

Worksheet (21)

Apostrophes

Date: _____

When we are speaking or writing, we often join two words together to make a shorter word. We make the word shorter by leaving out one or more letters from the original words.

When we write the shorter word down, we use an **apostrophe (')** in place of the missing letters.

Example: **that is** becomes **that's** (the letter **i** has been left out)



When we join two words together to make a new word, the shorter word is called a **contraction**.

Q1. Match the following contractions with the right words:

does not	shouldn't
you are	I've
I have	doesn't
will not	you're
should not	won't

Q2. Use an apostrophe to combine the words and write the contracted form.

We will _____
 They are _____
 it has/ it is _____
 he has /he is _____
 she had/ she would _____
 we are _____
 she will _____
 they would _____
 can not _____
 she would _____



Q3. Fill in the blanks with the contracted form of the two words in brackets.

1. _____ finished eating. (They have)
2. He _____ sing. (can not)
3. _____ go swimming. (Let us)
4. You _____ do that. (should not)
5. They _____ coming. (are not)
6. _____ a sunny day. (It is)
7. She _____ look too happy. (did not)
8. _____ to take care of her baby. (I had)
9. _____ have fun at the show. (we will)

Q4. Circle the contraction and write the two words that created it on the line.

- 1) He'd gone to work early. _____
- 2) I can't wait to see all of my family! _____
- 3) They're going to come to our house. _____
- 4) We've got to prepare for his arrival. _____
- 5) I don't know what to do first. _____

6) Mom's already busy with the cooking. _____

Q5. Read the paragraph and find the contraction and the punctuation mistakes. Rewrite the paragraph correctly on the lines below.

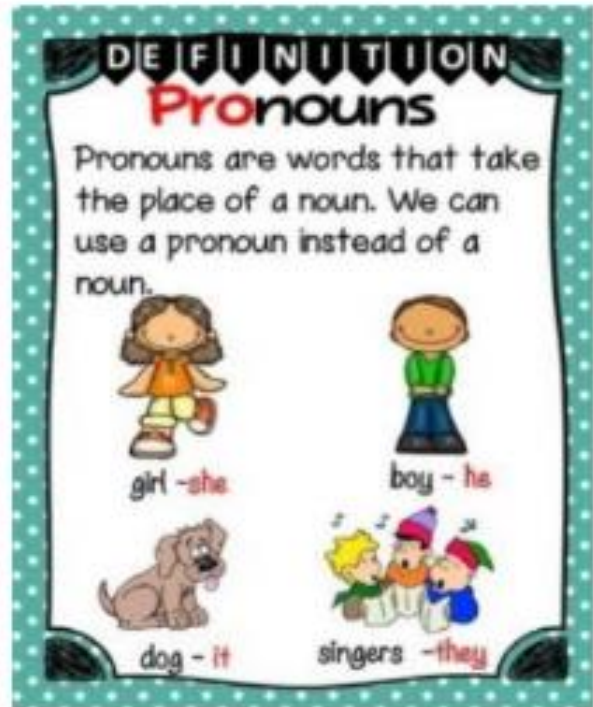
In the book the lives of arctic animals, I read that Arctic animals dont get cold. It isnt' just a book about animals. I also learned that the sun does'nt come out in the winter at the North Pole. Did you know that there ar'ent any trees in the Arctic?

Worksheet (22)

Pronouns

Date: _____

Using pronouns correctly
makes you avoid
unnecessary noun
repetition in your writing



Personal Pronouns:

We use subject pronouns as the subject of a verb. For example:

- **I** like your scarf!
- **They** go to school.

We use object pronouns as the object of a verb. For example:

- Can you call **him**?
- The teacher helps **us** if we don't understand.

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me
He	him
She	her
It	it
You	you
We	us
They	them

Q1. Choose the correct pronoun for each sentence.

