

Readiwriter

Spelling

Series



Grammar Resources

Student Book



PEG Spelling
Team Series
Authors

Student name:

Adjectives

THINGS TO KNOW

Adjectives:

- describe a noun, such as its: colour size shape quality feeling how much/many and so on.
- are often placed before a noun. However, this is not always the case – the fat cat The cat is fat.

HINT

- Adjectives often compare qualities of people and things. These are called *adjectives of degree* and there are three types:
 - **Positive adjectives** – describe a quality of a person or thing – Ann is a quiet student.
 - **Comparative adjectives** – compares qualities of two people or things – Sharna is a *quieter* student than Paula.
 - **Superlative adjectives** – shows the greatest degree of difference compared to all others – Chris is the *quietest* student in Year 4.
- The suffixes *-er* and *-est* are often used to show comparative and superlative degrees – brave *braver* *bravest* soft *softer* *softest* healthy *healthier* *healthiest*
- The words *more* and *most* are sometimes used before the adjective. This happens when the base word already has a suffix – beautiful *more* beautiful *most* beautiful
- Sometimes the words are different – bad worse worst old elder eldest many more most

TRAP

When comparing two people or things, use the word *than* not *then* – I am quieter *than* you. (correct) I am quieter *then* you. (incorrect)

HAVE A GO!

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I saved the _____ money out of everyone in my family. | less
<input type="radio"/> | lesser
<input type="radio"/> | least
<input type="radio"/> |
| 2. You are the _____ athlete in your class. | gooder
<input type="radio"/> | better
<input type="radio"/> | best
<input type="radio"/> |
| 3. I am _____ than my sister. | loudest
<input type="radio"/> | more loud
<input type="radio"/> | louder
<input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Stan is a _____ runner. | slow
<input type="radio"/> | slowest
<input type="radio"/> | slower
<input type="radio"/> |

Adverbs

THINGS TO KNOW

Adverbs are words that add meaning to the actions of people, places, events and objects.

Adverbs:

- tell how, when, where and for how long actions happen.
- add meaning to:
 - a verb – He reads *quickly*.
 - an adjective – He is a *very* quick reader.
 - another adverb – He reads *too* quickly for me.

HINT

- Adverbs have different jobs to do:
 - **Adverbs of manner** tell how something is done – angrily well easily gently hard loudly softly roughly rudely nastily kindly carefully
 - **Adverbs of time** tell when or for how long things happen – afterwards always early instantly lately never next sometimes today once since
 - **Adverbs of place** tell where things are happening – above anywhere down everywhere over off there here high somewhere behind
- Adverbs may show degree. Degrees tell us how much more or less. There are three degrees:
 - **Positive adverbs** tell us how, when, where or for how long something is happening – Jo was *late*. He had waited a *long* time.
 - **Comparative adverbs** show us a higher degree of difference, comparing one to another – Jim was *later* than Jo. He had waited a *longer* time.
 - **Superlative adverbs** show the greatest degree of difference compared to all others – Jess arrived the *latest* of them all. He has waited the *longest* time.
- The suffixes *-er* and *-est* are used to show comparative and superlative degrees – high *higher* *highest* slow *slower* *slowest* fast *faster* *fastest*
- Many adverbs of manner end in the suffix *-ly* – clearly silently noisily loudly badly
- We sometimes use the words *more* and *most* before adverbs ending in the suffix *-ly* – happily more happily most happily gently more gently most gently
- Sometimes the words are different – bad worse worst well better best much more most

TRAP

- Adverbs may be easily confused with adjectives. Remember that adjectives describe nouns, adverbs do not – I ran *well*. (adverb) I am a *good* runner. (adjective)
- Adjectives may also end in *-ly* – the early train
Always ask yourself: What *part of speech* is the word describing?

Adverbs

HAVE A GO!

