WORLD'S KEY

COMMON CORE State Standards

Grammar

LEVEL 1



WORLD'S KEY
GRAMMAR • LEVEL 1



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GRAMMAR

LEVEL 1

2023



شركة البشرى للتربية والعلوم
المدارس الدولية

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Grammar

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LESSON 1

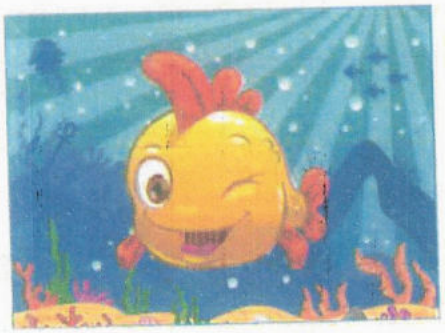
SENTENCES

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 (. ! ?).

Examples:

1. The fish is in the sea.
   → This is a sentence.



   is in the sea
   → This is not a sentence.

2. The cat is on the mat.
   → This is a sentence.



   on the mat.
   → This is not a sentence.

Exercises

A. **Color** the complete sentence(s).

1. makes the bed
2. Dana likes to cook pasta.
3. eats lettuce.

B. **Write S** if the group of words is a sentence and **NS** if it is not a sentence.

1. That rock is heavy. ____
2. runs in the yard. ____
3. plant in the garden ____
4. Dogs bark loudly. ____

C. **Read** the following.

Mark the correct answer to get a meaningful sentence.

Write it on the line provided.

1. We are _____.

   ◯ they play

   ◯ a healthy family

2. _____ my teeth twice a day.

   ◯ I brush

   ◯ Wash

3. _____ fresh fruits.

   ◯ We play

   ◯ We eat

4. The students _____.

   ◯ read books

   ◯ the cats

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write it correctly on the line provided below.

1. the tree is a large plant

2. the sheep is on the farm

3. she bakes a cake

E. **Write** a complete sentence about the picture on the right.



LESSON 2

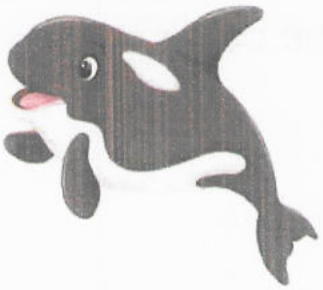
DECLARATIVE SENTENCES

Rule Box

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

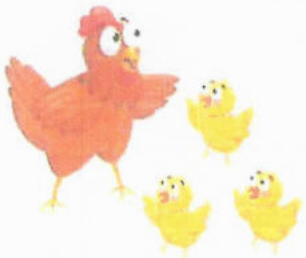
Examples:

Whales are huge.



A whale is a mammal.

The hen has three chicks.



The chicks are yellow.

Exercises

A. **Color** the declarative sentences.

1. Has a pet cat.
2. Fruits are healthy.
3. My bag is blue and red.

B. **Put** (✓) next to the declarative sentences.

1. Plants need water to grow. ☐
2. Can all birds fly? ☐
3. Apples grow on trees. ☐
4. How many colors are in the rainbow? ☐

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

1
- (a) Stars fill the night sky.
- (b) Stars in the sky.

2
- (a) Bees honey.
- (b) Bees make honey.

3
- (a) Vets help pets.
- (b) Helps pets.

4
- (a) Earth is our planet.
- (b) Our planet.

5
- (a) Cold and snowy.
- (b) Winter is cold and snowy.

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write it correctly on the line provided below.

1. rabbits like carrots

_____

2. rabbits have long ears

_____

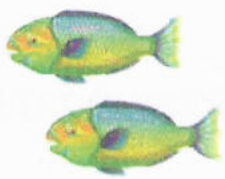
3. i like pet rabbits

_____

E. **Write** a declarative sentence about the picture on the right.

_____

_____



LESSON 3

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Rule Box

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

Examples:

Where do birds live?

Are there eggs in the nest?



How many eggs are in the nest?

