"/> | an
<input type="radio"/> | the
<input type="radio"/> |
| 5. They talked for _____ while and then they went home. | the
<input type="radio"/> | an
<input type="radio"/> | a
<input type="radio"/> |
| 6. You need to put your plate on _____ sink when you finish your meal. | the
<input type="radio"/> | a
<input type="radio"/> | an
<input type="radio"/> |
| 7. Dad said we can buy _____ ice-cream this afternoon. | a
<input type="radio"/> | the
<input type="radio"/> | an
<input type="radio"/> |
| 8. It is too hot to go for _____ run now. | the
<input type="radio"/> | a
<input type="radio"/> | an
<input type="radio"/> |

Conjunctions

THINGS TO KNOW

Conjunctions:

- join words or groups of words.
- can change the meaning of a sentence so make sure you choose the right one!

You may have ice-cream *and* peaches. (This means both ice-cream and peaches together.)

You may have ice-cream *or* peaches. (This means you can only have one of them.)

- make sentences more interesting by joining ideas or information –
I missed the bus home. I was late. ... I missed the bus home *so* I was late.
I am hungry. I have not had lunch. ... I am hungry *because* I haven't had lunch.

Some conjunctions include:

after	also	and	as	because	before	but
for	however	if	once	or	so	that
unless	until	when	where	while	why	yet

HINT

Conjunctions have different jobs to do. They can:

- show time – after before until when for
- explain information – as because for if unless so also and that why
- list or join information – and also
- choose one or the other – but or unless yet however



HAVE A GO!

Which word completes the sentence correctly?

1. I would like fish _____ chips to eat.

or also and

2. Please pack your bag _____ you go to school.

while once before

3. I went to the Doctor _____ I was sick.

because unless as

4. I need to lie down _____ my head hurts.

why when until

5. I was feeling hungry _____ I had an early lunch.

so however once

6. I don't know _____ I feel so sick.

also why while

7. James can watch TV _____ dinner.

after when if

8. You can stay _____ I am going home.

that for but

STUDENT PAGE

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. I can do a handstand _____ my legs start to shake. | while
<input type="radio"/> | but
<input type="radio"/> | because
<input type="radio"/> |
| 2. I am going shopping _____ my sister. | from
<input type="radio"/> | as
<input type="radio"/> | with
<input type="radio"/> |
| 3. I don't want to go _____ you come with me. | unless
<input type="radio"/> | however
<input type="radio"/> | once
<input type="radio"/> |
| 4. I will hang my clothes up _____ I wash them. | before
<input type="radio"/> | after
<input type="radio"/> | and
<input type="radio"/> |
| 5. We need to stay here _____ my Dad picks us up. | as
<input type="radio"/> | until
<input type="radio"/> | why
<input type="radio"/> |
| 6. We will play handball _____ tennis after lunch. | while
<input type="radio"/> | also
<input type="radio"/> | or
<input type="radio"/> |
| 7. I can play _____ my friend if I do all of my homework. | with
<input type="radio"/> | that
<input type="radio"/> | unless
<input type="radio"/> |
| 8. Please don't talk _____ food is in your mouth. | where
<input type="radio"/> | why
<input type="radio"/> | while
<input type="radio"/> |

SECTION 3: GRAMMAR

HINT

- When you are working out what part of speech a word is, always ask yourself: What job is the word doing in the sentence?
- One word can be different parts of speech depending on how it is being used – Please give me a call! (noun) I will call you. (verb)

Nouns

THINGS TO KNOW

Nouns:

- are words used to name a person, place or thing.
- may be called naming words.
- can be singular (one) or plural (more than one) – child children foot feet

HINT

There are many types of nouns. Some types of nouns are:

- common nouns – name the everyday things around us – boy painter school city
- proper nouns – name special people, places or things. These nouns always start with capital letters – I Anne Easter March

TRAP

Be careful you don't forget to use capitals to begin proper nouns.

HAVE A GO!

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



1. The _____ burnt down the old shed.

fire fired firing

2. I am going to _____ in the holidays.

NEW YORK New York new york

3. I don't like getting _____ on me.

sand sandy sanding

4. We had _____ at the shops.

fun funny funs

STUDENT PAGE

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



1. _____ wants to go to the park.

