

Year 6 SATs

twinkl

Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Revision & Practice Booklet 3: Verb Forms and Tenses

Name: _____



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G4.1a Simple Past and Simple Present Tense

What is simple past tense?

Simple past, which can also be known as **past simple**, is used to describe actions that have already happened and are now complete. For example:

We played a game of football.

The **simple past** is usually formed by adding -ed or -d to the end of a root verb. However, irregular verbs do not follow this rule.

What is simple present tense?

Simple present, which can also be known as **present simple**, is used to show that an action is happening right now or that an action is happening regularly or indefinitely.

We like pancakes.

He likes pancakes.

For example:

The **simple present** is usually formed using a root verb. However, if the sentence is talking about someone or something in the third person (he/she/it), then -s or -es is added to the end of the root verb.

1 Tick **one** box to complete the sentence below in **simple present** tense.

Every morning, my nan rushes out of the door to _____ her dog while the park is quiet.

- is walking.....
- walking.....
- walk.....
- will walk.....

2 Complete the following sentence in **simple past** tense.

Last year, my dad and uncle _____ a cake for my birthday.

G4.1a: Simple Past and Simple Present Tense



- 3 Complete the sentence below with the **simple past** tense of the verbs in the boxes.

I _____ the art gallery with my class yesterday

↓
to visit

and we _____ the most amazing sculptures

↓
to see

- 4 Rewrite the following sentence in **simple present** tense. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

Every summer, we grew vegetables in our garden.

- 5 Which sentence below is written in **simple past** tense? Tick **one**.

This is my favourite play park.

We play here most days after school.

I fell off the slide once.

I love to play football on the field.

- 6 Tick **one** box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in **simple past tense** or **simple present tense**.

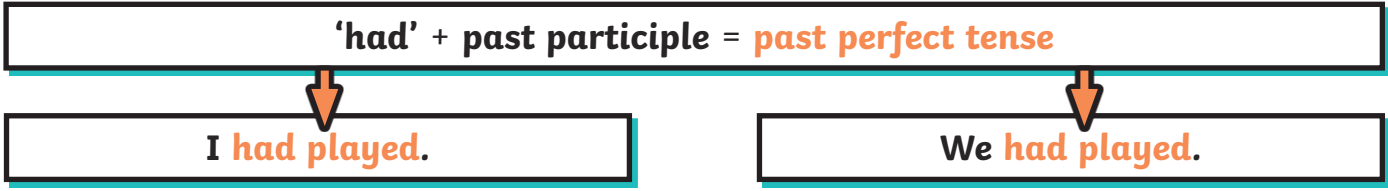
Sentence	Simple past tense	Simple present tense
We went shopping yesterday.		
I carried a heavy shopping bag.		
Every time we shop, my mum buys me a treat.		



G4.1b Present Perfect and Past Perfect

What is past perfect tense?

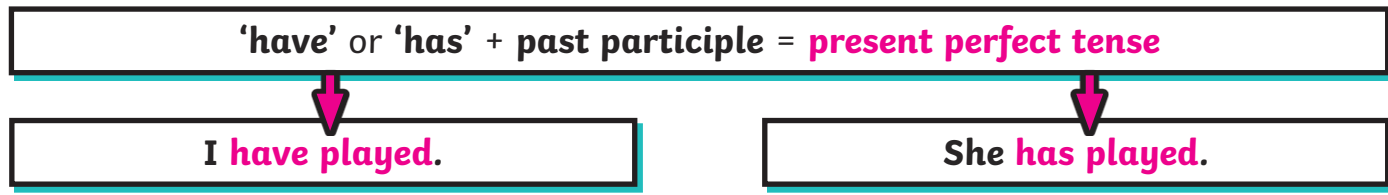
Past perfect describes completed events of the past that happened before another action took place.



A **past participle** is usually the root form of a verb with **-d** or **-ed** added to the end of it. Irregular verbs do not follow this rule.

What is present perfect tense?

