



Date: _____

Class Work

Homework

Abbreviation

Standard: L.2.2.a

An abbreviation is a short way to write a word, it should start with a capital letter and ends with a period.

Examples of abbreviations:

Mr. Marshall

Dr. Lopez

Ms. Jones

Mrs. Primrose

Mr. – Mrs.- Ms.- Dr. are titles that are abbreviations, notice the capital letter of each title and the period ending it.

Days of the week and months can be abbreviated too.

Examples: Monday (Mon.) – Friday (Fri.) – Wednesday (Wed.)

March (Mar.) – April (Apr.) – August (Aug.) – October (Oct.)

Abbreviations

Titles of People

Mr.	Mr. Hector Gonzalez
Mrs.	Mrs. Lucy Robertson
Ms.	Ms. Alicia Flores
Dr.	Dr. Edward Horn
	Dr. Eva Lewis

1. Does ms harris work at the bank? **Ms.Harris**
2. I will see dr rodriguez next week. **Dr.Rodriguez**
3. Gloria gave her homework to mr spellman. **Mr.Spellman**
4. I live next door to mrs johnson. **Mrs.Johnson**



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Class Work

Homework

Abbreviation

Days of the Week

The calendar shows the days of the week in order.

An **abbreviation** is a short way of writing words. The abbreviations for the days of the week use the first letters of the word followed by a period.

Examples: Monday = Mon. Thursday = Thurs.

Directions: Complete the calendar. Write the abbreviation for each day of the week.

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.
Day 4	Day 5	Day 6
Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Day 7		
Saturday		
Sat.		



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Class Work Homework

Try It Now-1

► Read each word. Write *yes*, if it is an abbreviation. Write *no*, if it is not an abbreviation.

1. Jamaica _____

2. Sat. _____

3. Mrs. _____

4. Mon. _____

5. Thursday _____

6. Dr. _____

7. Tues. _____

8. Friday _____





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Class Work Homework

Try It Now-2

Abbreviations: Make It Short

An **Abbreviation** is the shortened form of a word.

Most abbreviations begin with a capital letter and end with a period.



Mister = Mr.	Missus = Mrs.	Doctor = Dr.	Street = St.
Avenue = Ave	Boulevard = Blvd.	Road = Rd.	Junior = Jr.
Days of the Week: Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat.			
Months of the Year: Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.			

Directions: Write the abbreviations for each word.

Road _____	Mister _____	Monday _____
Junior _____	February _____	Boulevard _____
Doctor _____	Avenue _____	Street _____
January _____	December _____	Wednesday _____
Thursday _____	Tuesday _____	August _____

Directions: Rewrite each sentence using abbreviations.

1. Last January, Doctor Edward fixed my broken arm.

2. Mister Jackson lives on the corner of 4th Avenue and River Road.

3. Mark Junior had his birthday on Saturday, September 15th.



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Homework

Try It Now-3

► Write the correct abbreviation for each month or day.

1. Sunday _____

2. November _____

3. September _____

4. Tuesday _____

5. January _____



► Write the sentences correctly.

6. ms lee made cookies for us.

7. mrs williams is our favorite baby-sitter.

8. mr and mrs stephens have a party every year.



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Class Work Homework

Try It Now-4

► Circle the correct abbreviation for each word.

- 1. March Mr. Mon. Mar.
- 2. Wednesday Wdsy. Wed. Wedn.
- 3. February Fri. Fbry. Feb.
- 4. December Dec. Thurs. Dmbr.

► Read each item below. Rewrite each item, using abbreviations correctly.

- 5. jan 16 _____
- 6. mr anthony martin _____
- 7. mon, dec 29 _____
- 8. dr joy hardin _____





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Class Work

Homework

Try It Now-5

► Read the paragraph. Write the correct abbreviation for each day and month.

Fall

I love the fall. Every (1) September, (2) October, and (3) November, the weather is so nice and cool. On (4) Saturday and (5) Sunday my family spends a lot of time outdoors. We know that (6) December, (7) January, and (8) February will bring very cold weather.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____





Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Standard: L.2.2.c

Singular Possessive Nouns

A possessive noun shows ownership. It tells who or what something belongs to. An apostrophe plus ('s) is used to form a possessive noun.

