

Grammar Booklet

Primary Six

Name -----

Class -----



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Adverbs

Adverbs: An adverb is a word that modifies a verb

e.g: How did they study?

They studied quietly

Form:

☆ We make an adverb by adding "ly" to an adjective

[adjective + ly]

Quiet + ly = quietly

Poor + ly = poorly

Slow + ly = slowly

☆ If the adjective is one syllable and ends with "y" then you drop the "y" and add "ily"

Easy = easily

Angry = angrily

Happy = happily

☆ Some adverbs have the same form as the adjective

They are both adjectives and adverbs

Late - early - hard - fast

Examples:

Don't arrive late=(late describes the verb arrive)

Don't drive fast=(fast describes the verb drive)

The adverb of "good is well"

You play piano well. (well describes the verb play)

- I speak well.

(well describes the verb **speak**)

1-Take the adjectives from the box and change them to the adverb form and fill in the sentences.

angry	fast	good	sudden	noisy
careful	polite	quick	hard	happy

- 1-The children play so_____together.
- 2-You have to pick up the snake_____.
- 3-Act_____when you meet the Queen of England.
- 4-Stop talking so_____in the library.
- 5-My father yells_____when he is driving and gets upset.
- 6-Push the door_____to open it because it is a heavy wood door.
- 7-If you do your homework_____your score will be great.
- 8-He jumped up_____because he was very excited.
- 9-Get dressed___we are late for our airplane!

2-Write the adverbs :

1. Bad-----
2. Fast-----

3. Happy-----

4. Noisy-----

5. Hard-----

6. Careful-----

7. Polite-----

8. Quick-----

9. Good-----

10. Slow-----

11. Sad-----

12. Nice-----

13. quite-----

14. Soft-----

15. Loud-----

3) Complete with adverbs:

1. She ate her dinner and went to
bed.(quick)

2. Hey! Wait! Don't walk so! (fast)

3. She's French but she can speak English very
.....(good)

4. They played veryand lost the game.(bad)

5. Fiona sings(beautiful)

6. His father looked at him(angry)

7. This is very important. Listen(careful)

8. He always speaks(polite)

9. We need a new computer. Our computer works
.....(slow)

10. Bye , Eric. Drive(safe)

Past Simple Tense

Form: Subject, Verb in past ,complement

AFFIRMATIVE	
I	worked drank
You	
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

NEGATIVE		
I	did not	work drink
You		
He		
She		
It		
We		
You		
They		

INTERROGATIVE		
Did	I	work? drink?
	you	
	he	
	she	
	it	
	we	
	you	
	they	

Short answer :

• Did he miss the bus yesterday?
Yes, he did - No, he didn't

He went to the market last week.

• Did he go to the market last week?
Yes, he did - No, he didn't

- Contraction: did not = didn't
- We divide the verbs in simple past tense to regular verbs and irregular verbs
- We use the past simple for something that happened in specific time in the past.

Regular verbs

Ex: play : played

Ex: She helped her mother yesterday.

Irregular verbs

Ex: see : saw

go : went

He went to the club last week.

Key words: yesterday, last (week - year - month), ago

Spelling rules(d ,ed)

1. We add only "d" to the verbs that end in "e".

Ex:

like----- liked

love ----- loved

2. When the verbs end in a "consonant +y" , we change "y" to " i " and add (ed).

Ex: try -----tried

carry----- carried

They carried their bags to their classes.

3- If the verbs ends with a vowel followed by one consonant letter , we double the last letter then add (ed).

