

Affirmative Present Simple 1

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

Question One:

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 Two:

Fill in the blank:

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

Affirmative Present Simple 2

Question One:

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 wakes up in the afternoon, when all the visitors come to the zoo.
3. Tina eats breakfast.
4. After resting, Tina swims in the pond.
5. Visitors take pictures of Tina on their phones.
6. Sometimes, Tina watches the visitors too!

Question Two:

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

Question One:

Circle the correct verb.

1. My brother and I don't, ~~doesn't~~ messily.
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 Two:

Complete the sentences **don't** or **doesn't**.

1. I don't swim well.
2. She doesn't speak French.
3. Polar bears don't live in Australia.
4. We don't 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 One:

Complete the questions.

1. Do cows give us milk?
Yes, they do.
2. Do sheep have wool?
Yes, they do.
3. Do camels live in farms?
No, they don't.
4. Do horses fly?
No, they don't.
5. Does she know your name?
No, she doesn't.
6. Does the cat nap?
Yes, the cat does.
7. Does 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 One:

Read the words and write a meaningful sentence.

1. Does cow the drink juice?

Does the cow drink juice?

2. run? horses Do

Do horses run?

3. visiting Do like the you farm?

Do you like visiting the farm?

4. wool? sheep have Do

Do sheep have wool?

5. you're tired? you sleep when Do

Do you sleep when you're tired?

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 One:

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 Two:

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"

Must is a modal verb; it does not show an action. It shows necessity or possibility.

Question One:

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

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

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 One:

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	In front
Under	On top
Up	Down
Next	

Present Simple 2

Question One:

Read the words and write a meaningful sentence.

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 One:

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

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

Some and Any 2

Question One:

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 Two:

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

I don't have any homework.

3. some apples. buy We to need

We need to buy some apples.

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 One:

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 One:

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 Two:

Read the words and write a meaningful sentence.

1. How girls in many are your class?

How many girls are in your class?

2. jar? cookies in many are How the

How many cookies are in the jar?

3. you do How time much need?

How much time do you need?

Was and Were 1

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

Question One:

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 the 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 One:
Read and match.

The cats was sunny yesterday.
My friends were in the garden.
The weather were on the tree.
The birds were at the cinema.

Question Two:
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

The book was on the shelf.

3. cake was delicious. The

The cake was delicious.

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 One:

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

Wasn't and Weren't 2

Question One:

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.

They weren't home last night.

3. My friends were in class.

My friends weren't in class.

4. The books were heavy.

The books weren't heavy.

5. She was in the library.

She wasn't in the library.

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 One:

Complete the questions and answers.

1. Was Besan angry?

Yes, she was.

2. Was Jomana in her room?

No, she wasn't.

3. Was Razan happy?

Yes, she was.

4. Were Jad and Ameer at the cinema?

No, they weren't.

5. Were you at the zoo?

Yes, I was.

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 One:

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

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

1. I walked (walk) to the park.
2. She prayed (pray) in the morning.
3. We played (play) soccer after school.
4. They danced (dance) in the morning.
5. He watched (watch) a movie with his friends.
6. The cat jumped (jump) on the table.
7. Yasmeen baked (bake) a cake for her birthday.
8. Jad and Ameer visited (visit) their grandparents.

Affirmative Simple Past (Regular Verbs) 2

Question One:

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**, **explainied** 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 One:

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.

We didn't wash the laundry yesterday.

3. He asked a question in class.

He didn't ask a question in class.

4. The baby crawled on the floor.

The baby didn't crawl on the floor.

5. The children climbed the tree.

The children didn't climb 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 One:

Complete the questions and answers.

3. Did Besan study for her English exam?

Yes, she did.

4. Did the flowers bloom yet?

No, they didn't.

3. Did Mom bake cookies?

Yes, she did.

4. Did Jad go apple picking?

No, he didn't.

5. Did Ameer take a picture?

Yes, he did.

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 One:

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

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

- I drank (drink) milk.
- She went (go) to the park.
- He ate (eat) bananas.
- We saw (see) a movie at the cinema.
- I did (do) my homework.
- We saw (see) Yasmeen yesterday.
- He took (take) his sister out for ice cream.
- They rode (ride) their bikes in the park.
- She bought (buy) new shoes today.
- They drank (drink) water in the morning.

Affirmative Simple Past (Irregular Verbs) 2

Question One:

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 One:

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.

I didn't go to the dentist.

3. I had grapes at snack time.

I didn't have grapes at snack time.

4. I rode the school bus.

I didn't ride the school bus.

5. I bought orange juice.

I didn't buy 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 One:

Complete the questions and answers.

1. Did Besan go to the park?

Yes, she did.

2. Did you see the bunny?

No, I didn't.

3. Did she have a brownie?

Yes, she didn't.

4. Did Jad ride the camel?

No, he didn't.

5. Did Ameer buy the toy?

Yes, he didn't.

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 One:

Read the base word. Circle the correct comparative form of the adjective.

Fast → Faster

Small → Smaller

Big → Bigger

Noisy → Noisier

Good → Better

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

Comparative Adjectives 2

Question One:

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 taller (tall) than me.
3. This car is faster (fast) than that car.
4. Winter is colder (cold) than autumn.
5. Ameer is younger (young) than Jad.
6. This English lesson is easier (easy) than the lesson.
7. The sun is brighter (bright) than the moon.
8. My bag is smaller (small) than hers.
9. Cats are quieter (quiet) than dogs.
10. Besan is older (old) than Jomana.
11. Razan is shorter (short) than Jomana.
12. Jomana is funnier (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 One:

Read the base word. Circle the correct superlative form of the adjective.

Fast → Fastest
Small → Smallest
Big → Biggest
Noisy → Noisiest
Good → Best

5. Tall

Tallest Talest Talliest

6. Fat

Fattest Fatest Fattiest

7. Sad

Sadest Saddest Saddiest

8. Happy

Happyest Happest Happiest

9. Busy

Busiest Busest Busiest

Superlative Adjectives 2

Question One:

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the comparative adjective.

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

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, she isn't going to school tomorrow.

3. Are they going to the zoo this weekend?

Yes, they are going to the zoo this weekend.

4. Is it going to rain tomorrow?

No, it isn't to rain tomorrow.

5. Is dad going to cook dinner tonight?

Yes, he isn't going to cook dinner tonight.

"Going to" 2

Question One:

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)

No, I am not going to watch a movie tonight.

3. Is it going to rain tomorrow?

Yes, it is going to rain tomorrow.

Question Two:

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. Are you going to read a book tonight?

Yes, we are going to read a book tonight.

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 One:

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?

Yes, she will go to the park tomorrow.

3. Will you eat ice cream for dessert?

Yes, I will eat ice cream for desert.

Question Two:

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. Will you have pasta for dinner?

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 one: Answer the questions below.

2. Will you play outside today?

No, I won't.

2. Will she buy a new dress?

No, she won't.

3. Will you walk in the evening?

No, I won't.

4. Will you stay up late today?

No, I won't.

5. Will he wear a hat?

No, he won't.