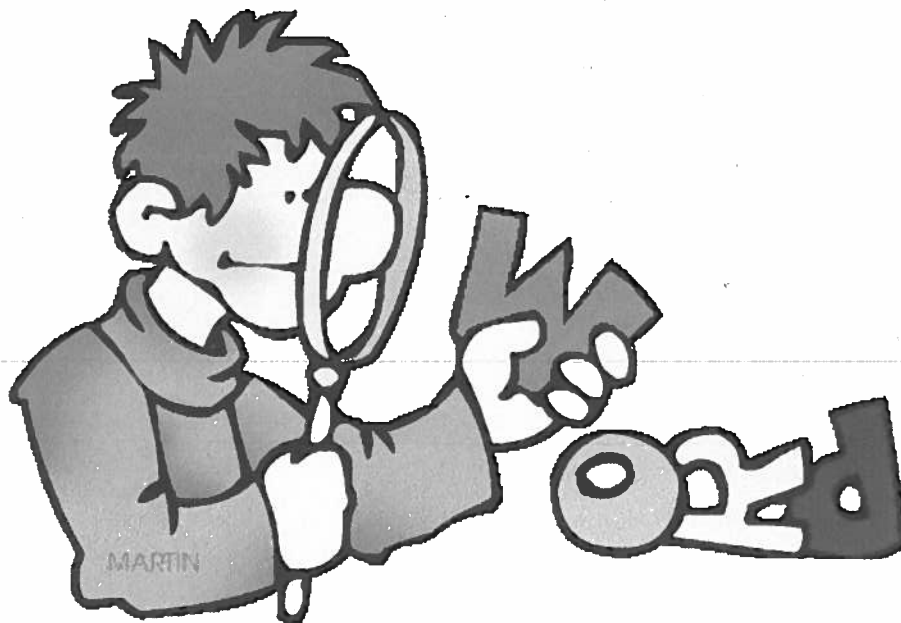


INTENSIVE ENGLISH
GRADE 6




GRAMMAR

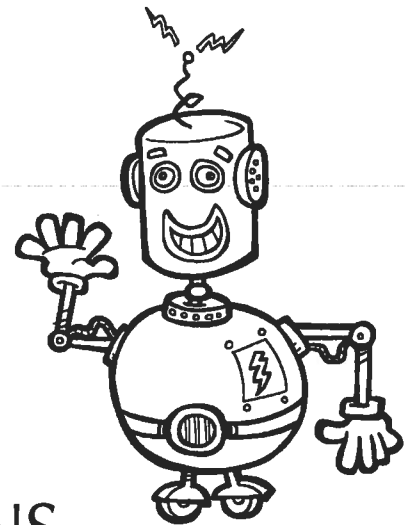
Name : _____

TO HAVE

and To Be (Present and Past Tenses)

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	PRESENT TENSE		PAST TENSE	
	To have	To be	To have	To be
I	have	am	had	was
you	have	are	had	were
he, she, it	has	is	had	was
we	have	are	had	were
you	have	are	had	were
they	have	are	had	were

<p>he = male she = female it = thing / animal</p> 



PERSONAL PRONOUNS

and Possessive Adjectives

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
Before the verb	After the verb	Before the noun		
1	2	3	4	5
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, its	his, hers, its	himself, herself, itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves





PERSONAL PRONOUNS



and Possessive Adjectives

A Write the personal pronouns (subject).

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

B Write different personal pronouns (object) "me, you, him, her, it, us, them".

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. You play with _____. | 4. Don't play with _____. |
| 2. I eat _____. | 5. Come and play with _____. |
| 3. My dog comes with _____. | 6. Tell me something about _____. |

C Write different possessive adjectives "my, your, his, her, our, their".

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. _____ book is blue. | 5. _____ hands are dirty. |
| 2. _____ shoes are black. | 6. _____ hands are clean. |
| 3. _____ coat is red. | 7. _____ eyes are big and blue. |
| 4. _____ dress is purple. | |

D Choose a different answer among "I, me, your, her, we, they".

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ eat an apple. | 4. _____ book is closed. |
| 2. Do you want to play with _____ ? | 5. _____ room is clean. |
| 3. _____ am the teacher. | 6. _____ are all students at my school. |

E Choose the correct form.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. (<i>I</i> – <i>me</i>) work with (<i>they</i> – <i>them</i>) at school. | 6. Does (<i>he</i> – <i>him</i>) want to play with (<i>we</i> – <i>us</i>)? |
| 2. (<i>They</i> – <i>Them</i>) give (<i>she</i> – <i>her</i>) many books. | 7. Don't speak about (<i>she</i> – <i>her</i>). |
| 3. (<i>He</i> – <i>him</i>) teaches English to (<i>they</i> – <i>them</i>). | 8. Don't look at (<i>we</i> – <i>us</i>). |
| 4. Do (<i>you</i> – <i>your</i>) know English actors? | |
| 5. When will (<i>they</i> – <i>them</i>) arrive? | |



PERSONAL PRONOUNS and Possessive Adjectives

F Choose the correct word among "they, her, we, us, them, she, him".


1. We see _____ (Joana) very often.
2. _____ (Peter and Nancy) are at home today.
3. Were _____ (John, Nancy and Peter) late this morning?
4. _____ (William and I) send _____ (the children) to school.
5. _____ (The teacher) has lunch with _____ (Helen and me).

VERB TO BE Grammar

TO BE	S.	V.	O.
Sentence (S. V. O.)	You	are	a boy.
TO BE	S.	V. not	O.
Negative sentence (S. V. not O.)	You	are not	a boy.
TO BE	V.	S.	O. ?
Question? (V. S. O.?)	Are	you	a boy?

The three main components of a sentence written with the verb *To be* are the subject, the verb, and the object:

S. = subject
V. = verb
O. = object



Contractions: 's = is 're = are (see p. 4 B)

A Choose the correct word in the affirmative sentence, and then write a negative sentence.

S. V. O.

S. V. not O.

1. I (**am** – *is*) a teacher. (I am not a teacher.)
2. They (**are** – *is*) busy. _____
3. This (**is** – *are*) a book. _____
4. John and Mary (**is** – *are*) good students. _____
5. We (**is** – *are*) students. _____
6. William (**is** – *are*) a student. _____



VERB TO BE

Grammar

B Change the following sentences to question form (V. S. O.).

1. She's a student
2. We're good students.
3. John's busy.
4. Mr Smith's a teacher.
5. They are happy.
6. Mary's a woman.
7. Mr and Mrs Smith are busy.
8. They're teachers.

(Is she a student?)

REVIEW

1. Write the personal pronouns.

2. Present tense.

To have (conjugate)

To be (conjugate)




3. S. V. O. sentences: write two other sentences with *To have* and with *To be*.




I have a book.

I am a teacher.

"You dance" means you put your right foot on the left of your left foot, so the sentence (S. V. O.) becomes a question (V. S. O.).

We must mime the exercise many times in order to remember that with the verb To be, we dance...

SENTENCE	He	Is	happy.
			
	S Left	V Right	O
	SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT

QUESTION	Is	he	happy?
			
	V Right	S Left	O
	VERB	SUBJECT	OBJECT



REVIEW

4. Past tense

To have (conjugate)

To be (conjugate)

PRESENT TENSE Grammar

<p>Always add an "s" at the end of the verb when using (he, she, it) third person singular.</p>	<p>Examples</p>
<p>Exceptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o = oes consonant + y = ies vowel + y = ys To have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> go = goes cry = cries play = plays have = has



A Change each of the following sentences so it begins with "He" or "She" instead of "I":

1. I like to study.
2. I am busy.
3. I have a book.
4. I work very much.
5. I am a student.
6. I walk very slowly.
7. I have a good teacher.
8. I speak English well.
9. I have a new hat.
10. I drink milk at dinner.
11. I like to study.

(He likes to study.)





PRESENT TENSE



Grammar

B Choose the correct form.

1. What color (**is** – **are**) Mary's hair? (*What color **is** Mary's hair?*)
2. John (**speak** – **speaks**) English well.
3. We (**like** – **likes**) New York.
4. Don't (**walk** – **walks**) slowly.
5. They (**drink** – **drinks**) a lot of coffee.
6. He (**have** – **has**) a new hat.
7. There (**is** – **are**) two pens on the desk.
8. He (**go** – **goes**) there every day.
9. They (**has** – **have**) many books.
10. John (**is** – **are**) a good student.
11. How many books (**is** – **are**) there on the desk?
12. (**Is** – **are**) this your book or my book?
13. There (**is** – **are**) two men in the office.
14. There (**is** – **are**) many students in the class.
15. I (**is** – **am**) busy today.
16. There (**is** – **are**) many people in the office.
17. There (**is** – **are**) a large desk in the room.

Present Tense Structural Elements

S.	= Subject	The subject is usually located before the verb.
V.	= Verb	The verb defines the action
O.	= Object	The object completes the sentence and is usually placed after the verb.
A.	= Auxiliary	The auxiliary is used in a question or a negative sentence when the verb is not <i>To be</i> . The auxiliary indicates the tense of the verb.



PRESENT TENSE

Grammar

Key elements of theory for all verbs but *To be*.

1. You need **S. + V. + O.** in order to make a whole sentence.
Ex.: They play hockey.
2. With *he, she, it*, you must add an **"s"** at the end of the verb.
Ex.: He plays hockey.
3. To create a question, you simply add **"Do"** in front of the **S. V. O.** part of the sentence.
A. S. V. O.?
Ex.: Do they play hockey?
4. If the subject is third person singular, you must add **"Does"** instead of **"Do"**.
Remember, however, that the verb loses the **"s"** in this case.
Ex.: Does he play hockey?
5. To make a negative sentence, you must add **"Do not"** or **"Does not"** between the subject and the verb.
Ex.: He does not play hockey.

Sentence	=	S. V. O.	She likes English class.
Question	=	A. S. V. O.	Does she like English class?
Negative sentence	=	S. A. not V. O.	She does not like English class.

Present Tense Complete Summary						
<p>VERB TO BE</p> <p>Sentence = S. V. O. Question = V. S. O.? Negative sentence = S. V. not O.</p>	<p>ALL OTHER VERBS</p> <p>Sentence = S. V. O. Question = A. S. V. O.? Negative sentence = S. A. not V. O.</p>					
<p>Never use "Do" or "Does" with <i>To be</i>.</p> <p>To write the negative form, use "not" after the verb with</p> <table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">am</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 2em; padding: 0 5px;">}</td> <td rowspan="3" style="vertical-align: middle;">is are</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">is</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">are</td> </tr> </table> <p>Ex.: He <u>is</u> not big.</p>	am	}	is are	is	are	<p>"Do and Does" are what we call Auxiliaries (A.). Use "Does" with <i>He, She</i> or <i>It</i></p> <p>Add "not" after the auxiliary to form a negative sentence.</p> <p>Ex.: She <u>does</u> not play hockey. They <u>do</u> not play hockey.</p>
am	}			is are		
is						
are						





PRESENT TENSE



Grammar

C Write examples of S. V. O. sentences. Use all other verbs (except To be).

S. V. O. Sentence	S.	V.	O.
Ex.: 1.	<i>I</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>spaghetti.</i>
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

D Change your five previous sentences into questions.

