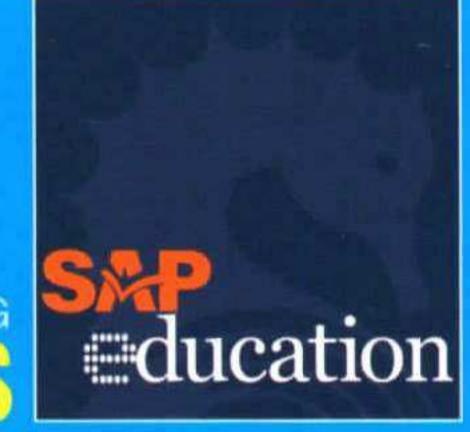
DAPTIVE LEARNING with

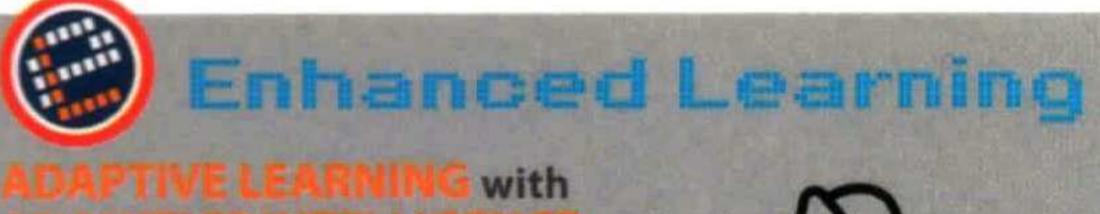
Learn from common mistakes and perfect your skills intelligently.





LEARNIN

Over 550 questions to develop your grammar skills



Evaluate your progress and improve

your results with unlimited practice on NUADU

Diagnostic Tests for progressive assessment with NUADU

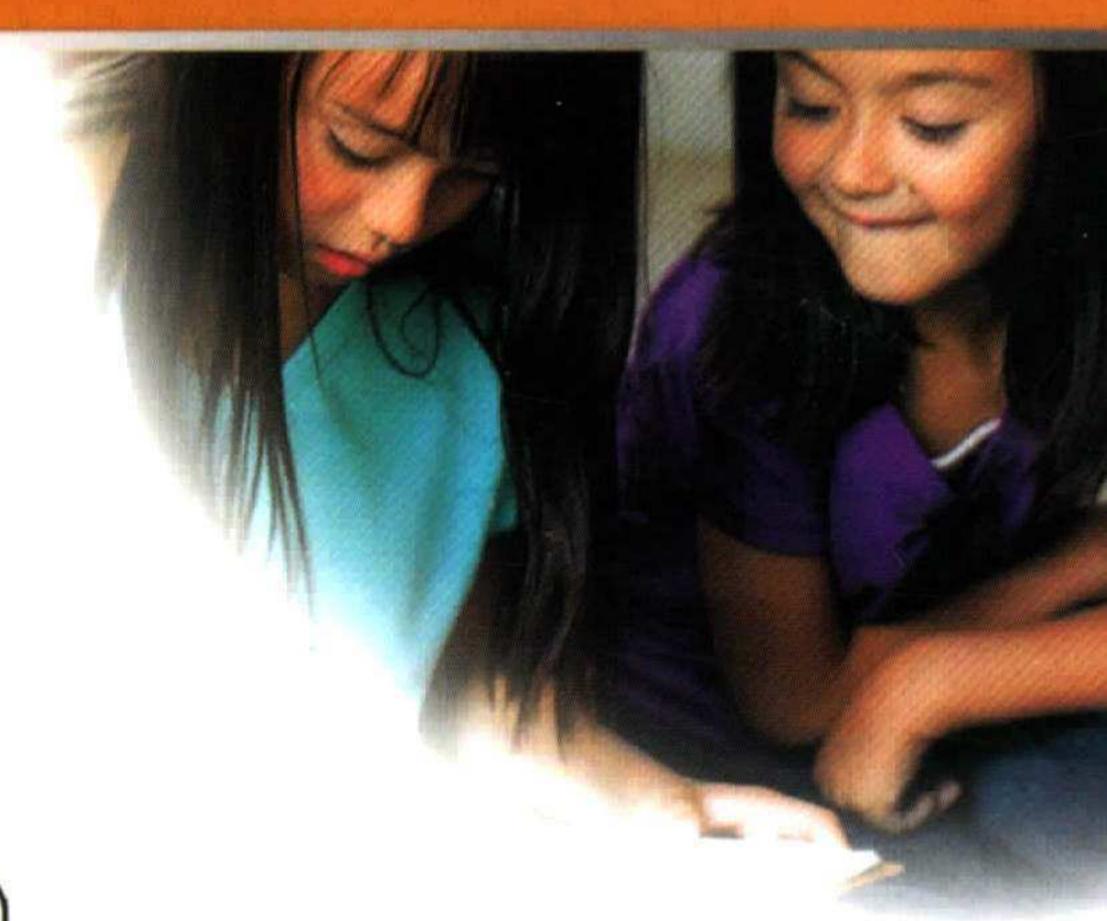
FREE

Download My SAPeducation App Now!

or go to www.sapgrp.com

- Additional reproducible activities and worksheets
- Lesson plans available at onlineresources.sapgrp.com/teachers





- Covers all grammar topics taught in primary school with clearly stated learning objectives
- Carefully prepared questions to develop students' grammar skills
- Perfect resource for drill and practice, or revision
- In-built glossary of selected words to build students' vocabulary and comprehension
- Additional digital resources to complete learning experience

Instant real-time feedback and progress report

> **Improve results** with unlimited practice

Adaptive iearning with assessment and analytics tools

Download My SAPeducation App Now!









Workbook

LEARNING ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Over 550 questions to develop your grammar skills

Workbook

Project Editor

Angela Leu

Editorial Consultant

Dr Lana Israel

Name:	
Class:	

Hello!

Thank you for choosing this book! You can now use **NUADU** along with it. **NUADU** is an online assessment and analytics service that allows you to work on assignments online, helps track your progress and provides unlimited practice on the assessments of your choice.

Access code



Claim your **NUADU** access in 4 simple steps:

For new users:

 Go to www.system.nuadu.com/signup or scan the QR code below:



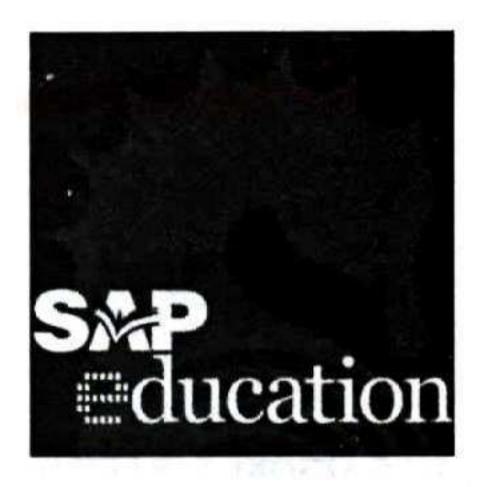
- At Sign up, enter a valid e-mail address and create a password.
- Choose your country.
- Click Redeem Code and enter your access code when prompted.

For existing users:

- Go to www.system.nuadu.com/login.
- 2. Log in to your account.
- Click Access Code and enter your access code when prompted.

Have fun learning with **NUADU!**





|Learning+| English Grammar Workbook 3

New Edition 2019

© Singapore Asia Publishers Pte Ltd

Published and Distributed by:

Singapore Asia Publishers Pte Ltd

219 Henderson Road #10-04 Henderson Industrial Park Singapore 159556

Tel: +65 6276 8280 Fax: +65 6276 8292

Email: info.sg@sapgrp.com Website: www.sapgrp.com

Facebook: Singapore-Asia-Publishers

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publishers.

ISBN-13 978-981-3212-85-5 ISBN-10 981-3212-85-3

Printed in Singapore

SAP Global Partners' Network:

Grenada Antigua & Barbuda Australia Guyana Bahrain Hong Kong Bangladesh India Indonesia **Barbados** Jamaica Bhutan Japan Botswana Kenya Brazil Laos Brunei Lebanon Cambodia Macau Canada Malawi Chile Malaysia China Colombia Maldives **Mauritius** Egypt Fiji Myanmar Namibia Ghana

New Zealand
Nigeria
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Rwanda
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
Saudi Arabia
Seychelles

Nepal

South Korea
Sri Lanka
Syria
Taiwan
Tanzania
Thailand
Trinidad & Tobago
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States of America
Vietnam

South Africa

Zambia

Zimbabwe

For international business enquiries, email ibg@sapgrp.com

Singapore

Solomon Islands

PREFACE

ILEARNING* ENGLISH GRAMMAR WORKBOOK 3 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

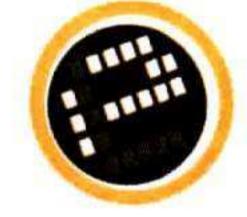
The exercises are designed to supplement learning and provide relevant practice on the grammar topics taught.

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.



Enhanced Learning

FREE resources available

Download My SAPeducation App New

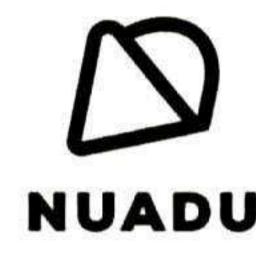
or go to www.sapgrp.com

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.



www.nuadu.com

Do the Diagnostic Tests on NUADU! Improve your results with unlimited practice and instant, real-time feedback on similar topics. Track your progress and complete assignments on your computer, tablet or smartphone. Get started now!

The Editorial Team

CONTENTS

Lesson	Learning Objectives	Page
1	THE MODAL 'MUST' INDICATING	1
	OBLIGATION AND ITS NEGATIVE FORM	
	EXERCISE 1	2
	EXERCISE 2	4
2	REQUESTS USING THE MODAL 'MAY'	5
	EXERCISE 3 EXERCISE 4	8
2	NOUNS FOR EXPRESSING QUANTITY	Q
3	EXERCISE 5	10
	EXERCISE 6	12
Δ	QUESTIONS USING 'WHOSE'	13
100	EXERCISE 7	14
	EXERCISE 8	15
	EXERCISE 9	16
5	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (SINGULAR) — 'MINE', 'YOURS', 'HIS' AND 'HERS'	17
1111	EXERCISE 10	18
	EXERCISE 11	19
	EXERCISE 12	20
6	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (PLURAL) — 'OURS', 'YOURS' AND 'THEIRS'	21
	EXERCISE 13	22
	EXERCISE 14	23
	EXERCISE 15	24
(A DE 20 (2), 10)	ADAPTIVE LEARNING:	
N=130	Diagnostic Test 1 Lessons 1 – 6	
7	CONCORD — 'EACH' AND 'EVERY' WITH	
	SINGULAR VERBS	25
	EXERCISE 16	26
8	CONCORD — 'BOTH' AND 'ALL' WITH PLURAL VERBS	27
	EXERCISE 17	28
	EXERCISE 18	29
	EXERCISE 19	30
9	SIMPLE PAST TENSE — IRREGULAR VERBS	31
	EXERCISE 20	32
	EXERCISE 21	33
10	ADJECTIVES — COMPARATIVE AND	34 35
	SUPERLATIVE (IRREGULAR FORMS) EXERCISE 23	35
	EXERCISE 23 EXERCISE 24	36
11	PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE	37
	EXERCISE 25	38
	EXERCISE 26	39
	EXERCISE 27	40
	ADAPTIVE LEARNING:	
500	Diagnostic Test 2	0
	Lessons 7 – 11 PREPOSITIONS - 'RESORE' AND 'AFTER'	21
12	PREPOSITIONS — 'BEFORE' AND 'AFTER' EXERCISE 28	41 42
	EXERCISE 20 EXERCISE 29	44
13	INDIRECT ORDERS	45
1.0	EXERCISE 30	45
	EXERCISE 31	46

Lesson	Learning Objectives	Page
14	'MANY' FOR COUNTABLE NOUNS AND 'MUCH' FOR UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	47
	EXERCISE 32	48
	EXERCISE 33	49
	EXERCISE 34	50
15	'TO' + INFINITIVE FOR EXPRESSING PURPOSE	51
	EXERCISE 35	51
	EXERCISE 36	53
	EXERCISE 37	54
16	THE CONJUNCTION 'SO'	55
	EXERCISE 38	55
	EXERCISE 39	57
	EXERCISE 40	58
17	PREPOSITIONS — 'THROUGH', 'ALONG', 'ACROSS', 'TOWARDS', 'INTO' AND 'PAST'	59
	EXERCISE 41	60
	EXERCISE 42	61
	EXERCISE 43	62
NUADU	ADAPTIVE LEARNING: Diagnostic Test 3 Lessons 12 – 17	
18	COMPARISON USING 'AS AS'	63
	EXERCISE 44	63
	EXERCISE 45	65
	EXERCISE 46	66
19	MODALS 'SHALL' AND 'WILL'	67
	EXERCISE 47	68
	EXERCISE 48	69
	EXERCISE 49	70
20	'SOME' AND 'ANY' FOR UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	71
	EXERCISE 50	72
	EXERCISE 51	73
	EXERCISE 52	74
21	'GOING TO' FOR INDICATING IMMEDIATE INTENTION	75
	EXERCISE 53	76
	EXERCISE 54	77
	EXERCISE 55	78
22	PHRASAL VERBS	79
	EXERCISE 56	80
	EXERCISE 57	81
	EXERCISE 58	82
23	ADVERBS OF MANNER	83
	EXERCISE 59	84
	EXERCISE 60	85
	EXERCISE 61	86
ע	ADAPTIVE LEARNING: Diagnostic Test 4 Lessons 18 – 23	
	Glossary (page 87)	
	Answers (A1 ~ A3)	



THE MODAL 'MUST' INDICATING OBLIGATION AND ITS NEGATIVE FORM

(a) A **modal verb** is a 'helping' verb. When a modal verb is used to help another verb, the second verb must be in its base form.

Examples

He must complete his work now.

He must show me how to use the mouse on the computer.

(b) The verb 'must' is a modal verb. 'Must' is used to mean that something has to be done.

Examples

She must rest or she will be tired. He must hurry or he will be late.

(c) The negative of 'must' is 'must not', or in short form, 'mustn't'. 'Must not' or 'mustn't' is used to mean that something should not be done.

Examples

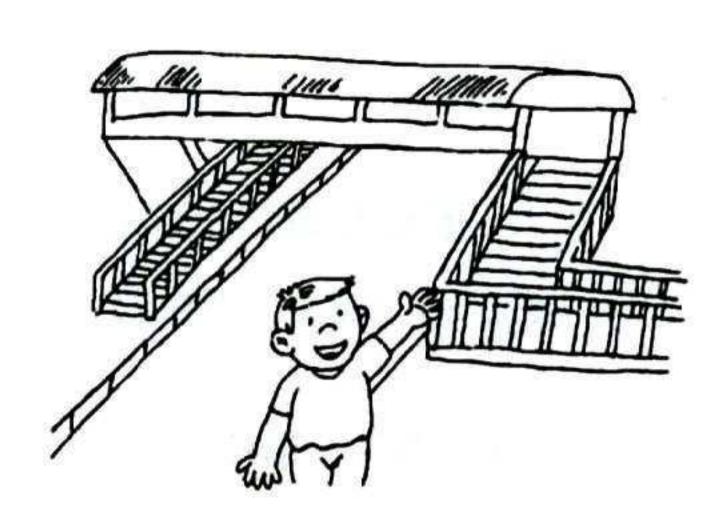
You must not be rude to your teacher.