- trish TRISH Trish

2. It is my birthday in _____.

- May may mAy

3. Mum and _____ like to go running.

- dad DAD Dad

4. Bob likes to read his _____.

- booked book booking

5. May I please have some _____?

- CAKE Cake cake

6. The _____ is very kind to me.

- teacher teaching Teacher

7. Can you wipe the mess off the _____?

- floored floor flooring

8. At _____ time we eat chocolate eggs.

- Easter EasTer easter

Prepositions

THINGS TO KNOW

Prepositions:

- are words used to tell you the position of someone or something.
- are often used with nouns or pronouns to show their relationship to other words in the sentence.

Some prepositions include:

about	above	across	after	along	around	at
before	behind	below	beside	between	by	down
during	for	from	in	inside	into	near
on	onto	out	outside	over	past	round
since	to	under	until	up	with	without

HINT

Some words are linked to prepositions. In each sentence in the table, the second word in italics is the preposition:

He is <i>angry at</i> his friend.	Does this <i>belong to</i> you?
Can you <i>ask for</i> a pen?	Are you <i>ready for</i> bed?
I need to <i>find out</i> what happened.	I am <i>tired of</i> running.
Please <i>walk up</i> the stairs quietly.	Dan is <i>going for</i> a run.
She is <i>going to</i> the shops.	Bill is <i>worried about</i> the rain.
I am not <i>happy about</i> the race.	I need to <i>look for</i> a new book.
The hut is <i>made of</i> mud.	Russ must <i>pay for</i> his lunch.
I am <i>proud of</i> you.	Ben is <i>scared of</i> snakes.
He is <i>sorry for</i> hitting you.	I have a <i>problem with</i> her.
We need to <i>talk about</i> the problem.	I <i>think about</i> my puppy a lot.

Prepositions

HAVE A GO!

Which word completes the sentence correctly?



1. Keep your head _____ water so you can breathe.

into about above

2. The house is made _____ wood.

of in inside

3. Will you go _____ the movies with me?

from with to

4. I live _____ Brisbane.

at in during

5. Can we talk _____ that later?

about between until

6. I will be there _____ a minute.

at in for

7. Can you hold your breath _____ water?

down inside under

8. Tim is going _____ a holiday soon.

on in during

STUDENT PAGE



Which word completes the sentence correctly?

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. I am sick _____ eating fish every night. | about
<input type="radio"/> | of
<input type="radio"/> | from
<input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Can we please start _____ time today? | on
<input type="radio"/> | in
<input type="radio"/> | at
<input type="radio"/> |
| 3. I need to clean my teeth _____ my meal. | after
<input type="radio"/> | before
<input type="radio"/> | between
<input type="radio"/> |
| 4. I want to sit _____ myself. | by
<input type="radio"/> | with
<input type="radio"/> | from
<input type="radio"/> |
| 5. Are you ready _____ school yet? | during
<input type="radio"/> | about
<input type="radio"/> | for
<input type="radio"/> |
| 6. This letter is _____ my Mum and Dad. | from
<input type="radio"/> | over
<input type="radio"/> | above
<input type="radio"/> |
| 7. Don't sit in front of me, sit _____ me. | across
<input type="radio"/> | behind
<input type="radio"/> | under
<input type="radio"/> |
| 8. Why don't you sit _____? | below
<input type="radio"/> | between
<input type="radio"/> | down
<input type="radio"/> |

Pronouns 1

THINGS TO KNOW

Pronouns:

- are words used instead of nouns and often take the place of a person or thing.
- may be singular or plural.
- may be male, female or neutral (neutral means not male or female).

