

Pronouns: Subject Pronouns

FORM:

<u>Singular:</u>	<u>Plural:</u>
I	we
you	you
she	they
he	
it	

USE:

The **Subject Pronoun** or “Personal Pronoun” replaces a noun – person or thing. It can identify a person or thing when we do not know its name. It is placed before the verb. Remember, if the noun is plural, the subject pronoun must be plural too.

E.g. **Carol** is nice. **She** is friendly.

The girl and boy are tall. **They** are tall.

EXAMPLES:

My sister is 29 years old. She is young.

The cat is on the chair. It is cute.

John and I are brothers. We are twins.

Substitute the underlined words with the **SUBJECT PRONOUNS**.

1. Helen is a wonderful person.

2. John and I are at the hospital.

3. My sister is in the kitchen.

4. My father is busy in the study.

5. The boys are very tall.

6. The waitress is a kind woman.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

7. The coffee is on the desk.

8. Mrs. Jones is in the office.

9. Rita and I are at work.

10. The classroom is empty.

11. Mr. Smith is an excellent lawyer.

12. The students are tired today.

The subject pronouns in the sentences below are not correct. Circle the incorrect PRONOUNS and write the correct PRONOUNS in the blanks.

1. Omar and Oscar are from Mexico.

You are Mexican.

2. Karen is twenty-five years old.

He is from Canada.

3. You and Kaoru are from Japan.

They are Japanese.

4. Ottawa is the capital of Canada.

She is the capital city.

5. Max and I are from Rome.

They are Italian.

6. Lara and Pedro are from Brazil.

You are Brazilian.

7. Soo and Yuni are from Seoul.

We are Korean.

Pronouns: Object Pronouns

FORM:

<u>Subject Pronouns</u>	<u>Object Pronouns</u>
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

USE:

A pronoun replaces a noun. A **subject pronoun** replaces a noun in subject position (in front of the verb).

E.g. **Carol** loves Rick. → **She** loves Rick.

An **object pronoun** replaces a noun in object position (after the verb).

E.g. Carol loves **Rick**. → Carol loves **him**.

EXAMPLES:

John knows the answer. Call him.

We are hungry. Rick is making us some lasagna.

I have a new video. Tonight I am watching it.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Fill in the blanks with the correct OBJECT PRONOUNS.

1. I want to speak to _____ (John).
2. We enjoy listening to _____ (Mary) sing.
3. Your coat is dirty; let me look at _____ .
4. Please listen to _____ ; I have some good news.
5. There are two doughnuts in that box. Let's give _____ to Sam.
6. I'm bored. Please give _____ something to do.
7. John and Grace want you to call _____ .
8. Fred is an excellent dancer. Ask _____ to teach you.
9. That's a new book; I want to look at _____ .
10. Don't disturb _____ ; we need to talk privately.
11. I'm mad at John; I don't want to speak to _____ .
12. There's Jim; let's listen to _____ whistle.

Fill in the blanks with the proper OBJECT PRONOUN.

1. I often see (my friends) _____ on the bus.
2. John plays (piano) _____ very well.
3. The clerk explains the questions to (the employees) _____.
4. Her parents often go to the movies with (Ann) _____.
5. He walks with (Paul) _____ every day.
6. He gives (the class and I) _____ all the answers.
7. They sit in the park with (I) _____.
8. Peter helps (his sister) _____ with the housework.
9. I know (this boy) _____.
10. I like (this city) _____ very much.
11. The librarian lends books to (you and George) _____.

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12. I eat with (Mary) _____ in the cafeteria.
13. They wait for (my friends and I) _____ on the corner of the street.
14. All the tools there belong to (Carl) _____.
15. The children look at (the sky) _____.

Articles: Indefinite Articles (A and An)

FORM:

a / an + singular count nouns

USE:

“A” and “An” mean one. They are used to introduce nouns for the first time. They are used in front of singular count nouns. When an adjective is in front of the noun, the article must correspond with the adjective, not the noun.

E.g. A cat is on **a** mat. She is **an** old woman.

Use “A” when the next word begins with a consonant **sound**.

Use “An” when the next word begins with a vowel **sound** (a, e, i, o, u).

Remember:

sometimes a vowel may have a consonant sound, as in the words

University (the sound of ‘u’ is ‘y’) or **One** (the sound of ‘o’ is ‘w’).

Sometimes an **initial** consonant may be silent, as in the words **hour** and **honour**.

EXAMPLES:

Cuba is an island.

She is eating a cookie.

I have a good idea.

Use A or AN before the following words. When completed read your answers aloud to work on pronunciation.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. _____ balloon | 6. _____ hotel | 11. _____ picture |
| 2. _____ pen | 7. _____ university | 12. _____ excellent dancer |
| 3. _____ sandwich | 8. _____ elephant | 13. _____ nurse |
| 4. _____ hour | 9. _____ long day | 14. _____ isle |
| 5. _____ hobby | 10. _____ automatic teller | 15. _____ ice cream cone |

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Fill in the blanks with A or AN in the following sentences.

1. You are _____ student.
2. Today is _____ hot day.
3. This is _____ elegant room.
4. This is _____ good meal.
5. That is _____ easy exercise.
6. Pierre is _____ Frenchman.
7. This is _____ English book.
8. This is _____ beautiful house.
9. He is _____ very wise man.
10. John is _____ athlete.
11. She is _____ tall woman.
12. He is _____ chubby baby.

Fill in the blanks with A or AN in the following sentences.

1. John is _____ honest boy.
2. Mary is _____ very intelligent girl.
3. It is not _____ exciting documentary.
4. This is _____ hotel.
5. That is _____ cheap umbrella.
6. This is not _____ good ham sandwich.
7. Kay is _____ nice girl.
8. Mr. Young is _____ old man.
9. Australia is _____ island.
10. I eat _____ bagel every morning.
11. Mrs. Baker is not _____ clerk.
12. I want _____ orange.
13. This is _____ very good movie.
14. John and Mary have _____ new house.
15. This is _____ honour for me.
16. I want _____ egg for breakfast.
17. I have _____ good job.
18. That is _____ bad idea.
19. He is _____ engineer.
20. It takes _____ hour to go to school.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Fill in the blanks with A or AN.

Jamie lives in (1) _____ city called Edmonton with his wife and children. He is (2) _____ architect for (3) _____ large company. His wife is (4) _____ doctor. She wears (5) _____ uniform to work. She works in (6) _____ hospital close to the house. The children, Alice and Brian, have (7) _____ dog and (8) _____ cat. They live in (9) _____ house on Green Street and have (10) _____ car and (11) _____ van. The neighbour is (12) _____ friend of the family. His children play with Jamie's children every day for (13) _____ hour and a half. Today, Jamie is at home in (14) _____ jogging outfit and eating (15) _____ apple. (16) _____ electrician comes to the house to fix (17) _____ problem with the bedroom light. He leaves (18) _____ hour later and gives (19) _____ bill to Jamie. Jamie is upset because it is (20) _____ expensive price. What can he do, he is not (21) _____ expert in fixing electrical problems!

Simple Present “To Be”: Affirmative Form

FORM:

<u>Affirmative Form:</u>	<u>Contracted Form:</u>
I am	I'm
You are	You're
She is	She's
He is	He's
It is	It's
We are	We're
You are	You're
They are	They're

The contracted form is mostly used in speaking.

USE:

subject + “be” (am, are, or is) + adjective, noun, or preposition
The **present tense** of the verb “to be” describes a person or thing’s state and situations which are habitual, regular, or true at the present.

Use the verb “to be” before:

- Nouns (singular and plural) and professions.
Subject + “be” + noun
E.g. I'm a girl. (*singular noun*) Julia **is** a teacher. (*profession*)
 They **are** students. (*plural noun*)
- Adjectives of descriptions, emotions, age.
Subject + “be” + adjective
E.g. The classroom **is** big. (*description*) Jack **is** 25 years old. (*age*)
 I **am** tall. (*description*) They **are** happy. (*emotion*)
- Prepositions of place, time and day.
Subject + “be” + preposition
E.g. I **am** from Mexico City. (*place*) It's ten o'clock. (*time*)
 The test **is** on Friday. (*day*) My books **are** on the desk. (*place*)

EXAMPLES:

Kevin and David are adults.
He's Canadian. She's American
The party is on May 3rd.
She is 30 years old.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Fill in the blanks with the present tense of the verb TO BE using the full form.

1. Mary _____ a teacher.
2. Joe Smith _____ an excellent doctor.
3. They _____ Greek.
4. I _____ twelve years old.
5. It _____ very cold today.
6. Both dogs _____ very big.
7. You _____ late for class.
8. The students _____ in room 3.
9. Helen and I _____ cousins.
10. Bill _____ my brother.

Fill in the blanks with the present tense of the verb TO BE using the contracted form.

1. She _____ my aunt.
2. You _____ at work.
3. Mary _____ the best swimmer on the team.
4. They _____ old shoes.
5. He _____ Japanese.
6. We _____ good friends.
7. Mr. Moore _____ in Paris today.
8. I _____ late for my appointment.
9. We _____ at the beach.
10. You _____ newlyweds.

Simple Present “To Be”: Negative Form

FORM:

Negative Form:

I am not
 You are not
 She is not
 He is not
 It is not
 We are not
 You are not
 They are not

Contracted Form:

I'm not
 You're not or You aren't
 She's not or She isn't
 He's not or He isn't
 It's not or It isn't
 We're not or We aren't
 You're not or You aren't
 They're not or They aren't

Subject + “be” am, is, or are + not + noun, adjective, or preposition

USE:

The **present tense** of the verb “**to be**” describes situations which are habitual, regular, or true at the present and states.

The verb “to be” can be used in three ways:

1. Subject + negative form of “be” + noun.

E.g. He **isn't** a lawyer.
 We're **not** children.

2. Subject + negative form of “be” + adjective.

E.g. We **aren't** late.
 She **isn't** short.

3. Subject + negative form of “be” + preposition.

E.g. I'm **not** at work.
 Tom and Bob **aren't** at the library.

EXAMPLES:

The train is not on time.
She isn't 25 years old.
They're not happy.
I'm not Mexican.

Simple Present “To Be”: Interrogative Form with Short and Long Answers

FORM:

<u>Interrogative Form:</u>		<u>Answers:</u> <u>Affirmative Form:</u>	<u>Negative Form:</u>
Am I		Yes, you are. (at school)	No, you're not. (at school)
Are you		Yes, I am. (at school)	No, you aren't. (at school)
Is he		Yes, he is. (at school)	No, I'm not. (at school)
Is she	at school?	Yes, she is. (at school)	No, he's not. (at school)
Is it		Yes, it is. (at school)	No, he isn't. (at school)
Are we		Yes, you are. (at school)	No, she's not. (at school)
Are you		Yes, we are. (at school)	No, she isn't. (at school)
Are they		Yes, they are. (at school)	No, it's not. (at school)
			No, it isn't. (at school)
			No, you're not. (at school)
			No, you aren't. (at school)
			No, we're not. (at school)
			No, we aren't. (at school)
			No, they're not. (at school)
			No, they aren't. (at school)

Interrogative Form: Be (am, is, or are) + subject + noun / adjective / preposition?

Short Answers: Yes + subject + be.

No + subject + be + not.

Long Answers: Yes + subject + be + noun / adjective / preposition.

No + subject + be + not + noun / adjective / preposition.

USE:

In the **interrogative**, a form of “be” comes before the subject. We usually answer “yes and no questions” with a short answer. You cannot use contractions for short answers in the affirmative.

E.g. Are you from Korea?
Yes, I am.
Yes, I am from Korea.

Is Stacey at home?
No, she isn't.
No, she isn't at home.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Change the following sentences to *INTERROGATIVE* and *NEGATIVE* forms.

1. It is dark in this room.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

2. They are in the restaurant.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

3. I am tired now.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

4. You and Henry are brothers.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

5. Kay and James are good friends.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

6. The wall is white.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

7. The chairs are in the classroom.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

8. The park is far from here.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

9. We are late every day.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

10. They are in the restaurant.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

11. Mr. Jones is in Vancouver today.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

12. You and Amy are on vacation.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

Simple Present “To Be”: Versus “To Do”

	TO BE	TO DO
FORM:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Changes in the first, second and third person singular. <i>I am</i> <i>You/we/they are</i> <i>He/she/it is</i>Does not take an auxiliary in order to make the negative and interrogative <i>I am not hungry.</i> <i>Are you hungry?</i>Is followed by a complement. <i>I am surprised.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Changes only in the third person singular. <i>I/you/we/they do</i> <i>He/she/it does</i>Uses the auxiliary “Do” in order to make the negative and the interrogative <i>I don’t do drugs.</i> <i>What does she do?</i>Is followed by an object. <i>I do judo.</i>
USE:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is used to give information about people and things.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is used to show an action.

