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LEARNING ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Over **300** questions to develop your grammar skills

Workbook **1**

Project Editor
Angela Leu

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iLearning+I English Grammar Workbook 1

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PREFACE

|LEARNING+| ENGLISH GRAMMAR WORKBOOK 1 is specially designed to teach students the correct use of grammar in the English language. Lessons and exercises can be easily removed and presented as homework, class work or quizzes. The glossary and answer pages can be removed and filed away for future reference.

Table of Contents
This shows clearly the objectives of each lesson, making it easy to identify and pick specific grammar topics for learning.

Grammar Lessons
Each lesson has a specific learning focus and begins with concise explanatory notes and examples.

Practice Exercises
The exercises are designed to supplement learning and provide relevant practice on the grammar topics taught.

Glossary
Selected words from each lesson and their meanings are found here to help build vocabulary and improve comprehension.

Answers
Designed as an independent booklet, the answer key contains answers to all questions, including suggested answers for open-ended questions.



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Additional Reproducible Activities
Reproducible worksheets on selected topics are available here. These are useful as quick assessments of a child's understanding of the work taught.

Lesson Plans for Parents and Teachers
Ideas and suggestions on how to present each lesson to enhance learning are provided here. These are useful resources for both classroom and home learning.



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The Editorial Team

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LESSON 1

PRONOUNS – 'I', 'YOU', 'HE' AND 'SHE' WITH THE VERB 'TO BE'

(a) The pronoun **'I'** always takes the verb **'AM'** in the present tense.

Examples

I am a boy.
I am seven years old.
I am in Primary One.

(b) The pronoun **'YOU'** always takes the verb **'ARE'** in the present tense.

Examples

You are a girl.
You are in Primary One.
You are a clever child.

(c) For pronouns **'HE'** and **'SHE'**, we use **'IS'** in the present tense.

Examples

She is Mary.
She is a pretty girl.
He is my neighbour.
He is nine years old.

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EXERCISE 1

Fill in each blank with the help of the words in the box.

I	You	He	She

1 My name is Mindy.

_____ am seven years old.



2 Mr John delivers letters.

_____ is a postman.



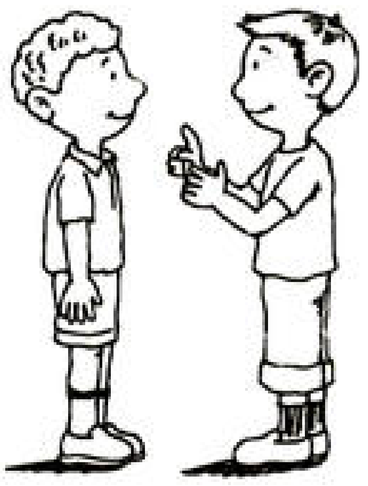
3 Devi is my neighbour.

_____ is very friendly.



4 _____ are Andy.

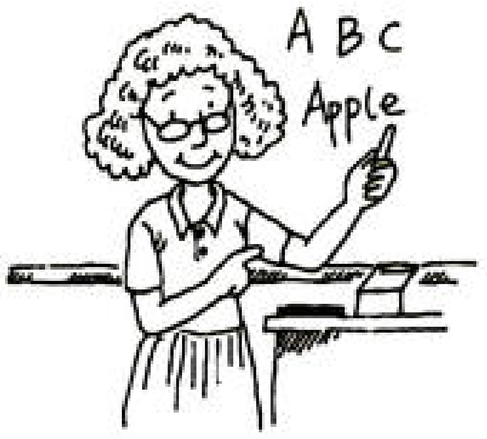
You sit next to me in class.



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5 _____ am a teacher.

I teach English in Mayville Primary School.

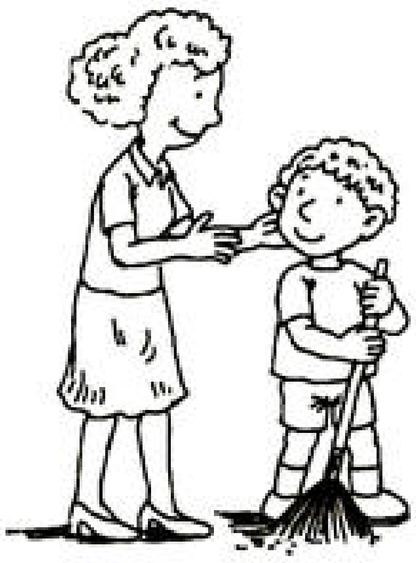


6 Mary is my schoolmate.

_____ is in Primary One.



7 Thank you! _____ are a helpful boy.



8 Mother goes to the market.

_____ buys some vegetables.



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9 Mr Wilson works at the police station.

_____ is a policeman.



10 _____ am a taxi driver.

I start work at six o'clock every morning.



Try this exercise on pronouns!
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EXERCISE 2

Fill in each blank with the help of the words in the box.

am	is	are

1 Jane likes to read.

She _____ nine years old.



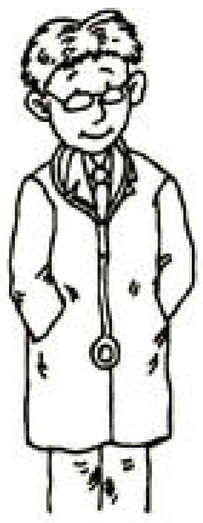
2 My sister works in an office.

She _____ a clerk.



3 I work in a hospital.

I _____ a doctor.



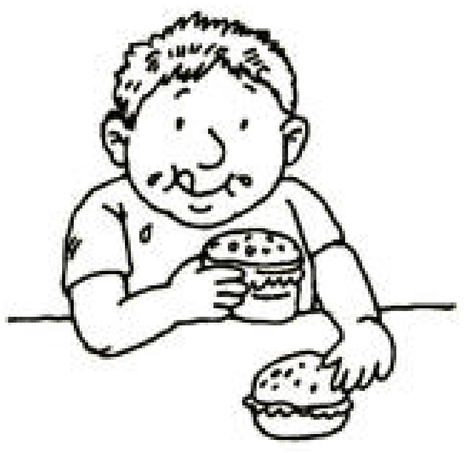
4 You swim very well.

You _____ a good swimmer.



5 Jason eats two burgers.

He _____ very hungry.



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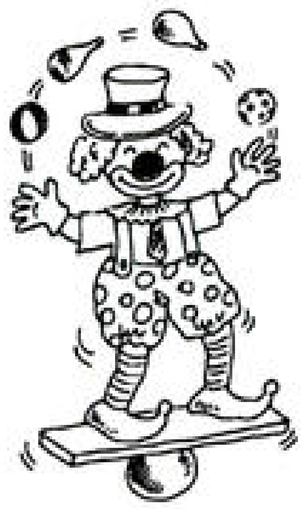
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EXERCISE 3

Complete the answers below.

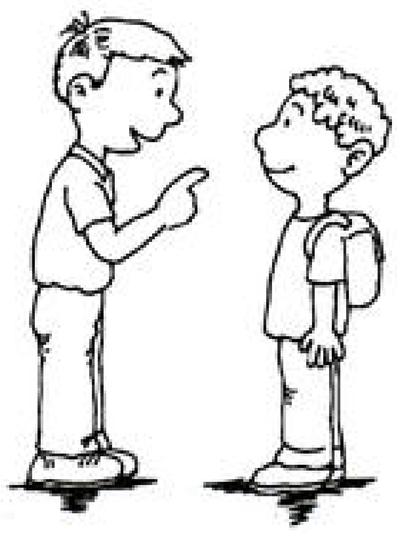
1 Is he a clown?

Yes, _____ is a clown.



2 Are you in Primary One?

Yes, I _____ in Primary One.



3 Are you John?

Yes, _____ am.



4 Is he Wilfred?

Yes, he _____.



5 Is he a farmer?

Yes, _____ is a farmer.



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LESSON 2

'WHO' FOLLOWED BY THE VERB 'TO BE'

(a) When we ask **present time** questions about the person we are speaking to, we use the pronoun **'YOU'** and the present tense verb **'ARE'**.

Examples

Who **are you**?

(b) When we ask **present time** questions about a **girl** or a **woman**, we use the pronoun **'SHE'** and the present tense verb **'IS'**.

Examples

Who **is she**?

(c) When we ask **present time** questions about a **boy** or a **man**, we use the pronoun **'HE'** and the present tense verb **'IS'**.

Examples

Who **is he**?

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EXERCISE 4

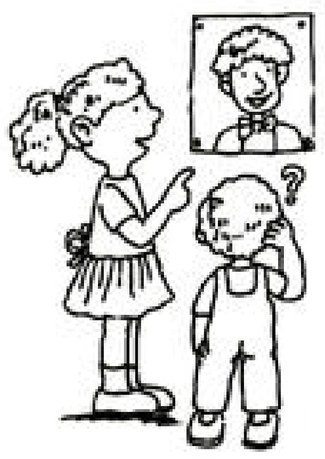
Complete each question with the help of the words in the box.

am	is	are

1 Who _____ you?



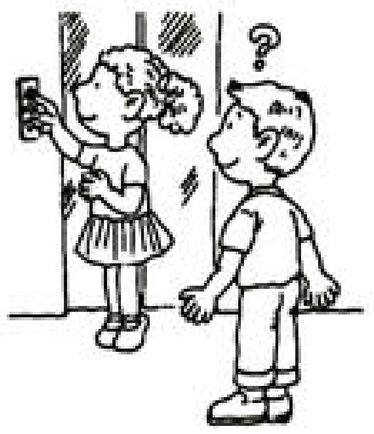
2 Who _____ he?



3 Who _____ I?



4 Who _____ she?



5 Who _____ that man?



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EXERCISE 5

Look at the pictures. Answer the questions with the help of the words given.

EXAMPLE

Who is she?
She is Miss Grant.
She is a nurse.



Miss Grant,
a nurse

1 Who is he?

_____.

_____.



Ray,
my classmate

2 Who are you?

_____.

_____.



Helen,
Hilda's sister

3 Who is she?

_____.

_____.



Mrs Miller,
John's mother

4 Who are you?

_____.

_____.



Mr Gerard,
new neighbour

5 Who is he?

_____.

_____.



Jason,
a hairdresser

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EXERCISE 6

Write the question for each sentence. Begin each question with 'Who'.

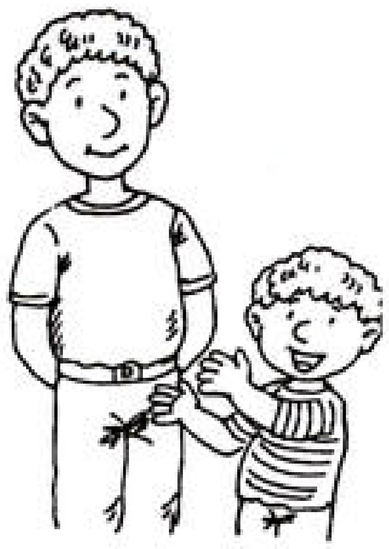
EXAMPLE

Who is she?
She is my sister.



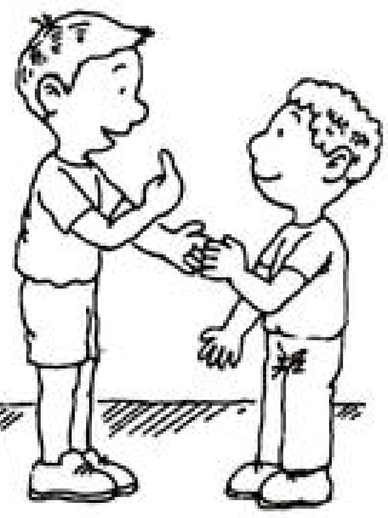
1 _____?

He is my father.



2 _____?

I am Anson.



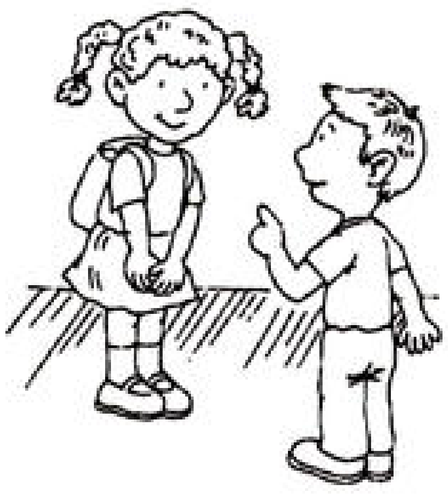
3 _____?

She is my teacher.



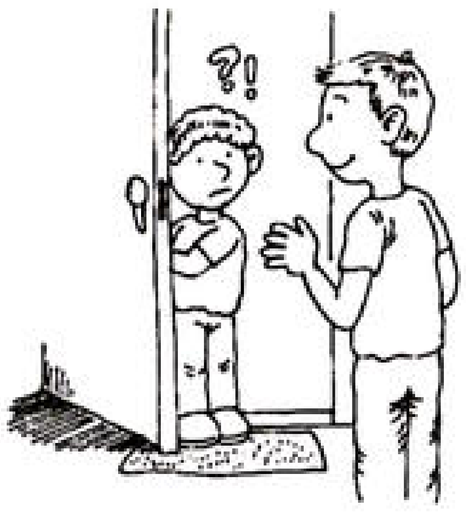
4 _____?

You are Lisa.



5 _____?

I am your neighbour.



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LESSON 3

DEMONSTRATIVES – 'THIS/THAT' AND 'THESE/THOSE'

(a) We use **'THIS'** when we speak of **something that is near** to us.

Examples

This is a table.

This table is made of wood.

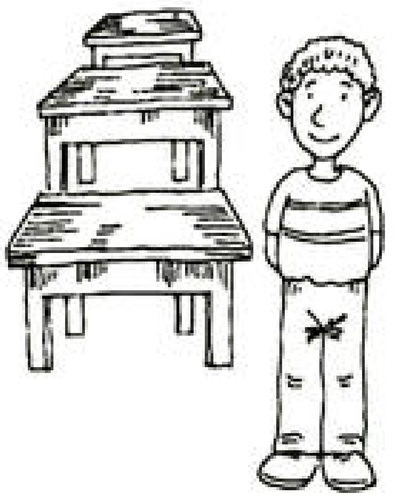


(b) We use **'THESE'** when we speak of **two or more things that are near** to us.

Examples

These are tables.

These tables belong to Mr Lawson.

