

# Language **UNLEASHED**



Conjunctions and  
irregular verbs

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but



She said it in a whisper, but her friend could still hear her.

She said the secret to her friend, but she won't tell anyone else.

She had a secret, but she said it to her friend anyway.



The teacher said the boy could skip his turn, but he wanted to try.

The boy said the right answer but he spoke too quietly to hear.

He said he knew the answer, but he had forgotten.



He said it out loud, but he shouldn't have.

He said something at the wrong time but it's ok.

He shouldn't have said that, but never mind.



The man was nervous, but he said what he needed to.

The man said a lot of things, but he didn't mind.

He had an hour to talk, but he ran out of time.



He said his lines confidently, but he felt very nervous.

They said he could use the microphone, but it was switched off.

He said it again and again, but he could not remember it.



They said they would go for a walk, but they went to a cafe.

They said they would do some work, but they wanted to chat.

The man said his i-pad was broken but he could fix it.

Enjoy talking about the picture.  
Model each sentence, and support the child to repeat, simplifying as needed.  
Focus on one conjunction at a time.  
Contrast the conjunction types when ready, and support if needed with sentence repair.

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## Rule Sheet: Irregular Past Tense Verbs

Verbs are 'doing' words, or action words.

Every sentence must have a verb (an action word). We use the verbs in the sentence to show whether we are talking about something that has already happened (the past), is happening now (the present), or something that hasn't happened yet (the future).

When we talk about an action that has already happened, we often use -ed to change the verb.

This can sound like /d/, /id/, or /t/. But we always spell it -ed.

For example:

He showed me the cat (/d/).  
She planted it (/id/).  
They kicked the ball (/t/).

Using -ed is the regular pattern.

But lots of words don't follow this pattern. They are **irregular**. These words can be trickier to learn.

These words don't sound right if we use -ed.

For example: said, /f/

We are going to learn how to say that a verb, or an action word, is in the past.

## Rule Sheet - so

### Joining words

We use joining words when we want to link two ideas together. It helps our sentences sound better. They are not so short and choppy.

...

so



...

We use **so** when we want to give a reason. The reason comes first, and the resulting action comes next.



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revision flashcards