Exercises

A. **Color** the interrogative sentences.

1. Where do lizards live?
2. Lizards like hot places.
3. Why is the desert dry?

B. **Write D** if the sentence is declarative and **Int** if it is interrogative.

1. The sun is bright. ____
2. Do you feel hot? ____
3. I feel warm. ____
4. Where are you going? ____

C. **Circle** the question word in each of the following interrogative sentences.

1. How old are you?

2. Where do you live?

3. When is your birthday?

4. Why are you crying?

D. **Choose** the correct question word to complete each interrogative sentence.

Why Who What

1. _____ is your name?

2. _____ is your best friend?

E. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write it correctly on the line provided below.

1. do you have a robot

_____

2. what can a robot do

_____

3. does your robot play games

_____

F. **Write** an interrogative sentence about the picture on the right.

_____

_____



LESSON 4

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Rule Box

- A **sentence** that tells someone to do something is a **command** sentence or an **imperative** sentence.
- It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period (.). It begins with a **verb**.

Examples:

Do your homework.

Give me the book, please.

Read the first page.



Exercises

A. **Color** the imperative sentence(s).

1. Write your name, please.
2. I lost my pencil.
3. Can you help me find the pencil?

B. **Write D** if the sentence is declarative and **Imp** if it is imperative.

1. Wash your hands. ____
2. I make my bed every day. ____
3. Keep your room clean. ____
4. Drink your milk. ____

LESSON 4

C. **Read** the sentences, and then **match** each one to its type.

1. I read a nice book.

2. Give me the book.

3. The sun is yellow.

4. Color the sun.

5. I broke my toy.

6. Fix it, please.

Declarative Sentences

Imperative Sentences

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write it correctly on the line provided below.

1. take out the trash, please

_____

2. water the flowers, please?

_____

3. put the plants in the sunlight

_____

E. **Write** an imperative sentence about the picture on the right.

_____

_____



LESSON 5

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

Rule Box

- 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:

What a beautiful butterfly it is!



Wow, it is so colorful!

Oh, there are spots on its wings!

Exercises

A. **Color** the exclamatory sentences.

1. Hooray, I won the game!
2. Yum, that soup was great!
3. Are you sad?

B. **Complete** each sentence with the correct punctuation mark.

1. I wake up early
2. Drink plenty of water
3. Oh, it is a nice poem
4. Wow, it is the sweetest bird ever

C. **Read** the sentences, and then **match** each one to its type.

1. It is very cold!

2. Why are you sad?

3. Is this your car?

4. Oh, your teacher is so kind!

5. I am so proud of you!

6. Are you sleepy?

Interrogative Sentences

Exclamatory Sentences

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write it correctly on the line provided below.

1. wow, I won the race?

2. Yay! i am so excited

3. oh, you are very smart.

E. **Write** an exclamatory sentence about the picture on the right.



LESSON 6

SUBJECTS

Rule Box

- Every sentence has a **naming part.**
- The **naming part** names a person, a place, an animal, or a thing.
- The **naming part** of the sentence is called the **subject.**
  The **subject** is: -what (or who) the sentence is about
  -who does the action (verb)

Examples:

My brother is clever.
subject

Fadi reads a lot of books.
subject



Exercises

A. **Read** the sentences below, and then **put** (✓) next to the sentence that has a line under the subject.

1. Tala draws a nice picture. ☐
2. My mom cooks a tasty meal. ☐
3. She is a vet. ☐
4. My dad is a doctor. ☐

B. **Circle** the subject in each sentence.

1. The girl is sick.
2. My mom can bake a cake.
3. Birds are cute pets.
4. Her dad has a red car.

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

_____ is my favorite color.

1
- (a) The baby
- (b) Blue
- (c) The dog

_____ is a brave man.

2
- (a) My dad
- (b) The baby
- (c) The tree

_____ licks its paw.

3
- (a) The school
- (b) The basket
- (c) The cat

_____ roars loudly.

4
- (a) The doctor
- (b) The lion
- (c) The circle

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write it correctly on the line provided below.
Circle the subject.