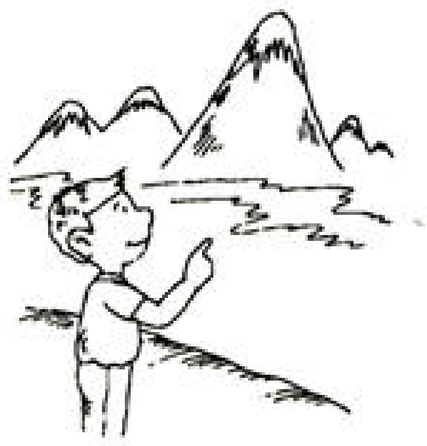


(c) We use **'THAT'** when we speak of **something that is far** from us.

Examples

That is a mountain.

That mountain is very big.

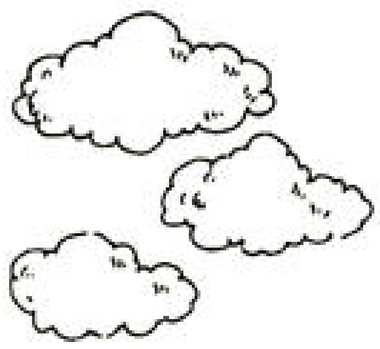


(d) We use **'THOSE'** when we speak of **two or more things that are far** from us.

Examples

Those are clouds.

Those clouds are moving slowly.



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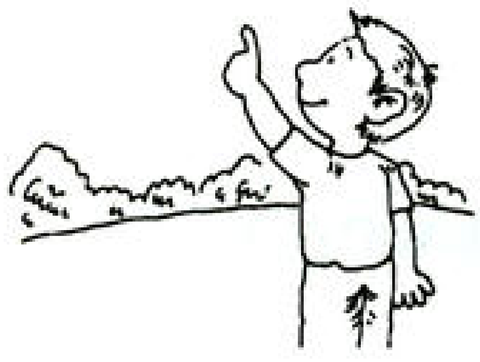
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EXERCISE 7

Underline the correct answers.



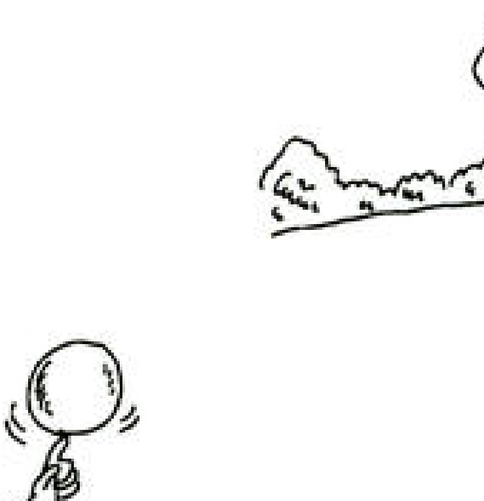
1 (That , This) is an aeroplane.



2 (That , This) is a ball.



3 (That , This) is a boat.



4 (That , This) is a cat.

5 (That , This) is a tree.

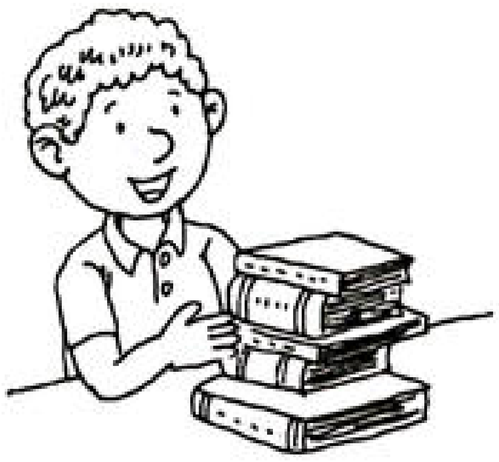


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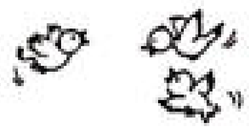
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EXERCISE 8

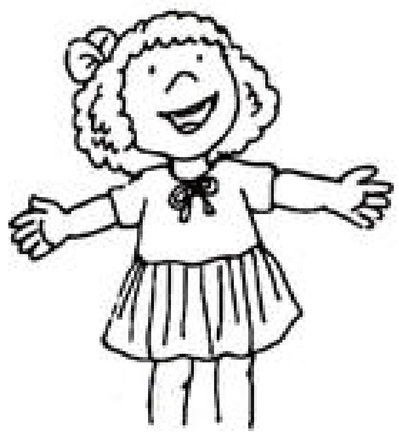
Underline the correct answers.



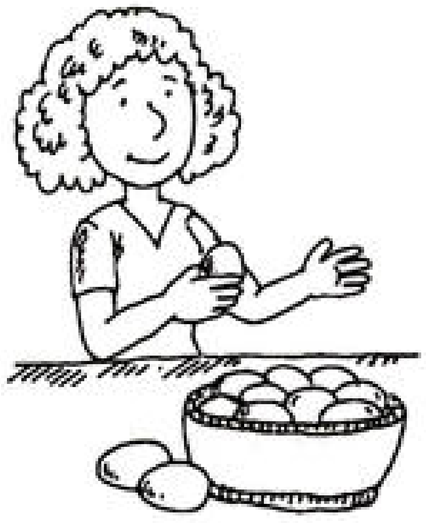
1 (Those , These) are books.



2 (Those , These) are birds.



3 (Those , These) are eggs.



4 (Those , These) are bananas.



5 (Those , These) are apples.



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EXERCISE 9

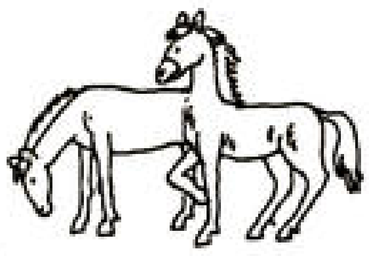
Fill in each blank with the help of the words in the box.

That	This	Those	These

1 _____ is a chair.



2 _____ are horses.

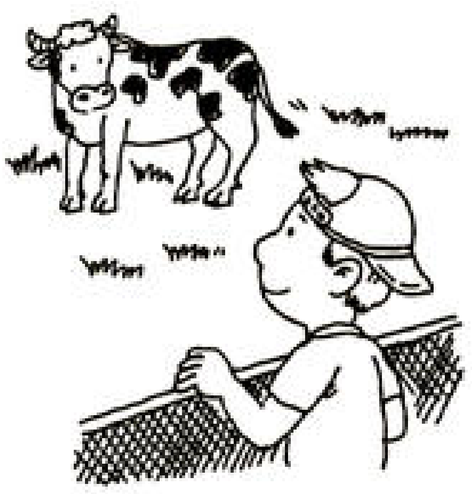




3 _____ are apples.



4 _____ is a cow.



5 _____ is my bicycle.



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LESSON 4

ARTICLES – 'A' AND 'AN'

(a) **'A'** and **'AN'** are both singular. So, we use them when we speak of one person or one thing.

Examples

He is **a** boy.

It is **a** table.

That is **a** hat.

This is **an** egg.

(b) We use **'AN'** for words which begin with the **'a'**, **'e'**, **'i'**, **'o'** or **'u' sound**.

Examples

I ate **an a**pple.

He broke **an e**gg.

She had **an i**ce cream.

That is **an o**strich.

I have **an u**mbrella.

He is **an h**onest boy.

(In this case, the 'h' sound is silent. The word 'honest' starts with an 'o' sound.)

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EXERCISE 10

Fill in each blank with 'A' or 'An'.

1 _____ car



2 _____ aeroplane



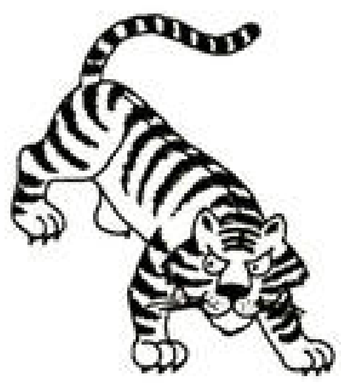
3 _____ umbrella



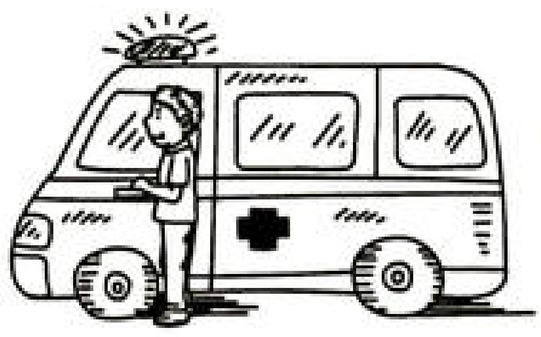
4 _____ glass



5 _____ tiger



6 _____ ambulance



7 _____ kettle



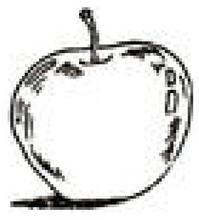
8 _____ doctor



9 _____ orange



10 _____ apple



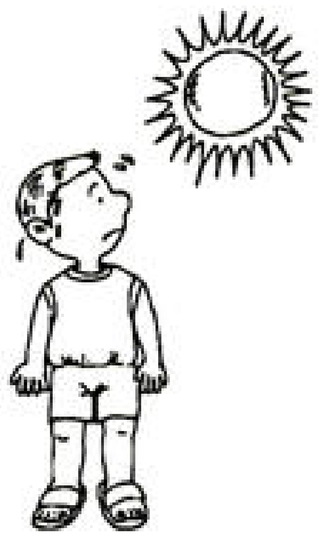
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EXERCISE 11

Underline the correct article in the brackets.

1 Today is (a , an) sunny day.



2 (A , An) owl is a bird that hunts at night.



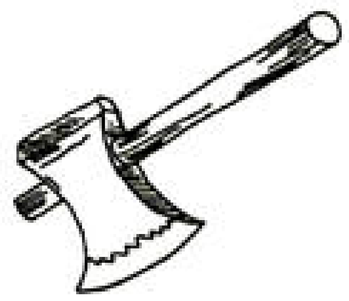
3 Miss Peterson is (a , an) policewoman.



4 We are going for (a , an) walk in the park.



5 He chopped down the tree with (a , an) axe.

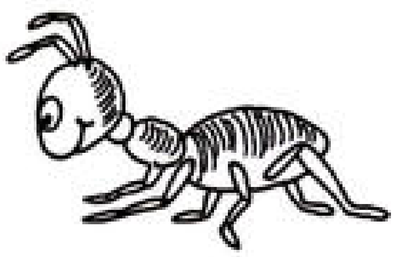


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6 My father is (a , an) carpenter.



7 (A , An) ant is a tiny insect.



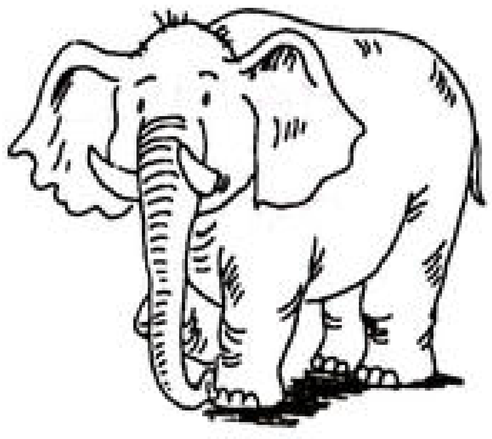
8 She is (a , an) ugly, old witch.



9 Mike is reading (a , an) letter.



10 (A , An) elephant is a large animal.



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LESSON 5

NEGATIVE AND AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS – 'IS/IS NOT (ISN'T)', 'ARE/ARE NOT (AREN'T)' AND 'AM/AM NOT'

When we know that something is **not correct**, we add the word **'NOT'** to the verb.

Examples

This **is** coffee. This **is not** tea.
Jim **isn't** in the room. He **is** in the kitchen.

We **are** tired. We **are not** ready to run again.
The oranges **are** sour. They **aren't** sweet.

I **am** in Primary One. I **am not** in Primary Two.
I **am** a carpenter. I **am not** a plumber.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 12

Fill in the blanks with the correct words in the brackets.

1 (is, is not)

This _____ an arrow. It _____ a spear.



2 (is, is not)

He _____ a plumber. He _____ a doctor.



3 (are, are not)

These _____ toes. They _____ fingers.



4 (am, am not)

I _____ a girl. I _____ a boy.



5 (are, are not)

These _____ insects. They _____ birds.



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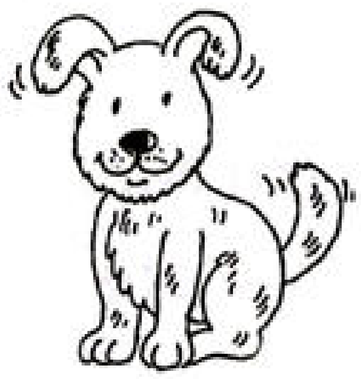
EXERCISE 13

Fill in each blank with the help of the words in the box.

am	am not	is	is not	are	are not

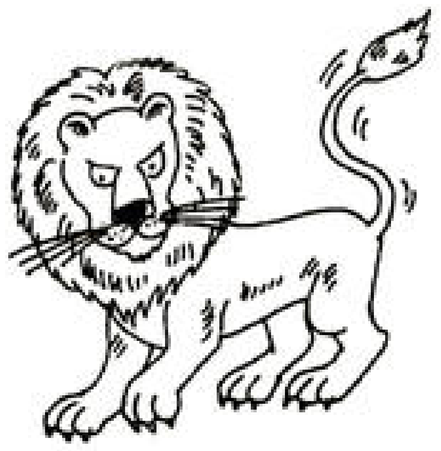
1 That _____ a kitten.

That _____ a puppy.



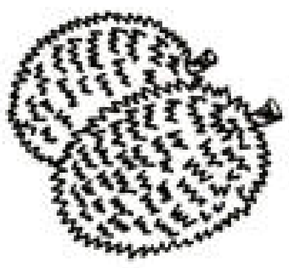
2 This _____ a tiger.

This _____ a lion.



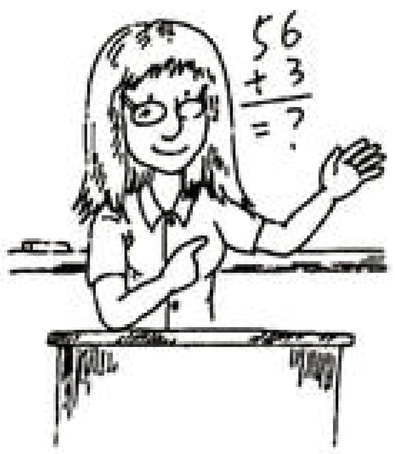
3 These _____ oranges.

They _____ durians.



4 I _____ a nurse.

I _____ a teacher.



5 Those _____ clouds.

They _____ stars.



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EXERCISE 14

Look at the pictures. Answer the questions with the help of the words given.

