WORLD'S KEY

COMMON CORE State Standards

Grammar

LEVEL 3





WORLD'S KEY

GRAMMAR

LEVEL 3

2023



شركة البشرى للتربية والعلوم
المدارس الدولية

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GRAMMAR

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LESSON 1

TYPES OF SENTENCES (1)

Rule Box

- A **sentence** is a group of words that is complete by itself. It conveys a complete thought and has a full meaning.
- A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a proper punctuation mark (. ! ?).

Example My mom bought a pink dress.

- A **sentence fragment** does not express a complete thought. It is a group of words that looks like a sentence but isn't.

Example A new pink dress.

- A sentence that states or tells something is called a **statement** or a **declarative sentence**.
  It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period (.).

Examples The ship has sailed across the ocean.
Jawad helped his dad fix the car.

- A sentence that asks about something is a **question** or an **interrogative sentence.**
  It begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark (?).
  An interrogative sentence starts with a question word (How, When, Where, Why, Which, What, etc.) or a helping verb (Are, Is, Do, Does, etc.).

Examples Are you coming with us to the park?
How is the weather today?

Exercises

A. **Write** whether each group of words is a "fragment" or a "sentence".

1. He loves to read stories about space. _____
2. The pretty white dress. _____
3. Our math teacher is kind and helpful. _____

B. **Fill in** the blanks with the suitable group of words to form a complete sentence.
Capitalize where necessary.

mix the ingredients my mom
enjoy helping her

1. _____ likes to bake cakes.
2. My brother and I _____.
3. In a bowl, we _____.

C. **Add** words to these fragments to change them into complete sentences.
Make the necessary changes.

1. More sugar to the recipe.

_____

_____

2. Ran down the street.

_____

_____

D. **Add** the proper punctuation mark for each sentence. **Write** whether each sentence is "declarative" or "interrogative".

1. Are Jad's cats sick _____
2. I took off my dirty shoes _____
3. Sara is wearing a golden ring _____
4. How many stories do you have _____

E. **Complete** the dialogue below using declarative and interrogative sentences where suitable.

Teacher: How are you feeling today?

Student: _____

Teacher: _____

Student: I was absent because I was sick.

LESSON 2

TYPES OF SENTENCES (2)

Rule Box

- A sentence that tells someone to do something or shows a polite request is called a **command** 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

Be quiet.

Open the door, please.

Don't forget your lunchbox.

- A sentence that shows surprise, excitement, or strong emotions is called an **exclamatory sentence.**

- It begins with a capital letter and ends with an exclamation mark (!).

Examples

What a beautiful dress you are wearing!

That is a beautiful rainbow!

Congratulations! You won the prize!

Exercises

A. **Circle** the correct punctuation mark.

1. What a great job he did yesterday . !
2. Turn off your phone before you go to bed . !
3. Wow! Your new bag is amazing . !
4. Sit properly in class, please . !

B. **Add** the proper punctuation mark for each sentence.
Write whether each sentence is "imperative" or "exclamatory".

1. Close that window _____
2. It is really cold here _____
3. The house is on fire _____
4. Help me find my book, please _____
5. Wow! This is a beautiful rose _____
6. Come here, now _____

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

1. what a cute little kitten it is

_____

2. do not eat in your room

_____

D. **Write** a sentence for each type below.

1. Declarative

2. Interrogative

3. Imperative

4. Exclamatory

LESSON 3

SIMPLE, COMPLETE, AND COMPOUND SUBJECTS

Rule Box

- Every sentence is divided into two parts:
  a **subject** and a **predicate**.
  A **subject** is:
  - what (or who) the sentence is about
  - who does the action (verb)

- A **simple subject** is a noun that gets the focus or does the action (verb).

Examples The little girl is pretty.
Every student finished the exam on time.

- A **complete subject** is all the words that tell about the subject.

Examples The little girl is pretty.
Every student finished the exam on time.

- A **compound subject** has two or more subjects that do the same action. These two or more subjects are usually joined by (and).
  If there are more than two subjects, add a comma (,) after each subject, then place (and) before the last one.

Examples

Mariam and Lina went to the park.

Nadine, Mira, Jawad, and Rana played hide and seek.

Exercises

A. **Read** each sentence below.
Underline the complete subject.
Circle the simple subject.

1. Our neighbor's dog barked all night.
2. Hadi bought a new watch.
3. The driver arrived on time.

LESSON 3

B. **Write** whether each highlighted subject is "simple" or "complete".

1. My school is awesome. _____
2. All my teachers are sweet and caring. _____
3. My best friends are very smart. _____
4. Our gray and pink uniform is beautiful. _____
5. My eldest sister cooked dinner for us. _____

C. **Underline** the subject in each sentence below.
Write "C" if the subject is compound.

1. My friends and I are studying for the exam.
2. My family goes on a picnic every Sunday.
3. Rawan, Farah, and Joud are smart girls.
4. My uncle is a pilot for different airlines.

D. **Fill in** the blanks with the suitable subjects from the word bank below.
Capitalize where necessary.

my pet canary our math teacher
the little boy

1. _____ tweets beautifully.
2. _____ wanted to play football.
3. _____ gave us a hard quiz.

E. **Combine** each set of sentences so that the new sentence contains a compound subject.

1. My mother went shopping.
   I went shopping.

   _____

2. Lamees raced across the field.
   Hala raced across the field.
   Reem raced across the field.

   _____

   _____

LESSON 4

SIMPLE, COMPLETE, AND COMPOUND PREDICATES

Rule Box

- Every sentence is divided into two parts: a **subject** and a **predicate**.

- A **predicate** is part of a sentence that includes the verb and states something about the subject.

- A **simple predicate** is a verb that tells what the subject does or what the subject is.

