Verb tense and clear timelines

Keep, Repair, or Clarify a Fair Update

Name _____ Date _____

Quick review Identify the time of each event. Keep the tense consistent when events share a time, but change tense when the timeline actually changes.

Example Yesterday we carried the boxes. Today we carry the books. The change from carried to carry is correct because the time changes.

Decide whether each update needs a tense repair, should keep an intentional shift, or needs a clearer time clue. Do not treat every tense change as an error. Other clear explanations and matching revisions are valid.

The Fair Is Over, Planning Continues

[1] The school fair ended yesterday. Students are writing updates today and planning next year's fair. Their notes may describe a finished event, a current condition, an annual habit, or a future plan. Each note should make those times clear.

1. Keep or repair: Yesterday, Ben sold bookmarks. Today, he has three left. Explain your decision.

2. Both actions happened yesterday. Repair: Yesterday, June painted two signs and hangs them beside the booth.

3. Keep or repair: We used paper tickets last year. Next year, we will try reusable tokens. Explain.

4. Keep both verb forms, but add a time clue to the second sentence to show that selling water is planned for next year's fair: We sold juice yesterday. We will sell water.

5. Explain why no repair is needed: Each spring, our class hosts a fair. Last spring, we raised money for new art tools.

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Responses and feedback: Keep, Repair, or Clarify a Fair Update

These are sample responses and reasoning. Accept other answers that fit the task and are supported by the text or language rule.

1. Keep it. Sold describes yesterday's sales, and has describes how many bookmarks remain today.

Reasoning: First, identify yesterday as past time and today as current time. Next, match sold and has to those different times. The shift is intentional and makes the remaining supply clear.

2. Yesterday, June painted two signs and hung them beside the booth.

Reasoning: First, keep painted because it fits yesterday. Next, replace hangs with the irregular past form hung. Both completed actions now belong to the stated past timeline.

3. Keep it. Used describes last year's completed practice, while will try describes next year's plan.

Reasoning: First, separate last year from next year. Next, confirm that the past and future verb forms match those clues. Forcing will try into the past would change a plan into a completed action.

4. We sold juice yesterday. At next year's fair, we will sell water.

Reasoning: First, keep sold and will sell because they express past and future. Next, add at next year's fair to identify the intended future event. Other wording that clearly names next year's fair is valid.

5. Hosts describes the class's regular spring habit. Raised describes the completed result of one fair last spring.

Reasoning: First, connect each spring with a repeated habit in simple present. Next, connect last spring with one finished past event. The change in tense distinguishes the general routine from a specific past result.