

Demonstrative Determiners

The words **this**, **that**, **these** and **those** are determiners. They are used to tell which thing or person you mean. These words are called **demonstrative determiners**, or **demonstrative adjectives**.

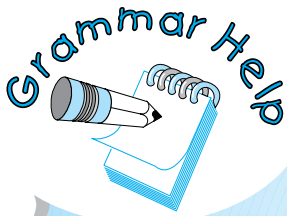


James lives in **this** house.



I am keeping **these** books.
I am selling **those** books.

This ice cream is delicious.
How much is **that** racket?
What is **that** animal?
Bring me **that** ball.
Would you like **these** apples?



You use **this** and **these** to point to people or things **near** you.

You use **that** and **those** to point to people or things that are **farther** from you.

You use **this** and **that** before singular nouns.

You use **these** and **those** before plural nouns.

Here's a table to help you remember the rules:

Singular	Plural
this	these
that	those

Interrogative Determiners

Use the words **what**, **which** and **whose** before nouns to ask about people or things. These words are called **interrogative determiners** or **interrogative adjectives**.



What size do you wear?



What kind of bird is that?

What time is it?

What color is her hair?

What kind of clothes do you like to wear?

Which school do you go to?

Which doll is your favorite?

Which road leads to the zoo?

Which runner is the winner?

Do you know **which** girl won the prize?

Whose footprints are these?

Whose baby is this?

Whose dog was barking in the middle of the night?

what
which
whose



Possessive Determiners

The words **my**, **your**, **his**, **her**, **its**, **our**, **their** are called **possessive determiners** or **possessive adjectives**. Use these words before nouns to say who something belongs to.



I lent Margaret **my** guitar.



The dentist asked **his** patient to open **her** mouth.

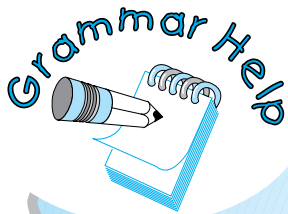
Is this **your** house?

Robert, **your** handwriting is difficult to read.

Michael is showing **his** tortoise to **his** friends.

My sister lost **her** way in the city.

The lion is chasing **its** prey.



Here is a table to help you remember the **possessive determiners**.

	Singular	Plural
First person	my	our
Second person	your	your
Third person	his	their
	her	their
	its	their

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with *a*, *an* or *the*.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1 _____ owl | 7 _____ moon |
| 2 _____ rocket | 8 _____ Missouri River |
| 3 _____ apron | 9 _____ mango |
| 4 _____ sun | 10 _____ animal |
| 5 _____ page | 11 _____ eagle |
| 6 _____ computer | 12 _____ baby |

Exercise 2

Write *a*, *an* or *the* in the blanks to complete the sentences.

- 1 There is _____ rainbow in _____ sky.
- 2 Who is _____ man outside _____ gate?
- 3 _____ doctor gave Jane _____ injection.
- 4 Paul opened _____ door to let _____ dog in.
- 5 Mark is _____ only child in _____ family.
- 6 What's _____ largest animal in _____ world?
- 7 There's _____ nest in _____ tree.
- 8 Sue is writing _____ letter to her grandfather.
- 9 Jack has _____ brother and _____ sister.
- 10 We reached _____ top of _____ hill in two hours.

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct *demonstrative adjectives*.

- 1 Come and look at _____ insects.
- 2 Stop _____ man!
- 3 I was in fifth grade last year. I am in sixth grade _____ year.
- 4 Bring _____ chairs here.
- 5 _____ ice cream is delicious.
- 6 Can you see _____ stars in the sky?

Exercise 4

Are the underlined words *demonstrative adjectives* or *demonstrative pronouns*? Write *DA* (for demonstrative adjectives) or *DP* (for demonstrative pronouns) in the blanks.

