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Spelling

Series

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# Grammar Resources

Student Book



PEG Spelling  
Team Series  
Authors

Student name:

# Adjectives

## THINGS TO KNOW

- Adjectives:
  - describe a noun  
For example: colour, size, shape, size, quality, feeling, how much, how many.
  - can also be used to point out which noun is being referred to.  
For example: this that those these.
  - are often placed before a noun. However, this is *not* always the case.

## HINT

- \* Adjectives may show degree. Degrees tell us how much more or less. The word “than” is often used when making comparisons (*not* the word “then”). When comparing:
  - two things/people, many adjectives have an *er* ending.
  - three or more people/things, adjectives may often have an *est* ending  
For example: brave braver bravest; soft softer softest; loud louder loudest; hard harder hardest; pink pinker pinkest; thin thinner thinnest; quiet quieter quietest; healthy healthier healthiest.

## TRAP

- \* Other comparative adjectives take different and/or irregular forms.  
For example: bad worse worst; old elder eldest; many more most; good better best; little less least.

## HAVE A GO! – Adjectives

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



1. That was the all-time \_\_\_\_\_ night of my life!

baddest      worse      worst  
☐              ☐              ☐

2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ points than you do.

many              more              most  
☐              ☐              ☐

3. You are the \_\_\_\_\_ player in the doubles tennis pair.

good              better              best  
☐              ☐              ☐

4. I put heaps of sugar in my tea so that it was \_\_\_\_\_ .

sweet              sweeter              sweetest  
☐              ☐              ☐

## TEST 12: PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES



Which of the following sentences is correct?

1. ☐ Whose would you like to help you?  
☐ Who would you like to help you?  
☐ Whom would you like to help you?
2. ☐ To who will I throw it?  
☐ To whose will I throw it?  
☐ To whom will I throw it?
3. ☐ Whom bag is that?  
☐ Who bag is that?  
☐ Whose bag is that?



Which word completes each sentence correctly?

4. Either Jeff \_\_\_\_\_ Jim will go with me.

nor                      or                      each  
☐                      ☐                      ☐

5. \_\_\_\_\_ Chris nor Dave is tall enough to reach it.

Neither                      Nor                      Either  
☐                      ☐                      ☐

6. You may have \_\_\_\_\_ cheese or butter on your biscuit.

either                      each                      neither  
☐                      ☐                      ☐

7. Can you pick up \_\_\_\_\_ chair beside me?

this                      these                      those  
☐                      ☐                      ☐

8. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ boys over there.

this                      these                      those  
☐                      ☐                      ☐

9. You can use \_\_\_\_\_ knife to cut the sandwich.

this                      these                      those  
☐                      ☐                      ☐

## TEST 12: PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES (continued)

10. My great-grandma is getting quite \_\_\_\_\_ now.

old

☐

older

☐

oldest

☐

11. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ in the class.

old

☐

elder

☐

eldest

☐

12. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ player than I am.

bad

☐

badder

☐

worse

☐

worser

☐

13. I have read \_\_\_\_\_ books than you.

most

☐

more

☐

many

☐

14. Frank has the \_\_\_\_\_ voice in the class!

loud

☐

louder

☐

loudest

☐

15. I have \_\_\_\_\_ money than my brother.

little

☐

less

☐

least

☐

16. I am the \_\_\_\_\_ swimmer in the class!

baddest

☐

worse

☐

worst

☐

17. The sun today is very \_\_\_\_\_ .

brightest

☐

bright

☐

brighter

☐

18. She is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the three girls.

tallest

☐

taller

☐

tall

☐

19. The ring tone was very \_\_\_\_\_ .

loudest

☐

louder

☐

loud

☐

# Adverbs

## THINGS TO KNOW

- Adverbs:
  - are words used to add further meaning to a verb
  - tell how, when and where actions happen
  - have different jobs to do:
    - **Adverbs of manner** – tell how something is done  
For example: angrily carefully easily gently hard loudly roughly softly well.
    - **Adverbs of time** – tell when things happen  
For example: afterwards always early instantly lately never next recently soon today.
    - **Adverbs of place** – tell where things are happening  
For example: above anywhere down everywhere inside near off over there.