Ex: Hop Hopped stop stopped

5- Irregular verbs don't follow the rules.

e.g. eat ate

Past simple (irregular verbs)

Irregular verbs have their own forms:

Verb	Past
Be	Was/were
Have	Had
Come	Came
Lose	Lost
Put	Put
Read	Read
Cut	Cut
Run	Ran
Do	Did
Say	Said
Draw	Drew
See	Saw
Eat	Ate
Sell	Sold
Drink	Drank
Send	Sent
Sleep	Slept
Fall	Fell
Go	Went
Speak	Spoke
Tell	Told

Make	Made
Meet	Met
Swim	Swam
Blow	Blew
Fly	Flew

We use the Past Simple to talk about:

- Things that started and finished in the past.
We visited our uncle yesterday.
I lived in London in 2000.
- Things which happened one after the other in the past.
He got dressed, went downstairs and had breakfast yesterday.

1 - Correct the verb:

- 1) Mum (cook) dinner two hours ago.
- 2) Yesterday I (wash) my car.
- 3) My father (talk)on the phone an hour ago.

- 4) My friend (live)..... in Paris three years ago.
- 5) Dad (work)..... hard yesterday.
- 6) They (go).....to the club last Friday.
- 7) Mark (be) happy last week.
- 8) We(have)..... lunch yesterday at home.
- 9) He (see)..... his favourite singer last year.
- 10)I (fall)..... to the ground yesterday.
- 11) Meg (drink).....milk two hours ago.
- 12)Sam (clean)his home last night.
- 13)Mum (lose)her purse last week.
- 14)Tom (swim).....in the pool yesterday at the club.

Fill in using "was - were"

1. Todd and Lisa in England.
2. My parents not at home.
3. Kate ill on Monday.
4. you at Kelly's party ?
5. Jane with you?

2-Change into negative and question :

1. She asked lots of questions.

N :

Q :?

2. The baby cried last night.

N :

Q :?

3. They danced at the party.

N:

Q:?

4. Mum washed her face two hours ago.

N:

Q:?

5. We stopped at the super market.

N:

Q:?

Fill in the blanks with Past Simple.

1-Margaret ----- (**wash**) the dishes after dinner.

2-My mother ----- (**wait**) for the bus in the morning.

3-Dorothy ----- (**plan**) every detail of the journey.

4-The little boy ----- (**cross**) the street quickly.

5-The gardener ----- (**pick**) the flowers and then ----- (**clean**) them.

6-The young woman ----- (**open**) her bag and ----- (**call**) her husband.

7-Our teacher ----- (**want**) the papers quickly.

8-My neighbors ----- (**move**) to another house last weekend

Turn the sentences into negative or question.

- 1) The police arrested the thieves in two minutes. (-)

-----.

- 2) The man closed all the windows.

-----?

- 3) The young man disappeared in the darkness. (-)

-----.

- 4) We tried to find a new way to the city center.

-----?

- 5) Tommy failed all his exams.(-)

-----.

- 6) Nobody helped the old man.

-----?

- 7) The mechanic repaired our car.

-----?

- 8) The secretary typed the letters with hesitation. (-)

-----.

Past continuous

Form: Subject,(was-were),verb ing, complement

AFFIRMATIVE		
I	Was	working
You	Were	
He	Was	
She	Was	
It	Was	
We	Were	
You	Were	
They	were	

NEGATIVE		
I	was not	working
You	were not	
He	was not	
She	was not	
It	was not	
We	were not	
You	were not	
They	were not	

INTERROGATIVE		
Was	I	working ?
Were	you	
Was	he	
Was	she	
Was	it	
Were	we	
Were	you	
Were	they	

SHORT ANSWERS
Yes. I was
Yes. He/she/it was
Yes. You/we/they were
No. I wasn't
No. He/she/it wasn't
No. You/we/they weren't

Rules of adding ing to the verb:

1-If the verbs ends with (e) ,cross it and add (ing):

Dance=Dancing , Drive =Driving

2-If the verb ends with (ie) ,change them into (y) and add (ing)

Die=Dying ,Lie=Lying

3- If the verb is one syllable and ends with a vowel letter followed by a consonant,double the consonant and add (ing): except(W-X-Y-Z).We don't double these letters

- Run=Running , Chop=Chopping
- Fix=Fixing , Play=playing
- Listen=Listening (we don't double (n) because the verb is two syllables)

4- We add (ing) directly to the rest of the verbs:

Watch=Watching , Walk=Walking

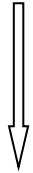
We use past continuous for interrupted actions in the past

Past Continuous tense indicates that a longer action in the past was interrupted.