- 1 This house has five bedrooms. _____
- 2 Who is that man? _____
- 3 This is our school. _____
- 4 These are wild animals. _____
- 5 That is right. _____
- 6 What's that noise? _____
- 7 These books are Jane's. _____
- 8 Those books belong to me. _____
- 9 These are donkeys. _____
- 10 Those are horses. _____

Exercise 5

Choose the correct *possessive adjectives* from the box to fill in the blanks.

my
its

his
our

your
their

her

- 1 Is this Jane's dog? Yes, this is _____ dog.
- 2 The dog is chasing _____ own tail.
- 3 Peter, is _____ father at home?
- 4 Rudy is showing _____ stamps to Ali.
- 5 I am going to _____ aunt's house this evening.
- 6 We always keep _____ classroom clean.
- 7 Children, have you all finished _____ homework?
- 8 The children are proud of _____ school.

Exercise 6

Choose the correct *interrogative adjectives* from the box to fill in the blanks.

what

which

whose

- 1 _____ kind of animal is that?
- 2 _____ runner is the winner?
- 3 _____ is the matter?
- 4 _____ desk is this?
- 5 _____ handphone is ringing?
- 6 _____ is your name?
- 7 _____ twin is taller?
- 8 _____ hand is holding the pebble?

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Verbs and Tenses

Most **verbs** are **action words**. They tell you what people, animals or things are doing.

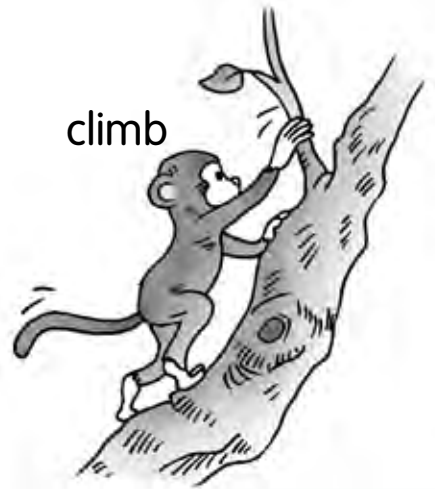
knock



burst



climb



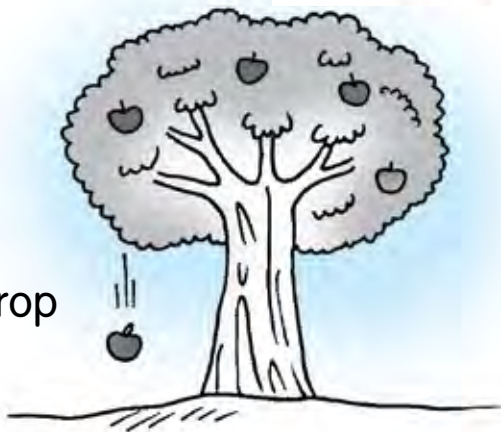
dig



read



drop



Word File

act	jump
bake	move
bend	pull
buy	run
close	shout
cook	sing
cross	sit
fall	slide
fly	stand
go	start
grow	swim
hop	walk

The Simple Present Tense

The **simple present tense** expresses a general truth or a customary action.



Uncle Joe **wears** glasses.



The sun **rises** in the east.



Ducks **love** water.



The children **go** to school by bus.

Mary **enjoys** singing.

Peter sometimes **lends** me his bike.

Cows **eat** grass.

Monkeys **like** bananas.

Tom **collects** stamps.

The earth **goes** around the sun.

It often **snows** in winter.

We always **wash** our hands before meals.

We **eat** three meals a day.

Father **takes** the dog for a walk every morning.

Use the simple present tense to talk about things that are planned for the future.



Melanie **starts** school tomorrow.



Next week I **go** to summer camp.



The train **departs** in five minutes.

We **join** the senior scout troop in July this year.

My big brother **leaves** school at 4 o'clock.

The new supermarket **opens** next Friday.

The new grammar book **comes** out in September.

Grandad **retires** next year.

We **fly** to London next Thursday.