1. samer is a kind boy

2. my dad is a doctor

3. the toys are in the box

E. **Write** two meaningful sentences using the words below as subjects.

1. Lina: _____

2. Rabbits: _____

LESSON 7

PREDICATES

Rule Box

- Every sentence has a **naming part** and a **telling part.**
- The **telling part** is a word or group of words that tells what the subject does or what the subject is.
- The **telling part** of the sentence is called the **predicate.**

Examples:

The boy rides a bike.
predicate

His bike is yellow.
predicate



Exercises

A. **Read** the sentences below, and then **put** (✓) next to the sentence that has a line under the predicate.

1. Cats chase mice. ☐
2. The horse runs fast. ☐
3. The lion chases the deer. ☐
4. The giraffe eats leaves. ☐

B. **Circle** the predicate in each sentence.

1. The solar system includes many planets.
2. Jupiter is the biggest planet.
3. Mercury is the smallest planet.
4. People live on planet Earth.

LESSON 7

C. **Match** each subject to its suitable predicate to form meaningful sentences.

1	The cow	lays eggs.
2	The baby	helps sick animals.
3	The hen	eats grass.
4	The vet	smiles at his mom.

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

1
- (a) The boy rides the horse.
- (b) The boy rides the horse.



2
- (a) The horse is his favorite animal.
- (b) The horse is his favorite animal.

E. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write it correctly on the line provided below.
Circle the predicate.

1. rana and Sami Play tennis

_____

2. They Are good players

_____

3. they Can run fast

_____

F. **Write** a suitable predicate for each subject below to form complete sentences.

1. The stars _____

_____

2. The pilot _____

_____

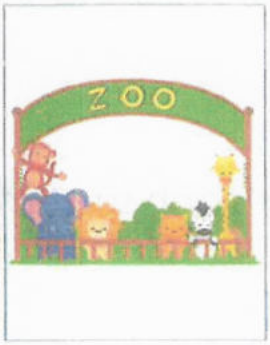
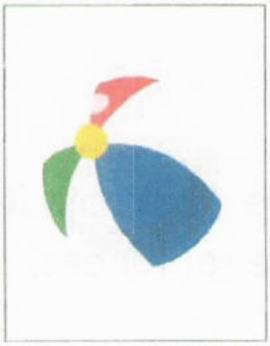
LESSON 8

NOUNS

Rule Box

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

Examples:

Person	Place	Thing	Animal
			
girl	zoo	ball	cow

The **girl** is wearing a pink **scarf**.

The **lion** is in the **zoo**.

Exercises

A. **Read** the sentences below, and then **put** (✓) next to the correctly underlined noun.

1. I like to <u>eat</u> apples. ☐
2. Roses are colorful <u>flowers</u>. ☐
3. The <u>camel</u> lives in the desert. ☐
4. <u>The</u> piano is a musical instrument. ☐

B. **Circle** the noun(s) in each sentence.

1. Jana cooks tasty pasta.

2. She puts the food in a large bowl.

3. Do you clean the kitchen?

C. **Read** the words.
Draw a line through the nouns in each group.

People		
and	eat	red
dad	mom	sister
blue	the	sing

1

Animals		
to	read	cat
sleep	rabbit	is
dog	come	sit

2

Things		
ball	talk	jump
run	bike	tall
sheep	happy	car

3

Places		
sad	big	school
small	baby	zoo
bird	table	beach

4

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write it correctly on the line provided below.
Circle the noun.

1. we have five senses

_____

2. we hear with our ears

_____

3. we smell with our nose

_____

E. **Look** at the picture.
Write a complete sentence using the following noun.

park: _____

_____



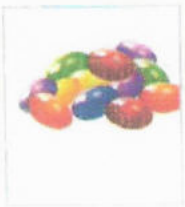
LESSON 9

COMMON AND PROPER NOUNS

Rule Box

- A **common noun** is a word that names any person, place, thing, or animal.
- A **proper noun** is a word that names a specific person, place, thing, or animal. It begins with a capital letter.

Examples:



Common:	boy	candy	dog	school
Proper:	Adam	Skittles	Max	Salam School

- **Titles of people** begin with capital letters. Titles sometimes come before names. Some titles end with a period, as in (Mr.), (Mrs.), and (Dr.).

Examples: Mr. Jad - Mrs. Jana - Dr. Noor

- **Days of the week** are nouns that begin with capital letters, as in Monday and Friday.
- **Months of the year** are nouns that begin with capital letters, as in April and June.
- In **dates**, put a comma between the **day** and the **month**. Put a comma between the **date** and the **year**.