Question (Do, Does) A. S. V. O. ?	A.	S.	V.	O.?
Ex.: 1.	<i>Do</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>spaghetti?</i>
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

E Answer your questions with a negative answer.

Neg. sentence (Do, Does + not) S. A. not V. O.	S.	A.	NOT	V.	O.
Ex.: 1.	<i>I</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>not</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>spaghetti.</i>
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					





PRESENT TENSE



Grammar

F Read the following questions and write affirmative and negative answers.

1. *Does she speak English well?*

Yes, _____

No, _____

2. *Do I walk very fast?*

Yes, _____

No, _____

3. *Does he have many friends?*

Yes, _____

No, _____

4. *Do you go to school by bus?*

Yes, _____

No, _____

5. *Does Nancy write English letters?*

Yes, _____

No, _____

6. *Are you a Canadian? (verb To be)*

Yes, _____

No, _____

*

"I" in a question becomes "you" in answers.

"You" in a question becomes "I" in answers.

"We" becomes "you" (plural)

> using Q =

A. S. V. O.?

Sentence =

S. V. O.

Negative sentence =

S. A. not V. O.



PRESENT TENSE

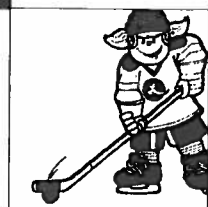
Grammar

G Using the questions from the previous exercise (p. 9), write short affirmative and short negative answers.

In order to write short answers, we simply use the subject and the auxiliary.
We also use contractions, a shorter way to write two words together:
does not = doesn't; do not = don't

- | S. | A. | S. | A. not |
|-----|---|------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Yes, <i>she does.</i> | No, | <i>she doesn't.</i> |
| 2. | Yes, _____ | No, | _____ |
| 3. | Yes, _____ | No, | _____ |
| 4. | Yes, _____ | No, | _____ |
| 5. | Yes, _____ | No, | _____ |
| 6. | Yes, _____ | No, | _____ |
| 7. | Do you play hockey? | Yes, _____ | No, _____ |
| 8. | Do you sleep late? | Yes, _____ | No, _____ |
| 9. | Does she go shopping? | Yes, _____ | No, _____ |
| 10. | Do they eat spaghetti? | Yes, _____ | No, _____ |
| 11. | Are there ten students in your class? | | |
| | Yes, _____ | No, | _____ |
| 12. | Is there a map on the wall in your class? | | |
| | Yes, _____ | No, | _____ |

* Because we don't find "Do" or "Does" in questions using the verb *To be*, the verb itself plays the role of the auxiliary. (am, is, are, was, were = A.)





REVIEW



(Simple Present Tense)

A Write the simple present tense of each verb in the blank space. Don't forget that in a sentence, you add an "s" to the verb when using *He, She* or *It* (3rd p. s.).

1. (work) Mr Wilson **works** very hard.
2. (play) I _____ tennis.
3. (read) My secretary _____ all of the mail on her desk.
4. (work) We _____ from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. every weekday.
5. (have) Mr Brown _____ a blue car in front of his house.
6. (have) I _____ my own computer in my bedroom.
7. (write) Miss Jane _____ letters for me.
8. (write) I _____ homework for Mr Brown.
9. (study) Mr Wilson _____ his lessons.
10. (study) I _____ the information carefully.

B Write A. S. V. O.? questions using sentences from part A (# 1, 2, 3, 7, 10). Do not forget "Do" becomes "Does" with *He, She* or *It* in a question or a negative sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
7. _____
10. _____

C Write a negative answer to part B. (S. A. not V. O.)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
7. _____
10. _____



REVIEW

(Simple Present Tense)

D Transform the following sentences (S. V. O.) to the negative form.

S. A. not V. O.

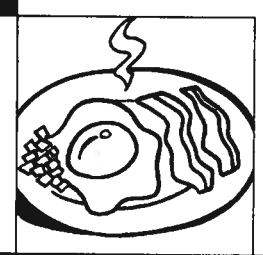
I don't go to work by bus.

1. I go to work by bus. _____
2. We walk to work. _____
3. You like the movies. _____
4. Tom eats lunch. _____
5. Jack has a new motorcycle. _____
6. Your best friend wears a red T-shirt. _____
7. My coat has black stripes. _____
8. I like Chinese food. _____
9. The hockey game starts tonight. _____
10. They have a wide living room. _____

E Write A. S. V. O.? questions using the sentences from part D.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Don't forget "Do" is a big glutton. It eats the "s" of the verb when using the third person singular and becomes "DOES".

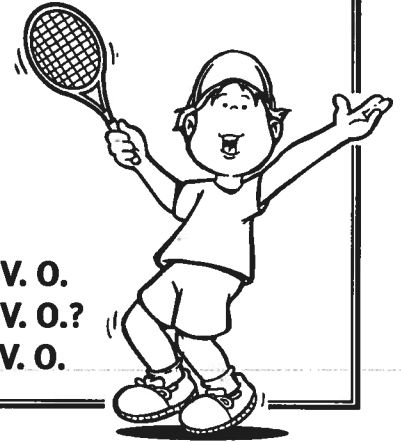


PAST TENSE

Grammar (Regular Verbs)

In the past tense, the action takes place **“yesterday”, “last year”, “last night”, etc.**

- To transform a sentence from the present to the past tense, you simply add **“ed”** to the end of a regular verb.
- Use the auxiliary **“Did”** for questions or negative sentences.
- When using **“Did”**, the verb itself remains in the infinitive form. Consequently, you never add an **“s”** to the verb when using **He, She, It** in the past tense.



Ex.: Sentence I played tennis. S. V. O.
 Question Did I play tennis? A. S. V. O.?
 Neg. sentence I did not play tennis. S. A. not V. O.

Regular verbs (add the suffix “ed” to the verb)

close	=	closed		walk	=	walked
listen	=	listened		want	=	wanted
live	=	lived		work	=	worked
look	=	looked				
open	=	opened				
play	=	played	=	vowel + y	=	ed
study	=	studied	=	consonant+ y	=	ied

A Change the following sentences to the past tense.

Sentence	S.	V.	O.
1. I walk into the room.	I	walked	into the room.
2. John opens the window.			
3. I look out of the window.			
4. Mary opens her book.			
5. I look at my notebook.			
6. The teacher closes the window.			



PAST TENSE



Grammar (Regular Verbs)

B Write questions using the sentences in the past tense from A p. 13.

Remember! The verb remains in the infinitive form when using "Did".



Question	A.	S.	V.	O.?
1. Ex.:	<i>Did</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>walk</i>	<i>into the room?</i>
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

C Write negative answers to the previous questions.

Remember! Add "not" after the auxiliary, but the verb remains in the infinitive form.



Negative sentence	S.	A. not	V.	O.
1. Ex.:	<i>I</i>	<i>did not</i>	<i>walk</i>	<i>into the room.</i>
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

D Write sentences using the past tense. Use your imagination.

Remember! You must add "ed" to the end of a regular verb in the sentence.



Sentence	S.	V.	O.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			





PAST TENSE



Pronunciation (Regular Verbs)

Learn how to pronounce regular verbs in the past tense.

Verbs ending with: *t, d, te*

Ex.: excit_ed (id)
start_ed (id)
melt_ed (id)
paint_ed (id)
cheat_ed (id)

need_ed (id)
depend_ed (id)
end_ed (id)
sand_ed (id)
terminat_ed (id)

"ed" = id sound

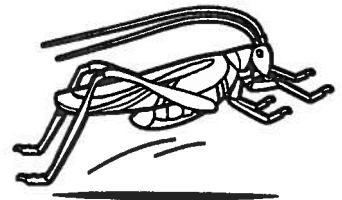


Verbs ending with: *ce, se, k, p, x, s, sh, ch, gh (f)*

Ex.: laugh_ed (t)
work_ed (t)
jump_ed (t)
mix_ed (t)

danc_ed (t)
box_ed (t)
wish_ed (t)
watch_ed (t)

"ed" = t sound

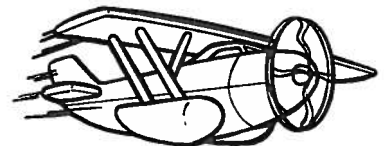


Verbs ending with: *b, g, er, or, j, l, m, n, ng, r, ur, v, w, y, z.*

Ex.: robb_ed (d)
damag_ed (d)
open_ed (d)
listen_ed (d)
liv_ed (d)
squeez_ed (d)
clos_ed (d)

learn_ed (d)
slamm_ed (d)
offer_ed (d)
row_ed (d)
play_ed (d)
pleas_ed (d)

"ed" = d sound



PAST TENSE

Grammar (Irregular Verbs)

Irregular verbs change form when used in the past tense in a sentence only. We do not simply add the suffix "ed" to the end of the infinitive form.

See the examples below and learn the complete list on p. 47.

Ex.:	INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPAL*
	to write	wrote	written
	to go	went	gone
	to come	came	come

* The past participial is another useful past tense form. You should learn it, but it remains beyond the scope of this book.

More information on p. 13, 17 and 18



A Fill in the proper past tense form of the verbs in parentheses. Be careful! You may find regular as well as irregular verbs (S. V. O.).

- I _____ several letters last night. (write)
- John _____ with Mr. Smith yesterday. (talk)
- I _____ my breakfast at seven o'clock. (eat)
- I _____ a new English book yesterday. (buy)
- The teacher _____ the window. (close)
- I _____ to school with John this morning. (walk)
- I _____ to the library yesterday. (go)
- I _____ home very late last night. (come)
- We _____ our lesson early. (begin)
- We _____ the newspaper in class yesterday. (read)

B Change from past to present tense (see irregular verb list on p. 47) (S. V. O.).

- He wrote a letter. *(He writes a letter.)*
- I sat at this desk. _____
- I got up early. _____
- I ate my lunch. _____
- He read his book. _____
- I went to the library. _____
- John bought a new book. _____



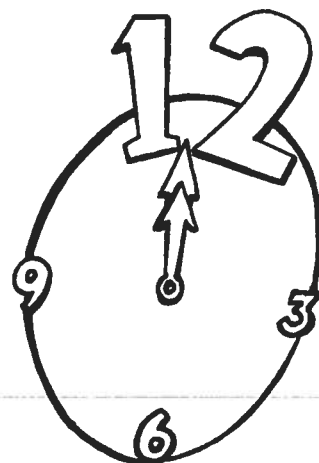
PAST TENSE



Grammar (Irregular Verbs)

C Use expressions such as “yesterday, last night, last week, last month” to indicate past time.

1. I (get) up *I got up early yesterday morning.*
2. We (eat) _____
3. He (buy) _____
4. He (write) _____
5. John (read) _____

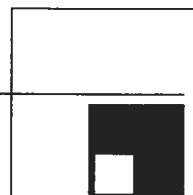
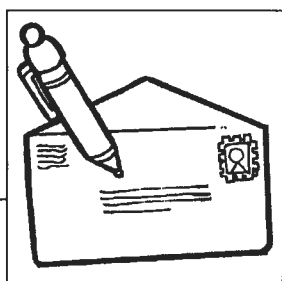


D Choose the correct word.

1. Last night I (eat – **ate**) dinner at seven o'clock.
2. They (was – were) busy yesterday.
3. They (speaks – spoke) French well.
4. (Is – Were) your books new?

