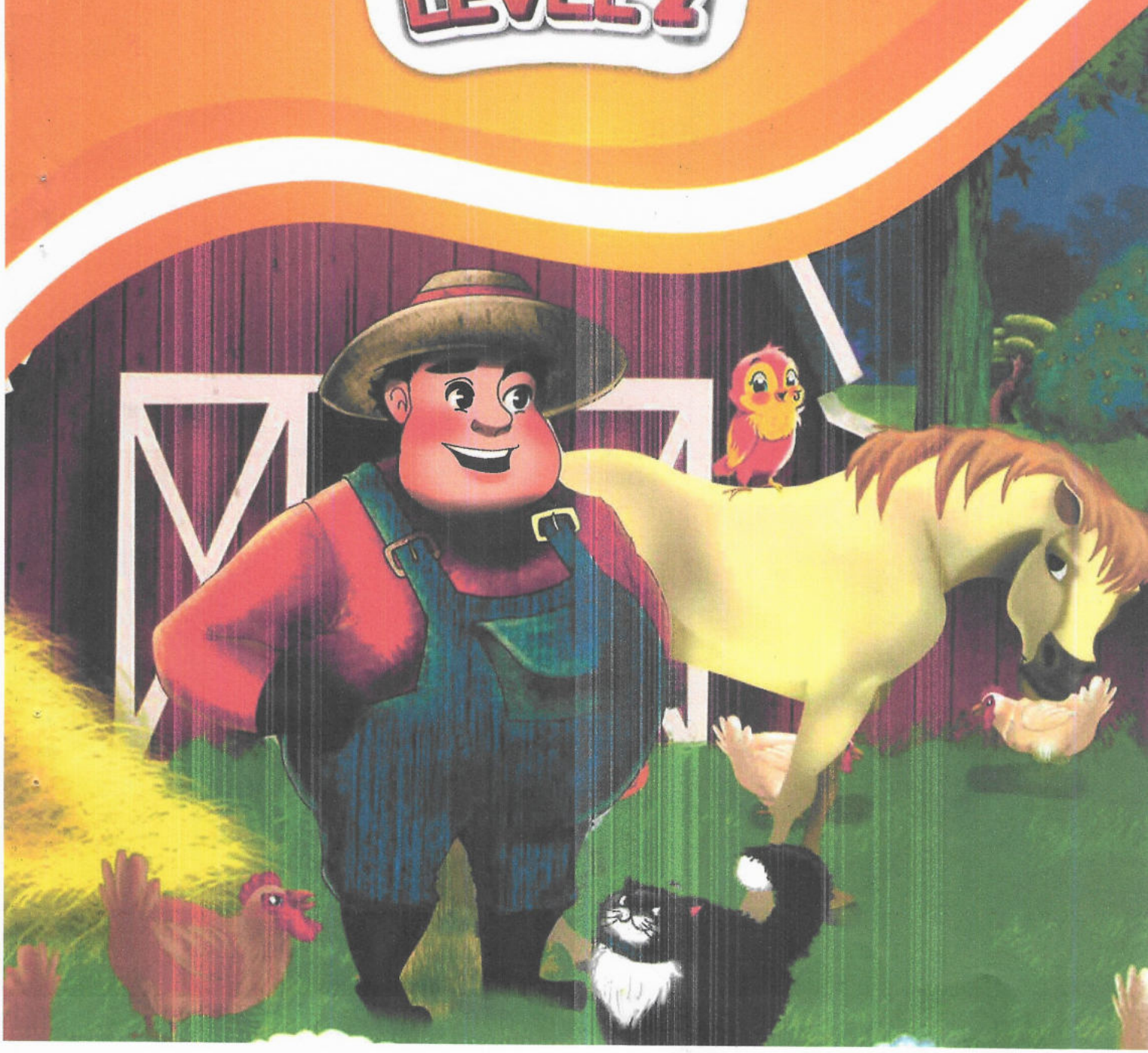
WORLD'S KEY

COMMON CORE State Standards

Grammar

LEVEL 2



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WORLD'S KEY

GRAMMAR

LEVEL 2

2023

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B. **Write** the words that best complete each sentence on the line provided.

1. My little sister _____.

   is pretty | baby talk

2. The big truck _____.

   the street | carried boxes

3. My mother _____.

   in the garden | plants in the garden

C. **Circle** each complete sentence.
Write a similar one on the line provided.

1. Golden fish. It is a golden fish.

2. Jana loves her pet. Her pet.

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. my family went to the pool

2. the pool was big and clean

3. the water was cold

E. **Rewrite** each fragment as a complete sentence.

1. The little boy.

2. In the sea.

LESSON 2

DECLARATIVE & INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Rule Box

- A sentence that states a certain idea is called a **telling** sentence or a **declarative** sentence.
- It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period (.).

Examples:

My name is Sami.

I am seven years old.



- A sentence that asks about something is an **asking** sentence or an **interrogative** sentence.
- It begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark (?).

Examples:

What is your name?

What is in your bag?



Exercises

A. **Write** D if the sentence is declarative.
Write Int if the sentence is interrogative.

1. The weather is nice today.

2. Are you going on the school trip?

3. I will pack my bag tonight.

B. **Choose** the correct question word to complete each of the following interrogative sentences. Then **write** it on the line.