Example: Sunday, March 10, 2023

Exercises

A. **Match** each noun to its type.

1. Mrs. Noor
2. Lebanon
3. river
4. bird
5. store
6. Mercedes

Common Nouns

Proper Nouns

LESSON 10

SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

Rule Box

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

Examples:

Singular		Plural	
girl		girls	
house		houses	
flower		flowers	
bird		birds	

Exercises

A. **Write S** if the underlined word is a singular noun and **P** if it is a plural noun.

1. The <u>rugs</u> are dirty. ____

2. I have two yellow <u>birds</u>. ____

3. Where is your <u>book</u>? ____

B. **Add (-s)** to form the plural of each noun.
Write the new word on the line.

Singular	Plural
book	_____
farm	_____
star	_____
cat	_____

LESSON 11

POSSESSIVE NOUNS

Rule Box

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

Examples:

the ball of the boy

the **boy's** ball



the ball of the boys

the **boys'** ball



Exercises

A. **Circle** the possessive nouns.

1. My dad's car is new.
2. The clowns' noses are red.
3. Mariam's hair is curly.

B. **Write** the possessive form of each noun as shown in the example below.

	Noun	Singular Possessive	Plural Possessive
1	horse	horse's	horses'
2	bird		
3	kid		

LESSON 12

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.

Examples:

Make my mom pasta can.

↳ The words are **not** in the right order.

My mom can make pasta.

↳ The words are in the right order.



Exercises

A. **Put** (✓) next to the words that are in the right order.

1. Went we to the zoo. ☐
2. I saw many animals. ☐
3. Lion the was big very. ☐

B. **Circle** the group of words that are in the right order.

1. Runs the fast rabbit very.
2. The hippo plays in the mud.
3. The swim in the fish pond.
4. The parrot is a clever bird.

LESSON 13

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Rule Box

- **Action verbs** are words that tell you what the subject does.

Examples:



eat



play



read



ride

- **Simple present tense verbs** tell about actions that happen in the present.
- To form **simple present tense**:
  - add (-**s**) to the verb when the subject is singular
  - **don't** add (-**s**) when the subject is plural

Examples:

Yara brings two paintbrushes.

The kids paint a lovely picture.



Exercises

A. **Circle** the action verb.

1	play	ball	tennis
2	kid	run	boy
3	apple	eat	food
4	bee	bird	fly

B. **Read** each sentence.
Underline the simple present tense verb, and then **write** it in the box.

1. The pets run in the park. ____
2. The dog barks loudly. ____
3. The cat jumps around. ____

LESSON 14

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Rule Box

- **Simple past tense verbs** show actions that happened and were completed in the **past.**
- Most action verbs in the **simple past tense** end with **(-ed)**.

Examples:

Mom cooked food.

She mixed the soup.



Exercises

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

1. play played plays
2. washed wash washes
3. cooked cook cooks
4. helps help helped

B. **Read** each sentence.
Underline the simple past tense verb, and then **write** it in the box.

1. The boy jumped on the bed. _____
2. The girls picked flowers. _____
3. We walked outside. _____

LESSON 15

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Rule Box

- **Simple future tense verbs** tell about actions that will happen in the future.
- To change the verb to the **simple future tense**, we add (**will**) before the verb.

Examples:

The girl will go to school.

She will learn new things.



Exercises

A. **Put** (✓) next to the correctly underlined simple future tense verbs.

1. Dani <u>will play</u> football. ☐
2. The baby <u>jumps</u> on the bed. ☐
3. The rabbit <u>will eat</u> a carrot. ☐
4. The plant <u>will grow</u> soon. ☐

B. **Read** the action verbs.
Draw a line through the simple future tense verbs.

will run	cry	sit
fly	will eat	drink
stand	smile	will go

1

will try	find	play
will say	write	read
will ask	close	open

2

C. **Match** each verb to its correct tense.

1. will run
2. jumps
3. will eat
4. kicked
5. stand
6. walked

Simple Present Tense

Simple Past Tense

Simple Future Tense

D. **Read** each sentence. Then **change** the underlined verb to the simple future tense, and **write** it in the box.

1. They <u>play</u> with the toys. _____
2. The vets <u>help</u> sick pets. _____
3. Jana <u>throws</u> the ball. _____

E. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write it correctly on the line provided below.

