

Here are clear **Grade 5 grammar notes** you can use for class, handouts, or student review.

Grade 5 Grammar Notes

1. Nouns

A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, animal, thing, or idea.

Examples

- person: teacher, girl, doctor
- place: school, park, Beirut
- animal: cat, bird, horse
- thing: book, table, pencil
- idea: love, happiness, courage

Types of nouns

Common nouns name general people, places, or things.

- city, boy, school

Proper nouns name special people, places, or things. They begin with a **capital letter**.

- Lebanon, Sarah, Monday

Example sentences

- The **boy** is reading a **book**.
 - **Maya** lives in **France**.
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2. Verbs

A **verb** is an action word or a doing word. It can also show a state of being.

Action verbs

These show what someone or something does.

- run, jump, eat, write, sing

Being verbs

These tell us what someone or something is.

- is, am, are, was, were

Example sentences

- The dog **runs** fast.
 - I **am** happy.
 - They **played** football.
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3. Adjectives

An **adjective** describes a noun. It tells us more about a person, place, animal, or thing.

Adjectives can describe:

- color: red, blue
- size: big, small
- shape: round, square
- feeling: happy, sad
- number: three, many

Example sentences

- She has a **blue** bag.
 - We saw a **large** elephant.
 - He is a **kind** boy.
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4. Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun.

Common pronouns

- I
- you
- he
- she

- it
- we
- they

Example

Instead of saying:

- Sara is my friend. Sara is kind.

We say:

- Sara is my friend. **She** is kind.

More examples

- **He** is playing.
 - **They** are in the classroom.
 - **It** is raining.
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5. Simple Present Tense

The **simple present tense** tells about:

- things that happen regularly
- habits
- facts
- routines

Examples

- I **walk** to school every day.
- The sun **rises** in the east.
- They **play** after school.

Rule

With **he, she, it**, we often add **-s** or **-es** to the verb.

- he plays

- she watches
- it runs

Examples

- I play.
- You play.
- He **plays**.
- She **reads**.
- It **jumps**.

Signal words

- every day
 - always
 - usually
 - often
 - sometimes
 - never
-

6. Simple Past Tense

The **simple past tense** tells about actions that happened in the past.

Examples

- I **visited** my grandmother yesterday.
- They **played** basketball last week.
- She **watched** a movie last night.

Rule for regular verbs

Add **-ed** to the base verb.

- walk → walked
- jump → jumped

- clean → cleaned

Some irregular verbs

These do not take **-ed**.

- go → went
- eat → ate
- see → saw
- come → came
- have → had

Example sentences

- We **went** to the zoo.
- He **ate** an apple.
- I **finished** my homework.

Signal words

- yesterday
 - last night
 - last week
 - ago
-

7. Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject-verb agreement means the subject and the verb must match.

Singular subject = singular verb

- He **runs** fast.
- My sister **likes** music.

Plural subject = plural verb

- They **run** fast.
- My friends **like** music.

Examples

- The boy **plays**.
- The boys **play**.
- She **writes** neatly.
- We **write** neatly.

Remember

With **he, she, it**, use a verb with **-s** in the simple present.

- He works.
 - She sings.
 - It rains.
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8. Capital Letters and Punctuation

Capital letters

Use a **capital letter**:

- at the beginning of a sentence
- for names of people
- for places
- for days and months
- for the word **I**

Examples

- **Ali** is my friend.
- We live in **Lebanon**.
- **Monday** is the first school day.
- **I** like reading.

Punctuation marks

Full stop (.)

Use at the end of a statement.

- I am in Grade 5.

Question mark (?)

Use at the end of a question.

- Where is my book?

Exclamation mark (!)

Use to show strong feeling.

- What a beautiful day!

Comma (,)

Use to separate items in a list.

- I bought apples, bananas, and oranges.

Apostrophe (')

Use in contractions and possession.

- do not → don't
- Sara's pencil

Quick Summary

- **Nouns** name people, places, animals, things, or ideas.
- **Verbs** show action or being.
- **Adjectives** describe nouns.
- **Pronouns** replace nouns.
- **Simple present** shows habits, facts, and routines.
- **Simple past** shows actions that already happened.
- **Subject-verb agreement** means the subject and verb must match.
- **Capital letters and punctuation** help us write clearly and correctly.

Examples Review

- **The small cat runs quickly.**
 - noun: cat
 - adjective: small
 - verb: runs
- **Maya went to school yesterday.**
 - proper noun: Maya
 - verb in past: went
- **They play football every Friday.**
 - pronoun: they
 - verb in present: play
- **He plays football every Friday.**
 - subject-verb agreement: he + plays

Tips for Students

- Start every sentence with a capital letter.
- End every sentence with the correct punctuation.
- Check if your verb matches your subject.
- Use adjectives to make your writing more interesting.
- Use pronouns so you do not repeat the same noun too many times.

I can also turn these notes into a **clean student handout** or a **shorter study sheet**.