Examples Polar bears live in cold places.

My friends and I went to the zoo.

- A **complete predicate** consists of a verb and the words that tell about the verb and complete its meaning.

Examples Polar bears live in cold places.

My friends and I went to the zoo.

- A **compound predicate** consists of two or more predicates that tell about the same subject. These predicates are usually joined by (and).
  If the compound predicate has more than two predicates, add a comma (,) after each predicate, then place (and) before the last predicate.

Examples Jamil ran quickly and kicked the ball.
Jamil ran quickly, kicked the ball, and jumped high.

Exercises

A. **Read** each sentence below.
Underline the complete predicate.
Circle the simple predicate.

1. I had pasta for lunch.
2. The airplane landed on time.
3. The baby slept through the night.

B. **Write** whether each highlighted predicate is "simple" or "complete".

1. My father worked late last night. _____
2. Husam missed his favorite teacher. _____
3. Jad searched through his books. _____
4. I helped my brother fix his toy. _____

C. **Fill in** the blanks with the suitable predicates from the word bank below.

are apples and oranges	begins at noon
are smart girls	bakes us a cheesecake

1. The bake sale _____.
2. Lama and Lina _____.
3. My favorite fruits _____.
4. My eldest aunt _____.

D. **Underline** the complete predicate in each sentence.
Write "C" if the predicate is compound.

1. Jawad rode his bicycle and played with his friends.
2. Lina ran and jumped all over the place.
3. Hamza played all afternoon.
4. Mariam whispers softly and keeps humming.

E. **Combine** each set of sentences so that the new sentence contains a compound predicate.

1. The principal visited our classroom.

   The principal distributed the certificates.

   _____

   _____

2. Sami hopped across the soccer field.

   Sami rolled across the soccer field.

   Sami ran across the soccer field.

   _____

   _____

LESSON 5

SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Rule Box

- A **simple sentence** is any group of words that has a complete meaning. It is made up of a subject and a predicate.

- A **compound sentence** is made up of two simple sentences that are joined by a comma (,) and a coordinating conjunction, such as (or), (so), (but), or (and).

Examples

simple sentence — simple sentence

I visited my friend. + We walked to the park.

compound sentence

I visited my friend, **and** we walked to the park.

- A **run-on sentence** is two complete sentences that are joined together using wrong punctuation marks or none at all.

- To correct a run-on sentence:
  - separate the two sentences with a period
  - join the two sentences into one compound sentence by using a comma (,) followed by a coordinating conjunction

Example

run-on sentence

I gave Dani my jacket it was too tight on me.

correction

I gave Dani my jacket. It was too tight on me.

Exercises

A. **Write** whether each group of words is a "fragment", a "run-on", or a "sentence".

1. Your colorful parrot talks a lot. _____
2. I'll be better tomorrow I need good rest. _____
3. Cups in the dishwasher. _____

B. **Read** each sentence below.
Write "S" if the sentence is simple. **Write** "C" if the sentence is compound.
Circle the conjunction in each compound sentence.

1. You have to study well, or you will not pass.
2. Lina will attend a new school soon.
3. He has to leave soon, but he isn't ready yet.
4. Sami was really late for his flight.

C. **Read** each sentence below.
Write "C" if the sentence is correct. **Write** "R" if it is a run-on.

1. My dad gave me a new keychain.
2. I like spring the weather is really nice.
3. We had fun at the park, we left before it got dark.
4. My aunt is a teacher she teaches English.

D. **Rewrite** the run-on and fragment by changing them to correct sentences.

1. Sami went home his father was waiting for him.

_____

2. The book on the table yesterday.

_____

E. **Read** the simple sentences below.
Use the given conjunction to join the sentences.

1. Samer rode his bicycle up the hill. It was not easy.

(but)_____

_____

2. You can train your dog alone. I can help you.

(or) _____

_____

LESSON 6

TYPES OF NOUNS

Rule Box

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

- A **common noun** names a nonspecific person, thing, place, animal, or idea.

- A **proper noun** names a specific person, thing, place, or animal. A proper noun is always capitalized.

Examples

	Common Nouns	Proper Nouns
person	girl	Sally
thing	laptop	MacBook
place	country	Somalia
animal	elephant	Dumbo

- A **concrete noun** names a person, a thing, a place, or an animal that can be identified using one of the five senses (taste, touch, sight, hearing, or smell).
- An **abstract noun** names a quality, a feeling, a characteristic, or an idea. Such nouns cannot be identified using the five senses.

Examples

Concrete Nouns	Abstract Nouns
popcorn	knowledge
teacher	time

Exercises

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

1. That far building in our neighborhood is very tall.
2. Some white ducks are swimming in the pond.
3. The moon hides behind the clouds.
4. Jana is my favorite classmate.

B. **Read** each noun below.
Write "C" if the noun is common.
Write "P" if the noun is proper.

1. boy
2. London
3. school
4. biscuit
5. Jad
6. Oreo
7. mouse
8. Layla

C. **Read** each noun below.
Write "C" if the noun is concrete.
Write "A" if the noun is abstract.

1. fun
2. Batoul
3. grapes
4. fish
5. history
6. coffee
7. peace
8. tree

D. **Underline** the pair of nouns in each sentence below.
Write "common" if the pair of nouns is common.
Write "proper" if the pair of nouns is proper.

1. Ahmad traveled to Spain. _____
2. The teacher entered our classroom. _____
3. The little cat is under the table. _____
4. Linda bought an iPhone. _____

E. **Read** the sentences below.
Underline the concrete nouns once.
Underline the abstract nouns twice.

1. I looked at the decoration with happiness.
2. Our class will win the competition.
3. Layla always tells the truth.
4. The firemen showed bravery during the fire.

