

Welcome- Lesson 1A

Articles "A" and "An" 1

Articles are words that identify a noun as being specific or unspecific. By using the articles "a" or "an" the statement is general. They are indefinite articles. "**A**" should be used when it precedes a word that **begins with a consonant**. "**An**" should be used when it precedes a word that **begins with a vowel**.

Question 1: Circle the correct article to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. A, **An** apple a day keeps the doctor away.
2. I saw a, **an** peacock at the zoo.
3. I bought a, **an** bunny from the pet store.
4. My mom has a, **an** black car.
5. Do you have a, **an** umbrella?
6. He is wearing a, **an** purple shirt.
7. Can you give me a, **an** pencil, please?
8. They live in a, **an** apartment.
9. She is drinking a, **an** cup of tea.
10. I want to buy a, **an** orange.

A cat

A book

An apple

An egg

Articles "A" and "An"

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the comparative article.

1. Can you lend me _____ **a** _____ book to read, please?
2. We need _____ computer for research.
3. She wants to be _____ doctor.
4. He is _____ actor.
5. I have _____ appointment with the dentist.
6. He is eating _____ apple.
7. They bought _____ board marker.
8. I have _____ older sister.
9. Can I have _____ glass of water, please?
10. Did you have _____ cookie?
11. She has _____ younger brother.
12. We need _____ blue pencil crayon.

Welcome- Lesson 2A

Prepositions of Time 1

Prepositions of time allows you to refer to a particular point in time. **"In"** is used to indicate long periods of time or durations in the past or future. **"At"** generally indicates a specific point in time. **"On"** is often used to describe recurring events that happen on certain days of the week.

Question 1: Circle the correct preposition (of time) to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. I have an appointment *in, at, on* 3 o'clock.
2. She likes to read a book *in, at, on* bedtime.
3. We usually have lunch *in, at, on* 12:30 p.m.
4. The movie starts *in, at, on* 7:00 p.m.
5. They will arrive *in, at, on* Saturday.
6. The appointment is *in, at, on* July 10th.
7. I will see you *in, at, on* the weekend.
8. We have a meeting *in, at, on* Monday.
9. She goes to the gym *in, at, on* Fridays.

In April
At noon
On Monday

Welcome- Lesson 2A

Prepositions of Time 2

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition (of time):
at, on, or in.

1. The train departs at 8:45 a.m.
2. We usually have dinner at 6 o'clock.
3. The party is on Saturday.
4. He was born on October 15th.
5. She has a dentist appointment at 2:30 p.m.
6. We'll meet in the afternoon.
7. The museum is closed on Mondays.
8. They go swimming in the summer.
9. The concert starts at 9:00 p.m.
10. He has a soccer game on Sunday.
11. I'll see you in class.
12. She was waiting for the car.

Regular Plurals

Plural means more than one of something. In regular plurals, an **-s**, **-es**, **-ies**, or **-ves** is added to the singular noun to make it plural. Add the suffix **-s** if the noun ends with a constant. Add the suffix **-es** if the noun ends with -o, -ch, -sh, or double constants. Add the suffix **-ies** if the noun ends with a constant + y. Add the suffix **-ves** if noun ends with an -f.

Question 1: Fill in the blank with the correct plural noun.

1. I have two flowers (flower)
in my garden.

2. She bought two _____ (toy)
from the store.

3. We saw five _____ (lion)
at the zoo.

4. She has two _____ (fairy) dolls.

5. The children ate _____ (potato) and chicken.

6. There are six _____ (wolf) in the forest.

7. I danced at two _____. (party)

8. She has four _____. (dress)

<u>Singular</u>	→	<u>Plural</u>
Cat	→	Cats
Door	→	Doors
Tomato	→	Tomatoes
Dress	→	Dresses
Fairy	→	Fairies
Party	→	Parties
Wolf	→	Wolves

Regular Plurals

Question 1: Read and match.

She picked ten

seashells at the beach.

We saw

the monkeys at the zoo.

The boys are playing

oranges from the tree.

I like feeding

with their cars.

Question 2: Read the words and write a meaningful sentence.

1. two windows. are There my room in

There are two windows in my room.

2. many has She dresses.

3. Wolves animals. are wild

Irregular Plurals

Plural means more than one of something. In irregular plurals, you do **not** add -s. Instead, the spelling of the noun changes.