Correct the following sentences.

- Do they are smart? _____
- He do karate. _____
- Does she is a teacher? _____
- They isn’t students. _____
- She do excited. _____
- They doesn’t do gymnastics. _____
- She aren’t happy. _____
- He doesn’t is tall. _____
- What he does? _____
- Do you a doctor? _____

Simple Present “To Be”: A New Adventure

READING TEXT

Maria Allende is from Chile. She lives in Santiago. She is 20 years old and she is a university student. Maria is in a new country now. She is here to learn English. Today is Monday. It is her first day at Centre Linguista.

The school has many classrooms. It is also clean and modern. It is in a high-rise in the downtown area. It is on a busy and noisy street; but inside the building, it is very quiet.

Maria is in the Beginner I class. She is nervous and a little scared, but she is happy to be in a foreign country and to learn a new language. The Beginner I class is small; there are 4 students in all. The teacher’s name is Natalia. She is from Halifax, Nova Scotia. Natalia is petite and pretty. She is also very patient and organized. She is kind to the students and Maria is happy to be in her class.

There is a Japanese student in the class. Her name is Yuki Takamura. She is very smart and cute, but she is a little bit shy. Yuki isn’t short; she is tall and she is thin.

Eduardo Gomes Pinto is from Brazil. He is also a Beginner I student. He is very handsome. His hair is dark and wavy and his eyes are green. He is 20 years old like Maria.

Finally, there is Michael Zoeller from Switzerland. His home is in the mountains. He is very big and strong. He is a ski instructor. He is usually very happy, but today he is a little worried because he thinks English is difficult to learn.

Maria, on the other hand, is confident. She is excited to begin her new adventure in North America.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Answer the following questions based on the story.

1 Where is Maria from ?

2 What day is it today?

3 Where is Maria now?

4 Who is Maria's teacher?

5 How many students are in her class?

6 Is Yuki short and ugly?

7 Is Eduardo's hair blond and straight?

8 Why isn't Michael happy today?

9 Why is Maria excited?

Write a sentence with the following words.

1. **EXCITED** _____

2. **BECAUSE** _____

Word Order: Adjectives + Nouns

FORM:

subject + verb + adjective + noun

USE:

An **adjective** describes a person, place, or thing.

1. An adjective can come before the noun.
e.g. *Centre Linguista is a **private** language school.*
2. If the noun comes before the verb “be”, the adjective comes after “be”.
e.g. *My bicycle is **green**.*
*My bicycle has **a loud** bell.*
3. Use “a” before an adjective with a consonant or a consonant sound. Use “a” before a singular noun, never a plural noun.
e.g. *McGill University is **a large** university.*
4. Use “an” before an adjective with a vowel sound. Use “an” before a singular noun only.
e.g. *Tracy is **an honour** student.*
5. Do not put an “-s” on the adjective when the noun is plural.
e.g. *Tom and Jerry are **famous** characters.*
6. **Very** makes the adjective stronger. It comes before an adjective.
e.g. *The classes are very **good**.*

EXAMPLES: *Villeneuve drives a fast car.*
My car is slow.
My dad has a big car.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Answer the questions using the opposite of each adjective from the box below.

Example: (strong) Is he strong?

No, he isn't. He's weak.

funny	sick	lazy	happy	poor	nervous
young	weak	overweight	tall	messy	

1. (sad) _____
2. (old) _____
3. (thin) _____
4. (rich) _____
5. (neat) _____
6. (short) _____
7. (serious) _____
8. (calm) _____
9. (healthy) _____
10. (hardworking) _____

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Complete each blank with the affirmative or negative form of the verb "to be". Then choose an adjective from the list below to complete the last blank of each dialogue. Give the opposite of the word in bold.

delicious smart ugly beautiful selfish mean

- Kathy: I'm short. I (a)_____ fat. I (b)_____ **ugly**.
Alissa: No, you (c)_____. You (d)_____, Kathy!
- Jeanette: This dinner is **terrible!** I'm sorry.
Guest: No, it (a)_____. It's (b)_____!
- Mike: I (a)_____ nervous about this test. I (b) _____ **stupid!**
Ken: No, you (c)_____, Mike. You (d)_____! Your average is 95%.
- Carol: You know Lisa, I love Jim. He (a)_____ **kind** and **generous**.
Lisa: Kind and generous? No, he (b)_____.
He (c)_____.
- Peter: That dress is **perfect** on you, Mary.
Mary: Perfect? Oh no, it (a)_____. It (b)_____.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Choose an adjective from the list below to complete the following sentences.

POPULAR	HEAVY	NEW	BUSY	TALL
QUIET	EXPENSIVE	DIRTY	SHORT	LONG

1. That is a _____ bridge at rush hour.
2. It is a _____ street. It goes from one end of the city to the other.
3. He is a _____ movie star. People always ask for his autograph.
4. The Empire State Building and the Eiffel Tower are _____ structures.
5. When he walks in the mud. His shoes are _____.
6. Mary lives on a _____ street in the suburbs. You don't hear any traffic.
7. He has _____ clothes. His old suit is too small.
8. You can walk to the bus stop. It's a _____ distance.
9. Those grocery bags are very _____. Take a taxi home!
10. I usually spend two hundred dollars on a pair of shoes. They are very _____.

Sentence Structure: S + V + O or C

FORM:

Subject (S) + verb (V) + object (O) or complement (C)

USE:

The “**subject**” is the main noun in a sentence. The “**verb**” is the word or words which describe the action or state of the subject. The “**object**” receives the action of the subject, or follows a preposition such as “**with**”. A “**complement**” follows a link verb, such as “**be**”, and gives more information about the subject.

EXAMPLES:

<p><u>The sky</u> <u>is</u> <u>blue.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓ ↓ ↓</p> <p>subject verb complement.</p>		<p><u>I</u> <u>love</u> <u>sunny days.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓ ↓ ↓</p> <p>subject verb object</p>
<p>chair / a / This / black / is</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>This is a black chair.</p>

Form sentences with each of the following words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. good/is/Mary/a/student
_____</p> <p>2. is/a/windy/It/morning
_____</p> <p>3. big/New York/a/city/is
_____</p> <p>4. person/George/quiet/is/a
_____</p> <p>5. dangerous/It/a/is/job
_____</p> <p>6. building/very/It/a/is/old
_____</p> | <p>7. They/in/department/are/the/same
_____</p> <p>8. small/a/It/is/kitchen
_____</p> <p>9. This/difficult/a/problem/is
_____</p> <p>10. interesting/This/book/an/is
_____</p> <p>11. is/a/movie/This/long
_____</p> <p>12. excellent/is/Mr. Douglas/an/mechanic
_____</p> |
|--|--|

Wh-Questions: Who + Be

FORM:

Who + be + noun or adjective or preposition...?

USE:

“**Who**” is a pronoun used to ask questions about people. It is used to find the subject of the sentence. Use it to find someone’s identity or to find out who does something. When we ask a question with “who”, there are three possible answers:

Who is in the kitchen?

Emily is in the kitchen.

Emily is.

Emily.

Who are the students?

Yoko and Juan are the students.

Yoko and Juan are.

Yoko and Juan.

EXAMPLES:

Mary is a lawyer.

→

Who is a lawyer?

Who is she? (boss)

→

She is my boss. or My boss.

Form questions with WHO from each of the following sentences.

1. Mr. Smith is a police officer.

2. Mrs. Jones is an excellent secretary.

3. John and Phil are photographers.

4. Helen is at the library.

5. They are good students.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Form sentences from the following questions.

1. Who is Diane? (doctor) _____
2. Who is the best student in the class? (George) _____
3. Who are Dali and Picasso? (painters) _____
4. Who is the best cook in the restaurant? (Mr. Harvey) _____
5. Who is George? (hairdresser) _____

Wh-Questions: What + Be

FORM:

What + be + noun or adjective or preposition...?

What + noun + be + ...?

USE:

“**What**” asks questions about nouns – people or things. When we ask a question with “what”, there are three possible answers:

What is loud?

The radio is loud.

The radio is.

The radio.

What colour is her new car?

Her new car is black.

It's black.

Black.

EXAMPLES: *What is your name?* → *My name is Maria.*
The agenda is on the table. → *What is on the table?*

Answer the following questions in complete sentences using the words in parentheses.

1. What day is it? (Monday)

2. What colour are his shoes? (black)

3. What is this? (an antique clock)

4. What colour is her hair? (brown)

5. What time is it? (5 o'clock)

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Form questions using WHAT for each sentence.

1. This is a museum.

2. His name is Henry.

3. My shirt is blue.

4. John's car is red.

Wh-Questions: Where + Be

FORM:

Where + be + noun?

USE:

“Where” indicates or asks about someone’s or something’s **position, place** or **direction**. When we ask a question with “where”, there are two possible answers:

Where is Jane?

Jane is at home.

At home.

Where are the knives?

The knives are in the drawer.

In the drawer.

EXAMPLES:

Where is the boss?(conference room)

→ *He’s in the conference room.*

The new computers are in the warehouse.

→ *Where are the new computers?*

Answer the following questions using the words in parentheses.

1. Where are the children? (in the garden)

2. Where is my pencil? (in the drawer)

3. Where are the new chairs? (upstairs in the hall)

4. Where is the phone? (in the bedroom)

5. Where is the teacher? (in room 8)

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Form questions using WHERE for each sentence.

1. The living room is downstairs.

2. The coffee is on the table.

3. Mr. Smith is in the office.

4. They are at work.

5. The child is in the park.

Wh-Questions: Review

Fill in the blanks using WHO, WHAT, or WHERE. More than one answer is possible.

1. _____ is your name?
2. _____ is your apartment?
3. _____ time is it?
4. _____ is our new teacher?
5. _____ is your jacket and bag?
6. _____ colour is her hair?
7. _____ is in your purse?
8. _____ are the tests?
9. _____ is Henri Matisse?
10. _____ are the students?
11. _____ is the library?
12. _____ is loud?
13. _____ are Peter and John?
14. _____ are those books?
15. _____ is Rome?

Numbers: Cardinal Numbers

1 one	21 twenty-one	41 forty-one	61 sixty-one	81 eighty-one
2 two	22 twenty-two	42 forty-two	62 sixty-two	82 eighty-two
3 three	23 twenty-three	43 forty-three	63 sixty-three	83 eighty-three
4 four	24 twenty-four	44 forty-four	64 sixty-four	84 eighty-four
5 five	25 twenty-five	45 forty-five	65 sixty-five	85 eighty-five
6 six	26 twenty-six	46 forty-six	66 sixty-six	86 eighty-six
7 seven	27 twenty-seven	47 forty-seven	67 sixty-seven	87 eighty-seven
8 eight	28 twenty-eight	48 forty-eight	68 sixty-eight	88 eighty-eight
9 nine	29 twenty-nine	49 forty-nine	69 sixty-nine	89 eighty-nine
10 ten	30 thirty	50 fifty	70 seventy	90 ninety
11 eleven	31 thirty-one	51 fifty-one	71 seventy-one	91 ninety-one
12 twelve	32 thirty-two	52 fifty-two	72 seventy-two	92 ninety-two
13 thirteen	33 thirty-three	53 fifty-three	73 seventy-three	93 ninety-three
14 fourteen	34 thirty-four	54 fifty-four	74 seventy-four	94 ninety-four
15 fifteen	35 thirty-five	55 fifty-five	75 seventy-five	95 ninety-five
16 sixteen	36 thirty-six	56 fifty-six	76 seventy-six	96 ninety-six
17 seventeen	37 thirty-seven	57 fifty-seven	77 seventy-seven	97 ninety-seven
18 eighteen	38 thirty-eight	58 fifty-eight	78 seventy-eight	98 ninety-eight
19 nineteen	39 thirty-nine	59 fifty-nine	79 seventy-nine	99 ninety-nine
20 twenty	40 forty	60 sixty	80 eighty	100 one hundred

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Write each NUMBER in the blank.

Example: 0 zero

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------|-----|----|-------|
| 1. | 1 | _____ | 6. | 6 | _____ |
| 2. | 2 | _____ | 7. | 7 | _____ |
| 3. | 3 | _____ | 8. | 8 | _____ |
| 4. | 4 | _____ | 9. | 9 | _____ |
| 5. | 5 | _____ | 10. | 10 | _____ |

Write out the numbers.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-------|-----|----|-------|-----|----|-------|
| 1. | 81 | _____ | 8. | 67 | _____ | 15. | 74 | _____ |
| 2. | 11 | _____ | 9. | 14 | _____ | 16. | 21 | _____ |
| 3. | 100 | _____ | 10. | 94 | _____ | 17. | 19 | _____ |
| 4. | 47 | _____ | 11. | 15 | _____ | 18. | 82 | _____ |
| 5. | 60 | _____ | 12. | 33 | _____ | 19. | 58 | _____ |
| 6. | 13 | _____ | 13. | 95 | _____ | 20. | 40 | _____ |
| 7. | 44 | _____ | 14. | 63 | _____ | 21. | 72 | _____ |

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Match the numbers from the left to the right side.