LESSON 7

SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

Rule Box

- A **singular noun** names only one person, thing, place, animal, or idea.
- A **plural noun** names more than one person, thing, place, animal, or idea. It can be either **regular** or **irregular**.
- The following are the rules to form **regular plural nouns**.
  - Add (-s) to form the plural of most nouns.
  - Add (-es) to nouns that end with (s), (ss), (x), (z), (ch), (o), or (sh).
  - Add (-s) to nouns that end with (y) preceded by a vowel.
  - Change (y) to (i), and add (-es) to nouns that end with (y) preceded by a consonant.

Examples

- cat → cats
- box → boxes
- class → classes
- boy → boys
- baby → babies
- tomato → tomatoes

- **Irregular plural nouns** don't follow the same rules as regular plural nouns.
  - Drop (f) or (fe), and add (-ves) to some nouns that end with (f) or (fe), as in *leaf* and *wife*.
  - Change (oo) to (ee) for nouns with (oo), as in *tooth*.
  - Change (a) to (e) for nouns with (a), as in *woman*.
  - Keep some nouns in their singular form, as in *fish*.
  - Other irregular plural nouns have to be memorized.

Examples

• wife	→	wives	• child	→	children
• tooth	→	teeth	• woman	→	women
• fish	→	fish	• ox	→	oxen
• leaf	→	leaves	• person	→	people

Exercises

A. **Underline** the plural noun in each sentence below.
Write "I" if the plural noun is irregular.

1. My uncle has traveled to many countries.
2. I bought two tickets to watch the game tonight.
3. All the children joined the celebration.

B. **Write** the plural form of each singular noun below.

1. tooth → _____
2. person → _____
3. door → _____
4. pony → _____
5. fish → _____
6. bush → _____
7. life → _____
8. half → _____
9. mouse → _____
10. ox → _____

C. **Write** the plural form of each noun in parentheses to complete each sentence.

1. Both of my (sister) _____ baked us many tiny (cupcake) _____.
2. My brother bought three (box) _____ of juice and five (bag) _____ of chips.
3. My dad got some (peach) _____ and (strawberry) _____ for our snack.
4. Among all the (picnic) _____ we had with our (cousin) _____, this is the best!

D. **Write** the plural form of each noun in parentheses to complete each sentence.

1. A few beautiful (deer) _____ approached us.
2. I had to dust all the (shelf) _____ in my room.
3. Two tiny (mouse) _____ were running around.
4. Five (woman) _____ gathered for coffee.
5. Lina and Jad have ten plastic toy (sheep) _____ .
6. They need to rake all these (leaf) _____ .

E. **Write** the plural form of the words given below. Then **use** each word in a meaningful sentence.

1. person: _____

_____

2. story: _____

_____

LESSON 8

COLLECTIVE AND POSSESSIVE NOUNS

Rule Box

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

- The following are some examples of collective nouns.
  - for people: group, band, team
  - for animals: herd, flock, hive
  - for things: bouquet, bunch, fleet

Examples The herd of cattle ran across the farm.

She belongs to a huge family.

Our basketball team won the tournament.

- A **possessive noun** shows ownership (who or what owns or has something).

- Add an apostrophe (') and (s) to form the possessive of singular and plural nouns that don't end with (s).

Examples the pen of the teacher → the teacher's pen
the toys of the children → the children's toys

- Add an apostrophe (') to form the possessive of plural nouns that end with (s).

Example the pens of the teachers → the teachers' pens

Exercises

A. **Underline** the collective noun in each sentence below.

1. He has a pile of papers in his drawer.
2. The actors bowed to the audience.
3. Most of the students on the team are girls.

B. **Underline** the possessive noun in each sentence below.

1. My brother's laptop is expensive.
2. I borrowed my sister's pencil.
3. He ironed the women's scarves.

C. **Circle** the correct possessive noun.

1. The puppy's puppys' tail wags from side to side.
2. The dogs dog's owner is very responsible.
3. The ducks' ducks food is in the lake.

D. **Write** the possessive form of the following.

1. the stripes of the zebras → _____
2. the truck of the farmer → _____
3. the voices of the men → _____

E. **Match** the following.

1 an army	• of people
2 a forest	• of birds
3 a crowd	• of soldiers
4 a flock	• of trees

F. **Fill in** the blanks with the suitable collective nouns.

stack bouquet

school bunch

1 She left her _____ of books on my desk.

2 Remove that _____ of keys from the table.

3 This _____ of flowers smells amazing.

4 We saw a _____ of fish in the ocean.

LESSON 9

ACTION AND LINKING VERBS

Rule Box

- A **verb** is a word that tells what the subject is or does.
- **Action verbs** are words that show or express actions.

Examples

The boy ran across the hall.

The girl climbs the tree.

- A **linking verb** is a word that links the subject to the predicate without showing any action.
  The most common linking verb is **verb to be**.
  Forms of **verb to be**: am, is, are, was, and were

Examples

I am a student.

She is a clever student.

They were in the classroom.

- Some action verbs can be **physical**. They show a specific motion or body movement, such as *jump, run, sit, stand, break,* or *hide*.

  Example The student wrote all the notes.

- Other action verbs can be **mental**. They express a certain state of mind, such as *think, dream, imagine, wonder, hope,* or *remember*.

  Example She thinks of her friends.

Exercises

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

1. I remember the story very well.
2. The boys swim happily in the pool.
3. That little kitten is adorable.

B. **Underline** the verb in each sentence below.
Write "linking" if the verb is linking.
Write "action" if the verb is action.