The plane **lands** at 5:30 P.M.

We **move** to our new house in a month.

My big sister **begins** her summer job next week.

Exercise 1

Underline the *verbs* in the following sentences.

- 1 The children go to school by bus.
- 2 Bats sleep during the day.
- 3 These toys belong to Kathy.
- 4 Every pupil has a good dictionary.
- 5 Polar bears live at the North Pole.
- 6 Most children learn very fast.
- 7 Mr. Thomas teaches us science.
- 8 The earth goes around the sun.
- 9 We never cross the street without looking.
- 10 Many stores close on Sunday.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the *simple present tense* of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 Winter _____ after autumn. (come)
- 2 A dog _____. (bark)
- 3 You _____ tired. (look)
- 4 Everyone _____ mistakes. (make)
- 5 Ali _____ in a department store. (work)
- 6 Judy _____ English very well. (speak)
- 7 Tim's knee _____. (hurt)
- 8 Monkeys _____ bananas. (like)
- 9 Kate always _____ sandwiches for lunch. (eat)
- 10 He _____ very fast. (type)

Am, Is and Are

The words **am**, **is**, **are** are also verbs, but they are not action words. They are the simple present tense of the verb **be**.

Use **am** with the pronoun **I**, and **is** with the pronouns **he**, **she** and **it**. Use **are** with the pronouns **you**, **we** and **they**.



It **is** very hot today.
It **is** not very comfortable.

It **is** a donkey.
It **is** not a horse.



I **am** Peter. I **am** not Paul.

She **is** Miss Lee. She **is** a teacher.

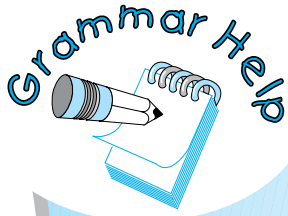
He **is** my father. He **is** a doctor. He **is** not a lawyer.

You **are** a stranger. You **are** not my friend.

We **are** in the same class, but we **are** not on the same team.

They **are** good friends. They **are** not enemies.





Here's a table to help you remember how to use **am**, **is** and **are**:

	Singular	Plural
First person	I am	we are
Second person	you are	you are
Third person	he is	they are
	she is	they are
	it is	they are

Learn these short forms called contractions:

I am	=	I'm	they are	=	they're
you are	=	you're	we are	=	we're
he is	=	he's			
she is	=	she's			
it is	=	it's			
am not	=	aren't (only in questions)			
is not	=	isn't			
are not	=	aren't			

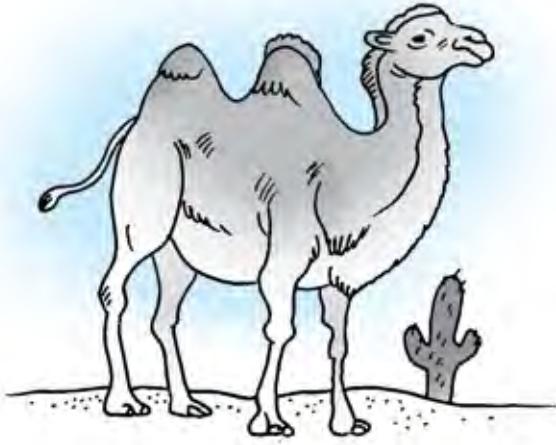
In questions, use **aren't** as a contraction of **am not**. For example, you can say:

I'm taller than you, **aren't** I?

But in a statement you say:

I'm **not** as old as you.

Use the verb **is** with singular nouns and **are** with plural nouns.



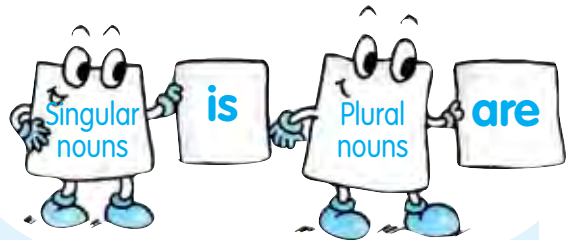
The camel **is** a desert animal.