Question 1: Fill in the blank with the correct suffix to form the plural noun.

1. The children (child) went to the museum.

2. The _____ (man) are cooking dinner.

3. I brush my _____ (tooth) twice a day.

4. The _____ (mouse) ate the cheese.

5. My _____ (foot) are always clean.

6. _____ (Goose) can swim and fly.

7. Some _____ (woman) are doctors.

8. _____ (Deer) are fast runners.

<u>Singular</u>	→	<u>Plural</u>
Man	→	Men
Woman	→	Women
Child	→	Children
Foot	→	Feet
Tooth	→	Teeth
Goose	→	Geese
Mouse	→	Mice
Die	→	Dice
Deer	→	Deer

"There is" and "There are"

We use there is (there's) or there are when we first refer to the existence or presence of someone or something.

Question 1: Circle the correct verb.

1. There's *There are* a cat on the roof.
2. *There's*, *There are* some books on the shelf.
3. *There's*, *There are* a beautiful garden in front of the house.
4. *There's*, *There are* many students in the classroom.
5. *There's*, *There are* boxes in the attic.
6. *There's*, *There are* sofas over there.
7. *There's*, *There are* a green curtain.
8. *There's*, *There are* ghosts in the haunted house.
9. *There's*, *There are* dogs barking outside.
10. *There's*, *There are* a park near my house.

"There isn't" and "There aren't"

We use **there is (there's)** or **there are** when we first refer to the existence or presence of someone or something. To make the statement untrue, add **not**.

Question 1: Complete the questions and write your answer (in the negative) on the blank spaces below.

1. _____ any milk in the fridge?

Is there

No, there isn't.

2. _____ any chairs in the room?

No, _____.

3. _____ a cat in the garden?

No, _____.

4. _____ apples in the basket?

No, _____.

5. _____ any water in the bottle?

No, _____.

Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns are the pronouns that perform the actions in a sentence.

Question 1: Read the sentences. Fill in the blank with the correct subject pronoun to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. Besan and Yasmeen are friends. They often go to the park together.
2. The cat is sleeping on the couch. _____ looks so peaceful.
3. Ali is my neighbour. _____ is very friendly.
4. The children are playing in the park. _____ are having a great time.
5. My sister is a doctor. _____ helps people every day.
6. The dog is barking loudly. _____ is scaring the birds away.
7. Sophia is studying for the exam. _____ wants to get a good grade.
8. My parents are traveling to Europe. _____ will visit many countries.

I
She
He
It
We
They
You

Unit 1 - Lesson 1B

Affirmative Verb "to be"

The **verb** *to be* means to exist (*I **am** here*), to occur (*The meeting **is** on Tuesday*), or to have the characteristics of something (*She **was** a quiet child*).

Question 1: Circle the correct verb.

1. It *am, are, is* a castle.
2. She *am, are, is* clever.
3. They *am, are, is* laughing.
4. That *am, are, is* a fluffy cat.
5. The cat *am, are, is* napping.
6. He *am, are, is* playing.
7. They *am, are, is* studying.
8. We *am, are, is* going to pray.
9. I *am, are, is* nice.
10. It *am, are, is* cold outside.
11. He *am, are, is* my brother.
12. Those *am, are is* my fishes.

I	→	am
She	→	is
He	→	is
It	→	is
We	→	are
They	→	are
You	→	are

Negative Verb "to be"

A **negative verb** is formed by adding "not" to a main verb, making the whole statement untrue.

Question 1: Circle the correct verb.

1. He *am*, *are*, *is* not fast.
2. She *am*, *are*, *is* not sad.
3. It *am*, *are*, *is* not a cat.
4. You *am*, *are*, *is* not kind.
5. He *am*, *are*, *is* not tall.
6. They *am*, *are*, *is* not students.
7. It *am*, *are*, *is* not big.
8. It *am*, *are*, *is* not mouse.
9. We *am*, *are*, *is* not tired.
10. Maii *am*, *are*, *is* not a teacher.

<u>Positive</u>		<u>Negative</u>
I am	→	I am not
She is	→	She is not
He is	→	He is not
It is	→	It is not
We are	→	We are not
They are	→	They are not
You are	→	You are not

Verb "to be" Questions

A **question** is something you say or write to ask a person about something. An **answer** is the reply to the question.