### HINT

- \* Adverbs may show degree. Degrees tell us how much more or less. The word “than” is often used when making comparisons (not the word “then”).
    - When comparing two things/people, many adverbs have an *er* ending.
    - When comparing three or more people/things, adverbs may often have an *est* ending:
      - hard harder hardest
      - high higher highest
- For example: He hit the ball hard.

John hit harder.

Jill threw the ball highest.

For example: I threw the ball high.

Andrew threw the ball higher.

Anne hit hardest.
- \* Many adverbs end in *ly*. Adverbs may be easily confused with adjectives. Remember that adjectives describe nouns; adverbs describe verbs.

## TRAP

- \* Not all *ly* words are adverbs. Many are adjectives when they describe a noun.  
For example: The early sunshine (noun) woke me.  
Remember to ask yourself which part of speech the word is describing.

## HAVE A GO! – Adverbs

### Which word completes each sentence correctly?



1. You cut out that circle\_\_\_\_\_.

neat

neater

neatly

O

O

O

2. He yelled \_\_\_\_\_ at me.

anger

angry

angrily

0

O

O

3. He swam \_\_\_\_\_ in his race.

quick

quickly

O

O

# Articles

## THINGS TO KNOW

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

### HINT

Which article should you use?

- \* The article “the” refers to a specific thing or things.
- \* The articles “an” and “a” do not refer to a particular thing.
- \* “an” is used in front of words beginning with a vowel or vowel sound.
- \* “a” is used in front of words beginning with a consonant or consonant sound.

### HAVE A GO! – Conjunctions

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



- |  |                       |                       |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I was late for school _____ my bike got a flat tyre.            | although              | because               |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. I am much faster _____ you.                                     | than                  | like                  |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. You can have either honey _____ jam on your toast.              | or                    | nor                   |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. I could drop you off _____ I'm in a hurry to leave.             | and                   | but                   |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. The three I've invited to go sailing are Jill, Pete _____ Ross. | and                   | or                    |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

### HAVE A GO! – Articles

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



- |  |                       |                       |                       |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. This morning I went shopping at _____ corner store. | a                     | an                    | the                   |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Mum had asked me to buy _____ newspaper.            |                       | a                     | an                    |
|  |                       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Dad had wanted _____ ice-cream.                     | a                     | an                    | the                   |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. _____ girl behind the counter served me.            |                       | A                     | An                    |
|  |                       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. She said that _____ total cost was ten dollars.     | a                     | an                    | the                   |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

## TEST 16: CONJUNCTIONS AND ARTICLES

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



1. I had \_\_\_\_\_ great time at the beach with you.
2. I rode \_\_\_\_\_ elephant through the jungle last year.
3. I know you will have \_\_\_\_\_ exciting time at Dreamworld today.
4. Have you found \_\_\_\_\_ interesting book to read yet?
5. I ate \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate chip cookie for morning tea.
6. My Mum bought \_\_\_\_\_ new car for our family yesterday.
7. That was definitely \_\_\_\_\_ unusual situation!

- |                             |                              |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a<br><input type="radio"/>  | an<br><input type="radio"/>  | the<br><input type="radio"/> |
| a<br><input type="radio"/>  | an<br><input type="radio"/>  |                              |
| a<br><input type="radio"/>  | an<br><input type="radio"/>  | the<br><input type="radio"/> |
| a<br><input type="radio"/>  | an<br><input type="radio"/>  | the<br><input type="radio"/> |
| an<br><input type="radio"/> | the<br><input type="radio"/> |                              |
| a<br><input type="radio"/>  | an<br><input type="radio"/>  |                              |
| a<br><input type="radio"/>  | an<br><input type="radio"/>  | the<br><input type="radio"/> |

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



8. It was windy and rainy \_\_\_\_\_ we still wanted to go outside.
9. We won't go swimming \_\_\_\_\_ it is cold.
10. It will be dinner time \_\_\_\_\_ .
11. We were starving \_\_\_\_\_ we got home.
12. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ to buy my brother a toy car or bike.

