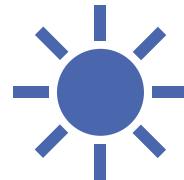


BASIC GRAMMAR

UNIT 1: Subject-Verb-Agreement &
Verb Tenses

Learning Objectives



At the beginning of the lesson, you should be able to:

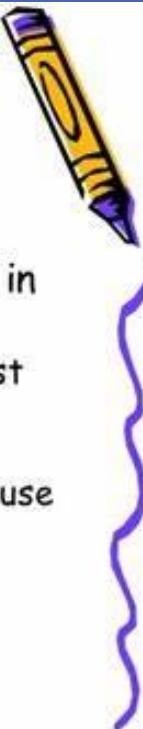
- ✓ Review subject-verb-agreement rules;
- ✓ Recognize the different verb tenses;
- ✓ Formulate basic sentence patterns;
- ✓ Use the proper tenses and subject-verb agreement in responding to questions.

Subject-Verb-Agreement



What is Subject-Verb Agreement?

- Subject-verb agreement means your subject and verb must match, or agree, in number.
 - If you have a singular subject, then you must use a singular verb.
 - The dog barks at every sound he hears.
 - If you have a plural subject, then you must use a plural verb.
 - The dogs bark at every sound they hear.



FORMULA:

Singular Subject + Singular Verb (s/es/ies)

Plural Subject + Plural Verb

CLICK ME: SVA RULES

QUESTIONS ?



- **SINGULAR NOUNS TAKE SINGULAR VERBS**
- **COMPOUND NOUNS TAKE PLURAL VERBS**
- **PLURAL NOUNS TAKE SINGULAR VERBS**
- **CREATE YOUR SENTENCES WITH COLLECTIVE NOUNS**

Verb Tenses in English



12 Verb Tenses in English

ENGLISH VERB TENSE	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
PRESENT	I eat.	I am eating.	I have eaten.	I have been eating.
PAST	I ate.	I was eating.	I had eaten.	I had been eating.
FUTURE	I will eat.	I will be eating.	I will have eaten.	I will have been eating.

Let's Look at the Chart!



Verb Tenses
Verb tenses indicate the time of an action.

Regular verb	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense <small>Must include a helping verb</small>
1 st person	I jump.	I jumped.	I will jump.
2 nd person	You jump.	You jumped.	You will jump.
3 rd person	She jumps.	She jumped.	She will jump.

Irregular verb	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense <small>Must include a helping verb</small>
1 st person	I see.	I saw.	I will see.
2 nd person	You see.	You saw.	You will see.
3 rd person	She sees.	She saw.	She will see.

SOURCE: Chart Verb Tenses Gr 4-6 - T-38165 | Trend Enterprises Inc. (dkclassroomoutlet.com)

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

for instantaneous situations (in sport, etc.)

Ex: Ronaldo passes the ball to Benzema.

for newspaper headlines

Ex: MAN ENTERS SPACE

with non- progressive

Ex: I believe that you are innocent.

when telling stories

Ex: Suddenly, the window opens and a masket man enters.

in ceremonial or formal conversations

Ex: I pronounce you man and wife.

for habits and repeated (regular) actions

Ex: The child drinks milk every day.

with future constructions

Ex: I will call you before I leave.