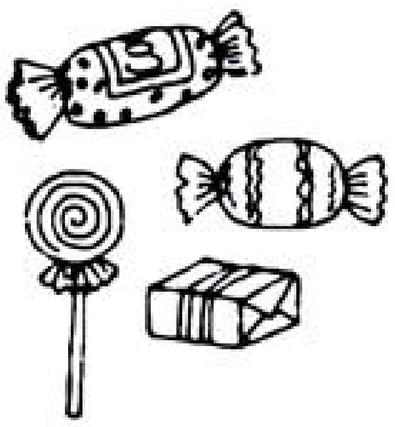
EXAMPLE

1. Is he a fireman?
   No, he isn't .
   He is a postman .

2. Are these cakes?
   No, they aren't .
   They are sweets .



postman

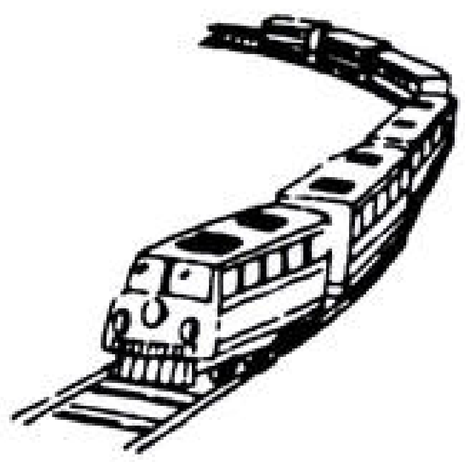


sweets

1 Is that a ship?

_____.

_____.

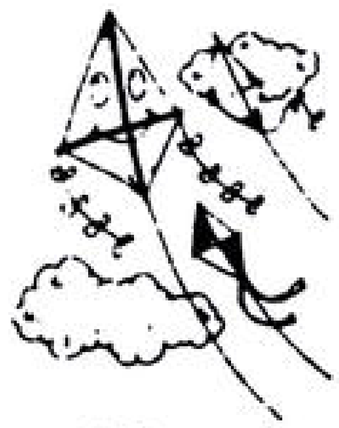


train

2 Are those birds?

_____.

_____.



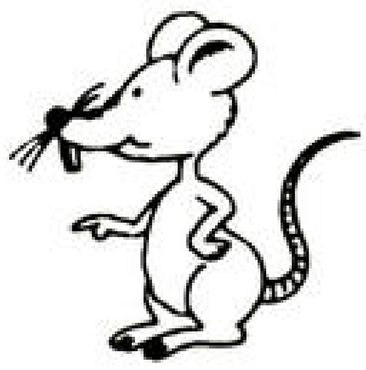
kites

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3 Is it a rabbit?

_____.

_____.



mouse

4 Are they hunters?

_____.

_____.



fishermen

5 Is he your father?

_____.

_____.



uncle

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LESSON 6

NOUNS (COUNTABLE) – PLURAL FORM

(a) We add '**-s**' to a countable noun to make it plural.

Examples

There is **an aeroplane** in the sky.
There are **two aeroplanes** in the sky.

I received **a letter** today.
I received **three letters** today.

There is **one cup** on the tray.
There are **ten cups** on the tray.

(b) When a countable noun ends in '**-s**', '**-sh**', '**-ch**' or '**-x**', we add '**-es**' to make it plural.

Examples

There is **a glass** on the table.
There are **ten glasses** on the table.

I put **one brush** in the cup.
I put **two brushes** in the cup.

I wear my favourite **watch** to school.
I have **two** more **watches** at home.

Jason puts a ball in the **box**.
Jason puts all the balls in the **boxes**.

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(c) Some nouns change their spelling when we make them plural.

Examples

I hop on one **foot**.
My **feet** are tired from walking.

There is a **man** waiting for you.
There are two **men** waiting for you.

A **child** is playing in the rain.
Two **children** are playing in the rain.

(d) The following are some nouns which change their spelling when we make them plural.

Singular	Plural
foot	feet
child	children
man	men
woman	women
goose	geese
tooth	teeth

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EXERCISE 15

Circle the correct word for each picture.

1 apple apples



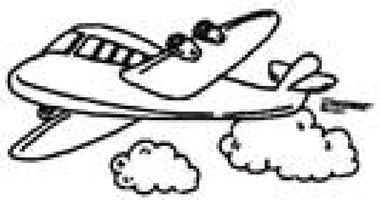
2 bird birds



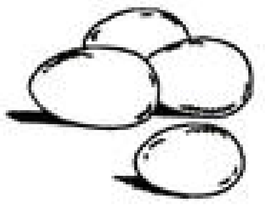
3 flower flowers



4 aeroplane aeroplanes



5 egg eggs



EXERCISE 16

Fill in the blank with the plural form of each noun.

1 ball _____

2 glass _____

3 foot _____

4 orange _____

5 child _____

6 man _____

7 flag _____

8 tooth _____

9 eye _____

10 star _____

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EXERCISE 17

Underline the correct answers.

1 There are many coconut (tree , trees) on the island.

2 Susan has two (brother , brothers).

3 I see a (doctor , doctors) when I am ill.

4 There are (cloud , clouds) in the sky.

5 Elephants have big (ear , ears).

6 There are many (animal , animals) in the zoo.

7 There are seven (day , days) in a week.

8 My father drives a (car , cars) to work every day.

9 You have five (finger , fingers) on each hand.

10 My sister is a (lawyer , lawyers).

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LESSON 7

QUESTIONS USING 'WHAT'

(a) We use **'WHAT'** when we want information about something.

Examples

What is that? That is a bicycle.

What are those? Those are marbles.

What is this? This is a book.

(b) We can also use **'WHAT'** when we want to find out what a person's job is.

Examples

What is she? She is a teacher.

What are you? I am a student.

What are they? They are police officers.

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EXERCISE 18

Complete the answer to each question.

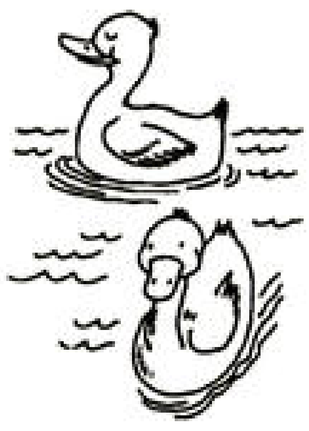
1 What is he?

_____ a dentist.



2 What are those?

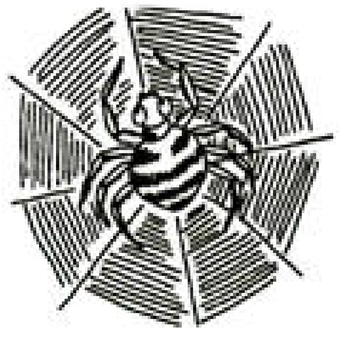
_____ ducks.



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3 What is that?

_____ a spider.



4 What are they?

_____ soldiers.



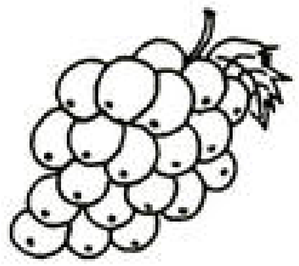
5 What is she?

_____ a nurse.



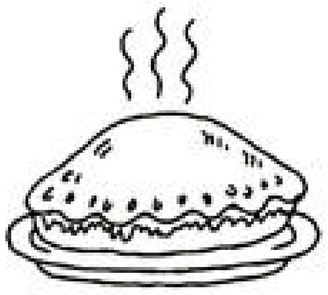
6 What are these?

_____ grapes.



7 What is that?

_____ a pie.



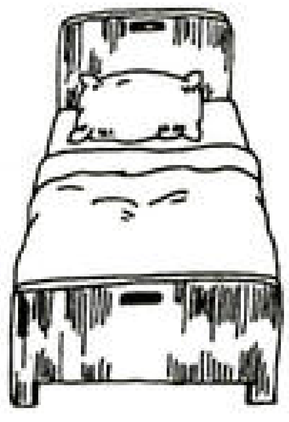
8 What are you?

_____ a boy scout.



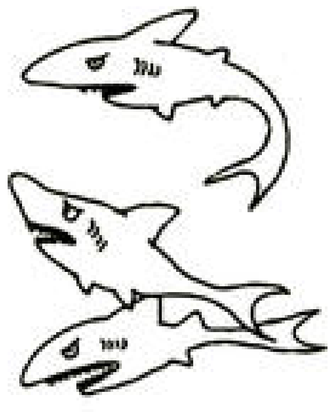
9 What is this?

_____ a bed.



10 What are those?

_____ sharks.



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EXERCISE 19

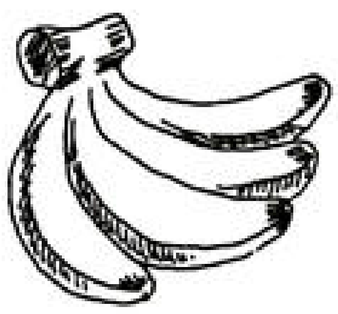
Complete the question for each answer.

EXAMPLE

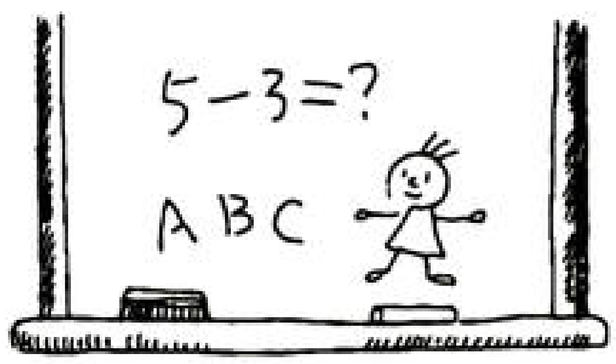
What is that?
That is a candle.



1 What _____?
These are bananas.



2 What _____?
This is a whiteboard.



3 What _____?
Those are seashells.



4 What _____?
I am a postman.

5 What _____?
That is a radio.



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6 What _____?

She is a teacher.



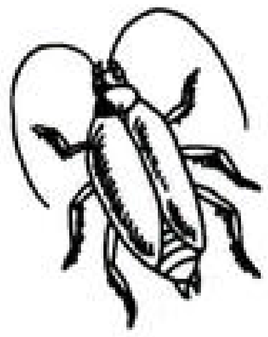
7 What _____?

They are firefighters.



8 What _____?

It is a cockroach.



9 What _____?

Those are birds.



10 What _____?

He is a policeman.



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LESSON 8

ADJECTIVES BEFORE NOUNS

An **adjective** helps us to describe something or someone. It tells us more about the thing or person.

Examples

He is a boy. He is a **clever** boy.

She is a girl. She is a **good** girl.

That is a tree. That is a **tall** tree.

I have a dog. I have a **big** dog.

She is wearing a dress. She is wearing a **pretty** dress.

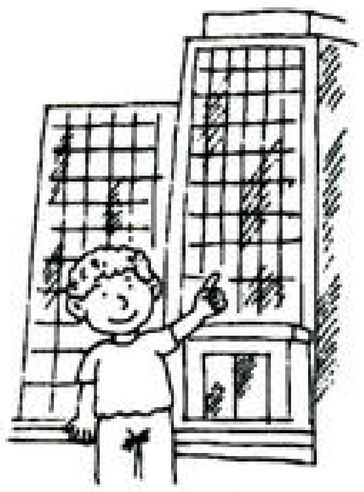
Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 20

Underline the correct answers.



1 Mr Benson drives a (big , tall) car.



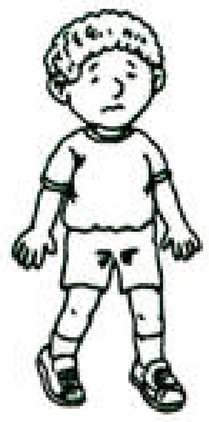
2 That is a (long , tall) building.



3 A panther has (blue , black) fur on its body.

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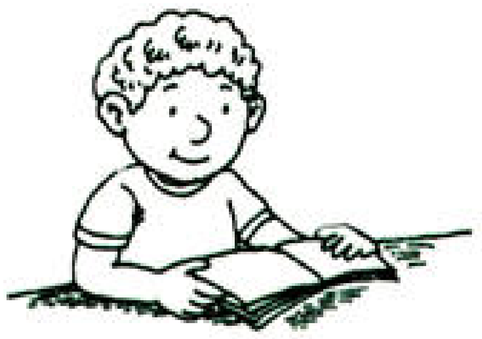
4 He has a (happy , sad) look on his face.



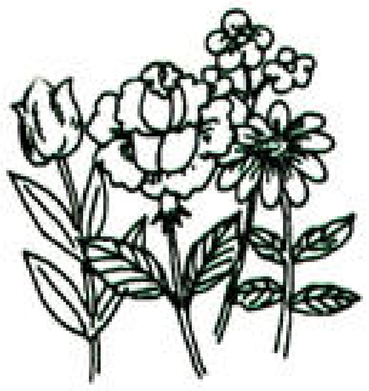
5 This is a (square , round) table.



6 Alex is reading a (thin , thick) book. It has only eight pages.



7 Most plants have (green , white) leaves.



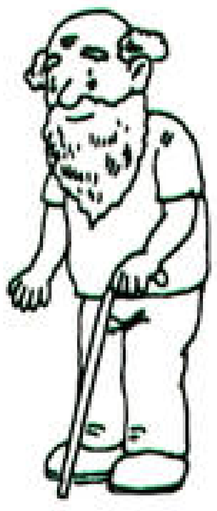
8 The butcher uses a (blunt , sharp) knife to cut the meat. He can cut the meat easily.