1. _____ color is your jacket?

   Why What

2. _____ does your father work?

   Who Where

3. _____ many pets are in the shop?

   How Why

C. **Put** . next to the declarative sentence.

Put ? next to the interrogative sentence.

1. I am going on a vacation
2. Where are you going
3. Did you have fun yesterday
4. I will show you my pictures

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. do plants grow in the desert.

2. her favorite color is purple

3. what did she buy

E. **Write** a declarative sentence and an interrogative sentence.

1. Declarative:

2. Interrogative:

LESSON 3

IMPERATIVE & EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

Rule Box

- A sentence that tells someone to do something or shows a polite request is called a **command** sentence or an **imperative** sentence.
- It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.
- Typically, the imperative sentence begins with a verb, and its subject is implied (**you**).

Examples:

Open your book, please.

Finish reading your lesson.



- A sentence that shows surprise or strong feelings is called an **exclamatory** sentence.
- It begins with a capital letter and ends with an exclamation mark (!).

Examples:

That is a pretty bird!

Wow! It has a lot of different colors!



Exercises

A. **Write** Imp if the sentence is imperative.
Write E if the sentence is exclamatory.

1. Write your name here, please.
2. Wow! That is a huge sandwich!
3. Oh, no! I made a mess!

B. **Put** . next to the imperative sentence.
Put ! next to the exclamatory sentence.

1. What pretty eyes you have
2. Raise your voice, please
3. This movie is awesome
4. Go back to your classroom

C. **Mark** the letter next to the correct sentence.

1
- (a) What a dirty floor it is.
- (b) What a dirty floor it is!
- (c) what a dirty floor it is.

2
- (a) clean the dirty floor.
- (b) clean the dirty floor?
- (c) Clean the dirty floor.

3
- (a) i can't wait to show Mom my project.
- (b) I can't wait to show Mom my project!
- (c) I can't wait to show Mom my project?

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. this is the best gift ever.

2. finish your dinner,

3. yummy! that is a delicious sandwich,

E. **Write** an exclamatory sentence and an imperative sentence.

1. Exclamatory:

2. Imperative:

LESSON 4

SUBJECTS

Rule Box

- A sentence contains a **subject** and a predicate.
- The **subject** is:
  - the person, place, thing, or animal the sentence is about
  - who or what does the action (verb)
- **Types of Subjects**
  - The **simple subject** is the one noun that gets the focus or does the action (verb).
  - The **complete subject** is all the words that tell about the subject.

Example:

simple subject

The cute cat is gray.

complete subject



Example:

simple subject

The young boy likes cats.

complete subject



Exercises

A. **Underline** the complete subject, and **circle** the simple subject in each sentence.

1. My youngest sister likes to collect stamps.
2. White and black cats are her favorite animals.
3. My older brother has a new car.

B. **Choose** a suitable subject for each sentence. **Write** it on the line.

1. _____ is a famous dentist.

   Sami The wall

2. _____ gazed at the stars.

   The grass Rami

3. _____ pointed to a tree.

   My dad The table

C. **Mark** the letter next to the sentence that has a line under the complete subject.

1. ⓐ The pretty girl went to the garden.
   ⓑ The pretty girl went to the garden.
   ⓒ The pretty girl went to the garden.

2. ⓐ Her helpful friend came, too.
   ⓑ Her helpful friend came, too.
   ⓒ Her helpful friend came, too.

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.
Circle the simple subject.

1. the colorful flowers smelled wonderful

2. the two girls had fun together

3. the children are swimming in the pool

E. **Write** two meaningful sentences below.
Circle the simple subject, and **underline** the complete subject.

1.

2.

LESSON 5

PREDICATES

Rule Box

- A sentence contains a subject and a **predicate**.
- The **predicate** is the word or words that tell what the subject does or what the subject is.
- The predicate is also called the **action part** or **telling part**.
- The **complete predicate** includes the verb and the words that describe the verb and complete its meaning.
- The **simple predicate** is the verb that tells what the subject does or is.

Example:

simple predicate

The boys work in the garden.

complete predicate



Example:

simple predicate

Mona walks her dog.

complete predicate



Exercises

A. **Underline** the complete predicate, and then **circle** the simple predicate in each sentence.

1. Rami rode his bike to school.

2. She painted her room pink.

3. Layal cheered her team.

B. **Choose** a suitable predicate for each sentence.
Write it on the line provided.

1. Our teacher _____.

works in a hospital | corrected the homework

2. The doctor _____.

gave me medicine | baked a cake

3. Our basketball team _____.

won the game | cut my hair

C. **Mark** the letter next to the sentence that has a line under the complete predicate.

1. (a) The dog barked at the cat.
   (b) The dog barked at the cat.
   (c) The dog barked at the cat.

2. (a) The cat ran around the garden.
   (b) The cat ran around the garden.
   (c) The cat ran around the garden.

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.
Circle the simple predicate.

1. hiba is a vet

2. she helps injured dogs and cats

3. she gives medicine to sick animals

E. **Write** two meaningful sentences below.
Circle the simple predicate in each sentence.

1.

2.