You mustn't play in the rain.

You mustn't stare at the computer screen for too long.

Fill in each blank with 'must' or 'mustn't'.

1) You ____ use the overhead bridge to cross the road.



2 It is raining heavily. You _____ wear your raincoat.



3 Water is precious. We ____use it wisely.



4) We _____ talk loudly in the library.



5 Peter's hands are dirty. He _____ wash them before taking his lunch.



6 Jeremy is not feeling well. He ______ see a doctor.



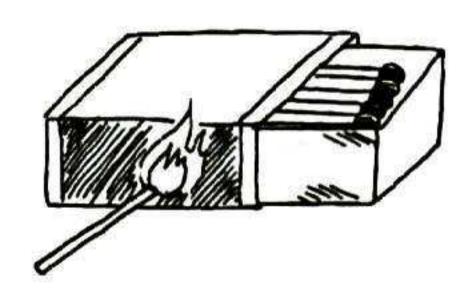
7 All students _____ wear their school uniforms to school.



8 This vase is very dusty. I _____ clean it soon.



9) We _____ play with matches.



10 You _____ stop smoking. It is bad for your health.



		Data.	
Name:	Class:	Date:	
NOITIO			

Underline the correct answers.

- 1) We (must, mustn't) study hard to do well in school.
- 2) We (must, mustn't) be rude to our teachers.
- 3 Young children (must , mustn't) be left alone in a swimming pool.
- 4) We (must , mustn't) wash our hands before we eat.
- 5 You (must, mustn't) leave the classroom without permission.
- 6) I (must, mustn't) be polite to my parents.
- 7) The boy (must, mustn't) take his medicine in order to get well.
- 8 The students (must , mustn't) keep quiet when the teacher is teaching.
- 9 You (must, mustn't) set a password for your email account.
- 10 He (must, mustn't) use the phone during the movie screening.

LESSON 2

REQUESTS USING THE MODAL 'MAY'

- (a) 'May' is a modal verb.
- (b) When we want to ask for something politely or when we ask for permission, we use 'may'.

Examples

May I leave the classroom?

May we go to the concert this weekend?

May we watch television after our dinner?

May I have some more ice cream?

May I borrow your computer?

Nama			
Name:			

Class: ______

Date: _____

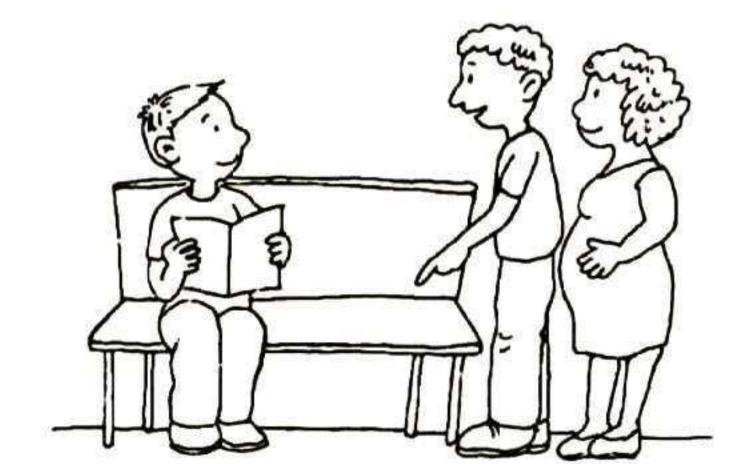
EXERCISE 3

Look at the pictures. Choose the most appropriate request for each picture and write its letter in the brackets.

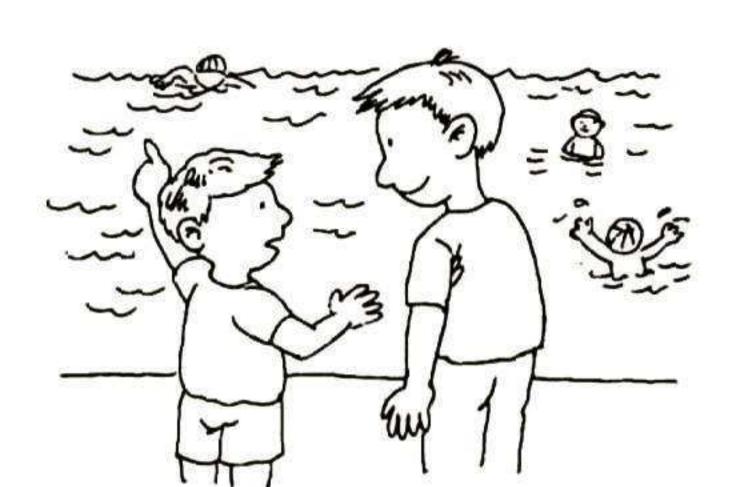
- 1) (A) May I sell the bicycle?
 - (B) May I borrow your bicycle?
 - (C) May I carry the bicycle?



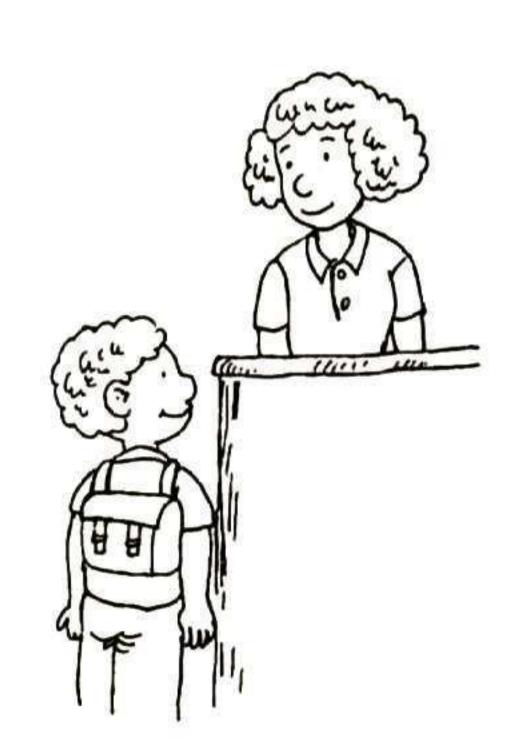
- 2 (A) May we sit here?
 - (B) May we borrow the chair?
 - (C) May we walk away?



- 3) (A) May I take a bath, Father?
 - (B) May I talk to you, Father?
 - (C) May I go for a swim, Father?



- 4 (A) May I leave the classroom now?
 - (B) May I clean your desk?
 - (C) May I give you my bag?



(A) May I wear your skirt? (B) May I wear this blouse? (C) May I buy this dress? (A) May I buy the menu, please? (B) May I throw away the menu? (C) May I have the menu, please? (A) May I have an apple? (B) May I throw your apples? (C) May I point to your apples? 8) (A) May I take away your baby? (B) May I carry your baby? (C) May I give her away?

	0.000000704	Va	
Namo:	Class:	Date:	
Name:	CIG55	Date	

Change the sentences into requests using 'may'.

EXAMPLE

I want to go for a swim.

May I go for a swim?

- 1) We want to have our dinner now.
- 2 I want to borrow your racket.
- 3) We want to go to the circus this evening.
- 4) I want to know what this button on the computer is for.
- 5 We want to watch television tonight.
- 6) I want to leave my bicycle here for a while.
- 7 I want to talk to your teacher.

LESSON B

NOUNS FOR EXPRESSING QUANTITY

There are unit words that can be used to speak of the **quantity** of certain things.

Examples

I bought a kilogram of mutton.

Sally gave me a piece of cake.

Mother bought me a bar of chocolate.

The jug can hold two litres of water.

Mrs Johnson used a packet of flour to bake the cake.

Jason drank a cup of milk this morning.

The cook added a pinch of salt to the stew.

	\sim
Name:	Clas

Date: _____

EXERCISE 5

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

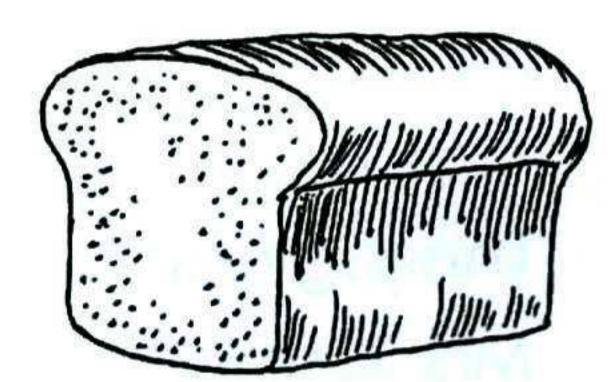
nlate
plate
spoonfu

packet loaf

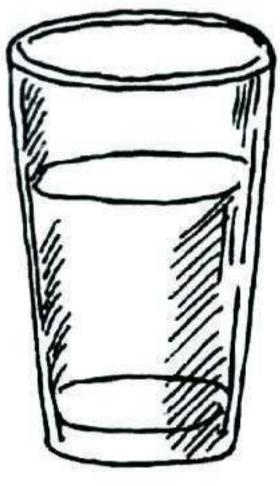
bouquet sack

glass piece

1 l bought a ______of bread from the bakery.



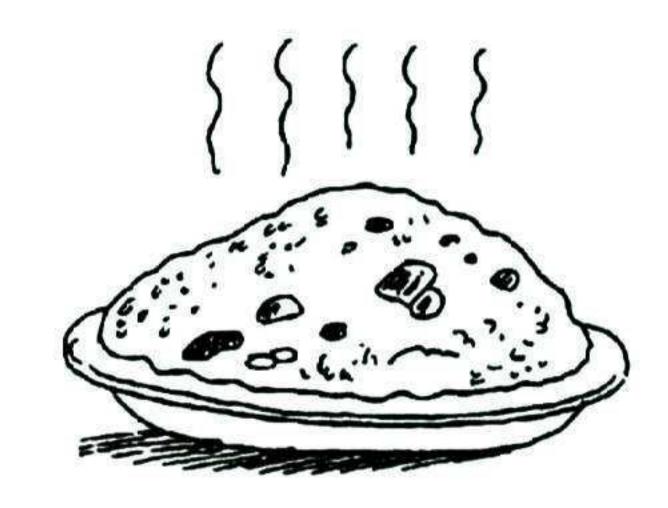
2) May I have a ______of milk, please?



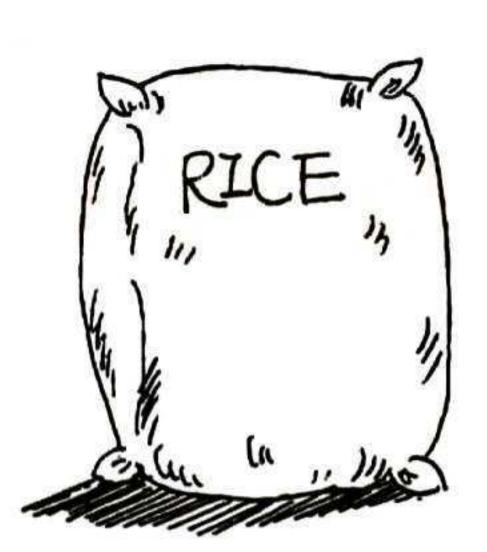
3) Please put a ______of sugar in my tea.



4 I had a _____ of fried rice for lunch.



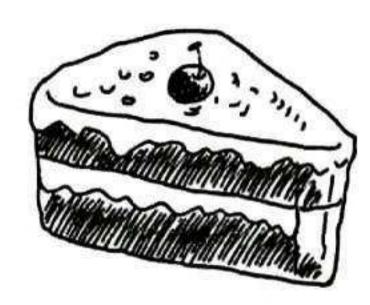
5 How heavy is this _____ of rice?



6 How much does this _____ of salt cost?



7 Each child at the party was given a of cake.



8) We gave our teacher a ______ of flowers.



Name: _____ Date: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 6

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct answer and write its number in the brackets.

1	May I have a	of bread with butter on it?

- (1) box (2) slice (3) pot (4) plate ()
- 2) The chef added a ______ of salt to the soup before serving it to the guests.
 - (1) can (2) piece (3) pinch (4) loaf (
- 3 Mr Johnson found a _____ of keys in the lift.
 - (1) row (2) packet (3) bottle (4) bunch ()
- 4) Please pass me the ______ of chilli sauce.
- (1) bottle (2) sack (3) box (4) bunch ()
- 5) I need a _____ of string to tie this parcel.
 (1) bunch (2) set (3) piece (4) slice (
- 6 David is eating a ______ of noodles.
- (1) bowl (2) mug (3) jug (4) bar (
- 7 The fire destroyed a ______ of houses.
 (1) basket (2) can (3) plate (4) row (
- (1) basket (2) can (3) plate (4) row ()
- 8 I received a ______ of chocolates for my birthday.
 (1) slice (2) box (3) bouquet (4) set (



QUESTIONS USING 'WHOSE'

(a) We use 'Who' when we ask about a person.

Examples

Who is that man?

Who is your best friend?

Who was knocking on the door?

Who washed the dishes today?

(b) We use 'Whose' when we want to know who the owner of something is.

Examples

Whose bicycle is that over there?

Whose kite are you flying?

Whose house is that?

Whose umbrella is this?

(c) 'Who', 'Whose', 'Which', 'Where', 'When' and 'Why' are all question words.

35_1W)		
Name:		
NGI 110		

Class: _____

Date: _____

EXERCISE 7

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

- That is Mr Lawson's car.
- This is Judy's kitten.
- 3 That is Peter's kite.
- This is my tricycle.
- 5 This is Mrs Kenton's house.
- 6 This is my sister's bag.
- It is David's bird.
- 8 These are Mr Wilson's glasses.
- 9 Those are Miss Ellen's books.
- 10 That is my brother's watch.



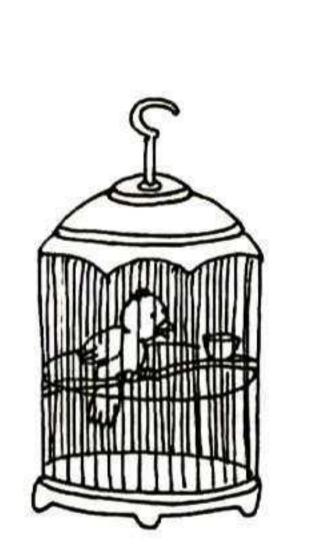










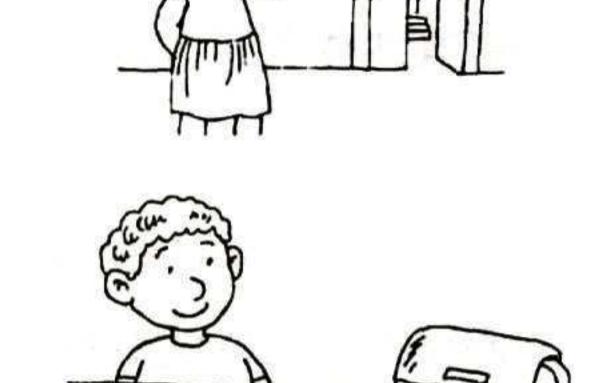












Name:	Class:	Date:
1 1011101		

Fill in each blank with 'who' or 'whose'.

- is that in the office?
- 2 May I know _____camera is this? I would like to borrow it.
- 3 _____bags are these? Should we put them on the bus too?
- 4 _____baked these cookies? They are delicious.
- 5 ____chair did you borrow? Please return it.
- 6 _____took my calculator?
- 7 ____are these children? Are they your cousins?
- 8 ____shoes did you borrow for the football game?
- 9 I wonder____uninstalled the app on my tablet.
- 10 The principal wants to know ______books are those on the floor.

