

Verb tenses:
simple present and past

Remember! **Verb tenses** tell us **when** an action happened — present or past.

Simple present tense: We **swim** at the creek.

Simple past tense: Two weeks ago, we **swam** at the creek.

To change **regular verbs** from present to past tense, add **-ed**.

Examples: jump, jumped cook, cooked

Some words only need **-d**.

Example: pace, paced

Irregular verbs are spelt differently in the past tense. Examples: run, **ran** drink, **drank**

Write these present tense verbs in the past tense.

- ① play _____
- ② trick _____
- ③ find _____
- ④ wear _____
- ⑤ tell _____
- ⑥ sit _____
- ⑦ race _____
- ⑧ stand _____

Circle the verbs and write their present tense form.

- ⑨ We flew for the first time today. _____
- ⑩ Who broke the chair? _____
- ⑪ Coach yelled at the kids during the game. _____
- ⑫ The stockman tied the rope. _____
- ⑬ He answered very gruffly. _____

Write the verbs in brackets in past tense.

- ⑭ The officials _____ us that our team was best overall. (tell)
- ⑮ Our parents _____ in the rain watching the assembly. (stand)
- ⑯ Before the race my stomach _____ with nerves. (churn)
- ⑰ Many people _____ the bad news. (hear)
- ⑱ Birds _____ deeply from the water trough. (drink)

Score 2 points for each correct answer! SCORE /36 0-16 18-30 32-36

Prefixes

Remember! **Prefixes** are attached to the beginning of words and they change the meaning of words.

Examples: **afternoon**, **semicircle**

Choose the correct prefix from the box to complete the words.

Prefix	Meaning	Prefix	Meaning
para	beside	ultra	beyond
counter	against	therm	heat
ob	block	mid	middle

- ① The policewoman was in the _____ terrorist group.
- ② Cars parking over there may _____struct traffic.
- ③ She is playing _____field in the football side.
- ④ Doctor Su used the _____ometer to check Isla's temperature.
- ⑤ You rely on your _____chute for a safe landing.
- ⑥ The wings of any aeroplane need to be _____-strong.

Circle the synonyms that best fit these sentences.

- ⑦ Trying to find a way out of the maze was (puzzling mysterious).
- ⑧ His house was clearly too (brief small) for family to stay.
- ⑨ Getting over the river required a (plan plot).
- ⑩ When trying to stand for the first time, the foal took a (tumble fall).

Make these words plural by adding **-s** if needed. (Hint: Some words are already plural.)

- ⑪ geese _____
- ⑫ salmon _____
- ⑬ plant _____
- ⑭ space _____
- ⑮ cod _____
- ⑯ fish _____



Score 2 points for each correct answer! SCORE /32 0-14 16-26 28-32

Text 1
Child Labour

Parents are harsh! Children are being put to work by uncaring adults. Take out the rubbish, clean your room, set the table, blah, blah, blah. Child labour was banned in the 1800s, yet we still see innocent children being **exploited** by their parents. Unkind adults forcing their helpless children to do chores. Sometimes children are bribed with pocket money.

No! I say NO, enough! Children **should** be able to do what they want, when they want. Given too little time on important things like games and iPads, kids are becoming stressed. Parents **must** do those chores. They have no right to use children any longer.

Persuasive text – Argument
Author – Peter Alford

Text 2
Chores for Children

Giving children jobs is a great way for them to learn that they are part of a team. When kids earn money for chores, they learn that nothing in life is free. Earning their own money teaches them how to spend wisely. Scientists in the 1990s looked at families in which children did jobs and in which they did nothing. Children who had jobs were happier than those doing little. They also ended up in better paid jobs as adults.

Write or circle the correct answer.

- ① When was child labour banned?

- ② Write two of the jobs that children are asked to do.

- ③ What is another word for jobs in the text?

- ④ Which sentence from text 1 tells how parents get their children to do chores?

- ⑤ Who observed families in the 1990s?

- ⑥ Which phrase says that jobs are important for children?
a a team
b way for them to learn
c earn money for

- ⑦ What is a lesson learnt by children who did chores?

- ⑧ What does exploited mean in this text?
a used b have c could
- ⑨ Which text uses subjective (opinion, thinking, feeling) language and would be less believable?

Score 2 points for each correct answer! SCORE /18 0-6 8-14 16-18

My Book Review

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Author _____
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