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| and<br><input type="radio"/>     | but<br><input type="radio"/>      |
| if<br><input type="radio"/>      | for<br><input type="radio"/>      |
| soon<br><input type="radio"/>    | finally<br><input type="radio"/>  |
| when<br><input type="radio"/>    | although<br><input type="radio"/> |
| whether<br><input type="radio"/> | since<br><input type="radio"/>    |

## TEST 16: CONJUNCTIONS AND ARTICLES (continued)



Which word completes each sentence correctly?

13. Neither Bill \_\_\_\_\_ Ben were allowed to go to the show.

or

☐

nor

☐

14. I was hungry \_\_\_\_\_ I had not eaten breakfast.

because

☐

although

☐

15. You can't go to the movies \_\_\_\_\_ you have an adult with you.

unless

☐

until

☐

16. Do you want to go now \_\_\_\_\_ later?

or

☐

and

☐

17. I am hot even \_\_\_\_\_ I have had a swim.

while

☐

though

☐

18. You can take \_\_\_\_\_ Chan or Sue with you.

neither

☐

either

☐

19. Please finish your meal \_\_\_\_\_ you go outside.

unless

☐

before

☐

20. I would like some juice \_\_\_\_\_ Kalim doesn't.

but

☐

either

☐

21. He has not been here \_\_\_\_\_ he was five years old.

since

☐

except

☐



# 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 examples of conjunctions are:

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

### HINT:

\* Some conjunctions work together in pairs:

- both . . . and For example: Both you and your sister can do the dishes today.
- either . . . or For example: I'm happy if either Tim or John will help me.
- not . . . but For example: I can not go with you but Mum can.
- whether . . . or For example: I don't know whether it will be hot or cold.
- as . . . as For example: I'll do that as soon as possible.
- neither . . . nor For example: Neither Bob nor Bill is going tonight.

\* Conjunctions may have different jobs to do. The following connectives:

– **show time**

For example: after as before once since till until when whenever while.

– **show a result**

For example: as because for if in case now (that) provided (that) since so (that) unless whether.

– **list information**

For example: and also –

– **add information**

For example: and as like.

– **explain information**

For example: also and as because even that too why.

– **explain opposing information**

For example: as although but either unlike neither nevertheless nor or though whereas while whilst yet.

# Nouns

## HINT

\* In all grammar exercises, always ask yourself what job a particular word is doing in the sentence. One word can be different parts of speech!

### THINGS TO KNOW

- Nouns:
  - are words used to name a person, place, thing, feeling or idea.
  - can be singular or plural. For example: girl children sheep foot feet.
  - are often introduced by the words “a”, “an” and “the”. This means these words come before the noun.

## HINT

- \* There are four types of nouns:
- Common nouns – name the everyday things around us.  
For example: boy painter school city pool paper shirt.
  - Proper nouns – name special people, places or things. These nouns always start with a capital letter.  
For example: I Sally King Henry (people); Darwin Kingsly Park Canada Suncorp Stadium (places); March Easter (things).
  - Collective nouns – names given to a group of people or things.  
For example: class team band bunch litter school.
  - 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.  
For example: hope faith love anger truth.

## TRAP

\* Be careful! Don’t forget to use capitals to begin names of special people, places or things.

### HAVE A GO! – Nouns

Show where the missing capital letter should go.



1. Kate and dan are packing their bags quickly as they have to catch a train.



2. Last week my family went to Suncorp stadium to watch the rugby league match.



3. My aunty Lil visits our house every year at Christmas time.



# Prepositions

## THINGS TO KNOW

- Prepositions:
  - are words that are used to tell you where somebody or something is in relation to something else in the sentence
  - 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.  
For example: in the room, over the sea.

Examples of prepositions are:

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

### HINT

- \* Some words are followed by particular prepositions. You can often choose the correct preposition because you have heard it being used before and it “sounds” right.  
For example: It is under control. I rely on you. I am happy with things. I walked onto the field.
- \* It is more grammatically correct *not* to place a preposition at the end of a sentence, as in this example: I want that but.

