

REVIEW

Review these.

'Some' is used **before countable** and **uncountable nouns**.

- She has **some** books.
before countable noun
- Mary has **some** dolls.
before countable noun
- There is **some** milk in the glass.
before uncountable noun
- There is **some** sugar in the bottle.
before uncountable noun

'Any' is used **before countable** and **uncountable nouns**.

'Any' is also used in **questions**.

- Has the boy **any** pencils?
before countable noun
- No, he hasn't **any** pencils.
before countable noun
- Is there **any** water in the jar?
before uncountable noun
- No, there isn't **any** water in the jar.
before uncountable noun
- There isn't **any** book on the table.
before countable noun

- There isn't **any** jam on the bread.
before uncountable noun
- Has John **any** stamps?
before countable noun in question
- Is there **any** milk in the bottle?
BEFORE UNCOUNTABLE NOUN IN QUESTION
- Have the children **any** pencils?
BEFORE COUNTABLE NOUN IN QUESTION
- Is there **any** rice in the pot?
BEFORE UNCOUNTABLE NOUN IN QUESTION

UNIT 2

USING 'MANY', 'A FEW', 'A LITTLE', 'A LOT OF', 'MUCH' AND 'SOME'

REVIEW

Review these.

'Many' is used **before countable nouns**.

- There are **many** children playing in the park.
before countable noun
- My brother has **many** friends.
before countable noun

'A few' is used **before countable nouns**.

- There are only **a few** dustbins in the park.
before countable noun
- There are **a few** birds on the tree.
before countable noun

'A little' is used **before uncountable nouns**.

- There is just **a little** water in the pond.
before uncountable noun
- There is still **a little** milk in the bottle.
before uncountable noun

'A lot of' is used **before countable** and **uncountable nouns**.

- There are **a lot of** trees and plants.
before countable noun
- There are **a lot of** ants on the ground.
before countable noun
- There is **a lot of** sand on the beach.
before uncountable noun

'Much' is used **before uncountable nouns**.

- There is **much** litter on the ground.
before uncountable noun
- I do not drink **much** tea.
before uncountable noun

'Some' is used **before countable** and **uncountable nouns**.

- There are **some** benches in the park.
before countable noun
- Jane has **some** cookies.
before countable noun
- There is **some** water in the cup.
before uncountable noun

UNIT 3

CONJUNCTIONS

REVIEW

'Conjunctions' are used to **join two or more sentences into one sentence**.

Review these.

- Tom **and** Jerry like apples.
- May is sick **but** she wants to go to school.
- **When** the bell rang, the students went back to class.
- Mother watches television **while** Father reads the newspaper.
- The teacher is angry **because** I am late.
- Ask me **if** you cannot solve the problem.
- Who is shorter, Tom **or** John?
- Please brush your teeth **before** you go to bed.
- David goes to school **after** eating his breakfast.
- Do not start writing **until** I tell you to do so.

REVIEW

Articles are used before nouns.

We use '**a**' before nouns beginning with a **consonant sound**.

We use '**an**' before nouns beginning with a **vowel sound**.

When we speak of a specific thing or the same thing again, we use '**the**'.

Review these.

- The girl is playing with **a** ball.
- Tom bought **a** radio yesterday.
- She is eating **an** orange.
- This is **an** elephant.
- Jeff has **a** fish. The fish is in **a** tank.
- Roland has **a** dog. **The** dog is barking.
- He bought **a** car. **The** car was made in Japan.
- Alex has **an** apple. He is eating **the** apple.
- Mary has **an** umbrella. She is holding **the** umbrella.
- That is **an** ant. **The** ant is on the leaf.

UNIT 5

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

REVIEW

Possessive adjectives show who or what something belongs to.

Review these.

Personal Pronoun	Possessive Adjective
I	my
you (singular)	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you (plural)	your
they	their

- I have a sister.
My sister is tall.
- **You** have a brother.
Your brother works in a bank.
- James is in my class.
He has a best friend.
His best friend is Tom.

- Mary is active.
She likes sports.
Her favourite sport is basketball.

- The monkey has long arms.
It uses **its** arms to swing from tree to tree.

- My sister and I are hungry.
We want to have **our** dinner soon.

- “**You** must finish **your** work before you leave,” the teacher tells the students.

- Jim and Tim are ill.
They are not in school.
They cannot hand up **their** work.

UNIT
6

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE



REVIEW

The **present continuous tense** is used to talk about actions which are going on as we are speaking about them.

Pronoun / Noun	Verb in present continuous tense
I	am + verb + ing
he, she, it, mother	is + verb + ing
you, we, they, the boys, the birds	are + verb + ing

Review these.

- I **am walking** to school.
- My father **is talking** on the phone.
He **is talking** to my teacher.
- Janet **is standing** by the door.
She **is waving** to a friend.
- The cat **is drinking** in the kitchen.
It **is drinking** from its bowl.
- You **are writing** a composition.
- My cousin and I **are playing** in the garden.
We **are catching** spiders.
- The children **are visiting** the museum.
They **are doing** a project.