E Write past tense questions using sentences from exercise B.

Question	A.	S.	V.	O. ?
1.	Did	he	write	a letter?
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				

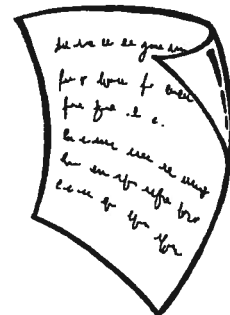




PAST TENSE



Grammar (Irregular Verbs)



F Write affirmative (S. V. O.) and negative (S. A. not V. O.) answers to the questions from exercise E.

1. Yes, *he wrote a letter.*
No, *he did not write a letter.*
2. Yes, _____
No, _____
3. Yes, _____
No, _____
4. Yes, _____
No, _____
5. Yes, _____
No, _____
6. Yes, _____
No, _____
7. Yes, _____
No, _____

G Write a short* version of the answers found in exercise F.

- | S. A. | S. A. not |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Yes, he did. | No, <i>he did not (didn't).</i> |
| 2. Yes, _____ | No, _____ |
| 3. Yes, _____ | No, _____ |
| 4. Yes, _____ | No, _____ |
| 5. Yes, _____ | No, _____ |
| 6. Yes, _____ | No, _____ |
| 7. Yes, _____ | No, _____ |

*** A short version of an answer only uses the subject and the auxiliary.**

- Short affirmative answer: Yes, I did. = S. A.
- Short negative answer: No, I did not (didn't). = S. A. not



Remember! The auxiliary always tells you the tense of the verb.





REVIEW



(Past Tense)

A Transform each of the following sentences from the present to the past tense.

- 1. I see you every day. _____
- 2. He sits in that chair. _____
- 3. We write letters. _____
- 4. Sue and you eat chicken. _____
- 5. They drink a lot of milk. _____
- 6. Mary goes to the theatre. _____
- 7. She speaks English well. _____

B Write A. S. V. O? questions in the past tense using the sentences from exercise A.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____

C Write short affirmative (S. A.) and negative (S. A. not) answers to the questions in B.

Affirmative	Negative
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____
6. _____	_____
7. _____	_____





REVIEW



(Past Tense)

D Write complete negative answers (S. A. not V. O.) to the questions in B.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

E Oral test! Answer the following questions using the negative form (2 x 2).

1. Did you live in New York last year?
2. Did you prepare dinner at 5 o'clock?
3. Did you ask me how to go to the Arena?
4. Was September the first month of the year?
(exception, see To be)
5. Did you go to an English camp last summer?

Most verbs in the English language form their past tense by adding the suffix **"ed"** to the simple present tense form. These verbs are known as *Regular verbs*. The other verbs are called *Irregular verbs* and their form changes in the past tense. You must memorize these irregular verbs in order to avoid mistakes (see the list on p. 47).





QUESTION

Words (WH Words)

WH words are used to ask information questions. They are question words.

What = (object or animal)

Ex.: What is your dog's name?
What do you have in your hands?

Where = (place)

Ex.: Where do you live?
Where do you sleep?

Why = (reason)

Ex.: Why do you go to school? Because...
Why do you drink milk? Because...



N. B.: With "Why" you answer "Because"

When = (time and date)

Ex.: When do you eat breakfast?
When do you need an umbrella?

***Who = (person)**

Ex.: Who are you?
Who is your teacher?
Who drives your car?



***When using "Who", you do not need to use an auxiliary.**

"Who" also plays the role of the subject, so the question becomes WH. V. O.?

Whose = (possession)

Ex.: Whose pencil is this?

How many = (countable numbers)

Ex.: How many fingers do you have?

How much = (uncountable, price)

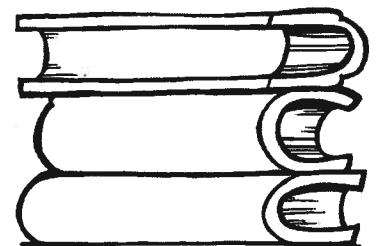
Ex.: How much milk do you want?
How much is this t-shirt?

How = (age, feeling, quality)

Ex.: How old are you?
How are you?
How tall is your friend?

Which = choice (things)

Ex.: I have three books.
Which one do you prefer?



QUESTION Words (WH Words)

A Write two "WH" questions using the present and past tenses.

Question	WH	A	S	V	O ?
1. Present	Where	do	you	wash	your body?
Past	Where	did	you	wash	your body?
		A	S	V	O ?
2. Present					
Past					
3. Present					
Past					

REMINDER!

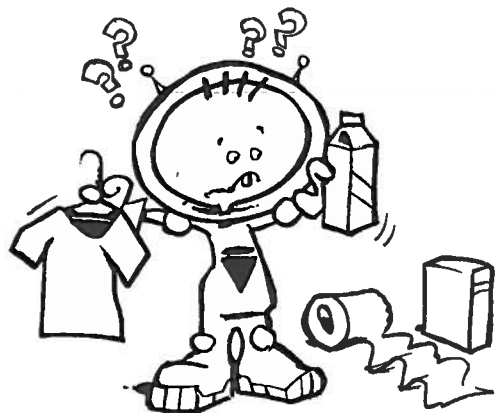
Structure to use for all verbs but *To be*.

Sentence = S. V. O.

Question = A. S. V. O.?

WH Question = WH A. S. V. O.?

Negative sentence = S. A. not V. O.



B Write a question using: "Where, What, Why, How, How many, When".

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. I live in Montreal. | Where do you live?
_____ |
| 2. I sleep in my bed. | _____ |
| 3. You have two eyes. | _____ |
| 4. She eats lunch at noon. | _____ |
| 5. She eats chicken. | _____ |
| 6. She eats in the kitchen. | _____ |
| 7. She eats toast for breakfast. | _____ |
| 8. I go for a walk outside. | _____ |
| 9. They play tennis. | _____ |
| 10. The apples are juicy. (<i>To be</i>) | _____ |

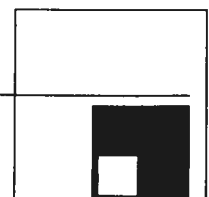
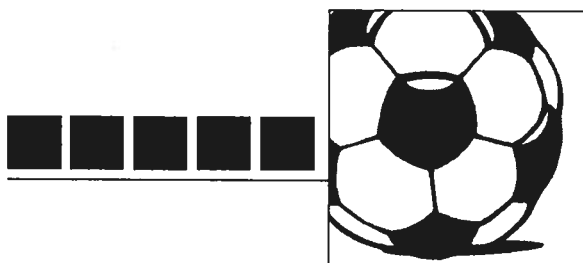


QUESTION

Words (WH Words)

G Use "Who, Where, Why, When, Whose, What, How".

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ is your name? | My name is Jane. |
| 2. _____ were you born? | In Shawinigan. |
| 3. _____ is your birthday? | On April 16. |
| 4. _____ are you going to <i>La Ronde</i> ? | Next week. |
| 5. _____ is your teacher? | Miss Lamy. |
| 6. _____ is your school's name? | Sunflower School. |
| 7. _____ old are you? | Ten years old. |
| 8. _____ do you go to school? | Because I want to learn. |
| 9. _____ are you late? | Because the bus had an accident. |
| 10. _____ is your English class? | At ten o'clock. |
| 11. _____ is your favourite food? | Chicken. |
| 12. _____ sport do you play? | Soccer. |
| 13. _____ pencil is this? | It is mine. |
| 14. _____ is your favourite singer? | Celine Dion. |
| 15. _____ books are these? | They are my teacher's books. |
| 16. _____ do you drive? | Slowly. |
| 17. _____ do you play tennis? | Every morning at eight o'clock. |
| 18. _____ do you play soccer? | In the park. |
| 19. _____ do you play football? | Because I have a tournament. |
| 20. _____ do you like to play? | Hockey. |





QUESTION

Words (WH Words)

D Choose the correct question word among “Who, Where, When, Whose, What, How, How many, How much, Why”.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. This is my milk. | _____ milk is this? |
| 2. I go to the cinema each week. | _____ do you go to the cinema? |
| 3. Because I really like movies. | _____ do you go to the cinema? |
| 4. My uncle has three children. | _____ children does your uncle have? |
| 5. My T-shirt costs 5,99 \$. | _____ does it cost? |
| 6. Wilson is going to Montréal. | _____ is he going? |
| 7. Shakespeare wrote Hamlet. | _____ did Shakespeare write? |
| 8. I met an actor. | _____ did you meet? |
| 9. I walk slowly. | _____ do you walk? |
| 10. My best friend's birthday is today. | _____ special event is today? |
| 11. My table is two feet high. | _____ high is your table? |

Now that you have understood WH questions, learn the following exceptions:

How many a plural noun must follow “How many”.

Ex.: *How many fingers do you have?*

WH + To be = with to be “WH” words act like a subject.

Ex.: *What is your name?*
Where is your mother?

Who with “Who”, you do not need to use an auxiliary.

Ex.: *Who is your father?*





QUESTION



Words (WH Words)

E Change the following sentences to questions (A. S. V. O.?).
Begin each question with the proper auxiliary.

- Mary was at the lesson this morning. (*Was Mary at the lesson this morning?*)
- John can meet us at two o'clock.

3. There were three books on the table.

4. You may eat in this room.

5. She could speak English well last year.

6. John was busy yesterday.

7. You may study in this room.

8. You must be here at three o'clock.

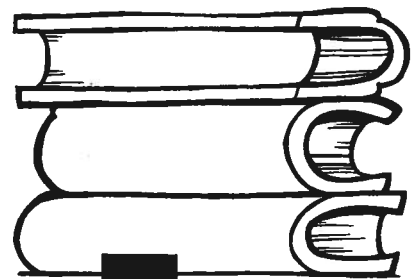
Pay attention to auxiliaries!



When there is already an auxiliary word in a sentence, you have to use the same word in order to write the question form. Therefore, you never replace an auxiliary word with another one when writing the question form of a sentence.

Auxiliary words are: *Do, Does, Did, Will, May, Must, Can, Could, Am, Is, Are, Was, Were, etc.*

I can learn English.: Ex.: *Can you learn English?*





QUESTION

Words (Past Tense)

F Transform the following sentences into questions (A. S. V. O.?).

1. John ate lunch with me yesterday. *Did John eat lunch with you yesterday?*
2. Later, we went to the movie.

3. We liked the movie very much.

4. Our lesson began on time this morning.

5. He left for school at ten o'clock.

G Complete the "WH" questions.