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



1. She hung onto the rope _____.
tight tighty tightly
2. She scored _____ on the test.
worsen poorly bad
3. That was _____ than I thought!
hard harder hardest
4. She plays netball really _____.
well good better
5. You are much _____ than Jim.
tallest tall taller
6. Pierre sings _____ than the other boys.
good better best
7. Laura arrived _____ for the party.
early earlier earliest
8. Stir the pot _____ or it will boil over.
slow slowly slowest
9. Are you performing _____ in the concert?
since lately next
10. That sunset is the _____ beautiful
I have ever seen!
more very most

STUDENT PRACTICE

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

1. The swan swam smooth down the river.

 1

2. The children whispered quiet.

 2

3. It was my turn nextily.

 3

4. I floated lazy in the pool.

 4

5. I spoke loud in front of the class.

 5

6. He yelled angry at me.

 6

7. The old lady sat weary.

 7

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



8. They behaved _____ at lunch time.

bad badly badder

9. The knight fought the dragon _____.

bravest brave bravely

10. You played really _____.

good well best

11. The plane flew _____.

high highly height

12. He spoke very _____.

softly softer soft

13. He sang _____ than his friend.

loud loudly louder

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 specific 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 or consonant sound – *a* pen *a* book *a* house

HAVE A GO!

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Do you know who _____ swimming coach is? | a
<input type="radio"/> | the
<input type="radio"/> | an
<input type="radio"/> |
| 2. I can't do _____ cartwheel. | a
<input type="radio"/> | the
<input type="radio"/> | an
<input type="radio"/> |
| 3. I have lost _____ earring. | a
<input type="radio"/> | the
<input type="radio"/> | an
<input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Have you been to _____ top of the Empire State Building? | a
<input type="radio"/> | the
<input type="radio"/> | an
<input type="radio"/> |
| 5. I have got _____ early start tomorrow morning. | a
<input type="radio"/> | the
<input type="radio"/> | an
<input type="radio"/> |
| 6. If you make _____ hasty decision, you could make a mistake. | a
<input type="radio"/> | the
<input type="radio"/> | an
<input type="radio"/> |
| 7. Diamond is _____ hardest rock on our planet. | a
<input type="radio"/> | the
<input type="radio"/> | an
<input type="radio"/> |

STUDENT PRACTICE

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



1. I had to find some _____ rocks to put in the garden. smaller small smallest
2. My sister was _____ than I was as we climbed over the cliff. more careful carefullest careful
3. This dirty and crowded city was the _____ in the country. poor poorest more poor
4. Is that thick or _____? thin thinner thinnest
5. That was the _____ mountain I've ever climbed. high higher highest
6. You were _____ than me. latest late later

Read the text "Class Mini Games". The text has some gaps. Choose the correct word or words to fill each gap.



Class Mini Games

Last Friday our class held a Mini Games. It was the a day I've had all year. My friend, Len, was a b runner than me. He beat me by three metres in the 100 metres race. Alison was the c runner in the class. We had high jump. My jump was the d in the class. In the afternoon our class had e 800 metres race. I was the f nervous of the three of us. I really wanted to win but Alison was the g and she won. She really is h amazing athlete!

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>a. good gooder best better
 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. fast fastest faster fasterer
 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>c. best better betterer good
 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>d. high highest higher more highest
 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> | <p>e. the a each
 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>f. more really best most
 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>g. fit more fit fittest fitter
 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>h. an a the either
 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> |
|---|--|

Conjunctions

THINGS TO KNOW

Conjunctions:

- are joining words.
- form links between words and parts of sentences to show how text is developing and what might come next.

Some conjunctions include:

after	also	although	and	as	because	before	but	either
for	however	if	neither	nevertheless	nor	once	or	since
so	still	than	that	though	through	unless	until	whatever
when	whenever	where	whether	whilst	whoever	whichever	why	yet