REVIEW

We put a **comma (,)** after 'Yes' and 'No' in short answers.
We also put a **comma (,)** after we address someone.

Review these.

- Do you have a pet?
No, I don't.
- Is your lost dog a poodle?
Yes, it is.
- Miss Lee, can I go home now?
Yes, you can.
- Father, can I go to the playground?
No, you can't.
- Do you like chocolate?
Yes, I do.
- Is this your pet dog?
Yes, it is.
- Was Tom late yesterday?
No, he wasn't.
- Is your brother a police officer?
No, he isn't.
- Mother, can we go to the pool?
Yes, you can.
- Jane, can I borrow your book?
Yes, you can.

UNIT 8

THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

REVIEW

The **simple future tense** is used to talk about something in the future.

Review these.

We use '**shall**' with pronouns '**I**' and '**we**'.

- **I shall** be a doctor when I grow up.
- **I shall** go to the park tomorrow.
- **We shall be** veterinarians when we grow up.
- **We shall** visit the zoo next week.

We use '**will**' with pronouns '**he**', '**she**', '**it**' and '**they**'.

- Mr Gopal, my neighbour, **will** go to India next week.
He will stay for a month.
- **He will** buy a bicycle next month.
- Fiona **will** come to my house tomorrow. **She will** bring her sticker album.
- **She will** bake pizza for dinner.
- The cat is hungry. **It will** look for food.
- **They will** finish their work tomorrow.

UNIT 9

WRITING AND GIVING RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS

REVIEW

These verbs in bold are often used to give **rules** and **instructions**.

Review these.

- **Arrive** in school on time.
- **Keep** your school uniform clean.
- **Put** on your school badge.
- Always **greet** your teachers.
- **Talk** politely to your teachers and classmates.
- Always **finish** your work on time.
- **Queue** up when buying food at the canteen.
- **Put** your bowls and plates in the proper places after eating.
- **Brush** your teeth after eating.
- **Keep** your room clean.
- **Have** a healthy breakfast.
- **Drink** water throughout the day.
- **Pay** attention during lessons.
- **Exercise** regularly to stay fit.
- **Save** some of your pocket money every day.
- **Wash** your hands before eating.
- **Go** to bed early every night.

UNIT 10

PREPOSITIONS

REVIEW

Prepositions are used to show **where** people, places and things are. They are also used to tell us **when** things happen.

Review these.

- The fan is **above** the sofa.
- Place the ladder **against** the wall.
- Leroy wakes up **at** six o'clock.
- The letter 'm' comes **before** the letter 'n'.
- Jim is standing **between** Jack and Jill.
- It is hot **in** the afternoon.
- The books are **on** the shelves.
- Please give this ball **to** Tom.
- The boy is **under** the tree.
- The cat is sleeping **under** the table.

UNIT 11

THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

REVIEW

The **simple present tense** is used to talk about things that we do every day, often, sometimes and always.

The **simple present tense** is also used to talk about things that are true.

Review these.

- My mother **drives** to work every day.
- Peter often **plays** with his dog.
- The twins sometimes **do** jigsaw puzzles.
- Jack always **wears** a cap when he goes out.
- She always **takes** a nap in the afternoons.
- Joe **cycles** once a week.
- Police officers **patrol** the streets every night.
- Birds **use** their beaks to pick their food.
- Turtles **lay** eggs.

UNIT 12

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

REVIEW

When we write a sentence, the **subject must agree with the verb**.

If the **subject** is **singular**, it takes a **singular verb**.

If the **subject** is **plural**, it takes a **plural verb**.

Review these.

- **My mother cooks** every day.
My grandmother and mother cook every weekend.
- **John cycles** to school.
The boys cycle to the park.
- **Mr Lee eats** a sandwich for breakfast.
The children eat their food in the canteen.
- **The little child enjoys** watching cartoons.
Pam and Jane enjoy going to the library.
- **Jenny likes** her new doll.
The students like their new teacher.
- **Jim loves** his pet rabbit very much.
Helen and Ken love chocolate ice cream.
- **The woman makes** a cup of coffee for herself.
The factories make ten thousand bags every day.

- **Mr Brown pushes** the boxes into the cupboard.
The children push their stools under the tables.
- **Dan likes** to read.
Peter and Bob like to play soccer.
- **The mechanic repairs** the car.
The workers repair the roads.
- **The leopard runs** very fast.
They run away when the dog appears.
- **Mrs Smith rushes** to the airport.
Mr and Mrs Lee rush to the cinema to get the tickets.
- **Mark takes** the book from the shelf.
We take the magazines to the classroom.
- **She teaches** English in my school.
We teach them how to play the recorder.
- **This car belongs** to the principal.
These cars belong to the teachers.
- **He visits** the dentist twice a year.
We visit my grandparents every weekend.
- **The baby wakes** up in the middle of the night.
The farmers wake up before dawn.
- **Lucy watches** the basketball match on television.
They watch the elephants perform clever tricks.
- **The gardener waters** the plants in the garden.
We water the plants outside our classroom.