LESSON 6

WORD ORDER

Rule Box

- The words in any sentence must be in the **right order**.
  The **order** of **words** in any sentence must make sense.
- The standard word order of a sentence is:
  Subject + Verb + Complement

Examples:

Rami scored two goals.	right order
Goals scored two Rami.	incorrect order



Examples:

The game was interesting.	right order
Interesting game was the.	incorrect order



Exercises

A. **Read** the following, and then **put** ✓ next to the words that are in the right order.

1. Samer hit the baseball.

2. Lost watch her Sally.

3. The tree climbed he.

B. **Unscramble** the words below to form meaningful sentences.

1. father a My red has car.

_____

2. seven is My old. years brother

_____

3. like I the guitar. to play

_____

C. **Mark** the letter next to the group of words that are in the right order.

1.
ⓐ Big school is the.
ⓑ The school is big.
ⓒ Is school big the.

2.
ⓐ The school has many students.
ⓑ Has many students the school.
ⓒ Students has the school many.

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. rayan explained mrs. a lesson

2. lesson the hard was

3. she us helped understand the lesson

E. **Write** two meaningful sentences about the picture below.

1.

2.



LESSON 7

COMMON & PROPER NOUNS

Rule Box

- A **noun** is a word that names a person, a place, a thing, or an animal.
- A **common noun** is a word that names any person, place, thing, or animal.



Person

boy



Place

school



Thing

bed



Animal

elephant

Example:

The **girl** collects **seashells** from the **beach**.



- A **proper noun** is a word that names a specific person, place, thing, or animal. It begins with a capital letter.
- Days of the week, months of the year, and holidays begin with capital letters, as in Friday, September, and Eid al-Fitr.
- Some titles of people begin with capital letters and end with a period (.), as in (Mr.), (Mrs.), and (Dr.).

Example:

On **May** 1, **Mr. Hadi** gave us a math quiz.



Exercises

A. **Underline** the common nouns in each sentence.

1. My grandmother lives in the village.
2. The boy fell down and bumped his head.
3. The girl helps her dad on the farm.

B. **Underline** the proper nouns in each sentence.

1. Sami has basketball practice on Sunday.
2. Hala and Lara are twin sisters.
3. Lama graduated from Academy High School.
4. Dr. Tamer will travel to London next week.

C. **Underline** the subject in each of the following sentences. **Change** it to a proper noun, and then **write** it on the line provided.

1. The doctor helps sick people.

_____

2. The girl likes to draw different kinds of flowers.

_____

3. My country has many natural resources.

_____

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. adam orders a Burger with cheese

2. The burger fell on the Floor

3. kareem got him a sandwich instead

E. **Write** two meaningful sentences about the picture below using the following nouns.

1. story:

2. Saturday:



LESSON 8

SINGULAR & PLURAL NOUNS

Rule Box

- A **singular** noun names only one person, place, thing, or animal.

Example:

The **girl** hugs her **doll** tightly.

- A **plural** noun names more than one person, place, thing, or animal.
- Add **(-s)** to make the plural of most nouns.

Example:

tree ⟶ trees

- Add **(-es)** to the nouns that end with (ch), (sh), (s), (ss), (x), (o), or (z).

Examples:

box	⟶ boxes	bus	⟶ buses
peach	⟶ peaches	hero	⟶ heroes

- When a noun ends with a **consonant** and **(y)**, change the **(y)** to **(i)**, and then add **(-es)**.

Example:

family ⟶ families

- When a noun ends with a **vowel** and **(y)**, add only **(-s)**.

Example:

boy ⟶ boys

- A **collective noun** refers to a group of people, animals, or things.

Examples:

- a team of players
- a school of fish
- a bouquet of flowers

Exercises

A. **Circle** the singular nouns.

girls	bicycle	cats	crayon	books	library

B. **Write** the plural form of the word given to complete each sentence.

1. My _____ visited me yesterday. friend
2. I cleaned all the _____ . dish
3. Only _____ were invited. lady
4. Clean up all your _____ . toy

C. **Mark** the letter next to the correct collective noun that completes each sentence.

We have a _____ of fruit on the dining table.

1. ⓐ school
   ⓑ basket
   ⓒ team

We tied the _____ of sticks with a ribbon.

2. ⓐ team
   ⓑ bouquet
   ⓒ bundle

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. she bought me three colorful box

2. the branchs were too high

3. I read storys about animals

E. **Write** two meaningful sentences using the following nouns.

1. pond:

2. ants:

LESSON 9

IRREGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

Rule Box

- A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, thing, or animal.
- Some nouns do not form their plural by adding **(-s)** or **(-es)**. They change or keep their spelling to name more than one noun. These are called **irregular plural nouns**.

Singular		Plural
child	→	children
man	→	men
woman	→	women
tooth	→	teeth
foot	→	feet
leaf	→	leaves
mouse	→	mice
goose	→	geese
ox	→	oxen
sheep	→	sheep
deer	→	deer

Examples:

The **children** are collecting **leaves**.

The **mice** ate all the cheese.

My **teeth** are white and strong.