HINT

- Some conjunctions work together in pairs:
 - *both ... and* – Both you *and* your brother can do the washing today.
 - *either ... or* – I'm happy if *either* Tim *or* Tom will help me.
 - *not ... but* – I can *not* do it now *but* I can find time tonight.
 - *whether ... or* – I don't know *whether* the bus will be early *or* late.
 - *as ... as* – I'll do that *as* soon *as* possible.
 - *neither ... nor* – *Neither* Jack *nor* Josh is on the team.
- Conjunctions may have different jobs to do. They can:
 - show time – after as before once since till until when whenever while
 - show a result – as because for if in case now(that) provided(that) since so(that) unless whether
 - list things – and also
 - add information – and as like
 - explain information – also and as because even that too why
 - introduce opposing information – as also although but either like neither nevertheless nor or though whereas while whilst yet

Conjunctions

STUDENT PRACTICE

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. She was angry _____ I told her the bad news. | whatever
<input type="radio"/> | when
<input type="radio"/> | as
<input type="radio"/> |
| 2. I had cheese, ham _____ pickles on my sandwich. | also
<input type="radio"/> | but
<input type="radio"/> | and
<input type="radio"/> |
| 3. I finished early _____ I had started late. | although
<input type="radio"/> | where
<input type="radio"/> | as
<input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Jill didn't go to the movies _____ she was ill. | but
<input type="radio"/> | because
<input type="radio"/> | until
<input type="radio"/> |
| 5. I know the answer _____ I can't think of it. | while
<input type="radio"/> | but
<input type="radio"/> | since
<input type="radio"/> |
| 6. Neither Sarah _____ Kalem is coming with us. | nor
<input type="radio"/> | or
<input type="radio"/> | and
<input type="radio"/> |
| 7. I'll enjoy it _____ we get started. | yet
<input type="radio"/> | once
<input type="radio"/> | whilst
<input type="radio"/> |
| 8. This is the place _____ I got lost. | where
<input type="radio"/> | wherever
<input type="radio"/> | which
<input type="radio"/> |
| 9. I can't lock up _____ I get the keys. | since
<input type="radio"/> | until
<input type="radio"/> | after
<input type="radio"/> |
| 10. The surf was big _____ I didn't go swimming. | and
<input type="radio"/> | so
<input type="radio"/> | before
<input type="radio"/> |
| 11. I don't know _____ or not to wash the car today. | whether
<input type="radio"/> | until
<input type="radio"/> | if
<input type="radio"/> |

Nouns

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 get the *phone!* (noun) I will *phone* you. (verb)

THINGS TO KNOW

Nouns:

- are words used to name a person, place, thing, feeling or idea.
- can be singular or plural – girl children foot feet
- may use the same word in both singular or plural form – sheep fish

HINT

There are four types of nouns:

- **Common nouns** name the everyday things around us – boy painter school city
- **Proper nouns** name special people, places, events and things. These nouns always start with capital letters – I King Henry Easter March Darwin Italy Royal Parade March
- **Collective nouns** name a group of people or things – class team band bunch flock
- **Abstract nouns** name things that exist in your mind, even though you can't see or touch them. These nouns are usually a feeling, idea, condition or quality – hope faith love anger truth

TRAP

- Be careful you don't forget to use capitals to begin proper nouns.
- A collective noun means a singular group even though there may be more than one member in the group.



HAVE A GO! Read the text “My Holiday”. The text has some gaps.
Choose the correct word or words to fill each gap.

My Holiday

My family is going to Surfers [a] for the Easter holidays.

We will stay at the [b] which is fantastic.

My brother, [c], wants to see his favourite
movie, [d], when we are there.

I will [e] every day. My parents [f] in the pool.

a. paradise ParaDise Paradise PaRadiSe

b. amada resort Amada Resort Amada resort amada Resort

c. BEN ben Ben bEn

d. Star Wars star Wars star wars Star wars

e. Surf SURF sUrf surf

f. have swimmied are swum will swim is swimming



HAVE A GO!

Which word completes the sentence correctly?

