BRIGHTER CHILD™

English & Grammar

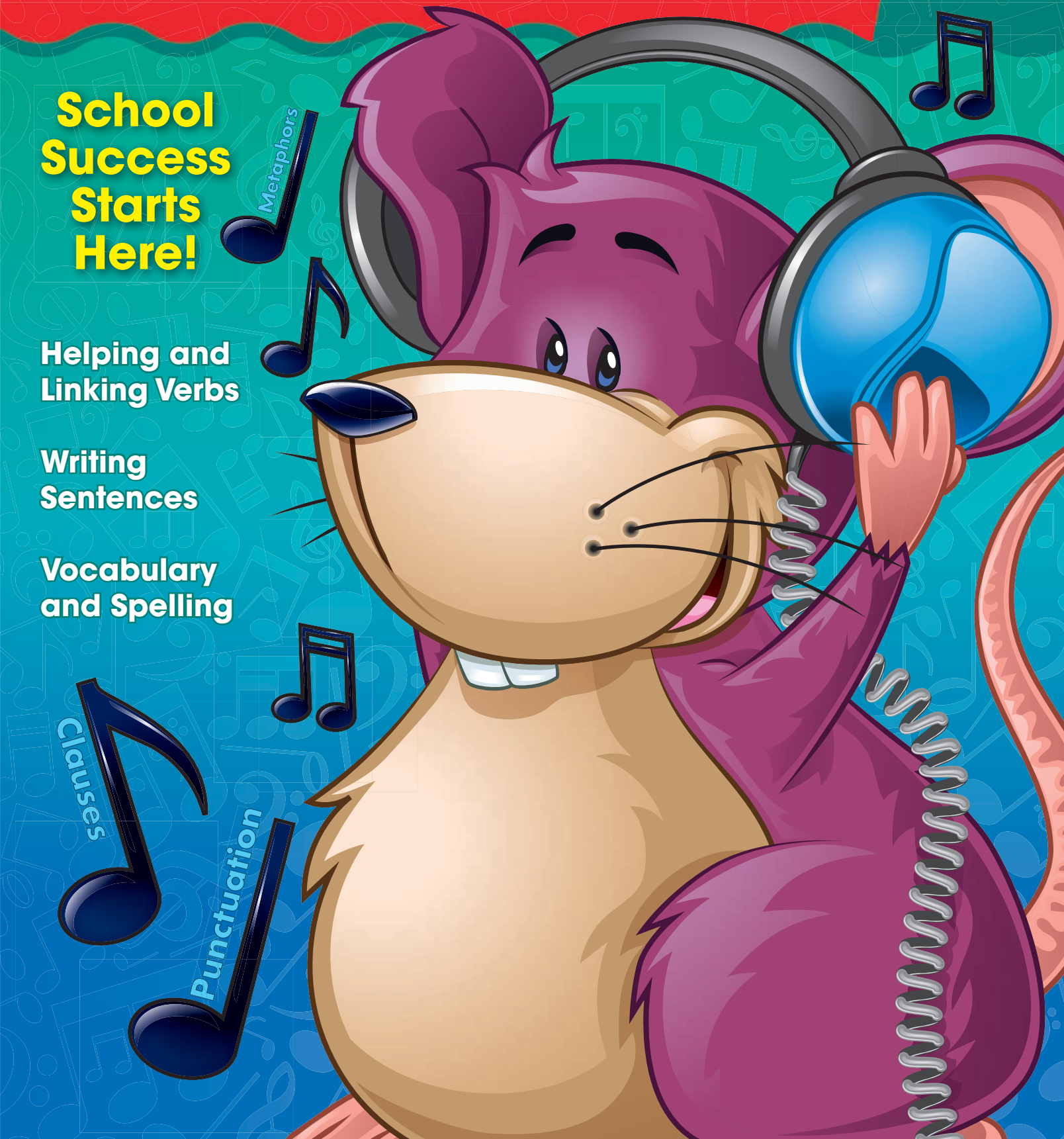
Grade 5

School Success Starts Here!

Helping and Linking Verbs

Writing Sentences

Vocabulary and Spelling



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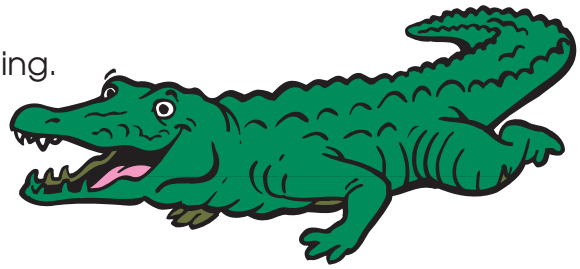
Nouns



A **noun** is a word that names a person, place or thing.