Vegetables and fruit **are** healthy foods.



Lambs **are** baby sheep.



Kenneth **is** a lawyer.

Rex **is** a clever dog.

A duck **is** a kind of bird.

The playground **is** full of people today.

My house **is** near the school.

These questions **are** too difficult.

The balloons **are** very colorful.

Those people **are** very busy.

Dad and Mom **are** in the kitchen.

Use **is** and **are** with the word **there** to say what you can see and hear.



There is a castle on the hill.
There are some clouds in the sky.



There is a wasps' nest
in the tree.

There is a fence around the school.

There are a lot of books in the library.

There are two guards at the gate.

Is there any food in the fridge?

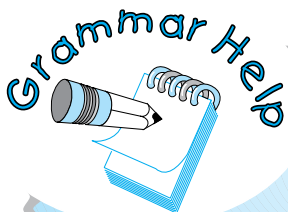
Are there any apples left on the tree?

How much rice **is there**?

There are a few sharks in the bay.

There are enough candies for everyone, **aren't there**?

There are two pigeons on the roof.



Learn this contraction:

there is = there's

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with *am*, *is* or *are*.

- 1 They _____ my good friends.
- 2 He _____ a soldier.
- 3 You _____ taller than Charlie.
- 4 She _____ ill.
- 5 We _____ very hungry.
- 6 It _____ a sunny day.
- 7 I _____ angry with Joe.
- 8 You _____ all welcome to my house.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with *is* or *are*.

- 1 John's dog _____ very friendly.
- 2 Robert _____ ten years old.
- 3 These flowers _____ very pretty.
- 4 The two schools _____ close to each other.
- 5 Math _____ not a very difficult subject.
- 6 _____ dinner ready?
- 7 This computer _____ very easy to use.
- 8 All the windows _____ open.
- 9 Sue and Jane _____ neighbors.
- 10 His hair _____ curly.

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with *There is* or *There are*.

- 1 _____ a fence around the barn.
- 2 _____ trees along the road.
- 3 _____ a rainbow in the sky.
- 4 _____ lots of parks in our town.
- 5 _____ nothing in the cupboard.
- 6 _____ not many bedrooms in the new house.
- 7 _____ lots of mistakes on your test paper.
- 8 _____ a wasps' nest in the tree.
- 9 _____ ants in the cookies.
- 10 _____ many different kinds of animals
in the zoo.
- 11 _____ plenty of food on the table.
- 12 _____ a church on the hilltop.
- 13 _____ no more water in the pool.
- 14 _____ too many people on the beach.
- 15 _____ only a few customers in the shop.

The Present Progressive Tense

When do you use the **present progressive tense**? To talk about actions in the present, or things that are still going on or happening now.



I'm **playing** chess with my friend.

She's **riding** a horse.

He's **taking** a walk in the park.

The man's **counting** the money.

They **are practicing** tai chi.

We're **rushing** to the airport to meet Mr. Smith.

They **are still sleeping**.

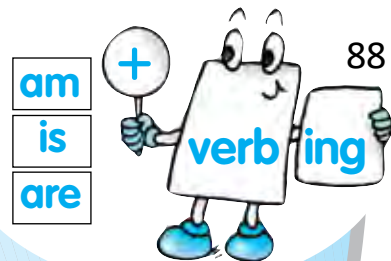
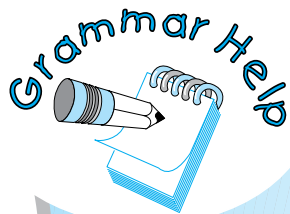
They **are swimming** in the sea.

What **are** they **doing**?

What's **happening**?

Why **aren't** you **doing** your homework?

Aren't I **sitting** up straight?