HINT

If the noun is the doer in the sentence, you would use one of these pronouns:

- *He* if it stands for a male – Bob ran home. He was late.
Bob is the doer because he ran. *He* stands for *Bob*.
- *She* if it stands for a female – Jill hit the ball. She won the game.
Jill is the doer because she hit. *She* stands for *Jill*.
- *It* if the noun is not male or female – The storm howled. It was scary.
The *storm* is the doer because it howled. *It* stands for the *storm*.
- *I* when it stands for myself – I love peanuts.
I am the doer because I love.
- *You* if I am talking to the person or people – You helped me.
You helped, so that *person* or *people* are the doers.
- *They* if I am talking about more than one noun – The girls worked hard. They are tired.
They are the doers because they worked. *They* stands for *more than one girl*.
- *We* if I am talking about myself and at least one other person – My friends and I walked home. We were late.
My friends and I are the doers because we walked. *We* stands for *myself and my friends*.

TRAP

When you use a pronoun, you need to work out if the naming word or words are:

- one or more than one person or thing
- male, female or neither.

Pronouns 1

HAVE A GO!

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



1. Billy lost his puppy. _____ is very upset.

They She He

2. David and I love ice-cream so _____ are going to buy some.

we they it

3. The dog yelped. _____ hurt its paw.

You It I

4. _____ slept in because they went to bed late.

The girls We He

5. I hope the boys win the prize. _____ worked very hard.

It You They

6. _____ like to read by myself.

I It We

7. Susie looks hot. _____ has been running in the sun.

We She He

STUDENT PAGE

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Did _____ all bring your homework today? | you
<input type="radio"/> | youse
<input type="radio"/> | she
<input type="radio"/> |
| 2. _____ need to bring my lunch to school today. | Its
<input type="radio"/> | She
<input type="radio"/> | I
<input type="radio"/> |
| 3. My brother likes to swim. _____ goes to the beach on the weekends. | She
<input type="radio"/> | They
<input type="radio"/> | He
<input type="radio"/> |
| 4. The fish swam through the water. _____ were very fast. | The
<input type="radio"/> | It
<input type="radio"/> | They
<input type="radio"/> |
| 5. _____ like painting. We will hang our picture up for everyone to see. | Sally and I
<input type="radio"/> | He
<input type="radio"/> | John
<input type="radio"/> |
| 6. The lizard lay in the sun. _____ did not move at all. | Its
<input type="radio"/> | He
<input type="radio"/> | It
<input type="radio"/> |
| 7. Sue is at my house. _____ is staying with me all day. | They
<input type="radio"/> | She
<input type="radio"/> | He
<input type="radio"/> |
| 8. Rob has a new truck. _____ is blue with big wheels. | He
<input type="radio"/> | She
<input type="radio"/> | It
<input type="radio"/> |

Pronouns 2

HINT

If the noun is not the doer, you would use one of these pronouns:

- *Him* if it stands for a male – I like him.
I is the doer.
- *Her* if it stands for a female – The dog licked her.
The dog is the doer.
- *It* if it stands for a noun that is not male or female – Jan saw it.
Jan is the doer.
- *Me* if I am talking about myself – You hurt me.
You is the doer.
- *You* if I am talking to the person or people – I heard you.
I is the doer.
- *Them* if I am taking about more than one person or thing – The lady looked at them.
The lady is the doer. *Them* may be male, female, both or neither.
- *Us* if I am talking about myself and at least one more person – Mum gave us money.
Mum is the doer. *Us* may be male, female or both.

HAVE A GO!

Which word completes the sentence correctly?



- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. The birds are too high in the trees.
I wish I could see _____. | It
<input type="radio"/> | us
<input type="radio"/> | them
<input type="radio"/> |
| 2. My knee is sore. I bumped _____
on the ground. | it
<input type="radio"/> | him
<input type="radio"/> | them
<input type="radio"/> |
| 3. The lady could not carry the big bags
so we helped _____. | it
<input type="radio"/> | her
<input type="radio"/> | them
<input type="radio"/> |
| 4. The ball went high in the air. The
player caught _____ just in time. | him
<input type="radio"/> | them
<input type="radio"/> | it
<input type="radio"/> |
| 5. Len and I were lost but Mum found
_____. | us
<input type="radio"/> | him
<input type="radio"/> | them
<input type="radio"/> |

STUDENT PAGE



Which word completes the sentence correctly?

