

Primary English

Grammar 3

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Lesson 22: Simple Past Tense (2)



Grammar Time!

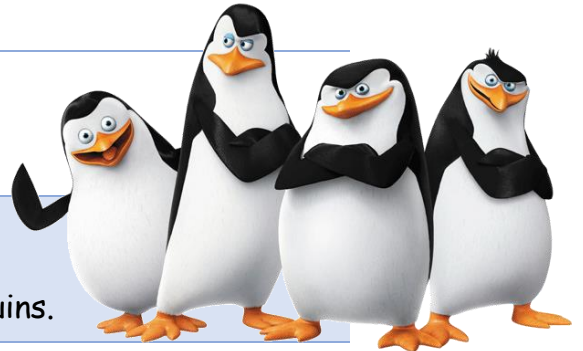
When do we use simple past tense?

Actions / Events happened in the past:

e.g. It snowed yesterday.

Story:

e.g. Once upon a time, there lived some penguins.



Positive form

e.g. John wanted to go to the museum yesterday .

Angela watched TV last night.

We ate candy last week.



Negative form

Verb to "be":

was / were

not

e.g. He was not at home yesterday.

Other verbs:

did

not

Verb (no change)

e.g. We didn't sleep well last night

Regular Verbs

Base form+ **ed**

walk → walked

Verbs end with **-e +d**

like → liked

Verbs end with **a consonant**

carry → carried

→ change **y** to **i** + **ed**Some verbs ending in **a single consonant**

plan → planned

The second last letter is **a vowel**→ **double the last letter** + **ed**

Irregular Verbs

Base form no change

put → put

different spelling from the base form

go → went

Tips:

We use simple past tense with these words:

Yesterday	In the past	Once upon a time
Last week	Last	ago



Do you remember?

All rights a



Complete the table below.

Base form	Past tense form
watch	(1)
chat	(2)
dance	(3)
study	(4)
play	(5)
tidy	(6)
put	(7)
see	(8)
go	(9)
swim	(10)



Fill in the blanks

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



1. I opened the door and _____ (look) inside.



2. I _____ (carry) my mum's shopping bag.



3. She _____ (smile) when she saw me.



4. My family _____ (live) in that house when I was a baby.



5. We _____ (hurry) to the station to catch the train.



6. We _____ (race) each other on our bikes.



7. She _____ (laugh) when I told her the joke.



8. Two doctors _____ (rush) into the room.



Rewrite the sentences

Put the words in the correct order. You may need to change the form of

the verbs. Add punctuation marks whenever necessary.

1. visit / she / her grandma / yesterday

2. in 1983 / they / in Rome / live

3. they / all the windows / open / this morning

4. start / at 7 pm/ the game / last Tuesday

5. watch / they / a movie / last night

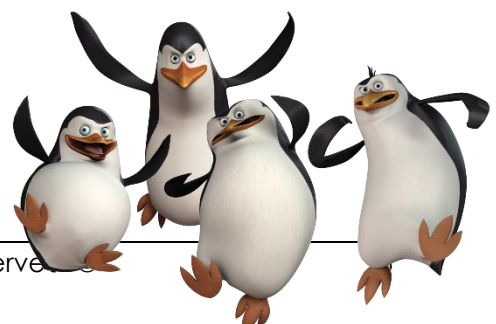
6. Mr Jones / his car / yesterday / wash

7. she / for half an hour / dance / last weekend



Questionable

Complete the questions.



Example: I asked Tim. - Who did you ask?

1. I met somebody.

Who _____ ?

2. Harry arrived.

What time _____ ?

3. I saw Bob yesterday.

Who _____ yesterday?

4. They wanted something to eat.

What _____ ?

5. The meeting ended at 7pm.

What time _____ ?

6. Pat went home early because she wanted to watch the news.

Why _____ home early?

7. We had fish for dinner.

What _____ for dinner?

8. It cost a lot of money.

How much _____ ?

9. He bought a T-shirt.

What _____ ?

10. We ate ham and eggs.

What _____ ?



Have fun

(A) Change the verbs to past tense form.



1. The movie _____ (begin) 10 minutes ago.
2. Vera _____ (ring) the bell after school.
3. She _____ (bring) cupcakes to class.
4. We _____ (stand) in line for the ride for 40 minutes
5. Crystal _____ (choose) the blue crayon.
6. The two men _____ (shake) hands.
7. Ginny _____ (read) her book in bed.
8. Yesterday, I _____ (swim) all the way across the pool.

(B) Circle the irregular past tense verbs you used in Part A in the word search.

B	A	P	H	E	C	O	U	T	S	O	D	G	X	E	A
R	I	R	E	A	D	B	Y	B	U	N	A	J	L	C	F
O	G	T	U	W	Q	U	B	E	G	A	N	A	C	H	E
U	N	I	T	O	Z	S	A	T	P	X	N	D	I	O	T
G	S	E	K	L	M	W	Z	G	A	S	K	S	E	S	J
H	P	V	R	C	B	A	U	L	U	H	S	A	Q	E	C
T	W	A	O	A	Y	M	F	H	S	O	T	L	I	W	I
G	E	F	I	Q	N	R	A	S	T	O	O	D	A	P	L
H	O	D	M	A	R	G	K	T	Y	K	R	U	V	Q	E



Story time

Read the article and fill in the blanks with the given verbs.

Once, a girl told her father that things 1. _____ (be) always bad for her. When one problem 2. _____ (be) over, a new one 3. _____ (appear). Her father, a cook, took her to kitchen. Then, he 4. _____ (place) a carrot and an egg into the water and lit the gas. They 5. _____ (wait) for about twenty minutes. Her father 6. _____ (turn) off the stove and took out the egg and the carrot.

He asked his daughter to feel the carrot. She 7. _____ (not notice) that it was soft. He then asked her to open the egg. The inside of the egg was hard.

The carrot and the egg 8. _____ (face) the same situation but they 9. _____ (react) differently. The carrot was strong and hard but it became soft after boiling. The egg was easy to break but it 10. _____ (turn) hard after boiling. 'We cannot avoid problems. The most important thing is how to face the problem,' the father told his daughter.





Reader Step-up

Read the following passage.



A bird and a little girl



A little girl lived with her father in a hut. She was poor. The little girl was kind and she liked to take care of sick animals. One day, she found a bird with a broken wing.

'Let me take it home and take care of it,' she thought.

The little girl arrived home with the bird. Her father did not want her to keep the bird. However, she insisted and took good care of the bird until it was better.