Question 1: Complete the questions and answers.

1. Is it cloudy?

No, it isn't.

2. _____ they young?

Yes, _____.

3. _____ it a blue cup?

No, _____.

4. _____ the building big?

Yes, _____.

5. _____ you thirsty?

Yes, _____.

6. _____ they pandas?

Yes, _____.

Possessive Adjectives

A possessive adjective clarifies who or what owns something.

Question 1: Read the sentences. Fill in the blank with the correct possessive adjective to complete a meaningful sentence.

My
Her
His
Its
Our
Their
Your

1. **Ali** has a car. His car is red.
2. **Sarah** has a cat. _____ cat is playful.
3. **We** have a book. _____ book is interesting.
4. **Fatima** and Sara are sisters. _____ sister is older.
5. **His house** is big. _____ house has a garden.
6. **This** is her pen. _____ pen writes smoothly.
7. **They** have a cat. _____ cat is friendly.
8. **My parents** have a house. _____ house is spacious.
9. **Ahmed** has a computer. _____ computer is fast.
10. **Their garden** is beautiful. _____ garden has colorful flowers.
11. **Adam's sister** is a teacher. _____ sister is dedicated.

Possessive 's

An apostrophe followed by the letter s is used to indicate **possessiveness**. Add **'s** to singular nouns. Add **an** to plural nouns.

Question 1: Read the sentences. Add an apostrophe to indicate possessiveness.

1. This is **Ahmed's** book.
2. The **cats** toys are missing.
3. My **friends** car is red.
4. The **teachers** desk is organized.
5. The **teams** uniforms are ready for the game.
6. **Sarabs** bird loves to chirp in the morning.
7. These are the **students** books.
8. The **babys** blanket is soft.
9. My **sisters** phone is new.
10. The **childrens** bags are in the bus.

The child's bag.

Childrens' play area.

11. The **mans** hat is stylish.
12. The **childs** toy is broken.
13. The **teams** performance was outstanding.
14. The **birds** nests are high up in the trees
15. The **workers** tools are in the toolbox.
16. Our **friends** houses are beautiful
17. Our **books** bookmarks are on the shelf.
18. The **girls** bike is purple.
19. The **boys** skills impressed everyone.
20. **Marys** house is near the beach.
21. The **teachers** lessons are well-prepared
22. The **artists** painting is colorful.
23. The **dogs** tail is wagging.
24. The **farmers** crops are ready for harvest.
25. The **birds** songs filled the air.

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns show who or what owns something. They are **not** used with nouns.

Question 1: Read the sentences. Fill in the blank with the correct possessive pronoun to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. This is my phone. It is mine.
2. Razan has a cat. It is _____.
3. Don't leave your jacket here. It's _____.
4. Adam drank all his juice. It's _____.
5. Besan and Jomana share an iPad. It's _____.
6. Arwa and I bought a laptop. It's _____.

Subject		Possessive
I	→	Mine
She	→	Yours
He	→	His
It	→	Its
We	→	Ours
They	→	Theirs
You	→	Yours

Question 2: Read and match.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| This is my cup. | It is ours. |
| This is her pencil. | It is yours. |
| This is Jawad's toy. | It is mine. |
| This is my brothers and sister's bag. | It is hers. |
| This is our car. | It is theirs. |
| This is your eraser. | It is his. |

Whose

Whose is the possessive for, of the pronoun who.

Question 1: Read the words and write a meaningful sentence.

1. those? Whose boots are

Whose boots are those?

2. cup is Whose this?

3. is that? watch Whose

4. Whose are headphones these?

Question 2: Read the question. Then, circle the correct answer.

1. Whose bag is this? It's hers. It is her.

2. Whose books are those? They're theirs. They're their.

3. Whose shirt is that? It's mine. It's my.

4. Whose pencil is this? It's ours. It's ours.

Can

Can is a modal auxiliary verb. It can refer to abilities or requests.

Question 1: Read the words and write a meaningful sentence.

1. I solve homework. can all math my

I can solve all my math homework.

2. tree. can't that climb I

3. in? I come Can

4. Why come? you can't

Question 2: Read the questions and answer the questions. Answer all of the questions in the negative.