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. My brother's room was a mess.
I helped _____ tidy it. | her
<input type="radio"/> | him
<input type="radio"/> | them
<input type="radio"/> |
| 2. You need to put up your hand if
you want me to help _____. | them
<input type="radio"/> | it
<input type="radio"/> | you
<input type="radio"/> |
| 3. We need to wait here. Mum will
pick _____ up soon. | them
<input type="radio"/> | us
<input type="radio"/> | her
<input type="radio"/> |
| 4. The teacher asked Jane to hand
_____ book in. | her
<input type="radio"/> | him
<input type="radio"/> | them
<input type="radio"/> |
| 5. You dropped those papers. Could
you please pick _____ up? | it
<input type="radio"/> | them
<input type="radio"/> | us
<input type="radio"/> |
| 6. My shirt was dirty so I had to wash
_____. | it
<input type="radio"/> | them
<input type="radio"/> | him
<input type="radio"/> |
| 7. Could you please throw _____
the ball? | it
<input type="radio"/> | you
<input type="radio"/> | me
<input type="radio"/> |
| 8. Sharks swim in the sea. Many people
see _____ when they surf. | them
<input type="radio"/> | it
<input type="radio"/> | us
<input type="radio"/> |

Verb Tense 1

THINGS TO KNOW

- When you use a verb, you also need to know when the action took place.
- Verbs can be in three tenses:
 - present (now) – The lion is roaring.
 - past (has already happened) – The lion roared.
 - future (will take place sometime later on) – The lion will roar.

HINT

This is how verbs show their tense:

- Past tense verbs
 - Most of these verbs end in *-ed* – walked looked jumped thanked
These verbs may have a helper verb *have* or *had/has* + the verb ending in *-ed*
I have walked. You have walked. (singular)
He/She has walked. We/They have walked. (plural)
 - Some verbs have a helper verb *was/were* + the verb ending in *-ing*.
I was jumping. (singular) They were clicking. (plural)
- Present tense verbs
 - If there is one person, place or thing:
I am ... *-ing* – I am eating. I am stamping. I am drinking.
He/She/It is ... *-ing* – He is eating. She is stamping. It is heating.
I/ You ... – I eat. You stamp.
He/She/It ... *-s* – He eats. She stamps. It heats.
 - If there are two or more people, places or things:
They/We/You are ... *-ing* – They are eating. We are stamping.
We/You/They ... We eat. You stamp. They drink.
- Future tense verbs
 - These verbs use the helper verb *will* + *verb* – will help will see will find will thank

Verb Tense 1

HAVE A GO!

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



1. The player _____ the ball between the posts.

has kicked is kicked have kicked

2. The bird _____ onto my arm.

was hop hop will hop

3. I _____ roast chicken tomorrow.

am cooking will cooked was cooking

4. Tonight you _____ in the barn.

will sleep will slept will sleeping

5. The fire _____ the trees.

is burned is burning was burned

6. I _____ there yesterday.

sat sitting sits

7. I _____ bullies.

hating hate is hate

8. The cat _____ with some string.

is played is playing is play

STUDENT PAGE



Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The children _____ from the rocks. | is fishing
<input type="radio"/> | are fishing
<input type="radio"/> | will fishing
<input type="radio"/> |
| 2. I _____ hot and tired from our long drive in the heat. | will feeling
<input type="radio"/> | is feeling
<input type="radio"/> | am feeling
<input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Today we _____ a letter to our friends in Perth. | will send
<input type="radio"/> | will sending
<input type="radio"/> | were sending
<input type="radio"/> |
| 4. I _____ the car this morning. | wash
<input type="radio"/> | washed
<input type="radio"/> | washing
<input type="radio"/> |
| 5. Sally _____ her milkshake very slowly. | is drinking
<input type="radio"/> | was drink
<input type="radio"/> | is drink
<input type="radio"/> |
| 6. We _____ to see my Grandma tonight. | are gone
<input type="radio"/> | are go
<input type="radio"/> | are going
<input type="radio"/> |
| 7. I _____ to you an hour ago. | talking
<input type="radio"/> | talk
<input type="radio"/> | talked
<input type="radio"/> |

Verb Tense 2

TRAP

- Some verbs don't change at all using any tense – cut hit hurt let
- Some verbs change their spelling when used for different tenses.