for general truths or scientific facts

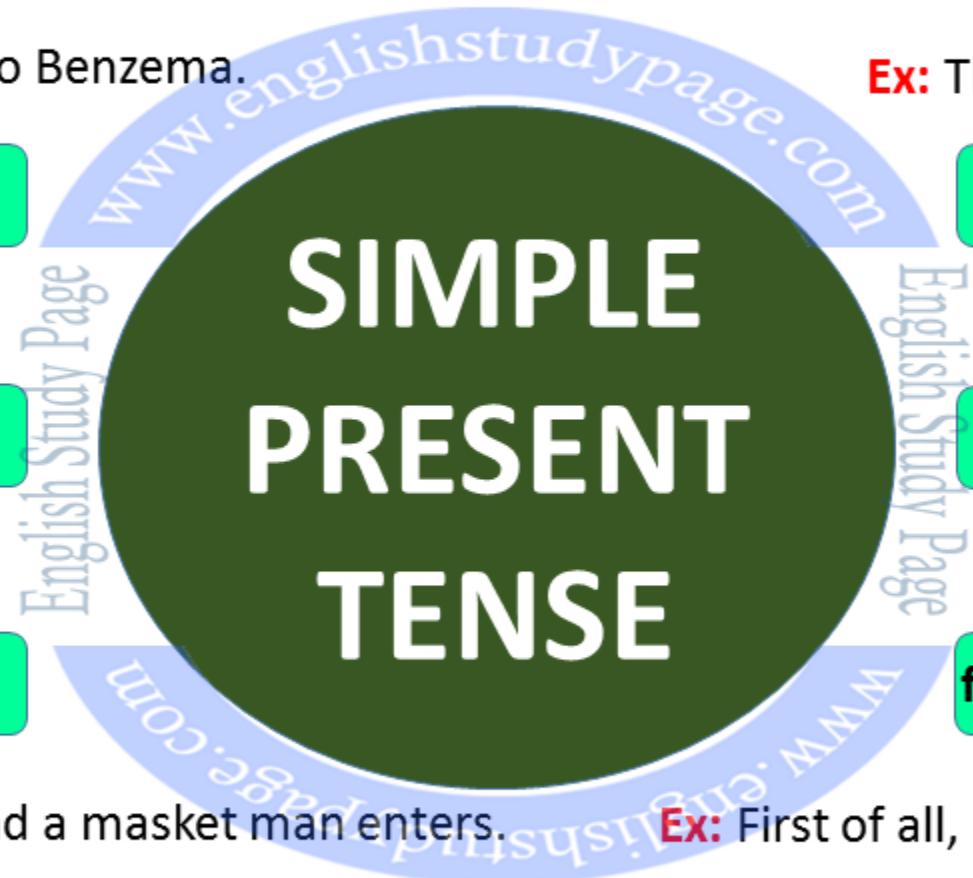
Ex: Water boils at 100 ° C.

for giving directions and instructions

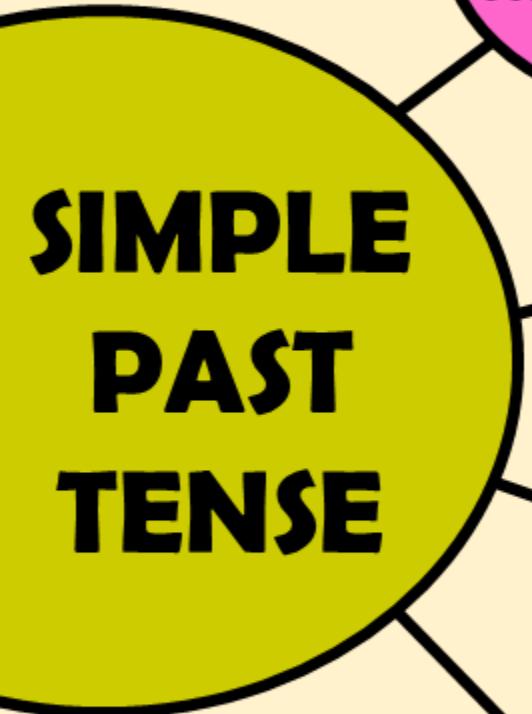
Ex: First of all, break the eggs and whisk with sugar.

for scheduled programs or arranged future

Ex: The examination starts at 9 o'clock tomorrow.



SIMPLE PAST TENSE (SUBJECT + V2)



We can use it for the habit in the past if it is used adverbs of frequency

- ❖ I always did my homework on time when I was a student.
- ❖ My Father often read me tales before I went to bed.
- ❖ When I was a young, I walked 10 miles to workplace everyday.

We can use it for single period with time expression

- ❖ He had a girlfriend for 3 years.
- ❖ My father talked on the phone for 5 minutes.
- ❖ She chose to stay with her mother all day.