Example of a possessive noun: Maggie's handbag is missing.

The following are some solved examples for you:

► Complete each sentence. Change the noun in () to show ownership, and write it on the line.

1. We went for a walk in _____ Pam's _____ neighborhood. (Pam)
2. We went to see _____ Mrs. Stout's _____ new house. (Mrs. Stout)
3. She was looking for _____ Mr. Stout's _____ eyeglasses. (Mr. Stout)
4. Are they under _____ Peggy's _____ pillow? (Peggy)
5. Are they in _____ Bobby's _____ toy box? (Bobby)
6. Mrs. Stout found the eyeglasses on _____ Mr. Stout's _____ dresser. (Mr. Stout)



Date: _____

Class Work

Homework

Try It Now-1

► Read each sentence. If it has a possessive noun, circle the noun and write *possessive noun* on the line. If it doesn't have a possessive noun, write *no*.

1. Long ago, my grandfather played baseball.

2. My grandmother's favorite game was tennis.

3. Brady's favorite game is basketball.

4. Today, children play both new and old games.

5. My dad's favorite game is marbles.

6. My mother's hobby is making clay pots.





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Class Work Homework

Try It Now-2

► **Complete each sentence. Change the noun in () to show ownership, and write it on the line.**

1. We went for a walk in _____ neighborhood. (Pam)
2. We went to see _____ new house. (Mrs. Stout)
3. She was looking for _____ eyeglasses. (Mr. Stout)
4. Are they under _____ pillow? (Peggy)
5. Are they in _____ toy box? (Bobby)
6. Mrs. Stout found the eyeglasses on _____ dresser. (Mr. Stout)



Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Try It Now-3

► **Read each group of words. Then write it with a possessive noun.**

1. the house of Tony _____
2. the skateboard that belongs to Tim _____
3. the bone that belongs to Fido _____
4. the backpack that belongs to Marcia _____

► **Write each sentence so that the noun in () shows ownership.**

5. (Mr. Franklin) dog was lost.

6. We checked (Mrs. Brown) yard.

7. We looked in (the mailman) yard, too.

8. The dog was under (Mr. Franklin) car the whole time!



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Class Work Homework

Try It Now-4

► Follow the directions to write the possessive form of each noun.

1. American + apostrophe + s

2. country + apostrophe + s

3. eagle + apostrophe + s

4. flag + apostrophe + s

5. George Washington + apostrophe + s

► Write sentences for three of the possessive nouns you wrote above.

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____



Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Standard: L.2.2.c.

Plural Possessive Nouns

Remember that a plural noun means more than one person or thing and usually ends in (s) or (es). A plural possessive noun shows that something belongs to more than one person or thing. Like singular possessive nouns, plural possessives also have an apostrophe in them.

Examples of plural possessive nouns: the girls' lunch boxes
the women's clothes

Some plural forms of words such as women and mice do not end with an (s), so their possessive form is made by adding ('s).

The following are some solved examples for you:

► Read each sentence. If it has a plural possessive noun, write *plural*. If it does not have a plural possessive noun, write *no*.

1. Ricky likes his mother's eyes. no
2. He also likes his father's mustache. no
3. The second grade classes' plays were on Thursday night. plural
4. The girls' costumes were fancy. plural
5. The boys' costumes were army uniforms. plural
6. Ricky just wanted to wear Mr. Cortez's big bushy mustache. no



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Class Work

Homework

Try It Now-1

► Read each sentence. Circle each *singular* possessive noun. Underline each *plural* possessive noun.

1. Mrs. Moseley's class went to the aquarium.
2. They watched the underwater creatures' movements.
3. The sharks' bodies were sleek, so they could swim fast.
4. Juan's favorite fish was the clownfish.

► Write each sentence. Make the plural noun in () show ownership.

5. The (teachers) lounge was filled with balloons.

6. The (girls) camp was at the lake.





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Class Work Homework

Try It Now-2

► Read the paragraph. Then write each noun in () to show ownership.