1. five ducks will jumps into the pond.

_____

2. they will dives into the pool

_____

3. they will paddled with their feet.

_____

F. **Write** a complete sentence about the picture on the right.
Use the simple future tense of the following verb.

read: _____

_____



LESSON 16

VERB TO BE

Rule Box

- The **verb to be** is a verb that does not show any action. It only links the subject with the rest of the sentence.

Subject	Verb to Be (present)	Verb to Be (past)
I	am	was
Singular	is	was
Plural & You	are	were

Examples:

→ I **am** asleep.
→ I **was** asleep.



→ The boy **is** joyful.
→ The boy **was** joyful.



→ The kids **are** good readers.
→ The kids **were** good readers.



Exercises

A. **Circle** the verb to be, and then **write Pr** if the verb tense is present or **Pa** if it is past.

1. The bird is in the cage. ____
2. My toy was colorful. ____
3. Jad and I were good friends. ____
4. Your sisters are clever. ____
5. I am so excited today. ____
6. Kittens are cute pets. ____

LESSON 17

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

Rule Box

- **Pronouns** are words that can be used in place of nouns.
- A **subject pronoun** is used as the subject of the verb.
- **Subject pronouns** are **I**, **he**, **she**, **it**, **we**, **you**, and **they**.

	Subject Pronouns	Examples	
Singular Pronouns	I	I go to school.	
	He	My brother plays football.	
	She	The girl reads a book.	
	It	The cow eats grass.	
	You	You like apples.	
Plural Pronouns	We	Mom and I make bread.	
	They	The boys play basketball.	
	You	You like cats.	

Exercises

A. **Draw** a line to match the words with the correct subject pronoun.

1	Sami and I	•	• he
2	the girl	•	• we
3	the small frog	•	• she
4	Doctor Amir	•	• it
5	my mom and dad	•	• they

B. **Read** each sentence.
Circle the subject pronoun, and then **write** it in the box.

1. They looked for the lost dog. ____
2. She is a cute girl. ____
3. Do you have a story? ____

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

<u>The kids</u> will win the race.

1. ⓐ He
   ⓑ They

<u>The rabbit</u> likes to eat carrots.

2. ⓐ It
   ⓑ We

<u>Rami and I</u> are a good team.

3. ⓐ They
   ⓑ We

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write it correctly on the line provided below.
Circle the subject pronoun.

1. he is my friend Sally

_____

2. they play basketball

_____

3. it is a kind man.

_____

E. **Look** at the picture.
Write complete sentences using the following subject pronouns.



1. he: _____

2. they: _____

LESSON 19

CONTRACTIONS

Rule Box

- A **contraction** is when two words are put together to form a shorter word.
- When the second word is '**not**', the apostrophe (') takes the place of the **letter o**.

Example:

The girl is not sick.

isn't



Contractions

is	+ not	isn't
are	+ not	aren't
was	+ not	wasn't
were	+ not	weren't
has	+ not	hasn't
do	+ not	don't
does	+ not	doesn't
did	+ not	didn't
have	+ not	haven't

Exercises

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

1. The baby wasn't crying.
2. We weren't late.
3. I didn't correct my homework.
4. He doesn't have a book.

B. **Draw** a line to match the words with their contractions.

1 is not	• hasn't
2 has not	• didn't
3 did not	• isn't

C. **Write** the contraction of each pair of words in the box.

have	not	do	not
are	not	were	not

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

1. (a) The room isn't tidy.
   (b) The room is'nt tidy.

2. (a) The pillows arent on the bed.
   (b) The pillows aren't on the bed.

3. (a) The girl wasn't in her room.
   (b) The girl wasnt' in her room.

E. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write it correctly on the line provided below.

1. She was nt in her bedroom.

2. You didnt read the story.

3. We were'nt at home.

F. **Look** at the picture.
Write complete sentences using the following contractions.



1. isn't:

2. aren't:

LESSON 20

ADJECTIVES (COLOR, SIZE, OR SHAPE)

Rule Box

- **Adjectives** are words that describe nouns.
- Some **adjectives** tell **color, size,** or **shape**.