- | | | |
|-----|----|----------|
| 1. | 7 | SIX |
| 2. | 20 | ELEVEN |
| 3. | 13 | THIRTEEN |
| 4. | 30 | SEVEN |
| 5. | 8 | NINETEEN |
| 6. | 11 | TWENTY |
| 7. | 15 | THIRTY |
| 8. | 19 | THREE |
| 9. | 6 | FIFTEEN |
| 10. | 3 | EIGHT |

Week 1 Review

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate SUBJECT or OBJECT PRONOUN. Use the words in brackets as a guide.

1. _____ (Mary) is a teacher
2. I eat lunch with _____ (Carol).
3. _____ (Jennifer and Samantha) are at the office.
4. I saw _____ (the movie) on Tuesday.
5. Ask _____ (David) to teach you.
6. _____ (Maureen and I) are at the gym.
7. _____ (the dog) is in the bedroom.
8. He likes _____ (the students) a lot.

Put A or AN in the blanks as appropriate.

1. Please give me _____ apple.
2. Do you have _____ pen?
3. She is _____ teacher.
4. He is _____ excellent cook.
5. Can you pass _____ banana?
6. Take _____ umbrella.
7. It takes _____ hour.
8. They are at _____ movie.

Put the correct form of TO BE in the blanks to complete the dialogue.

- A: Hi. My name _____ Maria.
B: Hi. My name _____ George.
A: Where _____ you from?
B: I _____ from Argentina. Where _____ you from?
A: I _____ from Greece.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

A: What _____ your family like?

B: There _____ five people. My sister _____ a doctor. My brother _____ a nurse.

A: _____ you the youngest?

B: No, I _____.

Describe some of your friends using the following words: young, funny, tall, happy, messy, beautiful, selfish, messy, popular, short, and busy.

The words in the paragraph are in the wrong order. Make the appropriate corrections.

This Isabel is. Isabel student is a. In Canada Isabel English to is study. Mexico from is Isabel. Isabel twenty-five years old is. Teacher she is science. Beautiful is she. Loves Isabel movies music and.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Make the questions for the following answers using the WH-word given.

1. Mrs. Robinson is a photographer. (Who)

2. The movie is fantastic. (What)

3. The library is next to the bank. (Where)

5. The book is on the desk. (Where)

6. Kevin is the teacher. (Who)

7. His hair is blonde. (What)

Write out the numbers given below.

22 _____

84 _____

56 _____

19 _____

37 _____

73 _____

62 _____

48 _____

Answer the following questions.

1. What is your address?

2. What is your phone number?

3. What is your surname?

4. Name five things you see in your classroom.

6. What nationality are you?

7. What languages do you speak?

8. What season is it?

9. What is the weather today?

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

5. Name five things you do in a classroom.

10. What is the temperature today?

Nouns: Count and Non Count

FORM:

a / an / one + count noun in singular form
non count noun

USE:

We can see things as a whole or as things we can count. We use **count nouns** when we refer to things we can count. We use **noncount nouns** when we see things as a whole. We do not use “a”, “an” or “one” before them, but we can use “**some**”.

<u>COUNT NOUNS</u>	<u>NONCOUNT NOUNS</u>
Can take a / an or one in the singular. E.g. <i>I have an apple.</i>	<u>Cannot</u> take a / an or one because they are plural ideas. E.g. <i>I have (some) fruit</i>
Can take “-s” or “-es” in the plural. E.g. <i>They are coins.</i>	Cannot take “-s” or “-es”. E.g. <i>Money is in the bank.</i>
Can take a singular or plural verb. E.g. <i>I like a song on the radio. I like two songs on the CD.</i>	Non Count nouns have one form. They are not singular or plural. E.g. <i>I like music.</i>

Common Non Count Nouns:

- | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| food | bread | rice | sugar | pollution | fruit |
| cheese | fish | milk | salt | water | coffee |
| tea | traffic | hair | clothing | money | furniture |
| advice | help | news | homework | luck | work |
| music | mail | luggage | garbage | information | time |

EXAMPLES:

*My suitcases are at the airport.
Listening exercises are fun.
 I have two oranges for lunch.*

*My luggage is at the airport.
Homework is interesting.
 I have fruit for lunch.*

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Write COUNT or NON COUNT in the space provided for each underlined noun.

1. Money is important. _____
2. A dollar is useful. _____
3. Here is my suitcase. _____
4. Good luggage is expensive. _____
5. Fruit is healthy. _____
6. Apples are my favourite snack. _____
7. Grammar exercises are easy. _____
8. Homework isn't difficult. _____
9. The desk is new. _____
10. The classroom has furniture. _____

Put the following COUNT NOUNS under the correct NON COUNT NOUN category.

oranges	dresses	bags	earrings	cents	chairs
tables	necklaces	socks	dollars	apples	suitcases
coins	pants	sofas	backpacks	pears	bracelets

FOOD	JEWELRY	LUGGAGE	MONEY	CLOTHING	FURNITURE

Nouns: Pronunciation of Final –s and -es for Regular Plural Nouns

FORM:	EXPLANATIONS:	EXAMPLES:
	<p>/S/</p> <p>Final “-s” is pronounced /s/ after:</p> <p>/p/, /t/, /f/, /k/, and /th/.</p>	<p>students, books, desks, cats</p>
	<p>/Z/</p> <p>Final “-s” is pronounced /z/ after:</p> <p>/b/, /d/, /g/, /v/, /m/, /n/, /l/, /r/, and vowels (a, e, i, o, u).</p>	<p>beds, rooms, lives, dogs</p>
	<p>IZ/</p> <p>Final “-es” is pronounced /IZ/ after:</p> <p>“-s” sounds “-z” sounds “-sh” sounds “-ch” sounds “-ge / dge” sounds. “x” sounds This adds an extra syllable to the noun.</p>	<p>classes, faces exercises, sizes dishes, wishes sandwiches, watches colleges, pages faxes, taxes</p>

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Make the words below plural. Then write each word in the correct pronunciation group.

book_____	radio_____	dress_____	page_____	ticket_____	rule_____
thing_____	horse_____	head_____	list_____	bus_____	cup_____
car_____	train_____	boat_____	rash_____	peach_____	hat_____

/S/

/Z/

/Iz/

Descriptions: There is, There are

FORM:

There is (not) + singular noun or non count noun

Is there + singular noun...or non count noun?

There are (not) + plural noun

Are there + plural noun...?

USE:

“**There is**” and “**there are**” indicate that something exists, or that it is present in a particular place. “**There is**” is used with “a / an” or “one” before the noun. “**There are**” is used with “some” and “many”. “Many” can only be used with count nouns in affirmative and negative sentences. “Some” can be used with both count and non count nouns in affirmative sentences.

EXAMPLES:

There is a young man at the door.

Is there a young man at the door?

There are two restaurants on the street.

Are there two restaurants on the street?

There is some water in the pitcher.

There aren't many cars on the highway.

Fill in the blanks with **THERE IS** or **THERE ARE**.

1. _____ a dog in the park.
2. _____ glasses on the table.
3. _____ a bank on the corner of the street.
4. _____ pencils on the desk.
5. _____ many restaurants in this town.
6. _____ a fax machine over there.
7. _____ three tennis rackets on the bench.
8. _____ a person waiting at the reception.
9. _____ a computer in each room.
10. _____ two doors in the room.
11. _____ a library in this building.
12. _____ people in the office.
13. _____ many children in the park.
14. _____ a policeman on the street.
15. _____ some memos on the board.
16. _____ an express line at the supermarket.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Fill in the blanks with the NEGATIVE form of THERE IS or THERE ARE.

1. _____ any cookies left in the jar.
2. _____ enough time to do the report.
3. _____ any napkins on the table.
4. _____ any solution to the problem.
5. _____ any Russians in my class.
6. _____ anyone from Peru at this party.
7. _____ any milk in the refrigerator.
8. _____ any money in her piggybank.

Fill in the blanks with the INTERROGATIVE form of THERE IS or THERE ARE.

1. _____ any students from France in this school?
2. _____ a clean knife in the drawer?
3. _____ any more seats on the bus?
4. _____ enough desks in this room?
5. _____ someone who can help me?
6. _____ an extra pen in the drawer?
7. _____ any people who want to play on that team?
8. _____ more ice in the cooler?

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Change these sentences to the INTERROGATIVE and to the NEGATIVE form.

1. There are many good restaurants downtown.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

2. They are in the restaurant.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

3. There is a cake on the table.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

4. The cake is on the table.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

5. There are several new words in this lesson.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

6. There is a new word on the test.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

Descriptions: This / That, These / Those

FORM:

This + (singular noun or non count noun) + (not) + verb

That + (singular noun or non count noun) + (not) + verb

These + (plural noun) + (not) + verb

Those + (plural noun) + (not) + verb

USE:

“**This**” refers to a person or thing near you. It talks about a singular noun or non count noun.

Near you: **This** is a blue chair. → **This** chair is blue.

“**That**” refers to a person or thing far from you. It talks about a singular or non count noun.

Far from you: **That** is a red chair. → **That** chair is red.

The plural form of “this” is “these”. **These** refers to people or things near you. It talks about plural nouns.

Near you: **These** are blue chairs. → **These** chairs are blue.

The plural form of “that” is “those”. **Those** refers to people or things far from you. It talks about plural nouns.

Far from you: **Those** are red chairs. → **Those** chairs are red.

To Summarize:

Singular: **THIS** → plural: **THESE**

Singular: **THAT** → plural: **THOSE**

EXAMPLES: *This student is from Colombia.*
These students are from Colombia.
That is an elephant.
Those are elephants.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Are the things in the pictures “singular”, “plural”, or “non count”? Imagine the pictures on the left are near you and the pictures on the right are far away. Fill in the blanks with this / that / these / those and the correct form of the verb “be”.

1. _____ a shirt.
2. _____ glasses.
3. _____ running shoes.
4. _____ a bathtub.
5. _____ scissors.
6. _____ an umbrella.
7. _____ a briefcase.
8. _____ luggage.
9. _____ jewelry.
10. _____ headphones.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Write the PLURAL form of the following words.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. book | _____ | 5. leaf | _____ | 9. nail | _____ |
| 2. watch | _____ | 6. coat | _____ | 10. piano | _____ |
| 3. door | _____ | 7. child | _____ | 11. eye | _____ |
| 4. man | _____ | 8. fox | _____ | 12. tooth | _____ |

Change the following sentences to the PLURAL form.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. This lesson is very useful. | 3. That window is open. |
| _____ | _____ |
| 2. That exercise is very difficult. | 4. This house is very modern. |
| _____ | _____ |

Change the following sentences to the PLURAL form.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. This movie is scary. | _____ |
| 2. That painting is signed by Picasso. | _____ |
| 3. That book doesn't have a blue cover. | _____ |
| 4. This word isn't new. | _____ |
| 5. That watch is very expensive. | _____ |
| 6. This train is always late. | _____ |
| 7. That bed is near the window. | _____ |
| 8. The lamp is white and red. | _____ |
| 9. This mouse is very small. | _____ |
| 10. That is a dark green umbrella. | _____ |
| 11. That airplane is full. | _____ |
| 12. This building is only three years old. | _____ |
| 13. That dictionary is on the desk. | _____ |
| 14. That report is due this afternoon. | _____ |
| 15. This is the test. | _____ |

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Change the following sentences to the PLURAL form.

1. The man is a thief. _____
2. The child is in front of the building. _____
3. The bus is late. _____
4. The woman is very busy. _____
5. The teacher is in the classroom. _____
6. Is there a dish on the table? _____
7. The church is on Main Street. _____
8. I am a bad dancer. _____
9. Is he the manager? _____
10. The scarf is green. _____
11. There is a window in the room. _____
12. The mouse is under the bathtub. _____
13. There is a person in the office. _____
14. The dress is pretty. _____
15. The post office is closed. _____
16. A dog is a domestic animal. _____
17. There is a match on the desk. _____
18. A cat can run faster than a mouse. _____
19. A newspaper is under the box. _____
20. A woman is on the corner of the street. _____
21. This watch is new. _____
22. The knife is on the table. _____

Descriptions: Montreal

READING TEXT

MONTREAL is a large and busy city. It has beautiful parks, many churches, wide streets, nice hotels, four universities, great restaurants, etc.

The weather is very nice and warm in summer but very cold in winter. A hat and a warm coat are a must in that season because not only is the temperature cold but there are also very strong winds and snow.