Name:	Class:	Date:
	C1G55	Daic

Underline the correct answers.

- 1) (Whose, Who, Where) are you going? Can I come along?
- 2) (Where, Whose, Why) bicycle did you borrow for the race?
- 3) (What, Who, Whose) is your name? Are you new in school?
- 4) (Why, Whose, Where) are you late for school?
- (When , Who , Whose) book is that lying on the table?
- 6 (Which , When , Whose) do we collect the free tickets for the movie?
- 7) (Whose, Why, Which) boy is the tallest in class?
- 8) (What , Whose , Who) is the name of this building?
- 9) (Whose, When, Why) will the concert begin?
- 10 (Whose, Who, Where) bags are those by the door?

LESSON 5

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (SINGULAR) — 'MINE', 'YOURS', 'HIS' AND 'HERS'

- (a) Possesive pronouns show ownership.
- (b) When we speak of **ONE** person who owns something, we use the **SINGULAR** form of the **possessive pronoun**. **Singular possessive pronouns** are 'mine', 'yours', 'his' and 'hers'.

Examples

Those books belong to **me**. Those books are **mine**. That tablet belongs to **you**. That tablet is **yours**. The bicycle belongs to **Peter**. The bicycle is **his**. The red bag belongs to **Jane**. The red bag is **hers**.

(c) When we speak of something that is owned by someone, and we do not want to repeat the information in the second sentence, we use a **possessive pronoun**.

Examples

I bought a calculator with my savings. It is **mine**.

You brought these files here. They are yours.

Jack has a computer in his room. It is his.

Judy has two pencils on her desk. They are hers.

Name:	Class:	Date:
		2004 [1976년에 122 - 제 1820 - HOLD HOLD HOLD HOLD HOLD HOLD HOLD HOLD

Underline the correct answers.

- 1) This bicycle is (mine, yours).

 My parents gave it to me.
- 2) You can have your book back, John.
 It is (mine , yours).
- 3 My father rides a scooter to work every day.
 The scooter is (his , hers).
- 4) Lily is playing with her favourite doll. It is (his , hers).
- 5 Please return these shoes to Peter.
 They are (mine , his).
- This pencil box is (mine , hers).

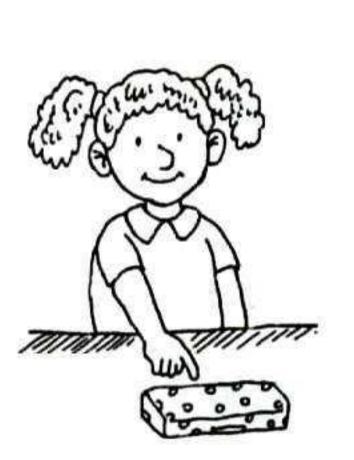
 It is where I keep my pencils and erasers.
- 7 The fisherman has used the same boat for more than ten years.
 The boat is (his , hers) and he takes good care of it.
- 8 My aunt bought me a kitten.

 It is (mine , yours).











Name:	Class:	Date:
1,01110.	9 10 10 1 1	

Fill in each blank with the correct possessive pronoun.

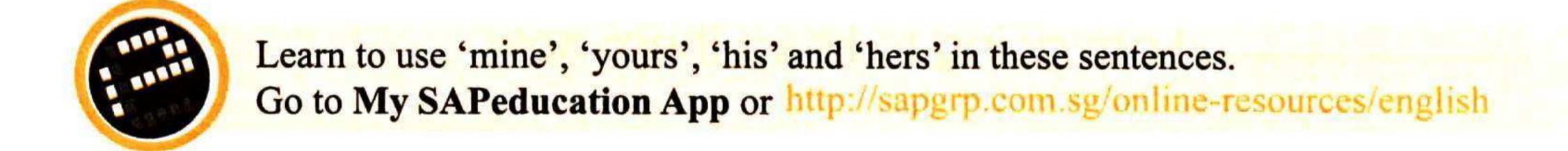
1) These foreign coins are gifts from my pen friends. They are

2) Jane likes plants. The six pots of plants outside the house are all

3 My sister has many watches. The antique watch in the box is also

4 These dollar notes are ______. You must keep them in your wallet.

- 5 The yellow umbrella does not belong to my uncle, so the blue one must be
- 6) Please take away these books on my desk. They are not
- 7 These brand-new tools do not belong to you. They are Jason's and not ______.
- 8) Susan's doll is on the shelf. I don't think the one on the floor is



	Classi	Data.	
Name:	Class:	Date:	
10110.			

Complete the answer to each question using the possessive pronoun 'mine', 'yours', 'his' or 'hers'.

EXAMPLE

Whose magazine is this?

bought it this morning. It is mine

- 1) Whose shoes are these?

 Harry was washing them just now. They ______.
- 2 Whose car is that?
 I saw Mr Adam driving it. It ______.
- 3 Whose shirts are these?

 Janet is giving them away. They ______.
- 4 Whose pen is this?

 My mother bought it for me. It ______.
- 5 Whose keys are those?
 You left them here last night. They _______.
- 6 Whose bicycle is this?

 Peter received it as a birthday present. It _______.
- 7 Whose marbles are these?

 They ______. I am going to keep them now.

LESSON (6)

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (PLURAL) — 'OURS', 'YOURS' AND 'THEIRS'

When we speak of **TWO OR MORE** people who own something, we use the **PLURAL** form of the **possessive pronoun**. **Plural possessive pronouns** are 'ours', 'yours' and 'theirs'.

Examples

These books belong to me and my sister.

These books are ours.

Those magazines belong to you and your brother.

Those magazines are yours.

These concert tickets belong to Peter and Jill.

These concert tickets are theirs.

Underline the correct answers.

1) We have a pet cat.
The cat is (ours , yours).



2 Mr and Mrs Albert own a car.
The car is (yours , theirs).



3 These dolls are for both of you. They are (ours , yours).



These are our bicycles.
They are (ours, theirs).



5 This room belongs to Wendy and Ken.
The room is (yours , theirs).



Name:	Class:	Date:
	CIG55	Daic

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

ours yours theirs

- 1) I bought these presents for the children. These presents are
- 2 These books belong to you and David. They are ______.
- 3 John and Harry have a new computer. It is
- 4) My brother and I collected these stamps. They are _______.
- 5 The workers brought their own tools. The tools are ______.
- 6) This room is ______. Both of you must keep it clean.
- 7 These bags do not belong to us. They are not ______.
- 8) The children set up their own tents for the camp. The tents are
- 9) Sarah and her sister drew these pictures. These pictures are
- 10) We borrowed this ladder from our neighbour, Mr White. It is not

		D-1-:	
Name:	Class:	Date:	
NGI 11C		Dalo:	

For each of the following, combine the two sentences into one, using 'ours', 'yours' or 'theirs'.

EXAMPLE

This is our racket. That is our ball.

This racket and that ball are ours.

- 1) Those chickens belong to Mr and Mrs Allen. Those ducks belong to them too.
- 2) These are our posters. These are our magazines.
- 3 These are your shoes. Those are your socks.
- 4) This is their room. The furniture in the room belongs to them.
- 5 That is our ladder. Those are our tools.
- 6) Those are your bags. Your coats are there too.
- 7) Those are their running shoes. These shorts belong to them too.
- NUADU

Evaluate your progress through the Diagnostic Tests using the NUADU assessment and analytics tool. Try it now! (Access code and instructions on 1st page of this book.)

LESSON

CONCORD - 'EACH' AND 'EVERY' WITH SINGULAR VERBS

(a) 'Each' and 'every' are considered as SINGULAR, so the verb in the sentence must be in the SINGULAR form.

Examples

Each boy was given a bar of chocolate.

Each girl receives a cup on Children's Day.

Every student wants to do well in his studies.

Every child enjoys playing with toys.

(b) As 'each' and 'every' are SINGULAR, the noun that follows them must also be SINGULAR.

Examples

Each girl reads a paragraph of the story to the class.

Each boy needs to read a book to complete the project.

Every book on this shelf is new.

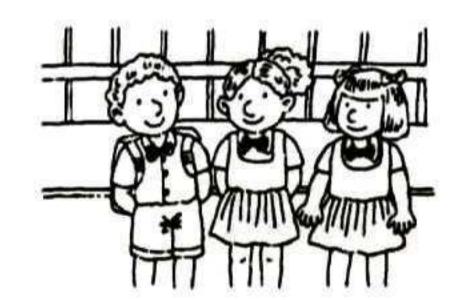
Every invitation card has our names printed on it.

Underline the correct answers.

Each child (is, are) given a piece of cake.



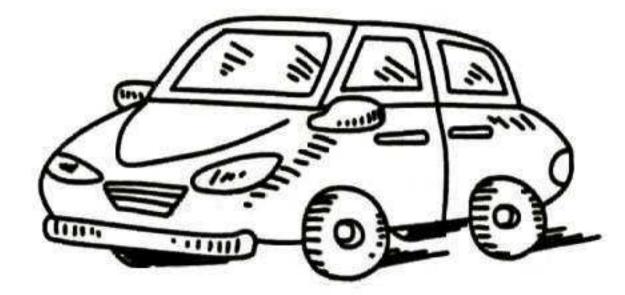
Every student in this school (wear, wears) a uniform.



Each shirt (costs, cost) twenty dollars.



Every car (has, have) four wheels.



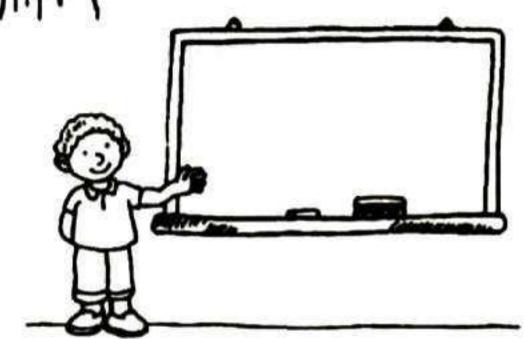
Each sack of rice (weighs, weigh) five kilograms.



Every friend who has seen my cat (like, likes) it.



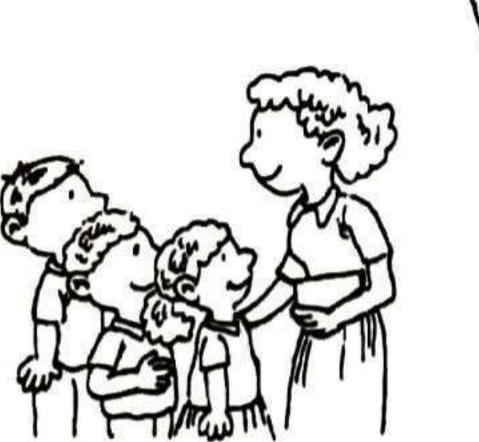
Each class (has, have) a whiteboard.



Every door in this house (is, are) locked. 8



10 Every student (know, knows) Mrs Allson.





CONCORD - 'BOTH' AND 'ALL' WITH PLURAL VERBS

(a) 'Both' means TWO, so the noun that goes with it must be PLURAL.

Examples

Both boys are mischievous. Both books are interesting.

(b) Sometimes, we use 'both' and 'and' to join two singular nouns.

Examples

Both Irene and Mabel are hard-working girls.

Both the cake and the pie are sweet.

(c) When we use 'all' with countable nouns, we must use the PLURAL verb.

Examples

All the apples are red.

All the students are present.

All the computers are turned on.

Underline the correct answers.

1) All bicycles (has , have) two wheels.



2 Both Peter and John (is , are) running in the race.



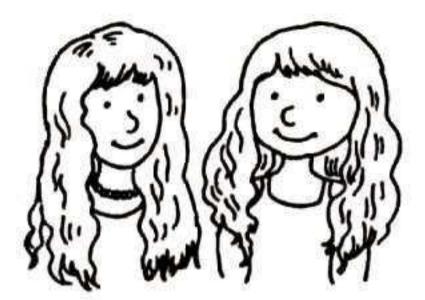
3) All the firefighters (fight, fights) the fire bravely.



4) Both my sister and I (walk , walks) to school every day.



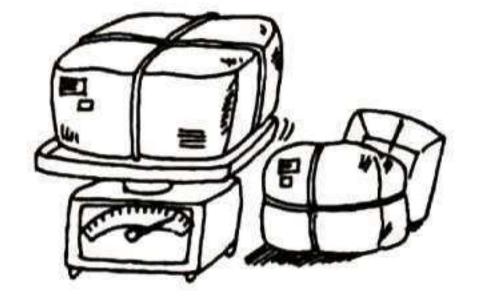
5) Both Judy and Sarah (has , have) long hair.



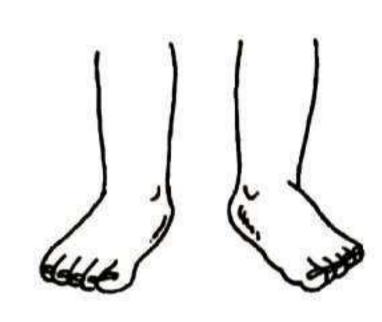
6) All the students (wait , waits) patiently to return to the classroom.



7) Both parcels (weighs , weigh) more than a kilogram.



8) Both my feet (is , are) sore from the marathon.



Name:	Class:	Date:

Fill in each blank with 'both' or 'all'.

- my parents are working. My father is an engineer and my mother is a nurse.
- 2 _____ birds have wings, but not all of them can fly.
- 3 Do you know _____ the letters in the English alphabet?
- 4) _____ the apple and the orange were in the basket.
- 5 Peter put ______ his hands into his pockets as he waited nervously outside the Principal's office.
- 6) I have two cats. _____ are male.
- 7 _____ the animals in the zoo are fed and protected.
- 8 the students in my class are coming to my party.
- 9 teams played well in the final football game.
- my fingernails are long. I have to cut them.

Name:	Class:	Date:

Underline the correct answers.

- 1) Every (egg , eggs) in the basket (is , are) broken. Mother will have to buy some more.
- 2 Each (painting , paintings) in the gallery (cost , costs) more than a hundred dollars.
- 3 All the (nurse, nurses) in this hospital (wear, wears) white uniforms.
- 4) Both my (eye, eyes) (was, were) red and sore after the swim.
- 5) All living (thing, things) (need, needs) water to live.
- 6 Each (question , questions) in the test (carry , carries) two marks.
- 7) Both (jug, jugs) (contain, contains) milk.
- 8 Everyone (like, likes) Sheela as she is kind and helpful.
- 9 Every (piece, pieces) of furniture in this room (is, are) new.
- 10 Both my (parent, parents) (was, were) at the airport to meet my aunt from Hong Kong.

LESSON

SIMPLE PAST TENSE — IRREGULAR VERBS

- (a) We add '-ed' to regular verbs in the past tense: walk/walked, jump/ jumped and climb/climbed.
- (b) Irregular verbs change their spelling when they are in the past tense: run/ran, swim/swam and give/gave.

Below is a table that shows the simple past tense of some irregular verbs. Try to remember some of them by heart.

