

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. We drink, **drinks** milk every day.
2. They **make**, **makes** their bed in the morning.
3. The cat always **eat**, **eats** from its bowl.
4. My friend **need**, **needs** glasses.

I + verb

She _____s

He _____s

It _____s

We + verb

They + verb

You + verb

Question 2: Fill in the blank:

1. Wild animals live (live) in the jungle.
2. I _____ (like) to visit the zoo.
3. Penguins _____ (need) snow.
4. Camels _____ (live) in the desert.
5. That monkey _____ (eat) bananas every day.
6. The tiger _____ (sleep) under the tree.

Affirmative Present Simple 2

Question 1: Complete the sentences with the correct affirmative present simple form of the verb from the box below.

~~lives~~

eats

wakes

swims

take

watches

1. Tina the tiger lives in the zoo.
2. Tina _____ up in the afternoon, when all the visitors come to the zoo.
3. Tina _____ breakfast.
4. After resting, Tina _____ in the pond.
5. Visitors _____ pictures of Tina on their phones.
6. Sometimes, Tina _____ the visitors too!

Question 2: Write one sentence about Tina the tiger. Use the verb **play** in the affirmative present simple tense.

Negative Present Simple 1

Simple present tense is used when an action is happening right now, happens regularly or all the time. A **negative verb** is formed by adding "not" to a main verb, making the whole statement untrue.

Question 1: Circle the correct verb.

1. My brother and I **don't, doesn't** get up late.
2. Rami **don't, doesn't** eat chicken for breakfast.
3. I **don't, doesn't** wear a jacket in the summer.
4. My mother **don't, doesn't** cook on Fridays.

I + don't

She + doesn't

He + doesn't

It doesn't

We don't

They don't

You don't

Question 2: Complete the sentences **don't** or **doesn't**.

1. I _____ swim well.
2. She _____ speak French.
3. Polar bears _____ live in Australia.
4. We _____ play the piano.

Present Simple Questions 1

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**.

Question 1: Complete the questions.

1. Do cows give us milk?

Yes, they do.

2. _____ sheep have wool?

Yes, they do.

3. _____ camels live in farms?

No, they don't.

4. _____ horses fly?

No, they don't.

5. _____ she know your name?

No, she doesn't.

6. _____ the cat nap?

Yes, the cat does.

7. _____ you like carrots?

Yes, I do.

I	→	Do
She	→	Does
He	→	Does
It	→	Does
We	→	Do
They	→	Do
You	→	Do

Present Simple Questions 2

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

1. Does cow the drink juice?

Does the cow drink juice?

2. run? horses Do

3. visiting Do like the you farm?

4. wool? sheep have Do

5. you're tired? you sleep when Do

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

Modal Verb "must" and "mustn't"

Must is a modal verb; it does not show an action. It shows necessity or possibility. A **negative verb** is formed by adding "not" to a main verb, making the whole statement untrue.

Question 1: Fill in the blank with the modal verbs **must** or **mustn't**.

1. You mustn't eat too much candy.
2. We _____ be late for the bus.
3. They _____ wear a uniform to school.
4. He _____ take his medicine every morning.
5. You _____ turn off the lights before leaving the room.
6. They _____ leave their belongings unattended.
7. You _____ eat too much junk food.
8. We _____ arrive on time for the meeting.
9. You _____ litter.
10. They _____ study for the upcoming exam.

"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.

Prepositions 1

Prepositions tell you where something is or when something happened. They are usually short and are normally placed in front of nouns.

Question 1: Read the sentences and circle the prepositions.

1. The cat is sitting in the chair.
2. I walked to the park.
3. The book is on the shelf.
4. We went swimming in the lake.
5. Please put the pen in the desk.
6. The ball rolled down the hill.
7. She lives next to a small town.
8. The dog jumped over the fence.
9. The car is parked behind the house.
10. He hid the treasure under the tree.

In On
Behind Infront
Under On top
Up Down
Next

Present Simple 2

Question 1: Read the sentences and write a suitable preposition to complete the sentences.

1. The cat is on the table.
2. The ball is _____ the box.
3. The picture is _____ the shelf.
4. The cat hides _____ the sofa.
5. The boxes are _____ the attic.
6. The chair is _____ the desk.
7. The keys fell _____ the sofa.
8. Razan stood _____ to Besan.
9. The shoes are _____ the bed.
10. The clock is _____ the door.
11. The lamp is _____ to the window.
12. The bunny hid _____ the table.

Some and Any 1

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: Read the sentences. Write **some** or **any** to complete the sentence.