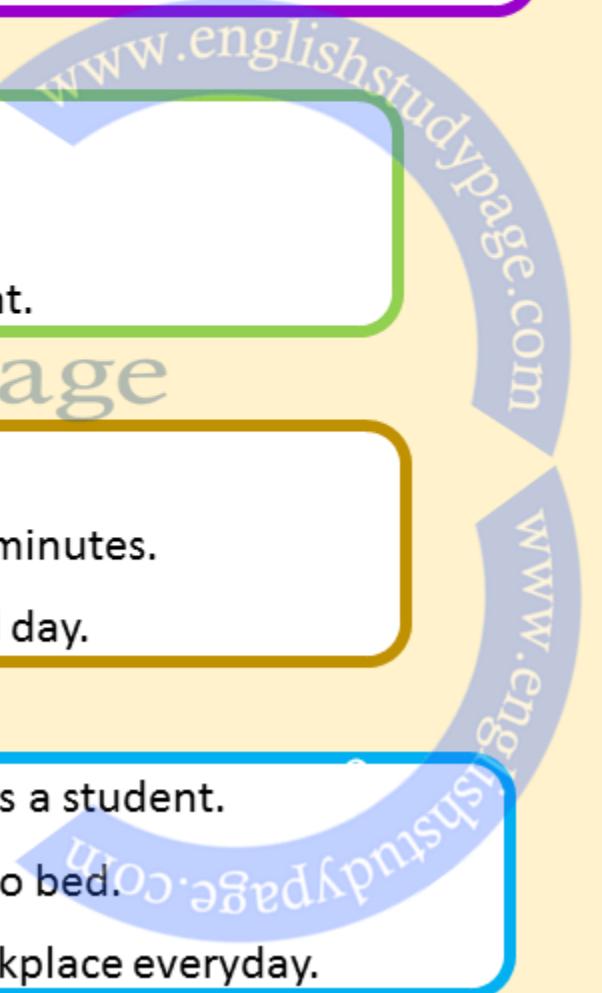
We can use it for completed actions in the past.

- ❖ He went to Paris two days ago.
- ❖ We saw him Last Sunday.
- ❖ I heard a terrible explosion last night.

We can use it for a series of completed actions in the past .

- ❖ I visited my grandmother, stayed for 1 or 2 hour, chatted with her and went to my home.
- ❖ My brother woke up, washed my face, got dressed and left home.

English Study Page



SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Subject + WILL + V₁ (First Form of Verb)

Ex: I have a headache. I'll take a medicine.

for thoughts, predictions, assumptions, sureness, fears about future.

for actions decided at the moment of speech

Ex: I promise I won't tell this anyone.

with conditional, time and purpose clauses

for unplanned future actions

for offering, asking for a request promising, ordering, threatening

for unpreventable actions in future

Ex: Winter will come soon.

English Study Page

Ex:

I'm afraid we will get wet.

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Ex: When I arrive at home, I will call you.



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FUTURE TENSE WITH

Subject + BE (am / is / are) + going to + V1 (First Form of Verb)

make prediction

especially we have an evidence

English Study Page

•Be careful! The bee **is going to** bite you.

•Watch out! This vase **is going to** fall on you.

•Mary is pregnant. She **is going to** have a baby soon.

'BE GOING TO'

It is used to / for

planned actions

in future

English Study Page

•Mark **is going to** organize the celebration.

•I have bought my ticket. I'm **going to** fly to Florida.

•I am **going to** go to make my daugthers birthday cake.

PRESENT PERFECT



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

In the Present Perfect Tense, the action is complete or has ended and hence termed Perfect. The exact time when the action happened is not important and hence, it is not mentioned in this tense.

SUBJECT	HAVE / HAS	VERB (past participle)	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	have	seen	this movie.
You	have	seen	this movie.
He	has	seen	this movie.
Tom	has	seen	this movie.
The boy	has	seen	this movie.
She	has	seen	this movie.
Anna	has	seen	this movie.
The girl	has	seen	this movie.
We	have	seen	this movie.
You	have	seen	this movie.
They	have	seen	this movie.
The children	have	seen	this movie.

Notice that we use: 'have' with the subjects 'I', 'You', 'We' and 'They' / 'has' with the subjects 'He' and 'She'. The verb form remains the same for all subjects.

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1

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

In the Present Perfect Tense, the action is complete or has ended and hence termed Perfect. The exact time when the action happened is not important and hence, it is not mentioned in this tense.

SUBJECT	HAVE NOT / HAS NOT	VERB (past participle)	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	have not	eaten	lunch.
You	have not	eaten	lunch.
He	has not	eaten	lunch.
Tom	has not	eaten	lunch.
The boy	has not	eaten	lunch.
She	has not	eaten	lunch.
Anna	has not	eaten	lunch.
The girl	has not	eaten	lunch.
We	have not	eaten	lunch.
You	have not	eaten	lunch.
They	have not	eaten	lunch.
The children	have not	eaten	lunch.

Notice that we use: 'have not' with the subjects 'I', 'You', 'We' and 'They' / 'has not' with the subjects 'He' and 'She'. The verb form remains the same for all subjects.