The **present perfect** can be used to describe something that happened in the past and is continuing today, an action that was completed recently, or an action that did not happen at a specific time.



1 Which option completes the sentence in the **past perfect**? Tick **one**.

Not long after my brother _____ his new model plane, I accidentally dropped and broke it.

- has made
- had made
- made
- was making

2 Complete the following sentence in **present perfect** tense.

I _____ the piano for three years.

.....

G4.1b: Verbs in the Perfect Form



3 Which option completes the sentence in the **past perfect**?

Tick **one**.

Amelia _____ a book about ancient Egypt.

is reading

had read

has read

reads

4 Which sentence uses the **present perfect** form?

Tick **one**.

William is eagerly awaiting his ice skating lesson.

Every afternoon, Usman practises parkour.

Josie is planning her trip to Italy.

We have looked in every shop for my lost purse.

5 Underline the verb form that is in the **present perfect** in the passage below.

Zoe enjoys dancing and has learnt ballet for the past five years. She was overjoyed when her dad said she could also start learning tap this year.

6 Complete the sentence in **past perfect** tense.

After Gita _____ her homework, she went outside to play in the garden.



G4.1c What Is a Modal Verb?

might/might not	could/could not	would/would not
must/must not	may/may not	ought/ought not
can/cannot	should/should not	shall/shall not

Modal verbs can have many uses. In most cases, they work with another verb to describe the **possibility** of something happening, such as:

The netball team **might win the tournament.**

Or to describe what degree of **certainty** something is known. For example:

It **will be very cold tonight.**

They can also express the **obligation** for someone to do something, such as:

You **must go to see the headteacher.**

Or the **ability** to perform the action of another verb. For example:

Yolanda **can cartwheel perfectly.**

1 Tick **one** box in each row to show how the **modal verb** affects the **meaning** of the sentence.

Sentence	Modal verb indicates certainty	Modal verb indicates possibility
We could work together on the science project.		
Drew will help you to tidy your garden.		
Li might have missed the bus because she is late.		

2 Write a sentence including a **modal verb** to indicate **obligation**. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.



3 Explain how the **modal verb** changes the **meaning** of the second sentence.

- 1) Kamilah goes horse riding with her aunt.
- 2) Kamilah might go horse riding with her aunt.

4 Which sentence shows that you are **most likely** to go on holiday this summer?

Tick **one**.

- This summer, we might go on holiday.....
- This summer, we could go on holiday.....
- This summer, we should go on holiday.....
- This summer, we will go on holiday.

5 Circle the **modal verb** in the sentence below.

Despite learning the trumpet for six months, Carrie cannot get more than a squeak out of it.

6 Which sentence shows that there is the **least chance** of snow tomorrow? Tick **one**.

- It might snow tomorrow.....
- It could snow tomorrow.....
- It will not snow tomorrow.....
- It should not snow tomorrow.....



G4.1d Present Progressive and Past Progressive

What is present progressive?

Present progressive (which can also be known as **present continuous**) describes events that are happening right now in the present moment.

'am', 'are' or 'is' + present participle = present progressive

I am playing.

We are playing.

She is playing.

A **present participle** is the root form of a verb with **-ing** added to the end of it.

What is past progressive?

Past progressive (which can also be known as **past continuous**) describes events that happened in the past over a period of time.

'were' or 'was' + present tense verb = past progressive

I was playing.

You were playing.

1 Tick **one** box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in the **present progressive** or the **past progressive**.

Sentence	Present Progressive	Past Progressive
Your tennis skills are improving every day.		
Uma was hitting the ball too softly.		
I am hoping to watch a live tennis tournament this summer.		

2 Complete the following sentence in the **past progressive**.

Ewan _____ on the trampoline for over an hour this morning.

G4.1d: Present and Past Progressives



3 Rewrite the verb in the box so it is in the **present progressive**.

I _____ my guitar in the concert.

play

4 Which sentence uses the **past progressive**?

Tick **one**.

My grandad has grown vegetables for years.

My nan was digging the potatoes.