9 Today is a (sunny , rainy) day.



10 The (old , young) man is holding a walking stick.



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EXERCISE 21

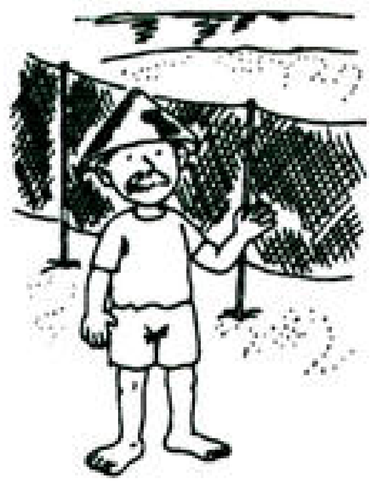
Fill in each blank with the help of the words in the box. Use each word only once.

heavy	long	hot	ugly	angry
short	round	tall	white	fierce

1 My neighbour has a _____ dog.



2 The fisherman dries his nets under the _____ sun.



3 Mandy cannot carry the _____ box.



4 Look at that _____ man!



5 This is a _____ table.

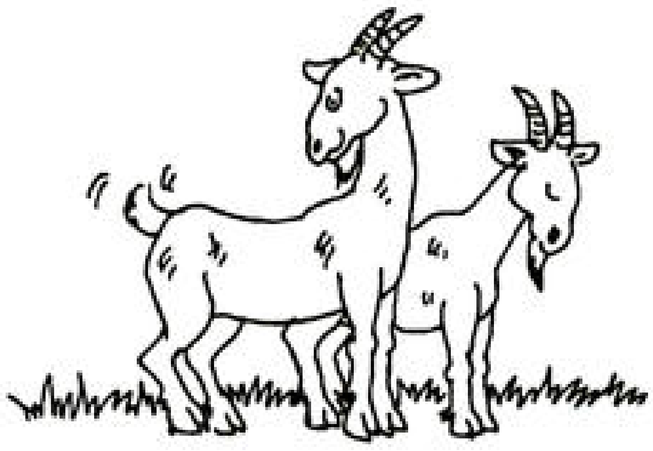


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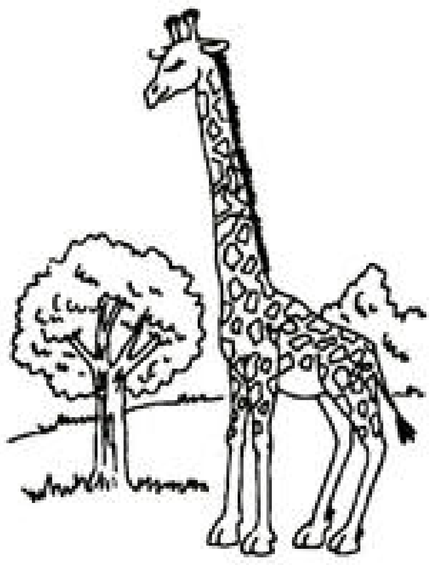
6 The _____ witch is flying on her magic broom.



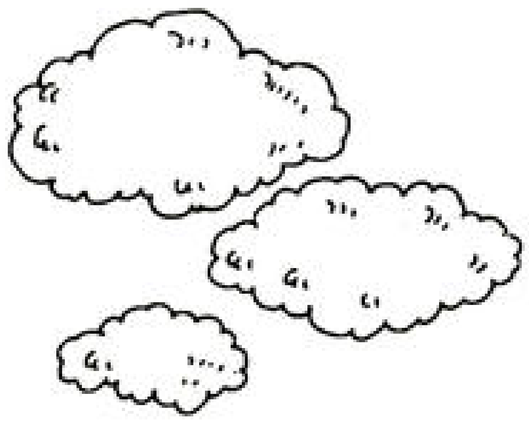
7 Goats have _____ tails.



8 A giraffe is a very _____ animal.



9 There are _____ clouds in the sky.



10 My sister has _____ hair.



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LESSON 9

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES – 'MY', 'YOUR', 'HIS' AND 'HER'

(a) Sometimes, we want to show that something belongs to someone. To do this, we use special adjectives.

Examples

I have a new bag. It is **my** birthday present.
I like **your** new dress. It is very pretty.
Molly has a kitten. **Her** kitten is very playful.
Samuel has a bicycle. **His** bicycle is blue in colour.

(b) We may also show that someone 'belongs' to a person.

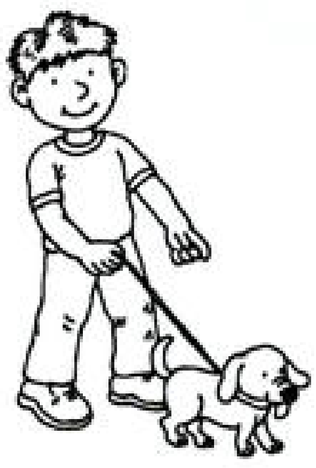
Examples

Sam is **her** son.
Mr Wilson is **my** uncle.
Is the principal **your** aunt?

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EXERCISE 22

Underline the correct answers.



1 I have a dog.
It is (my , your) dog.



2 This is Mr Lee.
The little girl is (his , her) daughter.

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3 "Does (my , your) brother go to school?"
"Yes, my brother goes to school."



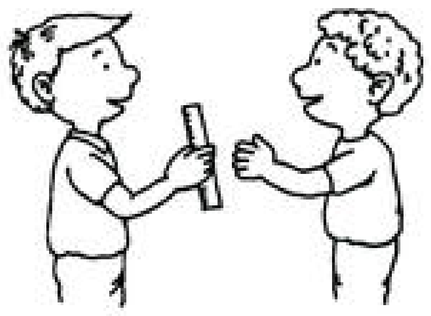
4 Sharon has a kitten.
It is (his , her) kitten.



5 Sandy has a doll.
She is playing with (his , her) doll.



6 "Roy, is this (my , your) ruler?"
"Yes, Peter. It is my ruler."



7 "Is that Mrs Chandler's house?"
"Yes, that is (his , her) house."



8 This bag belongs to me.
It is (my , your) bag.



9 I brush (my , your) teeth every day.



10 Millie is waving (his , her) hand.
She wants to get on the bus.



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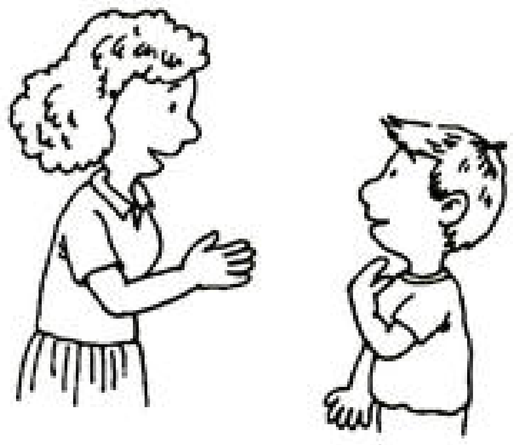
Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 23

Fill in each blank with the help of the words in the box.

my	your	his	her

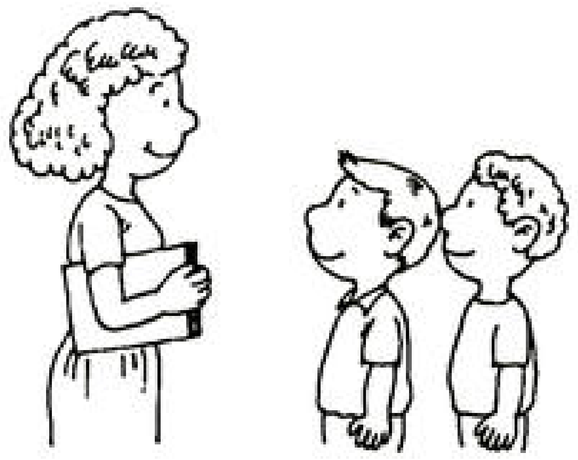
1 "What is your name?"
"_____ name is Michael."



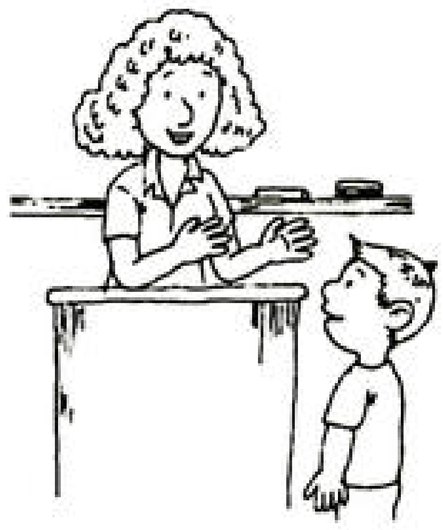
2 Richard is riding _____ new bicycle to school.



3 That lady is my teacher.
We are _____ students.



4 "Do you want to do _____ homework in class?"
"Yes, I do."



5 Anson kicks the ball with _____ foot.



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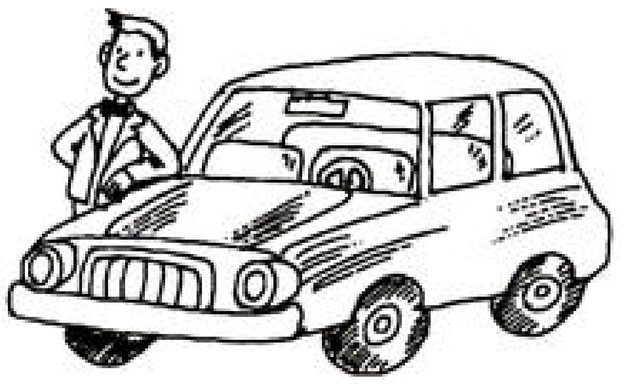
6 I wear a watch on _____ wrist.



7 Terry washes _____ hair every day.



8 "Does your father have a car?"
"Yes, _____ father has a car."



9 Paul, may I borrow _____ pen, please?



10 He is a postman.
_____ name is Mr Dawson.



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LESSON 10

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES – 'OUR', 'YOUR' AND 'THEIR'

When we want to show that something belongs to many people, we use **'OUR'**, **'YOUR'** (plural) or **'THEIR'**.

Examples

These are **our** books. We put them on this table just now.
Linda and Sally have a cat. **Their** cat is very cute.
"Please keep **your** books," the teacher tells the students.

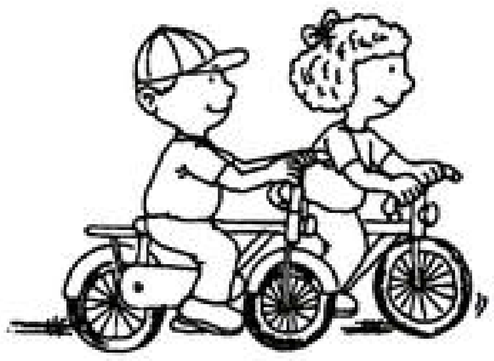
Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 24

Fill in each blank with 'our' or 'their'.

1 We have bicycles.

These are _____ bicycles.



2 Mr and Mrs Carlson have a son.

This is _____ son.



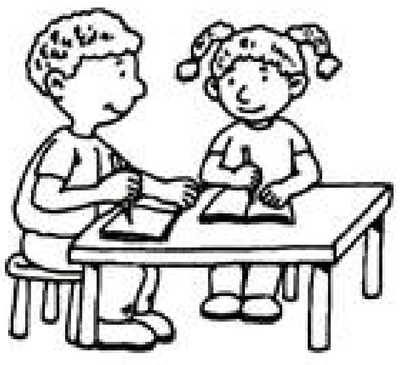
3 My brother and I brush

_____ teeth every morning.



4 Andy and Serene are doing

_____ homework.



5 The book belongs to the twins, Tina and Sue.

It is _____ book.



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EXERCISE 25

Fill in each blank with the help of the words in the box. Use each word only once.

my	your	his	her	our	their

1 The fishermen own three boats.

Every morning, they row _____ boats out to sea.

2 I have some sweets in _____ pocket.

Do you want one?

3 "Where are _____ books? I want to collect them now,' the teacher told the students.

4 Mrs Johnson keeps her purse in _____ handbag.

She carries it wherever she goes.

5 We wash _____ hands before we have our meals.

6 This room belongs to David.

It is _____ room.

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LESSON 11

PRONOUNS – 'WE' AND 'THEY'

'WE' and **'THEY'** are plural pronouns. When we use **'WE'** or **'THEY'**, the verb must be **plural**.

Examples

Jane and Jill share a room. **They are** sisters.

Gerard and I are classmates. **We are** neighbours too.

My parents are not at home. **They are** at work.

I am playing **with my neighbours. We are** playing hopscotch.

Their pet is missing. **They are** very worried.

Our computers are quite new. **We are** not buying any this year.

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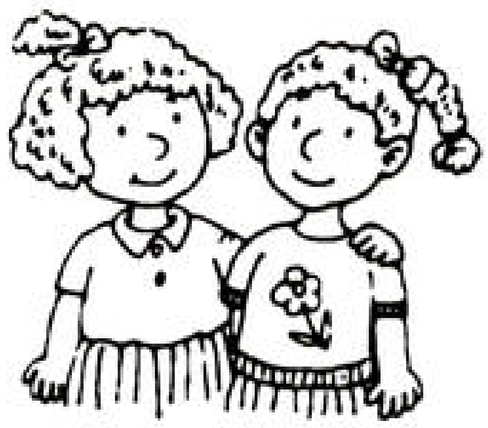
Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 26

Fill in each blank with 'We' or 'They'.

1 Mary and Sandy are neighbours.

_____ are also good friends.



2 John, Sandra, Lily and I like to study together. _____ are students from Mayville Primary School.



3 _____ are my teachers.

I see them every morning.



4 _____ are eating ice cream.

Father bought the ice cream for us.



5 He is Gary and she is Helen.

_____ are my children.



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EXERCISE 27

Circle the correct answers.

1 Both my sisters work in a hospital.

(We , They) are nurses.



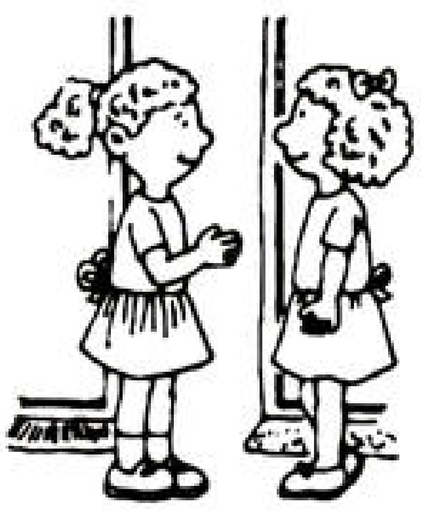
2 Tim and I go to the same school.

(We , They) are classmates.



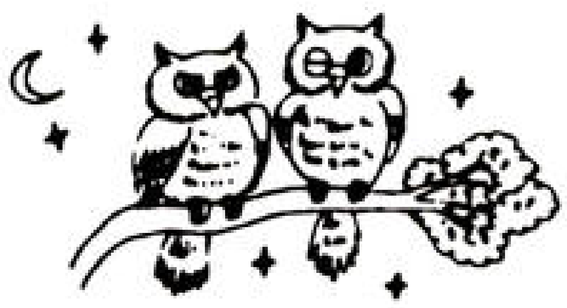
3 Sharon and Jane live near each other.

(We , They) are neighbours.



4 These are owls.

(We , They) fly and hunt at night.



5 My friend and I are thirsty.

(We , They) are drinking some lemonade.



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EXERCISE 28

Rewrite each of the following sentences by using 'We' or 'They'.

EXAMPLE

Mr Wilson and Mr Baker are policemen.