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2

PRESENT PERFECT



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

In the Present Perfect Tense, the action is complete or has ended and hence termed Perfect. The exact time when the action happened is not important and hence, it is not mentioned in this tense.

Interrogative Statements / Questions			
HAVE/HAS	SUBJECT	VERB (past participle)	REST OF THE SENTENCE
Have	I	finished	the work?
Have	you	finished	the work?
Has	he	finished	the work?
Has	Tom	finished	the work?
Has	the boy	finished	the work?
Has	she	finished	the work?
Has	Anna	finished	the work?
Has	the girl	finished	the work?
Have	we	finished	the work?
Have	you	finished	the work?
Have	they	finished	the work?
Have	the children	finished	the work?

Notice that we use: 'have' with the subjects 'I', 'You', 'We' and 'They' / 'has' with the subjects 'He' and 'She'. The verb form remains the same for all subjects.

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When asking questions about recent activities, use the present perfect tense

PAST PERFECT



PAST PERFECT TENSE

The Past Perfect tense is used to express something that happened before another action in the past.

Positive Statements

SUBJECT	HAD	VERB (past participle)	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	had	finished	the work.
You	had	finished	the work.
He	had	finished	the work.
Tom	had	finished	the work.
The boy	had	finished	the work.
She	had	finished	the work.
Anna	had	finished	the work.
The girl	had	finished	the work.
We	had	finished	the work.
You	had	finished	the work.
They	had	finished	the work.
The children	had	finished	the work.

Notice that we use 'had' and the past participle form of the verb for all subjects.

1 www.eslgrammar.org

PAST PERFECT TENSE

The Past Perfect tense is used to express something that happened before another action in the past.

Negative Statements

SUBJECT	HAD NOT	VERB (past participle)	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	had not	talked	to my brother.
You	had not	talked	to my brother.
He	had not	talked	to my brother.
Tom	had not	talked	to my brother.
The boy	had not	talked	to my brother.
She	had not	talked	to my brother.
Anna	had not	talked	to my brother.
The girl	had not	talked	to my brother.
We	had not	talked	to my brother.
You	had not	talked	to my brother.
They	had not	talked	to my brother.
The children	had not	talked	to my brother.

Notice that we use 'had not' and the past participle form of the verb for all subjects.

2 www.eslgrammar.org

PAST PERFECT



PAST PERFECT TENSE

The **Past Perfect tense** is used to express something that happened before another action in the past.

Interrogative Statements / Questions

HAD	SUBJECT	VERB (past participle)	REST OF THE SENTENCE
Had	I	seen	the movie?
Had	you	seen	the movie?
Had	he	seen	the movie?
Had	Tom	seen	the movie?
Had	the boy	seen	the movie?
Had	she	seen	the movie?
Had	Anna	seen	the movie?
Had	the girl	seen	the movie?
Had	we	seen	the movie?
Had	you	seen	the movie?
Had	they	seen	the movie?
Had	the men	seen	the movie?

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FUTURE PERFECT



FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

The Future Perfect tense expresses an action that will occur in the future before another action or time in the future.

Positive Statements			
SUBJECT	WILL HAVE	VERB (past participle)	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	will have	eaten	by half past nine.
You	will have	eaten	by half past nine.
He	will have	eaten	by half past nine.
Tom	will have	eaten	by half past nine.
The boy	will have	eaten	by half past nine.
She	will have	eaten	by half past nine.
Anna	will have	eaten	by half past nine.
The girl	will have	eaten	by half past nine.
We	will have	eaten	by half past nine.
You	will have	eaten	by half past nine.
They	will have	eaten	by half past nine.
The children	will have	eaten	by half past nine.

Notice how we use 'will have' and the past participle of the verb for all subjects.

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1

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

The Future Perfect tense expresses an action that will occur in the future before another action or time in the future.

Negative Statements			
SUBJECT	WILL NOT HAVE	VERB (past participle)	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	will not have	finished	my assignment by Monday.
You	will not have	finished	my assignment by Monday.
He	will not have	finished	my assignment by Monday.
Tom	will not have	finished	my assignment by Monday.
The boy	will not have	finished	my assignment by Monday.
She	will not have	finished	my assignment by Monday.
Anna	will not have	finished	my assignment by Monday.
The girl	will not have	finished	my assignment by Monday.
We	will not have	finished	my assignment by Monday.
You	will not have	finished	my assignment by Monday.
They	will not have	finished	my assignment by Monday.
The children	will not have	finished	my assignment by Monday.