### TRAP

Common errors when using prepositions include:

- \* the incorrect use of “different to” and “different than”. “Different from . . .” is correct.
- \* the incorrect use of “between” and “among”. “Between” is used for two things; “among” is used for three or more things.

## HAVE A GO! – Prepositions

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



1. This problem is \_\_\_\_\_ Jake and Simon.

between      against

☐☐

2. My cousin's school is different \_\_\_\_\_ mine.

from

to

than

☐☐☐

3. Could I please have a piece \_\_\_\_\_ cake?

of

off

☐☐

4. I am going \_\_\_\_\_ a swim tomorrow.

for

to

☐☐

5. The toad turned \_\_\_\_\_ a handsome Prince.

in

to

into

☐☐☐

6. I am pleased \_\_\_\_\_ your results this year!

at

with

☐☐

7. It rains every month here \_\_\_\_\_ March.

since

except

☐☐

8. I want to go there \_\_\_\_\_ myself.

by

with

☐☐

9. They will leave for Tasmania \_\_\_\_\_ October this year.

in

for

☐☐

10. The chair is \_\_\_\_\_ the back of the room.

in

at

☐☐

11. I like to go to the beach \_\_\_\_\_ myself to watch the sunset.

by

with

☐☐

12. We have to play \_\_\_\_\_ the champions in the Grand Final.

against

between

☐☐

## TEST 15: ADVERBS AND PREPOSITIONS

**Each sentence has one word that is incorrect.  
Write the correct word in the box.**

1. I can climb over that wall easy.
2. Everything went really good.
3. We had a real close football game.
4. You handled that situation beautiful.
5. I did badder than you on the test.
6. She is the eldest of the twins.
7. You need to walk over the rocks careful so you don't slip!
8. You played that game wonderful.
9. The circus was the bestest!
10. The water drained very slow down the sink.
11. "Don't play so rough!" the Principal ordered.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

**Which word completes each sentence correctly?**



12. You can share that \_\_\_\_\_ the three of you.
13. If you cross \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge, you won't have to get your feet dirty.
14. I am counting \_\_\_\_\_ you to get your work finished today.
15. People \_\_\_\_\_ Australia are very friendly.
16. I am going \_\_\_\_\_ bed now because it's late.
17. I am going to the movies \_\_\_\_\_ my sister.

between      among

☐☐

over

along

☐☐

on

with

☐☐

in

at

☐☐

to

in

☐☐

to

with

☐☐

# Pronouns

## THINGS TO KNOW

- Pronouns are: words used instead of nouns, often taking the place of a person or thing. They are:
  - used to connect ideas and refer back to nouns already mentioned in the text.
  - consistent or agree with the correlating noun. They may be singular or plural, masculine or feminine.
  - used to give fluency and cohesion in text.

## HINT

- \* Many pronouns have three forms:
  - First person pronouns – when the writer or speaker is “talking”.
  - Second person pronouns – when the writer or speaker is being “spoken” to.
  - Third person pronoun – when a writer or speaker refers to other people or things.
- \* There are many types of pronouns. The most common include:
  - Personal pronouns – refer to you, me, other people and things.
  - Possessive pronouns – show ownership. No apostrophes are needed!

		Personal Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns
1st person	the person speaking	I, me (singular)	my, mine (singular)
2nd person	the person spoken to	we, us (plural) you (singular) you (plural)	our, ours (plural) yours (singular) yours (plural)
3rd person	the person/things  being spoken about	she, her (feminine singular) he, him (masculine singular) it (neutral singular) they, them (plural)	her (feminine singular) his (masculine singular) its (neutral singular) theirs (plural)

## HINT

- \* Some pronouns are used to ask the questions: Who? Whose? Which? That? Whom?
  - **Who** and **whom** are used for people.  
For example: Who one the race?  
To whom did you give your homework?
  - **Which** and **that** are used for things and animals.  
For example: Which pen would you like?  
Is that the one you want?
  - **Whose** is used to show ownership.  
For example: Whose bag is this?