- ▶ Form the present progressive tense like this:

am + present participle

is + present participle

are + present participle

- ▶ The **present participle** is the form of a verb ending with **-ing**. For example:

show + ing = showing

come + ing = coming

- ▶ You have to double the last letter of some verbs before you add **-ing**. For example:

get + ing = **getting** rob + ing = **robbing**

nod + ing = **nodding** stop + ing = **stopping**

jog + ing = **jogging** swim + ing = **swimming**

- ▶ Notice that the verbs above are all **short verbs** of just **one syllable**.

They all end with a **consonant** such as **b, d, g, m, p, t** and have only **one vowel** before the consonant.

- ▶ If a verb ends in **e**, you usually have to drop the **e** before you add **-ing**. For example:

chase + ing = chasing

cycle + ing = cycling

drive + ing = driving

smile + ing = smiling

Use the present progressive tense to talk about things you have planned to do, or things that are going to happen in the future. To form the present progressive tense, use **am**, **is** and **are** as **helping verbs** or **auxiliary verbs**.



When **are** you **taking** me to the zoo?



We **are having** a barbecue later this evening.

We **are going** camping tomorrow.

I'm **starting** piano lessons soon.

Jim's parents **are taking** him to Texas next week.

My favorite TV program **is starting** in a minute.

All our friends **are coming**.

Who's **bringing** salad for the barbecue? I **am**.

I **am visiting** Joe next week.

Where **are** you **going** for your vacation?

What **are** we **eating** for dinner?

Exercise 1

Write the *present participle* of these verbs on the blanks.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 come _____ | 7 go _____ |
| 2 run _____ | 8 ask _____ |
| 3 sleep _____ | 9 catch _____ |
| 4 fall _____ | 10 write _____ |
| 5 jump _____ | 11 drop _____ |
| 6 climb _____ | 12 bring _____ |

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the *present progressive tense* of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 They _____ the roller-coaster ride. (enjoy)
- 2 Jill _____ her hair. (wash)
- 3 It _____ dark. (get)
- 4 The dentist _____ Sue's teeth. (examine)
- 5 The train _____ through the tunnel. (pass)
- 6 The men _____ very hard in the sun. (work)
- 7 What _____ the theater _____ today? (show)
- 8 We _____ a snowman. (make)
- 9 The plane _____ above the clouds. (fly)
- 10 The teachers _____ a meeting. (have)

Have and Has

The verbs **have** and **has** are used to say what people own or possess. They are also used to talk about things that people do or get, such as illnesses. These words are the simple present tense of the verb **have**.



We **have** breakfast at 7:00 A.M.

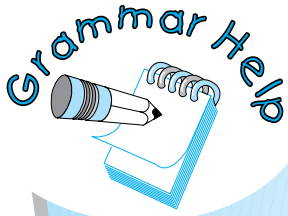


Peter **has** a sore knee.



Monkeys **have** long tails.

He **has** a lot of stamps.
 She **has** long hair.
 Our house **has** large windows.
 I **have** a younger brother.
 We **have** art lessons on Mondays.
Have a cookie, if you like.
 Dad **has** a cold.
 Jenny often **has** sandwiches for lunch.



Use **has** with **he, she, it**, and with **singular nouns**. Use **have** with **I, you, we, they**, and with **plural nouns**.

Here is a table to help you remember the rules:

	Singular	Plural
First person	I have	we have
Second person	you have	you have
Third person	he has she has it has	they have they have they have

Learn these contractions:

I have	=	I've
you have	=	you've
he has	=	he's
she has	=	she's
it has	=	it's
we have	=	we've
they have	=	they've

have not	=	haven't
has not	=	hasn't

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with *have* or *has*.

- 1 We _____ a new science teacher.
- 2 He _____ a bad temper.
- 3 I often _____ fruit for dessert.
- 4 You _____ a good chance of winning the prize.
- 5 She always _____ oatmeal for breakfast.
- 6 The broom _____ a blue handle.
- 7 They never _____ any problem with tests.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with *have* or *has*.