Notice how we use 'will not have' and the past participle of the verb for all subjects.

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2

[Present Perfect Tense: Definition, Rules and Useful Examples • 7ESL](#)

FUTURE PERFECT



FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

The Future Perfect tense expresses an action that will occur in the future before another action or time in the future.

Interrogative Statements / Questions

WILL	SUBJECT	HAVE	VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
Will	I	have	joined	the course by Thursday?
Will	you	have	joined	the course by Thursday?
Will	he	have	joined	the course by Thursday?
Will	Tom	have	joined	the course by Thursday?
Will	the boy	have	joined	the course by Thursday?
Will	she	have	joined	the course by Thursday?
Will	Anna	have	joined	the course by Thursday?
Will	the girl	have	joined	the course by Thursday?
Will	we	have	joined	the course by Thursday?
Will	you	have	joined	the course by Thursday?
Will	they	have	joined	the course by Thursday?
Will	the children	have	joined	the course by Thursday?

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QUESTIONS?



- **CREATE YOUR OWN PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE TENSES**
- **MAKE SENTENCES IN THE PERFECT TENSES**
- **SHARE YOUR FIRST TIME ORDERING FOOD IN AUSTRALIA**
- **SHARE YOUR FUTURE GOALS**

Regular & Irregular Verbs



No.	REGULAR VERBS			IRREGULAR VERBS		
	Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
1	Answer	Answered	Answered	Arise	Arose	Arisen
2	Blush	Blushed	Blushed	Burst	Burst	Burst
3	Copy	Copied	Copied	Choose	Chose	Chosen
4	Discover	Discovered	Discovered	Do	Did	Done
5	Earn	Earned	Earned	Freeze	Froze	Frozen
6	Fire	Fired	Fired	Grow	Grew	Grown
7	Gather	Gathered	Gathered	Hide	Hid	Hidden
8	Heal	Healed	Healed	Know	Knew	Known
9	Intend	Intended	Intended	Let	Let	Let
10	Jump	Jumped	Jumped	Meet	Met	Met
11	Knock	Knocked	Knocked	Pay	Paid	Pled
12	Laugh	Laughed	Laughed	Read	Read	Read
13	Memorize	Memorized	Memorized	Seek	sought	Sought
14	Need	Needed	Needed	swear	swore	sworn
15	Open	Opened	Opened	Think	Thought	Thought
16	Pretend	Pretended	Pretended	Understand	Understood	Understood
17	Reach	Reached	Reached	Upset	Upset	Upset
18	Scream	Screamed	Screamed	Wake	Woke	Woken
19	Tempt	Tempted	Tempted	Write	Wrote	Written
20	Want	Wanted	Wanted	Flee	Fled	Fled

SOURCE: LIST OF REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS | Teaching-Learning English Blog! ([wordpress.com](http://teaching-learningenglish.wordpress.com))

Practice



TEN YEARS is a decade.	EVERYBODY was present in the meeting.	ONE OF MY FRIENDS have an iPhone 14.	EACH OF THE BOYS was playing.
THE COUPLE looks sweet.	NEITHER OF US were decided.	EITHER TOM OR BOB is going to the gym.	NEITHER HE NOR YOU are chosen.
NOBODY wants disrespect.	\$20,000 was given to the poor family.	WE, AS WELL AS YOU, are going to the party.	THE STAFF has a plane to catch.
MOST PEOPLE think English is difficult.	MATHEMATICS is easy.	THE COMMITTEE is meeting tonight.	MY FAMILY is happy.
POLITICS has changed nowadays.	THE FOOTBALL TEAM plays for the finals.	HALF OF THE CLASS is here.	THE DATA is clear.
NO ONE has used the fire extinguisher	NEITHER OF THEM work hard.	OUR SCHOOL is somewhere near.	MOST OF THE GROUP come with their kids.
MY MOTHER OR FATHER is going to the supermarket.	BOTH OF YOU know the situation.	MOST WOMEN like strawberry.	THE BOX OF COOKIES looks good.
A WOLF PACK can run miles.	THE SMITH FAMILY hopes for the best.	ONE OF THE GIRLS are going to the dance.	THE SCISSORS are clean.
ERIC, NOT HIS WIFE, is going to the dentist.	THE DOG OR CAT sleeps on the mat.	THE ECONOMY is doing good.	THE TIME is UP

Terminal Objectives



At the end of the lesson, you should have been able to:

- ✓ Apply the subject-verb-agreement rules;
- ✓ Use the different verb tenses in specific situations;
- ✓ Formulate basic sentence patterns with the proper tenses & SVA.