1. I saw his father this morning.

When _____

2. I saw his hat in the cafeteria this morning.

Where _____

3. He bought this book on Fifth Avenue.

Where _____

4. He paid two dollars for it.

How much _____

5. I slept for ten hours last night.

How many hours _____

6. We ate lunch in the cafeteria.

Where _____

7. They came to school by bus.

How _____



**When using "Did", verbs remain invariable.
You must use the infinitive form of the verb.**



ARTICLES

a – an

a = before a consonant or a consonant sound

an = before a vowel or a vowel sound

Example

a glass
an apple

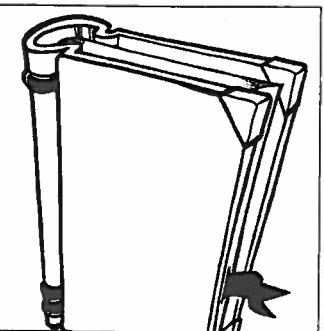
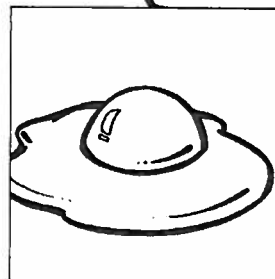
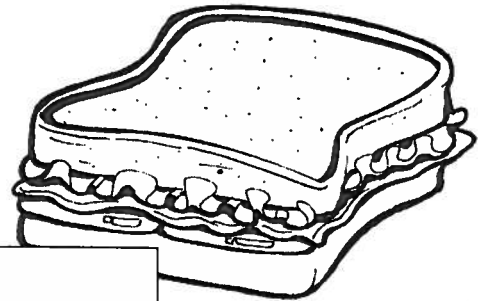
***EXCEPTION**

a university (consonant sound)
an hour (silent "h" – vowel sound)

The sound (not the letter) determines the choice of a or an.

A Fill in the blanks with A or AN.

1. My teacher is *an* American.
2. John is _____ student.
3. I ate _____ apple.
4. Yesterday, I bought _____ sandwich.
5. I ate _____ egg.
6. He is _____ good student.
7. This is _____ old book.
8. _____ old car.
9. _____ university
10. _____ hour (silent h).
11. _____ used car.
12. _____ young girl.



You never use "a" or "an" with plural nouns.

Ex.: They are very nice dogs.

There are very big houses on my street.

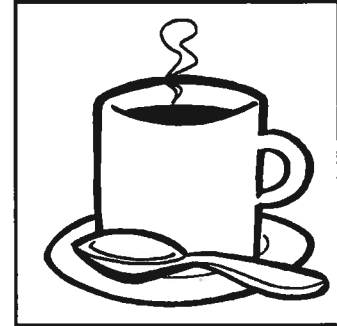


REVIEW

Grammar

A Choose the correct form:

1. There (*is* – **are**) seven days in a week.
2. John usually (*get* – **gets**) up early.
3. John (*has* – **have**) many friends.
4. Yesterday, they (*go* – **went**) to the park.
5. We (*was* – **were**) very busy yesterday.
6. (*Is* – **Are**) there eight days in a week?
7. We always drink coffee from (*a* – **an**) cup.
8. Is John (*a* – **an**) American or (*a* – **an**) Spaniard?
9. I (*get* – **gets**) up at eight o'clock every morning.
10. I (*eat* – **ate**) lunch early yesterday.
11. I (*come* – **came**) home late last night.
12. When (*do* – **did**) you get up yesterday?
13. When (*do* – **did**) you get up every day?
14. When (*was* – **were**) John here yesterday?
15. Men (*see* – **sees**) with their eyes.
16. This is the man (*who* – **which**) wants to see you.
17. Do you want (*a* – **an**) apple or (*a* – **an**) banana?
18. Yesterday John (*put* – **puts**) his book on his desk.
19. John (*get* – **gets**) up every morning at eight o'clock.
20. (**This** – *These*) books are new.
21. Does a man (*walk* – **walks**) with his hands or with his feet?



FUTURE Tense

A Future means “later, tomorrow, next year, etc.” Use the auxiliary “will” to write sentences in the future tense, then write the question, the WH question as well as the negative form.

Sentence	S.	A.	V.	O.
1. Ex.:	<i>I</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>home next week.</i>
2.				
3.				

Question	A.	S.	V.	O.?
1. Ex.:	<i>Will</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>home next week?</i>
2.				
3.				

WH. Q.	WH.	A.	S.	V.	O.?
1. Ex.:	<i>Why</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>home?</i>
Answer:	S. A. V. O. = I will go home because it is late.				
2.					
Answer:					
3.					
Answer:					

Negative form	S.	A. not	V.	O.
1. Ex.:	<i>I</i>	<i>will not</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>home next week.</i>
2.				
3.				

B Write a question, a WH question, and a negative sentence using the sentence below.

Sentence: I will be in grade 6 next year.
1. Question:
2. WH question:
3. Negative sentence:



REVIEW



(Present, Past and Future Tenses)

A Give complete affirmative and negative answers.

1. Do you like New York?

Yes, _____

No, _____

2. Did you go to the cinema last week?

Yes, _____

No, _____

3. Does Mary like cake for dessert?

Yes, _____

No, _____

4. Will you eat here tomorrow?

Yes, _____

No, _____

5. Did you take a walk in the park?

Yes, _____

No, _____

6. Why did she need so much money? (Affirmative answer only)

7. When do you go to school? (Affirmative and negative answer)

8. Does summer always come after spring? (Affirmative answer only)

A contraction is a shorter way to write two words:

do not = don't; does not = doesn't

did not = didn't

will not = won't

can not = can't

is not = isn't; are not = aren't





REVIEW



(Present, Past and Future Tenses)

B Write complete affirmative and negative answers.

*1. Is today Monday?

Yes, _____

No, _____

2. Does your teacher speak French well?

Yes, _____

No, _____

3. Can you speak English?

Yes, _____

No, _____

4. Will you eat here tomorrow?

Yes, _____

No, _____

5*. Is your father working outside?

Yes, _____

No, _____

6. Will the weather be warm tomorrow?

Yes, _____

No, _____

7. Do you have many English books?

Yes, _____

No, _____

8*. Were they busy yesterday?

Yes, _____

No, _____

**Beware! Numbers 1, 5, 6 and 8 use the verb To be.*





REVIEW



(Present, Past and Future Tenses)



C Give complete affirmative and negative answers.

1. Are you a teacher?

Yes, _____

No, _____

2. Can I have a fork please?

Yes, _____

No, _____

3. Did Paul study well yesterday?

Yes, _____

No, _____

D Give short affirmative (S. A.) and short negative (S. A. not) answers to the B questions on p. 31.

1. Yes, _____

No, _____

2. Yes, _____

No, _____

3. Yes, _____

No, _____

4. Yes, _____

No, _____

5. Yes, _____

No, _____

6. Yes, _____

No, _____

7. Yes, _____

No, _____

8. Yes, _____

No, _____



MODALS



Can	=	possibility, ability
Must	=	obligation
May	=	permission

I can play piano.
I must go to school to learn.
May I go to the movie?





PRESENT



Continuous Tense (Progressive Form)

The action is happening "right at this moment!" (now).

To be + V + ing

You form the present continuous by using the present tense of "To be" and adding "ing" to the end of the verb.

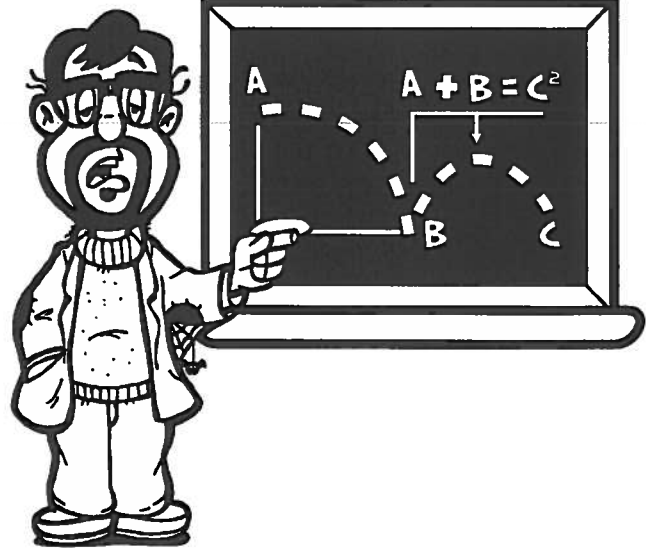


I am listening to you.

S. To be V. + ing O.
She is playing outside

To be S. V. + ing O.
Is she playing outside?

S. A. not V. + ing O.
She is not playing outside.

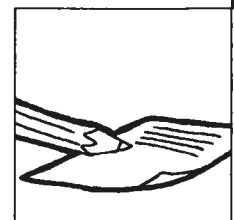


A Write your own sentences using the present continuous.

Examples:

- *We are going to the movies.*
- *Jeannine is teaching us today.*
- *John is writing a letter.*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____





PRESENT



Continuous Tense (Progressive Form)

B Write negative sentences (to be + not + V + ing) using exercise A.

Ex.: *We are not going to the movies.*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

C Write questions (A. S. V. O.?) using sentences from exercise A.

Ex.: *Are we going to the movies?*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

D Use the present continuous tense.

1. (help) She _____ me with the report now.
2. (sit) The men _____ at their desks now.
3. (write) The two girls _____ letters at this moment.
4. (work) Everyone _____ very hard right now.
5. (watch) I _____ my boss and the visitors now.

E Choose the right auxiliary (Do, Does, Is, Are) to complete the following questions.

1. _____ she usually sit in the third row?
2. _____ she sitting in the fourth row today?
3. _____ you read many books every year?
4. _____ you reading an interesting book now?
5. _____ the students need help with their lessons?



MORE REVIEW

A For each sentence, choose the correct word.

1. Look! Someone (*comes* – *is coming*) to call on us.
2. Our telephone often (*rings* – *is ringing*) during the day.
3. I didn't see (*someone* – *anyone*) in the room.

Some: used in affirmative sentences
Any: used in negative sentences or questions.



4. We didn't have (*nothing* – *anything*) to eat.
5. He sent (*to her* – *her*) the money.
6. (*Was* – *Were*) John and Mary at the lesson yesterday?
7. John is (*a* – *an*) good English student.

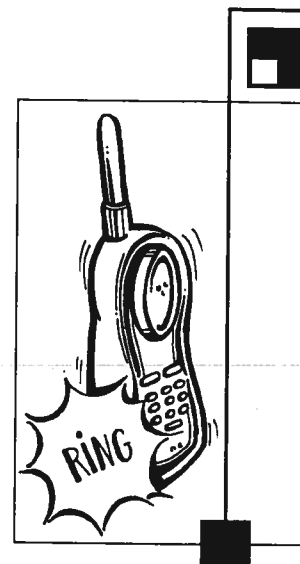
Say	—	that	Tell	—	me
Said			Told		



8. John (*said* – *told*) me he could not come to the lesson.
9. (*Have you* – *Do you have*) to go to school on Saturdays?
10. The weather today is warmer (*as* – *than*) it was yesterday.

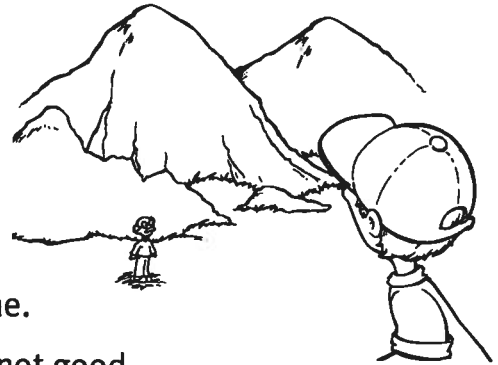
B Write questions with each of the following sentences.

1. Jeannine is teaching us.
2. She is eating in the cafeteria.
3. They read a book.
4. She writes a letter.
5. The leaves are turning red.