1. I don't have any money in my wallet.
2. Is there _____ milk in the fridge?
3. She doesn't have _____ siblings.
4. Can you give me _____ information about the event?
5. We need to buy _____ groceries for dinner.
6. Are there _____ chairs available for the guests?
7. There aren't _____ cookies left in the jar.
8. Do you have _____ free time this weekend?

Some and Any 2**Question 1:** Read and match.

- She wants to buy _____ any sugar in the cupboard.
- There isn't _____ some new clothes for the party.
- We should invite _____ in the fridge?
- Is there any juice _____ some friends to play with us.

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

1. Do questions? you have any

Do you have any questions?

2. homework. any don't have I

3. some apples. buy We to need

How Much and How Many 1

How much and how many are used to ask about the quantity or amount. How much is used for uncountable nouns. How many is used with countable nouns.

Question 1: Read the sentences and circle the correct interrogative noun to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. How many, How much pets do you have?
2. How many, How much days are in a week?
3. How many, How much languages do you speak?
4. How many, How much time do you spend reading?
5. How many, How much money do you have?
6. How many, How much do you love me?
7. How many, How much milk do you drink?
8. How many, How much marbles do you have?
9. How many, How much siblings do you have?

How Much and How Many 2

Question 1: Read and match.

How many sugar do you need for the recipe?

How much  books are on the shelf?

How many water is in the bottle?

How much chairs are there in the room?

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

1. How many girls are in your class?

How many girls are in your class?

2. jar? cookies in many are How the

3. you do How time much need?

Was and Were 1

Was and **were** are the past tense of the verb "to be."

Question 1: Read the sentences and circle the correct verb to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. She **was**, **were** happy yesterday.
2. They **was**, **were** at the park last week.
3. I **was**, **were** late to school today.
4. We **was**, **were** tired after soccer practice.
5. He **was**, **were** excited about his birthday party.
6. The cats **was**, **were** in the garden.
7. My friends **was**, **were** at the movies yesterday.
8. It **was**, **were** rainy this morning.
9. Maria **was**, **were** sick last week.
10. The students **was**, **were** at class.

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

Was and Were 2

Question 1: Read and match.

The cats ~~was~~ was sunny yesterday.

My friends were in the garden.

The weather were on the tree.

The birds were at the cinema.

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

1. me. proud My very parents were of

My parents were very proud of me.

2. was shelf. The on book the

3. cake was delicious. The

Unit 4 - Lesson 4B

Wasn't and Weren't 1

Was and **were** are the past tense of the verb "to be." A **negative verb** is formed by adding "not" to a main verb, making the whole statement untrue.

Question 1: Read the sentences and circle the correct verb to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. She **wasn't**, **weren't** sad.

2. He **wasn't**, **weren't** hungry.

3. They **wasn't**, **weren't** in the park.

4. Besan **wasn't**, **weren't** at home.

5. Razan and Jomana **wasn't**, **weren't** good singers.

6. I **wasn't**, **weren't** at home.

7. We **wasn't**, **weren't** thirsty.

8. You **wasn't**, **weren't** there.

9. The dog **wasn't**, **weren't** here.

I was → I wasn't

She was → She wasn't

He was → He wasn't

It was → It wasn't

We were → We weren't

They were → They weren't

You were → You weren't

Unit 4 - Lesson 4B

Wasn't and Weren't 2

Question 1: Read the sentences. Rewrite them into negatives.

1. I was at the park yesterday.

I wasn't at the park yesterday.

2. They were home last night.

3. My friends were in class.

4. The books were heavy.

5. She was in the library.

Unit 4 - Lesson 4B

Wasn't and Weren't Questions

Was and were are the past tense of the verb "to be." A question is something you say or write in order to ask a person about something. An answer is the reply to the question.

Question 1: Complete the questions and answers.

1. Was Besan angry?

Yes, she was.

2. _____ Jomana in her room?

No, _____.

3. _____ Razan happy?

Yes, _____.

4. _____ Jad and Ameer at the cinema?

No, _____.

5. _____ you at the zoo?

Yes, _____.

Affirmative Simple Past (Regular Verbs) 1

The simple -past tense of regular verbs is generally formed by adding -ed to the verb. However, if the verb ends with the letter "e", just add "d." Also, if the word ends with a "y", and the letter before it is a constant, remove the "y" and add "-ied."

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the simple past tense.