Examples:

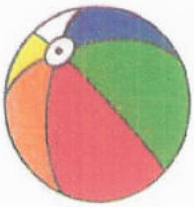
Size

That is a **tall** giraffe.



Shape

I kicked the **round** ball.



Color

I colored with a **blue** crayon.



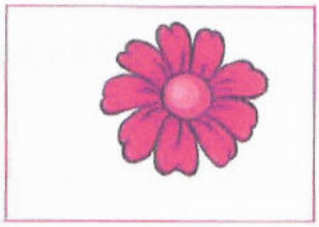
Exercises

A. **Look** at each picture below.
Match each picture to its suitable adjective.

1. square •
2. pink •
3. huge •







B. **Read** each sentence, and **underline** the adjective.

1. The green frog hopped into the pond.
2. The small fish is in the sea.
3. We have a round table in the kitchen.

LESSON 21

ADJECTIVES (WHAT KIND OR HOW MANY)

Rule Box

- **Adjectives** are words that describe nouns.
- Some **adjectives** tell **what kind** or **how many**.

Examples:

Adjectives (What Kind)

I ate a **sweet** cupcake.



He bakes **fresh** bread.



Adjectives (How Many)

We picked **three** roses.



Two kids are on the swing.

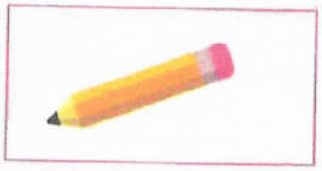


Exercises

A. **Look** at each picture below.
Match each picture to its suitable adjective.

1. sharp •
2. loud •
3. five •

• 

• 

• 

B. **Read** each sentence.
Circle the correct adjective.

1. They shared a **juicy** / **salty** watermelon.
2. She poured a glass of **square** / **cold** milk.
3. That is a **tasty** / **cute** baby.

LESSON 22

ADJECTIVES THAT COMPARE

Rule Box

- **Adjectives** are words that describe nouns.
- Add (-**er**) to an adjective to **compare two** nouns.

Example:

Judi is faster than Sami.

fast + er



- Add (-**est**) to an adjective to **compare three or more** nouns.

Example:

Jad is the fastest of all.

fast + est



Exercises

A. **Read** each sentence, and **circle** the adjective.

1. A snake is longer than a caterpillar.
2. His shoes are smaller than my shoes.
3. Lina is the tallest of them all.

B. **Complete** the table below.

Adjective	Adjective + er	Adjective + est
• clean	_____	_____
• dark	_____	_____
• young	_____	_____

C. **Look** at the pictures below.
Complete each sentence with the suitable adjective from the word bank.



fast	faster	fastest
slow	slower	slowest

1. The turtle is _____.

2. The horse is _____ than the cheetah.

3. The cheetah is the _____ of all.

D. **Proofread** each of the following sentences.
Write it correctly on the line provided below.
Circle the adjective that compares.

1. the mouse is smallest than the cat

2. lana is smartest than hala

3. he is the braver knight

E. **Use** each adjective to **write** a complete sentence about the picture on the right.

1. smaller:



2. biggest:



LESSON 23

ADVERBS THAT TELL TIME

Rule Box

- **Adverbs** are words that describe verbs.
- Some **adverbs** tell **when** or **how often** an action happens.

Examples:

Lara usually feeds the chicken.



Now, Lara is pouring water for the horse.



Tomorrow, Lara will feed the cow grass.



- Some of the **adverbs** that tell **when** or **how often**:

now	tomorrow	always
first	today	usually
last	yesterday	soon
early	never	later

Exercises

A. **Read** the words, and then **match** each one to the correct title.

1. tomorrow
2. neat
3. today
4. before
5. short
6. yellow

Adjectives

Adverbs

B. **Read** each sentence, and **underline** the adverb.

1. I want to go to the pool today.
2. Jana wakes up early.
3. Summer vacation will start soon.
4. Cheating is never allowed.