UNIT 13

ADVERBS OF TIME AND PLACE

REVIEW

Adverbs of time such as '**now**', and '**whenever**' tell us the time an action takes place. They answer the question 'when'.

Review these.

- We can set off **now**.
- You can have your dinner **now**.
- I am leaving the house **soon**.
- My father brings me to the zoo **whenever** he is free.
- The class is noisy **whenever** the teacher is absent.
- I have Art lesson **today**.
- **Sometimes** I cycle to the beach.

Adverbs of place such as '**wherever**' and '**inside**' tell us where an action takes place. They answer the question 'where'.

Review these.

- Please come **here**.
- My cat follows me **wherever** I go.
- Sit **wherever** you like.
- I put my wallet **inside** my bag.
- Please stand **inside**.
- There is a bicycle shop **nearby**.
- Let's play hopscotch **outdoors**.

UNIT
14

ADVERBS OF MANNER

REVIEW

Adverbs of manner tell us how something happens.

Review these.

angrily	politely
anxiously	quickly
brightly	quietly
calmly	rudely
carefully	sadly
carelessly	shyly
clearly	skilfully
dimly	slowly
fast	softly
hard	soundly
happily	strongly
heavily	suddenly
immediately	sweetly
loudly	unexpectedly
neatly	untidily
pitifully	weakly

UNIT 15

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

REVIEW

Reflexive pronouns are used with personal pronouns.

Personal Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	myself
you (singular)	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you (plural)	yourselves
they	themselves

Review these.

- I ordered a cake for **myself**.
- **She** made **herself** a new dress.
- **He** cuts **himself** while shaving.
- **The cat** cleans **itself** after each meal.
- **It** licked **itself** clean.
- **You** can weigh **yourself** on the weighing machine.
- **They** are enjoying **themselves** at the park.
- **We** helped **ourselves** to the food on the table.
- **All of you** must behave **yourselves** in the library.

UNIT 16

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

REVIEW

The **past continuous tense** is used to describe an action that was going on at some time in the past.

In the **past continuous tense**, the verb is made up of:

- **was + verb + ing,**
- **were + verb + ing.**

Review these.

- We **were walking** to the bus stop when we met Jerry.
- He **was carrying** some books.
- He **was** also **going** to the library.
- Many students **were reading**.
- Some **were writing**.
- My baby sister **was crying** all afternoon.
- He **was studying** all evening.
- Tom **was listening** to the radio last night.
- The boys **were fishing** by the river bank this morning.
- They **were swimming** in the pool this afternoon.
- The workers **were building** a playground last week.

UNIT 17

SHORT ANSWERS AND REPLIES

REVIEW

Short answers are often used when we are speaking. Short forms of words are often used and certain words are left out.

Review these.

Positive	Negative (<i>in short form</i>)
can	can't
am	am not
is	isn't
are	aren't
was	wasn't
were	weren't
do	don't
does	doesn't
did	didn't
will	won't

- Can he swim?
Yes, he **can**.
No, he **can't**.

- Are you coming with us?
Yes, I **am**.
No, I **am not**. / No, I'm **not**.
- Is that boy your classmate?
Yes, he **is**.
No, he **isn't**.
- Am I late?
Yes, you **are**.
No, you **aren't**.
- Were you in school?
Yes, I **was**.
No, I **wasn't**.
- Were all of you happy at the zoo?
Yes, we **were**.
No, we **weren't**.
- Do they like the movie?
Yes, they **do**.
No, they **don't**.
- Does Mary have a pet?
Yes, she **does**.
No, she **doesn't**.
- Did you come late?
Yes, I **did**.
No, I **didn't**.
- Will you follow me?
Yes, I **will**.
No, I **won't**.

UNIT 18

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

REVIEW

An **adjective** can be in the **positive**, **comparative** or **superlative** form.

We use the **comparative form** when we **compare two people or things**.

We use the **superlative form** when we **compare two or more people or things**.



Refer to **APPENDIX 1 : COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES** (page AA1).

REVIEW

Demonstrative pronouns refer to particular people or things.

'**This**' and '**that**' are called **demonstrative pronouns**.

'**This**' is used to point out a person or thing that is **near the speaker**. The plural form of '**this**' is '**these**'.

'**That**' is used to point out a person or thing that is **far from the speaker**. The plural form of '**that**' is '**those**'.

Review these.

- **This** is my ball.



- **This** is Frank, my brother.



- **These** are my brother's books.



- **These** are delicious burgers.



- **That** is a beautiful kite.



- **That** is my school bus.



- **Those** are my neighbour's horses.



- **Those** are big mountains.