1. The capital of Tasmania is _____ . hobart Hobart hoBart

2. A pod of whales _____ swimming north. are have is

3. We went to _____ last year. Broome BROOME BrooMe

Prepositions

THINGS TO KNOW

Prepositions:

- are words used to tell you the position of someone or something.
- are usually used with nouns or pronouns to show their relationship to other words in the sentence.
- are usually found in front of nouns and pronouns – *in* the room *over* the sea

Some prepositions include:

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

HINT

- Some words are linked to particular prepositions. You should be able to tell which preposition sounds right as you hear prepositions used in spoken sentences every day – It is *under* control. I rely *on* you. I am happy *with* things. I walked *onto* the field. I will leave *in* July.
- It is not grammatically correct to have a preposition at the end of a sentence, as in the following – I want that *but*. I would like to hear it *from*.

TRAP

Common errors when using prepositions include:

- the use of *different from ...* not *different to* or *different than*.
- the use of *between* and *among ...* *between* is used with two things; *among* is used for three or more things.

HAVE A GO!

Which word completes the sentence correctly?



- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I will finish that _____ a minute. | for | in | except |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. The ladies are playing volleyball _____ the beach. | on | onto | above |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Wipe the dishes _____ a clean tea towel. | for | over | with |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. The monkey swung _____ the branch. | from | during | at |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

STUDENT PRACTICE



Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?

1. The spider crawled slowly _____ the railing. along among between
2. The toy boat floated _____ the river. down at from
3. I want to go _____ myself. to by with
4. This is _____ you and Stacey. among amongst between
5. Jane painted her house _____ the holidays. at underneath during
6. May I have a drink _____ my meal please? with for since
7. I heard about it _____ the news. at in on
8. We are going hiking _____ September. for in at
9. You need to drive _____ the bridge. at over above
10. I will see you _____ six o'clock. around in down
11. I got locked out so I climbed _____ the window. at down through
12. The kangaroo jumped _____ the fence. across after over
13. I got a fright when the bull ran _____ me. from towards until

Pronouns

THINGS TO KNOW

Pronouns:

- are words used instead of nouns. They often take the place of a person or thing.
- are used to connect ideas and refer back to nouns already mentioned in text.
- may be singular or plural, masculine or feminine – Kim has three *goldfish*. She feeds *them* every day. (The pronoun *She* refers to *Kim*. The pronoun *them* refers to the *goldfish*.)

HINT

It is important that the pronoun refers back and is consistent with the noun in terms of **number** (singular or plural) and **gender** (masculine, feminine or neutral.) This is called pronoun/noun agreement –

They were ... (Both subject and verb are plural – correct.)

They was ... (The subject is plural; the verb is singular – incorrect.)

Sue is running. She is late. (*She* refers to Sue. Both are feminine – correct.)

Sue is running. He is late. (*He* refers to Sue. *He* is masculine; *Sue* is feminine – incorrect.)

- There are many types of pronouns.
 - **Personal pronouns** can be singular or plural. They may be male, female or neutral. They are used instead of names of people and things. The singular personal pronouns are: *I me you he she him her it*. The plural personal pronouns are: *we us you they them*.
 - The personal pronouns *I he she it we* and *they* are used in the **subject** position, that is, who or what the text is about – *He* has a new car. *It* goes very fast. *Jan* and *I* are leaving. *He* likes running. *She* is young. *We* will go. *They* are writing.
 - The personal pronouns *me him her it us* and *them* are used in the **object** position, that is, the person or thing affected by the action of the verb – Russ gave *me* his cup. I like *him*. Don't pick *it* up. I helped *her*. Did you see *us*? Leave *them* alone.

TRAP

Me or I? Confusion often occurs between the use of *me* or *I* in sentences. The easiest way of working out the correct pronoun is to leave out the other person –

Lily has asked (*you* and) *me* out. (If you leave out *you and* from the sentence, the pronoun *me* would make sense.)

Jo and *I* love drawing. (If you omit *Jo and* from the sentence, the pronoun *I* would make sense.)

Pronouns

HAVE A GO!