1. Can you pass the peas, please?

2. Can we please go home at 3:00pm?

Affirmative Present Simple 1

Simple present tense is used when an action is happening right now, happens regularly or all the time.

Question 1: Circle the correct verb.

1. She plays, play basketball on Saturdays.
2. We go, goes to the park every afternoon.
3. They watches, watch movies on Friday nights.
4. He drinks, drink coffee in the morning.
5. I read, reads a book before bed.
6. They play, plays the guitar in a band
7. My parents work, works in an office.
8. Sarah likes, like to swim in the ocean.
9. The sun rises, rise in the east.
10. We eat, eats dinner at 7 o'clock.
11. He studies, study English every day.
12. My sister watches, watch TV in the evenings.
13. The train arrives, arrive at 8:30 AM.
14. She practices, practice yoga in the morning.

I + verb

She ____s

He ____s

It ____s

We + verb

They + verb

You + verb

"Have" and "has"

Have and has are **verbs** that possesses something or has to do something.

Question 1: Circle the correct verb.

1. She **has**, **have** a pet cat.
2. We **has**, **have** two birds.
3. He **has**, **have** a new bicycle.
4. They **has**, **have** three children.
5. Arwa **has**, **have** a beautiful garden.
6. I **has**, **have** a bookshelf in my room.
7. The car **has**, **have** a full tank of gas.
8. My parents **has**, **have** a vacation home.
9. The computer **has**, **have** a large screen.
10. We **has**, **have** a picnic every summer.
11. She **has**, **have** a red dress for the party.
12. They **has**, **have** a big family reunion.
13. He **has**, **have** a collection of stamps.
14. The restaurant **has**, **have** delicious food.

I have

She has

He has

He has

It is

We have

They have

You have

Unit 2 - Lesson 2C

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency is a word that is employed in a sentence to give more information about the verb, adjective or another adverb.

Question 1: Read the words and write a meaningful sentence.

1. late. students The never are

The students are never late.

2. homework. their always They do

3. often rains here. It

4. eat We meat. sometimes

5. is on usually She time.

Always

Usually

Often

Sometimes

Never

Present Simple (negative and questions)

Simple present tense is used when an action is happening right now, happens regularly or all the time. To make questions in the present simple tense we use the *auxiliary verbs* **do** and **does**. A **negative verb** is formed by adding "**not**" to a main verb, making the whole statement untrue.

Question 1: Complete with the right form of the verb.

1. She doesn't play (not play) basketball on Fridays.
2. Does she play basketball on Saturdays?
3. We _____ (not go) to the park yesterday?
4. _____ they go to school?
5. They _____ (not watch) movies during the week.
6. _____ they watch movies on the weekend?
7. He _____ (not drink) coffee in the morning.
8. _____ he drink tea in the morning?
9. I _____ (not read) a book before bed.
10. _____ Mom read a book before bed?
11. My parents _____ (not work) in an office.
12. _____ your parents work in an office?

I do

She
does

He does

He does

It does

We do

They do

You do

Question Words

Question words, often called **wh-words**, are function words that can be used to ask open questions.

Question 1: Read the question then write the suitable wh question word.

1. What is your favourite colour?
2. _____ do you live?
3. _____ is your best friend?
4. _____ old are you?
5. _____ do you like to do in your free time?
6. _____ is your favourite food?
7. _____ did you go on holiday last year?
8. _____ do you want to be when you grow up?
9. _____ will you celebrate your birthday?
10. _____ do you get to school every day?
11. _____ is your mother's name?
12. _____ were you sad?
13. _____ do you know her?

What → Referring to
Where → Place
When → Time
Why → Reason
Who → Person
How → Manner

Gerunds

Gerund is a form of a verb that ends in **-ing** that is used as a noun.
A gerund looks like a verb, but acts like a noun.

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb as a gerund (-ing form).

1. She enjoys reading (read) books in her free time.

2. We love _____ (play) soccer on weekends.

3. He doesn't mind _____ (clean) the house.

4. They are interested in _____ (learn) new languages.

What → Referring to

Where → Place

When → Time

Why → Reason

Who → Person

How → Manner

Question 2: Read and match.

I dislike _____ at painting pictures.

My parents are good at _____ the guitar.

Sarah is thinking about _____ good at swimming.

He likes playing _____ cooking dinner every day.