Exercises

A. **Match** each singular noun to its plural form.

1	foot	•	• geese
2	goose	•	• women
3	knife	•	• feet
4	woman	•	• knives

B. **Choose** the correct plural noun to complete each sentence.

1. The little boy has two _____.

   sheeps sheep

2. The raindrops fell on the _____.

   leaves leafs

3. The _____ in the office are working hard.

   mans men

C. **Mark** the letter next to the correct plural noun that completes each sentence.

_____ love animals.

   ⓐ Child
1. ⓑ Children
   ⓒ Childes

Wolves have sharp _____.

   ⓐ teeth
2. ⓑ tooth
   ⓒ toothes

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.
Circle the irregular plural noun.

1. nader has two goose on his farm

_____

2. dogs have strong foots

_____

3. oxs have large horns

_____

E. **Change** each noun to its correct plural form. Then **use** the plural noun to write a meaningful sentence.

1. mouse: _____

_____

2. deer: _____

_____

LESSON 10

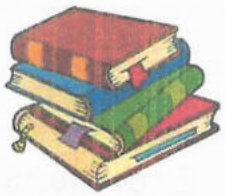
POSSESSIVE NOUNS

Rule Box

- A **possessive** noun shows who or what owns something.
- If the noun is in the singular form, add an apostrophe **(')** and **(s)**.

Example:

the books of the teacher
the teacher's books



- If the noun is in the plural form and ends with **(s)**, only add an apostrophe **(')**.

Example:

the bikes of the kids
the kids' bikes



- If the noun is in the irregular plural form that does not end with **(s)**, add an apostrophe **(')** and **(s)**.

Example:

the toys of the children
the children's toys



Exercises

A. **Underline** the possessive noun in each sentence.

1. My brother's pillow is soft.

2. The men's suits are on sale.

3. The girls' dolls wore blue dresses.

B. **Choose** the correct possessive noun to complete each sentence.

1. This is _____ project.

   Majed's Majeds'

2. The _____ dresses are long and modest.

   women's womens'

3. The _____ owner takes good care of them.

   sheep's sheeps'

C. **Change** the underlined part to the possessive form. **Write** your answer in the box provided below.

1. The trap of the mice is broken. _____

2. The hair of the camel is brown. _____

3. The cars of the ladies are blue. _____

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. the farmer cleaned the oxens barn.

2. my aunts baby started crying

3. I put the cars wheels in the garage

E. **Write** two meaningful sentences about the following.

1. father's car: _____

2. kids' room: _____

LESSON 11

ACTION VERBS

Rule Box

- An **action verb** tells what the subject of the sentence does.
- To find the action verb, ask the following question. What does the subject do?

Action Verbs		
eat	push	draw
drink	cook	play
read	clean	sleep
write	swim	ride
dive	hide	walk
kick	study	jump

Example:

What does Mariam do?

Mariam pushes the swing.

action verb



Exercises

A. **Underline** the action verbs.

1. The boy kicks the ball.

2. Mom cooks healthy food.

3. My dad cleans his car every day.

B. **Mark** the letter next to the action verb that best completes each sentence.

The teachers _____ the students assignments.

ⓐ read
1 ⓑ learn
ⓒ give

The students _____ their lessons.

ⓐ study
2 ⓑ play
ⓒ help

They _____ short paragraphs.

ⓐ sit
3 ⓑ eat
ⓒ write

The kids _____ in the playground.

ⓐ bake
4 ⓑ play
ⓒ sleep

C. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.
Circle the action verbs.

1. hala reads a story before bedtime

2. we decorate my brother' room

3. I brush my toothes every day

D. **Write** two meaningful sentences using the following action verbs.

1. jump: _____

2. ride: _____

LESSON 12

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Rule Box

- **Tense** is the form of a verb that shows when an action happens.
- The **simple present tense** is used to show facts, habits, or repeated actions.
- The following are some signal words and phrases for the **simple present tense.**

always - usually - sometimes - never

once/twice a month/year - every (day/week/summer)

- The **subject** must **agree** with the **verb** in number. This is called **subject-verb agreement.**
- If the subject is **singular:**
  - add (**-s**) to the verb
  - add (**-es**) to the verb that ends in (s), (ss), (x), (z), (ch), (o), or (sh)
  - change (**y**) to (**i**) and add (**-es**) to the verb that ends with a consonant and (y)

- Do not add (**-s**) if:
  - the subject is **plural**
  - the subject is **I** or **you**

Examples:

I read a story every day.
Lana always reads a story.
The siblings sometimes read stories.



Exercises

A. **Underline** the simple present tense verb in each sentence.

1. I go to the park every week.
2. Sometimes, I ride the bike.
3. My sister always plays on the swing.

B. **Circle** the correct form of the verb.
Write it on the line.

1. The rooster **crow**/**crows** _____ every day.

2. The twins always eat/**eats** _____ cereal for breakfast.

3. My friends usually **go**/goes _____ to the park.

C. **Mark** the letter next to the correct simple present tense of the verb given.

My mom _____ a lot about me.

(a) worry
1 (b) worries
(c) worrys

Rami _____ English very well.

(a) speakes
2 (b) speak
(c) speaks

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. hadi play football every Sunday

2. my cousin run very fast

3. we reads the story with Mrs. lana

E. **Write** two sentences in the simple present tense using the following verbs.

1. write:

2. fly:

LESSON 13

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Rule Box

- The **simple past tense** is used to show an action that happened and was completed in the past.