HOMEWORK!

**Write about your day and
compose three sentences
with the **present**, **past** and
future forms.**



BASIC GRAMMAR 2

UNIT 2: Sentences, Structure & Prepositions

Learning Objectives



At the beginning of the lesson, you should be able to:

- ✓ Define a sentence;
- ✓ Name the different sentence patterns;
- ✓ Identify the parts of a sentence;
- ✓ Use the proper prepositions in sentences;
- ✓ Construct complete sentences.

WHAT IS A SENTENCE?

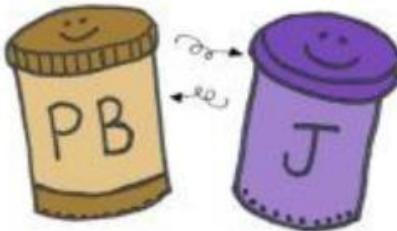


A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. A sentence must have a **subject** and a **verb**, but it may or may not have an object.

WHAT MAKES A SENTENCE?



COMPLETE SENTENCES

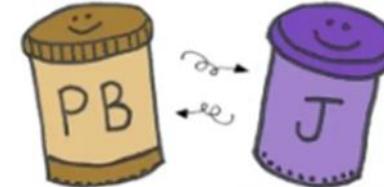


A **COMPLETE SENTENCE** needs a subject **and** a predicate.

SUBJECT - whom or what the sentence is about.

PREDICATE - what action the subject does or links the subject by telling what the subject is.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE



Subject / Predicate

Whom: player What: bat	Action: hit Linking: is
he field	ran was

The player **hit** the ball.
He **ran** to first base.
The field **was** wet.

WHAT IS A SENTENCE?



SUBJECT

Whom or what the sentence is about. (NOUN)

The girl is writing a story.

The **nouns** are **girl** and **story**.

The **subject** is **girl**.
The **girl** is who the sentence is about.



PREDICATE

Tells what the subject does or is. (VERB)

The boy reads a book.

The **action verb** is **reads**.

The **predicate** is **reads**.



QUESTIONS?



What makes up a sentence?

Can you make a sentence in the present form? How about in the past form?

Creating Sentences in English

5 Basic Sentence Patterns



Who/What + Verb + Adjective

The boy is smart.



Who/What + Verb

The man runs.



Who/What + Verb + Whom/What + to Whom/What

Tom wrote a letter to Jan.



Who/What + Verb + Whom/What

The dog has a bone.

[How To Teach Simple Sentences In English - Emanuel Hill's Reading Worksheets \(hakukumo.blogspot.com\)](http://HowToTeachSimpleSentencesInEnglish - EmanuelHill'sReadingWorksheets(hakukumo.blogspot.com))

Who/What + Verb + Where

Sue lives in California.



SENTENCE PATTERNS



Sentence Patterns

1. S-Be-Noun America is a country. They were athletes. Tomorrow will be Monday.	6. S-V The birds sing. The clouds appeared. The seeds will grow. 
2. S-Be-Adjective We are hungry. Elsa was excited. Next week will be hot. 	7. S-V-DO Sam likes grapes. Marie passed the test. They will play soccer. 
3. There-Be-S There is chocolate milk. There was a test Friday. There will be a show later. 	8. S-V-IO-DO She sang them a song. Tom showed us pictures. I will tell you a secret. 
4. S-V-Adverb The bus stops here. It rained yesterday. I will be in the library. 	9. S-V-DO-Adjective You make each day special. We left the windows open. Amy will paint the walls blue. 
5. S-LV-Adjective It tastes delicious. Anna seemed tired. The children will feel sad. 	10. S-V-DO-Noun We consider her family. The team made Ian captain. We will elect Jen president.

S=Subject, Be=Be Verb, V=Verb, LV=Linking Verb
DO=Direct Object, IO=Indirect Object

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Simple and Compound Sentence Sort

L21F

Simple Sentences

Timothy is having a birthday party on Saturday.

I ate a pepperoni pizza for dinner.

Mom likes the pink roses the best.

Can you help me find the bus stop?