1. (Me / I) believe in myself.
2. (Your / You) can sing well.
3. (She / Her) was crying alone in the room.
4. (They / Them) were walking along the road.
5. Mary and Clark go to the library on Friday. (We / They / She) read books there.
6. My mom bought me a book. (She / I / It) can't wait to read it.
7. Ben's friend, Sara, came to visit. (He / She / We) brought her coloring books and pencils.
8. My sister and I found a cute puppy. (They / We / I) loved it.

Q2. Replace the underlined nouns with a suitable pronoun.

1. The cat is brown. _____ is brown.
2. Peter rested with his family. _____ rested with his family.
3. Minsu and Amy did homework together last night.
_____ did homework together last night.
4. My brother and I got there by bus.
_____ got there by bus.
5. Ms. Pam, a rain forest expert, visited the third graders last week.
Ms. Pam, a rain forest expert, visited _____ last week.
6. You can call Jane tonight to discuss the class project.
You can call _____ tonight to discuss the class project.
7. Lily gave Sam a simple present.
Lily gave _____ a simple present.

Q3. Circle the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. My brother and me walk daily to school. _____
2. Hello! My name is Shana and me am your new teacher. _____
3. Jack called me and asked me to wait for he. _____
4. Our homework was too easy for it, so we completed it in five minutes.

6. The new student was really mean to my friend and I. _____
7. Mr. Walker taught the class what him knows about desert plants. _____

Q4. Circle each mistake in the use of pronouns. Then rewrite the paragraph correctly on the lines below.

Mom and me went to see a musical. The usher gave i a program and showed we where to sit. Us had great seats! i could see the actors right up close. i hope Mom takes I to another show soon!

Worksheet (12)

The Present Simple and The Present Continuous

Date: _____

The present simple and present continuous

- We can use the present simple to talk about things we do regularly.

Examples: I **play** basketball every Sunday.

She **eats** fruit every day.

- We can use the present continuous to talk about things we are doing now.

Examples: I **am playing** hockey now.

She **is eating** an apple at the moment.

Following are the detailed rules:

The Present Simple	The Present Continuous
1. things which are always true (scientific facts) Ex. Water boils at 100 degrees.	1. things which are happening at the moment of speaking Ex. The water is boiling now so you can put it in the pasta.
2. permanent situations (or nearly permanent; true for a few years at least). Ex. Julie lives in London.	2. - temporary situations Ex. Julie is living in Paris for a few months. (usually she lives in London). - situations which are slowly changing. Ex. I 'm getting better and better at speaking English.

3. habits or things we do regularly Ex. I drink coffee every morning.	3. temporary or new habits Ex. I am drinking too much coffee these days because I'm so busy at work.
Time clues	Time clues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - always, sometimes, usually, often, never - every (day, week, month.....etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at the moment, right now, today, tonight, this morning/afternoon, evening

* More examples about the present simple with time clues (adverbs of frequency).

always	I always take the train to work.
every day/month...	My grandma watches the news every evening.
never	You can never find your keys when you're in a hurry.
often	We often go to the cinema.
rarely	I rarely drink orange juice. I prefer apple juice.
sometimes	I sometimes meet my friends after work if the weather is good.
usually	My dad usually watches the football at the weekend.
On Wednesdays ,Tuesdays, Fridays,...etc	He does laundry on Fridays.

* Spelling rules when the present simple is used with the third singular pronouns he, she and it:

Regular spelling			The third person singular
-s in most cases		work	she/he works
		drive	she/he drives
		play	she/he plays
		run	she/he runs
-es when a verbs ends in:	-o	do	she/he does
	-ss	miss	she/he misses
	-x	mix	she/he mixes
	-ch	catch	she/he catches
	-sh	push	she/he pushes
consonant + -y turns into	-ies	cry	she/he cries
		fly	she/he flies
vowel + -y takes -s	-s	buy	she/he buys

Practice: Add s/es/ies to the following verbs.

brush:	play:	stop:
ride:	cry:	fix:
write:	visit:	fly:

The present simple in the negative form.

To form a negative statement of the simple present, we use do/does + not + [the base form of the verb]. You can also use the contraction **don't** or **doesn't** instead of do not or does not.