## Pronouns (continued)

### HINT

\* Some pronouns stand for or refer to a noun that may or may not be mentioned. These pronouns are: that this those these. They relate to:

– number (how many people or objects)

- singular (one) – that or this

For example: I need the ruler.

- plural (more than one) – these or those

For example: I need these rulers.

– position

- whether it is near by or close – this or these

For example: Please put the box in this car.

\* whether it is not near or not close – that or those

For example: Can you see that car over there?

### THINGS TO KNOW

- 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.  
For example: They were . . . (both subject and verb are plural so it is correct).  
They was . . . (the subject is plural; the verb is singular so it is incorrect).

### HAVE A GO! – Pronouns

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



1. Have you found \_\_\_\_\_ bag yet?

yours

☐

your

☐

you

☐

2. That book is \_\_\_\_\_ .

myself

☐

my

☐

mine

☐

3. I can't find \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere!

him

☐

he

☐

himself

☐

4. \_\_\_\_\_ carried our own bags the whole way.

Our

☐

We

☐

You

☐

**HAVE A GO! – Pronouns****Which word completes each sentence correctly?**

5. She left \_\_\_\_\_ hand luggage on the aeroplane.

she                  her                  herself  
☐                  ☐                  ☐

6. I forgot to bring \_\_\_\_\_ swimming bag to school.

my                  me                  mine  
☐                  ☐                  ☐

7. You should make \_\_\_\_\_ lunch now.

your                  mine                  you  
☐                  ☐                  ☐

8. The pelican flapped \_\_\_\_\_ wings loudly.

him                  their                  its  
☐                  ☐                  ☐

9. Can you pick Frank and \_\_\_\_\_ up from work please?

I                  me                  my  
☐                  ☐                  ☐

10. \_\_\_\_\_ bike is that?

Whom                  Who                  Whose  
☐                  ☐                  ☐

11. \_\_\_\_\_ gave you that present?

Who                  Whose                  Whom  
☐                  ☐                  ☐

12. Anna and \_\_\_\_\_ are going to the park next week.

me                  I                  myself  
☐                  ☐                  ☐

13. Sally has a new puppy. \_\_\_\_\_ takes it to the park every day.

It                  Her                  She  
☐                  ☐                  ☐



## TEST 11: NOUNS AND PRONOUNS



Show which proper noun should begin with a capital letter?

1. I always go surfing in january

☐ ☐ ☐

2. Penny lane is a place in England.

☐ ☐ ☐

3. jill and Samantha are in the same class in school

☐ ☐ ☐

Which word completes each sentence correctly?

4. Have you packed \_\_\_\_\_ bags yet?

your      yours      you  
☐      ☐      ☐

5. Jane knew she had to water \_\_\_\_\_ garden this morning.

it's      herself      her  
☐      ☐      ☐

6. The pelican flapped \_\_\_\_\_ wings strongly as it glided over the water.

its      it's      her  
☐      ☐      ☐

7. John forgot to bring \_\_\_\_\_ goggles to the pool today.

his      he      him  
☐      ☐      ☐

8. We have to scrub \_\_\_\_\_ clean after playing in the mud.

themselves      us      ourselves  
☐      ☐      ☐

9. \_\_\_\_\_ all helped to build the house.

They      Ourselves      Their  
☐      ☐      ☐

10. I'm not talking to \_\_\_\_\_ or her.

he      himself      him  
☐      ☐      ☐

11. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ ?

your      yours      yourself  
☐      ☐      ☐

# 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: the present (now), past (has already happened), or future (will take place sometime in the future.)

### HINT

\* Most verbs show their tense in a regular or consistent way.

– past tense

- regular verbs often end in *ed*.

For example: (Yesterday I . . . ) walked, stopped, hopped, wished, thanked.

- helper verbs are often:

- was/were + verb ending in *ing*.

For example: was stamping (singular) were clicking (plural).

- have/had/has + (verb ending in *ed*).

For example: have wiped (plural or singular) had jumped (singular or plural)  
has moved (singular).

– present tense

- regular verbs often end in *s* or *es*.

For example: (Today he . . . ) eats, smiles, whinges, types, plays, reads, writes, sees, catches.