1. It is a beautiful sunny day. _____
2. Sami jumped over the fence. _____
3. I eat an apple every day. _____
4. Why are fruits and vegetables healthy? _____

C. **Underline** the action verb in each sentence below.
Write whether it is "physical" or "mental".

1. Hadi threw the ball to Ahmad. _____
2. The lady accepted the job offer. _____
3. We visited our grandmother yesterday. _____
4. I remember the story very well. _____
5. My sister reads a story before bedtime. _____

D. **Fill in** the blanks with the proper action or linking verbs.

are	is	am
makes	wants	grow

1. Jamal _____ to plant a seed in his small garden.
2. It _____ a pumpkin seed.
3. Pumpkins _____ good for Jamal's health.
4. Pumpkins _____ in summer.
5. Jamal's mother _____ a delicious pumpkin soup.
6. I _____ also good at making pumpkin soup.

E. **Write** whether each action verb is "mental" or "physical".
Use the verbs in meaningful sentences.

1. respect _____

_____

2. play _____

_____

LESSON 10

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Rule Box

- **Tense** is the form of a verb that shows when an action happens.
- The **simple present tense** expresses facts and opinions, states habits and customs, and describes people, places, and animals.

Some Signal Words: always, often, usually, sometimes, never

- The subject and the verb must agree in any sentence. This is called **subject-verb agreement.**
- How do you form the simple present tense?
- If the subject is a third-person singular noun or pronoun:
  - add (-s) to the verb
  - add (-es) if the verb ends with ch, sh, ss, z, o, or x
  - add (-s) if the verb ends with a (vowel + y)
  - change (y) to (i), and then add (-es) if the verb ends with a (consonant + y)

Examples He plays football at school.
The girl studies every day.
Hadi watches football every Sunday.

- If the subject is plural or one of the subject pronouns is (I), (you), (we), or (they), the verb doesn't change its spelling.

Examples The boys play football at school.
I like English stories.

Exercises

A. **Write** the correct simple present tense form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. He (throw) _____
2. We (study) _____
3. They (jump) _____
4. It (like) _____
5. Rana (brush) _____
6. I (teach) _____

B. **Underline** the verb in each sentence below.

1. Lara washes her hair every morning.
2. Our teacher writes on the board with a red marker.
3. The students wear their uniforms to school.
4. The stars twinkle at night.

C. **Circle** the correct form of the verbs given below.

1. My friends usually help helps me with my lessons.
2. My mom always cleans clean her room.
3. The principal visit visits our classroom every day.
4. Do you wash washes the cat's fur daily?
5. Sally and Rami like likes all kinds of sports.

D. **Write** the correct simple present tense form of the verbs given below to complete each sentence.

1. They _____ poor people. help
2. Sami _____ with a pencil. write
3. They all _____ the correct answer. know
4. We _____ funny video games. enjoy
5. She _____ in a beautiful house. live

E. **Use** the following verbs in meaningful sentences.

1. hope

_____

2. practices

_____

LESSON 11

SIMPLE PAST TENSE (REGULAR)

Rule Box

- **Tense** is the form of a verb that shows when an action happens.
- The **simple past tense** shows actions that happened and finished in the past.

Some Signal Words	yesterday ago last (week, year)

- There are two forms of simple past tense verbs: **regular** and **irregular** verbs.
- How do you form the regular simple past tense verb?
  - Add (-ed) to the verb, as in *looked*.
  - Add (-d) if the verb ends with (e), as in *raked*.
  - Add (-ed) if the verb ends with a (vowel + y), as in *played*.
  - Change (y) to (i), and add (-ed) if the verb ends with a (consonant + y), as in *cried*.

- Double the final consonant, and add (-ed) if the one-syllable verb ends with one vowel + consonant, as in *stopped*.

Examples

live	→	lived	study	→	studied
beg	→	begged	play	→	played

Lana studied all of her lessons, and then she played.
Her dad raked the leaves and cleaned the ground.

Exercises

A. **Write** the correct simple past tense of the following verbs.

1. jump _____
2. wave _____
3. hop _____
4. pat _____
5. watch _____
6. sway _____

B. **Underline** the simple past tense verbs in the sentences below.

1. Jad helped his mom in the kitchen.
2. Jawad played with his friends yesterday.
3. My brother studied all of his lessons.
4. Lina munched on the potato chips.
5. Rayan painted my mom's special vase.
6. My sister begged me for some money.

C. **Circle** the correct form of the verbs.

1. My dad smild smiled at the baby.
2. Maya riped ripped the box open.
3. She rubed rubbed her eyes.
4. I raised raiseed my hand.

D. **Write** the simple past tense form of the verbs given below to complete each sentence.

1. Sarah _____ the question correctly. answer
2. The hero _____ on the enemies. spy
3. Dani _____ to finish his project earlier. plan
4. We all _____ the football match. enjoy
5. I _____ to finish reading the story. try
6. Lara _____ the notes from my notebook. copy

E. **Write** the correct simple past tense form of the verbs given below.
Use the verbs in meaningful sentences.

1. finish _____

_____

2. study _____

_____

LESSON 12

SIMPLE PAST TENSE (IRREGULAR)

Rule Box

- The **simple past tense** shows actions that happened and were completed in the past.

- How do you form irregular simple past tense verbs?

  - **Irregular verbs** do not end with (-ed) and do not have a rule to follow.

  - Some verbs do not change, such as *put*, *cost*, and *cut*.

  - Some verbs change their internal forms, such as *spoke*, *had*, and *began*.

  - The only way to learn irregular verbs is by memorizing them.

Examples

set	→	set	read	→	read
sleep	→	slept	write	→	wrote
fly	→	flew	run	→	ran
bring	→	brought	catch	→	caught

Nour did her assignments when she came back from school.
Her brother went fishing with his dad and caught three big fish.

