

Subject Pronouns and verb "to be"

- **Subject Pronouns:**

A pronoun is a word that may take the place of one or more nouns.

Some pronouns may function as the subject of the sentence.

Example: She felt the cold air outside.

- **Verb "to be":**

We use the verb "to be" to describe people and things.

"to be" verbs include; **am, is, are.**

Question 1: Underline the subject pronouns in each sentence.

1- They know what the temperature is.

2- She and I are good friends.

3- You and your classmates should help each other.

4- He loves to read novels.

5- I enjoy watching movies in my free time.

Question 2: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb "to be".

1. She not feeling well.
2. The book on the table.
3. I excited for the vacation.
4. The students studying for their exams.
5. He a talented musician.

Question 3: Change the underlined noun to a subject pronoun.

- Sam and I are from England.
- The girls are doing their homework.
- The lion is roaring at the prey.
- Jack likes to go camping every summer.
- My Mum asked who brought the gift for her.

Present simple and Adverbs of frequency

Present simple:

is used to talk about general truths, habits, routines, and regular actions. In the present simple, we add an "-s" or "-es" to the base form of the verb for the third person singular (*he, she, it*).

- General truths: The sun **rises** in the east.
- Habits and routines: I **brush** my teeth every morning.
- Regular actions: They **play** soccer every Saturday.

Adverbs of frequency:

is used to talk about general truths, habits, routines, and regular actions. In the present simple, we add an "-s" or "-es" to the base form of the verb for the third person singular (*he, she, it*).

Question 1: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb in the present simple tense.

- 1- She _____ (go) to the gym every day.
- 2- They _____ (watch) movies on weekends.
- 3- He _____ (play) the guitar beautifully.
- 4- We _____ (eat) dinner at 7 p.m. every evening.
- 5- The dog _____ (bark) loudly when someone knocks on the door.

Question 2: Rewrite the sentences in the present simple tense.

1- They are going to the park.

.....

2- She is studying for her exams.

.....

3- He is playing basketball.

.....

4- We are having a party next week.

.....

5- The cat is sleeping on the couch.

.....

Question 3: Choose the correct answer to complete each question.

1- _____ you like ice cream?

- a) Do b) Does

2- What time _____ the train leave?

- a) Do b) does

3- _____ he play tennis every Sunday?

- a) Do b) Does

4- How often _____ she go to the gym?

- a) Do b) does

5- _____ we need to bring anything to the party?

- a) Do b) Does

Possessive adjectives; 's

Possessive adjectives:

A possessive adjective is an adjective that show who owns something, we use it before nouns.

Example: I don't know his brother.

possessive 's: Match the words to their job.

We can use possessive 's to talk about the relationship between people or to say who owns something. Possessive 's always comes after a noun or a name.

Me
Your
His
Her
It's
Our
Their
Whose

Question 1: Match the words to their job.

My

His

Her

Its

Your

Their

Our

Possessive for she

Possessive for you

Possessive for it

Possessive for I

Possessive for we

Possessive for he

Possessive for they

Question 2: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the possessive adjectives from the box below.

it's

his

my

her

our

- Khaled lost _____ bag.
- Sarah can't find _____ pencil case.
- I can't find _____ book.
- The Cat shaked _____ tail.
- We need to pack _____ bags for the trip

Question 3: Circle the correct possessive adjective in each sentence.

- 1- Sami forgot (**his** / **their**) lunch at home.
2. The teacher praised (**his** / **their**) students for their hard work.
3. Sarah and Lena brought (**our** / **their**) bikes to the park.
4. My little brother lost (**his** / **my**) favorite toy.
5. The flowers in (**her** / **our**) garden are blooming beautifully.
6. The boys played with (**his** / **their**) new ball.
7. I can't find (**your** / **my**) glasses anywhere.
8. (**His** / **Our**) mother made delicious cookies for us

Question 4: Read each sentence carefully. Underline the noun with possessive 's in each sentence.

- 1- The boy's hat is blue.
- 2- The cat's tail is fluffy.
- 3- My friend's birthday is next week.
- 4- Sarah's book is on the class.
- 5- The girl's doll is missing.
- 6- My mom's car is parked in the driveway.

Let's; imperative; object pronoun

Let's:

Let's is a contraction of two words: "let" and "us." It is used to suggest or invite someone to do something together. And we use Let's not to make the negative.

Question 1: Complete the sentences by filling in the blanks with the appropriate form of "Let's" and the verb given in parentheses.

1. ----- (write) a story together and create our own characters.
2. ----- (work) together to solve this math problem.
3. ----- (not forget) to bring our umbrellas in case it rains.
4. ----- (organize) a class picnic and enjoy a day of fun and games.
5. ----- (write) a story and share it with our classmates.
6. ----- (not make) fun of others or bully anyone.
7. ----- (clean up) the playground and keep it neat and tidy.