Verb	Past Tense	Verb	Past Tense	Verb	Past Tense
*beat become begin bend bite blow break bring	beat became began bent bit blew broke brought	hang have hear hide *hit hold *hurt	hung (hanged) had heard hid hit held hurt	send *set shake shine shoot *shut sing	sent shook shone (shined) shot shut sang
build burn *burst buy catch choose come *cost	built burnt (burned) burst bought caught chose came cost	keep know lay learn leave lend *let lie	kept knew laid learnt (learned) left lent let	sink sit sleep speak spell spend spoil	sank sat slept spoke spelt spent spoilt (spoiled)
*cut dig do draw dream drink drive eat	cut dug did drew dreamt (dreamed) drank drove ate	light lose make mean meet oversleep	lay lit (lighted) lost made meant met overslept paid	*spread stand steal sweep swim swing take teach	spread stood stole swept swam swung took taught
fall feed feel fight find fly	fell fed felt fought found flew	pay *put read rewrite ride ring	put read (pronounced as 'red') rewrote rode rang	tear tell think throw	tore told thought threw understood woke
forget get give go grow	forgot got gave went grew	rise run say see sell	rose ran said saw sold	wear weep win write	wore wept won wrote

^{*}The spelling and pronunciation of this verb remain unchanged in the past tense.

		MEDIANO W
Name:	Clacc	Data:
Name.	Class:	Date:

Fill in each blank with the simple past tense of the verb in the brackets.

- 1) I _____ to the cinema with my friends. (go)
- 2) The team in blue jerseys _____ the match. (lose)
- 3 The strong wind ______ the leaves off their branches. (blow)
- 4) I _____ a wallet under my chair in the classroom. (find)
- 5 Peter _____ the picture we gave him in his bedroom. (hang)
- 6 His car _____ down in the middle of the road. (break)
- 7) The little boy _____ and injured his knee. (fall)
- 8 The couple _____ their computer to a student at a low price. (sell)
- 9 The poacher was ______ for setting traps in the forest to catch the animals. (catch)
- 10) The deer _____ away when the hyena appeared. (run)
- 11) My boots gleamed after I______ them with wax polish. (shine)
- 12) The lioness ______ birth to a litter of cubs. (give)
- 13) The hungry boy _____ all the food on his plate. (eat)
- 14) He ______ the whole bottle of water as he was thirsty. (drink)
- 15 The security guard ______ a torch at us as we approached him. (shine)

		D-1
Name:	Class:	Date:
1401110.		

Complete the answer to each question with the help of the word(s) in the brackets.

EXAMPLE

When did you drive the car? (yesterday) I drove the car yesterday.

- 1) When did you do your homework? (last night)
- 2 Who did you revise your work with? (Jim)
- 3 What time did you sleep last night? (at ten o'clock)
- 4) Where did you hide the present? (under the bed)
- 5 When did the guests leave? (in the evening)
- 6) When did Catherine sweep the floor? (this morning)
- 7) When did you speak to the principal? (last week)

Name: _____ Date: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 22

Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense of the verbs.

1 say _____ throw _____

3 know ______ 13 get _____

4 fly _____ 14 forget _____

5 feed _______ 15 choose _____

6 keep ______ 16 draw _____

7 wear ______ 17 shoot _____

8 begin _______ 18 tear _____

9 bite 19 think _____

LESSON (

ADJECTIVES — COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE (IRREGULAR FORMS)

(a) Regular adjectives form their comparative and superlative forms by adding '-er' and '-est' respectively.

Example	es	
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bright	bright er	bright est
big	bigger	biggest
small	smaller	smallest

(b) Irregular adjectives change their spelling in the comparative and superlative forms.

Examples		
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	worst
good	better	best
little	less	least
many	more	most

EXERCISE 23

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the adjective given.

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
	good	better	
2	bad		worst
3	many	more	
4	little		least
5	far	farther	
6	well		best
7	much	more	
8	far		furthest

	1/10		
Name:	Class:	Date:	
1401110.		Daio	

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the adjective in the brackets.

- 1) His handwriting is _____ than mine. (good)
- 2 A lake contains _____ water than a pond. (much)
- 3 The greedy boy ate the _____ food at the picnic. (much)
- 4 Judy's singing is _____ than Mary's. (good)
- The red team showed ______ team spirit than the blue team.
- 6 Ken is the _____ runner in the school. (good)
- 7) There are _____ buildings in the city than in the village. (many)
- 8 His examination results were _____ than mine. (bad)
- 9) The coffee with the _____ sugar is mine. (little)
- 10 This is the _____show I have ever seen. (good)

LESSON

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

- (a) The past continuous tense is used to describe an action in the past that was happening at a certain time, or had been going on for a while.
- (b) The SINGULAR is formed by was + 'ing' verb.

Examples

He was reading a book in the afternoon.

Mother was cooking in the kitchen just now.

Jim was playing an educational game on the computer.

(c) The PLURAL is formed by were + '-ing' verb.

Examples

They were dancing in the large hall for charity.

The soldiers were training in the mountains last month.

The basketball players were practising for the inter-school basketball competition.

Name:	Class:	Date:
	<u> </u>	

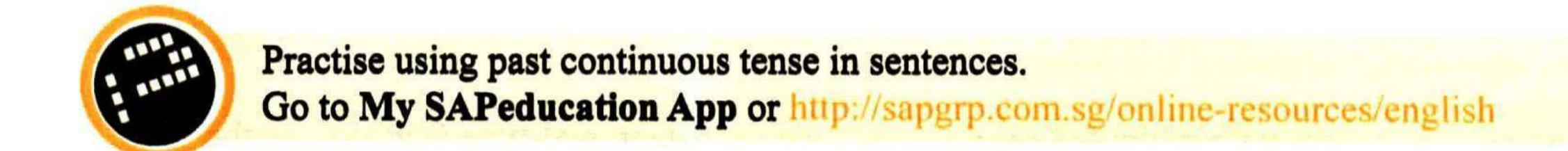
Underline the correct answers.

- 1) I (was having , were having) my lunch when the telephone rang.
- 2 Nancy (was listening , were listening) to the radio a while ago.
- 3 Jack and Tony (was swimming , were swimming) in the pool this morning.
- 4) As it (was getting , were getting) late, Miss Jones took a taxi home.
- While John and his friend (was fishing , were fishing) by the river, they spotted a python.
- 6 Mrs Nelson (was typing , were typing) a letter in the office late last night.
- 7) The students (was talking , were talking) when the teacher walked into the classroom.
- 8) The baby (was sleeping, were sleeping) in the cradle this morning.
- 9 John (was singing , were singing) in the shower.
- 10 The doctors (was preparing , were preparing) their presentations for the conference.

Name:	Class:	Date:
110110.	CIG55	Daic

Fill in each blank with the past continuous tense of the verb in the brackets.

- 1) We ______television when the lights went out. (watch)
- 2) The cat _____ the birds in the garden this morning. (chase)
- 3 The burglar ______ to open the window when I spotted him. (try)
- 4) My friends and I ______ home after a game of football when we met Mr Lewis, our school principal. (walk)
- 5 He _____ his homework when his mother called him. (do)
- 6) The boys _____ football on the field when it rained. (play)
- 7) The twins _____ down the lane when one of them fell. (cycle)
- 8 He _____ his car yesterday evening when his brother asked if he could borrow it. (clean)



Name:	Class:	Data:	
Name	Class:	Date:	

Look at the pictures. Answer the questions in the past continuous tense.

- What was Mrs Amber doing in the kitchen?

 She
- What were your family members doing last night?
 They
- What was the gardener doing?

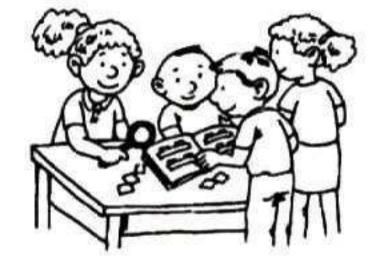
 He
- What was Susan doing this morning?

 She
- 5 What was the carpenter making?
 He
- What was Richard doing in the park?

 He
- 7 What were the children doing just now?
 They
- 8 What was Joel doing by the river?
 He
- 9 What were the children doing at the beach?
 They
- 10 Where was Mr Lee going when you met him?
 He















Improve your results with unlimited practice and receive instant, real-time feedback on the Diagnostic Tests. (Access code and instructions on 1st page of this book.)



PREPOSITIONS — 'BEFORE' AND 'AFTER'

The **prepositions 'before'** and **'after'** are used to tell **when** something happens.

Examples

Mr Lewis reads the newspapers before he goes to work.

(Mr Lewis reads the newspapers first, and then he goes to work.)

Mrs Richards turns on the light before walking into the room.

(Mrs Richards turns on the light first, and then she walks into the room.)

Harry jogs after he does his homework.

(Harry does his homework first, and then he goes jogging.)

Winnie goes to bed after she brushes her teeth.

(Winnie brushes her teeth first, and then she goes to bed.)

Name:	Class:	Date:
Name,	CIU33	Date

Fill in each blank with 'before' or 'after'.

1) I brush my teeth ______ I go to bed.



2 Lily starts her piano lesson immediately her breakfast.



3 John washes his hands ______ sitting down to have his dinner.



Miss Ambrose pays for her fare she looks for a seat on the bus.



5 Paul puts on his shoes ______he leaves for school.



May irons the clothes _____ they are washed and dried.



7 Mr James leaves his office he has finished his work for the day.



8 I change into my pyjamas _____ going to bed.



	»		
Name:	Class:	Date:	
Nume.		Daic	

Underline the correct answers.

- 1) Monday comes (before, after) Tuesday.
- 2 December comes (before , after) November.
- 3) We wash the dishes (before, after) we have our dinner.
- 4) Jonathan borrowed some storybooks (before, after) he left the library.
- 5) Lunch comes (before, after) breakfast.
- 6 This road always floods (before, after) a heavy rain.
- 7) We put on our socks (before, after) we put on our shoes.
- 8 The children returned to their classrooms (before, after) recess.
- 9) She pasted a stamp on the envelope (before, after) posting it.
- 10 I was very tired (before, after) the long run.

INDIRECT ORDERS

An 'indirect order' is used when we ask someone to tell others what they must or must not do.

Examples

Tell Alice not to shout. (We are asking someone to tell Alice not to shout.)
Tell John to speak louder.

Class: _____

Date: _____

Ask Peter to come tonight.

Name: _____

EXERCISE 30
Rewrite the following sentences into indirect orders.
1 Answer the telephone, John. Tell
Clean the whiteboard, Susan. Tell
Wash your hands, children. Tell
4 Keep quiet, boys. Tell
5 Tidy up your room, Judy. Tell
6 Switch off the lights when you leave the room, Bill. Tell
7 Hand in your books, children. Tell
8 Peter, put your toys away.

Tell

Name:	Class:	Date:	

Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences.

1 Tell the gardener _____



2 Tell Jenny_____



3 Tell the girl



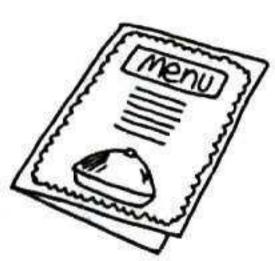
4 Tell Sharon



5 Tell May



6 Tell the waiter



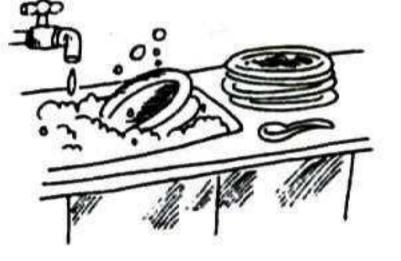
7 Tell David



8 Tell the boys



7 Tell the children



10 Tell Jack





'MANY' FOR COUNTABLE NOUNS AND 'MUCH' FOR UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

(a) When a **noun** can be **counted**, we use **'many'** with the **plural noun**.

Examples

There are many apples in the basket.

Many students walk to school.

This library has many books.

(b) Nouns that cannot be counted have no plural forms.

Examples

Rice is eaten by most people in Asia.

Too much **sugar** is bad for our teeth.

The oil is stored in a bottle.

(c) For **nouns** that **cannot be counted**, we use **'much'** when we speak of their quantity.

Examples

Much of the rice we eat is grown in Thailand.

There is too much sugar in this coffee.

Too much oil is used to cook the fish.

C P			
Name:			
1101115			

\frown	ass:			
	U33.			

Date:

EXERCISE 32

Fill in each blank with 'many' or 'much'.

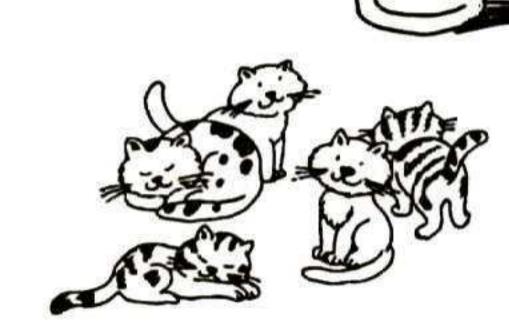
Mary collects dolls from different parts of the world.



There isn't milk left in the glass.



kittens are there in the pet How shop?



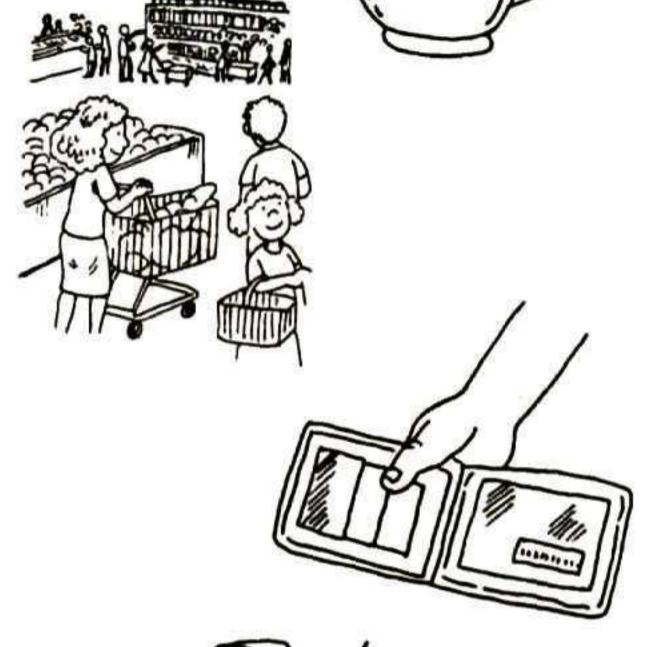
A centipede has legs.

rice in the pot. There isn't



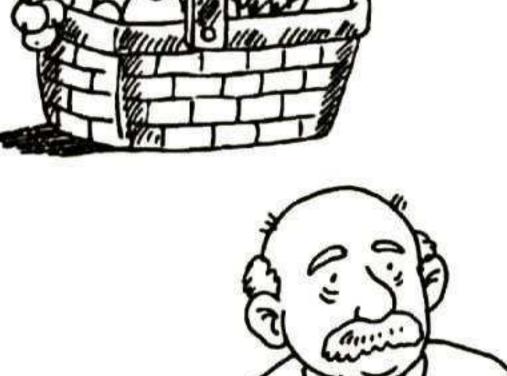
Please do not put too sugar in my tea.

Today is Sunday. There are people at the supermarket.



money in the wallet. There isn't 8

The basket contains different types of fruit.



10 The old man does not have hair on his head.

	THE PARTY OF THE P		
Name:	Class	Data:	
Name	Class:	Date:	

Underline the correct answers.