Exercises

A. **Write** the correct simple past tense of the following verbs.

1. go _____
2. draw _____
3. read _____
4. think _____
5. do _____
6. keep _____

B. **Underline** the simple past tense verbs in the sentences below.

1. I threw the big blue ball to my sister.
2. My little sister set the table neatly.
3. My dad got us a delicious cake.
4. My mom drove us to the camp.
5. The birds flew away in the sky.

C. **Rewrite** the following sentences changing the verbs between parentheses to the simple past tense.

1. She (write) letters and (send) them yesterday.

_____

2. Dani (eat) pizza and (drink) apple juice.

_____

3. Nour (wake) up late and (choose) a movie to watch.

_____

4. The man (run) all the way to the station.

_____

D. **Rewrite** the sentences below, correcting the mistakes in the irregular simple past tense verbs.

1. Hani taked a shower and sleeped early yesterday.

_____

2. She seed her dog and feeded it.

_____

3. My mother goed outside when my dad comed home.

_____

E. **Write** your own sentences using the simple past tense of the following verbs.

1. teach

_____

2. feel

_____

3. know

_____

4. leave

_____

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Rule Box

- The **simple future tense** describes actions that will happen later in the future.

Some Signal Words

soon tomorrow
next (month, year)

- How do you form the simple future tense?
- The **simple future tense** is formed by adding the helping verb **will** before the main verb.

Examples

sell	→	will sell
study	→	will study
jump	→	will jump
score	→	will score

- The same **simple future tense** is used for both singular and plural nouns.

Examples

We plant	→	We will plant
I mix	→	I will mix
She talks	→	She will talk
Lara cooks	→	Lara will cook

Exercises

A. **Write** the correct simple future tense of the following verbs.

1. swim _____
2. dip _____
3. sign _____
4. clean _____
5. plan _____
6. dry _____

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

1. Dad will plant the garden.
2. The family will arrive at their village soon.
3. Rami will go to his classroom.
4. They will have lunch at that restaurant.
5. The birds will migrate to another country.

C. **Circle** the verb in each of the following sentences. **Write** whether it is "present", "past", or "future".

1. Mom drives the car to school. _____
2. Salwa will graduate this year. _____
3. We slept early last night. _____
4. They are a clever group. _____
5. Amir hugs his friends at the daycare. _____
6. Dad canceled his trip to Paris. _____

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

1. sari will completes his assignment tonight.

_____

2. we started our exams next week?

_____

3. my sister and I travel to Canada soon.

_____

E. **Write** your own sentences using the simple future tense form of the following verbs.

1. photocopy

_____

2. paint

_____

3. kneel

_____

4. name

_____

MAIN AND HELPING VERBS

Rule Box

- A **verb phrase** consists of the **main verb** (action verb) and the **helping verb**.
- The forms of **verb to have** can act as helping verbs in simple and compound sentences.
- The forms of **verb to be** can act as helping verbs, too. (Will) can also be used as a helping verb.

Some Helping Verbs

has have had

am is are was were

will

Example

verb phrase

has jumped

helping verb ↵ ↳ main verb

- The **helping verb** must agree with the subject of the sentence.

Examples

They **have finished** their work.

She **has read** the lesson.

My father and I **will plant** some trees.

I **am waiting** for the bus.

Exercises

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

1. I am writing a story about monkeys.
2. My team is trying very hard to win the game.
3. We were planning to go to the beach.

B. **Circle** the verb phrase in each sentence below.
Underline the main verb once.
Underline the helping verb twice.

1. They were sitting there all day long.
2. I was listening to my teacher.
3. Lama and I have heard the scream.
4. She hasn't finished her tasks yet.
5. The lady is asking for a toaster.

C. **Complete** each sentence with the correct helping verb.
Write it on the line.

1. My dad _____ reading a new poetry book.
   is are
2. My friend and I _____ go to the mall.
   has will
3. My friends and I _____ practiced for the game.
   has have

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

1. he are playing football with his team.

_____

2. my sisters and I am watching a documentary.

_____

3. she were elected by her colleagues.

_____

E. **Use** the given verb phrases in meaningful sentences.

1. am writing

_____

_____

2. were baking

_____

_____

SIMPLE, COMPOUND, AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

Rule Box

- A **simple sentence** is also called an independent clause. It contains a subject and a predicate. It expresses a complete thought.
- A **compound sentence** has two or more independent clauses joined by a comma (,) and a coordinating conjunction.

Example

independent clause + independent clause

We are studying. + My mom is watching TV.

We are studying, **and** my mom is watching TV.

compound sentence

- A dependent clause cannot stand alone as a sentence. It depends on an independent clause to complete its meaning.
  When a dependent clause begins a sentence, it is followed by a comma (,).

- A **complex sentence** includes an independent clause and a dependent clause. The sentence mainly includes a subordinating conjunction.

	dependent clause		independent clause
Example	**While** I was walking.	+	I met Sara.
	While I was walking, I met Sara.		
	complex sentence		

Some Subordinating Conjunctions					
after	because	if	unless	while	
until	when	before	whether	since	

Exercises

A. **Fill in** the blanks with the suitable coordinating conjunctions.

and but or

1. I like spaghetti, _____ it is not my favorite meal.
2. Our cousins came to visit, _____ we had a lot of fun.
3. Will your mom go with you, _____ will you go alone?

B. **Read** each clause.
Write "Ind" for the independent clauses and "Dep" for the dependent clauses on the lines below.

1. Because the boxes are heavy. _____
2. My dad works at the bank. _____
3. The barber shop is in the mall. _____
4. When she is exhausted. _____
5. Many people like to buy pets. _____

C. **Fill in** the blanks with the suitable subordinating conjunctions.

because unless after

1. _____ the weather was rainy, I put on my raincoat.
2. I can't play football _____ I finish my homework.
3. Lina served the cake _____ she had decorated it with sprinkles.