They are policemen.

1 Sam and I are going to the zoo.

2 Miss Stevens and I are teachers.

3 Donna and Mindy are best friends.

4 The pigeon and the parrot are birds.

5 The apples are in a basket.

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LESSON 12

'HAS' AND 'HAVE' TO SHOW POSSESSION

We use **'HAS'** (singular) and **'HAVE'** (plural) to show that someone owns something, or something belongs to someone.

Examples

Tommy has a pet rabbit.

James and Leo have bicycles.

Mrs Thomson has five children.

They have two dogs.

We have two computers at home.

A rabbit has long ears.

An elephant has a long trunk.



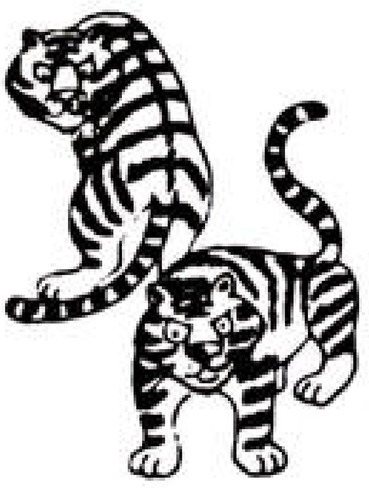
'Has' or 'Have'? Try this exercise.
Go to **My SAPeducation App** or http://sapgrp.com.sg/online-resources/english

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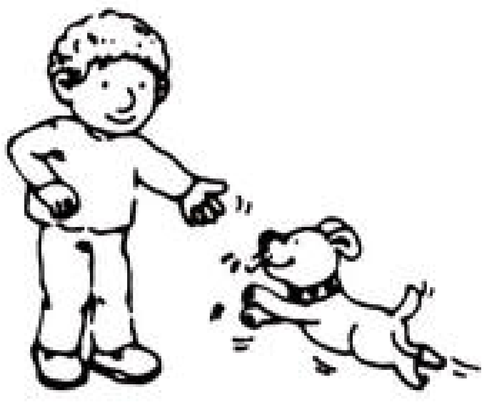
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EXERCISE 29

Fill in each blank with 'has' or 'have'.



1 Tigers _____ long tails.



2 Henry _____ a pet dog.



3 A bird _____ feathers on its body.



4 Mr and Mrs Miller _____ a daughter.



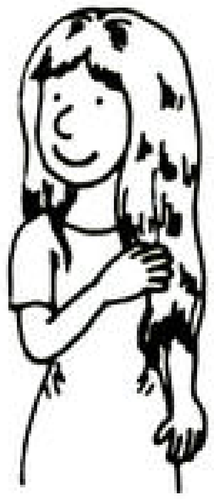
5 A motorcycle _____ two wheels.

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6 I _____ a balloon.



7 You _____ long hair.



8 He _____ a new car.



9 They _____ kites.



10 We _____ dolls.



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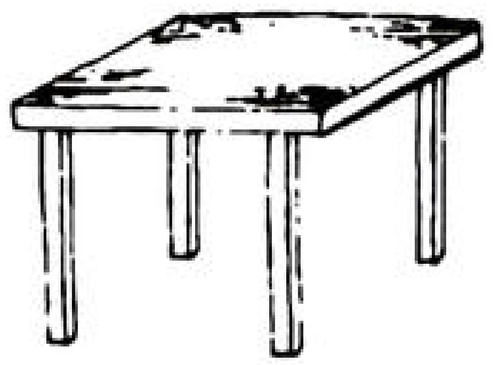
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EXERCISE 30

Look at the pictures and the helping words. Answer each question using 'has' or 'have'.

1 How many legs does the table have?

It _____.



four legs

2 What do you have?

I _____.



a book

3 How many wings does a bird have?

It _____.

two wings

4 What does Mary have?

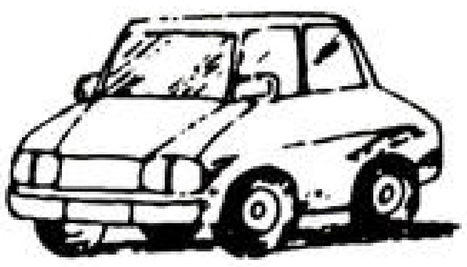
She _____.



a lamb

5 How many wheels does a car have?

It _____.



four wheels

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6 I _____ a balloon.



7 You _____ long hair.



8 He _____ a new car.



9 They _____ kites.



10 We _____ dolls.

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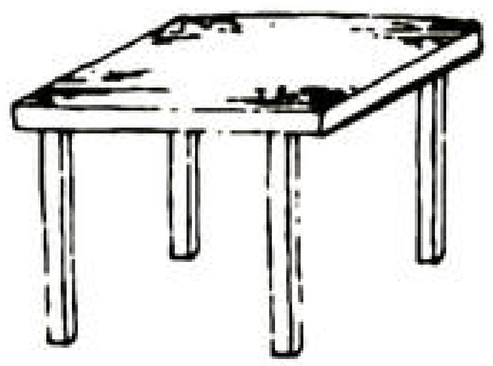
Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 30

Look at the pictures and the helping words. Answer each question using 'has' or 'have'.

1 How many legs does the table have?

It _____.



four legs

2 What do you have?

I _____.



a book

3 How many wings does a bird have?

It _____.

two wings

4 What does Mary have?

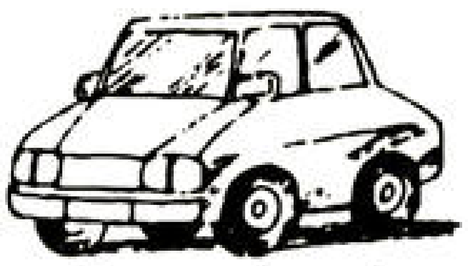
She _____.



a lamb

5 How many wheels does a car have?

It _____.

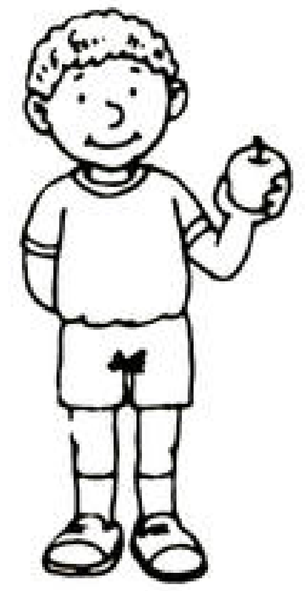


four wheels

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6 What do I have?

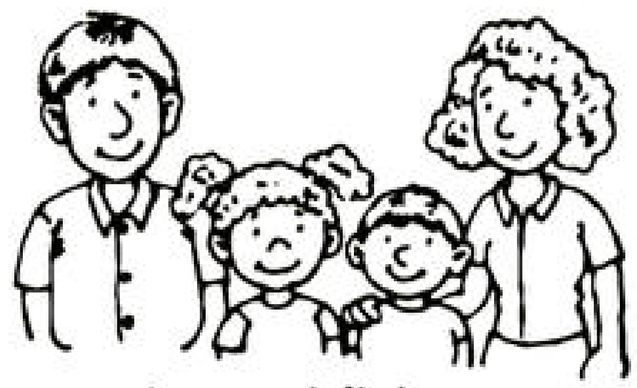
You _____.



an apple

7 How many children do Mr and Mrs Lee have?

They _____.



two children

8 What do the boys have?

They _____.



bicycles

9 What does she have?

She _____.



a doll

10 What does he have?

He _____.



a ball

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EXERCISE 31

Circle the correct answers.

1 A shark (has , have) sharp teeth.

2 We (has , have) ten toes on our feet.

3 Mr Kingsley (has , have) a big house.

4 A tree (has , have) many leaves.

5 I (has , have) a test today.

6 The rose (has , have) red petals.

7 A leopard (has , have) spots on its body.

8 They (has , have) a pet parrot.

9 That nest (has , have) a few eggs in it.

10 That factory (has , have) many workers.

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LESSON 13

ADJECTIVES AFTER THE VERB 'TO BE'

We use **adjectives** after **'am'**, **'is'** or **'are'** to help us complete a sentence.

Examples

My sister **is happy**.

My parents **are kind**.

I **am short**.

The teacher **is angry**.

The students **are noisy**.

The water **is nice and cool**.

I **am tired but happy**.

The elephant **is big and strong**.

The oranges **are sweet and juicy**.

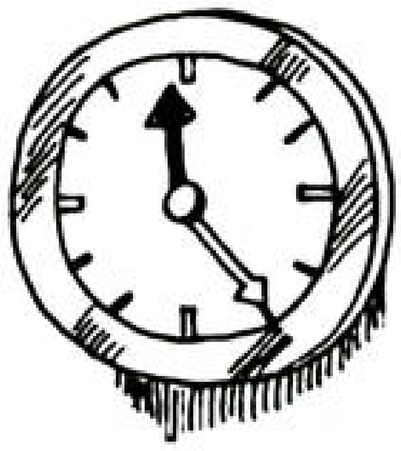
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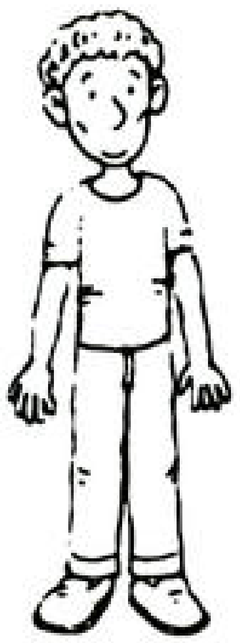
EXERCISE 32

Underline the correct answers.

1 The frame of the clock is (round , square).



2 That man is (thin , fat).



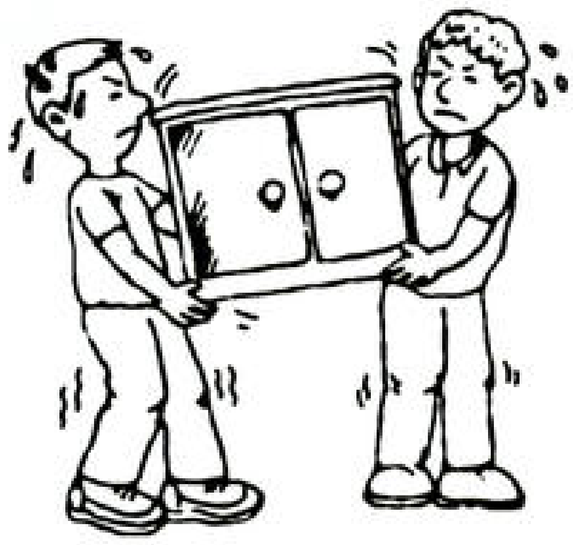
3 The tree next to the house is very (short , tall).



4 Please be careful.
The knife is (sharp , blunt).

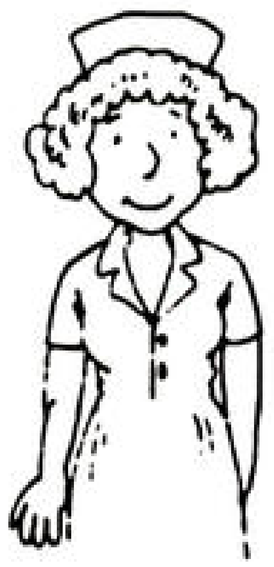


5 The cupboard is (light , heavy).
It needs two men to lift it.

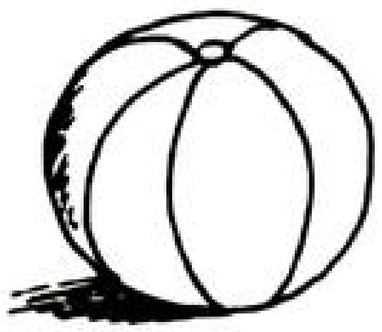


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6 The nurse's uniform is
(black , white). It looks clean.



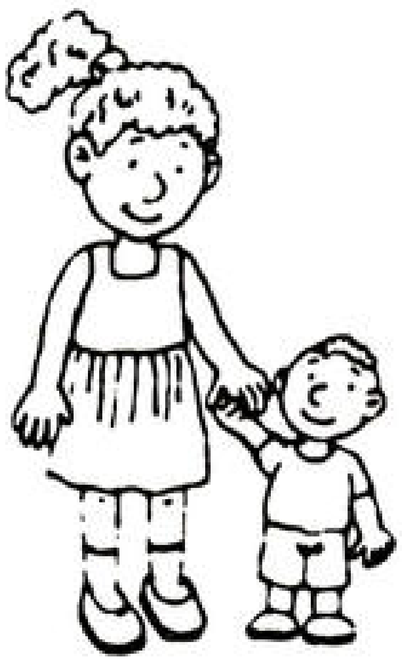
7 The ball is (round , square).
It can roll down a slope.



8 Mrs Simpson is (sad , happy).
It is her birthday today.



9 My brother is (tall , short).
He is only two years old.



10 Paul's shoes are (dirty , clean).
He has to wash them.



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EXERCISE 33

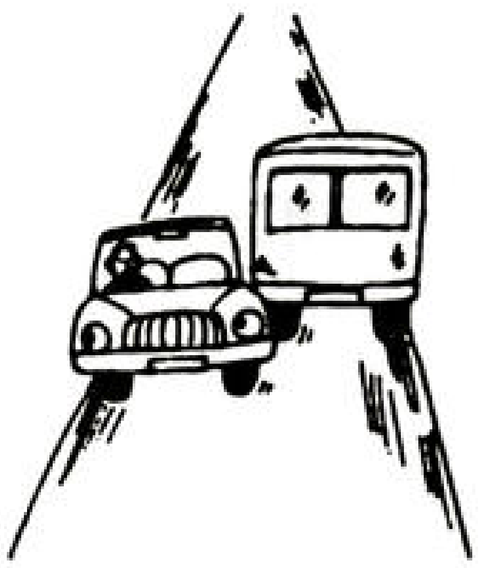
Fill in each blank with the help of the words in the box. Use each word once only.

long	small	hot	cold	oval
weak	narrow	angry	round	deep

1 The woman is very _____.
She is very old.



2 The road is _____.
The drivers must drive slowly.



3 Please be careful.

The cup of coffee is _____.



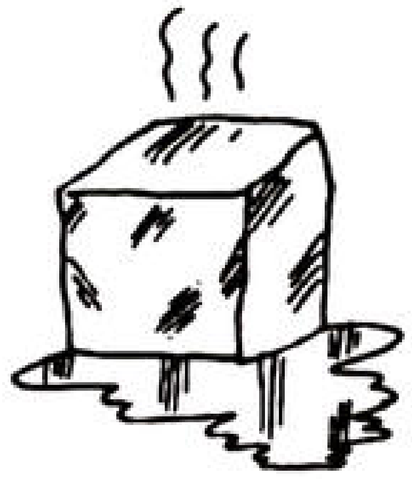
4 I have to cut my hair.