- 1) There isn't (many, much) water in a desert.
- 2) There are (many, much) books in the library.
- 3 (Many, Much) students in my class enjoyed the trip to the orchid farm.
- 4 The librarian told the children not to make too (many , much) noise.
- 5 There isn't (many, much) furniture in this house.
- 6 How (many, much) meat did she buy at the market?
- 7) How (many, much) meals do you eat in a day?
- 8) Paul has (many, much) friends in school.
- (Many , Much) people jog in the park in the evening.
- 10 Do not put too (many, much) salt in the soup.

Name:	Class:	Date:

Fill in each blank with 'many' or 'much'.

1) How_____ money do you have?

2 There are ____ animals in the zoo.

3 How _____ sacks of rice are there in the storeroom?

4 The waiter was carrying a tray with ______ glasses of lemonade.

5) Please hurry up! We do not have _____ time left.

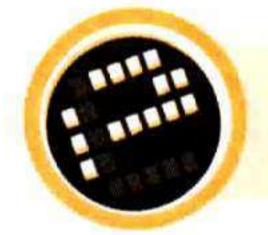
6 This book has _____ short stories in it.

7) She had a stomachache after eating too ______ food.

8 How_____ water did you pour into the bottle?

9 This company employs _____ programmers.

10 How_____ oil should I pour into the pan?



Challenge yourself with this exercise on 'many' and 'much'.

Go to My SAPeducation App or http://sapgrp.com.sg/online-resources/english

'TO' + INFINITIVE FOR EXPRESSING PURPOSE

(a) When we do something, we may do it for a purpose.

Examples

I go to school to learn.

I save some money to buy Mother a gift.

I stayed in school to use the computer.

(b) When we use 'to' with a verb, the verb always remains in its base form.

Examples

They go to the library to borrow some books.

Mother goes to the market to buy some fruit.

Jason bent down to pull up his socks.

Tim went to the stadium to watch the football match.

Name:	Class:	Date:
	O1033	Daic

EXERCISE 35

Look at each picture. Choose the correct answer and write its letter in the brackets.

- 1) Peter uses a broom to ______ the school's backyard.
 - (A) wash
 - (B) sweep
 - (C) mop



2	I went to the cinema to a mov (A) make	vie.		
	(B) hear (C) watch)	
3	Sharon used a knife to the wate	rmel	on.	(Electrician)
	(A) cut(B) peel(C) grind			
4	My grandfather sat in the armchair to a nap.			
	(A) take (B) make (C) give			
5	My father drove to the petrol kiosk to up his petrol tank.			L PETROL KIOSK
	(A) empty (B) buy (C) fill			
6	The farmer uses a hoe to the se	oil.		
	(A) bury (B) dig (C) build			
7	Melvin jogs every day to fit.			
	(A) see(B) keep(C) stand)	The Continue of the second sec
8	Thomas used a towel to his factory (A) wipe (B) wash	ce.		
	(C) bathe			

Name:	Class:	Date:
NOITIO.	C1G33	Daic

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 Peter switched on the television to (watch, watches, watched) the news.
- 2 Mrs Wilson went to the market to (buys, buy, bought) some meat.
- 3) The hunters set a trap to (caught, catches, catch) the tiger.
- 4) They went to a restaurant to (have, had, having) their dinner.
- 5) My friends came to the hospital to (visited, visit, visits) me.
- 6) We go to school to (learn, learnt, learning).
- 7 The teacher told the mischievous boy to (behaves, behave, behaved) himself.
- 8 The workers stopped their work to (take, took, taken) a rest.
- 9) My father took out some money to (paid, pays, pay) for the food.
- 10) We need more time to (finishing, finished, finish) the project.

Name:	Class:	Date:
NOTIC:	CIG55	Daic

Complete each sentence with the help of the phrases in the box. Use each phrase only once.

to do some research for his project

to borrow some books

to wash her clothes

to make a fire

to withdraw some money

to chop up the old planks

to buy some provisions

to send a parcel

to keep them clean

to promote the National Recycling Program

1) Mr Baker went to the supermarket

2 The campers are collecting wood

3 Lily is going to the post office

4 Tom wrapped his books in plastic

5 Miss Richards uses a washing machine

6 We went to the library

7 The carpenter used an axe

8 My father went to the bank

9 The children collected newspapers

10 Mr Lee brought his laptop

THE CONJUNCTION 'SO'

The **conjunction 'so'** is used when we speak of something that is the result of a state, an action or a situation.

Examples

John sprained his ankle, **so** he could not take part in the sports meet.

Jason came late, so he missed the first part of the lesson.

Name:			
Name.	Class:	Date:	
110110.			

EXERCISE 38

Look at each picture. Choose the correct answer and write its letter in the brackets.

- 1) Susan has a toothache,
 - (A) so she went home
 - (B) so she went to see the dentist
 - (C) so she lay on a chair



- 2) The floor was dirty, _____
 - (A) so he swept it
 - (B) so he pushed the broom
 - (C) so he wrapped it up



- 3) It was raining heavily, _____
 - (A) so they went out to play
 - (B) so they hid behind the window
 - (C) so they stayed at home



4	Mr Jackson arrived late at the station,		•	
	(A) so he missed the train(B) so he waved at the train			
	(C) so he took the bus)	
5	It was getting dark,			
	(A) so he switched on the fan(B) so he switched on the light			
	(C) so he switched on the radio)	
6	David was ill,			Q mmtiti
	(A) so he stayed in bed			
	(B) so he went to see a doctor		•	
	(C) so he took off his shirt			
7	They were hungry,			
	(A) so they went to the cinema			RESTAURANT
	(B) so they went to the beach(C) so they went to a restaurant	(
		8 .9 4		
8	It was very hot,			图 3 3 3
	(A) so he switched on the fan			
	(B) so he went to the cupboard(C) so he touched the button	1	}	
			8. 4 8	*
9	Her hands were dirty,			
	(A) so she wiped them with a towel			
	(B) so she washed them with soap(C) so she turned on the tap	1	1	
		N .	•	
10	Jason was thirsty,			
	(A) so he drank a glass of water			"CE CHEET
	(B) so he ate some food(C) so he held a glass of water	1	1	(K)
	(C) 30 He Held a glass of water		J	Min

k I			
Name:	Class:	Date:	
1 101110:			

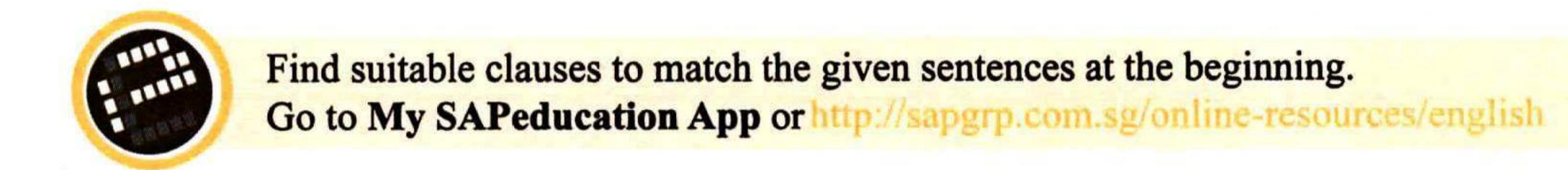
Complete each sentence with the help of the clauses in the box. Use each clause only once.

- so I called the plumber
- so I went to the post office
- so he joined the army
- so he bought another one
- so she downloaded the app
- so he went to bed early
- so he took a taxi
- so they took a rest
- so she became a veterinary surgeon
- so the lecturer raised his voice
- 1) The boys were tired after the long run, _____
- 2 Mr Ambrose was late for work,
- 3 Miss Lawson loved to take care of animals,
- 4) The tap was leaking, _____
- 5 Peter was very sleepy,
- 6 His pen ran out of ink, _____
- 7) John wanted to be a soldier, _____
- 8 I wanted to send a parcel, _____
- 9 Mrs Jacobs was told she could order her groceries online,
- 10) The room was too noisy,

Name:	Class:	Date:
110110	01000.	Daio

Underline the correct conjunction in the brackets.

- 1) Catherine wanted to see the show, (so , but , or) she went to the cinema to buy a ticket.
- 2 David had to hand in his project, (so , but , or) he fell sick and could not finish it on time.
- 3 Jason was rude to the teacher, (so , but , or) the teacher sent him to the principal's office.
- 4) You must hurry (so , but , or) you will miss your train.
- 5) It was raining heavily, (so , but , or) I did not have my raincoat or umbrella with me.
- 6 Joseph was still hungry, (so , but , or) he ordered another plate of rice.
- 7 I wanted to buy another drink, (so , but , or) I did not have enough money.
- 8 She overslept, (so, but, or) she was late for the excursion.
- 9 Would you like a cup of coffee (so, but, or) tea?
- 10 It was a major accident, (so, but, or) luckily, nobody was hurt.





PREPOSITIONS—'THROUGH', 'ALONG', 'ACROSS', 'TOWARDS', 'INTO' AND 'PAST'

Prepositions are special words we use to show the **position**, **direction** and **time** of nouns or pronouns.

'On' and 'in' used in the sentences below show the **positions** of the objects.

Examples

I put my books **on** the table. Sheela put the umbrella **in** the cupboard.

'Into', 'past', 'across', 'towards', 'through' and 'along' used below show directions.

Examples

She went into the house.

They marched past the President.

The deer ran across the field.

The little boy ran towards his parents.

The stray cat came in through the kitchen window.

I was walking **along** the corridor when I heard my neighbour call me.

'In' and 'on' used below show time.

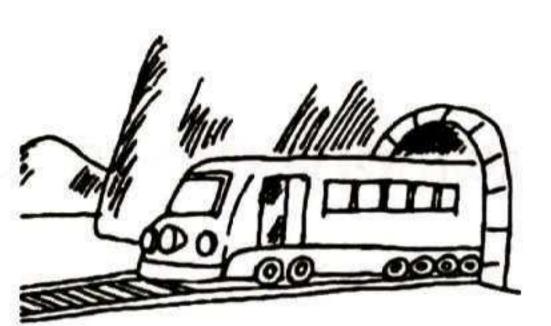
Examples

Mother's Day is **in** the month of May. I went to the library **on** Saturday.

Name:	Class:	Date:
1011101	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Look at the picture. Underline the correct answers.

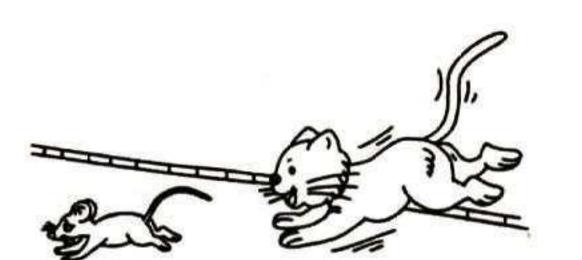
The train went (through, along) the dark tunnel at a slow speed.



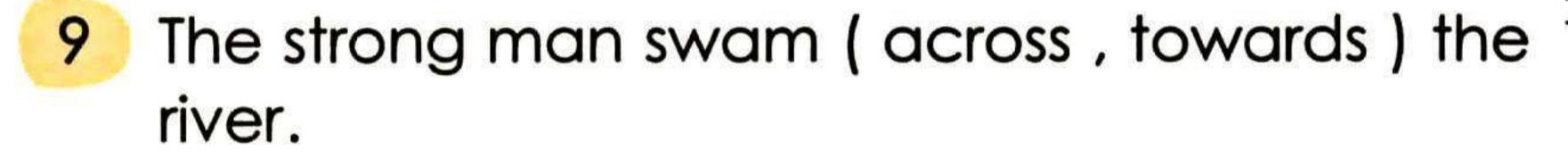
- 2 I walk (into, past) the fruit stall on my way to school every morning.
- 3 The tiger fell (across, into) the pit as it ran after a deer.



- 4 The soldiers marched (into, on) the road in a neat and orderly manner.
- 5 The cat ran (across, into) the road in excitement when it saw a rat.

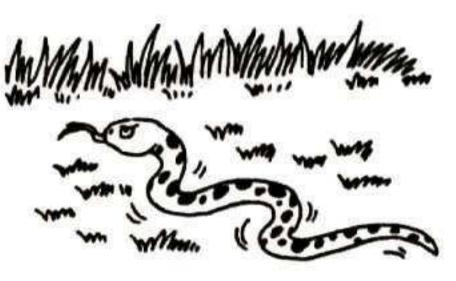


- 6 The bees are flying (towards , along) their hive.
- 7 Mary is picking shells (past, on) the beach.
- 8) The worm crawled (across, into) its hole.





10 The snake is slithering (towards , past) the tall grass.



Name:	Class:	Date:

Underline the correct answers.

- 1) The tourist walked (towards, into, along) us and asked for directions to the shopping centre.
- 2 John ran up to the elderly woman and helped her to walk (through, in, across) the road.
- 3 The driver got (past , into , through) his car and drove away quickly after he hung up the phone.
- 4 We were walking (along , through , into) the pavement when we heard a noise behind the bushes.
- 5 The workers put a barrier (through, towards, across) the doorway to prevent people from touching the wet paint.
- 6 The burglar was hiding behind the trees when the patrol car drove (past , into , across) the house.
- 7 We heard laughter when we cycled (along , across , past) our neighbour's house.
- 8 Sam has trained the dolphin to jump (towards , through , along) hoops.

Name:	Class:	Date:

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

through	along	across
towards	into	past

- 1) Please wind up the window. The rain is getting _____ the car.
- 2) The flock of birds flew _____ the sky swiftly.
- 3 There are interesting shops _____ this street.
- 4) The pigeons flew away when I ran _____ them.
- On our way to the countryside, we drove _____ many rubber plantations.
- 6 The burglar climbed into the house _____ the window.
- 7 He is putting the books back _____ his bag.
- 8 Jenny ran _____ her father when he appeared at the door.
- 7 The security guard looked _______the hall and saw an unfamiliar face in the crowd.
- 10 The lifeguard jumped ______ the pool to save the drowning boy.
- NUADU

Evaluate your progress through the Diagnostic Tests using the NUADU assessment and analytics tool. Try it now! (Access code and instructions on 1st page of this book.)



COMPARISON USING 'AS ... AS'

When two items have the same quality, we compare them by using the connective 'as + ... + as', placing an adjective between them.

Examples

This ball is **as big as** that balloon.

She is as intelligent as her brother.

The boy in the blue shirt is **as tall as** the one in the yellow shirt.

Mrs Johnson is as patient as Mrs Varden.

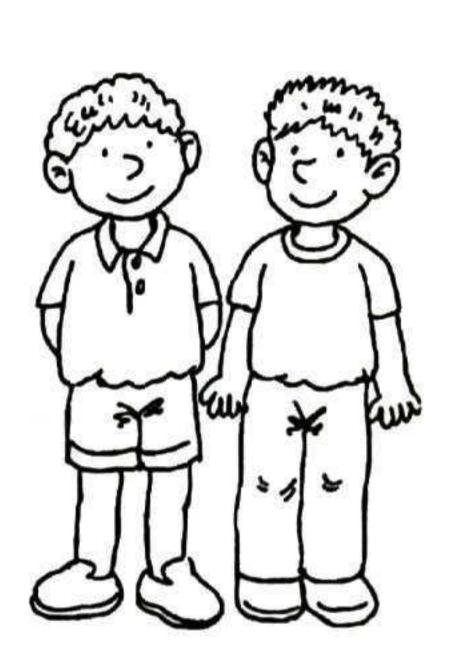
Mr Jones is as strict as the principal.

Name:	Class		
Name	_ Class:	Date:	

EXERCISE 44

Look at the pictures. Underline the correct answers.

Jack is almost as (tall, long) as his brother.

