



## KS2 Unit 4 Lesson 1 Verbs

### Worksheet

#### 1. Latin brainteaser

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

<u>mitto</u>	I send	<u>duco</u>	I lead
<u>mittis</u> means	you send	<u>ducit</u> means	he leads
<u>mittunt</u> means	they send	<u>ducimus</u> 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!