- helper verbs are often am/is/are + (verb ending in *ing*).

For example: I am yelling/picking/sailing (singular).

She is doing/drinking/watching (singular).

They are holidaying/driving/flying (plural).

– future tense

- regular verbs are often will + (verb).

For example: (Tomorrow I . . . ) will eat, shine, pick, scratch, kick, believe, stretch.

\* Helper verbs are often:

– am/is/are + going to + (verb).

For example: I am going to swim (singular).

She is going to dive (singular).

We/They are going to bend (plural).

– will have + (verb ending in *ed*).

For example: I/We will have pushed (singular or plural).

You/They will be laughing (singular or plural).

– will be + (verb ending in *ing*).

For example: (I/You/He) will be climbing (singular).

(We/You/They) will be watching (plural).

## TRAP

\* Some verbs don't change when the tense changes.

For example: cut hit hurt let.

\* Verbs may be contracted.

For example: it's (it is), they're (they are), can't (cannot).

\* Some verbs are irregular because they change their spelling in the past tense – with or without a helper verb. For example:

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! – Verb Tense

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



1. Last night we \_\_\_\_\_ roast for dinner.

ate

eat

☐
☐

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ you knew the answer.

think

thought

☐
☐

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ you up soon.

has picked

will pick

☐
☐

4. I will \_\_\_\_\_ a present to the party.

bring

brought

☐
☐

5. We'll \_\_\_\_\_ it up.

break

broke

☐
☐

## TEST 14: VERB TENSE

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been underlined.  
Write the correct spelling for each underlined word in the box.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. She could <u>of</u> come with us to the skating rink.                    | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 250px; height: 25px; display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center; padding-right: 5px;">1</div>  |
| 2. I was laughing and <u>screamed</u> on the scary ride.                    | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 250px; height: 25px; display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center; padding-right: 5px;">2</div>  |
| 3. I will have <u>walking</u> ten kilometres by the end of the day.         | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 250px; height: 25px; display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center; padding-right: 5px;">3</div>  |
| 4. I <u>buy</u> a new shirt from the surf shop yesterday.                   | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 250px; height: 25px; display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center; padding-right: 5px;">4</div>  |
| 5. You should have <u>shooked</u> your drink before you tasted it.          | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 250px; height: 25px; display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center; padding-right: 5px;">5</div>  |
| 6. I <u>come</u> over to your house to see your new kitten.                 | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 250px; height: 25px; display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center; padding-right: 5px;">6</div>  |
| 7. She has <u>aten</u> her lunch too quickly so now she has a stomach ache. | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 250px; height: 25px; display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center; padding-right: 5px;">7</div>  |
| 8. I <u>tooked</u> the washing out of the washing machine.                  | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 250px; height: 25px; display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center; padding-right: 5px;">8</div>  |
| 9. I will <u>chose</u> some new shoes when we go shopping tonight.          | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 250px; height: 25px; display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center; padding-right: 5px;">9</div>  |
| 10. My sister <u>catched</u> a cold when she was in the cold night air.     | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 250px; height: 25px; display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center; padding-right: 5px;">10</div> |
| 11. The puppies <u>fighted</u> for the ball.                                | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 250px; height: 25px; display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center; padding-right: 5px;">11</div> |
| 12. I was so tired that I <u>lied</u> in bed until nine o'clock.            | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 250px; height: 25px; display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center; padding-right: 5px;">12</div> |
| 13. Our teacher <u>sayed</u> that we could have free time this afternoon.   | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 250px; height: 25px; display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center; padding-right: 5px;">13</div> |

## TEST 14: VERB TENSE (continued)

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 14. Mum <u>gived</u> me a beautiful present for my birthday.           | <div>14</div> |
| 15. I <u>seen</u> dolphins playing in the waves this morning.          | <div>15</div> |
| 16. They have <u>writ</u> a wonderful play they would like to perform. | <div>16</div> |
| 17. Those planes have <u>flew</u> in the war.                          | <div>17</div> |
| 18. I have hiccups because I <u>dranked</u> my soft drink too quickly. | <div>18</div> |
| 19. "Look what I <u>done!</u> " shouted the little boy.                | <div>19</div> |
| 20. He is <u>sailed</u> to Green Island with his crew.                 | <div>20</div> |