There is an efficient transportation system of buses, trains and subways. The subway has many stations. There is one on the corner of my street near the coffee shop.

Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of city is Montreal? _____
2. What does Montreal have? _____
3. How many universities are there? _____
4. How is the weather in summer? _____
5. Are the winters mild? _____
6. What does one have to wear in
winter? _____
7. What kind of transportation does
Montreal have? _____
8. Does the subway have many
stations? _____

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Write a sentence with each of the following words and expressions.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-------|
| 1. | LARGE | _____ |
| 2. | IMPORTANT | _____ |
| 3. | HOTEL | _____ |
| 4. | TO BE A MUST | _____ |
| 5. | STRONG | _____ |
| 6. | WIND | _____ |
| 7. | SNOW | _____ |
| 8. | EFFICIENT | _____ |
| 9. | TRAIN | _____ |
| 10. | NEAR | _____ |

HOW ABOUT YOU?

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 1. | What kind of restaurants do you enjoy eating in? | _____ |
| 2. | Can you name some hotels? | _____ |
| 3. | What do you wear in summer? | _____ |
| 4. | What do you wear in winter? | _____ |
| 5. | Do you find the winters cold? | _____ |
| 6. | What do you think about your city's transportation system? | _____ |
| 7. | Is there a ballpark in your city? | _____ |
| 8. | Do you have a bus stop in front of your house? | _____ |

Descriptions: The Farm

READING TEXT

ONE of my friends lives on a farm in the country. He lives there because he doesn't like the city. When I am tired, I leave the city and I go to his farm. It is nice to see him and his wife.

In summer, the weather is usually warm and beautiful there. To the east of the farm, there is a mountain, and not far from it there is a river. There are always children in the fields around the river. They go there to play or swim. The fields are beautiful and large, the grass is long, and there are apple trees and cherry trees. The children climb up the trees to pick the fruit. In another field, there are some horses. My friend likes horses and he and his wife go riding every day. He also has sheep and cows on his farm.

Answer the following questions.

1. Where is my friend's farm? _____
2. Why doesn't he live in the city? _____
3. Does the farmer live alone on the farm? _____
4. Usually, how is the weather in summer? _____
5. Where is the mountain? _____
6. Where is the river? _____
7. Where do the children swim? _____
8. Where do the children go to play? _____
9. What kind of trees are in the field? _____
10. What do the children do? _____
11. What kind of animals are on the farm? _____

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Write a sentence with each of the following words and expressions.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-------|
| 1. | FARM | _____ |
| 2. | TO LEAVE | _____ |
| 3. | WIFE | _____ |
| 4. | USUALLY | _____ |
| 5. | EAST | _____ |
| 6. | MOUNTAIN | _____ |
| 7. | RIVER | _____ |
| 8. | FIELD | _____ |
| 9. | TO SWIM | _____ |
| 10. | GRASS | _____ |
| 11. | APPLE TREES | _____ |
| 12. | CHERRY TREES | _____ |
| 13. | TO CLIMB | _____ |

HOW ABOUT YOU?

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 1. | Do you prefer the country or the city? | _____ |
| 2. | Do you swim in a pool or in a lake? | _____ |
| 3. | Do you like sheep, horses or cows? | _____ |
| 4. | What kind of trees do you see in the country? | _____ |
| 5. | What do you do when you go to the country? | _____ |

VOCABULARY

oranges	vegetables	lake	animals
pear	carrots	pond	veal
peach	tomatoes	fish	pig
melon	potatoes	frog	turkey
garden	lettuce	lamb	rabbit
forest	celery	horse	chicken

Simple Present “To Have”: Affirmative Form

FORM:

I have	We have
You have	You have
He has	They have
She has	
It has	

Remember:

HE
SHE + HAS
IT

Have / Has + Noun

USE:

“Have” means to possess or to own.

USES	EXAMPLES
Material objects	<i>Claudia has <u>a new bicycle.</u></i>
Family members	<i>He has <u>three sisters and one brother.</u></i>
Physical illnesses	<i>The cat has <u>a broken leg.</u></i>
Qualities	<i>You have <u>a kind heart.</u></i>
Physical Characteristics	<i>We have <u>red hair.</u></i>
Jobs and Work	<i>I have <u>a part-time job.</u></i>
Time	<i>They have <u>no time for you.</u></i>

Fill in the blanks with the present tense of the verb TO HAVE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Paul and Sam _____ bad colds. | 11. I _____ a headache. |
| 2. My uncle _____ a new watch. | 12. It _____ brown fur. |
| 3. We _____ a baby boy. | 13. We _____ a house in Miami. |
| 4. You _____ time to do this. | 14. You and Mary _____ many friends. |
| 5. Kate _____ a blue workbook. | 15. My aunt _____ a bad back. |
| 6. My cousin _____ only one sister. | 16. She _____ green eyes and long hair. |
| 7. They _____ two cars. | 17. Henry _____ a good job. |
| 8. Tina _____ a bad temper. | 18. These men _____ work to do. |
| 9. Dan _____ a big nose. | 19. You _____ a nice smile! |
| 10. Both dogs _____ brown eyes. | 20. A cat _____ nine lives. |

Simple Present “To Have”: Negative Form

FORM:

I don't have	We don't have
You don't have	You don't have
He doesn't have	They don't have
She doesn't have	
It doesn't have	

Remember:

HE
SHE + DOESN'T HAVE
IT

USE:

Doesn't / Don't have + noun

The negative form of “have” indicates that someone or something doesn't possess a thing or a quality.

EXAMPLES:

I don't have a brother. I have two sisters.
She doesn't have a car. She has a scooter.
He doesn't have a job. He has no money.
They don't have children. They have a dog.

Fill in the blanks using **DOESN'T HAVE** or **DON'T HAVE**.

1. I _____ a cold.
2. Stephanie _____ three children. She has two.
3. Lucy _____ an old car.
4. We _____ any money.
5. They _____ time.
6. Maria _____ blue eyes and blond hair.
7. You _____ enough experience.
8. Rex _____ a doghouse.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Fill in the blanks using the affirmative or negative forms of HAVE.

1. I _____ a nephew, but I _____ a niece.
2. Susan _____ the flu, but she _____ a stomachache.
3. We _____ bagels and coffee every morning, but we _____ orange juice.
4. He _____ a bike. He _____ money to buy a car.
5. She _____ many good qualities, but she _____ a lot of patience.
6. The dog _____ a lot of food, but he _____ any water.
7. Harry _____ a job. He _____ any time to relax.
8. My parents _____ three daughters. They _____ any sons.
9. My grandmother _____ a diamond ring, but she _____ a fur coat.
10. You _____ a great personality. You _____ a mean bone in your body.

Work with a partner. Write what you have and what you don't have and what your partner has and what he or she doesn't have.

YOU	YOUR PARTNER
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

Simple Present “To Have”: Interrogative Form with Short and Long Answers

FORM:

<u>Interrogative:</u>		<u>Answers:</u> <u>Affirmative:</u>	<u>Negative:</u>
Do I have		Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do you have		Yes, you have friends.	No, you don't have friends.
Does he have		Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Does she have		Yes, I have friends.	No, I don't have friends.
Does it have	friends?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Do we have		Yes, he has friends.	No, he doesn't have friends.
Do you have		Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Do they have		Yes, she has friends.	No, she doesn't have friends.
		Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
		Yes, it has friends.	No, it doesn't have friends.
		Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
		Yes, you have friends.	No, you don't have friends.
		Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
		Yes, we have friends.	No, we don't have friends.
		Yes, they do.	No, they don't.
		Yes, they have friends.	No, they don't have friends.

Interrogative Form: Do / Does + subject + have + noun?

Short Answers: Yes + subject + do / does.

No + subject + do / does + not.

Long Answers: Yes + subject + have + noun.

No + subject + do / does + not + have + noun.

USE:

In the interrogative, the auxiliary “do” or “does” is used with the verb “have”.

EXAMPLES: *Does Naomi have children?*

No, she doesn't. No, she doesn't have children.

Do they have a BMW?

Yes, they do. Yes, they have a BMW.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Change these sentences to the *INTERROGATIVE* and to the *NEGATIVE* form using *DO* or *DOES*.

1. We have toast and coffee every morning.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

2. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a new house.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

3. Philip has a blue car.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

4. The living room has many windows.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

5. We have many things to do.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

6. The children have many friends.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

7. I have many gifts to buy.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

8. The office has twenty employees.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

9. The room has many chairs.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

10. The cat has a pink nose.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

11. The building has many floors.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

12. The plane has eighty-nine seats.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

13. We have a party to attend.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

14. The manager has a meeting at 3 o'clock.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

15. You have time to finish your homework.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

16. They have a new stove.

Neg. _____

Int. _____

Simple Present “To Have”: Versus “To Be”

FORM:

TO HAVE

- Changes only in the third person singular.
I/you/we/they have
He/she/it has
- Uses the auxiliary “Do” in order to make the negative and the interrogative
I don't have a car.
Do you have a car?
- Is followed by an object.
I have a car.

TO BE

- Changes in the first, second and third person singular.
I am
You/we/they are
He/she/it is
- Does not take an auxiliary in order to make the negative and interrogative
I am not angry.
Are you angry?
- Is followed by a complement.
I am happy.

USE:

- Is used to show ownership and to describe things and people.
- Is used to describe things and people.

Correct the following sentences.

1. He doesn't is happy. _____
2. She is blonde hair. _____
3. Does she is a teacher? _____
4. She have not a car. _____
5. He have a camera. _____
6. She is a nice smile. _____
7. Does he has a canoe? _____
8. She has beautiful. _____
9. Do you are a student? _____
10. She has happy. _____

Simple Present “To Have”: Mary’s Family

**READING
TEXT**

Mary has two sisters, Ann and Pat, and one brother, Jack. They are all very well behaved children. The family has a big house not far from the school. Their father and mother aren’t at home now, they are out of town.

The two young girls have a small black cat with green eyes. It is a cute little cat. Jack has a big brown and white dog with long hair in its face and a very short tail. It is a very good dog. Mary and Jack are at school now. They are very good students. Jack has a new watch and is on time today. Mary is late because she has a terrible headache. She is also very tired. The two younger sisters are at home with a bad cold. Aunt Helen is there to help. They aren’t too sad because they are with the cute little cat.

Answer the following questions.

1. Where are their parents? _____
2. What animals do they have? _____
3. Where are Mary and Jack? _____
4. What does Mary have? _____
5. Who is there to help? _____

Write a sentence with each of the following words and expressions.

1. **TO BE AT HOME** _____
2. **OUT OF TOWN** _____
3. **FAR FROM** _____
4. **CUTE** _____

Simple Present “To Have”: Dialogue

READING
TEXT

Nancy: Does John have an automobile?

Sam: No, he doesn't have one here but he has one in his country.

Nancy: Claude has a small car here. He is the only friend I have with a car.

Sam: Who is Claude?

Nancy: Claude is the young boy with red hair and green eyes. He is always with Maude, that beautiful girl over there with very long, black hair, and big, blue eyes.

Sam: Are she and Claude in the same class?

Nancy: No, they aren't in the same class.

Sam: Are they from the same country?

Nancy: Yes, they are both from Honduras.

Sam: Do they have sisters or brothers?

Nancy: Claude has a big brother but Maude doesn't have any brothers or sisters. She does have many friends and a cousin.

Sam: Are you also from Honduras?

Nancy: No, I'm from Mexico City.

Sam: Are you all alone in this city?

Nancy: No, I'm with two good friends.

Sam: Are you glad to be here?

Nancy: Oh, yes, I'm very happy here and my friends are too.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Answer the following questions.

1. Is Nancy or Sam Claude's friend? _____
2. Does he have a car? _____
3. What does Claude look like? _____
4. Who is Claude always with? _____
5. What does she look like? _____
6. Where are they from? _____
7. Is Nancy from there too? _____
8. Does Claude have a sister? _____
9. How many friends does Nancy have? _____
10. Is Nancy sad to be in the city? _____

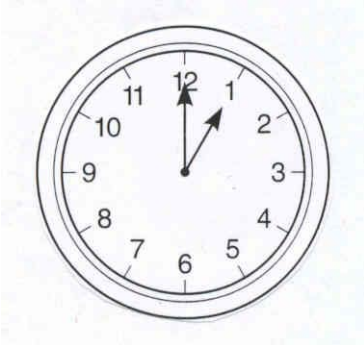
Write a sentence with each of the following words and expressions.