It is too _____.

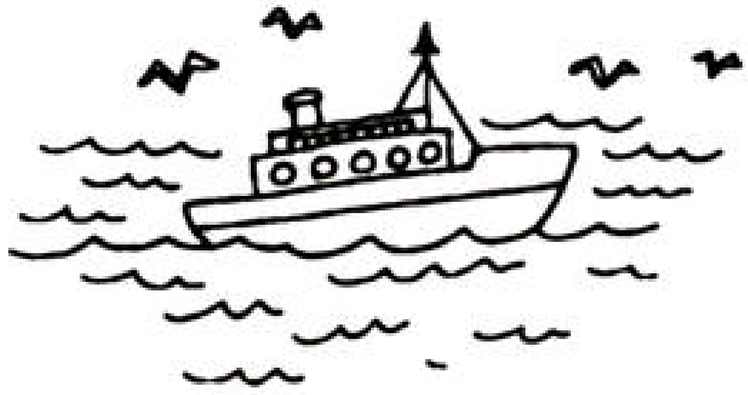


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5 The big block of ice is very _____.



6 The ocean is wide and _____.



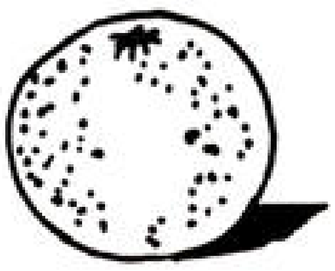
7 The leaf is _____ in shape.



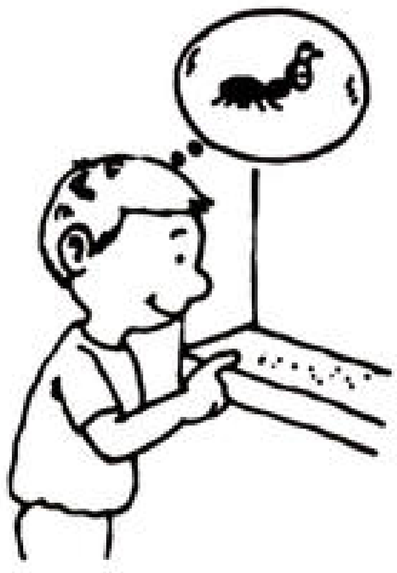
8 Mr Wilson is very _____.



9 An orange is _____.



10 Ants are very _____.



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EXERCISE 34

Put the words in the correct order. Then write the sentence.

EXAMPLE

strong. The is boy

The boy is strong.

1 fast. deer is The

2 The black. are cats

3 is sad. Jack

4 is pond shallow. The

5 slow. My is watch

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LESSON 14

CONJUNCTIONS – 'AND' AND 'OR'

(a) We use **'AND'** to join two or more things together. When we use **'AND'** to join two things together, the verb must be plural.

Examples

John **and** Mary **are** friends.
The elephant **and** the tiger **are** large animals.

(b) We may use **'AND'** to speak of one person or thing with two qualities.

Examples

The police officer is brave **and** kind.
The soldier is tall **and** young.

(c) We use **'OR'** to show that there are two things, but we can **choose only one** of the two things.

Examples

You can have roast chicken **or** fried fish.
Which toy do you want, the plastic boat **or** the wooden train?

More practice on 'and' and 'or'.
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EXERCISE 35

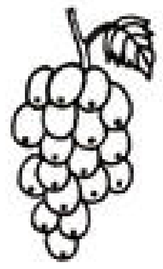
Circle the correct answers.



1 Mr Beck's hair is short (and , or) white.



2 Is this a penguin (and , or) a seal?



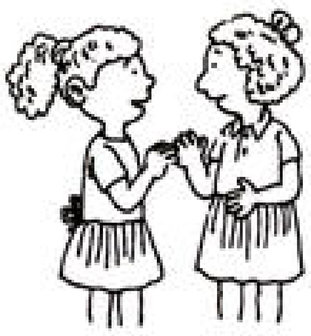
3 The grapes are sweet (and , or) juicy.



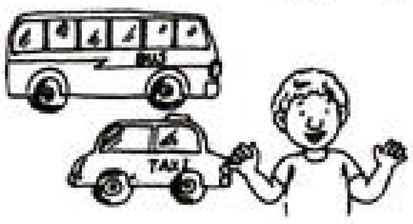
4 These are cups (and , or) saucers.



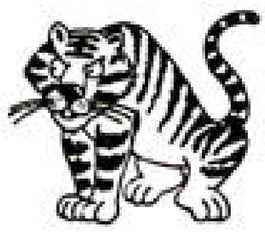
5 Which dress do you like, the one on the left (and , or) the one on the right?



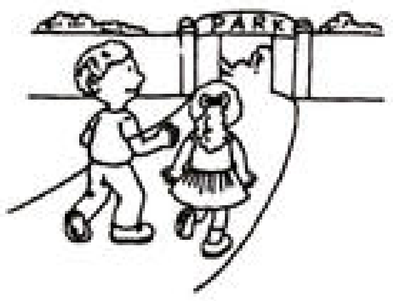
6 Sharon (and , or) Sally are talking to each other.



7 Are they coming by bus (and , or) taxi?



8 Is this a tiger (and , or) a leopard?



9 John (and , or) Jane are going to the park.



10 The witch is old (and , or) ugly.

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LESSON 15

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

We use the present continuous tense when we use **'AM'**, **'IS'** or **'ARE'** with a verb in its **'-ING'** form.

Examples

I **am walking** home today.

John **is playing** football in the field.

Jasmine **is sweeping** the floor.

The boys **are doing** their homework.

My mother **is cooking** chicken curry for us.

The children **are watching** television.

Gary **is doing** his homework on the computer.

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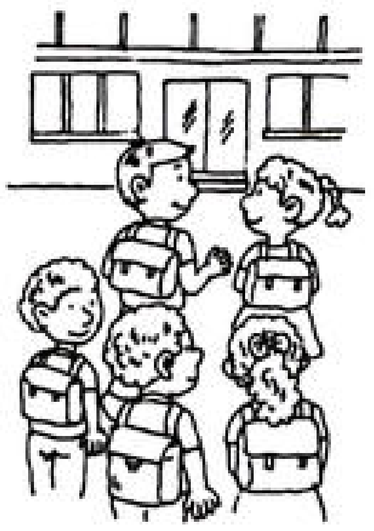
Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 36

Choose the correct answer and put a tick (√) in its box.

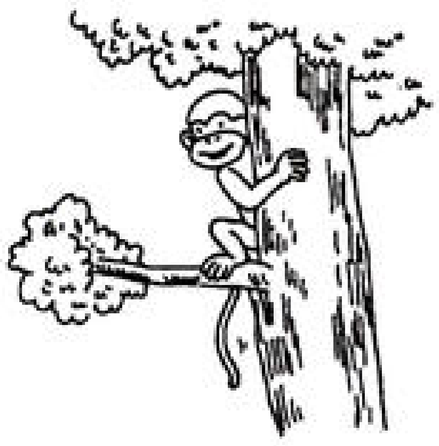
1 The children _____ to school.

(1) am walking
(2) is walking
(3) are walking



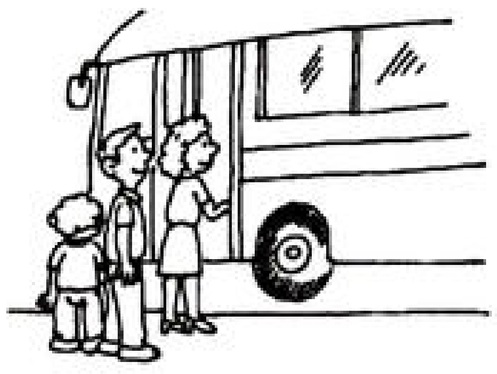
2 The monkey _____ up the tree.

(1) am climbing
(2) is climbing
(3) are climbing



3 We _____ the bus home.

(1) am taking
(2) is taking
(3) are taking



4 I _____ the floor.

(1) am sweeping
(2) is sweeping
(3) are sweeping



5 The birds _____ in the sky.

(1) am flying
(2) is flying
(3) are flying



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EXERCISE 37

Look at the pictures. Answer the questions with the help of the words in the brackets.

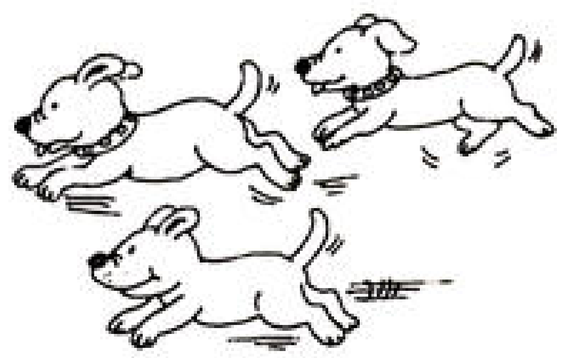
EXAMPLE

What is the girl doing? (read)
She is reading _____.



1 What are the dogs doing? (run)

They _____.



2 What is the bird doing? (chirp)

It _____.



3 What are you doing? (write)

I _____.



4 What am I doing? (talk)

You _____.



5 What are the children doing? (play)

They _____.



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6 What is the boy doing? (sleep)

He _____.



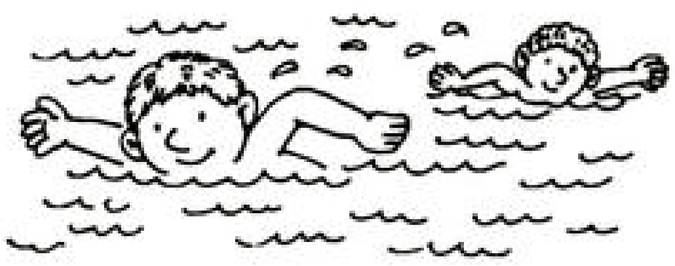
7 What is she doing? (cry)

She _____.



8 What are they doing? (swim)

They _____.



9 What are you doing? (eat)

I _____.



10 What is your mother doing? (cook)

She _____.



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LESSON 16

PREPOSITIONS – 'ON', 'IN', 'ABOVE', 'UNDER', 'IN FRONT OF' AND 'BEHIND'

(a) We use **'ON'** for things that we put or leave somewhere.

Examples

There is a picture **on** the wall.
The glass is **on** the table.

(b) We use **'IN'** to show that something or someone is 'inside' a place or something else.

Examples

Mother is **in** the kitchen.
The money is **in** the red box.

(c) When we want to show that there is something at a place higher than another thing, we use **'ABOVE'**.

Examples

The helicopter is flying **above** that building.
The lamp is hanging **above** the table.

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(d) We use **'UNDER'** to show that something or someone is below a place or thing.

Examples

She is standing **under** the tree.
The mouse is hiding **under** the carpet.

(e) When something or someone is before another thing or person, we use **'IN FRONT OF'**.

Examples

The tree is **in front of** the house.
There is a lady **in front of** me in the queue.

(f) When something or someone is at the back of something or someone, we use **'BEHIND'**.

Examples

Sheila stood **behind** her mother on the bus.
The post office is just **behind** my house.

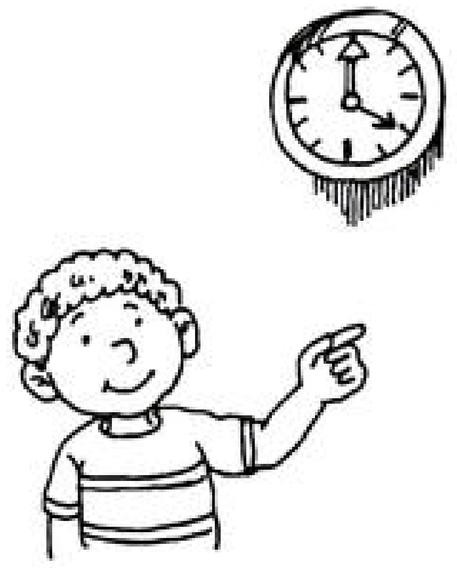
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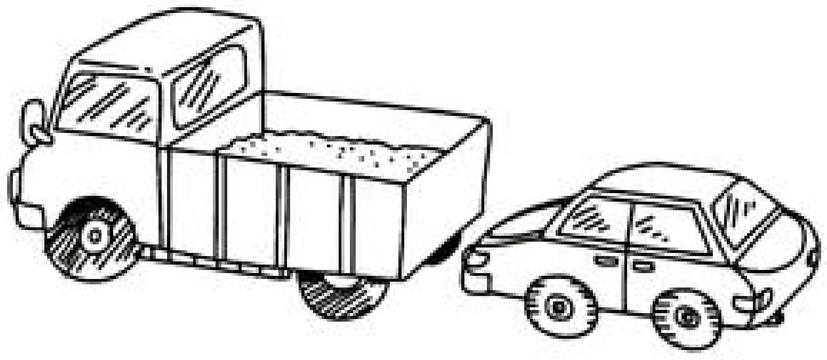
EXERCISE 38

Underline the correct answers.

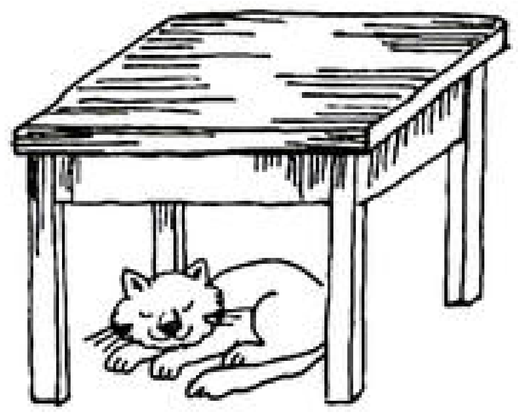
1 The clock is (on , in) the wall.



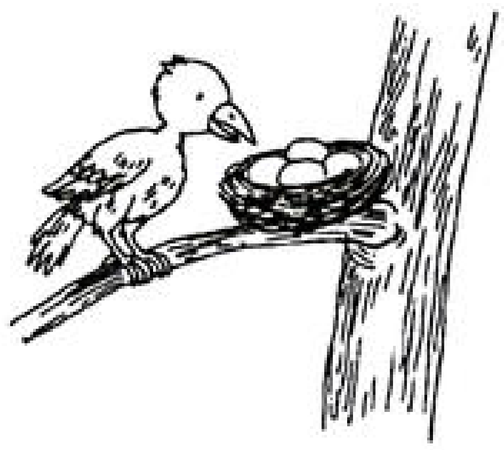
2 The car is (in front of , behind) the lorry.