D. **Read** each sentence.
Write whether it is "simple", "compound", or "complex".

1. He told me about his future plans. _____
2. Sally invited her friends, and they thanked her. _____
3. After we had eaten lunch, I took a nap. _____
4. Amir is a responsible boy. _____

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

1. he will stay sick, unless he follows the instructions well

_____

2. they set their plans, while they were working

_____

3. if you meet the manager inform me

_____

LESSON 16

SINGULAR AND PLURAL PRONOUNS

Rule Box

- A pronoun takes the place of a noun.
- A **singular pronoun** replaces a singular noun.

Examples

The girl colored the drawing beautifully.
↓
She colored the drawing beautifully.

Hadi has just scored his second goal!
↓
He has just scored his second goal!

- A **plural pronoun** replaces a plural noun.

Example

The students packed their bags.
↓
They packed their bags.

- A **personal pronoun** refers to the noun it identifies. It can be singular or plural. The pronoun must agree with the noun it replaces in both number and gender.
- The pronoun (I) is always capitalized.

Examples Lara read **her** essay to the teacher.
My friends and **I** went to the beach.

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

Exercises

A. **Underline** the pronoun in each sentence.
Write "S" if it is singular or "P" if it is plural.

1. She is a famous doctor. _____
2. Can we order pizza tonight? _____
3. They gathered information about plants. _____
4. Please, pass me the ball. _____

B. **Circle** the correct pronouns that replace the underlined nouns.

1. Amir and Sana are ready for the contest. He They
2. Samir printed out all the certificates. You He
3. The principal invited our parents. it them
4. Majed was so excited to attend the show. we it
5. Mrs. May read a poem to my friends and me. she us

C. **Rewrite** each sentence.
Use singular or plural pronouns to replace the underlined word(s).

1. Faten is writing a story about aquatic animals.

_____

2. The boys watched a movie about space.

_____

3. My sister and I cleaned the whole house.

_____

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

1. lara ripped his dress while it was running through the park

_____

2. my dad is nervous because it lost his car keys

_____

3. hala missed the bus since it slept late

_____

E. **Use** the given pronouns in meaningful sentences.

1. They

_____

2. I

_____

3. She

_____

LESSON 17

SUBJECT AND OBJECT PRONOUNS

Rule Box

- A **subject pronoun** is used as the subject of a sentence. The subject pronoun and the present tense verb must agree in a sentence.

Singular Subject Pronouns

I, you	→ Do not add (-s) or (-es) to present tense action verbs.
he, she, it	→ Add (-s) or (-es) to present tense action verbs.

Plural Subject Pronouns

we, you, they	→ Do not add (-s) or (-es) to present tense action verbs.

Examples

He plays football during his break time.

They prepare the ingredients before cooking.

- An **object pronoun** acts like the object of a sentence. It follows the action verb.

Singular Object Pronouns	me you him her it
Plural Object Pronouns	us you them

Examples

Dad showed Jad and **me** the right solution.
Dad gave **us** some advice.

Exercises

A. **Circle** the pronoun that best replaces the underlined words in the sentences below.

1. The farmer feeds the horses some corn. He Him
2. My brother and I rode the bikes to the mall. We Us
3. Lina gave Lara and Lea some gifts. her them

B. **Read** each sentence.
Underline the subject pronoun once and the object pronoun twice.

1. I won the drawing competition last summer.
2. He taught us how to play the game skillfully.
3. They own a huge store near the park.
4. She helped me prepare for my presentation.
5. I proudly showed them my report card.

C. **Read** each sentence.
Fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns.

she me I him

1. Sami helped _____ choose my new suit.
2. Tala and _____ plan our work together.
3. _____ wishes us the best.
4. I gave _____ back his basketball.

D. **Replace** each underlined word or group of words with the correct subject or object pronoun.
Rewrite each sentence.

1. Lama and Hana are best friends.

_____

2. Mirna is my classmate. I must support Mirna.

_____

3. I met Jad at the park.

_____

E. **Use** each pair of pronouns in a meaningful sentence.

1. She me

_____

2. They us

_____

3. I him

_____

LESSON 18

PRONOUN-VERB AGREEMENT

Rule Box

- The subject **pronoun** and the **present tense verb** must **agree** in a sentence.
- Add (-s) or (-es) to the present tense verbs when using the singular pronouns (he, she, and it).

Examples

She help**s** me find a new story to read.

He brush**es** his teeth after every meal.

It wiggle**s** its tail.

- Do not add (-s) or (-es) to present tense action verbs when using the plural pronouns (we, you, and they) or the singular pronouns (I and you).

Examples

I like to help at school.

You usually **use** the bus rather than the car.

They go to the supermarket every weekend.

Exercises

A. **Underline** the correct verb to complete each sentence.

1. She (assign, assigns) a project for us every week.
2. Do you (wants, want) chocolate or vanilla ice cream?
3. We (help, helps) our mom with the house chores.

B. **Fill in** the blanks with the correct pronouns.

1. _____ tastes the chocolate cake. (I, They, She)
2. _____ laughs while telling jokes. (I, He, We)
3. _____ want to fix the school bus today. (She, It, We)
4. _____ prepares well for the presentation. (He, You, I)

C. **Choose** the correct verb to complete each sentence. **Write** the verb on the line.

1. He _____ the milk bottle in the refrigerator.
   place places
2. We _____ and thank God every day.
   prays pray
3. She _____ for a scientific magazine.
   write writes
4. It _____ readers about domestic and wild animals.
   informs inform

D. **Proofread** the sentences below.
Make sure that the pronouns agree with the verbs.

1. i sees a huge fly at the window

_____

2. they climbs Mount Everest during spring

_____

3. it usually rain heavily in January and February

_____

E. **Use** the subject pronouns and the verbs below in meaningful sentences.
Make sure that the pronouns agree with the verbs.

