



LANGUAGE ARTS

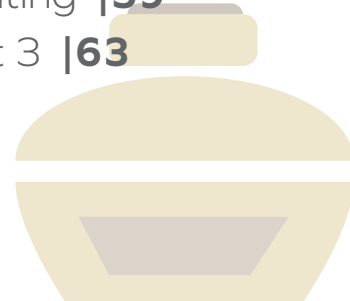
Student Book

► **5th Grade | Unit 8**

LANGUAGE ARTS 508

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Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759**

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ALL ABOUT VERBS

Language is one of God's benevolent gifts to you. The Bible says in Proverbs 15:23, "A man hath joy by the answer of his mouth: and a word spoken in due season, how good is it!" One of the greatest pleasures people have is sharing thoughts and ideas through speech and writing. Studying Language Arts LIFEPAC 508 will be a further step in learning how to use the English language. You will learn how to make words work for you when you share your ideas with other people.

Words are symbols. When you use these symbols in the proper order and correct form, people will understand exactly what you are saying or writing. As you study, be challenged to use your gift of language to honor Jesus Christ.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC®. Each section will list according to the numbers below what objectives will be met in that section. When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. Identify and use singular and plural past, present, and future forms of verbs.
2. Classify and use regular and irregular verbs.
3. Identify verbs of being and verbs of action.
4. Use verbs in forming contractions.
5. Identify participles and their uses in sentences.
6. Spell words with suffixes that change verbs into nouns.
7. Spell some homonyms with long ā.
8. Describe the difference between a parable and a fable.
9. List the literary elements of a parable and of a fable.
10. Tell the difference between moral lessons and spiritual meanings.
11. Identify adverbs and describe their function.
12. Use adverbs to show degrees of comparison.
13. Write sentences containing adverbs that modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.
14. Change adjectives to adverbs by using the *-ly* suffix.
15. Define and use new vocabulary words.
16. Improve handwriting slant.



1. VERBS

The Bible is your guidebook for living. In it you can read many verses about what people say and think. Words you say and think are the symbols you use to communicate with God, other people, and yourself. King David knew how important his thoughts and spoken words were to God. He prayed, (Psalm 19:14) “Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation [thoughts] of my heart, be acceptable in your sight, O Lord....” When you think about what you want to say to others, you are using language. People learn the structure of language so they can communicate in a meaningful way.

Words are divided into classes known as parts of speech. This division gives every word in a sentence a special task. As a result, when the words are arranged in meaningful thought patterns, the words become complete sentences.

In this section, you will study verbs. Verbs show the action in a sentence, or the state of being of the subject. They tell what the subject of the sentence does.

Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Identify and use singular and plural past, present, and future forms of verbs.
2. Classify and use regular and irregular verbs.
3. Identify verbs of being and verbs of action.
4. Use verbs in forming contractions.
5. Identify participles and their uses in sentences.
6. Spell words with suffixes that change verbs into nouns.
15. Define and to use new vocabulary words.
16. Improve handwriting slant.

Vocabulary

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAC.

consume (kun süm'). To use up; spend, eat, or drink; burn up.

investigate (in ves' tu gāt). To look into thoroughly, search carefully, examine closely.

irregular (i reg' yu lur). Not according to rule; out of the usual order or natural way.

predicate (pred' u kit). Word or words that tell what is said about the subject of a sentence.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /ʒh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

Main Verbs

In the English language, verbs are the key words that unlock the action of a sentence. You have learned that the **predicate** is the verb with all of the words that modify it. Without verbs our thoughts are incomplete. Verbs tell the listener or reader what is happening, what has happened, or what is going to happen. Verbs usually express action; that is, verbs usually tell what the subject does. A verb that expresses action is called an *action verb*. Verbs may also tell what the subject is. A verb that tells what the subject is, is called a *verb of being*.

The box contains a summary of the information you have read so far about verbs.

1. Verbs are found in the predicate of a sentence.
2. Verbs may express action.
3. Verbs may express a state of being.
4. Verbs help to make a sentence complete.