Compound Sentences

I am hungry, so I am going to eat an apple.

I want a new backpack, but I do not have enough money.

The door is locked, and I forgot to bring the key.

Do you speak English, or do you speak Spanish?

SAMPLE SENTENCES



English Sentences Used in Daily Life



- Believe me.
- Call me back.
- As soon as possible
- Give me a hand
- I do not understand
- I do not mean it
- How much is it?
- How old are you?
- How was your weekend?
- What did you say?
- What do you need?
- What do you think?
- What do you want to do?
- What do you want?
- What's the weather like?
- Where are you going?
- Is all good?
- Is everything OK?
- What are you doing?
- Absolutely not.
- I have no idea.
- I agree.
- I'm at home
- It's on the tip of my tongue
- It's ok
- It really takes time
- It's fort he best
- No, I don't want
- See you
- See you next time
- So I do
- I decline!
- What's your e-mail address?
- What is your job?
- What's your name?
- What's your phone number?
- What is going on?
- When is the train leaving?
- How can I go to the town centre?
- Where are you from?
- I just made it
- Enjoy yourself
- Follow me
- God bless you
- It's very thoughtful of you

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20 Sentences in Simple Present Tense



- We play tennis every morning.
- You have some schoolwork to do.
- Do you eat ice cream?
- The train leaves in ten minutes.
- If you don't brush your teeth regularly, your teeth decays.
- If you make a cake, you firstly break eggs.
- Baby wakes up if we make too much noise.
- If he is available, ask him to call me.
- He is not someone who cares about me.
- Do pigs like milk?
- California is in America.
- California is not in the United Kingdom.
- Windows are made of glass.
- Windows are not made of wood.
- They are not conservatives.
- I am not good.
- You don't drink milk at breakfast.
- You are not unselfish, are you?
- It is not a bad situation, do not worry.
- If you throw salt to the water, it boils later.

www.englishgrammarhere.com

[How To Teach Simple Sentences In English - Emanuel Hill's Reading Worksheets \(hakukumo.blogspot.com\)](http://hakukumo.blogspot.com)

QUESTIONS?



What is a subject and a predicate?

Describe your favorite movie.

LET'S PRACTICE



What is your name?

Tell me about your job. What do you do?

What did you do this morning?

What are you going to do tomorrow?

What is your plan for the weekend?

LET'S PRACTICE



What is your favorite sport?

Do you play any sport?

Do you like watching sport?

Where do you buy food?

What is your favorite food?

PREPOSITIONS



Prepositions

A **preposition** is a word or phrase that describes a relationship between its object and another word or group of words in a sentence.

A preposition gives information such as direction, time, and place.

about	between	off
across	beyond	onto
after	but	out of
against	by	over
along	during	since
among	except for	through
apart from	inside	to
around	instead of	toward
away from	into	under
because of	near	until
before	of	with

EXAMPLE We set up our campsite **near** the waterfall.
(preposition)



There are 8 types of PREPOSITIONS:

1. TIME
2. PLACE
3. MOVEMENT
4. MANNER
5. AGENT OR INSTRUMENT
6. MEASURE
7. SOURCE
8. POSSESSION

PREPOSITIONS



PREPOSITIONS



Prepositions of Time

IN	ON	AT
In The Morning 	On Monday 	At 8.30 am
In The Afternoon 	On Wednesday 	At 12 O'clock
In The Evening 	On Sunday 	At 6 pm
In January 	On 24th January 2015 	At Noon/ Midday
In April 	On April 15th 	At Midnight
In The Morning 	On Sunday Morning(s) 	At Dawn

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Prepositions of Time

IN	ON	AT
In The Afternoon 	On Friday Afternoon(s) 	At Dusk
In The Evening 	On Monday Evening(s) 	At Night
In (the) Summer 	On a Summer Evening 	At Sunset
In (the) Winter 	On a Cold Day 	At Bedtime
In (the) Fall/ Autumn 	On My Birthday 	At Dinner Time
In (the) Spring 	On My Wedding Day 	At Lunch Time

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PREPOSITIONS



Prepositions of Place

AT	IN	ON
At Home 	In the House 	On the Corner
At Work 	In a Car 	On a Train
At University 	In a Helicopter 	On a Plane
At College 	In a Boat 	On a Ship
At the Bus Stop 	In a Taxi 	On a Bus
At the Traffic Lights 	In a Traffic Jam 	On the Way