The dog found a bone he had buried.

I am looking forward to eating the fresh carrots.

5 Complete the following sentence in the **present progressive**.

We _____ on a school trip to London tomorrow.

6 Rewrite the verbs in the boxes so that they are in the **past progressive**.

When I _____ with my aunt in Ireland, it _____

stay

rains

most days.





G4.2 What Is Tense Consistency?

Verb tenses tell us whether an action took place in the **present**, **past** or **future**. In any piece of writing, it is important to be consistent with tenses. This means keeping the tense the same throughout. For example:

The heavy snow **made** our journey difficult so we **were** late home.

What is subject/verb agreement?

A **singular subject** needs a **singular verb** and a **plural subject** needs a **plural verb**. For example:

The lady's **cat** **was** poorly.

The lady's **cats** **were** poorly.

When deciding on the correct subject/verb agreement, it is important to check whether the subject of the sentence is **singular** or **plural**. For example:

One of the lady's cats **was** poorly.

All of the lady's cats **were** poorly.

- 1** Which sentence is grammatically correct? Tick **one**.
- Yesterday we go to our swimming lessons.
 - Last week, we are on holiday.
 - Next year, I will be in year seven.
 - Last Christmas, we will visit Lapland.

- 2** Circle the **two** words that show the **tense** in the sentence below.
- We visited the lake and saw many species of fish.

- 3** Rewrite the verbs in the boxes to complete the sentences with the correct choice of **tense**.

Last year, we _____ Christmas day with my grandmother.

to spend

Every day, Kieren _____ his hardest in all his lessons.

to try



4 Which **pair of verbs** correctly completes the sentence below?

The giant panda _____ once on the endangered animals list but it _____ no longer on the list as now there are around 1,800 giant pandas in the wild.

Tick **one**.

was, is.....

was, was.....

is, is.....

is, was.....

5 Rewrite the following sentence, ensuring that the **tense** is consistent throughout. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

If I went to bed early, I will have woken up less grumpy.

6 Circle the **two** words that show the **tense** in the sentence below.

I go to swimming club every week because I enjoy swimming.



G4.3 What Is the Subjunctive Verb Form?

The **subjunctive verb form** (which is also known as the **subjunctive mood**) is a formal way of expressing **commands, requests, wishes** or **imaginary situations**.

Whether the sentence is written in first person, second person or third person, the **subjunctive verb form** uses the **base form of a verb**. Base forms of verbs **don't** have anything added to the end, such as: -ed, -s or -ing. For example:

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|------|-----|------|-----|-------|------|
| be | create | find | get | hide | try | visit | walk |
|----|--------|------|-----|------|-----|-------|------|

To express **commands** or **requests**, 'that' is used alongside a **base verb**.

The rules **command that** you **walk** slowly along the corridor.
 I **request that** you **bring** the game to my house tomorrow evening.
 I **demand that** you **be** quiet at once.

To express **wishes** or **imaginary situations**, 'were' is used alongside a **base verb**.

If I **were** a bit braver, I would **climb** to the top of the tree.
 I **wish** I **were** able to **fly**.

Although the subjunctive mood is not commonly used in everyday speech, it is often found after more formal verbs, such as: **require, demand, suggest** and **propose**.

1 Complete the sentence below so that it uses the **subjunctive form**.

The head teacher demands that you _____ quiet during assembly.

.....

2 Which verb completes the sentence so that it uses the **subjunctive form**?

If I _____ the prime minister, I would make it compulsory to learn gardening at school.

Tick **one**.

- am
 - was
 - were
 - be
-

G4.3: Subjective Verb Forms



3 Which sentence is the most **formal**?

Tick **one**.

Best of luck with the test.

Miss Wong suggested that her class be on time this week.

If you're late, we cannot wait for you.

Please try your best.

4 Rewrite the sentence below so that it uses the **subjunctive form**.

Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

I think you should be at dinner for 6pm.