Present Tense (Today I...)	Past Tense (Yesterday I...)	Past Tense- With Helper Verb (I/ You have...) (She/He has...)
am	was	been
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fight	fought	fought
fly	flew	flown
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given

Present Tense (Today I...)	Past Tense (Yesterday I...)	Past Tense- With Helper Verb (I/ You have...) (She/He has...)
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hide	hid	hidden
know	knew	known
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
shake	shook	shaken
sing	sang	sung
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
throw	threw	thrown
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
write	wrote	written

**HAVE A GO!**

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?

1. Last year I _____ on a boat trip.

go gone went

2. Sue has _____ her sweets so her brother does not eat them.

hidden hid hide

3. You _____ all of my milk!

drink drank drank

4. My sister has _____ her drink and now it fizzes everywhere.

shaken shooked shaken

5. Yesterday I _____ all of my work before lunchtime.

do done did

6. My bird _____ away

fly flying has flown

7. Mum _____ I need to pack my lunch in my bag.

say said saying

STUDENT PAGE

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



1. Will you _____ over to my house tonight?

comed come came

2. I can see that you have _____ down your shopping list.

writ wrote written

3. It _____ to rain early in the morning.

beginned begin began

4. I have _____ all of my food.

ate eaten aten

5. I will _____ in the pool today.

swim swam swum

6. Tom _____ a toy to his friend.

gived gave given

7. I _____ feeling sleepy now.

am was been

8. I dropped my glass and it _____.

breaked break broke

Verbs

THINGS TO KNOW

There are different types of verbs. Verbs can be:

- *doing* or *action* words. You can see them happening.
 - *thinking* or *feeling* words. You cannot see them happening. You feel them.
 - *being* or *having* words. You cannot see them happening.
- A verb must be used in each sentence.

HINT

- **Doing verbs:**
 - are the actions of people and things – cry yell party drink cover play
 - are thinking and feeling words – want love wish dream hope hate
- **Being and having verbs** do not show action. They are words used to show that people and things exist. Some of these verbs are – am is are was were had has have

HINT

- When choosing a verb, you need to think about the number of people, places or things (singular or plural). Verbs can be used for **one person, animal or thing** – The cat licks its paws. The monkey swings. The boy talks. It hates water. A lot of the *doing, thinking* and *feeling* verbs end in the letter *s*.
- We also use the *being* verbs *is, has* and *was* when we talk about one person or thing – He is tall. It is hot. She was happy. It was good. He has money.

TRAP

The verbs *are, were* and *have* are used with the pronoun *you* – You are ready. You were funny. You have friends.

HINT

- Verbs can be used for **two or more people, animals or things** – The monkeys swing. The boys talk. They hate water. The *doing, thinking* and *feeling* verbs usually do not end in the letter *s*.
- We use the *being* verbs *are, have* and *were* when we talk about two or more people or things – Ann and Carol were thirsty. They are late. We are tired. They have it.

HAVE A GO!

Which word or words complete the sentence correctly?



1. The little girl _____ to go on the ride.

want

wants

is want

2. They need to _____ the ball to score a goal.

kick

kicks

is kicking

3. The insect _____ around me.

buzzing

is buzz

is buzzing

4. Jenny _____ that show every night.

watch

watches

are watches

5. They _____ about their holidays.

thinks

is thinking

are thinking

6. Please _____ at me.

look

looks

looking

7. I _____ the ball.

hitting

hit

hits

8. You need to _____ that slowly.

lifts

lifting

lift

STUDENT PAGE

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



1. The cat _____ me when I play with it.

scratch scratching scratches

2. He _____ under the tree.

sit is sit is sitting

3. I _____ chocolate.

loves love am love

4. Glen _____ his fastest.

run running is running

5. Olga _____ tennis very well.

play plays playing

6. It _____ very quickly in the sun.

melt is melting are melting

7. Darren _____ mean to me.

are has is

8. We _____ home late.

comes has come have come