- To form the simple past tense:
  - add (**-ed**) to the verb, as in jump ⟶ jumped
  - add (**-d**) if the verb ends with (e), as in bake ⟶ baked
  - change the (**y**) to (**i**), and then add (**-ed**) if the verb ends with a consonant and (y), as in dry ⟶ dried
  - double the consonant, and then add (**-ed**) if the verb ends with a short vowel and a consonant, as in hop ⟶ hopped

- The following are some signal words and phrases for the **simple past tense.**

yesterday	-	the other day
last week/month/winter	-	a minute/week/year ago

- The same simple past tense form of the verb is used for singular and plural subjects.

Examples:

Sami helped his twin sister, Sara.

Sara liked Sami's books.

Sami and Sara studied their lessons.

They planned everything together.



Exercises

A. **Color** the simple past tense verbs.

waved	watches	look	hopped
form	asked	tried	pushes

B. **Circle** the correct form of the verb.
Write it on the line.

1. She (play) _____ with her little sister in the sand last week.

   plaied played

2. They (fill) _____ their buckets with sand and water.

   filled fillied

3. The little kitten (sip) _____ milk five minutes ago.

   siped sipped

C. **Mark** the letter next to the correct simple past tense of the verb given.

I _____ my mother in the garden last week.

1. ⓐ helped
   ⓑ helpied

Layla _____ her wet clothes two days ago.

2. ⓐ dryed
   ⓑ dried

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. the little bird hoped on the tree branch

2. she carryed a box of toys

3. the rain pourd heavily last night

E. **Write** two sentences in the simple past tense using the following verbs.

1. hurry:

2. visit:

LESSON 14

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Rule Box

- The **simple future tense** is used to show actions that will happen in the future.
- Add (**will**) before the verb to form the simple future tense.
- The same simple future form is used for singular and plural subjects.

Examples:

Karim will become a chef when he grows up.

He will cook delicious meals.

The customers will love his food.



- The following are some signal words and phrases for the **simple future tense**.

tomorrow - tonight - soon

next day/week/spring - this week/month/year

Example:

We will go to the beach next week.

Exercises

A. **Underline** the simple future tense verbs in the sentences below.

1. Mom will buy two new pots tonight.
2. I will plant new flowers in the pots tomorrow.
3. We will water the flowers next week.

B. **Complete** each sentence with the simple future form of the verb in parentheses.

1. The boys (jump) _____ on the trampoline.
2. Dad (help) _____ me lift the heavy box.
3. She (return) _____ the book soon.

C. **Complete** the following table.

Simple Present Tense	Simple Past Tense	Simple Future Tense
_____	liked	_____
play/plays	_____	_____
_____	_____	will study

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. we win the game tomorrow

2. the fans will cheers for us?

3. she will visited her aunt tonight

E. **Write** two sentences in the simple future tense using the following verbs.

1. swim:

2. read:

LINKING VERBS

Rule Box

- A **linking verb** links the subject to a noun or an adjective in the predicate.

- A linking verb does not show action.
- An example of a linking verb is verb to be.

- Forms of **verb to be**: am, is, are, was, were

	Present Tense	Past Tense
Singular Subject	is	was
Plural Subject & You	are	were
I	am	was

Examples:

Lama **was** very tired yesterday.



He **is** a brave knight.



They **are** happy friends.



Exercises

A. **Underline** the linking verb in each sentence below.

1. You are a clever student.

2. English is my favorite subject.

3. The boy was angry yesterday.

B. **Circle** the verb in each sentence.
Write (LV) if it is a linking verb or **(AV)** if it is an action verb.

1. I am the team captain. ____

2. My uncle is a lawyer. ____

3. Sami plays football every Saturday. ____

4. They were tired from swimming. ____

5. Max and Rex are my pet dogs. ____

C. **Choose** a suitable linking verb for each sentence.
Write it on the line provided.

1. The weather _____ sunny today.

   are is

2. I _____ seven years old.

   am are

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. the potato chips is very salty

2. they was late for the show

3. I is happy to be part of the team

E. **Write** two complete sentences using the following linking verbs.

1. is: _____

2. were: _____

LESSON 16

VERB TO HAVE

Rule Box

- **Verb to have** is used to show ownership.

- In the present tense, the forms of verb to have are either **has** or **have**. In the past tense, the form of verb to have is **had**.

	Present Tense	Past Tense
Singular Subject	has	had
Plural Subject & You	have	had
I, You	have	had

Examples:

Salwa **has** an awesome skateboard.

Salwa and her brother **have** new skateboards.

Their father **had** an old skateboard.



Exercises

A. **Underline** the verb to have in the following sentences.

1. They have a big toy store.

2. Laila has a pet fish.

3. I had a healthy dinner last night.

B. **Choose** the correct verb to have to complete each sentence. **Write** it on the line provided.

1. Lamya _____ three exams yesterday.

   has | had

2. You _____ good manners.

   have | has

3. The men _____ their fishing nets.

   have | has

C. **Mark** the letter next to the sentence that has a line under the verb to have.

1. ⓐ The rainbow has seven colors.
   ⓑ The rainbow has seven colors.