When it was about to leave, the bird shook itself and lots of feathers fell out. As the feathers fell to the ground, each one turned into a gold coin! The little girl and her father were not poor anymore.

A. Underline the verb in past tense form in the passage and write down the present tense form of the verbs.

B. Answer the questions in complete sentence.

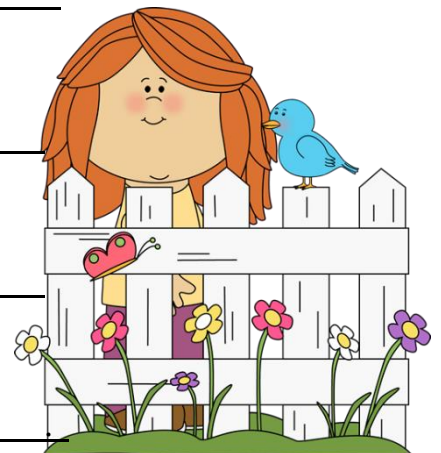
1. Where did the girl and her father live?

2. Did the girl's father want to keep the bird?

3. When did the bird leave?

4. What did the bird do when it was about to leave?

5. What did the feathers of the bird turn into?



Lesson 23 : Determiners



Grammar Time!



Every

- Used when referring to all the members / objects of a group of three or more

- Used to show that something is repeated regularly

e.g. Every time I go to Japan I choose this airline.



Each

- Every thing, person etc in a group of two or more, considered separately

e.g. There are five booklets - please take one of each.

Each of us wants a house with swimming pool.



Both

- Two people or things together

e.g. Both Mike and Max have red hair.

I love them both. / I love both of them.



All

- Every one (of), or the complete amount or number (of), or the whole (of).

e.g. All animals have to eat in order to live.

My brother broke all the bottles.



Practice

Rewrite the sentences with the word "all".
Change the nouns into their plural forms.
You may also change the form of the verbs.

e.g. Each bird has wings.

All birds have wings.

Let's try!



1. Each child got some snacks.

_____.

2. Each house in Finland has a chimney.

_____.

3. Each student is doing his or her homework.

_____.

4. Each classmate gets an invitation card.

_____.

5. Each of us hands in our project.

_____.

6. Each baby smiles happily.

_____.



Practice

Put a "^" to show where each given word should be.

1. We did not catch fireflies. (any)
2. The staff gave of us a balloon. (each)
3. Put strawberries into the big mixing bowl. (all)
4. Of his shoes are dirty. (both)
5. The teachers do the work here. (all)
6. Rabbits have long ears. (all)
7. My parents are teachers. (both)
8. Do they eat the cakes? (all)





Practice

Circle the correct answers.

1. I want each / some / any ice-cream.
2. We like each / any / both dresses.
3. All / Each / Any children should complete secondary education.
4. There are any / some / each cups on the shelf.
5. Do you have all / each / any notes?
6. There is some cookies in each / some / all jar.
7. There isn't all / both / any tea leaves in the box.
8. Each / Some / Both Peter's arms are hurt in the accident.
9. Five boys are sitting on all / each / both mat.
10. I burnt every / each / both of my hands when I took the steak
out of the oven.
11. Each / Every / All day is the same here.
12. Are you going to sit in front of your computer
all / both / any day?





Practice

Fill in the blanks with "each", "every", "both" or "all".



1. The apple costs five dollars _____.

2. The bus from Hanghau to Shatin comes _____ ten minutes.



3. _____ of us are studying in Primary 3.

4. _____ classmates are playing basketball in the playground in PE lesson.



5. _____ toys in that shop are cute.

6. The twins, Mark and Mike, are _____ naughty.

7. My brother and I _____ want to go to Disneyland.

8. The babies drink milk _____ day.



9. I think _____ of the classmates like chocolate!

10. Which one would you like? _____ look fine.





Practice

Paying attention to whether the singular or the plural form is correct, fill in the blanks with the correct words chosen from the pairs given in brackets.

For example:

Several of my friends ____ present. (was, were)

Several of my friends were present.

One of his friends ____ absent. (was, were)

One of his friends was absent.



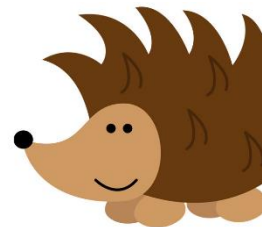
Each of the dogs pricked up ____ ears. (its, their)

Each of the dogs pricked up its ears.



All of the dogs pricked up _____ ears. (its, their)

All of the dogs pricked up their ears.



1. Each of her friends _____ a university degree. (has, have)

2. Many of the birds in this park _____ here throughout the year.

(live, lives)

3. Both of the children wanted to finish _____ work early. (his,

their)

4. Every writer should learn from _____ own experiences.

(his or her, their)

5. Every student can give you _____ candy. (her, their)

6. Few of her ideas _____ as creative as this one. (are, is)

7. All of the visitors expressed _____ thanks. (his or her, their)

8. Each of our customers _____ important. (are, is)

9. One of the children ate only half of _____ food. (his, their)

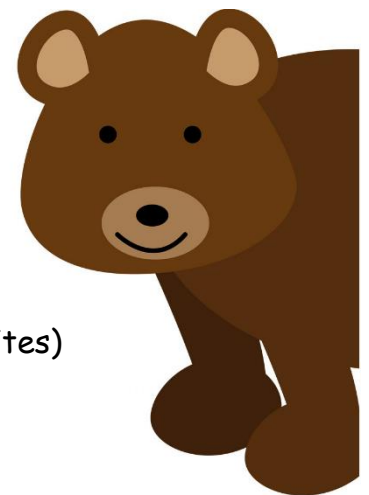
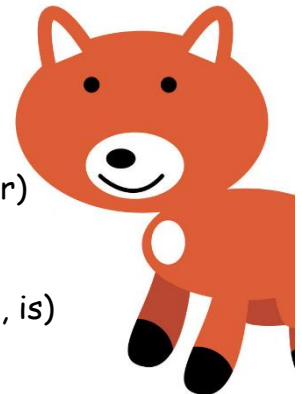
*10. Either of the routes _____ a good choice. (are, is)

11. All of the boys forgot _____ books. (his, their)

12. Both of the drawings _____ beautiful. (are, is)

13. Both of my uncles _____ to us often. (write, writes)

14. Every girl clapped _____ hands. (her, their)





Reader Step-up

Read the passage below.