My sister is _____ reading a book.

The cat loves sleeping _____ in the sun.

Unit 3 - Lesson 1A

Verb "let"

Let's is a contraction of "let us". You use it to make suggestions about what you and someone else should do.

Question 1: Read and match.

I want a snack.

Let's go to the cinema.

I am bored.

Let's watch a comedy movie.

I don't like scary movies.

Let's buy popcorn.

I am tired.

Let's go home.

Question 2: Read the words. Write meaningful sentences using the verb let's.

1. go climb

Let's go climb that tree!

2. play

3. see

Imperative

Imperative is the form of a verb that is usually used for giving orders. A negative verb is formed by adding "not" to a main.

Question 1: Complete the sentences with the appropriate imperative from the box below.

Do	Wash	Keep	Clean	Close	Take off
Flip	Read	Put	Fasten	Pack	

1. Do your homework the night before.
2. _____ the door when you leave the room.
3. _____ your hands before eating.
4. _____ your room.
5. _____ your shoes before entering the house.
6. _____ the instructions carefully.
7. _____ the pillow.
8. _____ your backpack and get ready for school.
9. _____ your seatbelt when you're in the car.
10. _____ your books on the shelf.
11. _____ your room tidy.

Object Pronouns

An object pronoun are the pronouns that are used to substitute the noun that receives the action in a sentence.

Question 1: Write the correct object pronoun that can take the place of the underlined noun.

1. _____ Maria opened the door.
2. _____ My mum turns on the lights again.
3. _____ Yasmeen asked her friends a question.
4. _____ Dina is playing tennis with the whole class.
5. _____ My dad called Razan and I for dinner.
6. Mum made the bed for _____.
7. _____ She saw Helen at the store.
8. _____ They invited Sara and I to the party.
9. _____ Jawad gave Jamal a gift.
10. _____ We love the bird.

I	→	Me
She	→	Her
He	→	Him
It	→	It
We	→	Us
They	→	Them
You	→	You

Adverbs of Manner

An **adverb of manner** modifies or changes a sentence to tell us *how* something happens. It describes the verb. They provide more detail to sentences, giving the reader a clearer picture.

Question 1: Complete the sentences with the appropriate adverb from the box below.

beautifully
gracefully
diligently

fluently
quietly
skillfully

slowly
smoothly
neatly

gracefully
fast

1. She sings beautifully.
2. He walks _____.
3. They speak English _____.
4. He dances _____.
5. She eats _____.
6. We run _____.
7. The car drives _____.
8. He studies _____.
9. They laugh _____.
10. She writes _____.
11. He plays the piano _____.

Comparative Forms

The **comparative form** of an adjective or adverb shows that something has more of a quality than something else has. Most adjectives take the comparative form by adding the suffix *-er*. In adjectives with three or more syllables, the word *more* precedes the adjective. In irregular adjectives, the word changes completely.

Question 1: Complete the sentences with the appropriate adjective or adverb in the correct comparative form.

1. My cat is bigger (big) than your cat.

2. Sarah is _____ (tall) than her brother.

3. The car is _____ (fast) than the blue car.

4. This movie is _____ (good) than the one we watched yesterday.

5. The weather today is _____ (bad) than yesterday.

6. His house is more _____ (spacious) than mine.

7. Her dress is _____ (beautiful) than mine.

8. Sophia is _____ (smart) than her classmates.

9. The movie was _____ (long) than I expected.

Tall	→	Taller
Big	→	Bigger
Happy	→	Happier
Tangled	→	More tangled
Important	→	More important
Good	→	Better
Bad	→	Worse

Superlative Forms

The **superlative form** of an adjective or adverb shows that something has the most of a quality than something else has. Most adjectives take the comparative form by adding the suffix *-est*. In adjectives with three or more syllables, the word *most* precedes the adjective. In irregular adjectives, the word changes completely.

Question 1: Complete the sentences with the appropriate adjective or adverb in the correct superlative form.

1. My cat is the _____ (big)

2. Sarah is the **biggest** (tall) in her family.

3. This car is the _____ (fast)

4. This movie is the _____ (good) movie I ever watched.

5. The weather today is the _____!

6. His house is the _____ (spacious)

7. Her dress is the _____ (beautiful) of all.

8. Sophia is the _____ (smart) in her class.

9. This movie was the _____ (long) movie I've ever seen.

Tall → Tallest

Big → Biggest

Happy → Happiest

Tangled → Most tangled

Important → Most important

Good → Best

Bad → Worst

Must and Have to

Must is a modal verb; it does not show an action. It shows necessity or possibility. Whereas **have to** is used to say that something is required.