1. We - travel

_____

2. He - hunt

_____

3. I - count

_____

LESSON 19

POSSESSIVE AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Rule Box

- **Possessive adjectives** are pronouns that take the place of possessive nouns.
- Possessive adjectives show who or what owns something.
- Use possessive adjectives before nouns.

Possessive Adjectives	my	his	her	its
	our	your	their	

Example

That is **Lara's** school.

That is **her** school.

- **Possessive pronouns** replace nouns that show ownership. Unlike possessive adjectives, possessive pronouns are not followed by nouns.
- Nouns and pronouns must agree in all sentences.

D. **Proofread** the sentences below.
Make sure that the nouns and pronouns agree.

1. my sister has herself friends over for lunch

_____

2. dad is in the garage fixing its old bike

_____

3. sally talked about his childhood in oman

_____

E. **Use** each reflexive pronoun in a meaningful sentence.
Make sure that the nouns and pronouns agree.

1. Myself

_____

2. Yourself

_____

3. Themselves

_____

LESSON 20

ADJECTIVES AND ARTICLES

Rule Box

- An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun.
- An adjective usually comes before the noun it describes.
- Adjectives can be:

Descriptive	Quantitative	Demonstrative
what kind	how many	which one
rough	three	this
pretty	enough	that
adorable	few	those
fluffy	some	these

Examples I bought **spicy** chips.

We have **three** assignments for tomorrow.

Unity is the name of **this** hall.

- The **articles** (a), (an), and (the) are special adjectives.
- Use (a) before an adjective followed by a nonspecific singular noun that begins with a consonant sound.
- Use (an) before an adjective followed by a nonspecific singular noun that begins with a vowel sound.
- Use (the) before singular and plural nouns when referring to something specific.

Examples Some wolves live in **the** prairies near our home.
I read **an** article about recycling.

Exercises

A. **Underline** the adjectives in the sentences below.

1. I took my little brother for a long ride.
2. Tala's silky dress got torn by the spiky thorns.
3. We bought three lollipops from a small shop.

B. **Underline** each adjective.
Circle the noun that the adjective describes.

1. I will help him carry the huge boxes.
2. Can you drive the yellow bus?
3. I think she will like that dress.
4. I served them orange juice.
5. She is a good teacher, and we all appreciate her.

C. **Write** "a", "an", or "the" to complete each sentence.

1. We took _____ ball with us to _____ beach.
2. I am _____ big fan of our civilization.
3. After _____ meeting, we'll have _____ break.
4. He wrote _____ essay about his favorite season.
5. She is _____ smart student.

D. **Circle** the adjective in each sentence.
Write "Des" if the adjective is descriptive.
Write "Q" if the adjective is quantitative.
Write "Dem" if the adjective is demonstrative.

1. I carried this bag to the bus. _____
2. Help your mom clean the dirty room. _____
3. We bought pretty outfits for the graduation. _____
4. Mom filled these bottles with juice. _____
5. I parked two cars in the garage. _____

E. **Write** meaningful sentences using each type of adjective given below.

1. Descriptive

_____

2. Quantitative

_____

3. Demonstrative

_____

LESSON 21

ADJECTIVES THAT COMPARE

Rule Box

- You may use adjectives to compare two or more nouns.

To compare two nouns:	To compare more than two nouns:
add (-er) to an adjective	add (-est) to an adjective
My car is **older** than yours.	This is the **largest** elephant I have ever seen!

- Some adjectives change their spelling when (-er) or (-est) is added.

If the adjective:		
1. ends with a consonant and (y)	→	change (y) to (i) and add (-er) or (-est)
2. ends with (e)	→	drop (e) and add (-er) or (-est)
3. has a short vowel sound before the final consonant	→	double the final consonant and add (-er) or (-est)

Examples

Today is the **busiest** day of this week. (busy)
The ocean is **larger** than the sea. (large)
This is the **biggest** pumpkin in the shop. (big)

- Some adjectives that compare do not use (-er) or (-est).

Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst

Adjective	Function
many	refers to more than one thing
more	compares two nouns
most	compares more than two nouns

Examples

Lina has **many** dresses in her closet.

The test was **more** difficult than she had expected.

I won the **most** electoral votes during the elections.

That was the **best** field trip ever!

Exercises

A. **Underline** the adjectives in the sentences below.

1. Today, the weather is worse than yesterday.
2. The boat ride was the most thrilling activity ever!
3. Apples are healthier than chocolate.

B. **Circle** the adjective in each sentence.
Write "C" if the adjective is in the comparative form.
Write "S" if the adjective is in the superlative form.

1. She is younger than her cousin. _____
2. Mira is funnier than her classmates. _____
3. This is the smallest bug I have ever seen! _____
4. Unit two is the most interesting in the book. _____

C. **Read** each sentence.
Circle the correct adjective that compares.
Write it on the line.

1. Cars are _____ than motorcycles.
   safer safest
2. Jamil is the _____ player on the basketball team.
   better best
3. The cheetah is the _____ animal in the world.
   faster fastest

D. **Write** the comparative and the superlative forms of the following adjectives on the lines.

Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
1 big	_____	_____
2 tiny	_____	_____
3 cute	_____	_____
4 silly	_____	_____
5 bad	_____	_____
6 good	_____	_____

E. **Write** the correct form of each adjective in parentheses.

1 Which is _____, the orange or the pineapple? (sweet)

2 My brother's bag is _____ than mine. (heavy)

3 Mount Everest is the _____ in the world. (high)

4 Is Russia the _____ country in the world? (big)

5 This is the _____ diamond I have ever seen! (shiny)

LESSON 22

ADVERBS

Rule Box

- An **adverb** describes an action verb.
- **Adverbs** can tell the place, the time, or the manner an action takes place.
- Adverbs answer the following questions.