My Roller Coaster

I think I'm going to design my own roller coaster. It will be the fastest roller coaster all around the world. It will go higher and fall at a steeper angle than any other coaster. My roller coaster will be so scary, that everyone will be scared to ride on it! But I don't mind. Everyone who is brave enough to take a ride will have to pay \$ 100 each for a ticket.

It will be famous all over the world. People will visit my amusement park just to see it. All newspapers and magazines will write articles about it. All the television networks will feature it in their news reports.

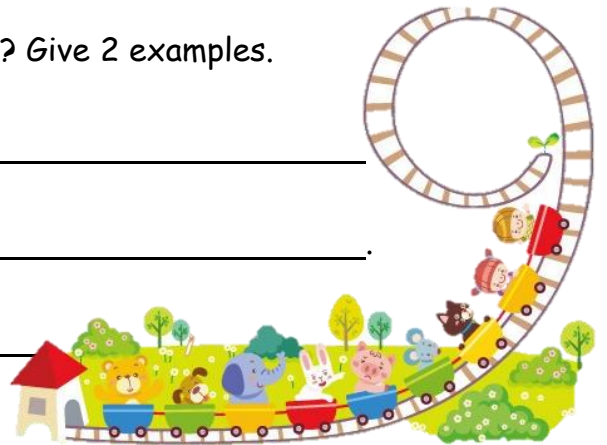
All authors will write books about my roller coaster. It'll be great!

I'm sure this is a wonderful idea. I'm sure I can really do this. I'm not so sure that I'll ever ride on my own roller coaster!



Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

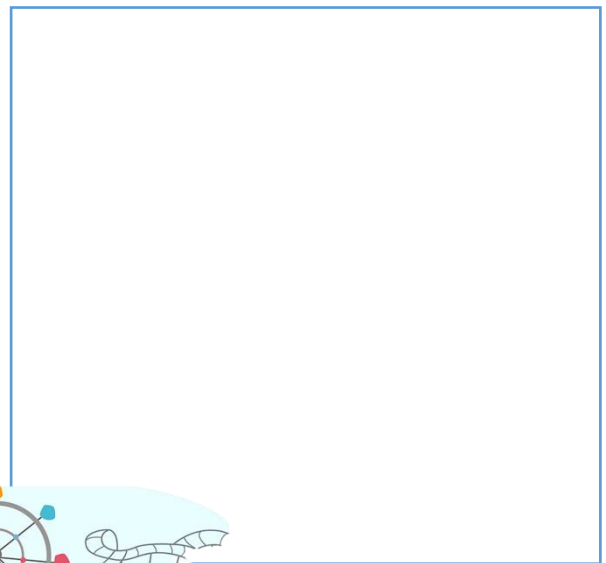
1. What is special about the writer's design? Give 2 examples.



2. How famous will the writer's roller coaster be? Give 2 examples.

3. Design your own original roller coaster. Describe its features.

Illustrate your new roller coaster.



Lesson 24 : Synonyms and Antonyms



Grammar Time!

Synonyms

A synonym is a word or expression that has the similar meaning as another.

Example:

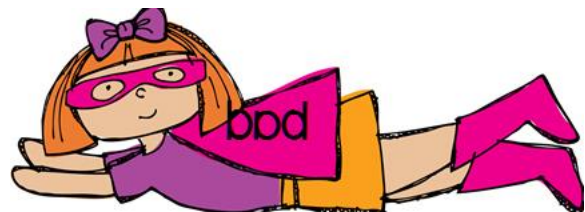
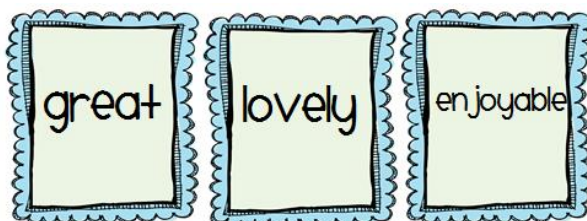
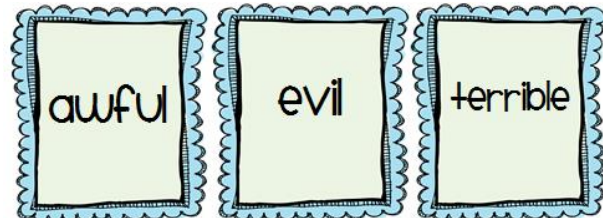
 <p>Pretty = delicate and pleasant to look at.</p>	 <p>Beautiful = (of a lady) extremely pleasant to look at.</p>	 <p>Handsome = (of a man) pleasant to look at.</p>
	 <p>Lovely = graceful and very pleasant to look at (people / things)</p>	 <p>Ravishing = very beautiful.</p>
 <p>Gorgeous = impressive and extremely pleasant to look at.</p>	 <p>Cute = charming and pleasant to look at. (of someone young or something small)</p>	 <p>Adorable = very pleasant to look at and most people will love it.</p>

Antonyms

An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word.

Example:

Noun	Verb	Adjectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • day / night • question / answer • speaker / listener • summer / winter • top / bottom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agree / disagree • begin / end • find / lose • lend / borrow • love / hate • remember / forget • start / stop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cheap / expensive • easy / difficult • full / empty • good / bad • hot / cold • intelligent / stupid • sad / happy • sick / healthy



Try to brainstorm more ideas in class!



Synonyms vs Antonyms

Write down "S" for synonym pairs and "A" for antonym.



1. agree, disagree

2. cold, freezing

3. easy, difficult

4. bottom, top

5. tired, energetic

6. huge, gigantic

7. sink, float

8. noisy, quiet

9. unhappy, sad

10. happy, pleased



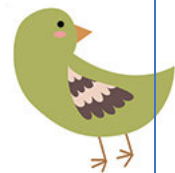


The best adjectives



(A) Circle the best **synonym** for the following words.

(1) final (A) last (B) first (C) heavy (d) small	(2) great (A) very soft (B) very loud (C) very hard (D) very good	(3) tired (A) kind (B) sleepy (C) ready (D) angry
(4) tiny (A) very loose (B) very happy (C) very thick (D) very small	(5) merry (A) safe (B) glad (C) upset (D) angry	(6) unhappy (A) playful (B) alive (C) sad (D) angry
(7) skinny (A) small (B) little (C) thin (D) strong	(8) similar (A) correct (B) different (C) alike (D) unequal	(9) smart (A) dumb (B) wide (C) intelligent (D) old
(10) weird (A) strange (B) great (C) unhealthy (D) typical	(11) scared (A) happy (B) sad (C) angry (D) afraid	(12) sure (A) likely (B) doubtful (C) certain (D) smart



(B) Circle the best **antonym** for the following words.