(1) (Warren) Florist has the prettiest flowers and plants in the neighborhood. The (2) (flowers) colors seem brighter than all the others. The (3) (plants) leaves look stronger than most. Even the (4) (grass) color is greener. What is this (5) (florist) secret to healthy plants? Mrs. Warren just smiles and says "lots of love!"

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____



Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Try It Now-3

► Complete each sentence with a plural possessive noun from the box.

Tigers'	girls'	workers'
teachers'	animals'	ladies'

1. The _____ locker room is big.
2. The _____ group is for women only.
3. The supply room is only for _____ supplies.
4. The _____ locker room was painted orange and black.
5. The _____ bags said *Dynamite Dancers*.
6. The _____ cages were cleaned this morning.





Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Try It Now-4

Possessives

Name _____

Grammar Worksheet

Possessives

Rewrite each sentence below using a possessive to replace the underlined nouns.
(Hint: You will be rewording the sentence.)

1. The homework that belonged to Seth was late.

2. The stall that belonged to the horse needed to be cleaned.

3. The jerseys belonging to the players are red.

4. The bell from the church rang loudly.

5. The lunches belonging to my friends are better than mine.

6. The favorite city for my Dad is Boston.

7. The leaves from the tree had fallen on the ground.



Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Try It Now-5

Write down the correct possessive noun in the blank.

1. The _____ shirt is white. (boy's, boys')
2. These _____ tail are long. (cats', cat's)
3. My 2 _____ rooms are clean. (sisters', sister's)
4. Do you see that _____ apron? (waitress's, waitresses')
5. That little _____ dress is pretty. (girl's, girls')
6. I saw 5 _____ (girl's, girls')
7. _____ pen is blue.(Mary's, Marys)
8. Those _____ shoes are dirty.(kid's, kids')

Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Standard: L.2.1.e

Adjectives

An adjective is a describing word that tells about a noun. Some adjectives tell about color. Some adjectives tell about size or shape.

Example of an adjective:

The kitten's fur is soft. – The dog is big.

The following are some solved examples for you:

► Read each sentence. Circle and write the adjective that completes each sentence.

1. Mr. Putter sat in his (brown, be, bottle) brown chair to write.

2. He sat beside a (small, ship, sat) small fire.

3. His pet, Tabby, was an (square, cat, orange) orange cat.

4. When Mr. Putter got hungry, he made a (bat, big, be) big apple salad.

5. Mr. Putter wrote with (lot, long, lap) long sharp pencils.

6. Tabby liked to take (short, shoe, blue) short naps.





Date: _____

Class Work

Homework

Try It Now-1

► Read each sentence. Underline the adjective in each sentence.

1. I bounced the round ball.

2. The blue ball is mine.

3. Did you see that big ball?

4. The ping-pong ball sailed right by me.



► Write each sentence, using an adjective. The word in () tells what kind of describing word to use.

5. Look at the (color) flowers!

6. The cookie has a (shape) shape.

7. My dog is (size).

8. The sky is (color).

Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Try It Now-2

- Look at the picture. Choose adjectives from the box to answer each question. Words may be used more than once.

big	cube	red
round	small	triangle

1. What shape is the block? _____
2. What shape are the wheels on the car? _____
3. What size is the teddy bear? _____
4. What size is the block? _____
5. What shape is the teddy bear's nose? _____
6. What shape is the beach ball? _____
7. What color might you see on the beach ball?

8. What shape is the sail on the sailboat? _____



Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Try It Now-3

- Read the sentences. Circle the adjective in each sentence. If the adjective tells about color, write *color*. If it tells about shape, write *shape*. If it tells about size, write *size*.

1. I like to build with big blocks. _____
2. Sara likes to build with small cubes. _____
3. The blocks are yellow . _____
4. I need a square block. _____

- Read the paragraph. Choose a word from the box to complete each sentence. Write it on the line.

little long tall

I like to play in the sand at the beach. First I make a (5) _____ castle. Then I make (6) _____ roads around it. My sister likes to make lots of (7) _____ houses. After playing in the sand, we get to jump in the cool ocean water.