5 Which **pair of words** correctly completes the sentence so that it uses the **subjunctive form**?

Our school rules require _____ all children _____
kind and helpful.

Tick **one**.

be, that

that, be

are, that

that, are

6 Complete the sentence below so that it uses the **subjunctive form**.

If I _____ chosen to represent the school, I would do my best.



G4.4 Passive and Active Voice

What is active voice?

In an active sentence, the **subject** performs the **action** (the verb) to the **object**. For example:

The family boarded the plane.

What is passive voice?

In a passive sentence, the thing that would normally be the object gets turned into the **subject** through the use of the **passive form of the verb**. They often include a **prepositional phrase** starting with 'by'. For example:

The plane was boarded by the family.

Sometimes, the prepositional phrase can be removed and the sentence will still make sense – you just won't know who/what performed the verb. For example:

The plane was boarded.



Helpful Hint – If faced with sentences like this, try adding 'by monsters' to the end. If this makes sense, the sentence must be written in the passive voice.

- 1 Rewrite the sentence below in the **passive voice**. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

The lazy girl ignored her alarm clock.

.....

- 2 Rewrite the sentence below in the **active voice**. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

The trapped swan was rescued by the vet.

.....

G4.4: Passive and Active Voice



- 3 Tick **one** box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in the **active voice** or the **passive voice**.

Sentence	Active voice	Passive voice
Micha's nan visits the library regularly.		
The tasty meal was cooked by my dad.		
Edwin often plays on his computer.		

- 4 Which sentence is written in the **passive voice**? Tick **one**.

Siobhan bought a new school bag.

My wheel was punctured by a thorn.

Jake's cat climbed a tall tree.

The band recorded a new song.

- 5 Rewrite the sentence below in the **passive voice**.
Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

Cuba lost the instructions for the game.

- 6 Rewrite the sentence below in the **active voice**.
Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

My school shoes were hidden by my puppy.



Ten-Minute Test



Use a stopwatch or a timer to give yourself 10 minutes to complete the following questions. Use the answer sheet to check your work and take some time to revisit any areas that you need to improve on.



1 Which verb completes the sentence so that it uses the **subjunctive form**?

If I _____ the head teacher, I would give every pupil free school lunches.

Tick **one**.

- am
- was
- were
- be

1 mark

😊
😐
😞

2 Explain how the **modal verb** changes the **meaning** of the second sentence.

- 1) Priya completes her homework.
- 2) Priya could complete her homework.

1 mark

😊
😐
😞

3 Which sentence is grammatically correct?

Tick **one**.

- Last night, Hamish practises his violin.
- Next week, we are going on holiday.
- Over the holidays, I will went to the park.
- Last year, I were in year 5.

1 mark

😊
😐
😞

4 Complete the following sentence in **simple past tense**.

Yesterday, I _____ a new book from the library.

1 mark

😊
😐
😞

total for this page



5 Rewrite the verbs in the boxes so they are the **past progressive**.

The octopus _____ under the rock, where
hides
 it _____ for prey to swim past.
waits

1 mark

😊
😐
😞

6 Complete the following sentence in **past perfect tense**.

When Sunita _____ the piano, she watched her favourite television programme.

1 mark

😊
😐
😞

7 Which sentence is written in the **passive voice**?

Tick **one**.

- We visited the art gallery yesterday.
- My cousin plays football professionally.
- Dale's room was painted by his mum.
- Freya will carry the books for you.

1 mark

😊
😐
😞

8 Write a sentence including a **modal verb** to indicate **certainty**. Remember to punctuate your answer properly.

1 mark

😊
😐
😞

9 Tick **one** box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in **simple past tense** or **simple present tense**.

Sentence	Simple past tense	Simple present tense
I go to the park every day.		
Sophia walked quickly to school.		

1 mark

😊
😐
😞

10 Underline the verb form that is in the **present perfect** in the passage below.

Bilal likes all sports and has played tennis since he was six years old; he is hoping to play at Wimbledon one day in the future.

1 mark

😊
😐
😞

total for this page