1. **OVER THERE** _____
2. **ALWAYS** _____
3. **ALSO** _____
4. **ALONE** _____
5. **HAPPY** _____

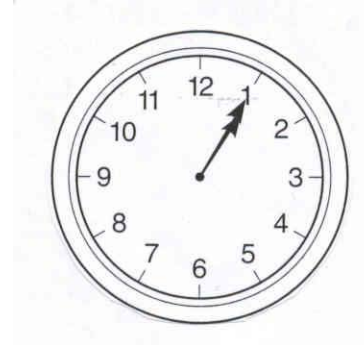
HOW ABOUT YOU?

1. Do you have a car? _____
2. Do you have many friends? _____
3. How would you describe yourself? _____
4. Do you have brothers and sisters? _____
5. Are you glad to be in this country? _____

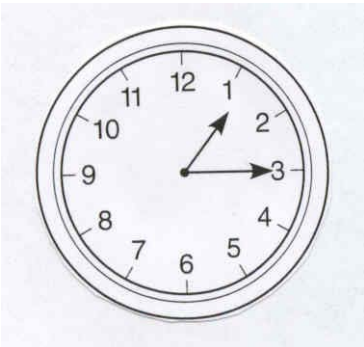
Time: Telling Time



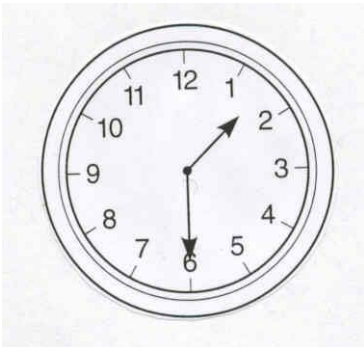
It's one o'clock.
It's 1:00.



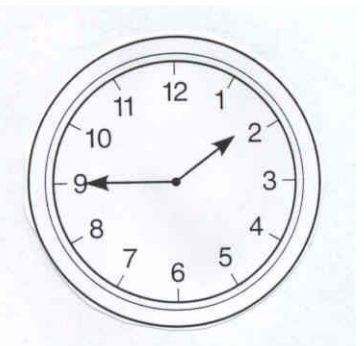
It's five after one.
It's five past one.
It's 1:05.



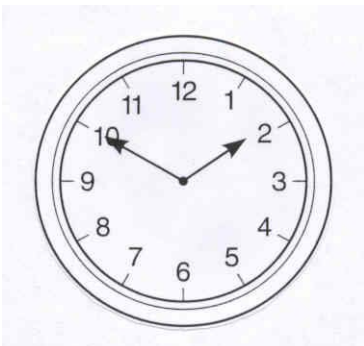
It's a quarter past one.
It's a quarter after one.
It's 1:15.



It's half past one.
It's 1:30.



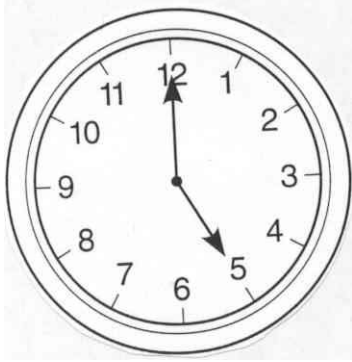
It's a quarter to two.
It's 1:45.



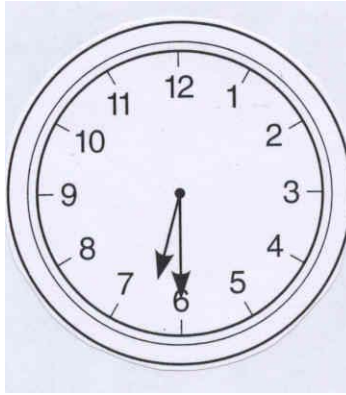
It's ten to two.
It's 1:50.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

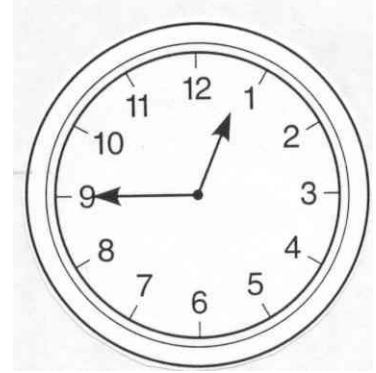
For each clock, write two ways to tell the time.



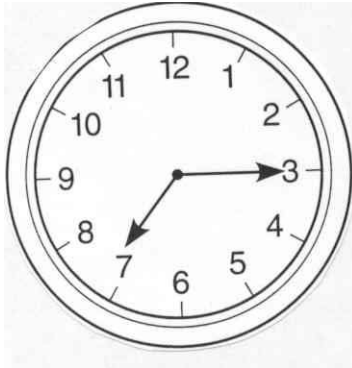
1. _____



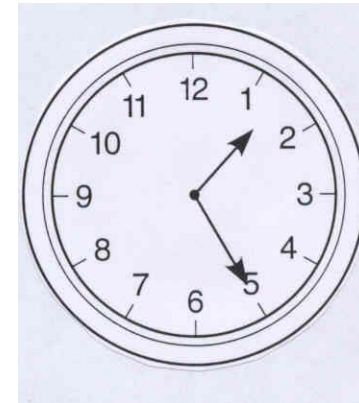
2. _____



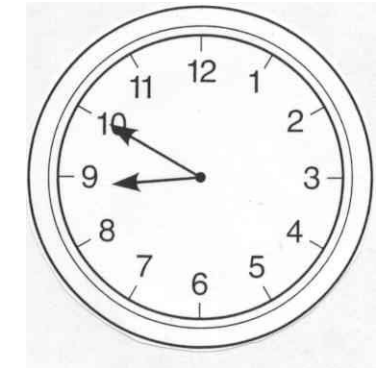
3. _____



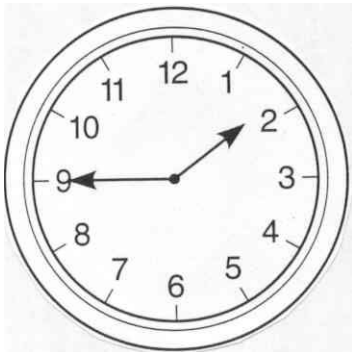
4. _____



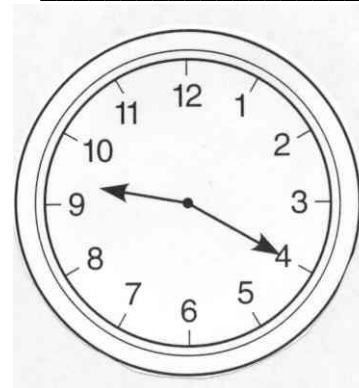
5. _____



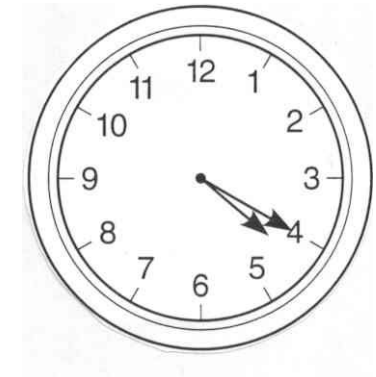
6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Work with a partner. You say the time one way. Your partner says the time a different way.

Example: 6:30 You: It's six thirty.

Your partner: It's half past six.

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1. 10:15 | 2. 3:20 | 3. 8:35 | 4. 9:45 | 5. 10:30 |
| 6. 4:55 | 7. 5:10 | 8. 1:40 | 9. 7:10 | 10. 12:00 |

Answer the following questions about your habits.

1. What time do you usually get up? _____
2. What time do you usually eat lunch? _____
3. What time do you usually go to bed? _____
4. What time do you get up on the weekends? _____
5. What time is it now? _____

Time: Prepositions of Time

FORM:

preposition + noun

USE:

Prepositions of time tell us when someone or something is done or arriving. Common prepositions of time are listed below.

at	<i>I begin work at 8 o'clock</i> <i>She always drinks juice at breakfast.</i> <i>We do our homework at night.</i> <i>They visit their family at Easter.</i>	at + clock time at + breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper at + night at + holiday time
on	<i>She does errands on Monday.</i> <i>Halloween is on October 31st.</i> <i>Alice and Bill go shopping on the weekend.</i>	on + a weekday on + a specific date on + the weekend
in	<i>School starts in September.</i> <i>He will finish university in 2005.</i> <i>We go skiing in winter</i> <i>The baby sleeps in the afternoon.</i> <i>I will be ready to leave in ten minutes</i>	in + a month in + a year in + a season in + the morning, afternoon, evening in + future time

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Fill in the blanks using the correct PREPOSITION OF TIME.

1. The birds sing outside my window _____ the morning.
2. Frank works _____ night and sleeps _____ the afternoon.
3. The supermarket opens _____ 9:00 a.m. and closes _____ 9:00 p.m.
4. Our classes begin _____ June 15.
5. We have a vacation _____ August.
6. _____ winter, we go snowboarding _____ the weekends.
7. My meeting is _____ Friday morning _____ 10:00 a.m.
8. Is your parents' anniversary _____ March?
9. Luca's birthday is _____ November. It's _____ November 5th.
10. Yoko's history class is _____ Mondays and Wednesdays _____
ten o'clock.
11. Our school is not closed _____ July.
12. Is she awake _____ six o'clock _____ the morning?
13. The news is _____ TV _____ six o'clock and also _____ eleven o'clock.
14. My test is _____ Friday _____ nine o'clock.
15. New Year's Eve is _____ the 31st of December every year.

Week 2 Review

Put the given words in the correct column on the chart.

suitcase	dollar	coffee	book	rice	money
sofa	milk	shirt	clothes	desk	apple
songs	socks	fruit	water	necklace	dress
cheese	banana	traffic	jewelry	music	time
telephone	bed	homework	sugar	cup	table
information	advice	computer	luck	furniture	pen

Count Nouns	Non Count Nouns

Make the correct NEGATIVE and INTERROGATIVE sentences for the sentences given.

1.	There is a restaurant on this street.
Negative	_____
Interrogative	_____
2.	There are computers in the room.
Negative	_____
Interrogative	_____

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

3.	There are mice in the kitchen	
	Negative	
	Interrogative	
4.	There is a bus at 10am.	
	Negative	
	Interrogative	

Fill in the blanks with one of THIS, THAT, THOSE and THESE.

The objects are close to you.

- _____ book
- _____ people
- _____ milk
- _____ dolls

The objects are far away from you.

- _____ telephone
- _____ guitar
- _____ windows
- _____ cars

Put the correct form of TO HAVE in the blanks to complete the story.

Maureen and Jim are married. They _____ two cats, Mimi and Emily. They _____ (not) a dog. They _____ a house in the city. Their house _____ a swimming pool. Maureen and Jim _____ two cars. Maureen _____ blonde hair and blue eyes. She _____ a younger sister but she _____ (not) a brother. They also _____ a cousin in England. Jim _____ a brother in Australia.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Answer the following questions with information about you. Answer in full sentences.

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Do you have a car?

Do you have any pets?

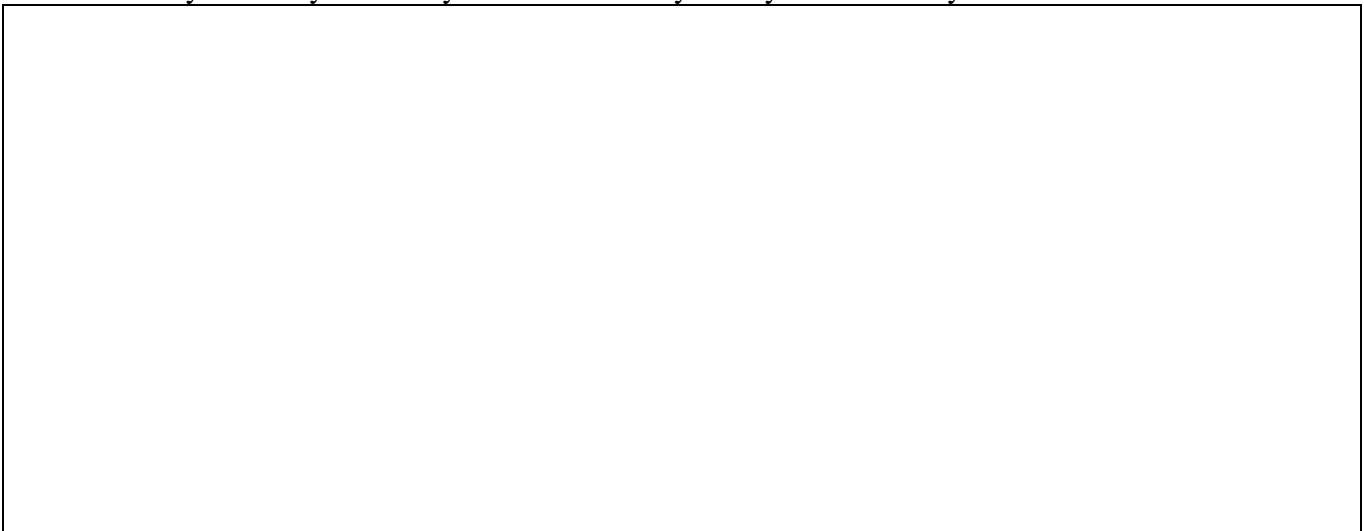
Do you have any cousins?