<p>(1) first</p> <p>(A) last</p> <p>(B) primary</p> <p>(C) early</p> <p>(d) late</p>	<p>(2) tough</p> <p>(A) hard</p> <p>(B) nice</p> <p>(C) easy</p> <p>(D) strong</p>	<p>(3) right</p> <p>(A) hard</p> <p>(B) wrong</p> <p>(C) correct</p> <p>(D) wicked</p>
<p>(4) late</p> <p>(A) soon</p> <p>(B) heavy</p> <p>(C) long</p> <p>(D) early</p>	<p>(5) thick</p> <p>(A) worn</p> <p>(B) old</p> <p>(C) dirty</p> <p>(D) thin</p>	<p>(6) near</p> <p>(A) long</p> <p>(B) away</p> <p>(C) far</p> <p>(D) close</p>
<p>(7) dark</p> <p>(A) colourful</p> <p>(B) heavy</p> <p>(C) light</p> <p>(D) smooth</p>	<p>(8) least</p> <p>(A) less</p> <p>(B) more</p> <p>(C) equal</p> <p>(D) most</p>	<p>(9) west</p> <p>(A) right</p> <p>(B) south</p> <p>(C) north</p> <p>(D) east</p>
<p>(10) old</p> <p>(A) sleepy</p> <p>(B) tired</p> <p>(C) young</p> <p>(D) white</p>	<p>(11) beast</p> <p>(A) pretty</p> <p>(B) hard</p> <p>(C) young</p> <p>(D) beauty</p>	<p>(12) strong</p> <p>(A) heavy</p> <p>(B) thin</p> <p>(C) weak</p> <p>(D) skinny</p>





Synonyms Check

Change the underlined word to its synonym.

above shut tiny bravery begins
shout sick chilly difficult large

- (1) Can you please close the door? ()
- (2) It is cold outside, so I need to put on a scarf. ()
- (3) In the library, we are not allowed to yell. ()
- (4) The bird flew over the tree. ()
- (5) We honour the policemen for their courage. ()
- (6) Some animals are very small. ()
- (7) I did not go to school today because I felt ill. ()
- (8) Your favourite programme starts right now. ()
- (9) Learning to tie shoelaces is hard for young children.

()

- (10) There is a big gift under the Christmas tree. ()





Antonyms Check

Change the underlined word to its antonym.



hot tallest fast over happy
close to easy find chilly early

- (1) My teacher gives us difficult homework. ()
- (2) We live far from our grandpa. ()
- (3) Did you lose your bag? ()
- (4) School starts too late. ()
- (5) My dog can climb under the fence. ()
- (6) I'd like a cold lunch. ()
- (7) Bob is the shortest boy in our class. ()
- (8) Today it will be warm outside. ()
- (9) Joey is sad about the party. ()
- (10) I am slow at running the race. ()





More Vocab

Read the sentences. Circle the adjectives. Rewrite the sentences using a word with opposite meaning from the word box below.

~~dirty~~ long young slow quiet rich short cheap
easy full funny dark hot dry round



1. The clothes are not clean.

e.g. The clothes are dirty.

2. The homework is not hard.

3. The party is not noisy.

4. The man is not poor.

5. The lights are not bright.

6. The perfume is not expensive.





7. The car is not fast.

8. The movie is not serious.

9. The ground is not wet.

10. My uncle is not old.

11. His brother is not tall.

12. The world is not flat.

13. They are not hungry.

14. The weather is not cold.

15. The song is not short.



Adjective Challenge

a

Circle the adjectives.

eager	quiet	skinny	phone	jump
low	horse	castle	famous	clever
excited	handsome	strange	driver	shallow
ocean	wealthy	long	gentle	thankful



b

Complete the sentences using the adjectives from the above.

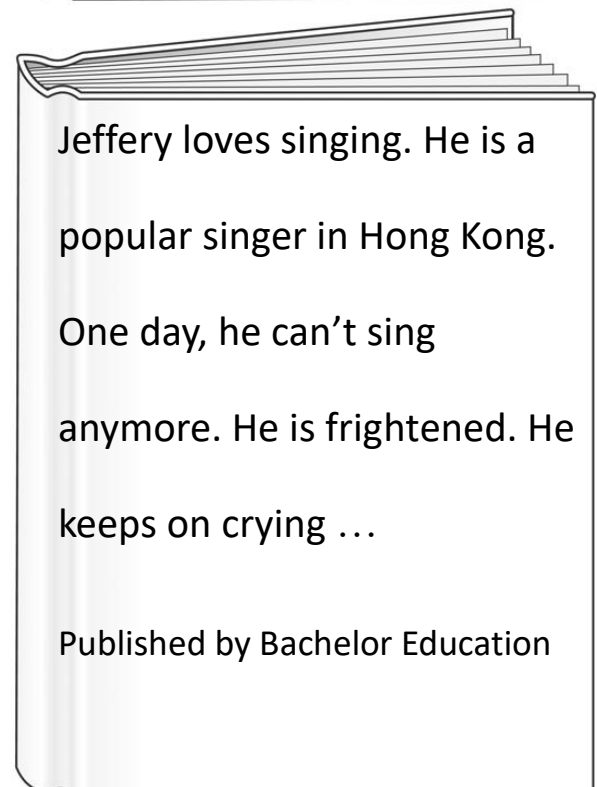
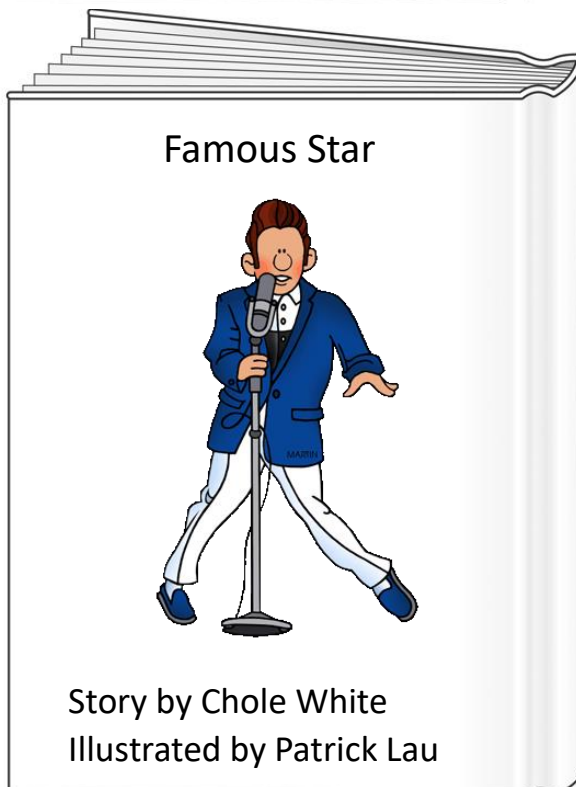
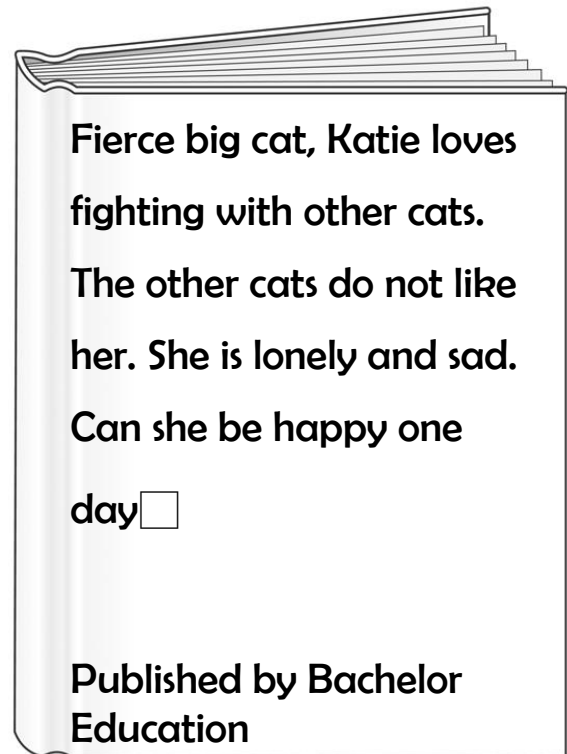
1. The bird with short wings is _____ looking.
2. Bobby is _____ to get his new puppy.
3. The _____ actor is in a new movie.
4. A person has to be _____ to solve puzzles.
5. Some fish prefer to swim in _____ water.
6. The poor puppy on the road is very _____. It must be starving.
7. The man who lives in the mansion is _____.
8. My brother was _____ that he got a new game.