2. ⓐ You have a new laptop.
   ⓑ You have a new laptop.

3. ⓐ I had an exam yesterday.
   ⓑ I had an exam yesterday.

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. we have a football game last week

2. mariam have black hair

3. I has enough time to sleep now?

E. **Write** two sentences using the following forms of verb to have.

1. has:

2. have:

LESSON 17

MAIN AND HELPING VERBS

Rule Box

- The **main verb** tells what the subject is or does.
- The **helping verb** helps the main verb express its tense and meaning. It **always comes before** the main verb.
- **Verb to be** and **verb to have** can act as helping verbs. The main verb must follow the helping verb in the sentence.
- The **complete verb** includes the helping verb and the main verb.

	Forms of Verb **to Be**		Forms of Verb **to Have**	
	Present	Past	Present	Past
I	am	was	have	had
Singular Subject	is	was	has	had
Plural Subject & You	are	were	have	had

Examples:

Amir **is brushing** his teeth right now.

helping verb main verb



Lara **has prepared** well for the horse race.

helping verb main verb



Exercises

A. **Underline** the helping verb, and **circle** the main verb in each sentence.

1. He is painting a pretty picture.
2. I have practiced for my performance.
3. Noor was swimming in the lake.
4. They had strolled in the park.

B. **Circle** the helping verb. Then **change** it to the correct form to match the subject in each of the following sentences.

1. is building — The birds _____ the nest.
2. were holding — Jana _____ a flashlight.
3. are waiting — The kid _____ for the bus.
4. has walked — I _____ for a long time.

C. **Mark** the letter next to the sentence that has a line under the complete verb.

1. ⓐ We are eating dinner at the moment.
   ⓑ We are eating dinner at the moment.
   ⓒ We are eating dinner at the moment.

2. ⓐ I am visiting my grandparents now.
   ⓑ I am visiting my grandparents now.
   ⓒ I am visiting my grandparents now.

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. they has talked about the game

2. we was running around the field

3. my dad are fixing his car now

E. **Write** two complete sentences using the following main and helping verbs.

1. is reading:

2. have watched:

LESSON 18

IRREGULAR VERBS

Rule Box

- The past form of a verb can be either **regular** or **irregular**.
- The regular verb is changed to the past tense by adding (**-ed**) at the end of the verb, as in (join ⟶ joined).
- The irregular verb is changed to the past tense by changing its spelling, as in (write ⟶ wrote) or keeping its spelling, as in (hit ⟶ hit).

Some Irregular Verbs:

go	⟶	went	sing	⟶	sang
do	⟶	did	sit	⟶	sat
come	⟶	came	run	⟶	ran
give	⟶	gave	see	⟶	saw
hide	⟶	hid	tell	⟶	told
say	⟶	said	eat	⟶	ate
is	⟶	was	has	⟶	had
put	⟶	put	set	⟶	set

Examples:

Bassel **sat** in his favorite armchair.



Hanin **set** the table.



Exercises

A. **Read** the verbs.
Draw a line through the irregular verbs in each group.

sat	played	jumped
hopped	said	kicked
liked	called	gave

1

loved	hid	cooked
looked	was	barked
walked	had	fixed

2

B. **Write** the correct past form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. My cousin _____ the kitten its food. (give)
2. Lina _____ her reflection in the water. (see)
3. My sister _____ early yesterday. (come)
4. My friend _____ a high grade on the test. (take)

C. **Choose** the suitable irregular verb to complete each sentence. Then **write** it on the line provided.

1. They _____ dinner plans.

   were | had

2. Sami _____ dow the hill.

   swam | ran

3. Dad _____ me money to buy ice cream.

   gave | sat

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. reem drawed a pretty picture last spring

2. amir sleeped peacefully in his bed

3. she drinked all the juice an hour ago

E. **Write** two complete sentences using the past tense of the following irregular verbs.

1. eat:

2. hide:

LESSON 19

PRONOUNS

Rule Box

- **Pronouns** are words that can be used in place of nouns.
- A **subject pronoun** takes the place of the noun(s) used as the subject of the sentence.
- An **object pronoun** is used after the action verbs and prepositions, such as (to, with, for, of, in, and on).

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
Singular Pronouns	I, you, he, she, it	me, you, him, her, it
Plural Pronouns	they, we, you	them, us, you

Examples:

My father is an architect.
↳ He designs buildings.



The kids are playing with the blocks.
↳ They are building a tower with them.



Exercises

A. **Circle** each pronoun.
Write S if it is a subject pronoun or O if it is an object pronoun.

1. She tried to catch a butterfly. ☐
2. Nader was helping him plant a tree. ☐
3. They are reading a story. ☐

B. **Mark** the correct pronoun that replaces the underlined subject.

The boots are all muddy.

1. ⓐ They
   ⓑ We

The monkey is eating a banana.

2. ⓐ It
   ⓑ Them

My friends and I are going to the movies.

3. ⓐ Them
   ⓑ We

C. **Circle** the pronoun in the second sentence.
Underline the noun it replaces.

1. My mom loves cooking. She bakes a cake every day.

2. My pet bird is beautiful. It chirps all day long.

3. The mailman gave Hala the mail. He was in a hurry.

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.
Circle the pronoun.