Examples:

What were you doing when the camel walked by?

We were washing the car when the camel walked by



Past continuous

When



past simple

Complete the sentences with the correct past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. She.....(surf) when the shark(attack) her.
2. He..... (dance) at a party when he..... (meet) his girlfriend.
3. I..... (have) a picnic when I..... (see) my sister.
4. He..... (play) football, when he..... (break) his leg.
5. I..... (wait) for my friend when the bus..... (arrive).

6. Jack..... (read) a book when mum (enter) the room.

7. Linda(watch) TV when the lights(go) out.

Write the "negative" and "question" form:

1- Linda was playing in the park.

N: _____.

Q: _____?

2- Ben and Sally were listening to the radio.

N: _____.

Q: _____?

3- They were playing tennis yesterday morning.

N: _____.

Q: _____?

4- I was writing my homework.

N: _____.

Q: _____.

Complete the following sentences:

- 1) They _____ in the lake yesterday afternoon. (swim)
- 2) He _____ on the coach. (sleep)
- 3) I _____ a book. (read)
- 4) We _____ breakfast at 7 am yesterday. (have)
- 5) Sarah _____ the fence. (paint)
- 6) The kids _____ the picture. (colour)
- 7) You _____ about the accident. (talk)
- 8) The dog _____ all last night. (bark)
- 9) We _____ to the radio yesterday morning. (listen)
- 10) Pete _____ his car last weekend. (wash)

Punctuation

Capitalize the First Word of a Sentence.

- The cat is sleeping.
- Where did I put that book?

2 Capitalize Names and Other Proper Nouns.

- My favorite author is Jane Austen.
- Tom and Diane met at Judy's house.

3 Capitalize Days, Months, and Holidays, But Not Seasons

- I hate Mondays!
- Tom's birthday is in June.
- Oh no! I forgot about Valentine's Day!

4 Capitalize Cities, Countries, Nationalities, and Languages

- English is made up of many languages, including Latin, German, and French.
- My mother is British, and my father is Dutch.
- The capital of Egypt is Cairo.

5 Capitalize Most Words in Titles

- Sense and Sensibility is better than Pride and Prejudice.

Period or full stop

The period looks like a small dot (.). The period is the most common form of punctuation used to end a sentence in the English language.

- I like to eat pizza.
- School starts on Wednesday.

Question Mark

Use a question mark only after a direct question.

- What is she doing tonight?

Apostrophe

Apostrophes showing omission

An apostrophe can be used to show that letters or numbers have been omitted. Here are some examples of apostrophes that indicate missing letters:

- I'm - short for I am
- he'll - short for he will
- she'd - short for she had or she would
- it's hot - short for it is hot
- didn't - short for did not

Apostrophes showing possession

You use an apostrophe to show that a thing or person belongs or relates to someone or something: instead of saying the party of Ben or the weather of yesterday, you can write Ben's party and yesterday's weather.

- We met at Ben's party.
- The children's father came round to see me.

Comma

Rule 1. Use commas to separate words and word groups in a simple series of three or more items.

- I had coffee, toast and fruits.
- I travelled with my husband, son, daughter, and nephew.

Rule 2. Use commas to set off the name, nickname, or title of a person directly addressed.

- Will you, Aisha, do that assignment for me?

- Good day, Captain.
- Good morning, Sarah.

Rule 3. When a word or phrase occurs at the beginning of a sentence, a comma should usually separate it from the main clause.

- Yes, we expect to attend the Christmas party.
- No, you shouldn't respond to a rhetorical question.
- Honestly, why would you ever think that?
- To be honest, I didn't enjoy the food.
- In my opinion, the movie was more compelling than the book.
- Last week, I went to the zoo with my family.