1. I walked (walk) to the park.

2. She _____ (pray) in the morning.

3. We _____ (play) soccer after school.

4. They _____ (dance) in the morning.

5. He _____ (watch) a movie with his friends.

6. The cat _____ (jump) on the table.

7. Yasmeen _____ (bake) a cake for her birthday.

8. Jad and Ameer _____ (visit) their grandparents.

Walk	→	Walked
Dance	→	Danced
Try	→	Tried
Play	→	Played

Affirmative Simple Past (Regular Verbs) 2

Question 1: Circle the correct answer in order to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. The students **studyed**, **studyd**, **studied** for the exam.

2. My dad **cooked**, **cookd**, **cookied** dinner for us.

3. Adam **worked**, **workd**, **workied** in the garden.

4. The dog **barked**, **barkd**, **barkied** loudly.

5. We **tryed**, **tryd**, **tried** Chinese food today.

6. She **painted**, **paintd**, **paintied** her bedroom walls.

7. He **tidyed**, **tidyd**, **tidied** his room.

8. Miss Arwa **explained**, **explained**, **explained** the lesson.

9. My mom **fixed**, **fixd**, **fixied** the broken chair.

10. They **visited**, **visitd**, **visitied** their uncle yesterday.

Negative Simple Past (Regular Verbs)

The negative simple past tense of regular verbs is formed by adding "not" to make the verb untrue. This can be achieved by adding "didn't" before the verb.

Question 1: Read the sentences. Rewrite them into negatives.

1. I watched a movie yesterday.

I didn't watch a movie yesterday.

2. We washed the laundry yesterday.

3. He asked a question in class.

4. The baby crawled on the floor.

5. The children climbed the tree.

Past Simple (Regular Verbs) Questions

Questions using the simple past can be formed by adding the past tense of the auxiliary verb "did".

Question 1: Complete the questions and answers.

1. Did Besan study for her English exam?

Yes, she did.

2. _____ the flowers bloom yet?

No, _____.

3. _____ Mom bake cookies?

Yes, _____.

4. _____ Jad go apple picking?

No, _____.

5. _____ Ameer take a picture?

Yes, _____.

Affirmative Simple Past (Irregular Verbs) 1

The **simple -past tense** of **irregular verbs** express actions that have been done in the past. However, suffixes are not added to the base word - a new word is formed.

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the simple past tense.

1. I drank (drink) milk.

2. She _____ (go) to the park.

3. He _____ (eat) bananas.

4. We _____ (see) a movie at the cinema.

5. I _____ (do) my homework.

6. We _____ (see) Yasmeen yesterday.

7. He _____ (take) his sister out for ice cream.

8. They _____ (ride) their bikes in the park.

9. She _____ (buy) new shoes today.

10. They _____ (drink) water in the morning.

Go	→	Went
See	→	Saw
Have	→	Had
Ride	→	Rode
Buy	→	Bought
Take	→	Took
Drink	→	Drank
Eat	→	Ate

Unit 5 - Lesson 5A

Affirmative Simple Past (Irregular Verbs) 2

Question 1: Circle the correct answer in order to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. The girls **rided**, **rode** their bikes.
2. She **buyed**, **bought** pizza for dinner.
3. We **taked**, **took** two English lessons a day.
4. I **eated**, **ate** an apple with my breakfast.
5. She **goed**, **went** to the mosque on Friday.
6. He **seed**, **saw** a rainbow in the sky.
7. They **rided**, **rode** horses at the ranch.
8. The cat **runed**, **ran** after the mouse.
9. The children **swimed**, **swam** in the pool.
10. I **gived**, **gave** my dad a present.

Negative Simple Past (Irregular Verbs)

The negative simple past tense of irregular verbs is formed by adding "not" to make the verb untrue. This can be achieved by adding "didn't" before the verb.

Question 1: Read the sentences. Rewrite them into negatives.

1. I saw my friend yesterday.

I didn't see a movie yesterday.

2. I went to the dentist.

3. I had grapes at snack time.

4. I rode the school bus.

5. I bought orange juice.

Past Simple (Irregular Verbs) Questions

Questions using the **simple past** can be formed by adding the past tense of the auxiliary verb "did".

Question 1: Complete the questions and answers.

1. Did Besan go to the park?

Yes, she did.

2. _____ you see the bunny?

No, _____.

3. _____ she have a brownie?

Yes, _____.

4. _____ Jad ride the camel?

No, _____.

5. _____ Ameer buy the toy?

Yes, _____.

Comparative Adjectives 1

Comparative adjectives are used to compare show change or make comparisons. If the last two letters of the adjective are constants add -er. If the last two letters are a vowel + constant duplicate the constant and add -er. If the last letter is a "y" remove it and add -ier. Keep in mind, some words

Question 1: Read the base word. Circle the correct comparative form of the adjective.