Imperative:

We use the imperative to tell someone to do something.

Use the words **Please** and **Kindly** with the imperatives to be polite.

We use **Don't** to make negative imperative.

Example: Please raise your hand before speaking in class.

Question 2: Underline the positive requests and circle the negative requests in the following sentences.

1. please put away your phone during class.
2. Don't bring any food or drinks in the computer lab.
3. Kindly write your name on your assignments.
4. Don't cheat during tests or quizzes.
5. Wash your hands before eating lunch.
6. Arrive on time for school every morning.
7. Don't leave your desk messy and keep it organized.

Object pronouns:

Object pronouns are words used to replace nouns that function as the object in a sentence.

Me

You

Them

It

Us

Him

her

Question 3: Complete the sentences with the suitable objective pronoun.

1. The students finished their drawings. _____ were beautiful.
2. The students asked the principal to join _____ for the field trip.
3. The teacher asked _____ to line up for the field trip.
4. The bird built a nest in the tree. _____ is cozy and safe.
5. The students admired Sara for _____ kindness and helpfulness.

Can; Must/ Have to:**Can:**

Indicates ability or permission.

Can't:

Indicates inability or lack of permission.

Must:

Expresses strong obligation or necessity.

Mustn't:

Indicates absence of obligation or necessity.

Have:

Conveys requirement or duty.

Haven't:

Indicates lack of requirement or duty.

Question 4: Complete each sentence with the appropriate form of the words: can, must and have to.

- 1) you _____ do your homework before dinner!
- 2) Can we go to the park? Yes, we _____.
- 3) _____ clean my room every weekend.
- 4) We _____ be late for the bus.
- 5) We _____ arrive at the airport on time.
- 6) _____ you speak more than one language?
- 7) We _____ bring our textbooks for the art class.
- 8) The children _____ eat their vegetables at dinner.

Adverb of manner

Adverb of manner tell us how someone does something.

Example: 1) She walks slowly to the bus stop.

2) He runs fast during the race.

Question 1: Underline the adverb of manner in each sentence.

1. The boy eats his dinner quickly.
2. Malik brushes his teeth carefully every morning.
3. He works hard to achieve his goals.
4. The car drives smoothly on the road.
5. The bus arrives late in the evening.
6. The friends play happily in the park.
7. The teacher speaks clearly to the students.
8. The kite flies high in the sky.
9. Sara reads her book quietly in the library.
10. The student performs well on the test.

Too; enough

Too: tells us that something is more than we need or more than we want.

Example: The backpack is too heavy for the little child to carry.

Enough: tells us that there is as much of something as we need or want.

Example: Please speak loud enough for everyone to hear you.

Question 2: Fill in the blank with the suitable word (too, enough) to complete the sentences.

1. The ice cream is _____ cold to eat.
2. The cake has _____ sugar to make it sweet.
3. The baby is _____ small to reach the counter.
4. The movie was _____ long to watch.
5. The puzzle is _____ difficult to solve.
6. The watermelon is _____ big to carry.
7. I have _____ time to finish my homework.
8. The book is _____ boring to read.
9. There is _____ space for everyone in the car.
10. The weather is _____ hot to play outside.
11. There are _____ chairs for everyone at the table.
12. There is _____ light in the room to read a book.

Comparative and Superlative

The comparative form is a grammatical structure used to compare two things, people, or groups.

The comparative form of an adjective is usually formed by adding "**-er**" to the end of the adjective, or by using the word "**more**" before the adjective.

The superlative form is a grammatical structure used to compare three or more things, people, or groups.

The superlative form of an adjective is usually formed by adding "**-est**" to the end of the adjective, or by using the word "**most**" before the adjective.

Question 1: Complete the sentences with the suitable form (comparative or superlative) of the adjectives and adverbs in brackets.

1. Sally is _____ (patient) person I know.
2. Nada is _____ (tall) than Maya.
3. This book is _____ (interesting) than the one I read before.
4. Winter is _____ (cold) season of all.
5. The red dress is _____ (expensive) than the blue dress.
6. Adam is _____ (good) student in the class.
7. The pizza was _____ (delicious) than the burger.

Question 2: Read the sentences, and write down if the adjectives and/or adverbs are in the comparative or the superlative form in the blank spaces below.

1. The rabbit is faster than the turtle. _____

2. He is the smartest student in the school. _____

3. Summer is hotter than spring. _____

4. My house is bigger than your house. _____

5. This is the most delicious cake I've ever tasted. _____

6. The blue car is faster than the red car. _____

7. She is the tallest girl in her class. _____

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Present continuous

- Something that is happening now, at this moment.

