



Grammar Resources

Student Book



Student name:

Adjectives

THINGS TO KNOW

Adjectives:

- describe a noun, such as its: colour size shape quality feeling how much/many
- 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.
- There are three adjectives of degree:
 - o positive adjectives describe a quality of a person or thing Ann is a quiet student.
 - o comparative adjectives compare qualities of two people or things Sharna is a quieter student than Paula.
 - superlative adjectives show 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 adjectives - 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 good better best 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?

and	
Shade	
one	
bubble.	

			bubble.
I am new in this class and have friends.	fewer	few O	fewest
2. You are the swimmer in your class.	bad O	worse	worst O
3. My brother is than me.	shorter O		shortest O
4. Hayley is the of the two.	fittest	fitter	fit O
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		helpful n つ	nost helpful
6. James is very in the library.	noisiest	-	
7. That tree is very	taller O	tallest	tall O
8. That woman shouted at me!	angrily O	angry O	anger O
9. My picture is than yours. good	more good	der best	better O

Adverbs

THINGS TO KNOW

Adverbs:

- are words that add meaning to the actions of people, places, events and objects.
- 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 types of adverbs of degree:
 - 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 – short shorter shortest thin thinner thinnest hard harder hardest

- 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?

HAVE A GO!

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?

and a	
Shade	ı
one	ı
bubble.	J

1. She climbed the hill	easy O	easily 〇	
2. My cold is much than yours.	worser	worse	
3. The lion roared the second time. m	ore loudl	-	-
4. The pelican glided across the water.	swift O	swiftness	s swiftly
5. She spoke to her friend.	quiet O	quieter O	-
6. The mouse looked at the lion.	-	brave O	
7. The candle lit up the room	_		brightness O
8. You did that very	good O	best O	well
9. The lizard lay in the sun	lazy O	lazily O	laziness O

STUDENT PRAC	TICE
The mistake in each sentence has been under Write the correct spelling for each underlined	
Andrew called out <u>excited</u> when he discovered his surprise.	1
2. He did <u>bad</u> in his test.	2
3. The pelican swooped graceful onto the beach.	3
4. He spoke <u>angry</u> to me.	4
5. The ants <u>busy</u> looked for food.	5
6. I coloured in my picture <u>careful</u> than my sister.	6
7. Walk <u>quiet</u> in the hall please.	7
Which of the following completes the senten	ce correctly?
8. This is the day I've had in a long time!	stressfullest stressful
9. Danny had a much day today.	best betterer better gooder
10. I have raised the money in my class.	most more morer much
11. She smiled as she pat her pupp	y. happy happily O more happy happilier O

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?					
Do you know who swimming coach at Blue Pool is?	a	the	an		
	O	O	O		
2. I can't do cartwheel.	a	the	an		
	O	O	O		
3. I have lost earring.	a	the	an		
	O	O	O		
4. May I have biscuit please?	a	the	an		
	O	O	O		
5. I had interesting time.	a	the	an		
	O	O	O		
6. I need new batteries for remote control.	a	the	an		
	O	O	O		
7. I ate orange for afternoon tea.	a	the	an		
	O	O	O		
8. I need to buy new pair of pants.	a O	the	an O		

STUDENT P	PRACTICE
Which of the following completes the se	entence correctly. Shade one bubble.
1. It is here than the last city w	ve visited. peaceful most peaceful
	more peaceful peacefulest
2. My sister is the person I knows	ow. sensiblest sensibler most sensible sensible O
3. Is that or new?	oldest older old more old
4. The condor is the bird on Ea	arth! large largest larger most largest
Read the text about <i>Arlington Zoo</i> . The Choose the correct word or words to file	
Arlington Zoo is now much a than b which is the c monkey I've ever seen. for a while, I found the polar bears e b g kiwi and h ostrich which are fascing	Although I watched d brown bears ecause they were so f. I also saw
a. more interesting interestinger	interesting most interesting
b. a the an it	
c. cute more cute most cutest	cutest
d. a an the each	
e. more enjoyable enjoyable enjo	oyabler enjoyablest
f. playful playfullest playfuller	more playful
g. a the an either	h. the an a neither

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

HAVE A GO!