- 1 The girls _____ golden hair.
- 2 An insect _____ six legs.
- 3 Dad _____ his cell phone with him.
- 4 The children _____ a new swing set.
- 5 Many poor people _____ nothing to eat.
- 6 Chicago _____ a very big airport.
- 7 A triangle _____ three sides.
- 8 The man _____ two daughters.
- 9 James _____ a toothache.
- 10 All the passengers _____ their tickets.

The Present Perfect Tense

Use the **present perfect tense** to talk about happenings in the past that explain or affect the present. The verbs **have** and **has** are used as “helping” or auxiliary verbs to form the present perfect tense.



It's **been** very wet today.



Kim's **cut** her finger.

Sam **has scored** two goals.

I've just **finished** my shower.

Uncle Tom **has lost** his wallet.

John **has gone** out.

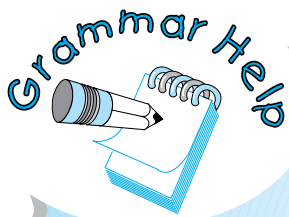
The Lees **have moved** to Ohio.

It **has not rained** for months.

Have you **found** your keys yet?

Tim **has made** two spelling mistakes.

They **have opened** a new shop.



To form the **present perfect tense** join **have** or **has** to the past participle of the verb:

have + past participle

has + past participle

The **past participle** of a regular verb usually ends in **-ed**, just like the simple past tense. But the past participles of irregular verbs don't follow this rule.

Exercise 1

Write the *past participle* of these verbs on the blanks.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 break _____ | 6 buy _____ |
| 2 drink _____ | 7 find _____ |
| 3 cut _____ | 8 draw _____ |
| 4 do _____ | 9 hear _____ |
| 5 sing _____ | 10 know _____ |

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the *present perfect tense* of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 Dad _____ his car key. (lose)
- 2 All the guests _____. (arrive)
- 3 Tony _____ a goal. (score)
- 4 Peter _____ in the tent several times. (sleep)
- 5 It _____ not _____ for two months. (rain)
- 6 Some prisoners _____ from the prison. (escape)
- 7 The plane _____ at the airport. (land)
- 8 John _____ a puppet. (make)
- 9 Dad and I _____ a big fish. (catch)
- 10 I _____ this movie twice. (see)

The Simple Past Tense

Use the **simple past tense** to talk about things that happened in the past. The simple past tense is also used to talk about things that happened in stories.



The wicked Queen **gave** Snow White a poisoned apple.



Pinocchio's nose **grew** longer every time he told a lie.



Dinosaurs **lived** millions of years ago.

I **bought** a new camera last week.

Joe **learned** to play the guitar very quickly.

We **drove** to the safari park last weekend.

The giant panda **gave** birth to a cub last night.

Yesterday Dad **took** me to the carnival.

The plane **landed** a few minutes ago.

The children **visited** a farm during the holidays.

Who **invented** the computer?

Jack and Jill **went** up the hill.

Little Red Riding Hood **decided** to visit her grandmother.

The Three Bears **found** Goldilocks asleep in their house.

Regular and Irregular Verbs

The simple past tense of most verbs ends in **-ed**. These verbs are called **regular verbs**.

Spelling File

Base Form

aim

bake

open

happen

pull

push

scold

shout

visit

wait

walk

work

Simple Past

aimed

baked

opened

happened

pulled

pushed

scolded

shouted

visited

waited

walked

worked



Who **closed** all the windows?



It **snowed** last night.

Mom **opened** the door for us.

Sally **petted** the dog.

That event **happened** long ago.

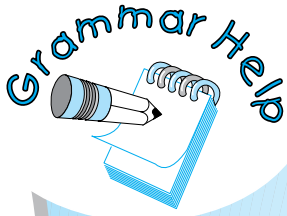
We **visited** our uncle last week.

They **walked** to school together yesterday.