THIS, THAT / THESE, THOSE

		Singular		Plural
Near	=	this	=	these
Far	=	that	=	those



A Fill in the blanks with THIS or THESE:

1. *This* book is mine.
2. _____ apples are not good.
3. _____ gentleman wishes to see you.
4. _____ books are not interesting.
5. _____ letter is for you.
6. _____ morning, I am late.
7. _____ cereal is not healthy.

B Fill in the blanks with THAT or THOSE.

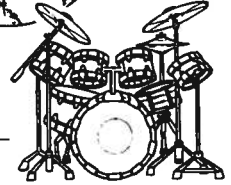
1. _____ pencil is on the desk.
2. _____ rooms are very dark.
3. _____ star is really bright tonight.
4. _____ trees are taller than last year.
5. _____ dog went too far away.
6. _____ child seems to be sick.
7. _____ shoes are bigger than mine.
8. _____ birds are flying high in the sky.
9. _____ bus is coming to take us.





COMPARATIVE and Superlative Form

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES



Equality (same)

Use "as" before and "as" after the adjective.

Ex.: Dominic is as tall as Pascale.

Comparative superiority (short adjectives)

Add the suffix "er" to the end of a one-syllable adjective. Add the word "than" after the adjective.

Ex.: Dominic is taller than Pascale.

Comparative superiority (long adjectives)

For most two-syllable adjectives, as well as for all adjectives more than two syllables long, we must add "more" before the adjective and "than" after to form comparative superiority.

Ex.: She is more beautiful than me.

Ex.: Be more careful than him.

However, there are some exceptions for some two-syllable adjectives:

– If the adjective ends with -y, we must change the y to i and add the suffix "er".

We must not forget to add "than" after the adjective.

Ex.: I am happier than ever!

– If the adjective ends with -er, -le or -ow, we simply add the suffix "er" to the adjective.

We must not forget to add "than" after the adjective.

Ex.: This soap is gentler than mine.

Ex.: This bridge is narrower than the other one.

Comparative inferiority

Add "less" before the adjective. You must also add "than" after the adjective.

Ex.: I am less interested in science than in music.

Superlative form (short adjectives)

Use the word "the" before a one-syllable adjective and add the suffix "est" to the adjective.

Ex.: I am the tallest girl in the class.

Superlative form (long adjectives)

For most two-syllable adjectives, as well as for all adjectives more than two syllables long, we must add "the most" before the adjective to write superlative form.

Ex.: He is the most handsome boy in the class.

However, there are some exceptions for some two-syllable adjectives:

– If the adjective ends with -y, we must change the y to i and add the suffix "est".

Ex.: This is not the easiest grammar rule to remember!

– If the adjective ends with -er, -le or -ow, we simply add the suffix "est" to the adjective.

Ex.: This is the narrowest bridge I have ever seen.

COMPARATIVE and Superlative Form

Here is a list of irregular adjectives with their comparative and superlative forms.

EXCEPTIONS	Word	Comparative	Superlative
	good	better	the best
	bad	worse	the worst
	little	less	the least
	many	more	the most
	far	farther	the farthest

A Complete with the equality form.

- Mary is _____ John. (tall)
- You are _____ your friend. (young)
- The sky is _____ your dress. (blue)
- The cherry is _____ the strawberry. (sweet)
- I am _____ you. (smart)



B Write sentences using comparative and superlative forms. Use words of your own to complete each sentence.

- Ex.:** Mary is older than John. (comparative)
Mary is the oldest girl in the class. (superlative)
- Tall** Henry is _____
Henry is _____
- Intelligent** William is _____
William is _____
- Good** John is _____
John is _____
- Young** Nancy is _____
Nancy is _____



COMPARATIVE



and Superlative Form

C Write the comparative form of the adjective in parentheses.

1. Philadelphia is _____ Washington. (large)
2. John is _____ William. (short)
3. Henry is _____ me. (tall)
4. This book is _____ that one. (old)
5. The weather today is _____ yesterday. (bad)
6. This summer is _____ last summer. (hot)
7. This article is _____ that one. (interesting)

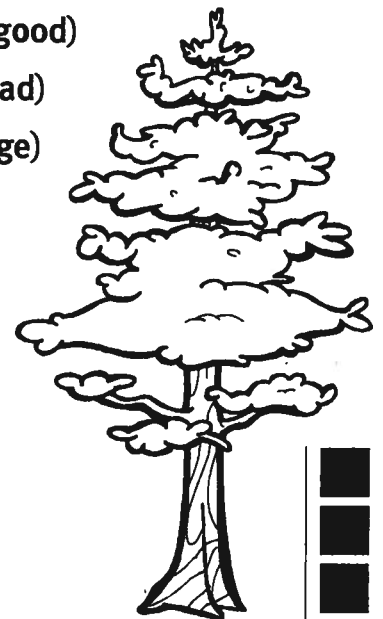
D Write the superlative form of the adjective in parentheses.

Ex.: John is the tallest boy in the class. (tall)

1. Julie is _____ girl in the club. (short)
2. Today is _____ day of the year. (hot)
3. New York is _____ city in the United States. (interesting)
4. New York is also _____ city in the United States. (large)
5. This apple is _____ of all. (sweet)
6. This park is _____ in the summer. (beautiful)
7. John is _____ boy in the class. (intelligent)
8. He is also _____ student in the class. (good)
9. Henry is _____ dancer in the school. (bad)
10. Which is _____ city in the country? (large)

We add the suffix "ly" to an adjective in order to form a manner adverb. If the adjective ends with the letter "y", we change this "y" into "i"

quick	=	quickly
slow	=	slowly
happy	=	happily



GENERAL REVIEW

GRAMMAR

To Be				
Sentence	=	S. V. O.	=	He is big.
Question	=	V. S. O. ?	=	Is he big?
Negative sentence	=	S. V. not O.	=	He is not big.
WH question	=	WH V. S. O. ?	=	Why is he big?
Other Verbs				
Sentence	=	S. V. O.	=	They play outside.
Question	=	A. S. V. O. ?	=	Do they play outside?
WH. question	=	WH. A. S. V. O. ?	=	Where do they play?
Negative sentence	=	S. A. not V. O.	=	They do not play outside.

Remember:

1. Present tense:

- Auxiliary = *Do, Does.*
- Negative = *Do + not* or *Does + not.*
- Always add an "s" when using third person singular. (with he, she, it)

2. Past tense: (Regular and irregular verbs)

- Auxiliary = *Did.*
- Negative = *Did not* or *didn't.*
- Affirmative form = Add suffix "*ed*" to a regular verb or conjugate an irregular verb accordingly (see list).

3. Future tense:

- Auxiliary = *Will* (used in the affirmative sentence, in the negative sentence, in the question, and in the WH question.)

4. Present continuous tense:

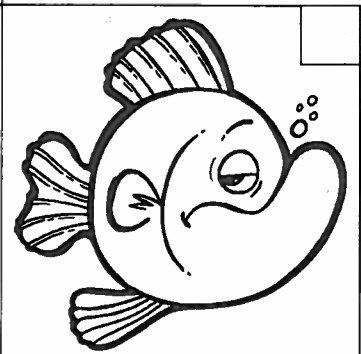
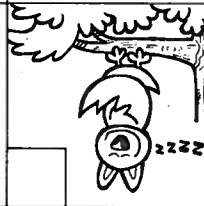
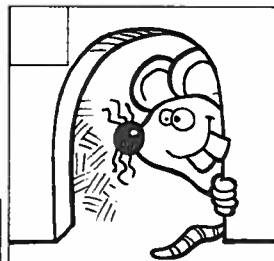
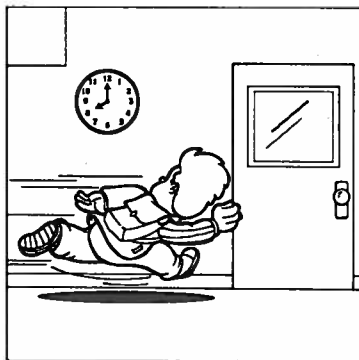
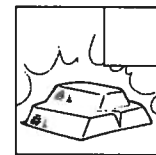
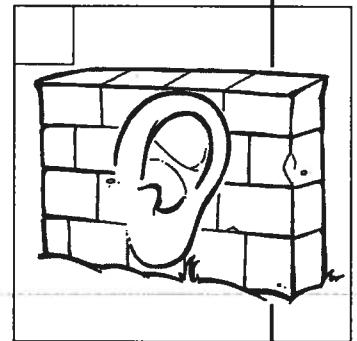
- Auxiliary = *To be + Verb + "ing" suffix.*
Ex.: I am playing outside.
Are you playing outside?
You are not playing outside.



PROVERBS

Write the number in the box that goes with the sentence.

1. **As blind as a bat.**
When you can't see anything.
2. **As mute as a fish.**
When you don't speak and you keep silent.
3. **Walls have ears.**
Everything you say will be known eventually.
4. **All that glitters is not gold.**
Even if it shines, it is not necessarily gold (\$).
5. **Better late than never.**
Better take more time to perform a task and complete it than not do it at all.
6. **When the cat's away, the mice will play.**
When the figure of authority is absent, others take advantage.



INCREASE

Your Vocabulary

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of words that you don't know.

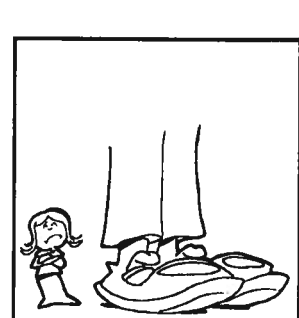
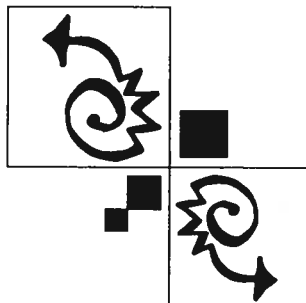
1. If you are not making mistakes, you are not trying hard enough.
2. Kindness is a language deaf people hear and blind people see.
3. I was crying because I had no shoes until I met someone who had no feet.
4. One who seeks a friend with no faults, stays without friends.