Where

We will sit **outside** and enjoy the view.

When

She will apply for the new job **tomorrow**.

How (most adverbs that tell how end in (-ly))

The students solved their exams **quietly**.

Some adverbs that tell where:

there ahead outside around up far
here away nearby everywhere

Some adverbs that tell when:

first soon always early next today later tomorrow then

- An adverb describes a verb and not a noun.
- Don't mix up adjectives with adverbs that tell where.

Examples

Do you know a **nearby** restaurant? (Adjective)

Do they live **nearby**? (Adverb)

Exercises

A. **Underline** the adverb in each sentence below.

1. Place the boxes there.
2. I hope my friends arrive early.
3. We waited patiently for our turn.

B. **Circle** the adverb in each sentence.
Write whether the adverb tells "where", "when", or "how" on the lines provided.

1. My friend and I carefully answered the test questions. _____
2. He ran outside to see who was at the front gate. _____
3. Nadia has never seen Samira angry. _____
4. I searched everywhere I could think of. _____
5. Dad silently gestured for the visitors to have a seat. _____
6. I arrived late for work. _____

C. **Change** the adjective in parentheses to an adverb.
Write the adverb on the line.

1. Mom closed the door (soft) _____ behind her.
2. I was copying (slow) _____ from the board.
3. She (brisk) _____ knocked on the door.
4. The baker (smooth) _____ mixed all the ingredients.

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

1. my mom looked angry at me when i arrived late

_____

2. adam walked slow along the pathway

_____

3. the cat waited silent for the mouse

_____

E. **Write** meaningful sentences using the adverbs as required below.

1. an adverb that tells where

_____

2. an adverb that tells when

_____

3. an adverb that tells how

_____

ADVERBS THAT COMPARE

Rule Box

- Adverbs can be used to compare two or more actions.
- Add *(-er)* or *(-est)* for most one-syllable adverbs.

Examples

My brother runs **faster** than you.

Our team sang the anthem the **loudest** of all.

- To make a comparison using the adverb **well**, use **better** and **best**.

Examples

He scored **well** on the exam.

He scored **better** than his friend on the exam.

He scored the **best** of all on the exam.

- To make a comparison using the adverb **badly**, use **worse** and **worst**.

Examples

My sister paints **badly**.

My sister paints **worse** than me.

My sister paints the **worst** of all.

- For most adverbs that end in (-ly), use **more** for comparative forms and **most** for superlative forms.

Examples

We can use the internet **more** easily than before.

He handled the glass vase the **most** carefully.

Exercises

A. **Underline** the adverb that compares in each sentence below.

1. The athlete jumped the highest of all.

2. Sami can run faster than Rami.

3. Lara worked harder than Sally on her project.

B. **Circle** the adverb that compares in each sentence.
Write "C" if the adverb is used in the comparative form.
Write "S" if the adverb is used in the superlative form.

1. Our team played the worst in the competition. _____
2. My dad works harder than most of his friends. _____
3. He ran the fastest among the whole team. _____
4. I speak English more fluently than my cousin. _____
5. He solved the test more quickly than I did. _____

C. **Use** the adverbs "well" and "badly" in their correct forms.

1. He scored _____ than me in the game. (well)
2. My legs hurt the _____ during the training sessions. (badly)
3. We played the _____ this week. (well)
4. She writes _____ than her friend. (badly)
5. Do you think they will do _____ than your team? (well)

D. **Write** the comparative and superlative forms of the adverbs below.

Adverb	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
1 widely		
2 hard		
3 near		
4 low		
5 late		
6 badly		
7 fast		

E. **Read** each sentence.
Circle the correct adverb that compares.
Write the answer on the line.

1 Hadi did _____ than Jad when cleaning their rooms.

better best

2 He gets to work the _____ of all.

earlier earliest

3 It will snow _____ in Canada than in Lebanon.

sooner soonest

PREPOSITIONS

Rule Box

- A **preposition** is a word that shows a relation between a noun or a pronoun with the rest of the sentence.
- The noun or pronoun that follows the preposition is called the **object of the preposition.**

Examples

The team will train **before** lunch.

We were far away **from** the accident.

- Prepositions can be classified into:

Prepositions of Place	Prepositions of Time
The teacher asked me to sit **next to** Lina.	She's planning to have the meeting **at** 10:00 a.m.
in, on, behind, in front of, next to, below	during, before, after, at, in, on

- A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words that includes a preposition, an object of the preposition, and any words in between.
- When a pronoun follows a preposition, it should be an object pronoun, such as *me, you, him, her, it, us,* and *them*.

Example

We had an argument **with** the cashier lady.

We had an argument **with** her.

Exercises

A. **Circle** the preposition in each sentence below.

1. I walked toward my friends when I saw them.
2. She was criticized by the jury.
3. The man beside me seems a little angry.

B. **Underline** the prepositions in the sentences below.
Circle the objects of the prepositions.

1. I found my copybook under the couch.
2. Why was she standing between us?
3. The students are on their way to the national museum.
4. The cat is under the table.

C. **Underline** the prepositional phrases in the sentences below.
Write the prepositions on the lines.

1. We knocked on the wrong door. _____
2. The house in the right corner is huge. _____
3. They bought the dog with the spotted tail. _____
4. The woman behind you is my French teacher. _____
5. That boy in the middle won the prize. _____
6. Can you jump over this steep rock? _____

CRAFTS & ACTIVITIES