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly.

and	
Shade	l
one	l
bubble.	l

Jeff and Helga love to eat chocolate ice-cream.	Either O	Both O	Although
Kay is going outshe cleans the kitchen.	after O	while	though O
3. I'm going to bed I am extremely tired.	until O	and O	because
4. Tarnee doesn't know she will go water skiing or kayaking.	like O	either O	whether
5. I will do my project I get home.	when	whilst	in case
6. I am taking my pillow that you can't use it.	because O	so O	while
7. Please swallow your food you talk.	before O	as O	after 〇
8. I haven't gone rollerblading I broke my arm.	while	whenever	since

Conjunctions

STUDENT PRACTICE Which of the following completes the sentence correctly? Shade one bubble. Not only do I hate squash but I _____ also do neither hate zucchini. \bigcirc \bigcirc \circ 2. You will need to use a knife _____ fork with or and when you eat your meal. \bigcirc \circ \circ 3. This is as high _____ I can reach. like as and \circ \circ \bigcirc 4. I will pack our bags _____ you get ready. while except like 0 \circ \bigcirc 5. I cannot go _____ the taxi collects me. from until as \circ \circ \bigcirc 6. I love camping _____ Mum prefers to since whereas also stay in units. \circ \circ \circ

whilst

 \circ

since

 \circ

unless

 \bigcirc

but

0

altogether

 \circ

yet

 \circ

because

0

except

 \circ

however

 \bigcirc

7. Des does not know the answer

9. Jai won't try out for sports _____ his

8. I like all fruit _____ grapefruit.

friend goes with him.

he can find out.

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)

Nouns

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 and plural forms 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 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
During the a we went to the b. The diving was spectacular as we saw amazing c and marine life. d and I stayed at e which has clean, white sand and f. I definitely want to return at g time.
a. Easter holidays Easter Holidays easter holidays easter Holidays
b. Great barrier reef great barrier reef Great Barrier reef Great Barrier Reef
c. Coral reefs coral Reefs coral Reefs
d. MARK mark Mark MarK
e. Heron island heron island Heron Island O O O
f. crystal, clear water
g. christmas Christmas CHRISTMAS O O O O

STUDENT PRACTICE

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly? Shade one bubble.
1. Have you ever driven over the? Sydney harbour bridge
Sydney Harbour Bridge Sydney harbour bridge
2. We are going to the Halloween concert this year.
halloween concert Halloween Concert
3. Luckily, the was able to policeman PoliceMan catch the bank robbers.
Policeman Police man
4. Have you seen the movie, Charlotte's web Charlotte's Web
charlottes' web charlotte's Web
Read the text about <i>Our Trip South</i> . The text has some gaps. Choose the correct word or words to fill each gap. Shade one bubble.
Poor a In b she went bushwalking at c and fell into a creek. The ambulance had to take her to the d as she had fractured her leg. She had to go to work in a e for a week.
a. NoelEne! Noelene? Noelene! noelene!
b. October october octoBer octoBer
c. hills national park Hills National Park Hills national park
d. Royal Crown Hospital royal crown hospital Royal Crown hospital
e. wheelchair WheelChair wheel Chair

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 *by* herself
- often introduce a phrase A dog with dirty fur jumped up at me.

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

- It is more grammatically correct not to have a preposition at the end of the sentence I want that *but*. I would like *to*.
- Some words are linked to particular prepositions. For example:

Nouns and prepositions

	The state of the s				
approval of	concern for	belief in	confusion about	fondness for	hatred of
hope for	interest in	love of	need for	respect for	understanding of
success in	reason for	beauty of	joy about	lack of	trouble with

Adjectives and prepositions

fearful of	angry at	aware of	familiar with	fond of
happy about	made of	married to	proud of	scared of
sorry for	sure of	tired of	worried about	hopeful of

Verbs and prepositions

apologise for	enquire about	ask for	belong to	care for	find out
give up	grow up	look for	look <i>up</i>	look up to	look forward to
make <i>up</i>	pay for	prepare for	study for	talk <i>about</i>	think about

Prepositions

- Some prepositions have a purpose.
 - Prepositions of time use:
 - at to refer to specific times The bus will arrive at ten o'clock.
 - on to refer to specific days and dates She is coming on Monday.
 - in to refer to more general times during a day, month or year I leave in two months' time.