They **worked** until twelve last night.

Dad **tried** to fix the light.

William Tell **aimed** at the apple on his son's head.



- ▶ The **simple past tense** is usually formed by adding **-ed** to the verb. For example:

jump + ed = jumped	lift + ed = lifted
laugh + ed = laughed	look + ed = looked

- ▶ If the verb ends with **-e**, just add **-d**. For example:

agree + d = agreed	hate + d = hated
die + d = died	live + d = lived

- ▶ Remember these spelling rules:

You must double the last letter of some verbs before adding **-ed**. For example:

fan + ed = fanned	pat + ed = patted
grab + ed = grabbed	rip + ed = ripped
nod + ed = nodded	slam + ed = slammed

- ▶ Notice that the verbs above are all **short verbs** of just **one syllable**. They all end with a **consonant** such as **b, d, m, n, p, t**, and have only a **single vowel** before the consonant.

- ▶ With verbs that end in **-y**, change the **y** to **i** before adding **-ed**. For example:

bury + ed = buried	fry + ed = fried
carry + ed = carried	hurry + ed = hurried
cry + ed = cried	try + ed = tried

The simple past form of some verbs does *not* end in **-ed**. Such verbs are called **irregular verbs**.

The simple past tense of some irregular verbs does *not* change at all.



David **hurt** his foot when he jumped over the drain.



The worker **cut** down the tree this morning.



Her ring **cost** only 10 dollars.

He **hit** the ball over the net.

Dad **read** to us last night.

He **shut** the door.

I **put** some sugar in my coffee.

Spelling File

Base Form

beat

burst

cost

cut

hit

hurt

put

read

split

shut

Simple Past

beat

burst

cost

cut

hit

hurt

put

read

split

shut

Most irregular verbs, however, take a different form in the simple past tense.



Sam **bent** the stick in two.

Spelling File

Base Form

bend
break
bring
buy
fall
fly
get
hear
keep
lose
sell
shoot
sleep

Simple Past

bent
broke
brought
bought
fell
flew
got
heard
kept
lost
sold
shot
slept



Tom **shot** and scored a goal.

I **lost** my pen on the bus.

We **sold** our car last week.

The baby **slept** right through the night.

Peter **got** a watch for his birthday.

I **heard** a noise in the night.

He **brought** his pet mouse to school.

My book **fell** off the desk.



A bird **flew** into the classroom.

Exercise 1

Write the *simple past tense* of these verbs on the blanks.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 take _____ | 7 tell _____ |
| 2 walk _____ | 8 write _____ |
| 3 rain _____ | 9 sit _____ |
| 4 shut _____ | 10 read _____ |
| 5 open _____ | 11 close _____ |
| 6 cry _____ | 12 cook _____ |

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct *simple past tense* of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 She _____ home alone. (go)
- 2 The wind _____ throughout the night. (blow)
- 3 An apple _____ on his head. (drop)
- 4 The Princess's ball _____ into the well. (roll)
- 5 A frog _____ into the well and _____ it back to her. (jump/bring)
- 6 Jack _____ the highest grade in his English class. (get)
- 7 The party _____ at 8:00 P.M. (begin)
- 8 He _____ his old car and _____ a new one. (sell/buy)
- 9 Jack _____ up the ladder carefully. (climb)
- 10 Who _____ all the windows? (shut)

Was and Were

The verbs **was** and **were** are also forms of the verb **be**. **Was** is the simple past tense of **am** and **is**. Use **was** with the pronouns **I, he, she** and **it**, and with **singular nouns**.

Edison **was** a famous inventor.



Beethoven **was** a German composer.

Sue **was** at the library this morning.

It **was** very wet on Monday.

Ten years ago she **was** only a baby.

He **was** not well yesterday.

Last year she **wasn't** tall enough to reach the high shelf.

Samantha **was** second in the race, **wasn't she?**

Were is the simple past tense of **are**. Use **were** with the pronouns **you, we** and **they**, and with plural nouns.

