

2nd Semester 6th Grade English Exam Study Guide

Exam Date: May 13, 2024

4.1 Principal Parts of Verbs, Verb Phrases

- **Verbs** show action or being.
- 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 |

- A **verb phrase** is two or more verbs that work together as a unit. A verb phrase may have one or more **auxiliary verbs** and a **main verb**.
 - Some common auxiliary verbs: am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had, do, did, can, could, may, might, should, and will.
- Practice Problems
 - Ex. 1 & Ex. 2 on Pg. 81

4.2 Regular and Irregular Verbs

| Present/ Base | Past | Past Participle |
|---------------|---------|-----------------|
| live | lived | lived |
| work | worked | worked |
| carry | carried | carried |
| try | tried | tried |
| wrap | wrapped | wrapped |
| hop | hopped | hopped |
| bring | brought | brought |
| drive | drove | driven |
| put | put | put |

- Practice Problems
 - Ex. 1 on Pg. 82
 - Ex. 2 on Pg. 83

4.3 Troublesome Verbs

- The verb lie (lie, lay, lain, lying) means “to rest or recline.” The verb lay (lay, laid, laid, laying) means “to put something in a place or situation.
- The verb sit (sit, sat, sat, sitting) means “to have or keep a seat.” The verb set (set, set, set, setting) means “to place or fix in a position.’
- The verb rise (rise, rose, risen, rising) means “to ascend.” The verb raise I (raise, raised, raised, raising) means “to lift up, put up, or elevate” or “to care for to maturity.”
- The verb let (let, let let, letting) means “to permit or allow.” The verb Leave (leave, left, left, leaving) means “to abandon or depart.”
- The verb teach (teach, taught, taught, teaching) means “to give instruction.” The verb learn (learn instruction.” The verb learn (learn, learned, learned, learning) means “to receive instruction.”
- Practice Problems
 - Ex. 1 on Pg. 84

5.1 Adverbs of Time, Place, and Manner

- An **adverb** is a word that describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
- An **adverb of time** answers the question when or how often and usually modifies a verb.
 - Adverbs of time: *again, already, always, before, early, finally, first, frequently, immediately, later, never, now, often, once, recently, seldom, sometimes, soon, still, today, and usually.*
- An **adverb of place** answers the question where and usually modifies a verb.
 - Adverbs of place: *above, away, back, down, far, forward, here, in, inside, outside, there, and up.*
- An **adverb of manner** answers the question how or in what manner. It usually describes a verb.
 - Adverbs of manner: *bravely, carefully, clearly, gracefully, nicely, steadily, quickly, softly.*
 - 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 on Pg. 116
 - Ex. 2 & 3 on Pg. 117

5.2 Adverbs of Degree, Affirmation, and Negation

- An **adverb of degree** answers the question how much or how little.
 - Adverbs of degree: *almost, barely, extremely, fully, greatly, hardly, less, merely, most, much, nearly, partly, quite, rather, scarcely, too, and very.*
- An **adverb of affirmation** or an **adverb of negation** tells whether a statement is true or false.
 - The adverbs of affirmation include *allegedly, indeed, positively, undoubtedly, and yes.*
 - The adverbs of negation include *no, not, and never.*
- Practice Problems
 - Ex. 1 on Pg. 118
 - Ex. 2 on Pg. 119

5.3 Comparative and Superlative Adverbs

- Some adverbs can be compared. Like adjectives, these adverbs have **comparative** and **superlative** forms.
- 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 Problems
 - Ex. 1 on Pg. 120
 - Ex. 3 on Pg. 121