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. That bag is heavy. Could you please pick _____ up? | it
<input type="radio"/> | me
<input type="radio"/> | they
<input type="radio"/> |
| 2. The girls wanted to know if _____ were early. | their
<input type="radio"/> | them
<input type="radio"/> | they
<input type="radio"/> |
| 3. I hope all of _____ can hear me. | youse
<input type="radio"/> | you
<input type="radio"/> | us
<input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Mum and _____ went shopping. | me
<input type="radio"/> | I
<input type="radio"/> | my
<input type="radio"/> |
| 5. Can you visit _____? | us
<input type="radio"/> | we
<input type="radio"/> | our
<input type="radio"/> |
| 6. Take my hand as _____ cross the street together. | they
<input type="radio"/> | we
<input type="radio"/> | you
<input type="radio"/> |
| 7. How many books does _____ own? | she
<input type="radio"/> | they
<input type="radio"/> | it
<input type="radio"/> |
| 8. I have looked but _____ can't find it anywhere. | he
<input type="radio"/> | they
<input type="radio"/> | I
<input type="radio"/> |
| 9. _____ have a new computer. | She
<input type="radio"/> | We
<input type="radio"/> | Us
<input type="radio"/> |
| 10. I have the keys but I don't know where I put _____ . | it
<input type="radio"/> | your
<input type="radio"/> | them
<input type="radio"/> |
| 11. Phil and _____ are going to the shops. | them
<input type="radio"/> | I
<input type="radio"/> | us
<input type="radio"/> |

STUDENT PRACTICE



Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. It is Tom's birthday. _____ is having a party. | Him
<input type="radio"/> | He's
<input type="radio"/> | He
<input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Lisa was lost but I found _____. | her
<input type="radio"/> | she
<input type="radio"/> | hers
<input type="radio"/> |
| 3. The teacher gave Will and _____ a sticker. | I
<input type="radio"/> | we
<input type="radio"/> | me
<input type="radio"/> |
| 4. My _____ is funny. He makes me laugh. | sister
<input type="radio"/> | Mum
<input type="radio"/> | son
<input type="radio"/> |
| 5. The girls won the race. _____ were very happy. | They
<input type="radio"/> | It
<input type="radio"/> | Them
<input type="radio"/> |
| 6. Can you drive _____ to the shops please? | we
<input type="radio"/> | our
<input type="radio"/> | us
<input type="radio"/> |
| 7. Maria fell over but no-one would help _____ up. | him
<input type="radio"/> | its
<input type="radio"/> | her
<input type="radio"/> |
| 8. _____ dropped her piece of cake. | Kelly
<input type="radio"/> | Kevin
<input type="radio"/> | It
<input type="radio"/> |
| 9. Dad and _____ are making sand castles on the beach. | me
<input type="radio"/> | we
<input type="radio"/> | I
<input type="radio"/> |
| 10. The teacher said I hope _____ all have finished your homework. | yous
<input type="radio"/> | us
<input type="radio"/> | you
<input type="radio"/> |
| 11. The sky looks cloudy today. I hope _____ doesn't rain. | it
<input type="radio"/> | she
<input type="radio"/> | he
<input type="radio"/> |
| 12. Gino and I are friends. _____ have known each other a long time. | Us
<input type="radio"/> | We
<input type="radio"/> | They
<input type="radio"/> |

Pronouns

HINT

- Another type of pronoun is the **possessive pronoun**.
 - Possessive pronouns show ownership. No apostrophes are needed – This is *my* friend. It is *hers*. This is *your* bag. The balls are *ours*.
- Many pronouns have three forms.
 - **First person pronouns:** when the writer or speaker is *talking*. It is their personal point of view. These pronouns are: I me we us (personal)
my mine our ours (possessive)
 - **Second person pronouns:** when the writer's characters speak to each other or when the writer speaks to the reader. These pronouns are: you (personal)
your yours (possessive)
 - **Third person pronouns:** when a writer or speaker refers to other people or things. These pronouns are: he him she her it its they them (personal)
his her hers their theirs (possessive)

To sum up, look at this table.

Person	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
	Personal	Personal	Possessive	Possessive
First Person	I me (neutral)	we us	my mine	our ours
Second Person	you (neutral)	you	yours	yours
Third Person	he him (masculine)	they them	his	their theirs
Third Person	she her (feminine)	they them	her hers	their theirs
Third Person	it (neutral)	they them	its	their theirs

HAVE A GO!

