Verb Dice

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This is an example of the Ordterninger methodological tip found in "Byggeplassen" brochure, and it can be used to practice verb forms. Here we suggest to practice conjugating the most frequently used irregular verbs in English.

The verb examples shown in this activity are suitable for 7th-8th grade pupils, and can be used as a refresher activity throughout the year.

Time:

15-25 minutes

Proposed implementation:

- The teacher hands out a sheet of paper with an empty grid 6 x 6 squares on it to each student (see illustration 1 - Empty grid)
- Students fill in the boxes with the

given verbs (list included – illustration 2) in Norwegian. The verbs should be in the infinitive form.

- The students work in pairs and exchange the sheet of paper with the grid on it.
 (As an alternative the teacher can hand out a paper with verbs filled in in advance – illustration 3)
- Each pair of students is given two dice. The first dice decides the row. Rows 1-3 (brown) are singular (pronouns *I, you, he/she, it*), and rows 4-6 (grey) are plural (pronouns *we, you, they*) The second one decides the column and tense of the verb:

 Column 1 and 2 = Present (blue), column 3 and 4 = Past Simple (yellow) and column 5 and 6 = Present Perfect (green). See examples on the next page.
- The students roll the dice in turn.
 When one student answers correctly,

he or she marks the route with his/her initials. The one with the most marks wins.

To place this activity in the context of writing or oral competency, the teacher can add an extra step, asking the student to place the verb in a sentence, either written or oral. The partner acts as controller, and if the sentence is correct, an extra point can be awarded. If the partners disagree, an expert (the teacher, another group, or the internet) can be used.

For example:

Dice	Singular/Plural/ Tense	Verb	Answer	Sentence (extra step)
1 and 2	Singular / Present Tense	å være	l am	l am a student.
4 and 3	Plural/Simple Past Tense	å falle	We fell	We fell into the water.
6 and 5	Plural/ Present Perfect	å forlate	They have left	They have left the school building.



Illustration 1. Empty grid

	•	•.	•.		::	::
	Present		Past Simple		Present Perfect	
Sg. (I)						
Sg. (you)						
Sg. (he/ she/it)						
PI. (we)						
Pl. (you)						
PI. (they)						

Illustration 3 – The grid filled in in advance

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example	Present (do)		Past Simple (did)		Past Perfect (have/has done)	
• Sg. (I)	å våkne	å være	å begynne	å bite	å knuse	å ta med (bringe)
Sg. (you)	å bygge	å kjøpe	å kunne	å velge	å komme	å stå
Sg. (he/she/it)	å kutte	å grave	å gjøre	å tegne	å drømme	å drikke
PI. (we)	å kjøre	å spise	å falle	å fly	å finne	å forby
PI. (you)	å glemme	å få	å vite	å lære	å forlate	å holde
PI. (they)	å høre	å kjempe	å gjemme	å beholde	å gi	å vokse

Illustration 2 - Verb list

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Norsk	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
å være	to be	was/were	been
å begynne	to begin	began	begun
å bite	to bite	bit	bitten
å knuse	to break	broke	broken
å ta med (bringe)	to bring	brought	brought
å bygge	to build	built	built
å kjøpe	to buy	bought	bought
å fange	to catch	caught	caught
å velge	to choose	chose	chosen
å komme	to come	came	come
å kutte	to cut	cut	cut
å grave	to dig	dug	dug
å gjøre	to do	did	done
å tegne	to draw	drew	drawn
å drømme	to dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/ dreamt
å drikke	to drink	drank	drunk
å kjøre	to drive	drove	driven
å spise	to eat	ate	eaten
å falle	to fall	fell	fallen
å kjempe	to fight	fought	fought
å finne	to find	found	found
å fly	to fly	flew	flown
å forby	to forbid	forbade	forbidden
å glemme	to forget	forgot	forgotten
å få	to get	got	got/gotten
å gi	to give	gave	given
å vokse	to grow	grew	grown
å høre	to hear	heard	heard
å gjemme	to hide	hid	hidden
å holde	to hold	held	held
å beholde	to keep	kept	kept
å vite	to know	knew	known
å forlate	to leave	left	left
å stå	to stand	stood	stood
å lære	to teach	taught	taught
å våkne	to wake	woke	woken
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