Date: _____

Class Work

Homework

Try It Now-4

Underline the Adjectives:

Example: I like red apples.

- 1) We had hot pancakes for breakfast.
- 2) Alaska is a cold place.
- 3) Willie built a big sandcastle.
- 4) A clever trick was played by the cat.
- 5) Some birds have colorful feathers.
- 6) Surfers don't like the calm ocean.
- 7) Sam got a blue bike for Christmas.
- 8) My mom made delicious cakes for the party.
- 9) Use brown sugar for this cake.
- 10) Nancy likes mint tea.

Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Standard: L.2.1.e

Adjectives for Senses

Some adjectives describe how something looks, smells, tastes, sounds or feels.

Example of an Adjective for Senses:

Sophie had seen that quilt. It was scratchy and drab.

Scratchy tells how the quilt feels and drab tells how the quilt looks.

Sense Adjectives

1. Cam climbed onto the noisy train.
2. The train car felt hot and stuffy.
3. Cam sat on a soft, bouncy seat.
4. A conductor with a blue hat punched Cam's ticket.
5. The hole puncher made a sharp, snapping sound.
6. Cam tore open a shiny bag of popcorn.
7. The train suddenly blew its very loud whistle.
8. A small child next to Cam let out a cry.
9. Cam shared his salty popcorn with the tearful child.
10. The child wiped off his wet cheeks and smiled.





Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Try It Now-1

► Read the words under each line. Choose the adjective that tells how something tastes, smells, sounds, or feels. Write it on the line.

1. Annie loves to listen to _____ music.

loud lake long

2. Annie listens to _____ music, too.

square six soft

3. Annie's mother loves the _____ smell of coffee.

circle strong sock

4. Mom made some _____ treats for our guests.

sing sweet salad

5. Annie loves the _____ finish of their new piano.

sweet square smooth



Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Try It Now-2

► Answer the questions about popcorn with complete sentences. Use adjectives to tell how it tastes, smells, feels, and sounds.

1. How does popcorn sound when it is cooking?

2. How does popcorn smell?

3. How does popcorn feel?

4. How does popcorn taste?

► Write a sentence that describes the food you like best. Use adjectives for the senses.



Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Try It Now-3

- List some colorful adjectives that tell how things taste, smell, sound, and feel. Add them in the chart.

Taste	Smell	Sound	Feel
salty	good	loud	rough

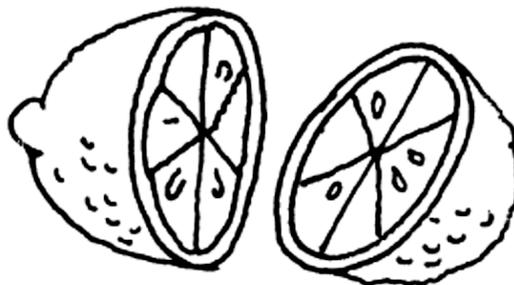
- Complete the sentences below by adding a noun and an adjective. You may want to use adjectives from the chart above.

1. _____ tastes _____.

2. _____ smells _____.

3. _____ sounds _____.

4. _____ feels _____.





Date: _____

Class Work

Homework

Try It Now-4

► **Read each sentence. Underline the noun. Then circle the adjective that tells how the thing the noun names smells, tastes, sounds, or feels.**

1. The coffee tastes bitter.
2. The grass smells fresh.
3. The raincoat feels slick.
4. The piano music sounds soft.

► **Rewrite each of the sentences above, using a different adjective.**

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____





Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Try It Now-5

Read each sentence. Underline the adjective that describes a person, place, or thing.

1. The enormous elephant loved peanuts.
2. The warm sun melted the snow.
3. Those purple flowers are rare.
4. My blue van is parked in front.
5. The old schoolhouse is in disrepair.
6. The quick iguana scampered across the fence.
7. I love to pet fluffy rabbits.
8. They finally completed the new school.
9. Our neighbor has a cute baby.
10. Does loud music hurt your ears?
11. The little boy was lost.
12. A strong wind blew from the west.

Rewrite the sentences using an adjective to describe the underlined nouns.