Key Words:

now /right now /at the moment /for now

today/ tonight /these days/ nowadays

this afternoon/night/evening...

tomorrow/ tonight

at the weekend /4 o'clock/night...

on weekend...

next day/week/month/year...

Question 1: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the correct form of the verb in the present continuous tense.

1. Sarah _____ (play) soccer with her friends.
2. The birds _____ (sing) in the tree.
3. I _____ (read) a book in the library.
4. They _____ (swim) in the pool.
5. We _____ (have) a picnic in the park.
6. The cat _____ (chase) a mouse.
7. He _____ (ride) his bike to school.
8. The students _____ (listen) to the teacher.

Question 2: Circle the correct answer to complete each sentence with the present continuous tense.

1. Look! The children _____ (are playing / played) in the park.
2. My mom _____ (is cooking / cooked) dinner in the kitchen.
3. We _____ (watching / are watching) a movie at the cinema.
4. The dog _____ (is barking / barked) loudly outside.
5. They _____ (are running / run) in the race at school.
6. He _____ (writing / writes) a letter to his friend.
7. The flowers _____ (are blooming / bloomed) in the garden.
8. I _____ (draw / am drawing) a picture for art class.
9. The baby _____ (is sleeping / slept) peacefully in the crib.
10. The students _____ (are studying / studied) for the test.

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Present simple and present continuous

The present simple tense is used to describe actions that are habitual, regular, or general facts. It is often used to talk about routines, habits, general truths, and permanent situations.

Question 3: Choose the correct verb form (present simple or present continuous) to complete each question.

1. _____ you _____ soccer every weekend? (play/playing)
2. What time _____ your favorite TV show _____ (start/starting)?
3. _____ they _____ to the party tonight? (go/going)
4. Why _____ you always _____ about the weather?
(complain/complaining)
5. _____ your parents _____ in the city? (work/working)
6. What _____ you _____ right now? (do/doing)
7. How often _____ she _____ her grandparents? (visit/visiting)
8. _____ they _____ French at the moment? (study/studying)
9. _____ the birds _____ in the trees every morning? (sing/singing)
10. Where _____ your sister _____ now? (live/living)

Unit 7

Countable & uncountable nouns; some / any

Countable nouns: things we can count.

They can be singular or plural.

Example: She bought three books.

Uncountable nouns: things we cannot count. They don't have plural form

We don't use a/an with uncountable nouns.

Example: He has a lot of money.

-We use some with the plural countable and uncountable nouns.

-We use any in negative sentences and questions with plural countable and uncountable nouns.

Question 1: Choose the correct option (some or any) to complete each sentence. Write your answers in the provided space.

1. Can you give me _____ water, please?
2. I don't have _____ money to buy a new toy.
3. There are _____ books on the shelf.
4. Are there _____ apples in the basket?
5. We don't have _____ homework tonight.
6. Could you please give me _____ information about the event?
7. Do you have _____ questions about the lesson?
8. She wants to buy _____ new clothes for the party.
9. I don't have _____ pens in my pencil case.

Question 2: Fill in the blanks with "some," "any," "a," or "an" to complete each sentence. Choose the correct option based on the given context. Write your answers in the provided space.

1. I need _____ apple for my snack.
2. Can you give me _____ information about the project?
3. There aren't _____ chairs in the room.
4. Do you have _____ books to read?
5. She has _____ pencil to lend you.
6. Could you please bring me _____ water?
7. I don't have _____ money to buy a new toy.
8. We need to buy _____ new clothes for the party.
9. Are there _____ cookies in the jar?
10. He wants to borrow _____ pen from you.
11. Can you get me _____ snacks from the kitchen?
12. I need _____ information about the concert.

Quantities

Words we use to talk about quantities:

- a lot of
- lots of
- many
- much
- a few
- a little

Question 3: Circle the words we used to talk about quantities.

1. He answered a few questions during the interview.
2. She has a lot of books on her bookshelf.
3. I didn't eat much for breakfast because I wasn't hungry.
4. She received lots of presents on her birthday.
5. He spends a lot of time playing video games.
6. She bought a few books from the bookstore.
7. I have a little bit of chocolate left in my bag.

Past simple; to be; there was / there were

We use there was and there to describe scenes and talk about place in the past.

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of "to be" (was/were), there was and there were:

- 1) I _____ at the park yesterday.
- 2) _____ a bird in the tree.
- 3) They _____ happy to see their friends.
- 4) She _____ sick last week.
- 5) _____ two dogs playing in the park.
- 6) We _____ excited about the field trip.
- 7) _____ a rainbow after the rain.
- 8) _____ some apples in the basket.
- 9) It _____ a sunny day.
- 10) _____ a loud noise during the storm.

Question 2: Write five sentences describing what you did last weekend. Use the past tense of "to be" and "there was" or "there were."