C. **Read** each sentence.
Mark the suitable adverb, and then **write** it on the line provided.

1. They walked to school _____.

   ◯ tomorrow ◯ yesterday

2. My plants will start to grow _____.

   ◯ soon ◯ before

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

1. we will watch a movie later

2. samer will visit us today

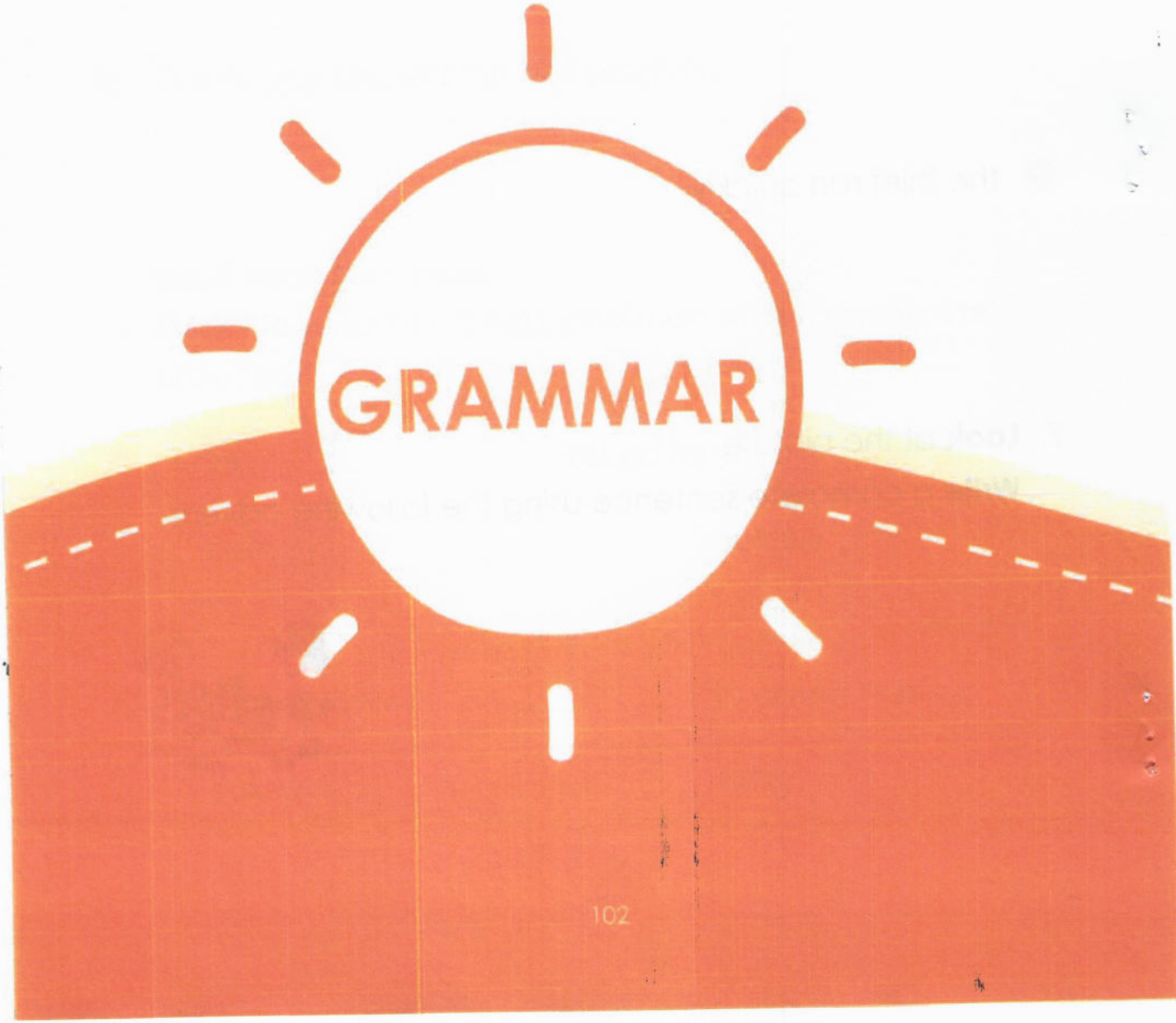
3. she always sleeps on time

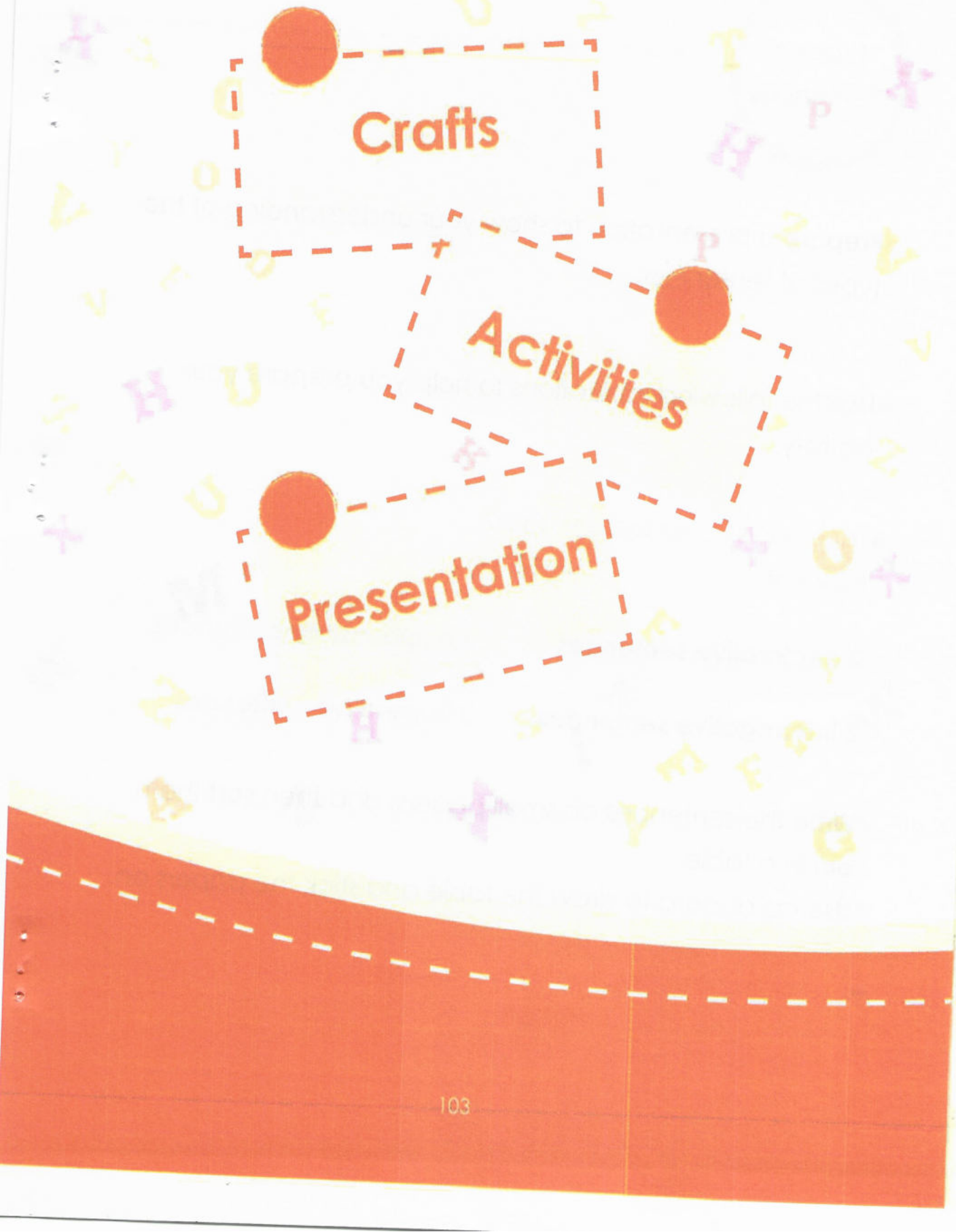
E. **Look** at the picture.
Write a complete sentence using the following adverb.

now: _____



FUN WITH




Crafts
Activities
Presentation

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 **7**.

  Pick out:

  2 declarative sentences

  2 exclamatory sentences

  2 interrogative sentences

  2 imperative sentences

- **Write** the sentences 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.

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 8** to **12.**
  Pick out:

2 common nouns — **2 proper nouns**

2 singular nouns — **2 possessive nouns**

- **Change** the two singular nouns to the plural form.
- **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.

Notes :