Which word or words can be used instead of the underlined words?



- We must remember to return the library books today. them our yours its
- Those glasses belong to me. is yours are yours is mine are mine
- The bird can't fly. The bird has hurt its wing. He It Its Itself
- Les is going to pick up Les's mess. his he's them himself
- Mandy does Mandy's washing on Fridays. their his her her's
- The children need to pack the children's clothes. themselves their her its

STUDENT PRACTICE

Which word or words can be used instead of the underlined words?



- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Sue and John can't find the keys to <u>Sue and John's</u> car. | they
<input type="radio"/> | her
<input type="radio"/> | their
<input type="radio"/> |
| 2. I own that music player. It <u>belongs to me</u> . | is ours
<input type="radio"/> | are his
<input type="radio"/> | is mine
<input type="radio"/> |
| 3. The children could hardly wait to get <u>the children's</u> Christmas presents. | their
<input type="radio"/> | theirs
<input type="radio"/> | your
<input type="radio"/> |
| 4. "I will have to wash <u>Janet's</u> car tomorrow," replied Janet. | my
<input type="radio"/> | her
<input type="radio"/> | hers
<input type="radio"/> |
| 5. The kitchen needs to have <u>the kitchen's</u> walls painted. | their
<input type="radio"/> | her
<input type="radio"/> | its
<input type="radio"/> |
| 6. Sally couldn't find <u>Sally's</u> kitten anywhere. | his
<input type="radio"/> | her
<input type="radio"/> | she
<input type="radio"/> |

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 7. "I know you will do well in _____ test," the teacher said. | your
<input type="radio"/> | their
<input type="radio"/> | my
<input type="radio"/> |
| 8. David brought _____ puppy to school. | his
<input type="radio"/> | her
<input type="radio"/> | its
<input type="radio"/> |
| 9. This isn't your ball, it's _____. | them
<input type="radio"/> | their
<input type="radio"/> | theirs
<input type="radio"/> |
| 10. "Where is _____ house?" the police officer asked the boys. | youse
<input type="radio"/> | you
<input type="radio"/> | your
<input type="radio"/> |

Pronouns

HINT

Here are some other types of pronouns:

- **Interrogative pronouns** are used to ask the questions **Who? Whom? What? Which? Whose?**
 - **Who** and **Whom** refer to people – *Who* is going? To *whom* did you give it?
 - **Which** and **What** refer to things or animals – *What* time is it? *Which* house is it?
 - **Whose** refers to ownership – *Whose* books are these?
- **Demonstrative pronouns** stand for and refer to a noun that may or may not be mentioned. Demonstrative pronouns are: **that this those these**. These pronouns relate to position and number.
 - **that** and **those** refer to things that are not close by.
 - **this** and **these** refer to things that are nearby or close.
 - **that** and **this** are singular; **those** and **these** are plural.
Please pick up *that stick* on the oval. (singular) Please pick up *those sticks* on the oval. (plural) I would like *this* apple please. (singular) I would like *these apples* please. (plural)
- **Distributive pronouns** refer to one person or thing only which means they must always have a singular verb. These pronouns are: **each either or neither nor**.
Each person is/has/was ... (singular verb – correct) Each person are/have/were (plural verb – incorrect)
 - The pronoun **either** is linked to **or**.
 - The pronoun **neither** is linked to **nor** as it is negative in the sentence.
Neither Henry *nor* Fred is eating their dinner. (*neither* and *nor* are linked – singular verb)
I will play *either* tennis *or* volleyball today. (*either* and *or* are linked – singular verb)
- **Indefinite pronouns** refer to people and things in a general way. Some of these pronouns include: **any all anybody anyone each everybody everyone few everything many no-one none nothing several some somebody someone something**. The class watched the show. *Everybody* loved it. (*Everybody* refers to *the class*; *it* refers to *the show*.)

HAVE A GO!

Which word completes the sentence correctly?



- | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I don't know _____ dog is outside. | whom | who | that | whose |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. We did really well on all of _____ tests. | that | those | them | this |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. You can watch _____ a DVD or video today. | either | neither | nor | each |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. _____ would you like to drink? | That | Who | Whom | What |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

STUDENT PRACTICE

Read the text "My Birthday". The text has some gaps.
Choose the correct word or words to fill each gap.



My Birthday

It's [a] birthday on Saturday. I'm having my friends from school over so [b] can play, eat lots of food and have a great time. Mum said [c] could ask a friend to bring [d] sleeping bag so [e] could stay the night. I think I'll ask [f] Sia or Dom to stay.

a. mine your my their
○ ○ ○ ○

d. your her their our
○ ○ ○ ○

b. our we their you
○ ○ ○ ○

e. we them they she
○ ○ ○ ○

c. I he she it
○ ○ ○ ○

f. neither nor each either
○ ○ ○ ○

Which word completes the sentence correctly?



1. Lee, _____ is only six years old, can play the piano well. which that who either
○ ○ ○ ○

2. That backpack is _____. me my mine myself
○ ○ ○ ○

3. You can hear the bell _____ goes every twenty minutes. that whom who this
○ ○ ○ ○

4. _____ box should I choose? Who Which That Each
○ ○ ○ ○

5. I have to ask _____ to help me get all of the work finished. something nobody
○ ○
somebody everything
○ ○

Verb Tense

THINGS TO KNOW

- Verbs show tense. They tell us when an action or process is taking 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 in the future) – The lion *will roar*.

HINT

Most verbs show past, present and future in a regular or consistent way.

- **Past tense**
 - regular verbs often end in *ed* – walked stopped hopped thanked
 - helper verbs are often *was/were* + (verb ending in *ing*) or *have/had/has* + (verb ending in *ed*)
He *has* moved. She *had* jumped. I *was* stamping. (singular)
They *have* hopped. We *have* wiped. They *were* clicking. (plural)
- **Present tense**
 - regular verbs often end in *s* or *es* – eats smiles plays reads catches
 - helper verbs are often *am/is/are* + (verb ending in *ing*)
I *am* yelling. He *is* doing it. She *is* watching. (singular)
We *are* holidaying. They *are* singing. They *are* flying. (plural)
- **Future tense**
 - helper verbs are often *will* + (verb) – *will* help *will* see *will* find *will* thank
am/is/are + *going to* + (verb) – I *am going to* talk.
will have + (verb ending in *ed*) – *will have* skipped
will be + (verb ending in *-ing*) – *will be* relaxing
I *am going to* swim. She *is going to* dive. (singular)
They *are going to* bend. We *are going to* laugh. (plural)
I/We *will have* pushed. (singular or plural)

TRAP

- Some verbs don't change at all using any tense – cut hit hurt let
- Verbs may be contracted – *it's* it is *they're* they are *can't* can not
- Some verbs are irregular because they change their spelling in the past tense – with or without a helper verb. See examples in the table on the next page.

Verb Tense

Present Tense	Past Tense – Without Helper Verb	Past Tense – With Helper Verb (has/had/ have; was/ were) +	Present Tense	Past Tense – Without Helper Verb	Past Tense – With Helper Verb (has/had/ have; was/ were) +
be	was, were	been	grow	grew	grown
become	became	become	hide	hid	hidden
begin	began	begun	know	knew	known
blow	blew	blown	lay	laid	laid
break	broke	broken	lie	lay	lain
bring	brought	brought	ride	rode	ridden
buy	bought	bought	ring	rang	rung
catch	caught	caught	rise	rose	risen
choose	chose	chosen	run	ran	run
come	came	come	say	said	said
do	did	done	see	saw	seen
drink	drank	drunk	shake	shook	shaken
drive	drove	driven	sing	sang	sung
eat	ate	eaten	swim	swam	swum
fight	fought	fought	take	took	taken
fly	flew	flown	throw	threw	thrown
get	got	gotten	wake	woke	woken
give	gave	given	wear	wore	worn
go	went	gone	write	wrote	written

**HAVE A GO! Each line has one word that is incorrect.
Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.**

1. Yesterday I writ you a letter.

 1

2. I will skipped with the jump rope.

 2

3. I am enjoyed this afternoon.

 3

4. Have you runned the whole way?

 4

5. Kate would have caught the ball if you didn't push her.

 5

Verbs

THINGS TO KNOW

Verbs:

- are one or more words that tell us what is happening in the sentence.
- must be used in each sentence.
- are *doing*, *being* or *having* words.