These **were** my best jeans.

The Romans **were** brave soldiers.

They **were** third in the wheelbarrow race.

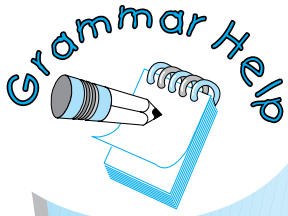
There **weren't** any clouds in the sky.

Were you still in bed when I phoned?

We **were** on the same school team.

Those **were** my best jeans.





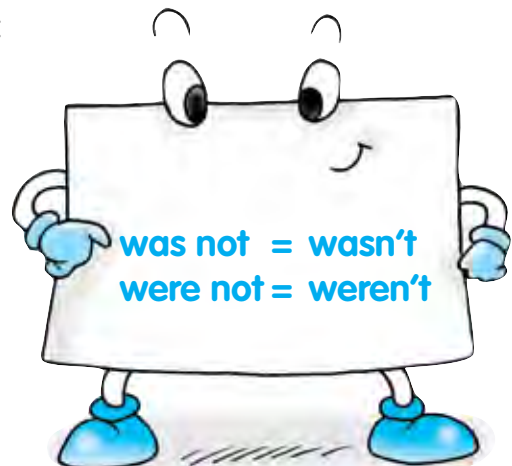
Here is a table to help you remember the rules:

	Singular	Plural
First person	I was	we were
Second person	you were	you were
Third person	he was she was it was	they were they were they were

Here's a table to show you the different forms of the verb **be**:

	Simple Present	Simple Past
First person singular	am	was
Second person singular	are	were
Third person singular	is	was
First person plural	are	were
Second person plural	are	were
Third person plural	are	were

Learn these contractions:



The Past Progressive Tense

Use the **past progressive tense** to talk about actions that were going on at a certain moment in the past.



Mary **was waiting** for the bus when Peter passed by.

Miss May **was cleaning** the chalkboard.

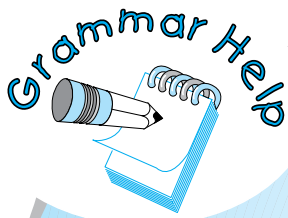
Sally **was packing** her books into her schoolbag.

Jenny and I **were tidying** the classroom.

The twins **were fighting** in the corner.

Michael and John **were washing** the paint brushes.

Mom **was cooking** our supper when I came home.



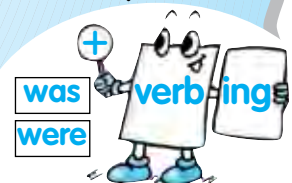
You form the **past progressive tense** like this:

was + present participle
were + present participle

In the examples above, **was** and **were** are called **helping verbs**, or **auxiliary verbs**. They help to form the **past progressive tense** when you join them to the **present participle** (the form of verbs ending in **-ing**). For example:

Ben **was doing** his homework.

Peter **was making** a model of a bridge.



Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with **was** or **were**.

- 1 We _____ the champions last year.
- 2 Where is James? He _____ here just now.
- 3 Mom and Dad _____ on vacation last week.
- 4 The weather _____ fine this morning.
- 5 There _____ a lot of people at our party yesterday.
- 6 There _____ a small lake here many years ago.
- 7 He _____ sick yesterday.
- 8 Don't blame him. It _____ my mistake.

Exercise 2

When Miss May walked into the class what were the children doing? Fill in the blanks with the correct **past progressive tense** of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 James _____ to Peter. (talk)
- 2 Sue _____ a storybook. (read)
- 3 Rudy _____ the chalkboard. (erase)
- 4 David _____ his math exercise. (do)
- 5 Peter _____ Joe his new watch. (show)
- 6 Jane _____ a horse in her notebook. (draw)
- 7 Ahmad _____ for his pencil. (look)
- 8 Some children _____ a lot of noise. (make)