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Prepositions of Place

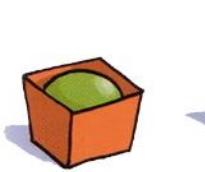
AT	IN	ON
At School 	In a Lift (Elevator) 	On a Motorbike
At the Chrysler Building 	In a Building 	On a Wall
At the Entrance 	In a Town/ In a Country 	On a Farm
At the Front Desk 	In an Armchair 	On the Desk
At the Top of the Page 	In the Book 	On the Page
At a Concert 	In London 	On a Horse

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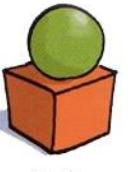
PREPOSITIONS



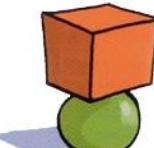
The green ball is ...



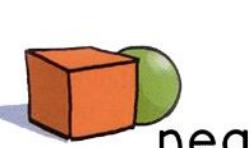
in



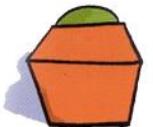
on



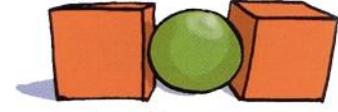
under



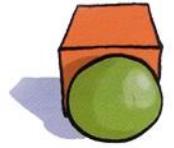
near
or
next to



behind



between



in front of

... the box(es).

Can you make your
own sentences?

QUESTIONS?



Where is the dog?

Match the prepositions of place to the correct pictures.

1. **among**
2. **behind**
3. **between**
4. **in**
5. **in front of**
6. **next to**
7. **on**
8. **over**
9. **under**

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1. THE DOG IS IN THE BOX.
2. THE DOG IS ON THE BOX.
3. THE DOG IS BEHIND THE BOX.
4. THE DOG IS UNDER THE BOX.
5. THE DOG IS IN FRONT OF THE BOX.
6. THE DOG IS NEXT TO THE BOX.
7. THE DOG IS BETWEEN THE BOXES.
8. THE DOG IS AMONG THE BOXES.
9. THE DOG IS OVER THE BOX.
10. CREATE YOUR OWN SENTENCE.

LET'S PRACTICE!



Prepositions of place

Where is the hamster?

Choose the correct preposition from the box.

in on under above
behind in front of near
beside / next to between



1. The hamster is _____ the armchair.
2. The hamster is _____ the armchair.
3. The hamster is _____.
4. The hamster is _____.
5. The hamster is _____.
6. The hamster is _____.
7. The hamster is _____.
8. The hamster is _____ the armchairs.
9. The hamster is _____ the basket.

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LET'S PRACTICE!



LET'S PRACTICE!

My parents aren't here **AT** the moment.

Complete the sentences. Use **in, on or at**.

1. My parents aren't herethe moment.
2. I'm meeting my friendTuesday.
3. The train leaves half past seven
the morning.
4. She was born 1995.
5. I usually phone my friends the weekend.
6. We have a special meal Christmas.
7. I usually brush my teeth the evening
before I go to bed.
8. Her birthday is the fifth of June.
9. My brother likes to get up Sunrise.
10. I started doing my homework eight o'clock
and finished only midnight.
11. In France it often snows winter.
12. Kate got married the age of 19.
13. Policemen usually work night.
14. Our parents will be back an hour.
15. I usually have a party my birthday.
16. See you dinnertime.
17. Mary's birthday is May.
18. We have lunch noon.
19. Sara goes to the gym Saturdays.
20. My sister was in LondonDecember.
21. She was in London New Year's Eve.
22. We sat and talked lunchtime

Let's Make a Sentence!

Basic Sentence Structures

I see a
I saw a
I see the
I like the
I like my
This is my
This is a
Look at the
Look at my
Here is the
I have a
It is a
Here is an
I can see a
I love the
I saw
I have seen
I can see the
Here is the big
It is an
I like to see the



Question

Who? A small puppy.

Doing What? A small puppy is eating.

Where? A small puppy is eating in the forest.

When? A small puppy is eating in the forest at night.

Why? A small puppy is eating in the forest at night because he is having a party.



Terminal Objectives



At the end of the lesson, you should have been able to:

- ✓ Formulate basic sentence patterns with the proper tenses, SVA, and prepositions.

HOMEWORK!



Prepare your answer to one or two questions from your reviewer. Make sure to follow structure, expansion techniques, like detailed explanation, sample or supporting information.