Don't - Doesn't

We use **Don't** or **Doesn't** to make a *negative sentence* in the simple present tense.*

Subject	Auxiliary	Verb**
I / you / we / they	+ don't	go ... want ... like ...
he / she / it	+ doesn't	

Affirmative: You speak English.
Negative: You **don't** speak English.
Affirmative: He speaks English.
Negative: He **doesn't** speak English.

**** The base form of the infinitive = to go, to need, to speak, to live**
Third person verbs lose the final "s" in negative sentences.

Be careful...
I ~~no~~ live in Japan. ✗
I **don't** live in Japan. ✓
Affirmative: She has a cat. ✓
Negative: She **doesn't** ~~has~~ a cat. ✗
Negative: She **doesn't** have a cat. ✓

Contractions
don't = do not
doesn't = does not

Practice: Read then answer the following questions.

1) Do they do their homework? Yes, No,	2) Does Tia wash her car weekly? Yes, No,
--	---

3) Does Jana work hard? Yes, No,	4) Do you play baseball? Yes, No,
--	---

The present simple in the interrogative form.

What is the interrogative form of present simple tense?

The interrogative structure of the simple present tense is as follows:

"do or does" + subject + base form of a verb

For example: Do you like dancing?

Does he want to come with us?

Do they follow the instructions?

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

? Question

AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	VERB
Do	I / you / we / they	speak ... ? need ... ? like ... ?
Does	he / she / it	

+ Affirmative:	You speak English.	The base form of the infinitive = to go, to need, to speak, to live Third person verbs lose the final "s" in questions.
? Question:	Do you speak English?	
+ Affirmative:	He speaks German.	
? Question:	Does he speak German?	
+ Affirmative:	You live in Spain.	
? Question:	Do you live in Spain?	
+ Affirmative:	He lives in Mexico.	
? Question:	Does he live in Mexico?	



The negative and the interrogative form of the present simple of verb to be

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I am	I am not	Am I?
you/we/they are	you/we/they are not	Are you/we/they?
he/she/it is	he/she/it is not	Is he/she/it?

Q1. Complete the sentences with the present simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Peter and his friends _____ to school by bus. (not/ go)
2. _____ elephants _____ leaves and grass? (eat)
3. David's father _____ in a hospital. (work)
4. The bank _____ at 9:30 and _____ at 4:30. (open/close)
5. Tom _____ football every day after school. (not /play)
6. Mr. Jones is a teacher but he _____ History. (not/ teach)
7. Our lessons _____ at 9:00 and _____ at 3:30. (start / finish)
8. My pen friend _____ in Japan. (live)
9. Mary and her brother _____ cartoons every Sunday morning. (not/ watch)
10. _____ John _____ his room every day? (tidy)

Q3. Change the following affirmative sentences into the interrogative form and into the negative form.

a) Mike and Tomas play the piano.

(inter.) _____

(neg.) _____

b) Toleen makes her bed every morning.

(inter.) _____

(neg.) _____

c) The old man lives in Japan.

(inter.) _____

(neg.) _____

d) The cats sleep under the table.

(inter.) _____

(neg.) _____

Q4. Write a short paragraph to describe your family's daily routine.

[illegible]

- How to form the present continuous form

To make continuous verbs, use **verb to be** and add **-ing** to the base verb.

Verb to be forms in the present simple

I am	we are
you are	you are
he/she/it is	they are

1. For most verbs, we just add **ing** to the base form of the verb
read becomes reading **Example:** Charles **is reading** a book now.

2. When the verb ends with a silent e, **drop the e and add -ing.**

make becomes making **Example:** Mom **is making** a cake now.

3. For short, one-syllable verbs that end with consonant + vowel + consonant (CVC), **we must double the last consonant and then add -ing.**

swim becomes swimming **Example:** John **is swimming** right now.

4. For words that end in w, x and y, **do not double the last consonant; just add -ing.**

- enjoy becomes enjoying

Example: Mary **is enjoying** her time at home.