Reader Step-up

Read the book covers below.



Answer the following questions.



(1) Who wrote *Fierce Big Cat, Katie*?

(A) Jason Chan (B) Sam Hall (C) Chole White (D) Patrick Lau

(2) Read the back cover of *Fierce Big Cat, Katie* again. "Can she be happy

one day ☐ " What should be in the box?

(A) . (B) , (C) ! (D) ?

(3) Who drew *Famous Singer*?

(A) Jason Chan (B) Sam Hall (C) Chole White (D) Patrick Lau

(4) Which company published *Famous Singer*?

(A) Bachelor Education (B) Hong Kong

(C) Chole White (D) Patrick Lau

(5) Why is Katie unhappy?

(6) Why is Jeffery scared?

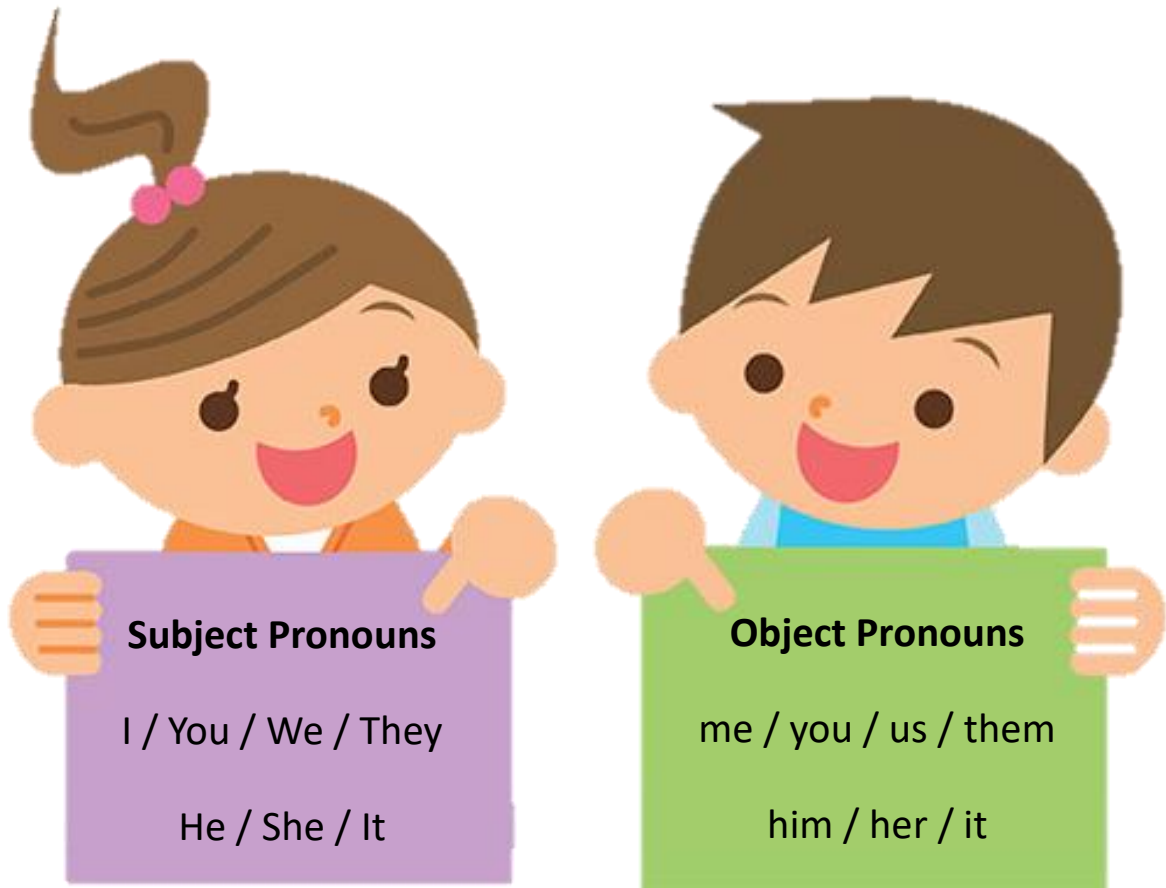


Lesson 25 : Pronouns (2)



Grammar Time!

Subject Pronouns and Object Pronouns



Example:

She is Mary. She has a puppy.

She always take it for a walk and takes care of it.

Object Pronoun - Receive the action
Subject Pronoun - Do the action





Practice

There is one mistake in each sentence. Underline it and write down the correct answer.