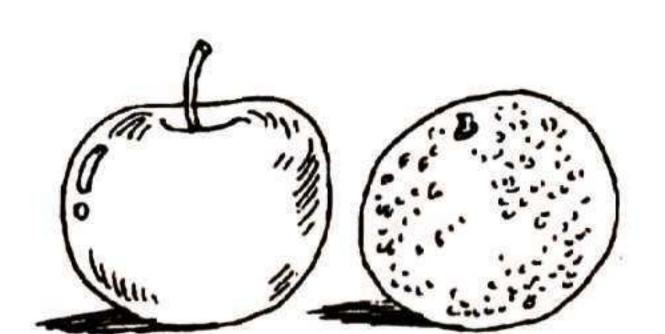


Peter is as (lazy, diligent) as Jason.

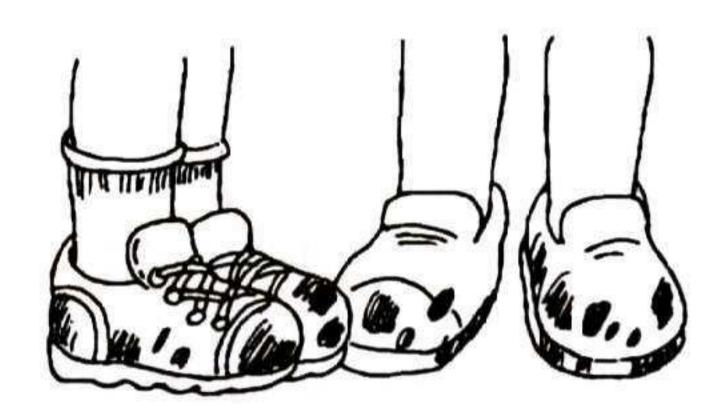




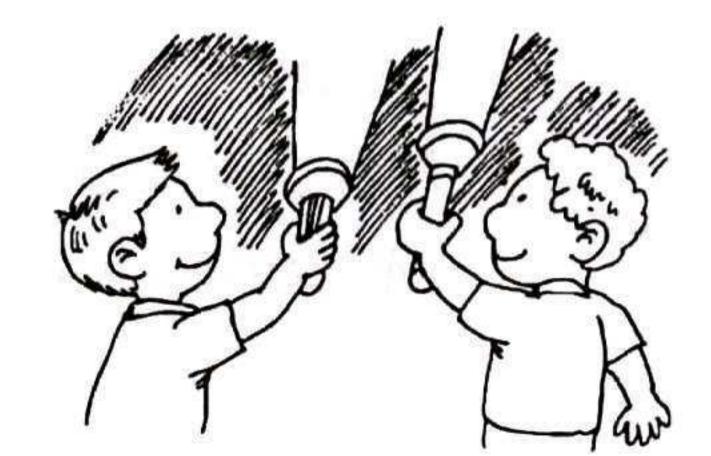
The apple is as (long, big) as the orange.



4) John's shoes are as (dirty, clean) as Mark's.



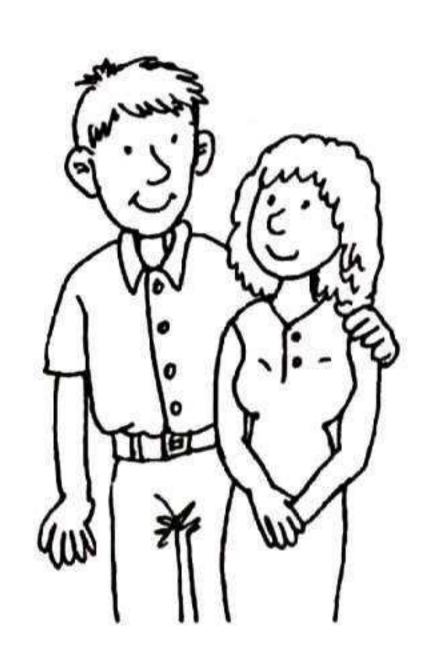
5 Your torch is as (dark, bright) as mine.



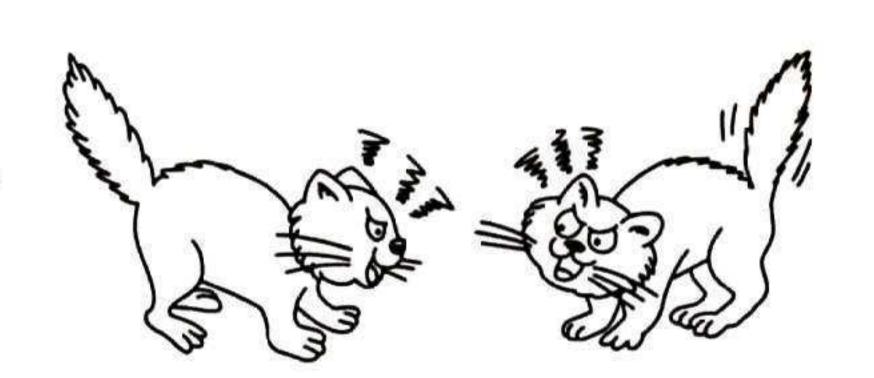
Tim is as (thirsty, hungry) as David.



7 Mr Lewis is as (narrow , slim) as his wife.



8) My cat is as (fierce , friendly) as your cat.





COMPARISON USING 'AS ... AS'

When two items have the same quality, we compare them by using the connective 'as + ... + as', placing an adjective between them.

Examples

This ball is as big as that balloon.

She is as intelligent as her brother.

The boy in the blue shirt is **as tall as** the one in the yellow shirt.

Mrs Johnson is as patient as Mrs Varden.

Mr Jones is as strict as the principal.

A Decreased the st	<u> </u>		
Name:	_ Class:	Date:	
1 TOI 1 TO	_	Daic	

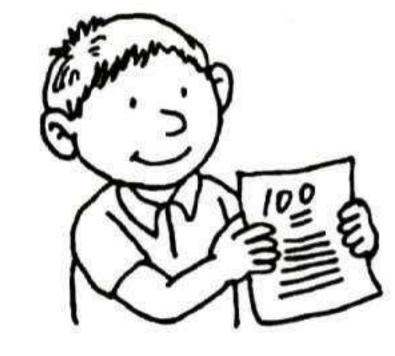
EXERCISE 44

Look at the pictures. Underline the correct answers.

Jack is almost as (tall, long) as his brother.

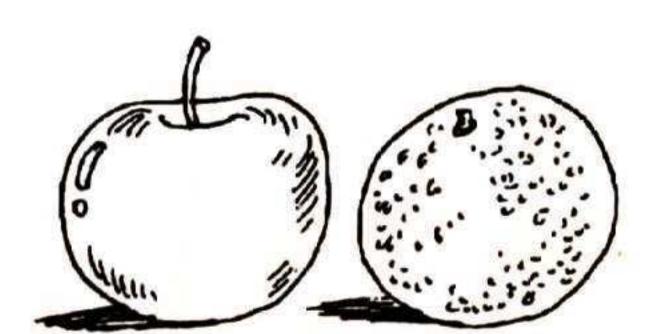


Peter is as (lazy, diligent) as Jason.





The apple is as (long, big) as the orange.



4) John's shoes are as (dirty, clean) as Mark's.



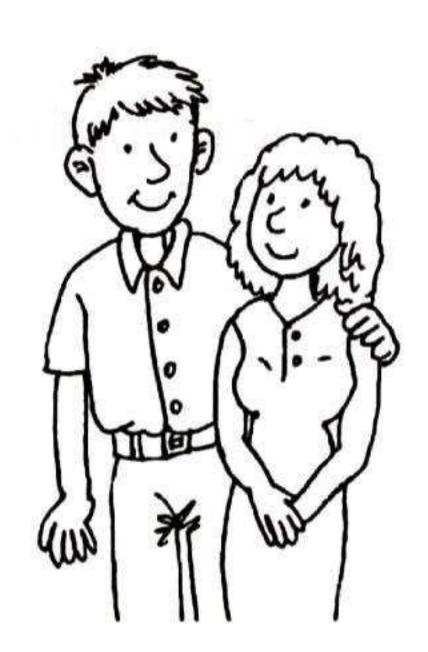
5 Your torch is as (dark, bright) as mine.



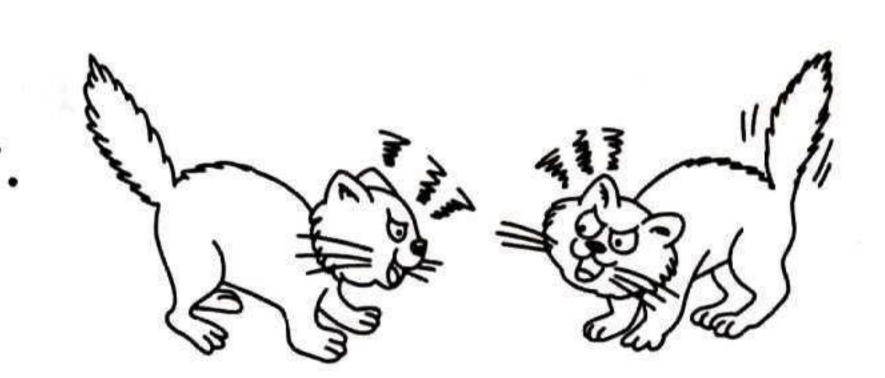
Tim is as (thirsty, hungry) as David.



7 Mr Lewis is as (narrow , slim) as his wife.



8) My cat is as (fierce , friendly) as your cat.



0.41		
VI	Clares	
Name:	Class:	Date:
1 OI I I O I	0.000.	

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

1	Jane's voice is as		as Dawn's. We can hear h	er fro	om
	the back of the hall. (1) light (2) loud	0000 Note 0	high dark		
2	The knife is as		a sword. It cuts through bread	d eas	sily.
	(1) sharp(2) bright	1.00	tall sweet)
3	Susan is asas	her	sister. Both of them have a nic	e sm	ile.
	(1) tasty(2) long	(3) (4)	narrow pretty	7	١
	121 19	(-7)		1	J
4		is ele	ectricity. Use it wisely.		
	(1) precious(2) cheap	(ろ) (A)	wise fresh	1	1
	(Z) CHCGP	(7)			,
5	The red dress is as		as the blue one. I am not be	uyinç	g it.
	(1) pretty	• •	soft liabt	I	
	(2) expensive	(4)	light	()
6	Miss Wilkins is as	as	Mr Baker. They have to attend	seve	eral
	meetings a day.	/ 01			
	(1) dear(2) lost	(3)	busy difficult	1	1
	(2) IO3I	(~)	MIIICUII	N	1
7	Although Mr Thomas is as		as Mr Andrews, h	e is	not
	proud and does not boast (1) arrogant				
	(2) wealthy	(3) (4)	healthy selfish	Ĩ	1
		, .,			
8	His hands are as		as mine. We should wash them	n bef	ore
	our dinner. (1) long	(3)	tired		
	(2) smooth	(4)	dirty)
		E 5		5000	(1990)

N Terres est		
Name:	Class:	Date:
Tarre-		

Rewrite or combine the following sentences into one using 'as ... as'.

EXAMPLE

The papaya is sweet. The mango is sweet too. The papaya is as sweet as the mango.

- 1) My pet parrot is noisy. Your pet parrot is noisy too.
- 2) Both the white dress and the red dress are expensive.
- 3 Both Susan and her sister are artistic.
- 4 Peter is tall. His father is tall too.
- 5 Mark and Jane are both of the same age.
- 6 Andy is angry. Rey is angry too.
- 70 Mr and Mrs James are very cheerful.

MODALS 'SHALL' AND 'WILL'

(a) We use 'shall' for questions with pronouns 'I' or 'we'.

Examples

Shall I post the letter for you? **Shall we** go to the library after school?

(b) 'Will' is used in questions with pronouns 'you', 'he', 'she', 'it' or 'they'.

Examples

Will you please keep quiet?
Will she come to the party?
That hamster is cute. Will it bite?
Will they help us put up the tent?
Will he want to go to the library with us?

Nama:	Class:	Date:
Name:	CIU33	Date

Underline the correct answers.

- (Shall , Will) I take the umbrella with me?
- (Shall , Will) you remember to return the book to the library?
- 3 (Shall, Will) you give me a call after your dinner?
- (Shall, Will) we go for a show this Saturday?
- 5 (Shall, Will) you stop making so much noise, please?
- (Shall, Will) I buy a new mouse for the computer?
- 7 (Shall, Will) you help me clear the table, please?
- 8 (Shall, Will) I send her an email?
- 9) (Shall, Will) you watch my bag while I go to the toilet?
- (Shall, Will) we pay him a visit this afternoon?

No. For the contract of the co	Clares		
Name:	_ Class:	Date:	
14GHO			_

Fill in each blank with 'Shall' or 'Will'.

- 1 switch off the lights when I leave?
- we go home now? I am tired.
- you go to the library with me?
- I buy her a present for her birthday?
- we go to the zoo this Sunday?
- 6 I give you a call this evening?
- you call the doctor for me, please?
- you do me a favour? Please return this book to Peter.
- 9 _____ I do my homework now before my baby brother wakes up?
- you pass me my bag? I have to go now.

Name:	Class:	Date:
Name:	CIG55	Date

Fill in the blanks with the correct requests or suggestions in the box.

- Will you answer it, please?
- Shall I switch on the fan?
- Will you lend me a few dollars, please?
- Shall we go to the beach?
- Will you hurry up, please?
- Will you switch on the light, please?
- Shall we go to her party together?
- Will you bring me a glass of water, please?
- Shall I call the school nurse here?
 Shall we join them in their game?
- I did not bring my wallet.
- Mary invited us to her birthday party.
- I am very thirsty.
- The telephone is ringing.
- James hurt himself.
- It is very hot in here.
- 7 Those boys are playing football.
- 8 It is a fine day.
- It is dark in here.
- 10 We are late for school.

'SOME' AND 'ANY' FOR UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- (a) Uncountable nouns are things that cannot be counted. Here are some examples.
 - Liquids (water, milk, oil)
 - Substances (butter, meat)
 - Metals (gold, tin, silver)
 - Materials (cloth, silk)
 - Gases (air, vapour)
 - Things made up of small particles (flour, coffee, sugar, salt, sand, dust)
- (b) When we speak of **uncountable nouns**, the **verb** that follows must be **SINGULAR**.

Examples

Water is important to all living things.

Butter is spread on bread.

Gold is expensive.

Silk is a soft, cool material.

The air is fresh and cool.

Coffee is a drink that many around the world enjoy.

(c) When we speak of uncountable nouns, we may also use 'some' in a POSITIVE sentence.

Examples

There is some water in the cup.

I put some sugar in that pot of tea.

I brought some food to the picnic.

(d) When we speak of **uncountable nouns**, we use **'any'** in a question or a **NEGATIVE** sentence.

Examples

There isn't any water in the cup.

I didn't put any sugar in that pot of tea.

I didn't bring any food to the picnic.

Is there any rice in the bowl?