# Verbs

## THINGS TO KNOW

- Verbs are doing, being or having words.
  - “Doing” verbs:
    - are actions of people and things  
For example: cry yell party drink cover play stop say.
    - are sensing, thinking and feeling words  
For example: want, love, imagine, dream, doubt.
  - “Being” and “having” verbs are words used to show that people and things exist.  
For example: am is are be will be been being was were had has have having. These verbs link pieces of information.
- “Helping” (or compound) 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. Examples of helping 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.  
For example: 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 or be consistent with number (singular or plural) and tense. (Refer to the section “Verb Tense”.)
- \* Singular verbs are used for one person, animal or thing. “Is” and “was” are singular verbs.  
For example: He is/was going . . . The cat likes . . .
- \* Plural verbs are used with two or more people, animals or things. “Are” and “were” are plural verbs.  
For example: They are/were going . . .
- \* A verb may be contracted.  
For example: it’s (it is) he’ll (he will) they’ve (they have) they would’ve (they would have).

## TRAP

- \* Note that a common error is to use “could of/should of/would of . . .” The verb is “could have/should have/would have . . .”  
For example: “I could have told you that!” is correct.  
“I could of told you that!” is *not* correct.
- \* Watch out for agreement with collective nouns, which are nouns used for a group of something and are considered singular.  
For example: The group was singing.

## HAVE A GO! – Verbs

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



1. We \_\_\_\_\_ told the news.

was

were

☐☐

2. Jan \_\_\_\_\_ not eating her lunch.

are

is

☐☐

3. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ seen the mouse.

has

have

☐☐

4. They \_\_\_\_\_ gone out to lunch.

have

has

☐☐

5. He \_\_\_\_\_ he is always right.

think

thinks

☐☐

Which sentence shows the correct use of the verb?



6. ☐ The children sings together.  
☐ The children sing together.  
☐ The children singing together.

7. ☐ Those people are yelling.  
☐ Those people is yelling.  
☐ Those people was yelling.

8. ☐ The crowd were clapping.  
☐ The crowd was clapping.  
☐ The crowd are clapping.

9. ☐ He punching hard!  
☐ He punch hard!  
☐ He punches hard!

## TEST 13: VERBS



Which word completes each sentence correctly?

- |   |                                |                                 |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. That car _____ going to crash if it doesn't slow down.               | is<br><input type="radio"/>    | are<br><input type="radio"/>    |
| 2. Pat Rafter always _____ the ball well on the court.                  | hit<br><input type="radio"/>   | hits<br><input type="radio"/>   |
| 3. All of the horses are able to _____ over the fence.                  | jump<br><input type="radio"/>  | jumps<br><input type="radio"/>  |
| 4. You _____ not going to believe what I've just seen!                  | is<br><input type="radio"/>    | are<br><input type="radio"/>    |
| 5. It looked like it _____ going to rain this morning.                  | was<br><input type="radio"/>   | were<br><input type="radio"/>   |
| 6. They _____ to get up early to catch the bus tomorrow.                | have<br><input type="radio"/>  | has<br><input type="radio"/>    |
| 7. When I _____ , my hand gets tired and cramped.                       | write<br><input type="radio"/> | writes<br><input type="radio"/> |
| 8. The children _____ screaming and shouting loudly in the park.        | was<br><input type="radio"/>   | were<br><input type="radio"/>   |
| 9. The waves _____ against the rocky shoreline.                         | pound<br><input type="radio"/> | pounds<br><input type="radio"/> |
| 10. Mike and I _____ close to the beach.                                | live<br><input type="radio"/>  | lives<br><input type="radio"/>  |
| 11. My son _____ to wear glasses to help him see.                       | has<br><input type="radio"/>   | have<br><input type="radio"/>   |
| 12. The builders _____ going to find it difficult to work in this heat. | is<br><input type="radio"/>    | are<br><input type="radio"/>    |