

## Grammar Worksheet—4: Week 1: Lesson XII

**A subject pronoun takes the place of a subject noun. They include: I, you, he, she, it, we, and they.**

Every sentence and every story is written from the perspective of a person. Before we write, we need to first consider who we want to tell the story.

*When the story is told using the pronouns I or we, it is called **first person**.*

*When we tell a story about you it is called **second person**.*

*When we tell the story about someone else and the pronouns he, she, it and they are used, we call it **third person**.*

**Write the correct subject pronoun for the person in the chart below. Use the pronouns I, you, ye, she, it, we, and they. Then write the subject pronouns in your Vocabulary notebook on the pronoun page.**

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>1st person</b>	<i>I</i>	
<b>2nd person</b>		<i>you</i>
<b>3rd person</b>		

## Grammar Worksheet—4: Week 1: Lesson XII, page 2

**Subject-verb agreement:** Look at the following words. Do you notice anything about the verbs?

*A glutton eats*  
*Birds eat*  
*The bee carries*

*The squirrel runs*  
*The beavers cut*  
*The cat watches*

*I eat*  
*You eat*  
*He eats*  
*They eat*

When the noun is plural, the verb does not have an S. When the noun is singular the verb adds an S. If the subject is a pronoun, the only time you add an S is for the 3rd person singular pronouns.

There are four irregular verbs in the **present** tense. Their verb forms are shown for 1st, 2nd and 3rd person on the following charts.

**Verb: to have**

	Singular	Plural
<b>1st</b>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>
<b>2nd</b>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>
<b>3rd</b>	<i>has</i>	<i>have</i>

**Verb: to do**

	Singular	Plural
<b>1st</b>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>
<b>2nd</b>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>
<b>3rd</b>	<i>does</i>	<i>do</i>

**Verb: to go**

	Singular	Plural
<b>1st</b>	<i>go</i>	<i>go</i>
<b>2nd</b>	<i>go</i>	<i>go</i>
<b>3rd</b>	<i>goes</i>	<i>go</i>

**Verb: to be**

	Singular	Plural
<b>1st</b>	<i>am</i>	<i>are</i>
<b>2nd</b>	<i>are</i>	<i>are</i>
<b>3rd</b>	<i>is</i>	<i>are</i>

Grammar Worksheet—4: Week 1: Lesson XII, page 3

Complete the following chart with the correct verb forms.

<i>Verbs for 3rd person singular subjects</i>	<i>Verbs for Plural subjects</i>
	<i>fill</i>
<i>lives</i>	
<i>tastes</i>	
	<i>want</i>
<i>share</i>	
	<i>have</i>
<i>goes</i>	
	<i>laughs</i>
	<i>ask</i>
<i>is</i>	
	<i>do</i>
	<i>arrive</i>
<i>tumbles</i>	
<i>calls</i>	

## Grammar Worksheet—4: Week 1: Lesson XII, page 4

*Read Lesson XII again. Find at least one verb in each paragraph and match the verb to its subject. Write the subject and verb to show the subject –verb agreement.*

*Example—Paragraph 1:   **It tastes***

*Paragraph 2:*

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*Paragraph 3:*

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*Paragraph 4:*

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*Paragraph 5:*

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*Paragraph 6:*

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*Paragraph 7:*

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*Paragraph 8:*

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## Grammar Worksheet—4: Week 2: Lesson XIII

Read the following phrases:

*the bird*

*the farmer*

*a friend*

*a lie*

*an evening*

*an acorn*

Ask students to answer the following questions?

**Which** bird? (*the bird*)

**Which** farmer? (*the farmer*)

**Which** friend? (*a friend*)

**Which** lie? (*a lie*)

**Which** evening? (*an evening*)

**Which** acorn? (*an acorn*)

*A, an, and the are called article adjectives. They answer the question, "Which?"*

*A, an, and the are also called noun markers. This is because whenever you hear one of these words, a noun will follow close by.*

*All nouns make sense with the article "the" in front of it. (the farmer, the bird, the friend, the acorn, etc.)*

*The articles a and an may be used with nouns that you can count. They designate one of many. (A boy, a friend, an acorn, an elephant)*

*An is always used before a word beginning with a vowel. A is used before words beginning with a consonant. Write the proper article for each noun below. (use the articles a and an)*

\_\_\_\_\_ **robin**

\_\_\_\_\_ **valley**

\_\_\_\_\_ **apple**

\_\_\_\_\_ **amiable friend**

## Spelling Worksheet—4: Week 2: Lesson XIII

A prefix is a group of letters added to the beginning of a root that alters the meaning. The prefix **RE** means again or back as in remix, redo, and return.

Add the prefix RE to the following root words to form new words. Remember to practice your best handwriting.

1. *sign*

2. *frain*

3. *pose*

4. *sist*

5. *veal*

6. *pent*

7. *fer*

8. *peat*

9. *do*

10. *member*

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar Worksheet—4: Week 3: Lesson XIV

Singular subject pronouns (I, you, he, she, and it) may replace singular nouns. Plural subject pronouns (we, you, and they) may replace plural nouns. When verbs are added to the phrase, the verb must agree in number with the subject noun or pronoun.

*Complete the chart below with a proper pronoun substitute. Add a verb of your choice to make a subject/verb phrase. Make sure the verb is in the appropriate form.*

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Pronoun</b>	<b>Verb</b>
<i>stars</i>	<i>They</i>	<i>shine</i>
<i>mountain</i>		
<i>lamps</i>		
<i>hearts</i>		
<i>child</i>		
<i>candles</i>		
<i>mother</i>		
<i>things</i>		
<i>heaven</i>		
<i>friend</i>		