Punctuate sentences using full stops, capital letters, commas and question marks:

1- what are you going to do today kylie

2- who has left this mess on the table in my classroom

3- do you like chocolate cakes

4- london is the capital city of England

5- i like dogs cats horses and elephants

6- did she say her name was lucy or jane

7- no salma didn't go to school yesterday

8- mariam wanted to borrow sara's book

9- in london i saw jack john and fred

10- friday is my favourite day of the week

11- you shouldn't have done this to john

12- we went to new york to do some shopping

13- how do you go to school

14- last week judy visited her uncle

15- good morning layla

Punctuate:

1- sara goes to alexandria in june

2- no I didn't study yesterday

3- mark speaks english and french

4- good morning rana

5- did tom travelled to london

6- sally doesn't go to school by bus

7- this is peter's book


8- all the class went to ali's party

9- yes we expect to attend the christmas party

10- eric visited paris italy and london

Question words

Who	<div data-bbox="1227 331 1422 506" data-label="Image"> </div> <p><u>Ask about people</u></p> <p><u>Ned</u> is eating an apple. <u>Who</u> is eating an apple?</p>
Where	<div data-bbox="1246 719 1409 880" data-label="Image"> </div> <p><u>Ask about place</u></p> <p>Sarah works in an <u>office</u>. <u>Where</u> does Sarah work?</p>
When	<div data-bbox="1246 1093 1409 1272" data-label="Image"> </div> <p><u>Ask about srecific time or day</u></p> <p>We go to the club on <u>Fridays</u>. <u>When</u> do you go to the club?</p>
How long	<p><u>Ask about duration or length of time</u></p> <p>How long was he there? He was there for three weeks</p>

Why	<p><u>Ask about reason</u> ?</p> <p>(because)</p> <p>I am sad <u>because</u> I always miss the bus.</p> <p><u>Why</u> are you sad?</p>
Which	<p><u>Ask about your choice</u></p> <p>I like wearing my pink dress.</p> <p>Which dress do you like wearing?</p>
How	<p><u>We use "How" to ask about:</u></p> <p><u>the way of doing something.</u></p> <p><u>ex: on foot, by car, quickly..)</u></p> <p>I go to school by bus</p> <p>How do you go to school?</p>
How old	<p><u>Ask about Age</u></p> <p>I'm nine</p> <p>How old are you?</p> 

How are you?	<u>Ask about:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>feeling</u> • <u>someone's health. sick , fine , tired ...)</u> <p>I'm <u>fine</u> today.</p> <p>How are you?</p>
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How often	<u>Ask about frequency</u> He <u>usually</u> plays tennis. <u>How often</u> does he play tennis?
How much	<u>Ask about:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>the price</u> • <u>un countable nouns</u>
How many	<u>ask about:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>numbers</u> • <u>countable nouns</u> <p><u>How many</u> boys are there in the classroom? there are <u>fifteen boys</u></p>
Whose	<u>Ask about who owns something</u> This is <u>Meg's</u> bag



	Whose bag is it
What	<u>Ask about object, idea or thing.</u> What is your name?

Complete with the suitable question words from the box:

Whose-Why-What-How-How old-who-How long-
Where-When

1) are you?

I am nine years old.

2) are you sad?

Because I can't find my book.

3) are you going?

I am going to the club.

4) is this?

It's a cat.

5) are you?

I am fine, thanks.

6) is your birthday?

It's on 5th of March.

7) bag is this?

It's Mark's bag.

8) is your party?

It's tomorrow.

9) were you in Paris?

I was there for three weeks

10)..... are you doing?

I am playing.

11)..... is your bag?

It's under the table.

12)..... are you wearing a jacket?

Because it's too cold.

13)..... are you?

I am fine thanks.

14)..... are you?

I am ten.



Complete the questions:

{Why - whose - what - which - who - when - How many -
where}

1-..... is Jill's birthday? Jill's birthday is in December.