No. 1 September 2008 September 2008		
Name:		
NULLE,		

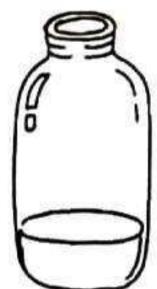
~~~	
 CISS:	

Date: _

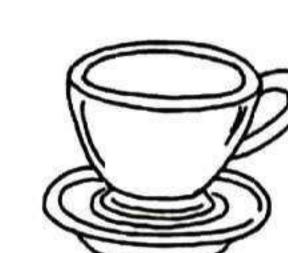
# EXERCISE 50

# Fill in each blank with 'some' or 'any'.

There is water in the bottle.



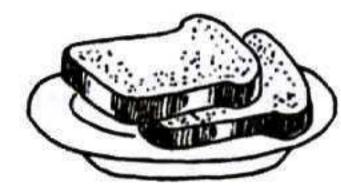
There isn't tea in the cup.



Is there sugar in the jar?



bread on the plate. There is



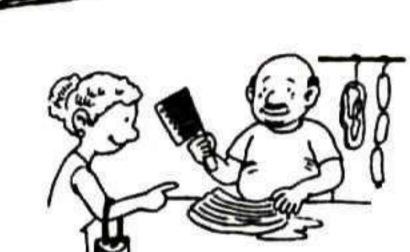
Mr Carlson is withdrawing money at the bank.



Sharon is taking medicine for her cough.



milk left in the jug? Is there



meat from Mrs Jackson bought the butcher.



I have cleaned the table. There isn't dust on it.



There is mud on these shoes.

72

Name:	Class:	Date:	
NOTITE:		Date	

#### Underline the correct answers.

- 1) There isn't (some, any) water in the drain as it has not rained for a few days.
- 2) Michael drank ( some , any ) orange juice for breakfast.
- 3 Does she have ( some , any ) silk left? I would like to make a skirt.
- 4) We gave the little children ( some , any ) of our toys. They were very happy.
- 5) There isn't (some, any) ink in my pen. May I borrow yours, please?
- 6) There is ( some , any ) sand in my shoes. I am going to remove it.
- 7) There isn't ( some , any ) salt in the soup. Please add some for me.
- 8 Is there (some, any) flour in the tin? Mother wants to bake some cakes.

	Clarect	Data.	
Name:	Class:	Date:	
10110:			

Answer each question using 'some' or 'any'.

1) Is there any water in the tank?

Yes,

2 Is there any coffee in the cup?

No,__

3 Is there any bread on the table?

Yes,

4) Does Miss Andrews have any money in her purse?

Yes, _____

5 Is there any sugar in the tea?

No, ___

6 Is there any soup in the pot?

Yes,

7 Is there any chocolate in the box?

No,

8 Did your teacher give you any homework?

Yes,

#### 'GOING TO' FOR INDICATING IMMEDIATE INTENTION

When we plan to do something with an immediate **purpose** in mind, it is usual for us to use 'going to' in the sentence.

# Examples

I am going to paint my house.

Peter is going to take up a computer course.

She is going to visit her grandmother in Malaysia.

The children are going to visit the Bird Park this Friday.

Jason and Ken **are going to** watch the football match together.

They are going to sing us a medley of songs.

Name: Class:	Date:
--------------	-------

#### Underline the correct answers.

- 1) My grandfather is going to (take, took, taken) a nap.
- 2) The maid is going to (swept, sweeps, sweep) the floor.
- 3 Jane is going to (types, type, typed) a letter.
- 4) The campers are going to (pitch, pitches, pitched) a tent.
- 5) The knight is going to (saved, save, saves) the princess.
- 6) I am going to (spend, spends, spent) the day at the beach.
- 7) We are going to (visited, visits, visit) our sick friend in hospital.
- 8) The hen is going to (lay, lays, laid) an egg.
- 9 My father is going to (washes, wash, washed) his car.
- 10) I am going to (water, waters, watered) the plants.

Name:	Class:	Date:

Look at the pictures. Answer the questions using 'going to'.

1 What is David going to do?

He

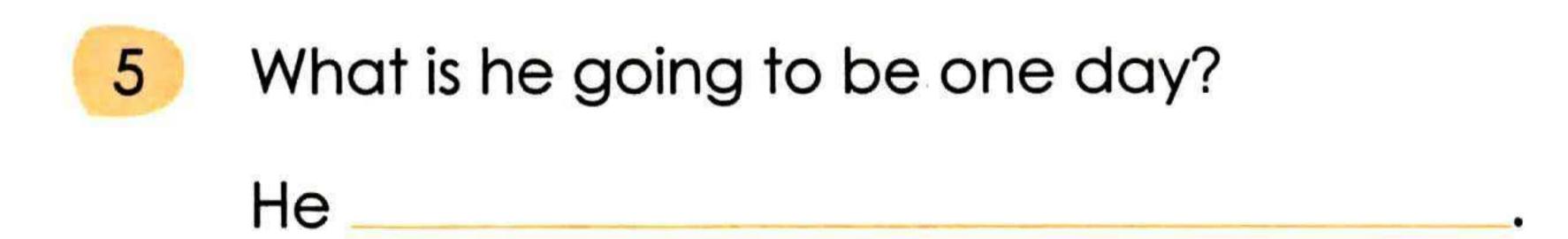
2) What is Mr Cornwall going to do?

He _____

3 What is Mary going to do?

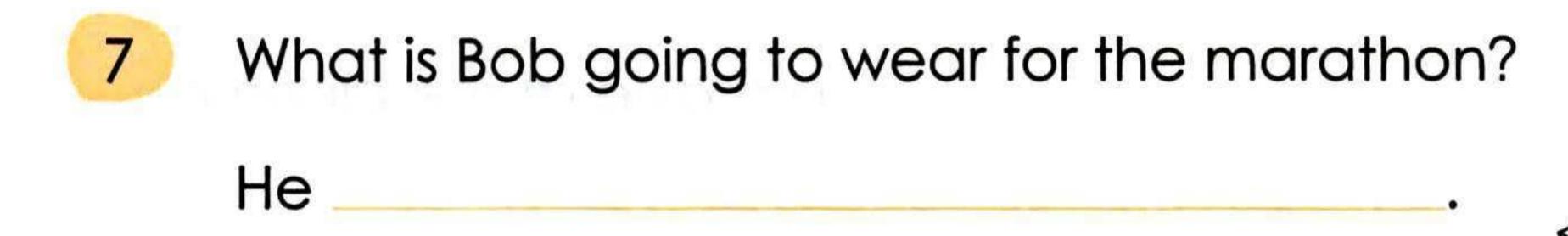
She





What are the boys going to play?

They



77

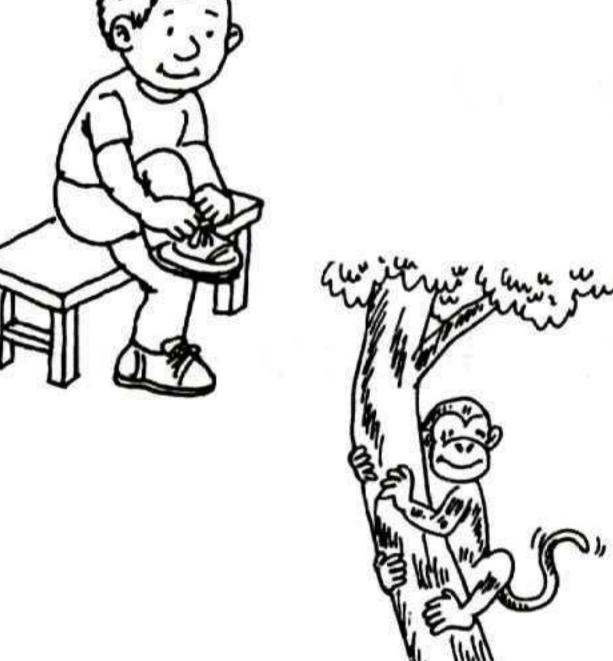
Exercise 54











Name:	Class:	Date:
14CHTC	CIG55	Duic

Complete the sentences on your own using 'going to'.

- 1) Tomorrow is Sunday. I ______ my grandparents.
- 2) Lily loves to sing. She ______ a song on Teachers' Day.
- 3 Jane is hungry. She _____some food.
- 4) I have some money. I ______ a new pair of shoes.
- 5) The pipe is still leaking. I _____ the plumber.
- 6 Tom is ill. He _____ the doctor.
- 7) The boys ______ football in the field.
- 8) The girls are wearing their colourful swimming costumes. They _____ in the pool.
- 9 We _____ a movie at the cinema.
- 10) Give me a piece of paper. I ______ a letter.

#### **PHRASAL VERBS**

Phrasal verbs are made up of two words, consisting of a verb and a preposition or adverbial particle.

# Examples

The deer **ran away** when it saw the tiger coming towards it.
Susan **wakes up** at six o'clock every morning.
He **turned down** the invitation to the party because he was busy.

Here are some commonly used phrasal verbs and their meanings. Try to remember some of them. A good dictionary helps as you can look up phrasal verbs and their various meanings.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Phrasal Verb	Meaning
blow out	extinguish	look after	take care of	run into	hit; meet
blow up	explode	look around	search	run out	use up
break in (into)	enter by force	look for	search; hunt	run over	hit
come along	follow	look on	watch	set aside	keep for use later
come across	find; discover	look out	search	set off	begin (a trip)
get along	be friendly with	look over	examine	set out	start to do
get away	escape	look up	visit; try to find	set up	start; build
get in	enter	make off	escape	switch over	change
get on	continue;	make out	try to see or	take apart	separate
	make progress		understand	take off	leave; remove
get out	escape; leave	make up	form (an excuse)	take on	accept
go after	chase; try to catch	pass around	offer	take out	withdraw
go away	leave	pass away	die	tidy away	pack and keep
go back	return	pass by	walk past		neatly
go down	sink; become	pick on	bully	turn back	move in opposite
	lower in amount	pick out	choose		direction; walk
go on	continue	pick up	collect; lift		back
go out	leave a place	put away	keep	turn down	not accept; reject
go over	check;	put back	return to its original	turn in	return
	think carefully		position or place	turn off	switch off
go through	search;	put on	wear	turn on	switch on
	experience	put off	postpone	turn up	come; attend;
go up	increase; explode	put out	extinguish		increase (heat,
hand in	give	run after	chase		volume)
hand out	distribute	run away	leave; escape	write back	reply (letter)
knock down	hit (with or by a car)	run down	hit; injure		

92. 8		
Name:		
Nullic.		 

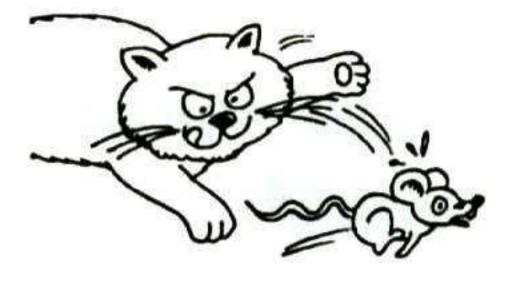
Class: _____

Date: _____

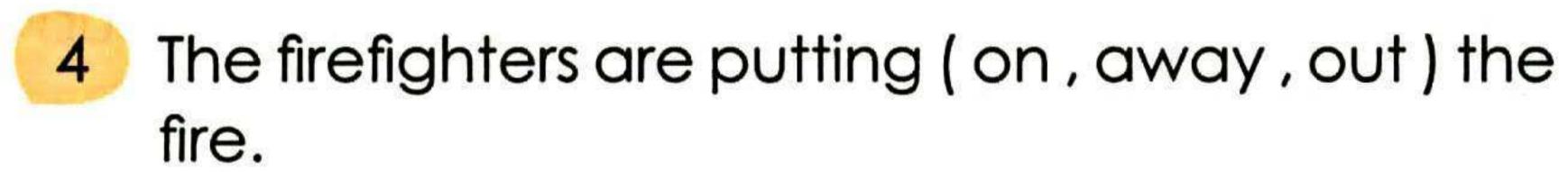
# EXERCISE 56

# Underline the correct answers.

The mouse is running ( down , away , up ) from the cat.



- 2 David is taking ( off , on , in ) his shoes.
- 3 The boys have set (out, up, aside) a tent.



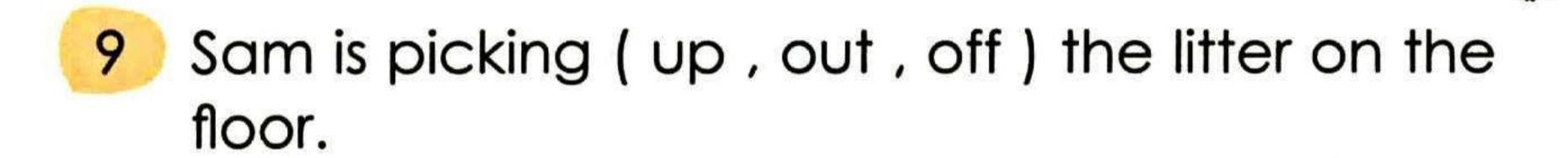




- 5 Jimmy knocked ( around , down , back ) the vase accidentally.
- 6 May is blowing ( out , up , away ) the candles on her birthday cake.



- 7) Mr Lawson is getting ( off , on , over ) the bus.
- 8 Lily switched ( over , off , on ) the light because it was dark.







Name:	Class:	Date:
140110	CIG33	Duic.

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

1	Please (1) take apart (2) take off	(3)	fore you enter the house take on take after	<b>5.</b>	
2	My car (1) broke off (2) broke up	hes fs	of the road. broke down broke away		
3	Our teacher told u (1) hand out (2) hand in	(3)	our homework the nexthand down hand on	t day.	
 4	The couple (1) made up (2) made over	(3)	ds to get married. made off made back		)
5	The little boy's mot bed. (1) put away (2) put in	(3)	his toys before put up put together	ore going (	to )
6	Please (1) turn by (2) turn in	(3)	n you leave the room. turn off turn over		
7	Nurses (1) look on (2) look after	oatients in a h (3) (4)	look at look over		)
8	The burglar (1) got along (2) got by	(3)	ne police could catch his got in got away	m. (	)
9	(1) ran into (2) ran over	(3)	e at the supermarket. ran on ran through		)
10	Several items in this to the shop.  (1) left in  (2) left out	(3)	n You will have left off left on	e to go ba (	ıck )

Name:	Class:	Date:
NOTIC.	CIG55	Daie

Fill in each blank with the help of the phrasal verbs in the box. Use each phrasal verb only once.

broke into	took down	went off	set aside
looks after	made up	passed away	get on
got away	pick up	switch on	put out

- 1) Jane _____ her little brother when her parents are at work.
- 2 The student an excuse for being late.
- 3 A burglar her flat and stole all her jewellery.
- 4 Sharon's mother told her to ______ the magazines and newspapers and put them back on the shelf.
- 5 The robbers before the police arrived.
- 6 I woke up when my alarm clock
- 7 The police officer______ Mr Young's name and address in his notebook as he had witnessed the fight.
- 8 It is very warm in here. Please _____ the fan.
- 9 Please stop talking and with your work.
- 10 She became a widow when her husband ______ two years ago.
- Peter's parents have already ______some money for a new computer for him.
- 12 It took the firefighters more than three hours to _____ the fire.

#### **ADVERBS OF MANNER**

Adverbs of manner tell us how something is done.

# Examples

Sheila ran quickly to the bus.

The manager spoke loudly and firmly to his workers.

The children behaved badly, so their teacher punished them.

Mary worked quietly on the computer.

Jacob stood **patiently** in line to get an autographed photo of his favourite football player.

Kelly looked at her mother **sadly** when she refused to buy her any more sweets.

Name: Date:	Name:	Class:	Date:
-------------	-------	--------	-------

#### Underline the correct answers.

- 1) Children must look ( carefully , helpfully ) before crossing the road.
- 2 The naughty students spoke ( heavily , rudely ) to the teacher and were punished.
- 3) We should treat animals (kindly, brightly).
- 4) Mary arranged the flowers (safely, neatly) in a vase and presented the gift to her mother.
- 5) Selena sang (sweetly, softly) at the concert and everyone clapped.
- 6 Jonathan was punished ( clearly , severely ) because he vandalised the school laboratory.
- 7 The impatient old man shouted at the children ( angrily , cheerfully ) and chased them out of the garden.
- 8 The waiter dropped the dishes when he tripped over the carpet (gently, accidentally).
- The monkey climbed ( quickly , slowly ) up the tree before we could take a closer look at it.
- 10 The man walked (gently, slowly) towards the finishing line as he was too tired to run.

Name:	Class:	Date:
NULLE.	CIG55	Duic

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

	The leav	es are m	oving		in the br	eez	e.		
	(1) gent	tly (2)	smartly	(3)	happily	(4)	proudly	(	)
2	Lily works	s as a cle	rk and has	to c	answer the	tele	ephone		
	(1) rude	ly (2)	noisily	(3)	politely	(4)	lovingly		)
3	Peter ate	3	after a	lonç	g day at th	e sp	orts meet.		
	(1) swee	etly (2)	bravely	(3)	hungrily	(4)	wisely		)
4	The wick	ed quee	n treated h	ner p	people				
	(1) loud	ly (2)	cruelly	(3)	readily	(4)	neatly		)
5	The pan	ther crep	t up		behind th	ne d	eer.		
	(1) silen	tly (2)	madly	(3)	lazily	(4)	excitedly	(	)
6	The bad	driver dr	ove		and almo	st c	aused an accid	dent.	
	(1) reck	lessly (2)	helplessly	(3)	playfully	(4)	gladly		)
7	The stud	ent wrot	e his name		on	the	whiteboard.		
7							whiteboard. cleverly		)
	(1) kind	ly (2)		(3)	loudly	(4)	cleverly		)
	(1) kind The stron	ly (2)	neatly	(3) s he	loudly avy box	(4)	cleverly		)
8	(1) kind The stron (1) hard	ly (2) ng man c	neatly ould lift this	(3) s he (3)	loudly avy box soundly	(4)	cleverly		)
8	(1) kind The stron (1) hard The bab	ly (2) ng man coolsis (2) y is sleep	neatly ould lift this lightly	(3) s he	loudly avy box soundly in the prar	(4) n.	cleverly		)
9	(1) kind The stron (1) hard (1) fooli	ly (2) ng man (2) y is sleep shly (2)	neatly ould lift this lightly ing	(3) s he (3)	loudly avy box soundly in the prar dearly	(4) (4) (4)	cleverly easily		)

N 1	Clarect	
Name:	Class:	Date:

Join each pair of sentences by using an adverb of manner.

# **EXAMPLE**

The children are singing. They are happy.

The children are singing happily.

1) It is raining. It is a heavy rain.

lt

2 The waiter served us food. He was polite.