The puppies are cute. I like it. (1) _____

Jessi is my sister. Everyone loves she. (2) _____

Let we go swimming. (3) _____

Dad's keys are missing. He is finding it. (4) _____

Pass the pen to he please. (5) _____

Please tell I the answer. (6) _____

We're hungry. Can you buy we some food? (7) _____

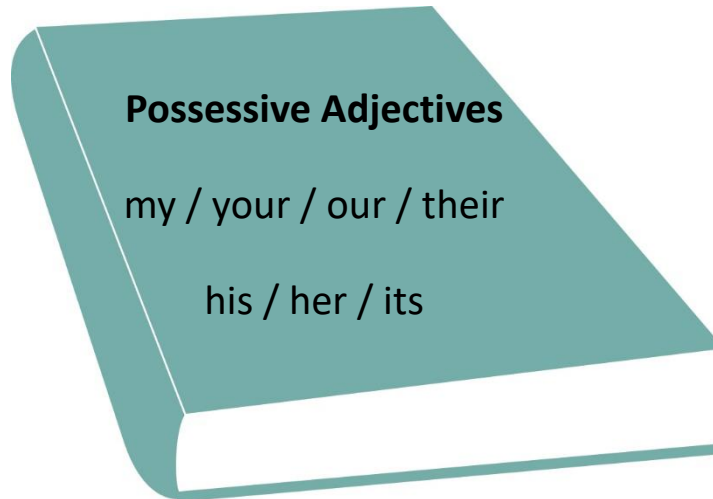
Do you like music? I don't like them very much. (8) _____





Grammar Time!

Possessive Adjectives



Example:

He is Samuel. He has a puppy too.

His puppy is small and cute.

↖
Possessive Adjective - Ownership:
The puppy belongs to Samuel.



Always remember – Never say “He puppy”~~X~~

OR “Him puppy”~~X~~



Practice

Read the 2 sentences. Write down the letter representing the correct sentence.



1. a) I know him will be here. b) I know he will be here. 1. _____
2. a) Will she be on time? b) Will her be on time? 2. _____
3. a) I think it will rain. b) I think they will rain. 3. _____
4. a) Why are they here? b) Why are them here? 4. _____
5. a) When will we get it? b) When will us get it? 5. _____
6. a) Please give it to them. b) Please give it to they. 6. _____
7. a) Can your ice skate? b) Can you ice skate? 7. _____
8. a) The candy is for he. b) The candy is for him. 8. _____
9. a) Tell she it is okay. b) Tell her it is okay. 9. _____
10. a) The book is for I. b) The book is for me. 10. _____
11. a) Someone gave it to he. b) Someone gave it to me. 11. _____
12. a) It is his dog. b) It is he dog. 12. _____





Practice

Find the pronouns or possessive adjectives in each sentence. Circle them and explain why they are used.



1. Give him a piece of cake.
2. Ellen can't find her coat.
3. She can come to the party.
4. The jacket belongs to me.
5. Bill took it to the park.
6. Give us the keys, please.
7. Joe thinks we will be on time.
8. When will they arrive?
9. Give them a ride.
10. Ted thinks theirs is the white car.
11. Will you turn on the light?
12. He will go with Mary to the movie.



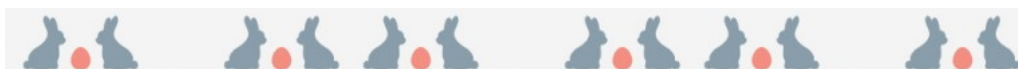


Practice

Circle the correct answers.



- (1) Where is we / us / our / your classroom? We can't find it.
- (2) A: Sue, is that she / her / you / your pen on the table? B: Yes, thanks.
- (3) I think this is she / her / my / his book. She dropped it on the floor.
- (4) Our / Their / His / Your name is Kevin and Stewart. They are my best friends.
- (5) Oh dear! James forgot to write your / her / his / its name on the test!
- (6) A: What is your phone number?
B: My / Your / His / Their phone number is 23456789.
- (7) Did the cats eat all of my / our / its / their food?
- (8) The children are crying loudly because your / our / their / his toys are missing.
- (9) Janice and Jenny love my / your / her / their new teacher.
- (10) I really like my / she / I / her picture. I drew it for a long time.
- (11) Do you think our dad loves our / his / her / its birthday gift?
- (12) China is located in Asia. My / Their / Its / Our capital city is Beijing.





Practice

Lisa is writing diary. Rewrite the underlined part of the sentence.

Max's Party



- (1) My mum drove Jenny, Esther, Emily and me to Max's party.
()
- (2) She didn't mind driving Jenny, Esther and Emily because she would take me there anyway. ()
- (3) Jenny and I bought Max the perfect present. ()
- (4) The present was a board game. ()
- (5) When Max opened it, Max was surprised. ()
- (6) Max, Sam and Andy played with the board game until the cake was served. ()
- (7) We played and have snakes in Max's backyard until it was time for cake. ()
- (8) Before Max blew out the candles, Sam put away the snacks on the table. ()
- (9) Mrs. Lucas, Max's mum called us when Mrs. Lucas was ready to light the candles. ()
- (10) I told my mum, "Lisa never had so much fun at a party."
()



Practice

Fill in the blanks with the correct personal pronouns.



1. That is John's cat. We saw _____ in the garden this morning.
2. Peter and Becky bought a car two weeks ago. _____ car is red.
3. I have a dog. _____ name is Brownie.
4. Shu... Dad is tired. _____ is taking a rest now.
5. Miss Chan is my teacher. _____ loves drinking coffee.
6. We are students. These are _____ uniforms.
7. My brother is a policeman. We see _____ working bravely.
8. We want to learn how to draw. Miss Lee will teach _____ .
9. Mary met _____ friend at the bus stop yesterday.
10. You are singing with _____ best friend.





Reader Step-up

Read the story below.



Wishes Come True



Once upon a time, Rita the Rabbit was talking to Diana the Duck.

"You always have fun swimming around the lake. I wish I was a duck! You're lucky," said Rita.

"Oh, really? I wish I was a rabbit! You can hop so fast and go so far. You're lucky!" said Diana.



Just then a fairy appeared and said, "You're both lucky! I'll grant you each your wish."

All of a sudden, Rita became a duck. She waddled to the lake and swam. Diana became a rabbit and hopped down the road as fast as she could.