Question 1: Read the sentences and fill in the blank with **must** or **have to** in order to complete a meaningful sentence. Use "have" or "has" accordingly.

1. We have to submit our homework on time.
2. I _____ study for my exams if I want to pass.
3. She _____ attend the meeting tomorrow.
4. They _____ wear a helmet when riding a bike.
5. You _____ bring your passport.
6. He _____ take a shower before going to bed.
7. We _____ be at the airport two hours before the flight.
8. They _____ tidy their room before going out.
9. I _____ buy some groceries on the way home.
10. He _____ apologize for his behaviour.
11. You _____ turn off the lights when you leave the room.

Unit 4 - Lesson 2A

Affirmative Present Continuous

The **present continuous** verb tense indicates that an action or condition is happening now, frequently, and may continue into the future.

Question 1: Complete the sentences with the correct affirmative present continuous form of the verb between brackets.

1. She is reading (read) a book.
2. They _____ (play) soccer in the park.
3. I _____ (watch) a movie right now.
4. We _____ (have) dinner with friends tonight.
5. He _____ (study) for his exam this week.
6. They _____ (travel) to Europe next month.
7. She _____ (listen) to music at the moment.
8. We _____ (cook) dinner in the kitchen.
9. He _____ (work) on a new project this week.
10. They _____ (swim) in the pool.
11. I _____ (play) the piano in the living room.
12. She _____ (exercise) at the gym today.

I am ____ ing

She is ____ ing

He is ____ ing

It is ____ ing

We are ____ ing

They are ____ ing

You are ____ ing

Unit 4 - Lesson 2B

Time Expressions

Time expressions are usually short phrases that tell us when an action happens. "**At the moment**" signifies that very moment, whereas "**now**" signifies a broader frame of time. Actions or event that may take place in the future may be referred to as; this afternoon/evening, tomorrow, at the weekend, on Tuesday, etc.

Question 1: Read the sentences and circle the correct form of the verbs in order to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. I *play*, *am playing* tennis right now.
2. She *goes*, *is going* to the library twice a week.
3. We *visit*, *are visiting* my grandparents every Friday.
4. This morning, I *will clean*, *am cleaning* my drawers.
5. I *brush*, *am brushing* my teeth twice a day.
6. He *watches*, *is watching* the game at the moment.
7. Every year, we *go*, *are going* to Summer Camp.
8. Today, I *wash*, *am washing* the dishes.
9. Dad cooked my favourite meal *yesterday*, *now*.
10. I am not feeling well *tomorrow*, *today*.
11. She is happy *yesterday*, *today*.

Present Continuous (Negative and Questions)

The present continuous verb tense indicates that an action or condition is happening now, frequently, and may continue into the future. A **negative verb** is formed by adding "not" to a main verb making the whole statement untrue.

Question 1: Complete the sentences with the correct present continuous in the negative or question form in order to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. Are they playing (play) basketball?
2. They aren't playing (play) basketball.
3. _____ she _____ (study) French?
4. She _____ (study) French.
5. _____ you _____ (watch) TV?
6. You _____ (watch) TV.
7. _____ he _____ (run) in the park?
8. He _____ (run) in the park.
9. _____ she _____ (play) the guitar?
10. She _____ (play) the guitar.
11. _____ they _____ (have) dinner?
12. They _____ (have) dinner.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

Question 1: Read the sentences and fill in the blank with the correct verb tense to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. She reads (read) a book every evening.
2. They _____ (play) soccer in the park right now.
3. I usually _____ (watch) movies on weekends.
4. He _____ (work) at a company downtown.
5. We _____ (have) dinner at home tonight.
6. Dad _____ (cook) dinner in the kitchen.
7. He _____ (study) for his exam this week.
8. They _____ (swim) in the pool every day.
9. I _____ (play) the guitar in a band.
10. She _____ (do) her homework after school.
11. He _____ (paint) a picture for his art class.
12. They _____ (meet) their friends for lunch tomorrow.
13. The sun _____ (rise) in the east.
14. Cats _____ (hunt) for mice at night.

