

2nd Semester 5th Grade English Exam Study Guide

Exam Date: May 13, 2024

4.1 Action Verbs and Being Verbs

- A **verb** is a word used to express action or being.
- An **action verb** expresses action.
- A **being verb** expresses a state of being.
- Practice Problems
 - Ex. 1 on Pg. 80
 - Ex. 2 & 3 on Pg. 81

4.2 Verb Phrases

- A **verb phrase** is a group of words that does the work of a single verb.
- A verb phrase contains a main verb and one or more **helping verbs** such as is, are, has, have, can, and do.
- Practice Problems
 - Ex. 1 & 2 on Pg. 83

4.3 Principal Parts of Verbs

- The four basic parts of all verbs are the present, **past, past participle, and present participle**.
- The present participle is formed by adding -ing to the present. The present participle is often used with a form of the helping verb be (am, is, are, was, were, and been).
- The past and the past participle of regular verbs are formed by adding -d or -ed to the present. The past and the past participle is often used with the helping verb has, have, or had.

| Present | Past | Past Participle | Present Participle |
|---------|--------|-----------------|--------------------|
| sail | sailed | did sailed | sailing |

- Practice Problems
 - Ex 1 & 3 on Pg. 85

5.1 Adverbs of Time, Place, and Manner

- An **adverb** describes a verb. Adverbs tell when, how often, where, or how an action happens.
- An **adverb of time** answers the question when or how often.
 - Refer to the list of common adverbs of time on page 106.
- An **adverb of place** answers the question where.
 - Refer to the list of common adverbs of place on page 106.
- An **adverb of manner** answers the question how.
 - Refer to the list of common adverbs of manner on page 106.
 - Many adverbs of manner end in -ly and are formed by adding -ly to an adjective (sad—sadly). Three common exceptions are fast, well, and hard.
- Practice Problems
 - Ex. 1 & 2 on Pg. 107

5.2 Adverbs That Compare

- The **positive degree** of an adverb is the base form.
- The **comparative degree** is used to compare two actions.
- The **superlative degree** is used to compare three or more actions.
- The **comparative** and **superlative** forms of most adverbs that end in ly are made by adding more or most (or less or least) before the positive form of the adverb.
- The **comparative** and **superlative** forms of many adverbs that don't end in ly are formed by adding -er or -est.
- Practice Problem
 - Ex. 2 & 3 on Pg. 109