13. The man slept in the chair.

13. The squirrel has a tail.



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Class Work

Homework

Standard: L.2.1.e

Adjectives (Number Words)

Some adjectives tell how many, if you count how many in class are present, the number will be an adjective number word. Twenty is a number word. A number tells exactly how many. Some tells how many, but it doesn't tell an exact number.

Examples of Adjective Number Words:

- There are twenty students in class today. – Twenty is an exact number word.
- Some students are absent today. – Some tells how many, but it doesn't tell an exact number.

Number Words

These adjectives tell how many.

one	eleven	ten	some
two	twelve	twenty	many
three	thirteen	thirty	most
four	fourteen	forty	all

1. The five puppies all barked at once.
2. Some loud sounds hurt my ears.
3. Maya saw twelve different kinds of monkeys at the zoo.
4. I heard a coyote howl many times last night.

Notice that Number words in the first three columns tell exactly how many, but the last column (some, many, most and all) do not tell an exact number.



Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Try It Now-1

► Read each sentence. Circle the adjective that tells how many or how much. Write the adjective on the line.

1. There are many sounds that create music. _____

2. All music has rhythm. _____

3. A composer writes some notes, symbols, and numbers on lines and spaces. _____

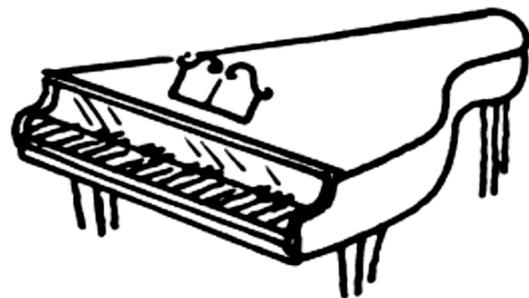
4. I practice the piano for thirty minutes each day. _____

5. Mary will play two songs in the program tonight.

6. My brother has written twenty songs. _____

7. I wrote three poems that Jack made into songs.

8. He played one for me on his guitar. _____





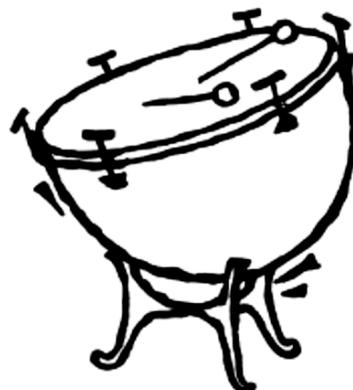
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Class Work Homework

Try It Now-2

► **Read each sentence. Complete each sentence with an adjective that tells how many.**

1. There are _____ second-grade classes in my school.
2. There are _____ children in my class.
3. I am _____ years old.
4. There are _____ boys in our class.
5. There are _____ girls in our class.
6. My teacher plays _____ different drums.
7. My brother can play _____ guitars very well.
8. _____ the students enjoy listening to the band.



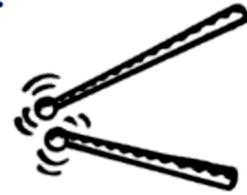
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Class Work Homework

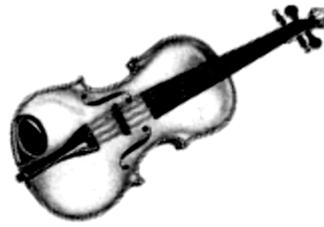
Try It Now-3

► Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with adjectives that tell how many.

1. There are _____ drumsticks.



2. There is _____ violin.



3. There are _____ people marching in the band.



4. There are _____ white keys on the keyboard.



5. There are _____ frogs playing music.





Date: _____

Class Work

Homework

Try It Now-4

► **Read the sentences. Circle the adjectives that tell how many. Underline the nouns they describe.**

1. My brother can play many instruments.
2. He has two guitars and one drum.
3. One day he will teach me to play that drum.

► **Write each sentence, using an adjective that tells how many.**

4. Jeff walked (how many) miles today.

5. We spent (how many) hours at the gym.

6. This book (how many) poems in it.





Date: _____

Class Work

Homework

Try It Now-5

Adjectives

Name _____

Grammar Worksheet

Adjectives

Circle the adjective(s) in each sentence below. Underline the noun it describes.