2-..... is Jane crying? She is crying because she is ill.

3- coat is this? It's my coat.

4- are my keys? They are on the table.

5- shoes do you like? I like the black one.

6- is that man with the hat? He's Mr. John.

7-..... Pets have you got? I have got two pets.

8-..... are the children? in the swimming pool

9-.....is Rita doing ? She is watching TV now.

10-.....does your car cost ? 2.000 \$ dollars

11-.....time is it ? It's nine o'clock.

12-.....are the kids sad? because they don't go to the
cinema.

**Write questions and answers using when and how
long :**

Example:

You/Paris? When did you go to Paris?

April

I went in April

Two days

How long were you there?

I was there for two days

1-You/Hong Kong?

April-one week

2-He/London?

December-three weeks

3-She/Tokyo?

June-two weeks

4-You/china

January-one day



Complete the questions:

- 1.-----are you ? I'm 12 years old.
- 2.-----nationality are you ? I'm Spanish.
- 3.-----time do you go to work ?
- 4.-----do you play football ? Twice a week.
5. ----- are you so sad ? Because I've lost my cat.
6. -----does this ring cost ? £250.
7. -----do you go to school ? By bus.
8. -----do you have your shower?In the morning.
9. -----are you going to meet ? My new boss.
10. ----- jeans do you want ? The blue or the black ones
11. -----car was stolen ? Mr Smith's , I think.
12. -----butter do you need to make your cake ?
- 13 -----goals did they score during their match ? 3 goals
- 14.-----does your brother look like ?He's tall and slim.
- 15.-----do you buy your bread ? At the baker's round the corner.

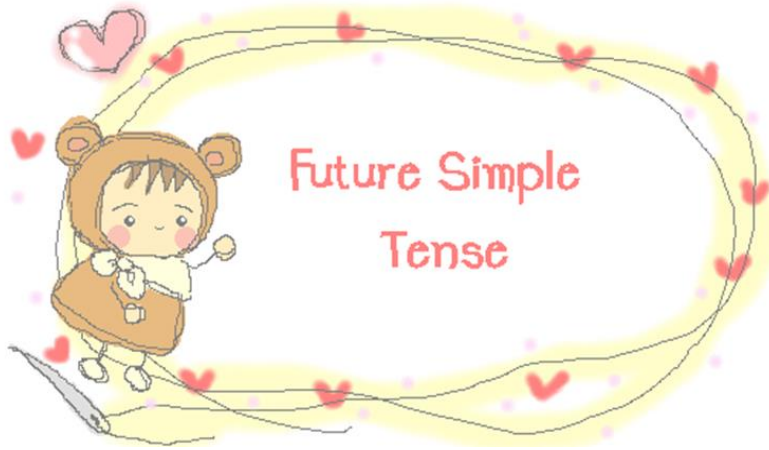
16. -----do you want to go to the cinema ? Tonight.

17. -----are they going to the doctor's ? Because their son is ill.

18. -----is going to take you to school ? Dad .

19 .-----does your sister go to the swimming-pool ?
Three times a week.

20.-----brothers and sisters have you got ? Two



Form: subject , will , infinitive verb , complement

Affirmative

I		
You		
He	will	cook.
She		
It		
We		
They		

Negative

I		
You		
He	won't	cook.
She		
It		
We		
They		

<u>Question</u>			<u>yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Will	I you he she it we they	cook?	I you he she it we they	will.
			I you he she it we they	Won't

My notes:

- Will= 'll
I will=I'll
- Will not=Won't

We use the Future will:

1-After these phrases (think / believe/hope)

e.g.: I think she will travel to Italy.

I believe the team will win the match on Saturday.

I hope he'll win the race.

2 - Offers

e.g.: I will help you with your work.

3- Warnings

e.g.: Be quiet or I'll tell your mum.

4- Threat

e.g.: Stop talking or I'll send you out.