VOCABULARY

Key words and opposites



1. where	15. busy	29. short	≠	tall	43. easy	≠	difficult
2. why	16. want	30. present	≠	absent	44. ugly	≠	beautiful(f.) handsome(m.)
3. when	17. with	31. empty	≠	full	45. wrong	≠	right
4. who	18. me	32. over	≠	under	46. day	≠	night
5. what	19. us	33. false	≠	true	47. in	≠	out
6. how many	20. them	34. after	≠	before	48. poor	≠	rich
7. other	21. he	35. never	≠	always	49. yesterday	≠	tomorrow
8. another	22. she	36. dirty	≠	clean	50. loser	≠	winner
9. today	23. it	37. back	≠	front	51. right	≠	left
10. use	24. half	38. up	≠	down	52. old	≠	young
11. need	25. less	39. far	≠	near	53. finish	≠	start, begin
12. write	26. more	40. early	≠	late	54. enemy	≠	friend
13. read	27. take	41. slow	≠	fast	55. happy	≠	sad
14. give	28. tired	42. dark	≠	light	56. lucky	≠	unlucky



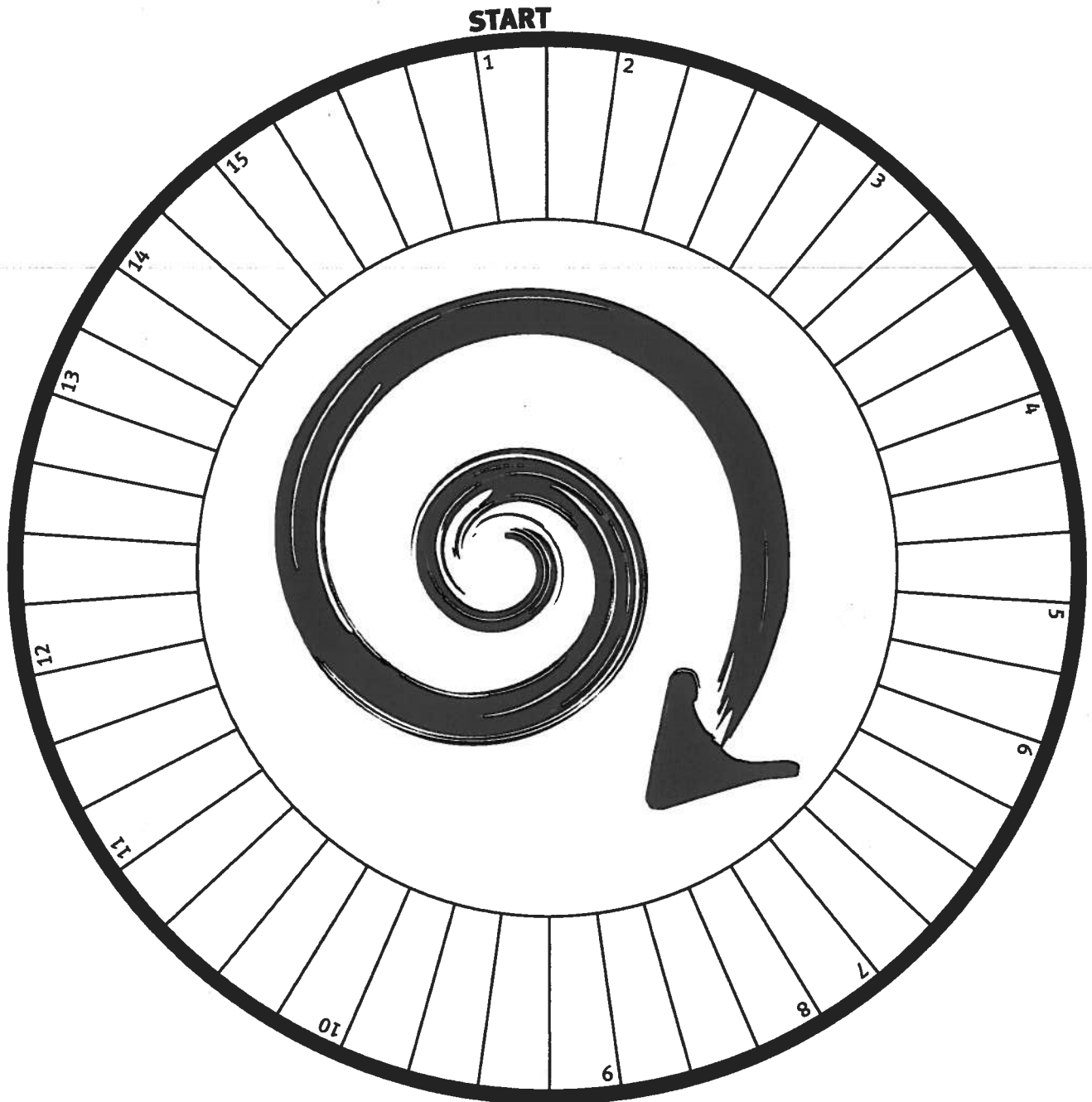


WORD CHAIN

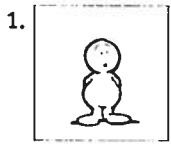
of "Opposites"

Begin at START (1) and write the opposite of each word listed within the circle so that the last letter of each word becomes the first letter of the next word.

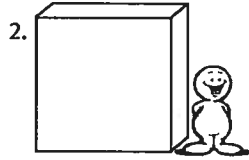
- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. me | 4. short | 7. stop | 10. wrong | 13. no |
| 2. over | 5. high | 8. close | 11. false | 14. happy |
| 3. left | 6. right | 9. always | 12. full | 15. up |



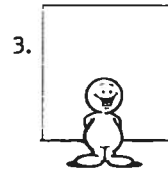
LEARN SOME Prepositions



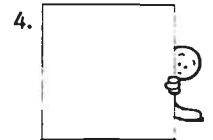
in, inside



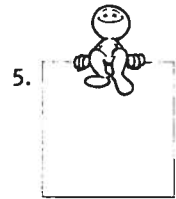
outside



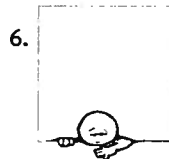
in front of



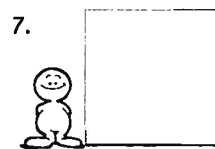
behind



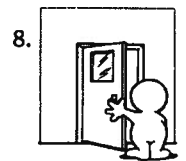
on, over, above



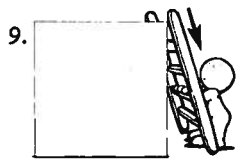
under, below



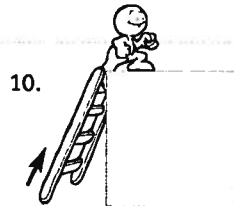
beside



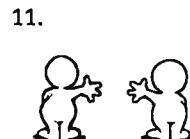
into



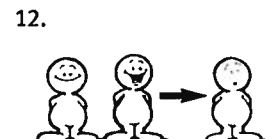
down



up



near, next to



next

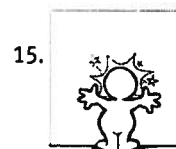


between

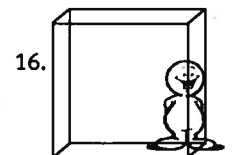


before

after



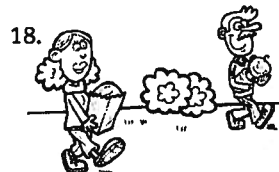
against



through



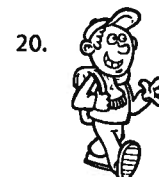
I walk **with** you.



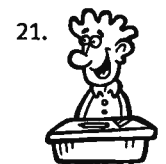
I walk **without** you.



This gift is **for** you.



I am going **to** school.



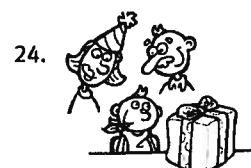
I am **at** school.



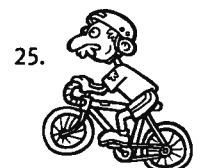
This story is **about** me.



This is a picture **of** me.



This gift is **from** my parents



I travel **by** bike.

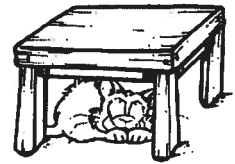


LEARN SOME Prepositions

Choose the correct preposition from the following list:
“about, under, in, on, before, after, between, to”.

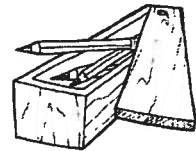
1. Where is the cat?

The cat is _____ the table.



2. Where are the pencils ?

The pencils are _____ the pencil case.



3. Where is the lamp ?

The lamp is _____ the table.



4. Where is the book ?

The book is _____ the eraser and the pencils.



5. Don't talk _____ me _____ anybody.



Some prepositions are used to answer both “*When*” and “*Where*”.

Ex.: In: in May, in the morning, in the city
On: on Monday, on January 19th, on the street
At: at night, at five o'clock, at 21 Maricourt
From: from 8 to 10 o'clock, from Montreal to Kingston

**N. B. The verbs “to telephone, to phone, to answer, to enter”
are never followed by a preposition.**



Examples: *Phone your mother! Answer the phone! She entered the office.*



USE YOUR IMAGINATION

Written Production

A My Autobiography.

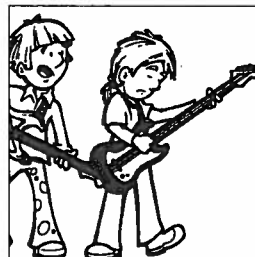
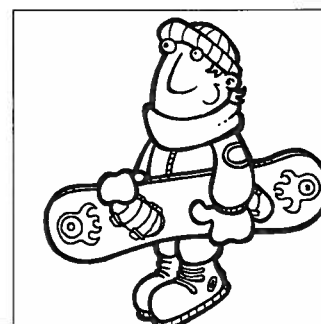
The author of a *biography* tells the story of another person's life.
The author of an *autobiography* tells the story of his or her own life.

- On a sheet of paper, write what is important about you.
Write your autobiography.
 - What is your name?
 - When and where were you born?
 - Who is in your family?
 - Do you have a secret to share?
 - What do you like to do?
 - What is your favourite sport, animal, etc.?

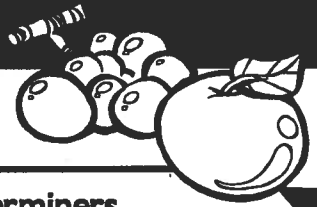


B Written production ideas.

- **Going to the restaurant**
How do you go to the restaurant?
When? Why? There is a hair in your food. How do you react?
- **Contest**
You won a contest and you're offered the chance to redecorate your bedroom.
Describe the bedroom before and after the job is done.
How do you feel when you see your new bedroom and why?
- **After school**
Name ten things you do after school.
 - Brainstorm as many verbs as you can.
 - Write complete sentences (*S. V. O.*).
- **Going to play outside**
You want to build a snowman.
What do you need?
Clothes, friends, animals, objects...



THE RIGHT DETERMINER



Observe.

Definite article
THE

Indefinite articles
A - AN

Other determiners
SOME - Ø

In the following sentences, add the right determiner in front of the nouns.

Example:

Jasmine asks for some fruit salad.

1. Julia is ordering _____ ham at _____ butcher.
2. Who does _____ cleaning of _____ house?
3. Thomas is eating _____ chocolat cake.
4. Courtney wears _____ rings on her fingers.
5. Dylan is drinking _____ glass of orange juice.
6. Elizabeth uses _____ dark chocolate in her cakes.
7. Devin ran from _____ living room to his bedroom.
8. You will find _____ books and _____ comic book there.
9. Julia and Sydney are making _____ ant house.
10. You are going to meet _____ astronaut who has just come back from _____ Moon.
11. My parents are coming back from _____ beach.
12. _____ pineapple is _____ exotic fruit.
13. Thomas and Olivia are playing close to _____ car.
14. Certain evenings, I see _____ planets from _____ window in my room.
15. _____ Space is _____ place full of mystery.
16. _____ insects are living under _____ window of my bedroom.



AN IDEA OF OWNERSHIP

A possessive is a determiner that is used in front of a noun to indicate who owns an object.

Examples:

MY bedroom

It's where I sleep.

YOUR bedroom

It's where YOU sleep.

HIS / HER bedroom

It's where HE / SHE sleeps.

The main possessives are:

MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, ITS, THEIR and OUR

Use the proper possessive that corresponds to the indicated personal pronoun. Write it in front of the noun.