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Past Simple affirmative: regular verbs

Past simple affirmative: something that started and finished in the past, often with a time expression.

Example: I watched a movie last night.

Regular verbs: usually add "-ed" or "-d" to the end of the verb to indicate the past tense.

Question 3: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate past tense form of the verbs provided.

1. I _____ (walk) to school yesterday.
2. She _____ (finish) her homework before dinner.
3. They _____ (play) soccer in the park last week.
4. We _____ (visit) our grandparents last weekend.
5. He _____ (watch) a movie at the cinema last night.
6. The cat _____ (jump) onto the table.

Past simple affirmative: irregular verbs

Wrap up

We use past simple to talk about something that started and finished in the past and for things we did in the past.

Irregular verbs are words that do not follow the usual pattern when changing their forms to indicate different tenses, unlike regular verbs, which typically add "-ed" or "-d" to the base form to form the past tense, irregular verbs have their own unique forms. These forms must be memorized because they do not follow a consistent rule.

For example:

Base form: "eat" (I eat an apple.)

Past tense: "ate" (Yesterday, I ate an apple.)

Base form: "go" (She goes to school.)

Past tense: "went" (Yesterday, she went to school.)

Base form: "have" (They have a book.)

Past tense: "had" (Yesterday, they had a book.)

Question 1: Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with the correct past tense form of the irregular verb:

1. Yesterday, I _____ (go) to the park.
2. Sarah _____ (write) a letter to her friend one week ago.
3. We _____ (see) a movie last night.
4. The cat _____ (catch) a mouse in the kitchen two days ago.

Question 2: Rewrite the following sentences, changing the verb to its correct past tense form:

1. She runs fast.

2. They swim in the pool.

3. He sings beautifully.

4. The dog bites the bone.

Past simple: negative and question

In the past simple we use did not before the main verb to form the negative.
And we use did with the main verb to make the question form.

Question 3: Write the negative form of the verb in brackets to complete each sentence.

1. I (not play) _____ football yesterday.
2. She (not go) _____ to the park last week.
3. They (not eat) _____ dinner at the restaurant.
4. He (not watch) _____ the movie last night.
5. We (not visit) _____ our grandparents on the weekend.

Question 4: Form a question using the given words and the past simple tense.

1. (you / finish) _____ your homework on time?
2. (they / go) _____ to the beach yesterday?
3. (she / buy) _____ a new book last month?
4. (he / play) _____ basketball with his friends?
5. (we / visit) _____ the museum last weekend?

Question 5: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb (positive, negative, or question) in the past simple tense.

1. She _____ TV yesterday. (**not watch**)
2. _____ their lunch to school this afternoon? (**they / bring**)
3. We _____ football in the park last Saturday. (**play**)
4. _____ his homework on time? (**he / finish**)
5. I _____ the movie at the cinema last weekend. (**not see**)
6. He _____ breakfast this morning. (**not eat**)

Future simple

By using the future simple tense, we can express our intentions, predictions, plans, or expectations for future events.

It's important to note that the future simple tense is often used with time expressions such as tomorrow, next week, in the future, etc., to specify when the action will take place.

Question 1: Complete each sentence by using the future simple tense.

1. They _____ (visit) their friends next weekend.
2. I _____ (buy) a new car next year.
3. She _____ (start) her new job in January.
4. We _____ (have) a picnic in the park tomorrow.
5. He _____ (travel) to Europe next summer.

Question 2: Rewrite each sentence in the negative form using the future simple tense.

1. She will eat lunch at the restaurant. → _____
2. They will finish their project on time. → _____
3. He will go to the party. → _____
4. We will watch a movie tonight. → _____
5. I will visit my grandparents next month. → _____

Question 3: Form a question using the given words and the future simple tense (will).

1. (they / come) _____ to the concert?
2. (she / study) _____ for the test?
3. (we / have) _____ a meeting tomorrow?
4. (he / play) _____ football this weekend?

Be going to

By using the future simple tense with "be going to," we can indicate planned actions or intentions that are likely to occur in the future based on current circumstances or decisions.

Question 4: Complete each sentence by using the "be going to" future tense.

1. They _____ (have) a party tomorrow.
2. I _____ (visit) my grandparents next weekend.
3. She _____ (start) a new job in two weeks.
4. We _____ (watch) a movie tonight.
5. He _____ (travel) to Japan next year.

Question 5: Rewrite the given sentence using the "be going to" future tense to negative and question form.

1. She will finish her work later.

Negative → _____

Question → _____

2. They will travel to Europe next summer.

Negative → _____

Question → _____

3. I will study for the exam.

Negative → _____

Question → _____

4. We will have dinner at a restaurant tonight.

Negative → _____

Question → _____

5. He will start a new job next month.

Negative → _____

Question → _____

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