• Prepositions of place use:

- at for specific addresses I live at 12 Royal Street, Clarktown.
- to to identify names of streets, avenues, roads, parades I will go to Royal St by bus.
- in for names of countries, towns, states, regions, territories, continents I live in Durban.

• Prepositions of time use:

- for when we measure time (years, months, seconds) He went away for two years and three months.
- since to refer to a specific time or date I haven't been there since Wednesday morning.

TRAP

Common errors when using prepositions include:

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

HAVE A GO! Which of the following completes the sentence	correctly	?	Shade one bubble.
There is a definite need more animal conservation.	of O	for	towards
I have to think this problem before making a decision.	over	about	around O
3. What are you doing the holidays?	at 〇	into	during
4. I've been waiting for the train five o'clock.	for O	at O	since
5. I had to share the chocolate my three friends.	among	between	near O

STUDENT PRACTICE

Which of the following completes the sentence	correctly	?	Shade one bubble.
She abseiled down the cliff showing any fear.	without	with	while
The class was well behaved the whole performance.	during	into O	throughout
3. You need to wear a thick pair shoes when you bushwalk.	off O	and O	of O
4. I am looking to seeing you again.	for O	forward	to O
5. Make sure that you are time or I'll go without you.	in O	with O	on O
6 a while it became very cold outside.	After	During O	Until O
7. I can't do this myself.	with	on O	by O
8. This is so different last time.	than	from	to O
9. I won't start talking the class is quiet	. until	from	about O
10. I live678 Kerton Street.	in O	on O	at O
11. Katie's worked here almost ten years.	for O	since	during
12. Are you worried losing your money in the playground?	for	about O	over
13. The competition is you and Russ.	among	amongst	between

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 the 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.

Personal Pronouns

HAVE A GO! Which word completes the sentence correctly?			Shade one bubble.
Jed owns three puppies. He feeds fresh meat twice a day.	him O	it O	them
I can hardly see the boat because is far out at sea.	them O	it O	its O
3. Tony always spoils when he buys presents.	we	us	he O
4. Please pass the papers to Vanessa and	0	it O	me O
5 need to finish their school projects today.	We O	Us O	They
6 is flying to London today so she will be tired when she arrives.	Leslie O	Don O	Bert O
7. Poppy and will help you carry the books.	0	me O	my
8. I can't see anywhere.	you	they	them
9. I hope all like your new playground area.	you	youse	we O

Personal Pronouns

STUDENT PRACTICE Which word completes the sentence correctly? Shade 1. I could understand the girls' problem but I them it us couldn't help them with _____. \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc 2. Trudy and _____ took many photos today. me we \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc 3. Jeth and Maya went to the beach but their we they forgot to bring sunscreen. 0 \circ \circ 4. My _____ is staying with us because he's sister uncle aunty visiting from overseas. \circ \circ \circ 5. Mum bought a new car. _____ absolutely lt She loves it. \bigcirc \circ 6. Bob missed his bus and _____ was late she he him home. \circ \circ 0 7. swung from branch to branch in a She He lt blink of an eye! \circ \circ 8. You need to show both Oscar and _____. me he \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc 9. Can you please phone _____? their us we \circ \circ 0 10. Fred cut his leg and _____ bled it he him everywhere. \circ \circ \circ 11. _____ carried our bags with great We Us Them difficulty. \circ \circ \circ 12. Tracey finds that difficult. Could you please she her it help _____? \circ 0 \circ

Possessive 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*. Their personal point of view is taken. They 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. They are:

you (personal)

your yours (possessive)

• third person pronouns – when a writer or speaker refers to other people or things. They 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		I	Plural
	Personal	Possessive	Personal	Possessive
First Person	I me (neutral)	my mine	we us	our ours
Second Person	you (neutral)	yours	you	yours
Third Person	he him (masculine)	his	they them	their theirs
Third Person	she her (feminine)	her hers	they them	their theirs
Third Person	it (neutral)	its	they them	their theirs

Possessive Pronouns

HAVE A GO!



and	
Shade	
one	
bubble.	