HINT

- **doing verbs:**
 - are actions of people and things – cry yell party drink cover play stop say
 - are sensing, thinking and feeling words – want love imagine dream doubt
- **being and having verbs** do not show action. They are words used to show that people and things exist. The most common are from the verb forms:
 - to be – am is are was were
 - to have – had has have

Matt *has* a pet puppy. I *was* alone. She *is* five years old. I *have* a headache.
- **helping verbs** are often used with other verbs. These verbs often tell us the tense and/or whether the noun is in its singular or plural form. These helping (or compound) verbs are: be been being am is are was were have has had should could would may might must will shall can do does did.

The lady *was looking* at her son. My brother *has been swimming* in the pool for a long time.

HINT

- The verb must always agree with the number of people or things (singular or plural) and tense.
- Singular verbs are used with one person, animal or thing. These verbs include: is has was – He *is/was* going. She *has* gone. The cat *likes* milk.
- Plural verbs are used with two or more people, animals or things. These verbs include: are have were – They *are* hiding. They *were* going. The boys *have* left. The cats *like* it.
- A verb may be contracted – *it's* it is *he'll* he will *they've* they have

TRAP

- A common error is to use *could of / should of / would of*.
The verb is *could have / should have / would have* – I *could have* done it! (correct)
I *could of* done it! (incorrect)
- When a collective noun is the subject (the subject is who or what the sentence is about), it is followed by a singular verb – The *flock* of birds *is* heading north. That *school* *won* the premiership every year.

HAVE A GO!

Which word or words complete the sentence correctly?



- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. She should _____ known the answer. | of
<input type="radio"/> | have
<input type="radio"/> | had
<input type="radio"/> |
| 2. I _____ to the park last week. | will go
<input type="radio"/> | went
<input type="radio"/> | is going
<input type="radio"/> |
| 3. The swarm of bees _____ around the honey. | is
<input type="radio"/> | are
<input type="radio"/> | being
<input type="radio"/> |
| 4. The snake _____ up the tree. | slithers
<input type="radio"/> | slither
<input type="radio"/> | slithering
<input type="radio"/> |
| 5. Careful! Don't _____ on the wet grass. | ran
<input type="radio"/> | run
<input type="radio"/> | running
<input type="radio"/> |
| 6. She _____ going to sell her spare DVD player. | were not
<input type="radio"/> | are
<input type="radio"/> | is not
<input type="radio"/> |
| 7. I _____ excited when I won the race. | is
<input type="radio"/> | was
<input type="radio"/> | had
<input type="radio"/> |
| 8. Paula _____ been exercising every day this week. | has
<input type="radio"/> | is
<input type="radio"/> | was
<input type="radio"/> |
| 9. A school of dolphins _____ swimming past the headland. | are
<input type="radio"/> | is
<input type="radio"/> | were
<input type="radio"/> |
| 10. He prefers to _____ everywhere. | driven
<input type="radio"/> | drive
<input type="radio"/> | drives
<input type="radio"/> |

STUDENT PRACTICE

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?



1. Lorenzo has _____ the table for three people. sit set setted sat
2. We _____ thirsty because we've worked hard. is are be being
3. I will _____ you with my water pistol. shotted shoots shoot shooting
4. I _____ not happy with you at all! are am were aren't
5. They should _____ known better. of off have been
6. The fire _____ burning the field. is are be been
7. My Mum _____ to get her work finished on time. hope hopes

 are hoping was hope
8. The bee _____ madly. are buzzes are buzzing

 is buzz is buzzing
9. The students _____ a rest. was having is having

 are having are being
10. I _____ the test! is passed have passed has passed