1. Mrs. Hala explained the lesson to we

2. her is cleaning the house

3. them are watering the flowers

E. **Write** two complete sentences using the following subject and object pronouns.

1. we:

2. us:

LESSON 20

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Rule Box

- A **possessive pronoun** shows who or what owns something.
- **My, our, your, her, his, its,** and **their** are **possessive pronouns** that come before nouns. They are also called possessive adjectives.

Example:

Salma watered her flowers.



- **Mine, ours, yours, hers, his, its,** and **theirs** are **possessive pronouns** that stand alone.

Example:

This pet cat is yours.



- The **possessive pronouns his** and **its** are the same when they stand alone or come before a noun.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Examples:

Rami has a dog. This dog is his.
Rami took his dog for a walk.



Possessive Pronouns			
used before nouns		used alone	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
my	our	mine	ours
your	your	yours	yours
his, her, its	their	his, hers, its	theirs

Exercises

A. **Underline** the possessive pronoun in each sentence.

1. Amal takes care of her pet bird.
2. My favorite book is "The Magic Mirror".
3. His bike has a flat tire.

B. **Circle** the pronoun in each sentence.
Write (PP) if the pronoun is possessive.

1. They are building a new house. _____
2. Your shoelace is untied. _____
3. My cat licked its paw. _____
4. Salma cut her hair. _____

C. **Choose** the correct possessive pronoun for each sentence.
Write it on the line provided.

1. Sami lives in a big house. This big house is _____.

   its his

2. I bought a pair of boots. The boots are _____.

   mine my

3. The red books are for Sara and me. They are _____.

   our ours

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. we are studying well for ours exam

2. sara and yara went to theirs cousin's house

3. rima painted hers house

E. **Write** two complete sentences using the following possessive pronouns.

1. your:

2. mine:

CONTRACTIONS

Rule Box

- A contraction is a shortened form of two words, as in (we're, don't, and he's).
- Some letters are removed to make the contraction of two words.
- An **apostrophe (')** replaces the removed letters.
- When the second word is '**not**', the apostrophe **(')** takes the place of the **letter o**.

Contractions

I + am ⟶ I'm	she + will ⟶ she'll
they + are ⟶ they're	will + not ⟶ won't
there + is ⟶ there's	can + not ⟶ can't
is + not ⟶ isn't	are + not ⟶ aren't
has + not ⟶ hasn't	have + not ⟶ haven't
they + have ⟶ they've	I + have ⟶ I've

Examples:

The kids are not fighting.

↓

aren't

They are playing with the sand.

↓

They're



Exercises

A. **Underline** the contraction in each sentence.

1. He'll join our team next month.
2. The hen can't fly high.
3. They're swimming in the lake.

B. **Write** the correct contraction for the underlined words in the box provided.

1. He will buy a new car. _____

2. She is getting a new haircut. _____

3. I am baking cupcakes with my mom. _____

C. **Write** the contraction for each pair of words.

are	+	not	I	+	have
have	+	not	there	+	is
can	+	not	has	+	not
is	+	not	they	+	have

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. she willn't pay for her tickets

2. were' playing hide and seek

3. The man does'nt want to fix the car

E. **Write** two complete sentences using the following contractions.

1. can't:

2. there's:

LESSON 22

COMBINING SENTENCES

Rule Box

- **Combining sentences** is joining two short sentences together to make a new longer sentence.

- To join two sentences:
  - add a **comma (,)** after the first sentence
  - use a suitable conjunction such as **and**, **or**, **but**, or **so**

- **and:** to show related ideas

Example:

Lara played on the swing, **and** Rawan rode her bicycle.

- **but:** to show different or opposite ideas

Example:

Rawan fell down, **but** she didn't cry.

- **so:** to show result

Example:

Lara helped Rawan, **so** she thanked her.



- **or:** to show choice

Example:

Lara and Rawan could play more, **or** they could go home.

Exercises

A. **Circle** the conjunctions in the following sentences.

1. I bought the snacks, and Sami got the juice.
2. She heard her phone ring, so she answered it.
3. He wants to buy a phone, but he can't afford it.

B. **Choose** the correct conjunction to complete each sentence.

1. I like green tea, _____ Salwa prefers coffee.

   or but

2. My sister drew a tree, _____ I colored it for her.

   and or

3. Will you clean your desk, _____ will you tidy up the closet?

   but or

C. **Choose** the correct conjunction to combine the following sentences. Then write the new combined sentence on the lines provided below.

Lara does not like drawing.

She is good at it.

○ and ○ but

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.

1. the door is locked and i don't have the key

_____

2. I like to read stories but sami likes to ride a bicycle

_____

3. i am hungry, so, I will eat

_____

E. **Write** two complete sentences.
Combine them using the conjunction (and).

1. _____

2. _____

Combined Sentence: _____

_____

LESSON 23

ADJECTIVES & ARTICLES

Rule Box

- **Adjectives** are describing words that tell about a noun.
- An adjective can tell:

How many	What Kind	Size	Shape	Color
				
two	sweet	small	round	blue

- Adjectives are used to compare two or more persons, things, animals, or places.
- To compare **two** nouns, add (**-er**) to the adjective.
- To compare **three or more** nouns, add (**-est**) to the adjective.