1. Tall

Taller

Taler

Tallier

2. Fat

Fatter

Fater

Fattier

3. Sad

Sader

Sadder

Saddier

4. Happy

Happyer

Happer

Happier

5. Busy

Busyer

Buser

Busier

Fast → Faster

Small → Smaller

Big → Bigger

Noisy → Noisier

Good → Better

Comparative Adjectives 2

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

1. The elephant is bigger (big) than the rabbit.
2. My sister is _____ (tall) than me.
3. This car is _____ (fast) than that car.
4. Winter is _____ (cold) than autumn.
5. Ameer is _____ (young) than Jad.
6. This English lesson is _____ (easy) than the lesson.
7. The sun is _____ (bright) than the moon.
8. My bag is _____ (small) than hers.
9. Cats are _____ (quiet) than dogs.
10. Besan is _____ (old) than Jomana.
11. Razan is _____ (short) than Jomana.
12. Jomana is _____ (funny) than Yasmeen.

Superlative Adjectives 1

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which the higher or lower limit of a quality. If the last two letters of the adjective are constants add -est. If the last two letters are a vowel + constant duplicate the constant and add -est. If the last letter is a "y" remove it and add -iest. Keep in mind, some words change completely.

Question 1: Read the base word. Circle the correct superlative form of the adjective.

3. Tall

Tallest

Talest

Talliest

4. Fat

Fattest

Fatest

Fattiest

5. Sad

Sadest

Saddest

Saddiest

6. Happy

Happyest

Happiest

Happiest

7. Busy

Busyest

Busest

Busiest

Fast → Fastest

Small → Smallest

Big → Biggest

Noisy → Noisiest

Good → Best

Superlative Adjectives 2

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

1. The elephant is the _____ (big) animal in the zoo.
biggest
2. My dad is the _____ (tall) person in our family.
3. This car is the _____ (fast) car I've ever driven.
4. Winter is the _____ (cold) season.
5. Ameer is the _____ (young) boy in his family.
6. English class is the _____ (easy).
7. The sun is the _____ (bright) object in our solar system.
8. My bag is the _____ (small) in the class.
9. Fishes are the _____ (quiet) pets.
10. Besan is the _____ (old) girl in her class.
11. Razan is the _____ (young) in the family.
12. Jomana is the _____ (funny) member in the family.

"Going to" 1

The verb **"go"** and the preposition **"to"** are used to refer to a movement in relation to a place or a person in the present. You may ask if some will do something. You may make the statement untrue by adding "not".

Question 1: Complete the answers.

1. Are you going to the park today?

Yes, I'm going to the park today.

2. Is she going to school tomorrow?

No, _____ to school tomorrow.

3. Are they going to the zoo this weekend?

Yes, _____ to the zoo this weekend.

4. Is it going to rain tomorrow?

No, _____ to rain tomorrow.

5. Is dad going to cook dinner tonight?

Yes, _____ to cook dinner tonight.

"Going to" 2

Question 1: Read the questions and write your answer on the blank spaces below.

1. Are you going to play basketball after school?

Yes, I am going to play basketball after school.

2. Are you going to watch a movie tonight? (Negative)

3. Is it going to rain tomorrow?

Question 2: Read the answers and write the questions in the blank spaces below.

1. Do you sleep late?

No, I am not going to go swimming.

2. _____

Yes, we are going to read a book tonight.

Unit 8 - Lesson 8B

Affirmative Verb "will"

The verb **"will"** is in **simple future** verb tense. It is used to talk about things that have not happened yet.

Question 1: Read the questions and write your answer in the blank spaces below.

1. Will you help me with my homework?

Yes, I will help you with your homework.

2. Will she go to the park tomorrow?

3. Will you eat ice cream for dessert?

Question 2: Read the answers and write the questions in the blank spaces below.

1. Will you go to the library?

Yes, I will go to the library.

2. _____

Yes, I will have pasta for dinner.

Negative Verb "will"

The verb "will" is in **simple future** verb tense. It is used to talk about things that have not happened yet. A **negative verb** is formed by adding "**not**" to a main verb, making the whole statement untrue. You may write "will not" or "won't".

Question 1: Answer the questions below.

1. Will you play outside today?

No, I won't.

2. Will she buy a new dress?

No, _____.

3. Will you walk in the evening?

No, _____.

4. Will you stay up late today?

No, _____.

5. Will he wear a hat?

No, _____.

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