1.	You need to remember to pack the sleeping bag belonging to you.	our sleeping bag your sleeping bag)
2.	These shoes <u>belong to me</u> .		is yours O is mine O	are yours O are mine
3.	Mandy is going to paint Mandy's old wardrobe yellow.		her O them O	he's O himself O
4.	The men need to collect the men's band start packing now.	pags	themselves O her O	s their O its O
5.	The dog loves chewing on the dog's	bone.	its O my O	it's O their O
6.	That car belongs to you.		is mine O is ours O	is yours O is theirs
7.	The bird likes to flap the bird's wings	S.	its O our O	your O her O

STUDENT PRACTICE

Which word or words can be used instead	of the un	derlined v	vords?	Shade one bubble.	
Gail and Tia ran very quickly in <u>Gail and Tia's</u> race.	their O	his O	our O	them	
2. That skateboard belongs to me.	is hers	is mine	is my	is ours	
3. Can you find the ball belonging to you?	their ball	your ball	our ball	his ball	
4. Tom needs to clean up Tom's house.	his O	her O	its O	their	
Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?					
5. She needs to get hair cut.	his O	our O	her O	its	
6. This isn't your game, it's	them	their O	theirs		
7. We don't need to wear wetsuits today because the water is warm.	s our	your	their O	her O	
8. I can't find keys anywhere!	mine O	my	us O	them	
9. Anthony misses family so he phones them every night.	his O	her O	yours	theirs O	
10. That wasn't my decision, it was	thems	s them	your	yours	

More Pronouns

HINT

Here are some other types of pronouns:

• Interrogative pronouns are used to ask the questions Who? Whom? What? Whose? Which?

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?

TRAP

Who or Whom?

Who refers to a person or people – Who did that?

Whom refers to the person/people that are "receiving" the verb - For whom did you wait?

- 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*.

TRAP

Pronouns ending in -body and -one refer to people.

Pronouns ending in -thing refer to things and objects.

HAVE A GO!

Which word completes each sentence correctly?

and	
Shade	
one	
bubble.	

1.	I don't know drink bottle is leaking.	whom	who		whose	
2.	Sophie ate all of prawns without sharing any!	this O		those	each O	
3.	You can eat a salad or some fruit.	either O	neither	nor	each O	
4.	would you like to come to your party?	That O		Whom	What	
5.	heard her talk because it was very noisy outside.		0	ly Sor No	0	
6.	Please share the cards so you can have one	either O	each O	neither O	nor O	
7.	time did the bus arrive?	What O	How	When	Why	
8.	did you get here so quickly?	Where	What	When	How	

STUDENT PRACTICE

Read the text Whale Watching. The text has some gaps.



Choose the correct word or words to fill each gap.						
Whale Watching My family had a wonderful time. Dad took us out in our boat and we bounced over the waves until we spotted a amazing whales. I could have grabbed b my camera or binoculars because they were beside me but I was too stunned to do anything. I waited for c to grab their camera but d moved. Neither Mum e Dad made a sound. f knew it was a moment they would always treasure! a. this that those their						
b. either neither nor each c. nobody everything none somebody						
O O O O						
d. nobody anybody somebody nothing						
e. each nor or either						
f. Everybody Somebody Nobody Everything						
Which word completes the sentence correctly?						
1. David, trains every morning, which that who eit won a gold medal.	her					
2. Can hear me? anything nothing anybody some	ething					
3. I like the dress is long and white. that whom who the	nis O					
4 colour should I choose? Who Which That Ea	ach					
5. I need to help me carry something nobody somebody every these heavy containers.	ything					

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 their tense in a regular or consistent way.

- Past tense verbs
 - regular verbs often end in -ed walked stopped hopped thanked
 - helper verbs used are: was/were + verb ending in -ing
 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 verbs
 - o regular verbs often end in -s or -es eats smiles plays reads catches
 - helper verbs used are: 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 verbs
 - helper verbs used are: 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 when using different tenses 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 on 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	go	went	gone
become	became	become	grow	grew	grown
begin	began	begun	hide	hid	hidden
blow	blew	blown	know	knew	known
break	broke	broken	lay	laid	laid
bring	brought	brought	lie	lay	lain
buy	bought	bought	ride	rode	ridden
catch	caught	caught	ring	rang	rung
choose	chose	chosen	rise	rose	risen
come	came	come	run	ran	run
dive	dove/dived	dived	say	said	said
do	did	done	see	saw	seen
drink	drank	drunk	shake	shook	shaken
drive	drove	driven	sing	sang	sung
eat	ate	eaten	speak	spoke	spoken
fall	fell	fallen	swim	swam	swum
fight	fought	fought	take	took	taken
fly	flew	flown	throw	threw	thrown
forgive	forgave	forgiven	wake	woke	woken
get	got	gotten	wear	wore	worn
give	gave	given	write	wrote	written