At the end of the day, Rita was wet and cold. She missed her family. She missed her warm home in the hole of a tree. She wanted to swim over there but it was too far. Diana felt scared. She hopped too far and got lost. She began to cry. She wanted to go back to the lake and stay with her family.

Just then ... POOF! The fairy appeared again. She gave them one more wish.



Answer the following questions.



(1) Why did Rita think Dianna was lucky?

(2) What did Dianna do after she became a rabbit?

(3) Where was Rita's home?

(4) Could Rita swim back home? Why?

(5) Why was Dianna scared?

(6) Imagine and draw the ending of the story. Draw it below.



Lesson 26: Skills Booster



Mabel's letter

Mabel is writing a letter to her cousin. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable word. Each word can only be used once.

in	on	at	of	from	to	with	by
----	----	----	----	------	----	------	----

Dear Peter,

My school will held a singing competition on the seventh (1) _____

January. I have to practise (2) _____ Saturday. The practice is

(3) _____ half past ten in the morning (4) _____ twelve o'clock

(5) _____ the afternoon. After the practice, I join the painting

class

(6) _____ three o'clock. At five o'clock, I go home (7) _____

bus.

I know that you love painting. Do you want to come and play (8) _____

me?

Best,

Mabel





More on Prepositions

Choose the words from the box and fill in the blanks. You may use the words more than once.

in	on	at	to	from	with	under	near
----	----	----	----	------	------	-------	------

I like doing sports and reading in my free time. I have swimming lessons

(1) _____ Sundays.

They are (2) _____ 10 a.m. (3) _____ 11 a.m. I like having

lessons (4) _____ the morning.

I always go (5) _____ the library after lunch. I borrow books and

leave (6) _____ around 2 p.m. After that, I go shopping (7) _____

mum and dad. We often go to the supermarket (8) _____ our home.

(9) _____ night, we have dinner together.





Story Writing

Mabel is writing a story. Circle the correct pronouns.



Jessie is a shy girl. (1) She / her / hers always stays at home and doesn't want to go out. Her parents want (2) She / her / hers to be more active, so (3) we / they / them ask her to join the volleyball team.

At first, Jessie doesn't want to be with the others. Once in a training, a girl, Polly, came to invite Jessie to practise with her and (4) She / her / hers friends. After the training, Jessie found that the others were very nice and she became good friends with (5) they / them / their .

The coach of the volleyball team teaches them a lot of skills. She could not learn (6) we / they / them at school. She is now interested in playing volleyball. She is excited about (7) it / its / them .

Jessie is proud of being a member of the volleyball team now. She even asked her brother, Jimmy to practise playing a ball game.



"What do (8) we / you / I learn from playing volleyball?" asked Jimmy.

"(9) We / They / I am not shy anymore. (10) It / us / your is healthy too!" replied Jessie, "Let (11) we / us / me learn together!"

"Okay, I'll try. This must be (12) her / your / my favourite sports now," said Jimmy.





A trip to Japan?

Write the questions to complete the conversation.

What	Why	When	Who	How long	How much	How many
------	-----	------	-----	----------	----------	----------



Dad: e.g. What are you reading?



Mabel: I'm reading about this travelling package. It is attractive.



Mum: (1) _____?



Mabel: It is about Japan.



Dad: (2) _____?



Mabel: It lasts for 7 days.



Dad: (3) _____?



Mabel: Everyone can join.



Mum: (4) _____?



Mabel: The package costs six thousand dollars per one person. Can we apply?



Dad: (5) _____?



Mabel: I'd like to visit Japan because I want to go to the Tokyo Disneyland!



Dad: The price sounds reasonable. Okay.

(6) _____?






Mabel: We should go to the agency before 15th February. We can have a special offer then.



Conjunctions

Mabel is writing about her family. Fill in the blanks with "and", "but", "so", "or" or "because".

Hobbies	Cathy 	Daniel 	Joseph 
Play basketball	✗	✓	
Play football	✗	✓	
Swim		✓	✗
Jog			✗
Play the piano	✓	✗	
Play Chinese checkers		✗	✓

My classmates have different talents. Daniel is a sports lover. He can play basketball (1) _____ football well. He is very healthy (2) _____ he exercise every day. Unlike Daniel, Cathy doesn't like playing basketball (3) _____ football. She can play the piano well, (4) _____ she often joins piano competition. Joseph is a smart boy (5) _____ he knows how to play Chinese checkers. It is not easy. He doesn't like sports. He cannot swim (6) _____ jog.



Mabel's bedroom

Mabel is telling her friends about her bedroom. Complete the dialogue with the use of the words, "a lot of", "some" or "any".



James: Are there (1) _____ toys?

Mabel: Yes, there are (2) _____ toys.

James: Are there (3) _____ pets?

Mabel: No, there aren't (4) _____.

James: Are there (5) _____ pens?

Mabel: Yes, (6) _____.

James: Are there (7) _____ chairs?

Mabel: (8) _____.

James: Are there _____ books?

Mabel: (9) _____.



Recipe – Fruit Kebabs

Mabel wants to make some food. Read the following recipe.



Ingredients:

1 kiwi fruit (Peeled and chopped),

Half mango (Peeled and chopped),

Strawberries, Grapes, Blueberries



Steps:

1. Wash the fruit in cold water.
2. Cut the top off the strawberries. If they are too big, cut them in half.
3. Put all the fruit into different bowls according to fruit colour.
4. Thread onto skewers.
5. Serve on a plate and enjoy!

Notes:



Be extra careful when you thread the fruit onto skewers.

You could hurt your hands.



You can use other fruit for this recipe. Be creative!

Answers the following questions.



(1) Which is NOT true about the recipe?

- (A) Use kiwi fruit without skin.
- (B) Use mango without skin.
- (C) Wash the fruit in hot water.
- (D) Put the fruit kebabs on a plate at last.

(2) In step 2, what does "they" refer to?

(3) What do we do if the strawberries are too big?

(4) What happen if we are not careful when threading the fruit onto skewers?

(5) What CAN'T we use for this recipe as ingredients?

- (A) Pineapple (B) Beef
- (C) Durian (D) Dragon fruit

(6) What kinds of fruit will you use if you are making fruit kebabs?