Examples:

Jad rides a **fast** car.
His car is **faster** than my car.
His car is the **fastest** car of all.



- **Articles** are special kinds of adjectives. They come before a noun.
  - **the**: comes before a **specific** noun
  - **a**: comes before a singular noun that begins with a **consonant** sound
  - **an**: comes before a singular noun that begins with a **vowel** sound

Examples:

My mom took me to **the** doctor when I was sick.

Noor is baking **a** cake.

My grandfather gave me **an** old coin.

Exercises

A. **Add** the correct article.

1. My mother bought me _____ pet fish.
2. _____ students watched a movie about animals.
3. Hala eats _____ apple every morning.

B. **Complete** the table below by adding (-er) and (-est) to form adjectives that are used to compare.

Adjective	Comparing Two Nouns	Comparing Three or More Nouns
warm		
smart		

C. **Circle** the adjective in each sentence.
Then **write** if it tells **color**, **shape**, **size**, **what kind**, or **how many**.

1. She ate delicious donuts. _____
2. I borrowed your pink shirt. _____
3. He popped three balloons. _____
4. Jamal is tall for his age. _____

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.
Circle the adjective.

1. your bag is lightest than mine.

2. an spider has eight legs

3. the funny monkey ate an banana

E. **Write** two complete sentences using adjectives with the following articles.

1. the:

2. an:

LESSON 24

ADVERBS

Rule Box

- **Adverbs** are used to describe verbs.
- An **adverb** can tell how, when, or where.
- Some **adverbs** that tell **how**:

quickly	smoothly	strongly
slowly	calmly	carefully

- Some **adverbs** that tell **when**:

now	tomorrow	yesterday
first	today	soon

- Some **adverbs** that tell **where**:

inside	outside	here
below	up	far

Examples:

How?	Salem **carefully** dives into the pool.
Where?	His sister knows how to swim **underwater**.
When?	They are swimming in the pool **now**.



Exercises

A. **Read** the words.
Draw a line through the adverbs in each group.

here	house	noise
up	Sara	park
inside	box	round

1

calmly	pink	two
car	slowly	hill
square	five	loudly

2

B. **Underline** the adverb in each sentence below.
Write if it tells **how**, **where**, or **when**.

1. The fans loudly cheered for their team. _____
2. My mom will soon cut the cake. _____
3. My brother completed his project inside. _____
4. She ran quickly to the house. _____

C. **Choose** the correct adverb to complete each sentence.
Write it on the line provided.

1. Lina _____ held the eggs.

   carefully strongly

2. I was reading a story _____.

   now yesterday

3. They waited for the bus _____.

   outside below

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write the correct version on the line provided below.
Circle the adverb.

1. we will receive our report cards later

2. the kids played calm in the playroom

3. I am here to help sick people

E. **Write** two complete sentences using the following adverbs.

1. slowly:

2. today:

Types of Sentences

- **Prepare** a presentation to show your understanding of the types of sentences.
- **Use** the following instructions to help you prepare your activity.

- **Take** a look over **lessons 1** to **6**.
  Pick out:

3 declarative sentences

3 exclamatory sentences

3 interrogative sentences

3 imperative sentences

- **Write** the sentences on small papers, and then **sort** them **out** in a table.
- **Write** a declarative and an interrogative sentence.
- **Use** cardboard to draw the table and **stick** the papers on.

- **Decorate** your chart with related drawings and pretty colors.

Nouns

- **Prepare** a presentation to show your understanding of the nouns.

- **Use** the following instructions to help you prepare your activity.

- **Take** a look over **lessons 7** to **10.**
  Pick out:

3 common nouns	**3 proper nouns**
3 singular nouns	**3 possessive nouns**

- **Change** the three singular nouns to the plural form, and then **use** them in three sentences.
- **Write** the nouns on small papers, and then **sort** them **out** in a table.
- **Use** cardboard to draw the table and **stick** the papers on.

- **Decorate** your chart with related drawings and pretty colors.

Verbs

- **Prepare** a presentation to show your understanding of the verbs.
- **Use** the following instructions to help you prepare your activity.

- **Take** a look over **lessons 11** to **18**.
  Pick out:

3 action verbs in the present tense

3 action verbs in the past tense

3 main and helping verbs in the present tense

3 irregular verbs in the past tense

Use cardboard to do the following.

- **Write** the 3 present tense action verbs in the future form.
- **Write** the 3 irregular verbs in the present tense form.
- **Write** a meaningful sentence using a main and helping verb.

- **Decorate** your chart with related drawings and pretty colors.

Pronouns & Adjectives

- **Prepare** a presentation to show your understanding of the pronouns and adjectives.
- **Use** the following instructions to help you prepare your activity.
- **Take** a look over **lessons 19** to **24.**

Pick out:

3 pronouns

3 possessive pronouns

3 adjectives

3 adverbs

Use cardboard to do the following.

- **Write** the pronouns on small papers, and then **sort** them **out** in a table.
- **Write** two sentences about books using 2 adjectives.
- **Combine** your sentences using the conjunction (and).

- **Decorate** your chart with related drawings and pretty colors.