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. There may be more than one possible answer.

1. It is three _____.
2. In Japan, school starts _____ April.
3. It is _____ past six.
4. My birthday is _____ October 28th.
5. It is a quarter _____ five.
6. Christmas is _____ December 25th.
7. She goes shopping _____ Mondays.
8. We eat dinner _____ seven o'clock.
9. It is five _____ seven.
10. I arrive at school _____ eight-thirty.

Complete the activities below.

Draw a family tree for your family. Include as many family members as you know.



Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Complete the chart with missing animal names.

Animal	Plural	Animal Young	Plural
Cow/Bull			
			Kids
		Chick	
	Pigs		
		Foal	
	Sheep		

Simple Present: Affirmative Form

FORM:

I play	We play
You play	You play
He plays	They play
She plays	
It plays	

EXCEPT: “to be” and “to have”

Remember:

HE

SHE + base verb and “s” or “es”

IT

USE: The **Simple Present** tense is used:

- To talk about habits and routines.
E.g. *Our classes start at 9:00 a.m.*
Debora goes to school five days a week.
- To make statements about things that always happen or things that are always true.
E.g. *The sun rises in the east.*
Brazilians speak Portuguese.

- With **frequency expressions**. They tell how often we do something. They can come at the end or at the beginning of a sentence. Frequency expressions are:

every morning, every day, every winter, all the time, once a week.

E.g. *I go swimming once a week.*
Every winter we go skating at the rink in the park.

- With **time expressions**. They tell when we do something. They usually come at the end of a sentence. Example of time expressions are:

in the morning, in May, in 1998, in the summer, at 10:00, at night, on Monday, on June 20th, on the weekend.

E.g. *I visit my grandmother on the weekend.*
We go to yoga class on Tuesdays.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Choose the correct word given in parentheses to complete the story.

I _____ (want, wants) you to meet my friend Trevor and his wife, Janet.

They _____ (live, lives) in the city.

Trevor _____ (like, likes) the city because his apartment is close to his job.

Trevor _____ (walk, walks) to work every morning.

He _____ (work, works) in the building across the street from his apartment. In

the winter, Trevor _____ (go, goes) to work without getting cold. He

just _____ (walk, walks) through a tunnel that _____ (go, goes) between the two buildings.

Janet, Trevor's wife, _____ (think, thinks) the city is all right, but

she _____ (prefer, prefers) the country. Janet _____ (enjoy,

enjoys) camping in the mountains. Every summer, they _____ (camp, camps) in

Montana for two weeks. Trevor always _____ (complain, complains) about the

mosquitoes. He _____ (hate, hates) mosquitoes.

Personally, I _____ (want, wants) to live in the country, but I'm like Trevor.

I _____ (work, works) in the city.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Fill in the blanks using the correct verb from the list below. Use each verb only once.

arrive	work	walk	carry	learn	try
eat	sing	prepare	run	watch	play

1. We _____ our lunch at the office everyday.
2. George always _____ to the bakery to buy bread.
3. I _____ to arrive at work on time.
4. Bill _____ late for class.
5. The grandmother _____ the children after school.
6. Nancy usually _____ the baby on her back.
7. Greg _____ university football.
8. He _____ Judo on the weekends.
9. The boy _____ after the ball.
10. The students _____ very hard.
11. The teacher _____ many exercises.
12. Paul _____ that song all the time.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Fill in the blanks with the correct verb.

1. (to smoke) John _____ too many cigarettes.
2. (to drive) He _____ a truck.
3. (to play) Henry and Sam _____ tennis.
4. (to open) The teacher always _____ the windows before the class.
5. (to eat) We _____ pizza on Saturdays.
6. (to try) Mary _____ to speak English.
7. (to read) I _____ a book every week.
8. (to teach) Mr. and Mrs. Vergas _____ languages.
9. (to go) George always _____ to the movies alone.
10. (to like) My sister _____ to catch butterflies.

Simple Present: Pronunciation Rules

BASE FORM OF VERB	SPELLING	PRONUNCIATION
<p>The final sound of the verb is “voiceless” (for example: p / t / f / k / s / th):</p> <p>sleep</p>	<p>Add “-s”.</p> <p><i>He <u>sleeps</u> eight hours every night.</i></p>	/s/
<p>The final sound of the verb is “voiced” (for example: b / d / v / g / l / m / n / r or a vowel):</p> <p>prepare</p>	<p>Add “-s”.</p> <p><i>He <u>prepares</u> dinner.</i></p>	/z/
<p>The verb ends in sh, ch, x, z, or ss:</p> <p>watch</p>	<p>Add “-es”.</p> <p><i>He <u>watches</u> T.V.</i></p>	/ɪz/
<p>The verb ends in a consonant + “y”:</p> <p>hurry</p>	<p>Change “y” to “i” and add “-es”.</p> <p><i>She <u>hurries</u> home.</i></p>	/z/
<p>The verb ends in a vowel + “y”:</p> <p>play</p>	<p>Add “-s”.</p> <p><i>He <u>plays</u> tennis on Saturday.</i></p>	/z/
<p>Irregular Forms:</p> <p>have</p> <p>go</p> <p>do</p>	<p><i>Rita <u>has</u> a job.</i></p> <p><i>Jane <u>goes</u> to work every day.</i></p> <p><i>Jim <u>does</u> the dishes.</i></p>	/z/

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Say the verbs and listen to the final sound. Check /S/, /Z/, or /IZ/.

VERB		/S/	/Z/	/IZ/
1.	loves			
2.	wakes			
3.	pushes			
4.	leaves			
5.	lies			
6.	hates			
7.	puts			
8.	dreams			
9.	snores			
10.	needs			
11.	goes			
12.	finds			
13.	says			
14.	continues			
15.	shakes			
16.	shouts			
17.	gets			
18.	wants			
19.	runs			
20.	watches			

Simple Present: Negative Forms

	BE			ALL OTHER VERBS	
FORM:	I am not	I'm not	-----	I do not like	I don't like
	You are not	You're not	You aren't	You do not like	You don't like
	He is not	He's not	He isn't	He does not like	He doesn't like
	She is not	She's not	She isn't	She does not like	She doesn't like
	It is not	It's not	It isn't	It does not like	It doesn't like
	We are not	We're not	We aren't	We do not like	We don't like
	You are not	You're not	You aren't	You do not like	You don't like
	They are not	They're not	They aren't	They do not like	They don't like

All Other Verbs: subject + do / does + not + base verb

USE: The simple present tells about habits and routines and tells about facts. Use the contractions “**don't**” and “**doesn't**” for negative statements in speaking or in informal writing. For formal writing, use the long form.

NOTE: In the third person singular (he / she / it), the verb after “does not” is **never** conjugated. E.g. He does not **drive** a car.

EXAMPLES: *I play tennis. I don't play tennis.*
She eats chocolate every day. She doesn't eat chocolate every day.

Change the following sentences to the **NEGATIVE** form.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. He prepares his homework carefully.
_____ | 7. John is angry with you.
_____ |
| 2. She is a very good student.
_____ | 8. I like to sit in the sun.
_____ |
| 3. They are in Europe now.
_____ | 9. The teacher corrects exercises every day.
_____ |
| 4. You are late for work.
_____ | 10. We drive to Cape Breton every fall.
_____ |
| 5. They have a new car.
_____ | 11. He speaks several languages.
_____ |
| 6. They take Spanish lessons.
_____ | 12. Martha walks very fast.
_____ |

Simple Present: Interrogative Forms

	BE		ALL OTHER VERBS			
FORM:	Am I		Do I like		Yes, you do.	Yes, you like class.
	Are you		Do you like		No, you don't.	No, you don't like class.
	Is he		Does he like		Yes, I do.	Yes, I like class.
	Is she		Does she like		No, I don't.	No, I don't like class.
	Is it	happy?	Does it like	class?	Yes, he does.	Yes, he likes class.
	Are we		Do we like		No, he doesn't.	No, he doesn't like class.
	Are you		Do you like		Yes, she does.	Yes, she likes class.
	Are they		Do they like		No, she doesn't.	No, she doesn't like class.
					Yes, it does.	Yes, it likes class.
				No, it doesn't.	No, it doesn't like class.	
				Yes, you do.	Yes, you like class.	
				No, you don't.	No, you don't like class.	
				Yes, we do.	Yes, we like class.	
				No, we don't.	No, we don't like class.	
				Yes, they do.	Yes, they like class.	
				No, they don't.	No, they don't like class.	

All Other Verbs: Do / does + subject + base verb...?

“Be” in the present tense forms questions by inverting the verb and the noun. “I am...” becomes “Am I...?” All other verbs in the present tense form questions by using the present auxiliary verb “do / does”, followed by the subject and then the simple form of the verb. “She watches...” becomes “Does she watch...?”

Does David eat meat?

Yes, he does.

Yes, he eats meat.

Do the Smiths go on vacation every year?

No, they don't.

No, they don't go on vacation every year.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Change the following sentences to the *INTERROGATIVE* form.

1. The school is closed today.

2. They are from Zambia.

3. They are lost.

4. They work at the factory.

5. I am a good student.

6. You do your homework every night.

7. Mark takes his lunch to work every day.

8. They catch the bus at the corner.

With the use of the auxiliary verbs *DO* or *DOES*, change the following sentences to the *INTERROGATIVE* and *NEGATIVE* forms.

1. Fred and Mary go to school five days a week.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

2. It rains very often in England.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

3. I like chocolate ice cream.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

4. Helen and I want to learn French.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

5. John lives on Main Street.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

6. You go for a walk every afternoon.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

7. She always arrives late at school.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

8. They rarely leave before midnight.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

9. It often snows during winter.

Int. _____

Neg. _____

Simple Present: Who, What and Where

FORM:

Questions about the Subject:

1. Who (person) + verb...?
2. What (thing) + verb...?

Questions about the Object:

1. Who (person) + auxiliary “do” or “does” + subject + base verb...?
2. What (thing) + auxiliary “do” or “does” + subject + base verb...?
3. Where (place) + auxiliary “do” or “does” + subject + base verb...?

USE:

When **who** or **what** begin a question about the **subject**:

- **do not** use “do” or “does”.

E.g. **Daniel** speaks Spanish.

subject

Who speaks Spanish?

- always use the third-person singular form of the verb.

E.g. **Who** speaks Spanish?

subject

Daniel does. → Daniel speaks Spanish.

Daniel and Carlos do. → Daniel and Carlos speak Spanish.

When **whom** (In conversation we use **who**), **what**, and **where** begin a question about the **object**:

- you must use “do” or “does” after the question word.

E.g. **Whom / Who** does Laura visit on the weekend?

object

Laura visits **her mother** on the weekend.

object

E.g. **What** do Mika and Amy eat for breakfast?

object

Mika and Amy eat **bacon and eggs** for breakfast.

object

E.g. **Where** does Kevin live?

object

Kevin lives **next door to Gina**.

object

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Read each sentence. Write a question that the underlined words answer.

Example: Ana and John eat dinner in the dining room.

1. 2. 3.

1. Who eats dinner in the dining room?
2. What do they eat in the dining room?
3. Where do they eat?

1. Doug plays soccer in the park.

2. Matt and Kathy park the car on the corner.

3. Lucy eats lunch in the food court.

4. Maria listens to her favourite rock group at home.

5. Teresa rides her bike to school.

6. Luis meets Lucy and Eduardo at the coffee shop.

7. Peter washes his clothes at the laundromat.

Simple Present: Can, Can't

FORM:

I can	We can
You can	You can
He can	They can
She can	
It can	

Negative: To make the negative, use “cannot” or the contraction “can’t”

USE: I **cannot** play the piano.

USE: I **can't** play the piano.

Remember: After “can” use the base form of the verb.

USE: I **can play** the piano.

NOT: I **can to play** the piano

Interrogative: To make yes/no questions with can, put “can” in front of the subject.

USE: **Can** you play the piano?

For short answers:

USE: **Yes, I can. No, I can't.**

USE:

The modal verb **can** is used to talk about something that is possible because certain conditions apply.

- To talk about something possible because of natural ability.
E.g. *I can see.*
A dog can bark.
- To talk about something possible because of learned ability. We can also use “**know how to**” to talk about learned ability.
E.g. *I can cook.* *I know how to cook.*
He can't drive. *He doesn't know how to drive.*
- To talk about something possible because external conditions allow it.
E.g. *I can meet you at the airport tomorrow. (I have a car and I have time.)*
- To ask for and give permission informally.
E.g. *Can I leave now?*

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Write a sentence that is true about your learned ability using CAN and the words given.

