



KS2 Unit 4 Lesson 1 Verbs

Worksheet

1. Latin brainteaser

Look at the verb conjugation below. Can you spot any patterns?

mitto

I send

duco

I lead

mittis means

you send

ducit means

he leads

mittunt means

they send

ducimus means

we lead

What is “he sends” and “we send”?

Mitt _ _

Mitt _ _ _ _

What is “they lead” and “you lead”?

Duc _ _ _ _

Duc _ _

2. How many similarities and differences can you spot in the table below?

cantāre

chanter

to chant

to sing

singen

cantar

- Why are four of the verbs so similar and why is the verb ‘sing’ different?
- Can you think of other languages that might be similar to the Latin or the German?
- Why has English got “I chant” and “I sing”?

3. Let’s travel to Scandinavia

Swedish “to eat”: Äta

I eat= jag äter

You eat= du äter

He, she, it eats= han, hon, den äter

We eat= vi äter

You eat= ni äter

They eat= de äter



What is interesting about Scandinavian verb conjugation in the present tense and different from the languages we saw earlier?

4. Let's travel to India (Extension)

In Hindi, the verb *sonaa* means “to sleep”.

What are the grammatical rules for forming the present tense in Hindi?

Which words are the personal pronouns? Do they have any similarities to any language you know?

5. A final challenge...

The infinitive is “to buy”.

In how many languages can you conjugate this verb in the present tense? Use the tables above to help you. Think about patterns.

- English = to buy
- German = kaufen
- Spanish = comprar
- Swedish = köpe
- Hindi = khareedana

Perhaps you can conjugate “to buy” in another language or languages that you speak!