1. Grandpa packed a healthy snack.
2. I just finished reading a good book.
3. I splashed cold water on my face.
4. We won the last game.
5. The fuzzy yellow chicks were so cute.
6. He wore his warm mittens in the snow.
7. I picked yellow flowers for my Mom.
8. She likes to sit with her two friends.
9. We live in the house with the white shutters.
10. My older sister helped me make dessert.



Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Try It Now-6

Name _____

Adjectives

Grammar Worksheet

Adjectives

Circle the adjectives in the sentences below. Then underline the noun it describes.

1. The yellow duck swam in the pond.
2. I hit my knee on the hard rock.
3. My sister found a shiny penny!
4. I want to drive a red car.
5. The clown wore striped pants and big shoes.



Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Standard: L.2.1.d

Past Tense

A verb can tell about an action that happened in the past. Many verbs that tell about the past end in –ed or d.

Regular Verbs: A regular verb that follows the rules ends with –ed or d.

(example: (open-opened) – verbs end with e add only –d (example close – closed) verbs end with y, cross the y and add –ied (example: try – tried).

Example of a Past Tense: The Baby bees hatched from small white eggs.

Past-Tense Verbs



1. Last week, the beekeeper visited the hive.
2. She collected the honey.
3. She poured the honey in jars.
4. She sealed the jars.
5. Her brother placed the honey jars in boxes.

Date: _____

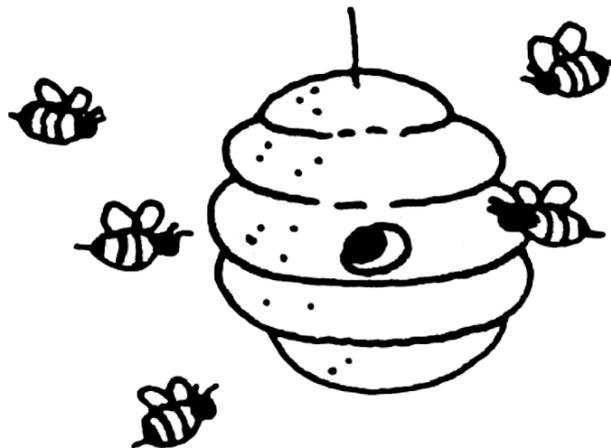
Class Work Homework

Try It Now-1

► Read each sentence. Circle the verb. If the verb tells about the past, write *past*. If the verb tells about now, write *now*.

1. The bees worked together. _____
2. The queen bee lays the eggs. _____
3. Other bees in the colony created cells inside the hive.

4. The eggs hatched. _____
5. The worker bees collect pollen and nectar. _____
6. The nectar turns into honey. _____
7. My mom picked out two kinds of honey. _____
8. I liked the honey in the comb the best. _____





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Class Work Homework

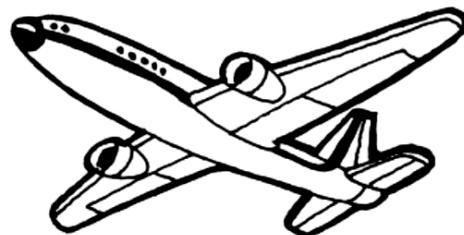
Try It Now-2

► Read each verb. Add *ed* so that the verb tells about the past.

- 1. laugh _____
- 2. jump _____
- 3. soar _____
- 4. clue _____
- 5. collect _____

► Write three sentences that tell about something you did in the past. Use verbs from the list above.

- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____





Date: _____

Class Work

Homework

Try It Now-3

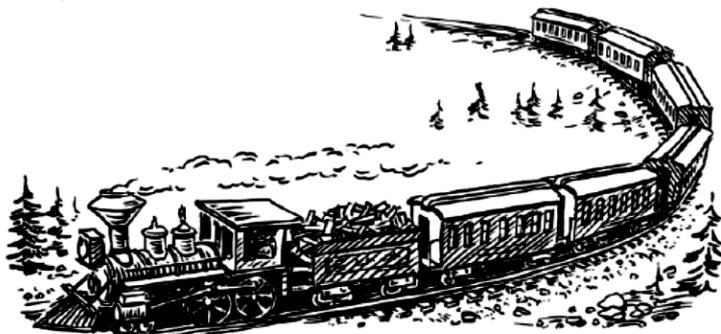
► **Read each sentence. Draw one line under the present-tense verbs and two lines under the past-tense verbs.**

1. Mrs. Leibold visits Michigan in the summer.
2. She rides the train.
3. The train conductor walked through the train.
4. Mrs. Leibold packed her own lunch.

► **Write each sentence, using the form of the verb in () to tell about the past.**

5. Many people (work) hard to build the railroad tracks.

6. In the past, people (move) long distances using horse-and-buggies.



Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Try It Now-4

► Look at the verb in (). On the line, write the past-tense form of the verb.

1. Mary (open) _____ the door to the store.
2. She (push) _____ the cart down the lanes.
3. Colin (pick) _____ his favorite cereal.
4. The store clerk (clean) _____ up the spill.
5. The cashier (count) _____ the money.
6. Sharon (call) _____ the manager.
7. The manager (check) _____ the store to make sure it was clean.
8. The store (close) _____ at 10 PM.





Date: _____

Class Work

Homework

Try It Now-5

"-ed" can have 3 different sounds: "t," "d," or "ed."

"t"	"d"	"d"	"ed"
asked	cleaned	played	needed
looked	learned	used	started
finished	listened	studied	counted
talked	changed	closed	wanted
worked	turned on	tried	ended
watched	turned off	opened	

Write the past tense of these regular verbs:

watch _____	change _____
talk _____	count _____
step _____	turn on _____
play _____	finish _____
open _____	look _____
close _____	dance _____
use _____	try _____
need _____	study _____
listen _____	want _____



Date: _____

Class Work

Homework

Standard: L.2.1.d

Past Tense-Irregular Verbs

Most verbs are made into the past tense form by adding -ed, or just -d. Some verbs, however, don't follow the rules, and the spelling changes to make the verb past tense.

Read the verbs below, then start practicing:

Example of an Irregular Past Tense Verb: I sat on a comfortable chair.

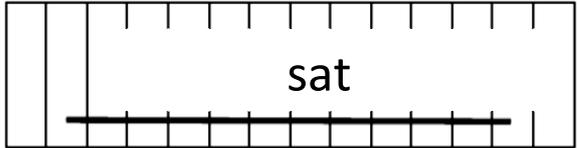
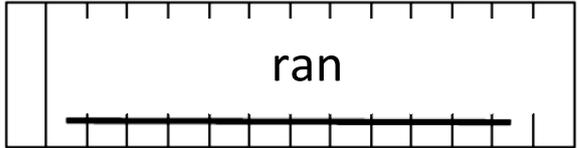
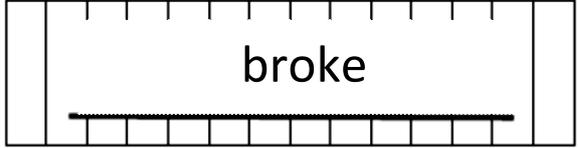
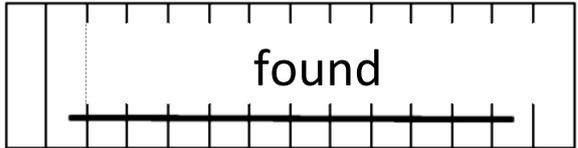
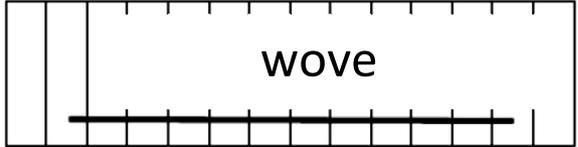
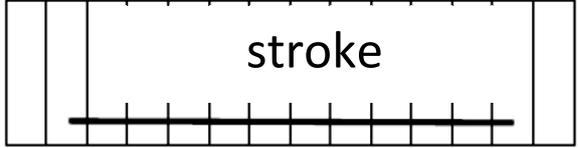
Irregular Verb	Present or Now	Past
come	come, comes	came
run	<u>run, runs</u>	ran
give	give, gives	<u>gave</u>
go	<u>go, goes</u>	went
do	<u>do, does</u>	did
see	see, sees	<u>saw</u>



Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Past Tense-Irregular Verbs

verb	irregular past tense
sit	
run	
break	
find	
hurt	
weave	
strike	



Date: _____

Class Work

Homework

Try It Now-1

Irregular Past Tense Verbs

Choices

Directions: Circle the correct sentence.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) She losed the keys. | She lost the keys. |
| 2) I weared my new shoes. | I wore my new shoes. |
| 3) My teacher read a book. | My teacher readed a book. |
| 4) He throwed me the ball. | He threw me the ball. |
| 5) I writed my name. | I wrote my name. |
| 6) She gived him a present. | She gave him a present. |
| 7) Yesterday we found our dog. | Yesterday we finded our dog. |
| 8) I caughted the ball. | I caught the ball. |



Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Try It Now-2

Directions: Circle the correct sentence.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1) I blew out the candles. | I blowed out the candles. |
| 2) She maked her bed. | She made her bed. |
| 3) I drew a picture. | I drawed a picture. |
| 4) My teacher telled me to sit down. | My teacher told me sit down. |
| 5) He teached me a lesson. | He taught me a lesson. |
| 6) The baby held his toy. | The baby holded his toy. |
| 7) I guess I caught a cold. | I guess I caught a cold. |
| 8) After the bell ringed, we goed home. | After the bell rang, we went home. |
| 9) My mom buyed me a new bike. | My mom bought me a new bike. |



Date: _____

Class Work Homework

Try It Now-3

Fill in the blanks with the past simple form of the verb in parentheses:

1. A mosquito _____ (bite) me!
2. Grandpa _____ (catch) eight fish on our fishing trip.
3. When Whitney stepped in the gum, her flip-flop _____ (stick) to it.
4. They _____ (wake) up at 4:30 a.m. to catch their 7:00 flight.
5. We _____ (fly) from New York to Atlanta for the conference last month.
6. My stomach _____ (feel) strange for hours after I ate that old bread.
7. Stephanie _____ (give) her sister a CD for her birthday.
8. Ben and Matt _____ (make) a movie about a really smart janitor at Harvard.
9. The dog _____ (dig) a hole in the yard.
10. I stepped in the hole and _____ (break) my ankle.

<http://education.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/verbs/irregular-verb-worksheet.html>

Date: _____

Class Work Homework

100 MOST COMMON ESL IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

Base Form	Past Simple		Base Form	Past Simple
awake	awoke		lie	lay
be	was/were		lose	lost
beat	beat		make	made
begin	began		mean	meant
bite	bit		meet	met
blow	blew		pay	paid
break	broke		put	put
bring	brought		quit	quit
build	built		read	read
buy	bought		ride	rode
catch	caught		ring	rang
choose	chose		rise	rose
come	came		run	ran
cost	cost		say	said
cut	cut		see	saw
do	did		seek	sought
deal	dealt		sell	sold
dig	dug		send	sent
dream	dreamt		set	set
draw	drew		sew	sewed
drink	drank		shake	shook
drive	drove		shine	shone
eat	ate		shoot	shot
fall	fell		show	showed
feed	fed		sing	sang
feel	felt		sink	sank
fight	fought		sit	sat
find	found		sleep	slept
fly	flew		slide	slid
forget	forgot		speak	spoke
forgive	forgave		spend	spent
freeze	froze		spread	spread
get	got		stand	stood
give	gave		steal	stole
go	went		stick	stuck
grow	grew		strike	struck
hang	hung		swear	swore
have	had		sweep	swept
hear	heard		swell	swelled
hide	hid		swim	swam
hit	hit		swing	swung
hold	held		take	took
hurt	hurt		teach	taught
keep	kept		tear	tore
know	knew		tell	told
lay	laid		think	thought
lead	led		wear	wore
leave	left		weep	wept
lend	lent		win	won
let	let		write	wrote