1. play tennis

2. speak French

3. cook Japanese food

4. draw cartoons

5. ski

Write a YES/NO QUESTION for the statement given.

1. I can go to the movies tonight.

2. She can write correctly.

3. He can understand Japanese.

4. They can dance well.

5. We can use the computers after class.

Simple Present: Like, Don't Like

FORM:

I like
You like
He likes
She likes
It likes

We like
You like
They likes

Negative: To make the negative, use the auxiliary “do” in its negative form.
USE: I **don't** like playing the piano.

Interrogative: To make yes/no questions with “like”, again use the auxiliary “do”.
USE: **Do you like playing** the piano?
For short answers:
USE: **Yes, I do. No, I don't.**

USE:

We use “like” a lot when we are talking about and describing ourselves.

After “like” we can use a noun, a gerund acting as a noun, or an infinitive.

- I like **the piano**. NOUN
- I like **playing** the piano GERUND
- I like **to play** the piano. INFINITIVE

Answer these questions with answers that are true for you.

1. Do you like romantic movies?

2. Do you like listening to jazz music?

3. Do you like to eat Italian food?

4. Do you like to watch sitcoms?

5. Do you like reading?

Simple Present: Review

Make questions using the SIMPLE PRESENT for the following answers.

1. _____
- No, I don't.
2. _____
- Yes, I do.
3. _____
- In an apartment.
4. _____
- 9 a.m. Monday-Friday
5. _____
- No, he doesn't.
6. _____
- Yes, they do.
7. _____
- My father.
8. _____
- In South America.
9. _____
- September.
10. _____
- Yes, she does.
11. _____
- Kathy and Matt.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Yoko live in Japan.
2. Where do Anna live?
3. Peter watch TV every evening.
4. Anita carry a briefcase to work every day.
5. She enjoy her job.
6. I no know Joe.
7. Anne comes usually to class on time.
8. What time does they come to class?
9. Mike don't like milk. He drink never it.
10. Tina doesn't speaks Chinese. She speak Japanese.
11. Do you are a student?
12. Does your roommate sleeps with the window open?
13. A: Do you like strong coffee?
B: Yes, I like.
14. Where your parents live?
15. What time is your English class begins?
16. Olga isn't need a car. She have a bicycle.
17. Do Paul does his homework every day?

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1. Alex _____ know Julia.
a. isn't b. doesn't c. don't
2. _____ Alma speak Russian?
a. Is b. Does c. Do
3. _____ Mitsu from your neighbourhood?
a. Is b. Does c. Do
4. When _____ you usually study?
a. are b. does c. do
5. Anita _____ a job.
a. no have b. no has c. doesn't have
6. They _____ speak the same language.
a. aren't b. doesn't c. don't
7. Where does Tina _____ to shop?
a. go b. goes c. to go
8. Fred _____ English every evening.
a. study b. studies c. studys
9. Bob and Bill _____ brothers.
a. is b. are c. be
10. Omar _____ his new car every Saturday.
a. wash b. to wash c. washes

Simple Present: At Home

READING TEXT

At night, when I am tired, I go to my bedroom, undress and go to bed. On a small table near my bed, I keep an alarm clock, a lamp and a book. I read for half an hour or so before I turn out the lights and go to sleep. That doesn't take me long as a rule.

At exactly seven-thirty every morning, the alarm rings and wakes me up. I jump out of bed, and go into the bathroom. I shave with an electric razor. Then I brush my teeth with a toothbrush and some toothpaste. After that, I turn on the cold and warm water and take a shower or a bath. I dry myself with a towel. I take clean underwear and socks from a drawer. I take a shirt, a tie and a suit from my closet. After I dress, I comb my hair and go downstairs for breakfast.

Answer the following questions. Note: The writer's name is Justin.

1. When Justin is tired what does he do? _____
2. Does he go to sleep right away? _____
3. At what time does he get up? _____
4. What does he do in the bathroom? _____
5. What does he wear? _____

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Write a sentence with each of the following words and expressions.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|-------|
| 1. | TO BE TIRED | _____ |
| 2. | NEAR | _____ |
| 3. | HALF AN HOUR | _____ |
| 4. | TO SHAVE | _____ |
| 5. | RAZOR | _____ |
| 6. | SHOWER | _____ |
| 7. | MYSELF | _____ |
| 8. | UNDERWEAR | _____ |
| 9. | SOCKS | _____ |

HOW ABOUT YOU?

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------|
| 1. | When do you go to bed? | _____ |
| 2. | What is there on the small table near your bed? | _____ |
| 3. | What do you do before you turn off the lights? | _____ |
| 4. | Does it take you long to go to sleep? | _____ |
| 5. | What time do you get up as a rule? | _____ |
| 6. | Why do you get up so early? so late? | _____ |
| 7. | What is the first thing you do when you get up? | _____ |
| 8. | What do you use to shave, to brush your teeth? | _____ |
| 9. | What is there in your drawer? | _____ |
| 10. | What do you take from your closet? | _____ |

VOCABULARY. Find the meaning of the following words.

drawer	mattress	hanger	toothbrush
carpet	sheet	curtain	toothpaste
rug	blanket	pajamas	bathtub
lamp	pillow	nightgown	comb
bedroom	pillow-case	blind (shade)	mirror
dresser	slippers	night table	closet

Adverbs: Of Frequency

FORM:

Most Often (100%)
Always
Usually
Generally
Occasionally
Often
Sometimes
Seldom
Rarely
Never
Least Often (0%)

USE:

Adverbs of Frequency are used with the Simple Present tense.
Where to put adverbs of frequency:

Before the main verb:

SUBJECT	ADVERB	SIMPLE PRESENT VERB	
Bob	<i>always</i>	wakes up	at 6:30 a.m.
Anita	<i>sometimes</i>	drinks	wine with dinner.
They	<i>never</i>	visit	us on Fridays.

After the verb “be”:

SUBJECT	BE	ADVERB	
Tom	is	<i>usually</i>	a hard worker.
You	are	<i>seldom</i>	late for a meeting.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Rewrite each sentence adding the ADVERB OF FREQUENCY in its correct place.

1. Jane gets up at 7:00 a.m. (usually)_____
2. She is late for work. (never)_____
3. They have a morning coffee break. (usually)_____
4. Billy listens to music after dinner. (sometimes)_____
5. They are happy together. (always)_____
6. He goes to the gym on Saturdays. (often)_____
7. We visit our grandmother in Oakville. (rarely)_____
8. My wallet is in my purse. (always)_____

Answer the questions using an ADVERB OF FREQUENCY and the SIMPLE PRESENT tense.

1. What do you do on Mondays?

2. What do you do at 2:00 p.m.?

3. What do you do on the weekends?

4. What do you do in the summer?

5. What do you do on Friday nights?

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Write complete sentences using either an **ADVERB OF FREQUENCY**, a **TIME EXPRESSION**, or a **FREQUENCY EXPRESSION**.

Examples: bring my books: *I always bring my books to school. (adverb of frequency)*

OR I bring my books to school all the time. (frequency expression)

OR I bring my books to school on Tuesday. (time expression)

1. go to school _____
2. are sad _____
3. see your family _____
4. drink water _____
5. call your parents _____
6. cook a meal _____
7. watch TV _____
8. take a vacation _____
9. eat at home _____
10. wash your clothes _____
11. read the newspaper _____
12. are anxious or nervous _____

Simple Present: My Weekends

READING TEXT

On the weekend, I usually sleep late. I get up at 11 o'clock. I always read the paper before I eat brunch. After I eat, I sometimes go shopping. I like to go to bookstores and music stores. I rarely buy anything. I just like to look at the newest books and movies. Occasionally, I go to the gym in the afternoon. But I don't workout often enough. I am not in good shape!

In the evening, I meet my friends. Sometimes we go out for dinner. We like to try new restaurants with food from different countries. If we don't go to a restaurant we go to the movies. We usually see the latest romantic comedy but sometimes we watch an action movie. After the movie, we generally go out for a drink. We don't usually stay out late. On Sunday, I always clean my house. Then I just relax! I usually go to bed early because I get up early on Monday for work.

Answer the following questions about Margo's weekend. Margo is the writer.

1. What does Margo often do? _____
2. What does Margo sometimes do? _____
3. What does Margo rarely do? _____
4. What does Margo usually do? _____
5. What does Margo generally do? _____

Write a sentence with each of the following **ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY** that is true for **YOUR** weekend.

1. **ALWAYS** _____
2. **USUALLY** _____
3. **GENERALLY** _____
4. **OFTEN** _____
5. **OCCASIONALLY** _____
6. **RARELY** _____
7. **SOMETIMES** _____

Prepositions: Introduction



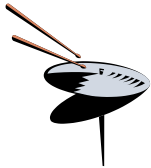
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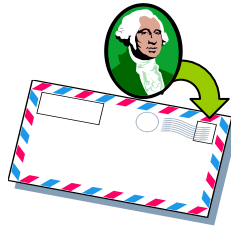
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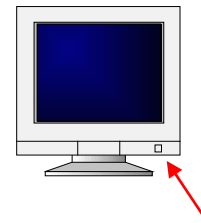
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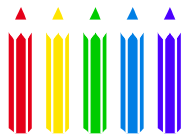
off



in front of



behind



next to / beside



between

Prepositions: Of Place

FORM:

preposition + noun

USE:

Prepositions of place tell us where someone or something is located. Common prepositions of place are listed below.

at	<i>I always meet my friend at the library.</i> <i>I do my homework at home.</i> <i>She lives at 306 Evans Ave.</i>	at + place (places in a city, e.g. the post office) at + home, work at + address												
in	<i>I put my bag in my room.</i> <i>He lives in the suburbs of the city.</i>	in + room (the kitchen, the hall, etc.) in + city, country												
on	<i>Put your pen on the desk.</i> <i>They live on Elm Street.</i>	on + surface (the table, the floor, etc.) on + street, road, etc.												
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">above</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">around</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">behind</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">beside</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">between</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">below</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">in front of</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">inside</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">next to</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">near</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">outside</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">under</td> </tr> </table>			above	around	behind	beside	between	below	in front of	inside	next to	near	outside	under
above	around	behind	beside	between	below									
in front of	inside	next to	near	outside	under									

Fill in the blanks using the correct **PREPOSITION OF PLACE**.

1. Mary sits _____ the table for dinner.
2. There is a candle _____ the table.
3. There is wine _____ her glass and food _____ her plate.
4. Mary is _____ her kitchen.
5. She sits _____ her husband.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

6. He is _____ the window.
7. The table is _____ Mary and her husband.
8. Mary has her napkin _____ her lap.
9. The cat sits _____ the table, _____ a rug _____ Mary's feet.

Week 3 Review

There are eleven errors in the paragraph below. Correct them.

Every year Quebec City hold a winter festival called Carnaval. It is in February. Artists builds huge ice sculptures. There are a competition for the best sculpture. There are also a canoe race. Men races with canoes across the ice. The festival mascot is called Bonhomme. He look like a huge snowman. He wear a red hat and a colourful belt. The food at Carnaval are delicious. Visitors eats French Canadian food. Children enjoy Carnaval. They plays different winter games. There is also a big slide for the children. The Carnaval make winter fun!

Answer the following questions with information about you.

1. Where do you live?
2. What do you eat for breakfast?
3. Do you like action movies?
4. Can you play soccer?
5. Where do you study?
6. Who do you admire?
7. Do you like Italian food?
8. Can you speak French?
9. What television shows do you watch?

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Make YSE/NO and WH-QUESTIONS from the following statements. There may be more than one possible question.

1. I like Japanese food.
2. Mark eats meat.
3. They work at a bank.
4. My birthday is January 17th.
5. Martha lives in Ottawa.
6. He can dance well.
7. It snows a lot in Halifax.
8. Keiko visits her mother every weekend.
9. Daniel listens to jazz music.
10. Margaret drives to work.
11. Susan and Sheila like sailing.
12. Mrs. Brown cooks great spaghetti.

Write a short paragraph about what you do every week. Use at least five ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Describe your bedroom. Use the appropriate PREPOSITION OF PLACE.

Complete the activities below.

Put the following sports in the correct category.

ice hockey	gymnastics	volleyball	squash
soccer	ping pong	tennis	lacrosse
bowling	baseball	basketball	billiards
field hockey	jogging	roller blading	cycling

Individual Sports	Team Sports

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Put the following sports in the correct category. Some may go in more than one category.

figure skating	swimming	water skiing	snowmobiling
snorkelling	canoeing	cross-country skiing	rowing
tobogganing	downhill skiing	speed skating	windsurfing
kayaking	sailing	fishing	scuba diving

Winter Sports	Water Sports

Answer the following questions with true information about you.