1. (He) _____ apple
2. (It) _____ armchair
3. (We) _____ bicycles
4. (She) _____ soup
5. (They) _____ house
6. (He) _____ friend
7. (I) _____ basement
8. (I) _____ cake
9. (You) _____ rocket
10. (He) _____ coffee
11. (I) _____ lemonade
12. (It) _____ astronauts
13. (She) _____ restaurant
14. (He) _____ school
15. (I) _____ brother
16. (She) _____ father
17. (You) _____ space shuttle
18. (I) _____ book
19. (We) _____ garden
20. (They) _____ steak house
21. (He) _____ fast food restaurant
22. (You) _____ sisters
23. (She) _____ grammar books
24. (It) _____ desk
25. (He) _____ space suit

Example:

(She) **Her** dog



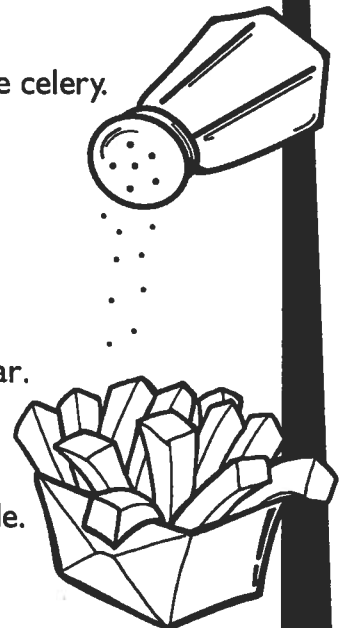
THE PRESENT INDICATIVE TENSE

Write the verbs in parentheses in the present indicative.

Example:

(to put) Ashley **puts** salt on her fries.

1. (to work) This morning, Madeline _____ at her office.
2. (to choose) You _____ an adventure film every time.
3. (to take) I _____ a soft drink at meals.
4. (to use) We _____ whole wheat flour.
5. (to garnish) She _____ her cake with nuts.
6. (to go) Tristan often _____ on a bike ride.
7. (to go) Juan and Laura _____ to the movies once a month.
8. (to think) You _____ before you answer.
9. (to answer) Logan and Destiny often _____ together.
10. (to get down) You _____ from the roof with a ladder.
11. (to build) He _____ a doghouse for his dog.
12. (to buy) Miranda and her father always _____ some celery.
13. (to like) Brian _____ vegetable soup.
14. (to say) Noah often _____ the answer aloud.
15. (to do) Some mornings, you _____ aerobics.
16. (to visit) Karen _____ the sports museum every year.
17. (to build) We _____ little nests every spring.
18. (to choose) She _____ to drink an orange lemonade.
19. (to put) They _____ some candies in bags.



THE CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Rule:

Co-ordinating conjunctions are small invariable words inserted between two other words or two ideas in the same sentence.

Examples: Isaac **and** Vanessa are discussing.
The **AND** is used to join Isaac **and** Vanessa.

Today it is nice. We are going to the beach.

Today, it is nice **and** we are going to the beach.

Here, **AND** is used to join the two ideas of the sentence.

The main co-ordinating conjunctions are:

AND indicating an addition **OR** indicating a choice

BUT indicating opposition

Read the sentences below and underline the conjunctions. On the line below each sentence, indicate the meaning of each conjunction.

1. Sean and Kristin are making some lemonade.

2. Audrean likes video games and going to the movies.

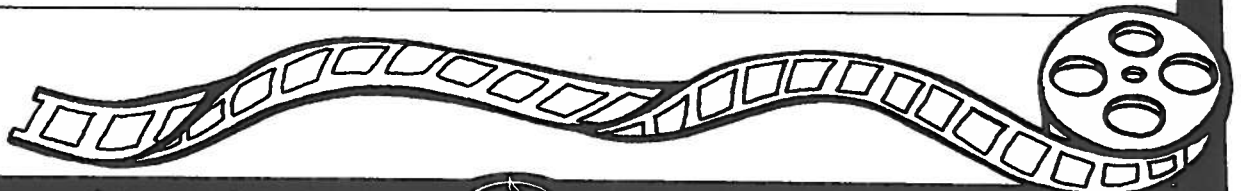
3. Brian eats soup but he doesn't like carrots.

4. Do you prefer spaghetti or pizza?

5. I know that actor and his movie.

6. Michael and Haley are in the living room listening to a CD.

7. Jacob and Austin are going to the movies to see a good movie.



THE CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS (CONTINUED)

Read the following sentences carefully. Fill them out by writing on the lines the co-ordinating conjunctions **AND**, **OR**, or **BUT**.

1. Michael _____ Sarah ordered two sandwiches _____ two fries.
2. I'm going to see this movie _____ I don't like the main actor.
3. It started to rain _____ we entered the restaurant.
4. Do you prefer the apple _____ the orange?
5. Mathew _____ Emily work together as friends.

6. Jacob can play hockey _____ broomball.
7. We are going to the movies _____ we will have some popcorn.
8. Taylor is working on the computer _____ his sister is working on her ceramics.
9. She sees some planets _____ some stars.
10. Take the bus _____ the subway to go to the shopping center.
11. Do you want the strawberry _____ the raspberry ice cream?
12. Zachary likes spaghetti _____ he doesn't like tomato sauce.
13. John and Bianca are learning French _____ they will go to France.
14. Do you prefer geography _____ history?
15. Today, the tourists are visiting the zoo _____ the bird museum.



THE IMPERATIVE MODE

Rule:

The imperative mode is used to give advice, orders, instructions or suggestions.

The imperative is conjugated as follows:

- 2nd person singular / plural (You) Revise your story. (advice)
- 1st person plural (We) Let's take our pencils. (instruction)
- 2nd person singular / plural (You) Stop talking. (order)
- 1st person plural (We) Let's go to the beach. (suggestion)

Conjugate the verbs below in the imperative mode.

1. To play, 2nd pers. sing. _____ with your brother.
2. To work, 1st pers. plur. _____ harder.
3. To look, 2nd pers. plur. _____ at these shooting stars.
4. To listen, 2nd pers. sing. _____ to your teacher.
5. To study, 2nd pers. plur. _____ the verbs well.
6. To play, 1st pers. plur. _____ in the sand.
7. To ask, 2nd pers. plur. _____ for your notebook.
8. To observe, 2nd pers. sing. _____ the birds.
9. To look, 2nd pers. sing. _____ at the bus.
10. To eat, 1st pers. plur. _____ a good soup.
11. To wash, 2nd pers. plur. _____ all the plates.
12. To sing, 1st pers. plur. _____ a song.
13. To stop, 2nd pers. sing. _____ your work.
14. To give, 2nd pers. sing. _____ some bread to your brother.
15. To listen, 2nd pers. plur. _____ to the bird songs.



VERBS IN THE PRESENT

Conjugate the verbs below in the present indicative and write the complete sentence.

1. TO DO

I (to do) my homework in my room.

You (to do) stretching exercises every day.

Marian (to do) the shopping with her father and mother.

We (to do) the work in natural sciences together.

You (to do) pirouettes like astronauts in weightlessness.

They (to do) nice movements when skating on the ice.

2. TO GO

I (to go) to school on foot every morning.

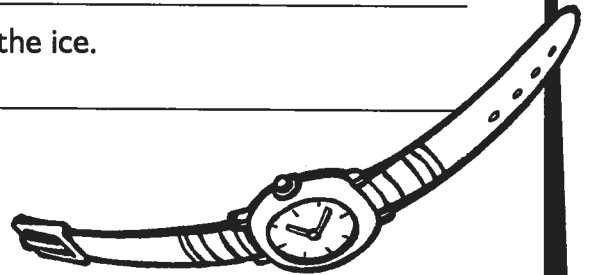
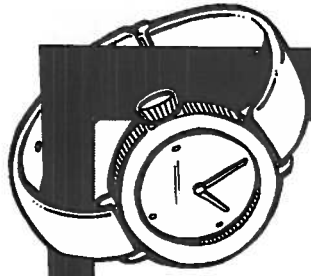
You (to go) to the mall to buy a new bicycle.

She (to go) to the restaurant with her parents and grandparents every Sunday.

We (to go) to the living room to watch our favourite television show.

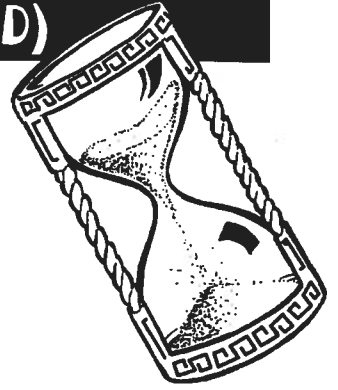
You (to go) to the movie theatre to see excellent movies.

Audrey and Louis (to go) to the museum to admire the works of great painters.



VERBS IN THE PRESENT (CONTINUED)

Conjugate the verbs below in the present indicative tense and write the complete sentence.

**3. TO CHOOSE**

I (to choose) the first among all the boys in the class.

You (to choose) to read a comic book at the library.

Steven (to choose) to tell nothing to his teacher.

We (to choose) to play baseball rather than soccer.

You (to choose) to eat a pizza before going home.

Kayla and Morgan (choose) to eat an ice cream cone.

4. TO READ

I (to read) J.K. Rowling books.

You (to read) tragic accident reports.

My father (to read) the newspaper when he gets up every morning.

We (to read) the same adventure book.

You always (to read) before you go to sleep at night.

Louis and Virginie (to read) poems to the 7th grade class.



USE THE RIGHT CONNECTING WORD

Co-ordinating conjunctions are small invariable words used to join words or two parts of the same sentence.

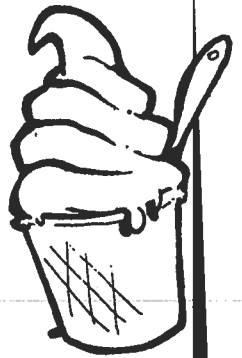
The main ones are: **BUT, OR, AND.**

Example:

Marie-Louise and Sebastien are playing with the little dog.

Read the following sentences and write the proper conjunction on the line: BUT, OR, AND.

1. It is very hot _____ Joël is going swimming.
2. Kelley _____ Kenneth are reading the same book.
3. Do you want vanilla _____ chocolate ice cream?
4. It isn't Miguel speaking _____ Marcus.
5. There is not enough snow _____ the family doesn't want to go skiing.
6. Corey looks at the stars _____ the planets.
7. Johan's parents are on a trip _____ he his lonely.
8. Michael is sick today _____ he is not at school.
9. My dog _____ my cat always play together.
10. Monica has the choice of going to Germany _____ to Brazil.
11. When on vacation, do you prefer to go to the beach _____ to the mountains?
12. Cassandra _____ Andreeanne believe in Santa Claus.
13. Tina is going to visit her grandmother _____ her aunt.
14. You can go to the movies _____ don't spend too much money.
15. Julien, Pierre _____ Louis are friends, _____ they don't work together.



VERBS IN THE PRESENT INDICATIVE

Conjugate the verbs in parentheses in the present indicative.
Pay attention to the subjects of the verbs.

**Example:**

(to talk) Maude and Lucas **talk** about the French exams every month.