HAVE A GO! Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?

Shade
one
bubble.

1.	My Uncle me a very long and interesting letter.	written O wrote O	is written O was written
2.	The children in the playground and got into trouble.	fighted o is fighting	fought O will fight O
3.	My cheeks are sore because I up twenty balloons.	have blown blewed O	blowing O is blowing O
4.	He down for a while and is now starting to sleep.	layed O has lain O	has layed o will lie
5.	The old turtle thirty eggs last night.	laid O is laying O	lain O will lay O
6.	I my soft drink so be careful when you open it.	0	shaked O have shooked O
7.	You have the same outfit every day this week!	wearing O wear O	weared O worn O
8.	The bird has finally away.	flown O fly O	flied O flying O
9.	David his mum's favourite vase.	has broking has breaking	have breaked O has broken O

STUDENT PRACTICE

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly? Shade has did has done 1. We _____ all of our work so now we can relax. \circ \circ have done done 0 \circ 2. After I apologised he _____ me. will forgive forgave \circ \circ forgived forgive \circ \bigcirc 3. I _____ all of my sports equipment to charity. gaved have given \circ \circ has given gived \circ \circ 4. I woke up so late that I had to _____ the runned ran whole way to school. \circ \circ running run \circ \circ 5. My parents _____ a new television cheaply bought brought because it was on sale. \circ \circ buyed will buy \circ 0 6. I my trophies to show everyone for branged brang my morning talk. \circ \circ brought bought \circ \circ 7. I _____ so much that my belly hurt. ate eat \circ \circ eated aten \circ 0 8. I _____ that before breakfast so I'm ready to done does leave now. \circ \bigcirc doned did \bigcirc 9. I got a stitch because I had _____ too far. swimmed swim \circ \circ swum swam \circ \bigcirc

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:
 - o are the actions of people and things cry yell party drink cover play stop say
 - o 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
 - o to have had has have
 - Matt has a pet puppy. I was alone. She is five years old. I have a headache.
- A helping verb is 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 *islwas* 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 goes* on to the premiership.

(COS) **HAVE A GO!** Shade Which word or words complete the sentence correctly? 1. You should_____ been more careful! of have had \bigcirc \circ \circ 2. I _____ around the park three times am jogging are jogging is jogging to get fit. \circ 3. The pod of dolphins _____ close to the are is has beach. \circ 0 \bigcirc 4. The squirrel _____ across the grass. scamper scampers is scampers \bigcirc \circ 5. They would _____ tried but it was too off have been of difficult. \circ 0 \circ \circ 6. The volcano _____ erupting. is are was been \circ \circ \circ \bigcirc 7. I _____ down this road before. is driven have driven \circ \circ had driven are driven

8. The herd of goats _____ treading

carefully up the steep cliff.

 \circ

is

 \circ

are

 \circ

 \bigcirc

has

 \circ

have

 \circ

STUDENT PRACTICE

Which of the following completes the sentence correctly?

and
Shade
one
bubble.

1.	Mum	_ me to get my work finished.	is helped O has helped O		have helped or are helped		
2.	The students excursion.	excited on their	was	were	am O	is O	
3.	I hope you	telling me the truth!	is O	are O	be O	being O	
4.	The children _	happily as they play.		laughs O s laugh O	laugh O are laugh O		
5.	They	_ the little girl find her bag.	are help are helping		0		
6.	My friend every year.	me a Christmas card	sends O is send O		send O is sends O		
7.	The dogs	loudly last night.	were howl were howling		were howled were howls		
8.	Our parents _	dinner out tonight.	are being are ha		naving O having O		