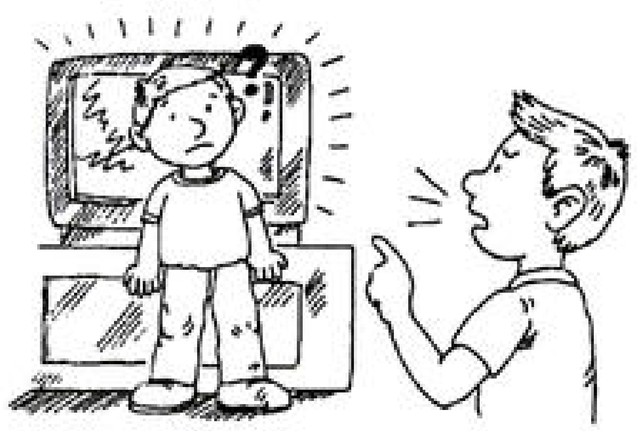
3 The cat is (above , under) the table.



4 The eggs are (in , on) the nest.



5 Do not stand (under , in front of) the television.

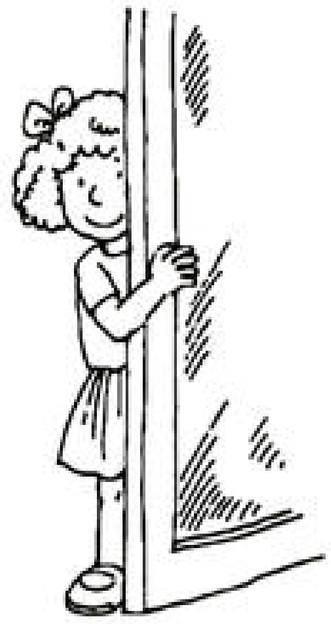


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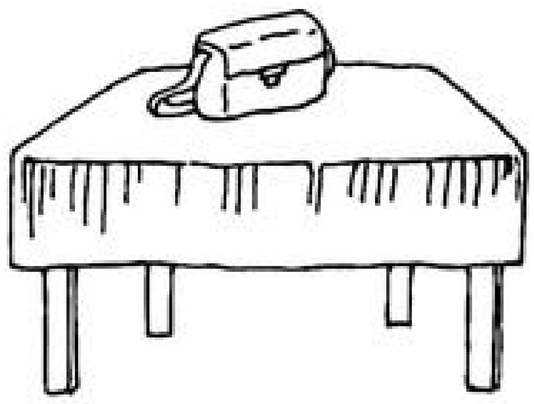
6 The birds are flying (above , on) the trees.



7 Sharon is hiding (under , behind) the door.



8 The bag is (on , above) the table.



9 The boys are (under , in) the pool.



10 Mr Lawson is carrying a newspaper (behind , under) his arm.



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EXERCISE 39

Fill in each blank with the help of the words in the box.

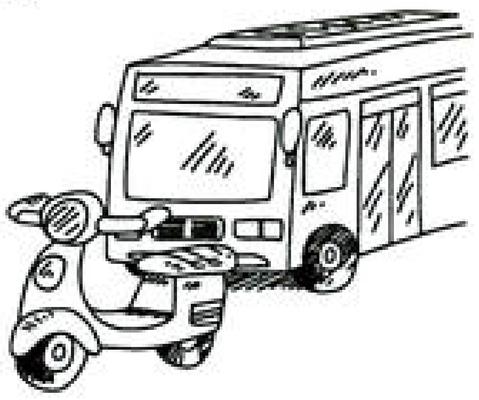
on	in	above	behind	under	in front of

1 The fan is _____ the table.

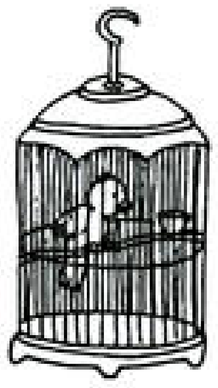




2 The scooter is _____ the bus.



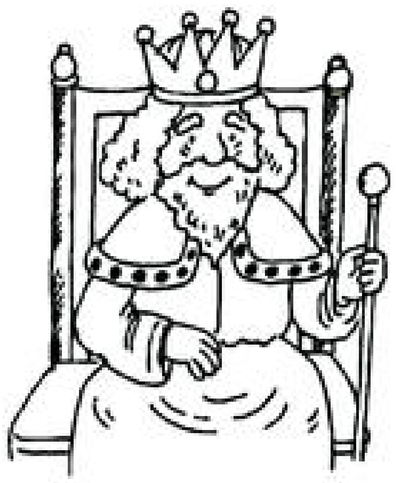
3 The bird is _____ the cage.



4 Please slip this letter _____ the door.

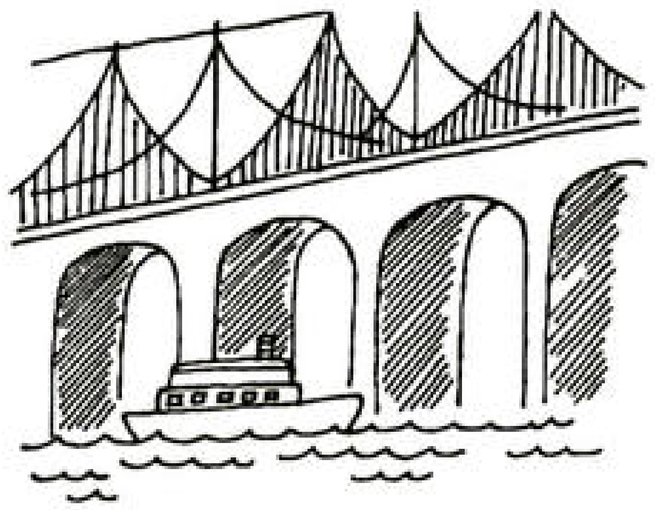


5 A king wears a crown _____ his head.

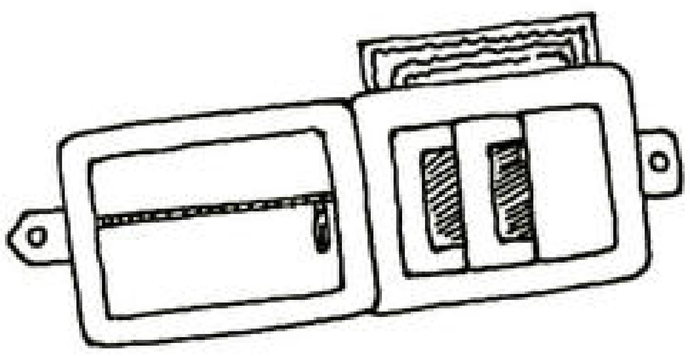


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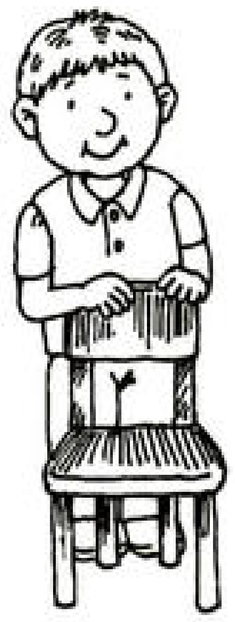
6 The boat is going _____ the bridge.



7 The money is _____ the wallet.



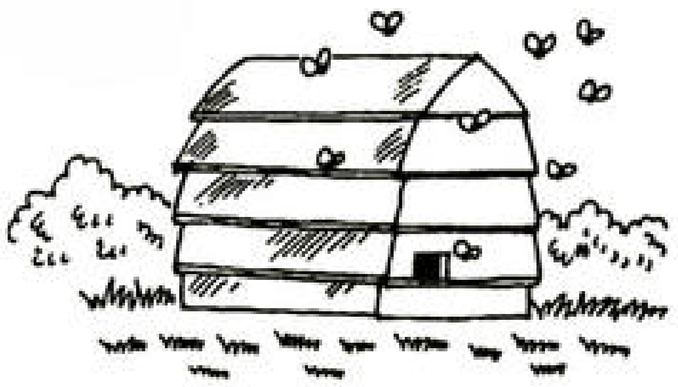
8 Peter is standing _____ the chair.



9 The aeroplane is flying _____ the clouds.



10 Bees live _____ a hive.



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LESSON 17

PREPOSITIONS – 'TO' AND 'FROM'

(a) We use **'TO'** to show that something or someone is moving **towards** a place or something else.

Examples

Jason goes **to** school.
My sister walks **to** her office.
The boy is running **to** his mother.
Mrs Thomson is going **to** the market.
The ship is sailing **to** Singapore.

(b) We use **'FROM'** to show that something or someone is moving **away** from a place or something else.

Examples

The wind is coming **from** the north.
The thief is running **from** the police.
Mother comes home **from** the market.
My parents have just returned **from** Canada.
They are moving the computers **from** the room **to** the hall.

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EXERCISE 40

Look at the pictures. Fill in each blank with 'to' or 'from'.

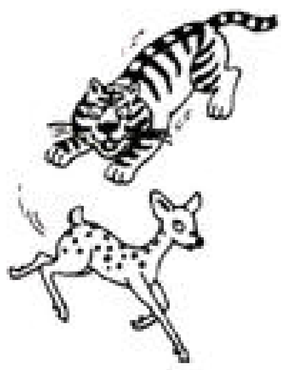
1 Mary is going home _____ school.



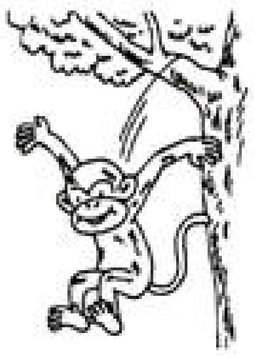
2 The bird is flying back _____ its nest.



3 The deer is running away _____ the tiger.



4 The monkey jumps down _____ the tree.



5 I walk _____ school every day.



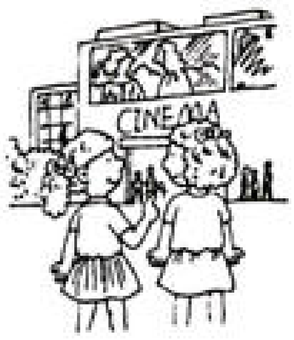
6 This radio is _____ Japan.



7 The ambulance is going _____ the hospital.



8 We are going _____ the cinema.



9 The aeroplane takes off _____ the runway.



10 I am sending my sister _____ the railway station.



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LESSON 18

COMMANDS AND REQUESTS

(a) When we give **commands**, we often do not use names or pronouns.

Examples

Come here. Don't disturb the baby.
Take your medicine after your lunch.
Go to the room to collect your books now.

(b) When we make **requests**, we usually use **'PLEASE'**.

Examples

Please switch off the lights.
Please post this letter for me.
Please take your medicine after dinner.

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EXERCISE 41

Choose the most appropriate command or request for each picture and write its number in the brackets.

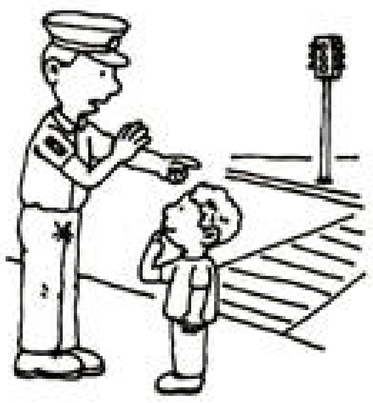
1 (1) Please walk quietly.
(2) Please open the door.
(3) Please close the door. ( )



2 (1) Please sweep the floor.
(2) Please wipe the floor.
(3) Please mop the floor. ( )



3 (1) Don't wave at me.
(2) Don't talk loudly.
(3) Don't run across the road. ( )



4 (1) Stop fighting!
(2) Stop running!
(3) Stop playing! ( )



5 (1) Please sit down.
(2) Please drop everything.
(3) Please pick up the litter. ( )



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EXERCISE 42

Choose the correct command or request for each picture and write it on the lines provided.

- Please sit down.
- Please answer the telephone.
- Don't disturb Grandfather.
- Please bring me a glass of water.
- Use the overhead bridge.
- Please lend me this storybook.

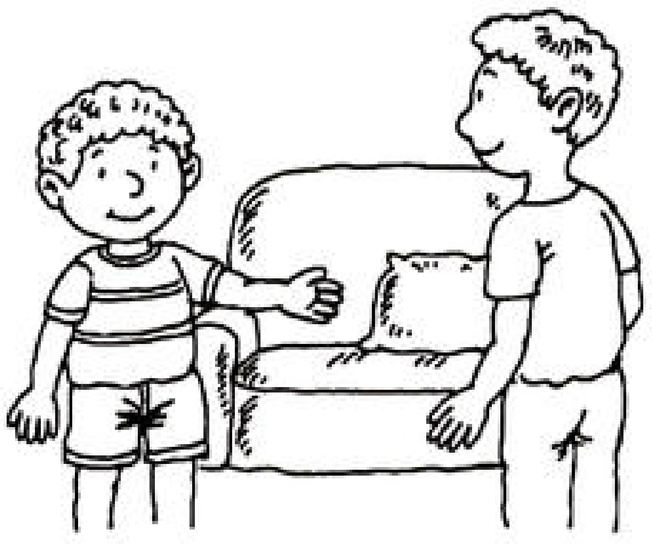
1 _____

_____



2 _____

_____

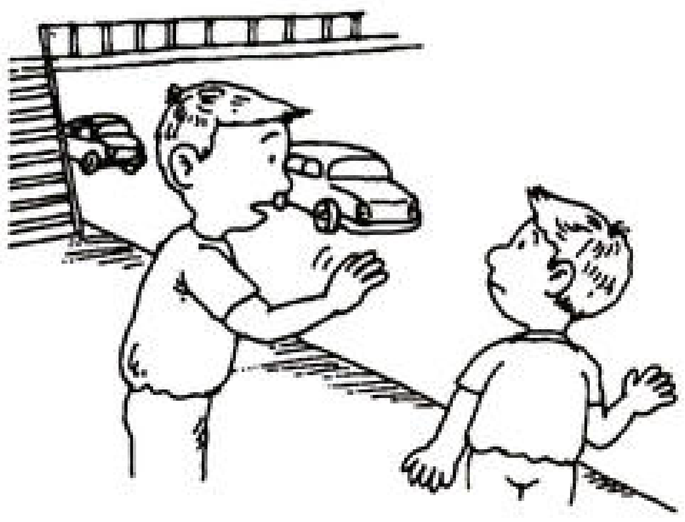


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3



4



5



6



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LESSON 19

NOUNS (UNCOUNTABLE)

When we use **uncountable nouns**, we must make sure that the verb is singular.