1. (to want) I _____ a second ice cream cone.
2. (to offer) Andrew _____ poems to Jenna every Valentine's Day.
3. (to go) We _____ to the restaurant on Mother's Day.
4. (to cut) You _____ some roses and daisies every morning.
5. (to make) My father _____ an excellent fruit salad.
6. (to meet) Pedro and Andrea _____ their friends at the restaurant on Saturdays.
7. (to follow) The number one hundred _____ immediately the number ninety-nine.
8. (to take) Spencer _____ the subway every morning.
9. (to take) We _____ our social science manual for homework.
10. (to give back) The cashier often _____ money to customers.
11. (to fill up) My brother _____ the bathtub too much when he takes his bath.
12. (to ride) You _____ your bicycle too fast.
13. (to do) I _____ my homework in the evening.
14. (to bloom) The flowers _____ in spring in my mother's garden.
15. (to choose) We _____ science fiction movies on Fridays.
16. (to like) You _____ to eat with me.
17. (to prepare) Jeffrey _____ fresh coffee every morning.
18. (to finish) Kristin always _____ her vegetable soup.
19. (to do) We _____ difficult math problems.
20. (to read) I _____ the novels of my favourite author.



THE SUBJECT OF THE SENTENCE

Read the sentences below and change the subject. If the subject is a personal pronoun, replace it with the corresponding subject and if the subject is a noun, replace it with the corresponding pronoun.

Examples:

The truck rides on the highway. **It** rides on the highway.

They go back into the house. **Lea and Cloe** go back into the house.

1. Luis and Sarah are eating at the restaurant this evening.

2. He eats too much dessert and not enough green vegetables.

3. Jared often watches television in the living room.

4. Paul goes back home after his school day.

5. They are reading in my bedroom.

6. Mikayla hurries to meet her mom at the Chinese restaurant.

7. You have been studying extraterrestrials for a long time.

8. The astronauts will leave on board the shuttle next week.

9. Mathew writes to his grandfather often.

10. Julianne likes very much to eat fruit for dessert.

11. They are taking the plane for Mexico tonight.

12. They play on the same hockey team.

13. Anthony and Lauren like the same rock music group.

14. She makes up nice stories for the writing course.

15. Madison is learning to speak French for her next vacation.



MORE VERBS IN THE PRESENT

Conjugate the verbs below in the present indicative.

Write the complete sentence.



I. TO WRITE

I (to write) letters to my best friend.

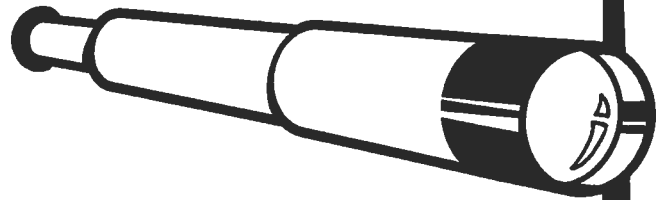
You (to write) a story for the school writing contest every year.

She (to write) her thoughts in a journal every evening.

We (to write) an article about Peace on Earth regularly.

You (to write) poems on the walls of the school for decoration.

They (to write) an invitation letter to a great musician every year.



2. TO TAKE

I (to take) a piece of chocolate cake.

You (to take) the bus to go into town.

He (to take) his bicycle to go to school each day.

We (to take) a nice shower at the end of soccer practise.

You (to take) photographs of houses.

They (to take) a lot of time to build rockets.



MORE VERBS IN THE PRESENT (CONTINUED)

Conjugate the verbs below in the present indicative.

Write the complete sentence.



3. TO LEARN

I (to learn) to swim in my grandparent's pool every day.

You (to learn) to read and write in school.

Megan (to learn) fast in class.

We (to learn) to play guitar in a band.

You (to learn) French in Secondary school.

The astronauts (to learn) to live in the weightlessness of space.

4. TO RUN

I often (to run) after my school bus.

You (to run) to get to school in the morning.

Jonathan (to run) in Olympic competitions.

We (to run) to keep in shape.

You (to run) the one hundred metres very fast.

Andrew, Caroline and Alissa often (to run) to the restaurant on the corner.





Name _____

ADVERBS THAT MODIFY

Rule:

Adverbs are invariable words (which means they never agree) that are added to a verb, an adjective or another adverb to modify the idea of the sentence.

Jacob eats **a lot**.

A lot is an adverb that modifies the verb **eats**.

His notebook is **very** neat.

Very is an adverb that modifies the adjective **neat**.

Rachel walks **more** often.

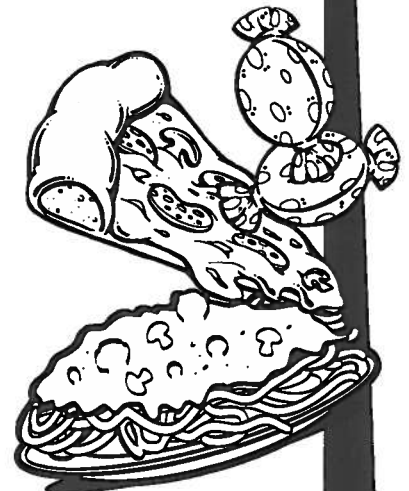
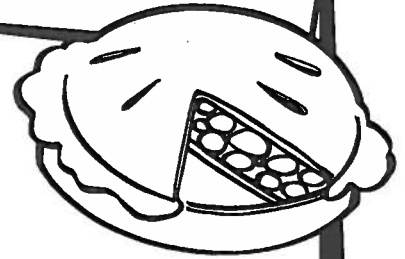
More is an adverb that modifies the adverb **often**.

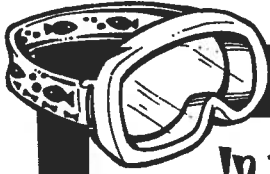
In the following sentences, underline the adverbs and indicate the words they modify.

1. It is too hot to play softball.
2. John eats a lot of dessert.
3. Hannah is much taller than Brittany.
4. The boys often play with the girls.
5. Amélie likes apples more than oranges.
6. Louis is running very fast toward the house.
7. Rebecca's room is much bigger than Keven's.
8. You are eating a bit of candy.
9. Adolescents watch too much television.
10. You have grown less than last year.
11. You are putting too much food on your plate.
12. Alexander plays a bit of hockey.
13. They go to a big enough school.
14. The astronaut sleeps also in the space shuttle.
15. Thomas likes pizza as much as spaghetti.

Example:

Joëlle likes apple pies a lot.





Name _____

CHANGE THE MEANING

In the following sentences, replace the adverb with another one. You may choose from the following adverbs: ENOUGH, AS MUCH, ALSO, A LOT, MANY, LESS, A BIT, NOT MUCH, VERY, MORE, OFTEN, or TOO MUCH.

Example:

Nathan drinks a lot of milk.

HERE ARE TWO POSSIBILITIES: Nathan drinks **a bit** of milk.

Nathan drinks **too much** milk.

1. Miguel just loves to read J.K. Rowling books.

2. You cook less during the week than on the weekend.

3. The astronauts have enough photographs of the Earth.

4. We go less to the theatre than to the movies.

5. Andrew and Jordan rarely eat at the restaurant.

6. I write to my brother as much as to my sister.

7. Today, you spent a lot of time answering the telephone.

8. James and Amber play a lot of sports together.

9. My dog eats a bit of dry food.

10. To become an astronaut is very difficult.

11. Brian likes police novels as much as science fiction novels.

12. Timothy watches a bit of television.

13. This car is as fast as that other model.

14. My vacation at the beach is going too fast for my taste.

15. We talk more than we listen.



VERBS AND THEIR PRONOUNS

In the following exercise, conjugate the verb in the present indicative and replace the proper nouns with their corresponding personal pronouns.

Example:

Alexander and Ethan (to take) their meals at the restaurant.

They take their meals at the restaurant.

1. Grace (to hurry) to meet her mother at the park.

2. Abigail and Samantha (to read) the same storybooks.

3. Jacob (to go down) to the second floor of the house to practise piano.

4. Michael and Ashley (to do) some do-it-yourself projects in the summer.

5. Brianna (to go) to school by bus.

6. Noah (to suffer) from headaches sometimes.

7. Marika and Nathaly always (to give) nice compliments to Mia.

8. Jessica (to close) the lights of the house at the end of the day.

9. John and James often (to choose) the daily menu.

10. Maude always (to ask for) a second soft drink at the restaurant.

11. Justin (to build) a small house to play with every summer.

12. Brandon and Hunter (to announce) the names of the winners every day.

13. Kayla (to go for) a bicycle ride every evening.

14. Jason and Yannick always (to finish) their homework early.

15. Megan and Sophia (to go) to the Space Museum every afternoon.



YOU'RE THE COMMANDER

You must give some orders to your friends. Check carefully who you are addressing and conjugate the verb in the imperative properly.

Examples:

To climb (the tree)

If you address Julian, you say: "Climb the tree."

If you address Julian and Marcelle, you say: "Climb the tree."

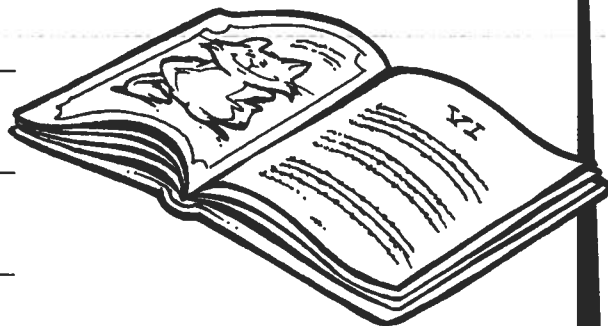
If you address Julian, Marcelle and yourself, you say: "Let's climb the tree."

1. Verb: to stop

Jordan and Jasmine (at the next station)

Mia and you (speaking so loud)

Jasmine (this game immediately)

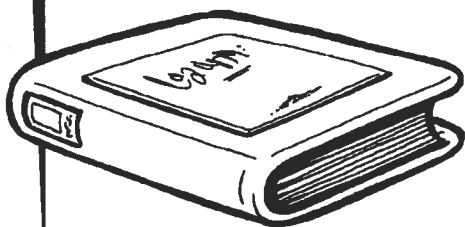


2. Verb: to choose

Your brother and you (the best players)

Your Mom and your brother (the movie for tonight)

Your brother (your future profession)

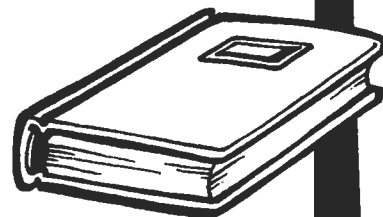


3. Verb: to tell

Your sister (a nice story)

Your sister and you (about our day at school)

Your grandmother and your sister (about your evening at the movies)



YOU'RE THE COMMANDER (CONTINUED)

4. Verb: to play

Christian and Thomas (together and not against each other)

Christian (left wing)

Christian, Thomas and you (soccer)

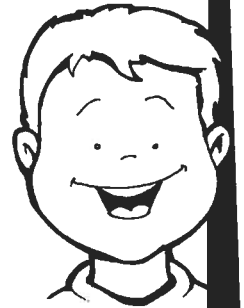
**Let's study at home this evening.**

6. Verb: to work

Yan, Robert and Jose (in the country from now on)

Robert and you (in our school books)

Yan (to earn your money)



7. Verb: to read

Destiny (this Saint-Exupéry book)

Elijah and you (the menu before ordering)

Elijah and Destiny (this newspaper article)