Examples:
- **person** — friend
- **place** — home
- **thing** — desk

Nouns are used many ways in sentences. They can be the subjects of sentences.

Example: Noun as subject: Your high-topped **sneakers** look great with that outfit.

Nouns can be direct objects of a sentence. The **direct object** follows the verb and completes its meaning. It answers the question **who** or **what**.

Example: Noun as direct object: Shelly's family bought a new **car**.

Nouns can be indirect objects. An **indirect object** comes between the verb and the direct object and tells **to whom** or **for whom** something was done.

Example: Noun as indirect object: She gave **Tina** a big hug.

Directions: Underline all the nouns. Write **S** above the noun if it is a subject, **DO** if it is a direct object or **IO** if it is an indirect object. The first one has been done for you.

1. Do S alligators eat DO people?
2. James hit a home run, and our team won the game.
3. The famous actor gave Susan his autograph.
4. Eric loaned Keith his bicycle.
5. The kindergarten children painted cute pictures.
6. Robin sold David some chocolate chip cookies.
7. The neighbors planned a going-away party and bought a gift.
8. The party and gift surprised Kurt and his family.
9. My scout leader told our group a funny joke.
10. Karen made her little sister a clown costume.

Name _____

Proper and Common Nouns

Proper nouns name specific people, places or things.

Examples: Washington, D.C., Thomas Jefferson, Red Sea

Common nouns name nonspecific people, places or things.

Examples: man, fortress, dog

Directions: Underline the proper nouns and circle the common nouns in each sentence.

1. My friend, Josephine, loves to go to the docks to watch the boats sail into the harbor.
2. Josephine is especially interested in the boat named *Maiden Voyage*.
3. This boat is painted red with yellow stripes and has several large masts.
4. Its sails are white and billow in the wind.
5. At Misty Harbor, many boats are always sailing in and out.
6. The crews on the boats rush from bow to stern working diligently to keep the sailboats moving.
7. Josephine has been invited aboard *Maiden Voyage* by its captain.
8. Captain Ferdinand knew of her interest in sailboats, so he offered a tour.
9. Josephine was amazed at the gear aboard the boat and the skills of the crew.
10. It is Josephine's dream to sail the Atlantic Ocean on a boat similar to *Maiden Voyage*.
11. Her mother is not sure of this dangerous dream and urges Josephine to consider safer dreams.
12. Josephine thinks of early explorers like Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci and Leif Ericson.
13. She thinks these men must have been brave to set out into the unknown waters of the world.
14. Their boats were often small and provided little protection from major ocean storms.
15. Josephine believes that if early explorers could challenge the rough ocean waters, she could, too.

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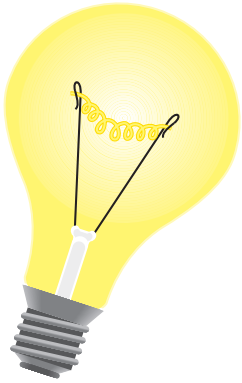
Abstract and Concrete Nouns



Concrete nouns name something that can be touched or seen.
Abstract nouns name an idea, a thought or a feeling which cannot be touched or seen.

Examples:
concrete nouns: house, puppy, chair
abstract nouns: love, happiness, fear

Directions: Write **concrete** or **abstract** in the blank after each noun.

1. loyalty _____
2. light bulb _____
3. quarter _____
4. hope _____
5. satellite _____
6. ability _____
7. patio _____
8. door _____
9. allegiance _____
10. Cuba _____
11. Michael Jordan _____
12. friendship _____
13. telephone _____
14. computer _____

Directions: Write eight nouns for each category.

Concrete	Abstract
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____
6. _____	6. _____
7. _____	7. _____
8. _____	8. _____

Name _____

Verbs

A **verb** tells what something does or that something exists.

Examples:

Tim **has shared** his apples with us.
Those apples **were** delicious.
I hope Tim **is bringing** more apples tomorrow.
Tim **picked** the apples himself.

Directions: Underline the verbs.