Unit 4 - Skills Building

"Too" vs. "Enough"

Too means that it's more than the necessary amount. **Enough** is the necessary or exact amount.

Question 1: Complete the sentences with the **too** or **enough** to complete meaningful sentences.

1. She is too tired to go out tonight.
2. We have _____ time to finish the project.
3. The coffee is _____ hot to drink.
4. They arrived _____ late for the movie.
5. He is not tall _____ to reach the top shelf.
6. I didn't have _____ money to buy a new phone.
7. She speaks English well _____ to work as a translator.
8. The movie was _____ long.
9. The food was _____ spicy.
10. He is _____ young to drive a car.
11. They are not old _____ to retire.
12. The suitcase is _____ heavy for me to carry.
13. We don't have _____ chairs for everyone to sit.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Countable nouns can be counted. Uncountable nouns cannot be counted.

Question 1: Read the sentences below and write whether the bolded nouns are countable or uncountable in the blank spaces provided.

1. I have two **cats**. countable
2. She bought some **milk**. _____
- 3 They are watching a **movie**. _____
4. He enjoys playing the **guitar**. _____
5. We need to buy some **bread**. _____
6. They have many **books**. _____
7. She drank a lot of **water**. _____
8. She has four **bottles** of water. _____
9. We listened to the **bird** sing. _____
10. She gave me some **advice**. _____
11. They have a few **apples** left. _____
12. He cooked a delicious **meal**. _____
13. I need to buy **eggs**. _____

Countable nouns:

Apples, chair, child, song, etc.

Uncountable nouns:

Air, rice, water, chocolate, etc.

Unit 5 - Lesson 1B

A vs. An

"**A**" and "**an**" are both articles. "**A**" is used before a noun that starts with a constant. "**An**" is used before a noun that starts with a vowel sound.

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with a or an to complete meaningful sentences.

1. Can I please have an apple?
2. He bought _____ new car.
3. She is wearing _____ blue dress.
4. They adopted _____ adorable kitten.
5. I need _____ umbrella.
6. He is _____ excellent dancer.
7. I saw _____ interesting movie last night.
8. I will watch _____ movie tomorrow.
9. They live in _____ old house.
10. Can you pass me _____ pen, please?
11. She is _____ intelligent student.
12. They found _____ lost kitten.

Vowels:

A	E	I
O	U	

Unit 5 - Lesson 1C

Some and Any

Some and **any** are used with **uncountable nouns** and **plural nouns**. They are used to refer to the amount of whatever it is referring to. **Some** is usually used in affirmative sentences. **Any** is usually used with negative sentences and questions.

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with **some** or **any** to complete meaningful sentences.

1. I don't have any money.
2. Is there _____ juice in the fridge?
3. She doesn't have _____ siblings.
4. Can you give me _____ information about the party?
5. We need to buy _____ apples for the pie.
6. Are there _____ extra tables inside?
7. There aren't _____ chips left.
8. Do you have _____ questions?
9. Can I have _____ water, please?
10. Are there _____ pencils on the desk?
11. I don't have _____ family in my building.
12. Is there _____ milk for my cereal?

Much vs. Many

Much is used to describe uncountable nouns. Many is used to describe countable nouns.

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with much or many to complete meaningful sentences.

1. How much sugar do you need?
2. She doesn't have _____ time to finish the movie.
3. Are there _____ students in the classroom?
4. He didn't eat _____ for breakfast.
5. Do you have _____ information about the event?
6. We need to buy _____ groceries.
7. How _____ books did you read last month?
8. I don't have _____ friends in this neighbourhood.
9. Are there _____ chairs in the meeting room?
10. He didn't give me _____ advice on this manner.
11. How _____ cups of water did you drink today?
12. How _____ times did you brush your teeth today?
13. I don't have _____ time left.

Was vs. Where

Was is the singular past tense of the verb "to be." **Were** is the plural past tense of the verb "to be."

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with was or were to complete meaningful sentences.