Time Expressions:

Tomorrow - next - soon - tonight - one day

1-Complete the sentences:

- a) If I arrive late, I (call).....you.
- b) They (help)..... you.
- c) Peter (not buy).....the tickets.
- d) I hope that my sister(cook).....dinner tonight.
- e) We think FCB (win).....the match.
- f) I (get).....you a drink. Do you like coffee?
- g) Maybe my sister (do).....a language course in London.
- h) Perhaps Mary (do).....that for her sister.
- i) I (answer)..... the question.
- j) My brother (lock).....the door.
- k) The boy (not catch)the ball.
- l) I (read).....that magazine.

2-Complete the sentences with will in interrogative form:

- 1-(you / go / to the party)_____?
- 2-(James / open / the window)_____?
- 3-(your mother / bake / a cake)_____?
- 4-(you / help / me / with my homework)_____?
- 5-(they/ visit/ their grandparents)_____?
- 6-(you / meet / that boy)_____?

1. Put the verbs in brackets into Simple Future Tense.

1. Jack..... to the cinema. (go)
2. Sandy..... a novel. (write)
3. I..... a famous singer. (become)
4. My friends..... an exam next week. (have)

5. Jane.....to school tomorrow. (go)
6. In 2100 robots..... the housework. (do)
7. Dad.....home at 4 o'clock. (be)
8. Mum..... the clothes. (iron)

2. Negate the following sentences.

1. We will travel to the Mars.

2. Bob will have lunch with me tomorrow.

3. I will play football with you.

4. Mr Green will work in a library.

5. They will have a party next week.

6. Sam will go to the disco tonight

7. I'll travel to Antarctica.

8. The party will start at 7.30.

Put the words into the correct order.

1. go out / will / you / tonight ?

.....

2. Ben / tomorrow / go dancing / will ?

.....

3. in June / get married / they / will .

.....

4. next week / won't / it / be cold .

.....

5. by car / she / travel / will ?

.....

6. live / on the Mars / won't / people .

.....

7. Gary / move / will / to New York .

.....

8. London/ to/ go/ Joe / will/ when?

.....

If Clauses

Type 1:

Form: *If* + Simple Present , Future (will + infinitive verb)

Example: If I find her address, I'll send her an

If I skip lunch ,I'll be hungry.

Type 2 :

Form: *if* + Simple Past , subject + would + infinitive verb)

Example: If I found her address, I would send her an invitation.

Complete the Conditional Sentences (Type II) by putting the verbs into the correct form.

- 1.If you (send)this letter now, she (receive)..... . it tomorrow .
- 2.If I (do)..... this test, I (improve) my English.
- 3.if she (have) time in the afternoon, She (go) shopping
- 4.if he (get) a cheap flight, Simon (go) to London next week
- 5.If they (study / not)harder, they (pass / not) the exam.

Complete the Conditional Sentences (Type II) by putting the verbs into the correct form.

- 1-If I (be)..... rich, my life (change) completely.
- 2- I (invite)all my friends if (have) a house by the beach.

3-If they (tell) their father, he (be)
.....very angry.

4-If we (have) money, we (sail)
..... the seven seas.

**Write conditional sentences (type 1) as the
example below:**

1-**Example:**you/take off your jacket/cold

If you take off your jacket, you will be cold

1) I/forget/my homework/ nervous

.....

2)She/lose her favorite pencil/sad.

.....

3)He/get a good mark/happy.

.....

4)You/fall off your chair/embarrassed.

.....

5)She/go to bed late/tired.

.....

6) They /win a prize/proud.

.....

7) I /make mistake/ disappointed.

.....

8) We turn off the fan/hot.

.....

Complete the Conditional Sentences (Type II) by putting the verbs into the correct form.

1. If he _____ (study) hard, he _____
(pass) the exam.
2. If you _____ (practice) everyday, you _____
(play) violin very well.
3. If she _____ (eat) too much fast food, she
_____ (put on) weight.
4. He _____ (buy) a farm in Alentejo if he
_____ (earn) lots of money.
5. They _____ (not/get) drunk if he
_____ (drink) too much alcohol.