1. Gene moved here from Philadelphia.
2. Now he is living in a house on my street.
3. His house is three houses away from mine.
4. I have lived in this house all my life.
5. I hope Gene will like this town.
6. I am helping Gene with his room.
7. He has a lot of stuff!
8. We are painting his walls green.
9. He picked the color himself.
10. I wonder what his parents will say.

Directions: Write verbs to complete these sentences.

11. We _____ some paint brushes.
12. Gene already _____ the paint.
13. I _____ my old clothes.
14. There _____ no furniture in his room right now.
15. It _____ several hours to paint his whole room.

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Name _____

Verb Tenses

Verbs have different forms to show whether something already happened, is happening right now or will happen.

Examples:

Present tense: I **walk**.
Past tense: I **walked**.
Future tense: I **will walk**.

Directions: Write **PAST** if the verb is past tense, **PRES** for present tense or **FUT** for future tense. The first one has been done for you.

PRES 1. My sister Sara works at the grocery store.

_____ 2. Last year, she worked in an office.

_____ 3. Sara is going to college, too.

_____ 4. She will be a dentist some day.

_____ 5. She says studying is difficult.

_____ 6. Sara hardly studied at all in high school.

_____ 7. I will be ready for college in a few years.

_____ 8. Last night, I read my history book for 2 hours.

Directions: Complete these sentences using verbs in the tenses listed. The first one has been done for you.

9. take: future tense — My friends and I will take a trip.
10. talk: past tense — We _____ for a long time about where to go.
11. want: present tense — Pam _____ to go to the lake.
12. want: past tense — Jake _____ to go with us.
13. say: past tense — His parents _____ no.
14. ride: future tense — We _____ our bikes.
15. pack: past tense — Susan and Jared already _____ lunches for us.

Name _____

Verb Tenses

The past tense of many verbs is formed by adding **ed**.

Examples:

remember + **ed** = remembered
climb + **ed** = climbed

If a verb ends in **e**, drop the **e** before adding **ed**.

Examples:

Present	**Past**
phone	phoned
arrive	arrived

If a verb ends in **y**, change the **y** to **i** before adding **ed**.

Examples:

Present	**Past**
carry	carried
try	tried

If a verb ends in a short vowel followed by a single consonant, double the final consonant.

Examples:

Present	**Past**
trip	tripped
pop	popped

Directions: Circle the misspelled verb in each sentence and write it correctly in the blank.

1. They stopped at our house and then hurryed home. _____
2. I scrubed and mopped the floor. _____
3. The coach nameed the five starting players. _____
4. He popped the potatoes into the oil and fryed them. _____
5. I accidentally droped my papers on the floor. _____
6. I had hopeed you could could go climbing with me. _____
7. He triped on the rug. _____
8. The baby cryed and screamed all night. _____
9. I moped the mess up after the glass dropped on the floor. _____
10. First, she frowned, and then she smileed. _____

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Principal Parts of Verbs

Verbs have three principal parts. They are **present**, **past** and **past participle**.

Regular verbs form the past tense by adding **ed** to the present tense.

The past participle is formed by using the past tense verb with a helping verb: **has**, **have** or **had**.

Directions: Write the correct form of each verb. The first one has been done for you.

Present	Past	Past Participle
1. look	looked	have/has/had looked
2. _____	planned	_____
3. _____	_____	has/have/had closed
4. wash	_____	_____
5. _____	prepared	_____
6. _____	_____	has/have/had provided
7. invite	_____	_____
8. _____	discovered	_____
9. approve	_____	_____
10. _____	searched	_____
11. establish	_____	_____
12. _____	_____	has/have/had formed
13. _____	pushed	_____
14. travel	_____	_____

Name _____

Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs change completely in the past tense. Unlike regular verbs, the past tense forms of irregular verbs are not formed by adding **ed**.

Examples:

Chung **eats** the cookies.
Chung **ate** them yesterday.
Chung **has eaten** them for weeks.

Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
begin	began	has/have/had begun
speak	spoke	has/have/had spoken
drink	drank	has/have/had drunk
know	knew	has/have/had known
eat	ate	has/have/had eaten
wear	wore	has/have/had worn

Directions: Rewrite these sentences once using the past tense and again using the past participle of each verb.

1. Todd begins football practice this week.

_____

_____

2. She wears her hair in braids.

_____

_____

3. I drink two glasses of milk.

_____

_____

4. The man is speaking to us.

_____

_____

5. The dogs are eating.

_____

_____

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