Complete this activity.

1.1

In the hidden word puzzle find ten verbs that can be used to express different ways in which people and animals can move.



In each sentence, underline the word that expresses action.

1.2

Father sold the golden wheat.

1.3

Mother planned the family dinner.

1.4

Children skated on the frozen pond.

1.5

Spotted cows grazed in the grassy meadow.



Complete these activities.

1.6

Write the word *action* or *being* on the line after each verb.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| a. play | _____ | b. is | _____ |
| c. were | _____ | d. am | _____ |
| e. walked | _____ | f. talking | _____ |
| g. reading | _____ | h. kick | _____ |
| i. are | _____ | j. prayed | _____ |
| k. was | _____ | l. cry | _____ |

1.7 Match a verb with a subject.
Write the verbs on the lines under the subject.

confessed	forgave	redeemed
created	loved	sinned
disobeyed	prayed	worshipped

MAN

GOD

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. _____ | f. _____ |
| b. _____ | g. _____ |
| c. _____ | h. _____ |
| d. _____ | i. _____ |
| e. _____ | |



Write a verb in each sentence to complete the thought.

- 1.8** Children must _____ their parents.
- 1.9** The happy girls _____ for joy.
- 1.10** Hungry babies _____ for food.
- 1.11** Watchdogs _____ at the sound of footsteps.
- 1.12** The teacher _____ the class early.
- 1.13** The spaceship _____ the earth.
- 1.14** Astronauts _____ on the moon.
- 1.15** The violent storm _____ the town.
- 1.16** The small birds _____ their hungry mouths.
- 1.17** The motor cars _____ around the track.



Complete this activity.

- 1.18** Make a bulletin board for your classroom. You may work with other students who are using this LIFE PAC.
- Title: VERBS ARE ACTION WORDS
- Follow these directions:
- a. Cut out letters, stencil letters, or print letters for the title.
 - b. Find pictures in magazines or online of people and animals doing things.

Cut them out or print them out and mount them on brightly colored paper.

c. Put the pictures on the board.

d. Ask your classmates to write verbs that express the actions in the pictures and put the words under the pictures.

VERBS ARE ACTION WORDS



waiting

crying

helping

laughing

walking

running



Teacher check:

Initials _____ Date _____



Think about this verse: “Even a child is known by his doings (Proverbs 20:11).” Then, complete the phrases with verbs that express actions a child can do that will tell others he or she loves God.

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------------|------|----------------------------|
| 1.19 | _____ the truth | 1.20 | _____ the teacher |
| 1.21 | _____ with a lonely child | 1.22 | _____ to an elderly person |
| 1.23 | _____ the dishes | 1.24 | _____ the house |
| 1.25 | _____ the Bible | 1.26 | _____ the Lord |
| 1.27 | _____ a thank-you note | | |

Verb Forms

The English language has an interesting way of using a root word. Certain forms of each verb tell you whether the action is happening at the present, happened sometime in the past, or will happen sometime in the future. These forms tell *verb tense*. You will now study the six tenses of verbs in the English language.

The chart lists the tenses and what they mean:

TENSE	THE TIME OF ACTION	EXAMPLE
Past	an action has happened	The dog <i>chased</i> the cat.
Present	an action is happening	The dog <i>is chasing</i> the cat.
Future	an action is going to happen	The dog <i>will chase</i> the cat.
Past perfect	an action has happened before a specific time or event in the past	The dog <i>had chased</i> the cat before it rained.
Present perfect	an action completed at the present time	The dog <i>has chased</i> the cat.
Future perfect	an action will have been completed by a certain time in the future	By evening, the dog <i>will have chased</i> the cat.

Verbs show tense by changing the original form of the word. This change is done in two ways.

1. The root word may change its form by adding the suffix *-ed* (or *-d*). For example, the word talk will change as shown:

talk

talked

will talk

When a root word changes by adding the suffix *-ed* (or *-d*) to form the past tense, it is known as a *regular verb*. The Regular Verbs chart lists ten commonly used verbs that have regular forms. Notice that the suffix *-ed* (or *-d*) changes the time of the action to the past.