- fix becomes fixing

Example: Suzy **is fixing** the broken toy.

- grow becomes growing

Example: Mom **is growing** roses in her garden.

*** More examples about the present continuous with time clues.**

at the moment	I live in France but at the moment I'm working in London.
currently	He's currently living in Australia.
for now	I'm staying with a friend for now but I'm looking for my own place.
Listen!	Listen! They are playing my favorite song!
Look!	Look! The kids are dancing!
Now	Now, we're planning a bigger party.
right now	Right now, I'm working on a new project.

this week/summer. ..	He's travelling around Europe this summer.
Today	Today we are going on a picnic.

Q1. Refer to rule 1 (things that are happening at the moment of speaking) and use the present continuous tense to answer the questions.

1. It _____ (rain) at the moment.
2. Right now, she _____ (read) a fascinating book about space exploration.
3. At the moment, the dog _____ (bark) at the mailman outside.

Q2. Refer to rule 2 (temporary situations / situations that are slowly changing) and use the present continuous tense to answer the questions.

1. They _____ (enjoy) their vacation on the beach this summer.
2. We _____ (get) better and better in enhancing our writing skills.
3. She _____ (feel) more confident in her new job each day.

Q3. Refer to rule 3 (temporary or new habits) and use the present continuous tense to answer the questions.

1. They _____ (watch) a lot of TV these days.
2. She _____ (answer) her emails lately.
3. Joe _____ (call) his friend a lot these days.

Q1. Use the present continuous tense to describe the picture below in three meaningful compound/complex sentences.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

How to form the present continuous in the negative and interrogative form?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS



Affirmative

I **am** playing football.
You **are** playing football.
He **is** playing football.
She **is** playing football.
It **is** playing football.
We **are** playing football.
You **are** playing football.
They **are** playing football.



Negative

I **am not** playing football.
You **are not** playing football.
He **is not** playing football.
She **is not** playing football.
It **is not** playing football.
We **are not** playing football.
You **are not** playing football.
They **are not** playing football.



Interrogative

Am I playing football?
Are you playing football?
Is he playing football?
Is she playing football?
Is it playing football?
Are we playing football?
Are you playing football?
Are they playing football?

Q1. Fill in the blanks with the present continuous form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. We _____ (not / listen) to you at the moment.
2. Lily _____ (not / hide) anything under the bed.
3. _____ he _____ (read) a newspaper right now?
4. _____ you _____ (watch) a movie tonight?
5. He _____ (not / play) tennis this week.
6. _____ they _____ (jog) at the moment?

Q2. Change the following affirmative sentences into the interrogative form and into the negative form.

a. My mom is currently cooking dinner.

(interrogative):

(Negative):

b. Diana is playing the main role in the play for now.

(interrogative):

(Negative):

c. The children are going on a trip today.

(interrogative):

(Negative):

Mixed Review

Q1. Complete the following sentences using the **present simple** or the **present continuous** of the verbs in brackets.

1. Usually, Nathalie and Chantal _____ (play) in the park but today they _____ (study) at school. The teacher _____ (give) them an exam.
2. Kathy always _____ (smile) in class and at the moment some of the other pupils _____ (smile) as well.
3. Right now the pupils _____ (not/ read) in their books but the teacher _____ (write) on the board.
4. Almost every day the dance class _____ (begin) at 8:00, but on Tuesdays the class _____ (start) at 8:30.
5. She _____ (not/ like) to bake cookies, but at the moment she _____ (bake) cookies because she _____ (want) to invite her friends to a tea party.
6. _____ Dany _____ (enjoy) climbing mountains during this vacation?
7. Martin _____ (not/do) computer exercises at the moment. He usually _____ (do) computer exercises on Tuesday.

8. Isabelle _____ (like) to read. At the moment, she
_____ (read) a very good novel about Ghandi.

10. _____ Claude and Mary _____ (try) to complete
the on-line exercises at the moment?