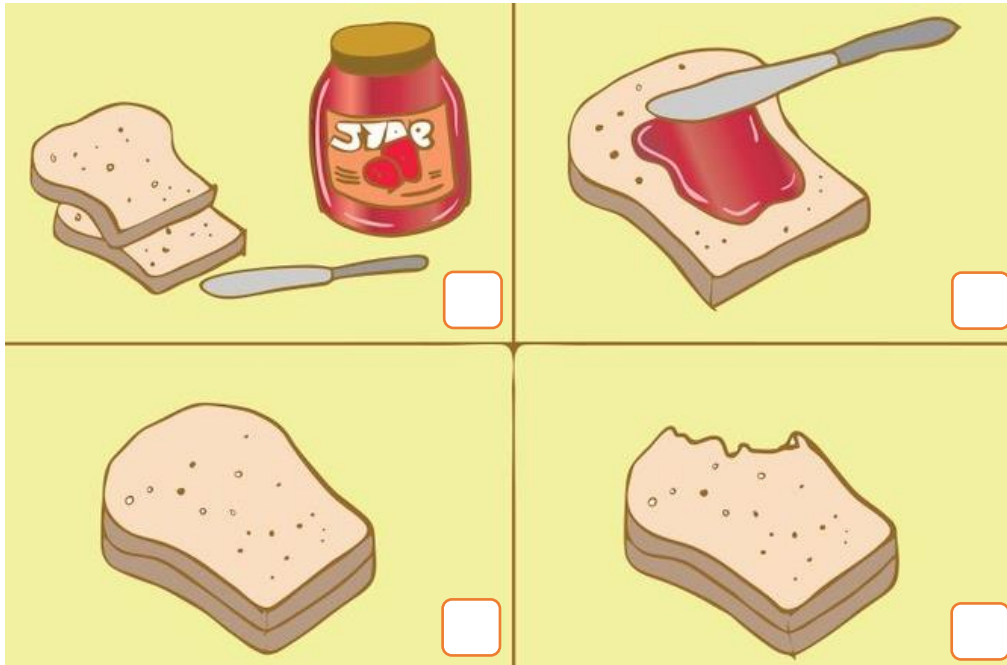




Recipe - Jam Sandwich



Mabel is making a jam sandwich. Put the following pictures in correct order. Write down 1-4.



Write down the steps for making a jam sandwich.

The following words may help you:

Word bank				
First	Next	Then	Finally	Knife
Spread	Put	on top of	Serve	Ready

(1) _____

(2) _____

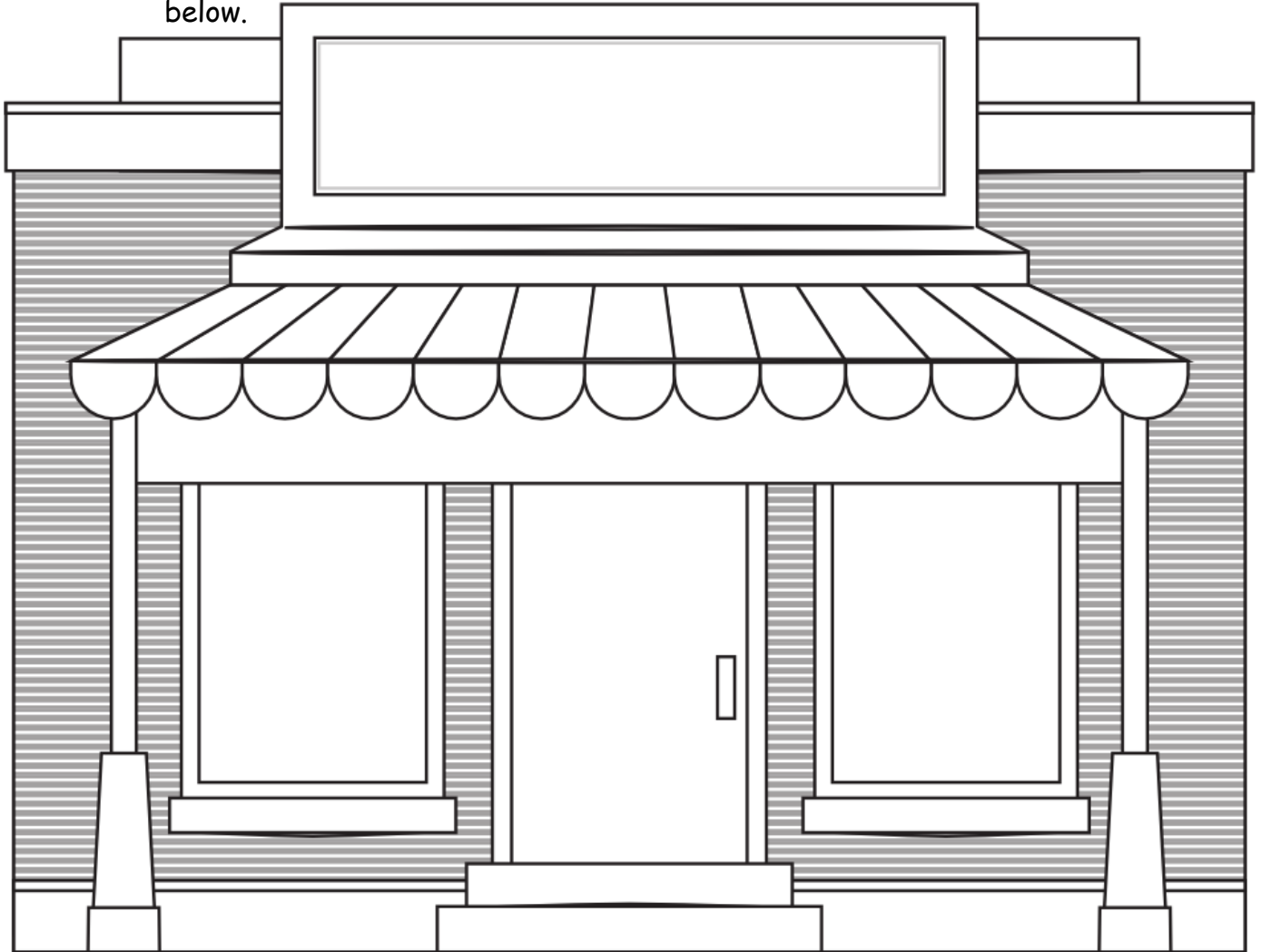
(3) _____

(4) _____



Speaking Task – My Shop

- A** Have you imagine owning a shop? Decide what you will sell and draw below.



- B** Present your shop to the class. Tell your classmates:

1. What is the name of your shop?
2. When is the opening time and closing time?
3. Where is your shop?
4. What do you sell?
5. Are the products expensive or inexpensive?
6. Who is your target customers? e.g. children, mums ...?
7. How many staff will you hire?
8. What is special about your shop?
9. Why do you want to open a shop like this?
10. Other ideas related to the shop that you would like to share.