1. There was a cat by the window.
2. There _____ only one slice of cake left.
3. There _____ many people at the party.
4. There _____ two chairs in the room.
5. There _____ many cars in the parking lot.
6. There _____ some flowers in the garden.
7. There _____ a book on the table.
8. There _____ a lot of noise coming from the street.
9. There _____ only a few cookies in the jar.
10. There _____ a big tree in the yard.
11. There _____ some birds singing in the trees.
12. There _____ a pen on the desk.
13. There _____ some clouds in the sky.

Unit 5 - Lesson 4

Affirmative Past Simple (Regular Verbs)

The **past simple** is the tense used to express situations, events and actions that happened in the past.

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the affirmative past simple verb to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. She walked (walk) to school yesterday.
2. They _____ (clean) their room last weekend.
3. He _____ (watch) a movie with his friends.
4. We _____ (play) soccer in the park.
5. I _____ (visit) my grandparents over the holidays.
6. They _____ (bake) cookies for the party.
7. She _____ (paint) a beautiful picture.
8. We _____ (invite) our neighbours to the barbecue.
9. He _____ (work) late last night.
10. They _____ (visit) the museum on Saturday.
11. I _____ (study) for the exam yesterday.
12. She _____ (dance) at the concert.
13. We _____ (clean) the house today.

Present → **Past**

Laugh → Laughed

Drop → Dropped

Love → Loved

Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns refer back to the noun. It is often used when the subject and the object of a verb are the same.

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct **reflexive pronoun** in order to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. He hurt himself when he fell off the bike.
2. We enjoyed _____ at the party.
3. She always takes care of _____ before going to bed.
4. They bought new clothes for _____.
5. I need to remind _____ to buy groceries.
6. The cat cleaned _____ after eating.
7. He blamed _____ for the mistake.
8. We should be proud of _____ for completing the project.
9. They treated _____ to a nice dinner.
10. She taught _____ how to bake a cake.
11. I introduced _____ to the class.

I	→ Myself
You	→ Yourself
She	→ Herself
He	→ Himself
They	→ Themselves
We	→ Ourselves
You	→ Yourselves

Affirmative Past Simple (Irregular Verbs)

The **past simple** is the tense used to express situations, events and actions that happened in the past. Irregular verbs are verbs **cannot** be made in the past by adding -ed.

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the affirmative past simple verb to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. She went (go) to school on Saturday.
2. They _____ (eat) pizza for dinner yesterday.
3. He _____ (see) a movie at the cinema.
4. We _____ (drink) coffee in the morning.
5. I _____ (give) him a present on his birthday.
6. They _____ (come) home late yesterday.
7. She _____ (write) a letter to her friend.
8. We _____ (meet) at the park in the afternoon.
9. He _____ (take) a walk in the park yesterday.
10. They _____ (break) the window accidentally.
11. I _____ (sing) a song at the concert.
12. She _____ (buy) a new dress for the party.

Present → Past

Run → Ran

Take → Took

Think → Thought

Past Simple (Negative and Questions)

The **past simple** is the tense used to express situations, events and actions that happened in the past. A **negative verb** is formed by adding "not" to a main verb making the whole statement untrue.

Question 1: Complete the sentences with the correct present continuous in the negative or question form to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. Did she go (go) to school?
2. They didn't eat (not eat) pizza for dinner yesterday.
3. _____ he _____ (see) a movie at the cinema?
4. He _____ (not see) a movie at the cinema.
5. We _____ (not drink) coffee in the morning.
6. _____ you _____ (give) him a present on his birthday?
7. I _____ (not give) him a present on his birthday.
8. They _____ (not come) home late yesterday.
9. She _____ (not write) a letter to her friend.
10. We _____ (not meet) at the park.

Future Simple

The **future simple** is the tense used to express situations, events and actions that will happen in the future.

Question 1: Read the words and write a meaningful sentence.

1. next will I my visit grandparents week.

I will visit my grandparents next week.

2. She start new her job Monday. on will

3. new He car. buy will a

4. tomorrow. I study will

5. meet She friend will her tonight.

6. come to house. She my will

Future Simple

The **future simple** is the tense used to express situations, events and actions that will happen in the future. "Going to" is used to refer to events that have been previously planned.

Question 1: Read the words and write a meaningful sentence.

1. vacation I'm going on week. next.

I'm going on vacation next week.

2. movie They're tonight. to going watch a

3. new going She's car to a buy

4. swim. I going learn to am to

5. are to We eat going pizza.

6. is going school. to He