The waiter

3 The burglar climbed through the window. He was quiet.

The burglar

4) Mr Miller rides a motorcycle. He is careful.

Mr Miller

5 They waited for the doctor. They were impatient.

They

6) The little girl is sobbing. She is sad.

The little girl

7) The soldiers marched down the road. They were smart.

The soldiers

# GLOSSARY

Lesson 1

stare: to look at something for a long time

Lesson 2

menu: a list of food and beverage items served

in a restaurant

Lesson 3

pinch: a small amount

Lesson 5

antique: belonging to the past

Lesson 7

paragraph: a few sentences, usually related to

one another in terms of ideas and

theme

Lesson 8

marathon: a long-distance race

engineer: someone whose job is to design or

build bridges, roads, engines and so

on

Lesson 9

couple: two people who are married

: to shine softly gleam

: to leap spring

Lesson 10

team spirit: willingness to work as part of a team

Lesson 11

inter-school: a competition or cooperation

between schools

python : a large tropical snake

: a small bed for a baby

Lesson 12

cradle

pyjamas: a pair of loose trousers and a shirt worn

in bed

Lesson 14

employ: to pay someone to work for you

Lesson 15

: a stall with one or more sides open, kiosk

usually selling refreshments or

newspapers

withdraw: to take money out of a bank account

provisions: grocery items

Improve your results with unlimited practice and receive instant, real-time feedback on the Diagnostic Tests. (Access code and instructions on 1st page of this book.)

#### Lesson 16

sprain: to injure a body part such as ankle or

finger without fracture or dislocation

Lesson 17

: a hole in the ground pit

slither: to slide down along a surface

Lesson 18

arrogant: proud

artistic : being talented in the arts

Lesson 21

medley: a piece of music that combines tunes

from a few pieces

pitch : to set up

Lesson 22

witness: to see something happen

Lesson 23

autograph: to sign one's name onto something

recklessly: carelessly

: to cry noisily, taking in deep breaths sob

# NOTES

					•
		ŭ)			
				× • • • • •	



# EARNING ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Over 550 questions to develop your grammar skills

Answers

Workbook

#### Exercise 1

- must
   must
   must
   must
   must
   must
   must
   must
- 4. mustn't 9. mustn't 5. must 10. must

#### Exercise 2

must
 must

# LESSON 2

#### Exercise 3

1. (B) 3. (C) 5. (B) 7. (A) 2. (A) 4. (A) 6. (C) 8. (B)

#### **Exercise 4**

- 1. May we have our dinner now?
- 2. May I borrow your racket?
- 3. May we go to the circus this evening?
- 4. May I know what this button on the computer is for?
- 5. May we watch television tonight?
- 6. May I leave my bicycle here for a while?
- 7. May I talk to your teacher?

# LESSON &

#### Exercise 5

loaf
 glass
 spoonful
 plate
 bouquet

#### Exercise 6

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

# LESSON 4

#### Exercise 7

- 1. Whose car is that
- Whose kitten is this
- 3. Whose kite is that
- 4. Whose tricycle is this
- 5. Whose house is this
- 6. Whose bag is this
- 7. Whose bird is it
- Whose glasses are these
- 9. Whose books are those
- 10. Whose watch is that

#### **Exercise 8**

Who
 Who
 Whose
 Whose
 Who
 Who
 Who
 Who
 Who
 Whose
 Whose
 Whose
 Whose

#### Exercise 9

Where
 Whose
 Whose
 What
 What
 When
 What
 When
 When
 Whose
 Whose

# LESSON 5

#### **Exercise 10**

mine
 yours
 his
 his
 his
 his
 mine
 mine
 mine

#### Exercise 11

mine
 hers
 mine
 mine
 hers
 yours
 yours
 hers

#### Exercise 12

- are his
   are yours
   is his
   are hers
   are mine
- 4. is mine

# LESSON

#### Exercise 13

- ours
   theirs
   theirs
- 3. yours

#### **Exercise 14**

theirs
 yours
 yours
 theirs
 ours
 ours
 theirs
 ours
 ours
 ours
 ours
 ours
 ours

#### Exercise 15

- Those chickens and ducks are theirs.
- These posters and magazines are ours.
- These shoes and those socks are yours.
- This room and the furniture are theirs.
- 5. That ladder and those tools are ours.
- 6. Those bags and coats are yours.
- 7. Those running shoes and these shorts are theirs.

# LESSON Z

#### Exercise 16

is
 wears
 has
 has
 has
 has
 has
 has
 knows

# LESSON

#### Exercise 17

have
 are
 fight
 weigh
 walk
 are

#### Exercise 18

Both
 All
 All
 All
 All
 Both
 Both
 Both
 All
 All
 All
 All

#### Exercise 19

- 1. egg; is
- 2. painting; costs
- 3. nurses; wear
- 4. eyes; were
- 5. things; need
- 6. question; carries
- 7. jugs; contain
- 8. likes
- 9. piece; is
- 10. parents; were

# LESSON 2

#### Exercise 20

- went
   lost
   blew
   found
   found
   hung
   broke
   fell
   caught
   ran
   shined
   gave
   ate
   drank
   fell
   shone
- F-----

sold

#### Exercise 21

- 1. I did my homework last night.
- 2. I revised my work with Jim.
- 3. I slept at ten o'clock last night.
- 4. I hid the present under the bed.
- 5. The guests left in the evening.
- Catherine swept the floor this morning.
- 7. I spoke to the principal last week.

#### Exercise 22

11. threw said told 12. laid 13. got knew 14. forgot flew 15. chose fed 16. drew kept 17. shot wore 18. tore began 19. thought bit 10. sprang 20. swung

# LESSON 10

#### **Exercise 23**

best
 worse
 most
 less
 farthest
 better
 most
 further

#### Exercise 24

- better
- best
- more
- more
- most
- better
- worse least
- less
- 10. best

# LESSON W

#### Exercise 25

- was having
- was listening
- were swimming
- was getting
- were fishing
- was typing
- were talking
- was sleeping
- was singing
- 10. were preparing

#### Exercise 26

- were watching
- was chasing
- was trying
- were walking
- was doing
- were playing
- were cycling
- was cleaning

#### Exercise 27

#### (Suggested answers)

- She was cooking.
- They were watching television.
- He was watering the plants.
- She was sweeping the floor.
- He was making a table.
- He was riding a bicycle./ He was cycling.
- 7. They were looking at stamps.
- 8. He was fishing.
- building They were sandcastle. They <u>were</u> playing with sand.
- 10. He was going to the post office.

# LESSON 12

#### Exercise 28

- 1. before
- 5. before
- after
- after
- before

4. before

- after
- before

#### Exercise 29

- 1. before
- after
- after after
- before after
- 4. before
- before
- 5. after
- 10. after

# LESSON VO

#### Exercise 30

John the Tell answer telephone.

|Learning | English Grammar Workbook 3

© Singapore Asia Publishers Pte Ltd

Susan clean Tell to whiteboard.

Exercise 37

to buy some provisions

to make a fire

to send a parcel

to keep them clean

to wash her clothes

Recycling Program

project

Exercise 38

(B)

(A)

(C)

(A)

Exercise 39

Exercise 40

SO

SO

or

but

Exercise 41

1. through

past

into

on

5. across

Exercise 42

towards

across

along

across

along

towards

LESSON

into

Exercise 43

1. into

past

Exercise 44

diligent

tall

big

dirty

LESSON

but

surgeon

so they took a rest

so he took a taxi

so I called the plumber

so he went to bed early

so he joined the army

so he bought another one

so I went to the post office

10. so the lecturer raised his voice

so she downloaded the app

6. so

9. or

10. but

8.

but

6. towards

on

into

9. across

5. across

8. through

6. through

into

10. into

5. bright

6. thirsty

slim

fierce

towards

across

6. past

7. past

10. towards

SO

LESSON

to borrow some books

to chop up the old planks

to withdraw some money

to promote the National

10. to do some research for his

(B)

(A)

(B)

10. (A)

6.

so she became a veterinary

- Tell the children to wash their hands.
- Tell the boys to keep quiet.
- Tell Judy to tidy up her room.
- Tell Bill to switch off the lights when he leaves the room.
- Tell the children to hand in their books.
- Tell Peter to put his toys away.

#### Exercise 31

#### (Suggested answers)

- Tell the gardener to water the plants.
- Tell Jenny to sweep the floor.
- Tell the girl to brush her teeth.
- Tell Sharon to write a letter to <u>Aunt Betty</u>.
- Tell May to comb her hair.
- Tell the waiter to bring the menu.
- David Tell to clean blackboard.
- Tell the boys to wash the car.
- Tell the children to wash the dishes.
- 10. Tell Jack to wash his hands.

# LESSON 4

#### Exercise 32

- 1. many
- much
- much many
- many much
- many
- many

- 5. much
- 10. much

#### Exercise 33

- much
- 6. much
- 2. many Many
- 7. many
- many 9. Many
- much 5. much
- 10. much

#### Exercise 34

1. much

- 6. many
- 2. many many
- 7. much
- many
- 8. much 9. many
- 5. much
- 10. much

# LESSON (D

# Exercise 35

(A)(C) (B) 3. 5. (B) (C) (A)(B) 4. 6.

#### Exercise 36

- 1. watch
- learn
- buy 3. catch
- 8. take

behave

- have 5. visit
- pay 10. finish
- A2

#### Exercise 45

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

#### Exercise 46

- My pet parrot is as noisy as yours./My pet parrot is as noisy as your pet parrot.
- The white dress is as expensive as the red one./The white dress is as expensive as the red dress.
- Susan is as artistic as her sister.
- Peter is as tall as his father.
- Mark is as old as Jane./Mark is as young as Jane.
- Andy is as angry as Rey.
- Mr James is as cheerful as Mrs James.

# LESSON

#### Exercise 47

Shall 6. Shall Will Will Will Shall Shall 9. Will 10. Shall Will

#### Exercise 48

Shall 6. Shall Will Shall Will Will 8. Shall Shall Shall 10. Will

#### Exercise 49

- Will you lend me a few dollars, please?
- Shall we go to her party together?
- Will you bring me a glass of water, please?
- 4. Will you answer it, please?
- Shall I call the school nurse here?
- Shall I switch on the fan?
- Shall we join them in their game?
- 8. Shall we go to the beach?
- Will you switch on the light, please?
- 10. Will you hurry up, please?

# LESSON 4

#### Exercise 50

6. some some 7. any any 8. some any 9. any some 10. some 5. some

#### Exercise 51

5. any any some some any any 8. any some

#### Exercise 52

- Yes, there is some water in the <u>tank.</u>
- No, there isn't any coffee in the cup.
- Yes, there is some bread on <u>the table.</u>
- Yes, she has some money in her purse.
- No, there isn't any sugar in the <u>tea.</u>
- Yes, there is some soup in the pot.
- No, there isn't any chocolate in the box.
- Yes, my teacher gave me some homework.

# LESSON 2

#### Exercise 53

6. spend take visit sweep 8. lay type 9. wash pitch 10. water save

#### Exercise 54

(Suggested answers)

- He <u>is going to fly a kite</u>.
- He is going to paint the fence.
- She is aoina to take a nap.
- He <u>is going</u> to read newspapers.
- He is going to be an artist one day.
- They are going to play football.
- He is going to wear his running shoes.
- It is going to climb up the tree.

#### Exercise 55

(Suggested answers)

- am going to visit
- is going to sing
- is going to eat
- am going to buy
- am going to call is going to see
- are going to play
- are going to swim
- are going to watch
- 10. am going to write

# LESSON

#### Exercise 56

away out off on on Up 9. up out 10. up down

#### Exercise 57

1.	(2)	6.	(3)
2.	(3)	7.	(2)
3.	(2)	8.	(4)
4.	(1)	9.	(1)
5.	(1)	10.	(2)

#### Exercise 58

- looks after
- made up
- broke into
- pick up
- got away
- went off
- took down switch on
- 9. get on
- 10. passed away
- 11. set aside
- 12. put out

# LESSON 20

#### Exercise 59

- carefully
- 2. rudely
- kindly
- neatly
- sweetly
- severely angrily
- accidentally
- quickly
- 10. slowly

#### Exercise 60

1.	(1)	6.	(1)
2.	(3)	7.	(2)
3.	(3)	8.	50 H (C. 18
4.		9.	(2)
5.	8000 D		(3)

#### Exercise 61

- It is raining heavily.
- The waiter <u>served</u> us food politely.
- 3. The burglar <u>climbed through</u> the window quietly.
- 4. Mr Miller <u>rides a motorcycle</u> carefully.
- They waited for the doctor <u>impatiently</u>.
- 6. The little girl is sobbing sadly.
- The soldiers marched down the road smartly.