(a) Liquids and fluids

Examples

There **is water** in the jug.
The **milk is** sour.
There **is oil** on this plate.
There **is blood** on the floor.

(b) Substances

Examples

Butter is used to bake a cake.
Bread is made from wheat flour.
Jam is sweet.
Wood is used to make furniture.

(c) Metals

Examples

Gold is yellow.
Silver is shiny.

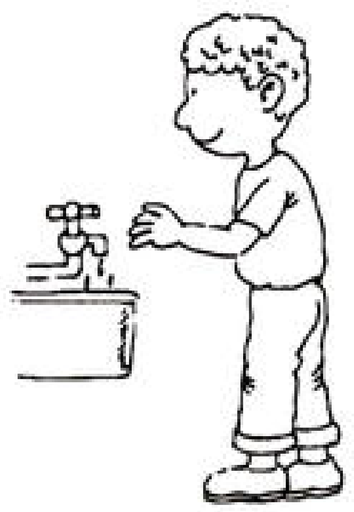
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EXERCISE 43

Look at the pictures. Underline the correct answers.

1 Turn off the tap. Don't waste (water , electricity).



2 The mirror is made of (metal , glass).



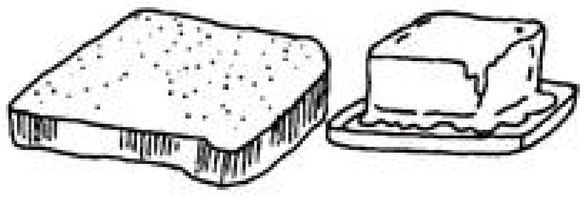
3 There is no more (gas , milk) in the bottle.



4 I like to have more (sugar , salt) in my tea.

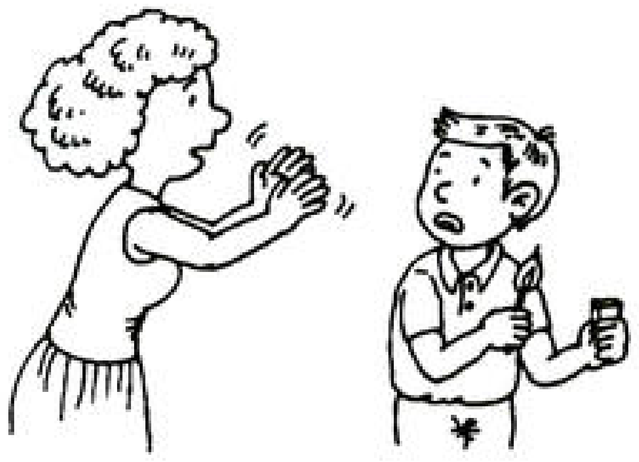


5 She wants some (butter , oil) on her bread.

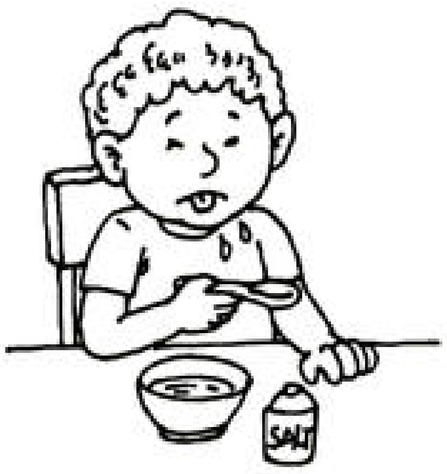


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6 Don't play with (water , fire).



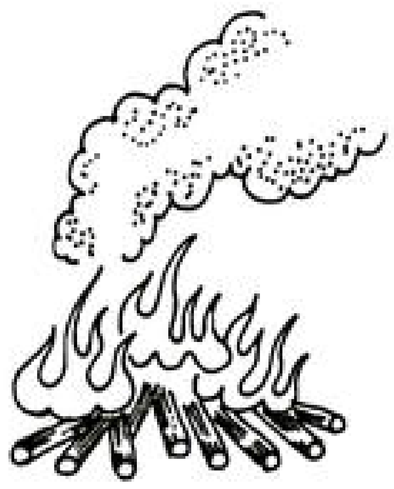
7 There is too much (salt , sugar) in the soup.



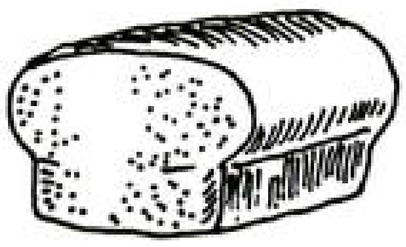
8 The field is covered with (water , grass).



9 There is (smoke , cloud) coming from the burning wood.



10 The (bread , cake) is homemade and it tastes delicious.



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EXERCISE 44

Choose the most appropriate answer and write its number in the brackets.

1 The bear's _____ thick and rough.
(1) fur (2) fur is (3) furs are ( )

2 The _____ at the beach _____ soft.
(1) sand ... is (2) sand ... are (3) sands ... are ( )

3 _____ precious. Do not waste it.
(1) Water (2) Water is (3) Waters are ( )

4 _____ sweet.
(1) Sugar is
(2) Some sugar is
(3) A few sugars are ( )

5 _____ good for your health.
(1) Milk do (2) Milk are (3) Milk is ( )

6 _____ a very bright colour.
(1) Yellow (2) Yellow has (3) Yellow is ( )

7 _____ used to make tables and chairs.
(1) Wood is
(2) Woods is
(3) Some woods is ( )

8 _____ used to make bread and cakes.
(1) The flour (2) Flour is (3) Flours are ( )

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LESSON 20

'HAVE' USED WITH FOOD AND ILLNESS

(a) When we are ill, we see a doctor. He will then tell us what kind of illness we **have**. We sometimes tell the doctor what we **have**.

Examples

You **have** a flu.
Your sister **has** a headache.
My brother **has** chicken pox.
My father **has** a bad cough.
The children **have** measles.

(b) Very often, we use **'HAS'** or **'HAVE'** to mean **'EAT'**.

Examples

I **have** two eggs for breakfast.
She **has** lunch at one o'clock.
Mother and I **have** dinner together.
Gary **has** rice and curry for lunch.

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EXERCISE 45

Fill in each blank with 'has' or 'have'.

1 I _____ a cold today.



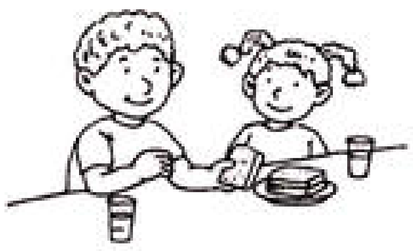
2 She _____ chicken rice for lunch.



3 He _____ a toothache.



4 They _____ bread for breakfast.



5 Ray _____ a stomachache.



6 Jim _____ a high fever.



7 You _____ a bad cough.



8 The cat _____ fish for dinner.



9 Mr Stevens _____ his lunch at that restaurant every day.



10 I _____ a sore throat.



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GLOSSARY

Lesson 1

deliver : to bring something to someone or somewhere

Lesson 4

honest : telling the truth

Lesson 5

plumber : someone who repairs water pipes, sinks and toilets

hunter : someone who looks for something, usually wild animals, and then kills or catches them

Lesson 6

lawyer : someone whose job is to deal with laws of a country

Lesson 7

dentist : a doctor who checks, pulls out or polishes people's teeth

boy scout : a boy in the Scouts, an organisation which teaches boys practical skills

Lesson 8

butcher : someone who sells meat in a market

fierce : speaking in an unfriendly manner or looking unfriendly

Lesson 9

borrow : to get something from someone for use for a period of time

Lesson 10

cute : nice and pleasant

collect : to put things together

meal : a set of food and drink

Lesson 11

missing : being lost and cannot be found

worried : feeling uneasy or having a bad feeling about something

Lesson 12

spot : a circular patch with a different colour

factory : a place where things are made, put together and packed

Lesson 13

blunt : not sharp

lift : to bring up from a lower position

slope : the ground that is higher at one end than the other

narrow : not wide, being small in width

shallow : not deep, being low in height

Lesson 14

brave : being not afraid when facing danger

roast : being baked in an oven

Lesson 16

queue : a line of people waiting to enter a building or to do something

Lesson 17

railway station : a place where trains are parked for passengers to board or alight

Lesson 18

disturb : to make noise or do something that makes someone feel unhappy because he is doing something

medicine : something ordered to be taken to treat an illness

litter : rubbish or something that is thrown away by someone

lend : to give something to someone for use for a period of time

Lesson 19

homemade : being something that is made at home

delicious : being tasty to eat

precious : being important or dear to someone

Lesson 20

chicken pox : a disease that someone is more likely to get in childhood; spots with water bubbles caused by some virus are formed on the body, causing itchiness and discomfort; it can be spread to others

measles : a disease that someone is more likely to get in childhood; small red spots are formed on the body; it can be spread to others

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Answers

Workbook

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LESSON 1

Exercise 1

1. I
2. He
3. She
4. You
5. I
6. She
7. You
8. She
9. He
10. I

Exercise 2

1. is
2. is
3. am
4. are
5. is

Exercise 3

1. he
2. am
3. I
4. is
5. he

LESSON 2

Exercise 4

1. are
2. is
3. am
4. is
5. is

Exercise 5

1. He is Ray
   He is my classmate
2. I am Helen
   I am Hilda's sister
3. She is Mrs Miller
   She is John's mother
4. I am Mr Gerard
   I am your new neighbour
5. He is Jason
   He is a hairdresser

Exercise 6

1. Who is he
2. Who are you
3. Who is she
4. Who am I
5. Who are you

LESSON 3

Exercise 7

1. That
2. This
3. That
4. This
5. That

Exercise 8

1. These
2. Those
3. These
4. These
5. These

Exercise 9

1. This
2. Those
3. These
4. That
5. This

LESSON 4

Exercise 10

1. A
2. An
3. An
4. A
5. A
6. An
7. A
8. A
9. An
10. An

Exercise 11

1. a
2. An
3. a
4. a
5. an
6. a
7. An
8. an
9. a
10. An

LESSON 5

Exercise 12

1. is, is not
2. is not, is
3. are not, are
4. am, am not
5. are, are not

Exercise 13

1. is not, is
2. is not, is
3. are not, are
4. am not, am
5. are not, are

Exercise 14

1. No, it isn't
   It is a train
2. No, they aren't
   They are kites
3. No, it isn't
   It is a mouse
4. No, they aren't
   They are fishermen
5. No, he isn't
   He is my uncle

LESSON 6

Exercise 15

1. apple
2. birds
3. flowers
4. aeroplane
5. eggs

Exercise 16

1. balls
2. glasses
3. feet
4. oranges
5. children
6. men
7. flags
8. teeth
9. eyes
10. stars

Exercise 17

1. trees
2. brothers
3. doctor
4. clouds
5. ears
6. animals
7. days
8. car
9. fingers
10. lawyer

LESSON 7

Exercise 18

1. He is
2. Those are
3. That is
4. They are
5. She is
6. These are
7. That is
8. I am
9. This is
10. Those are

Exercise 19

1. are these
2. is this
3. are those
4. are you
5. is that
6. is she
7. are they
8. is it
9. are those
10. is he

LESSON 8

Exercise 20

1. big
2. tall
3. black
4. sad
5. square
6. thin
7. green
8. sharp
9. sunny
10. old

Exercise 21

1. fierce
2. hot
3. heavy
4. angry
5. round
6. ugly
7. short
8. tall
9. white
10. long

LESSON 9

Exercise 22

1. my
2. his
3. your
4. her
5. her
6. your
7. her
8. my
9. my
10. her

Exercise 23

1. My
2. his
3. her
4. your
5. his
6. my
7. his
8. my
9. your
10. His

LESSON 10

Exercise 24

1. our
2. their
3. our
4. their
5. their

Exercise 25

1. their
2. my
3. your
4. her
5. our
6. his

LESSON 11

Exercise 26

1. They
2. We
3. They
4. We
5. They

Exercise 27

1. They
2. We
3. They
4. They
5. We

Exercise 28

1. We are going to the zoo.
2. We are teachers.
3. They are best friends.
4. They are birds.
5. They are in a basket.

LESSON 12

Exercise 29

1. have
2. has
3. has
4. have
5. has
6. have
7. have
8. has
9. have
10. have

Exercise 30

1. has four legs
2. have a book
3. has two wings
4. has a lamb
5. has four wheels
6. have an apple
7. have two children
8. have bicycles
9. has a doll
10. has a ball

Exercise 31

1. has
2. have
3. has
4. has
5. have
6. has
7. has
8. have
9. has
10. has

LESSON 13

Exercise 32

1. round
2. thin
3. tall
4. sharp
5. heavy
6. white
7. round
8. happy
9. short
10. dirty

Exercise 33

1. weak
2. narrow
3. hot
4. long
5. cold
6. deep
7. oval
8. angry
9. round
10. small

Exercise 34

1. The deer is fast.
2. The cats are black.
3. Jack is sad.
4. The pond is shallow.
5. My watch is slow.

LESSON 14

Exercise 35

1. and
2. or
3. and
4. and
5. or
6. and
7. or
8. or
9. and
10. and

LESSON 15

Exercise 36

1. (3)
2. (2)
3. (3)
4. (1)
5. (3)

Exercise 37

1. are running
2. is chirping
3. am writing
4. are talking
5. are playing
6. is sleeping
7. is crying
8. are swimming
9. am eating
10. is cooking

LESSON 16

Exercise 38

1. on
2. behind
3. under
4. in
5. in front of
6. above
7. behind
8. on
9. in
10. under

Exercise 39

1. above
2. in front of
3. in
4. under
5. on
6. under
7. in
8. behind
9. above
10. in

LESSON 17

Exercise 40

1. from
2. to
3. from
4. from
5. to
6. from
7. to
8. to
9. from
10. to

LESSON 18

Exercise 41

1. (2)
2. (1)
3. (3)
4. (1)
5. (3)

Exercise 42

1. Don't disturb Grandfather.
2. Please sit down.
3. Please bring me a glass of water.
4. Use the overhead bridge.
5. Please answer the telephone.
6. Please lend me this storybook.

LESSON 19

Exercise 43

1. water
2. glass
3. milk
4. sugar
5. butter
6. fire
7. salt
8. grass
9. smoke
10. bread

Exercise 44

1. (2)
2. (1)
3. (2)
4. (1)
5. (3)
6. (3)
7. (1)
8. (2)

LESSON 20

Exercise 45

1. have
2. has
3. has
4. have
5. has
6. has
7. have
8. has
9. has
10. have

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