6. If John _____ (follow) my advice, he _____ (not/get) in trouble.
7. If the court _____ (find) them guilty, they _____ (go) to jail.
8. If he _____ (save) enough money, he _____ (buy) a beach house.
9. I _____ (go) to university if I _____ (pass) this last exam.

Write conditional sentences (type 1) as the example below:

1. If she (invite) me, I (go)
2. If it (rain), we (cancel) the match.
3. If I (get) a promotion, I (buy) a car.
4. If she (be late), we (go) without her.
5. If you (ask) more politely, I (buy) you a drink.
6. If you (not behave), I (throw) you out.
7. If he (win) the first prize, his mother (be) happy.

8. If he (get) proper medical care, he
(survive)

9. If the drought (continue), plants and animals
..... (perish).

Sheets Database

present continuous

Form: Subject, (am,is,are),(Verb+ing),complement.

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I am (I'm) eating	I am not (I'm not) eating	Am I eating?
you are (you're) eating	you are not (aren't) eating	Are you eating?
he is (he's) eating	he is not (isn't) eating	Is he eating?
she is (she's) eating	she is not (isn't) eating	Is she eating?
it is (it's) eating	it is not (isn't) eating	Is it eating?
we are (we're) eating	we are not (aren't) eating	Are we eating?
you are (you're) eating	you are not (aren't) eating	Are you eating?
they are (they're) eating	they are not (aren't) eating	Are they eating?

Short answers

Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Yes, it isn't.	No, it isn't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

Rules of adding ing to the verb:

1-If the verbs ends with (e) ,cross it and add (ing):

Dance=Dancing , Drive =Driving

2-If the verb ends with (ie) ,change them into (y) and add (ing)

Die=Dying ,Lie=Lying

3- If the verb is one syllable and ends with a vowel letter followed by a consonant,double the consonant and add (ing): except(W-X-Y-Z).We don't double these letters

- Run=Running ,Sit=Sitting
- Fix=Fixing ,Play=playing
- Listen=Listening (we don't double (n) because the verb is two syllables)

4- We add (ing) directly to the rest of the verbs:

Watch=Watching , Walk=Walking

We use the Present Continuous to talk about:

- Actions happen at the time of speaking.
- *What are they doing? They're eating their lunch.*
- Things that are happening now but not at the time of speaking .They are temporary actions.
- *He's looking for a new flat*

Time Expressions:

Now, at the moment, at present, today, look, listen, today

1-Add (ing):

Play -----

Tie -----

Eat -----

Begin-----

Sleep -----

Celebrate -----

Have-----

Go-----

Swim -----

Put-----

Die-----

Read-----

2-Correct the verb:

1- They..... (watch) t.v now.

2- I(wash) the dishes today.

3- Mum..... (make) cake now.

4- Look! Sam..... (take) a prize.

5- Look! The bird..... (die)

6- The kids..... (tie)their shoelaces.

7- The swimmers..... (swim) to the other side

8- Be careful !the lesson(begin)now.

9- Look! They.....(celebrate)

10- Dad..... (write)his friends a letter today.

3-Put the verbs in brackets into present continuous

Hi, there I(have)a great time in Brazil, it is cold today, but at least it(not snow), they (celebrate)a carnival at the moment, I(sit)at the window, we(watch)lambda line and samba carnival, dancers.....(wear) amazing costumes, right now, my brother(take) photographs.

4-Do as shown in brackets :

1-Yes, she is running fast (question)

.....

2-They are dancing in the parade (Negative)

.....

3-The wind is blowing\blowwing now (choose)

4-My father.....home late tonight (Complete)

5-They(enjoy) their party (Correct)

6-No, I am not visiting granny today (Question)

.....

7-We are driving fast (negative)

.....

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