2. The second way a word changes to express the past tense is by making changes in the original form. An example of changing the original is the word *find*. In the past tense, the form of the word changes to *found*. A verb that changes its form without adding the suffix *-ed* to form the past tense is known as an **irregular** verb. The Irregular Verbs chart lists ten irregular verb forms. Notice how the word is spelled and pronounced in the past tense.

REGULAR VERBS			IRREGULAR VERBS		
PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE	FUTURE TENSE	PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE	FUTURE TENSE
walk	walked	will walk	begin	began	will begin
talk	talked	will talk	break	broke	will break
pray	prayed	will pray	come	came	will come
move	moved	will move	do	did	will do
share	shared	will share	write	wrote	will write
play	played	will play	speak	spoke	will speak
comb	combed	will comb	take	took	will take
bark	barked	will bark	catch	caught	will catch
drop	dropped	will drop	bring	brought	will bring
clean	cleaned	will clean	sell	sold	will sell
close	closed	will close	is	was	will be

SELF TEST 1

Underline the complete verb in each sentence (each verb, 3 points).

- 1.01 John and Mary were jogging today.
- 1.02 Mr. Hayes called the parents together.
- 1.03 Jane traveled to her home by automobile.
- 1.04 The baseball team won the championship game.
- 1.05 The class will go to the zoo tomorrow.
- 1.06 Yesterday it was raining during recess.
- 1.07 The dogs were barking all night long.
- 1.08 The team will be playing Baptist Academy next week.
- 1.09 I practice the piano before school.
- 1.010 My brother practices trumpet after school.

Write *regular* or *irregular* after each verb form (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.011 walked _____
- 1.012 found _____
- 1.013 came _____
- 1.014 was playing _____
- 1.015 was _____
- 1.016 sank _____
- 1.017 woke _____
- 1.018 jumped _____
- 1.019 worked _____
- 1.020 studied _____

Underline the verb and write *being* or *action* on the line (each sentence, 2 points).

- 1.021 _____ Cats and dogs are domestic animals.
- 1.022 _____ John and Peter followed Jesus.
- 1.023 _____ James was the first Indian in our school.
- 1.024 _____ Bob will jump for joy at the good news.
- 1.025 _____ Who will be the first one home?

Use the words to form contractions (each contraction, 3 points).

- 1.026 are not _____
- 1.027 has not _____
- 1.028 I am _____
- 1.029 He is _____
- 1.030 They are _____

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.031 Verbs are words that _____ .
- name
 - describe
 - join
 - express action or state of being
 - all of the things in a, b, c, and d
 - none of the things in a, b, c, and d
- 1.032 A participle is a verb form that _____ .
- cannot be a main verb unless it has a helping verb
 - ends in *-ing* if it is a present participle
 - ends in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t*, *-en*, *-n*, if it is a past participle
 - none of the things in a, b, and c
 - all of the things in a, b, and c

- 1.033** Irregular verbs show past tense by _____ .
- a. adding *-ed* or *-d*
 - b. changing the root word
 - c. both a and b
 - d. neither a nor b
- 1.034** The present tense forms of the verb *be* are _____ .
- a. am, are, is
 - b. was, were
 - c. both a and b
 - d. neither a nor b
- 1.035** The present, past, and future of *speak* is _____ .
- a. speak, spoke, will speak
 - b. speak, spoke, will speak
 - c. either a or b
 - d. neither a nor b

Write the answers in complete sentences (each answer, 5 points).

1.036 What does the verb *be* teach us about God?

1.037 Explain what a verb does in a sentence.

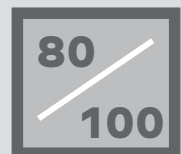


Teacher check:

Score _____

Initials _____

Date _____



Take a spelling test of Spelling Words-1.



LAN_Gr3-5



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800-622-3070
www.aop.com

LAN0508 - Jan '16 Printing

ISBN 978-0-86717-348-2



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