Which sports do you do frequently?

Which sports do you rarely do?

Which sports do you usually do?

Which sports do you sometimes do?

Possessive Form: Nouns

FORM:

Noun + 's + noun

Noun + s' + noun

USE:

The apostrophe indicates **possession**. It is added to the end of nouns to indicate that one noun possesses another noun. Look at the following rules:

1. Add an apostrophe (') and “-s” to a singular noun.

The girl's cat is gray.

The cat belongs to the girl.

2. Add an apostrophe (') and “-s” or just an apostrophe (') to singular nouns that end in “-s”.

The boss's chair is in the office.

The chair belongs to the boss.

3. Add only an apostrophe (') at the end of a plural noun.

The girls' books are on the desks.

The books belong to the girls.

4. Add apostrophe (') “-s” to irregular plural nouns.

The women's purses are full of money.

The purses belong to the women.

5. For two or more subjects or a subject with hyphens (“-”, add “-'s at the end of last noun.)

Peter and Tina's dog is friendly.

The dog belongs to Peter and Tina.

My brother-in-law's motorcycle is fast.

The motorcycle belongs to my brother-in-law.

EXAMPLES:

My cousin's boyfriend is cute.

Kathy's house is very small.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Complete these sentences. Fill in the blanks with the POSSESSIVE form of the noun in parentheses.

1. (A teacher) _____ life is very busy.
2. (James) _____ grammar books are heavy.
3. (friends) Her _____ party is at 8:00 p.m.
4. (sister) His _____ husband is a mechanic.
5. (dog) Their _____ name is King.
6. (men) The _____ washroom is down the hall.

Read the sentences. Write down HOW MANY for each one.

Example: My daughter's bags are full. One daughter More than one bag.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1. | My daughter's boyfriend is tall. | _____ | _____ |
| 2. | My son's video collection is huge. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | My friend's room is white. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | My sons' toys are in the room. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | My sons' dog is black and white. | _____ | _____ |
| 6. | My daughter's friends are loud. | _____ | _____ |

Change into the POSSESSIVE form.

Example:

boots/skier = The skier's boots

- | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|-------|----|-----------------|-------|
| 1. | hats/men | _____ | 5. | marks/ students | _____ |
| 2. | apartment/ Claude | _____ | 6. | dresses/ woman | _____ |
| 3. | toys/ baby | _____ | 7. | teeth / child | _____ |
| 4. | report/ manager | _____ | 8. | blue eyes/ Paul | _____ |

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Change into the *POSSESSIVE* form.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. the coat that belongs to John
_____ | 8. the luggage that belong to the travellers
_____ |
| 2. the glasses that belong to Grandmother
_____ | 9. the books that belong to the boys
_____ |
| 3. the newspaper that belongs to Melanie
_____ | 10. the ticket that belongs to the passenger
_____ |
| 4. the house that belongs to Helen
_____ | 11. the umbrellas that belong to your friends
_____ |
| 5. the wallet that belongs to Cindy
_____ | 12. the phone that belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Davis
_____ |
| 6. the baseballs that belong to the team
_____ | 13. the tennis racket that belongs to Ann
_____ |
| 7. the diskettes that belong to the staff
_____ | 14. the dog that belongs to the young child
_____ |

Look at the example and do the same. Example: coat / brown. Jane's coat is brown.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. house / large | Mike_____ |
| 2. bicycles / new | The children_____ |
| 3. names / Tom and Peter | My brothers_____ |
| 4. shop / small | The baker_____ |
| 5. son / ten years old | Kevin_____ |
| 6. garden / beautiful | My grandfather_____ |
| 7. computer / outdated | George_____ |
| 8. trip / next week | His parents_____ |

Possessive Form: Adjectives

FORM:

my	our
your	your
her	their
his	
its	

possessive adjectives + noun + verb

NOTE: Do not confuse “its” with “it’s” (it is)

USE:

Possessive Adjectives show belonging. They demonstrate that someone or something has something. A noun always **follows** a possessive adjective. Possessive adjectives agree with the noun they replace. They also have the same form before singular and plural nouns.

E.g. **Carol** is from Colorado. **Her** husband is from Venezuela.

EXAMPLES:

*You are next to me. **Your** seat is here.
We are businessmen. **Our** stores are all over the country.
That is **Bill and Mary’s** house. That is **their** house.*

Fill in the blanks with the correct **POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES**.

- This is _____ (Henry’s) book.
- The teacher is _____ (I) mother.
- Where is _____ (Sally and Tom’s) new car?
- Those are not _____ (the employee’s) business cards.
- _____ (we) aunt isn’t from Texas.
- This is _____ (the cat’s) dinner.
- _____ (I) house is on the corner.
- Where is _____ (the nurse’s) chart?
- _____ (the woman’s) hair isn’t curly.
- The students are in _____ (they) classroom.
- The toys are for _____ (Mr. and Mrs. Clark’s) children.
- _____ (the bird’s) eyes are blue.
- The present is for _____ (you) sister.
- _____ (Mary’s) parakeet is colourful.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

15. Who is _____ (you) brother?
16. _____ (we) boat is a speedboat.
17. That paper is _____ (Linda's) letter.
18. These are not _____ (I) keys.
19. What is _____ (Ben's) postal code?
20. _____ (Mr. and Mrs. Ross) baby is two.

Fill in the blanks with the correct POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

1. Mary has three paperback books in _____
_____ briefcase.
2. These women are business partners.
_____ business is in Europe.
3. We have _____ new van.
4. Ann has _____ coat on.
5. Every student has _____ pencil.
6. Our pet has _____ toys.
7. John and Kay have _____
exercise books.
8. This is my grandmother. _____
home is in Bermuda.
11. The dog always has _____ dinner in
the same dish.
12. Do you have the new words in
_____ notebook?
13. John has _____ umbrella today.
14. I don't have _____ pen.
15. They all have _____ dictionaries.
16. Peter and I have _____ glasses.
17. John has _____ radio in
_____ bedroom.
18. My colleagues have _____ meeting
this morning at eight.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

9. You and I have _____ Spanish test tomorrow.
10. The cook has _____ uniform on.
19. The plane has _____ engines checked after every flight.
20. I have _____ own room.

Present Participle: Spelling Rules

FORM:

VERB END	RULE	EXAMPLES	
consonant + “e”	Drop the “-e”, add “-ing”.	write	writing
Single vowel + consonant (one syllable) Exception: verbs that end in “w”, “x”, and “y”.	Double the consonant, add “-ing”. Do not double “w”, “x”, and “y”.	hit snow mix play	hitting snowing mixing playing
Consonant + vowel + consonant. There is more than one syllable, and the stress is on the last syllable. If the stress is not on the last syllable...	Double the consonant, add “-ing”. Do not double the consonant.	begin forget LISten HAPpen	beginning forgetting listening happening
“-ie”	Change the “-ie” to “y”, add “-ing”.	lie die	lying dying
All other verbs.	Add “-ing” to the base form of verb.	talk study do agree	talking studying doing agreeing

USE: The **Present Participle** (verb + “-ing”) is used after the verb “**to be**” when we use the Present Continuous (Progressive) tense.

EXAMPLES: *I am living in an apartment.*
They are talking to the manager.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Form the PRESENT PARTICIPLE of the following verbs.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------|-----|------------|-------|
| 1. | to study | _____ | 27. | to come | _____ |
| 2. | to prepare | _____ | 28. | to go | _____ |
| 3. | to eat | _____ | 29. | to ring | _____ |
| 4. | to learn | _____ | 30. | to begin | _____ |
| 5. | to work | _____ | 31. | to build | _____ |
| 6. | to play | _____ | 32. | to have | _____ |
| 7. | to get | _____ | 33. | to laugh | _____ |
| 8. | to teach | _____ | 34. | to do | _____ |
| 9. | to take | _____ | 35. | to turn | _____ |
| 10. | to try | _____ | 36. | to run | _____ |
| 11. | to help | _____ | 37. | to watch | _____ |
| 12. | to walk | _____ | 38. | to read | _____ |
| 13. | to wear | _____ | 39. | to blow | _____ |
| 14. | to live | _____ | 40. | to fly | _____ |
| 15. | to stop | _____ | 41. | to wait | _____ |
| 16. | to drive | _____ | 42. | to hit | _____ |
| 17. | to listen | _____ | 43. | to write | _____ |
| 18. | to fix | _____ | 44. | to stay | _____ |
| 19. | to say | _____ | 45. | to give | _____ |
| 20. | to fall | _____ | 46. | to clean | _____ |
| 21. | to carry | _____ | 47. | to occur | _____ |
| 22. | to sit | _____ | 48. | to sign | _____ |
| 23. | to meet | _____ | 49. | to sell | _____ |
| 24. | to chase | _____ | 50. | to die | _____ |
| 25. | to forget | _____ | 51. | to explain | _____ |
| 26. | to finish | _____ | 52. | to drop | _____ |

Present Continuous: Affirmative Form

FORM:

I am	(I'm)	working.
You are	(You're)	
He is	(He's)	
She is	(She's)	
It is	(It's)	
We are	(We're)	
You are	(You're)	
They are	(They're)	

subject + be (am, is, are) + verb + “-ing”

USE:

The **Present Continuous** is also called the Present Progressive. Use the contracted form in speaking and in informal writing.

The present continuous is used:

- to talk about an action that is happening right now; an action in progress. The following time expressions are often used with the present continuous:

now right now at the moment today at present

e.g. *Mark is talking to his girlfriend right now.*

- to talk about an action that is temporary.

e.g. *Michele is taking care of the children today.*

EXAMPLES: *I am reading my exercises at the moment.*
 We are studying pronunciation today.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Change the following sentences to the **PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. We have our meeting in room three.
_____ | 6. The people laugh at the clown.
_____ |
| 2. The snow falls heavily.
_____ | 7. The detective looks for shoplifters.
_____ |
| 3. We have our breakfast in the kitchen.
_____ | 8. Janet walks down the stairs.
_____ |
| 4. She writes a letter to her mother.
_____ | 9. The subway runs on time.
_____ |
| 5. Tony smokes a cigarette.
_____ | 10. We do our lessons at school.
_____ |

Write the following sentences in the **PRESENT CONTINUOUS**.

SWIM LISTEN WORK WAIT SIT SELL WRITE COME EAT

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The gardener _____ in the back yard. | 6. John _____ to the hockey game on the radio. |
| 2. The children _____ in the back seat. | 7. We _____ for the subway. |
| 3. They _____ lunch in the kitchen. | 8. The neighbours _____ in their pool. |
| 4. Our parents _____ home soon. | 9. She _____ her bike. |
| 5. Philip _____ a letter to his friend. | |

Present Continuous: Negative Form

FORM:

I am not	(I'm not)	working.
You are not	(You're not or you aren't)	
He is not	(He's not or he isn't)	
She is not	(She's not or she isn't)	
It is not	(It's not or it isn't)	
We are not	(We're not or we aren't)	
You are not	(You're not or you aren't)	
They are not	(They're not or they aren't)	

subject + be (am, is, are) + not + verb + “-ing”

USE:

The **Present Continuous** is also called the Present Progressive. Use the present continuous negative form to talk about an action that is not happening right now; an action not in progress. Use the contracted form in speaking and in informal writing. The following time expressions are used with the present continuous:

now right now at the moment today at present

EXAMPLES:

I am not reading my exercises at the moment.
She isn't listening to music now.
They aren't eating right now.

Present Continuous: Interrogative Form with Short and Long Answers

FORM:

Interrogative:		Short Answers:	Long Answers:
Am I		Yes, you are. No, you aren't.	Yes, you are working. No, you aren't working.
Are you		Yes, I am. No, I'm not.	Yes, I am working. No, I'm not working.
Is he		Yes, he is. No, he isn't.	Yes, he is working. No, he isn't working.
Is she		Yes, she is. No, she isn't.	Yes, she is working. No, she isn't working.
Is it	working?	Yes, it is. No, it isn't.	Yes, it is working. No, it isn't working.
Are we		Yes, you are. No, you aren't.	Yes, you are working. No, you aren't working.
Are you		Yes, we are. No, we aren't.	Yes, we are working. No, we aren't working.
Are they		Yes, they are. No, they aren't.	Yes, they are working. No, they aren't working.

be (am, is, are) + subject + verb + “-ing”?

USE:

The **Present Continuous** is also called the Present Progressive. Use the present continuous interrogative form to ask questions about an action that is happening right now; an action in progress. Use the contracted form to answer questions in speaking and in informal writing. The following time expressions are used with the present continuous:

now right now at the moment today at present

EXAMPLES:

Are you listening to me? Yes, I am.
Is she washing the dishes now? No, she isn't.
Are they fixing the bicycle at the moment? Yes, they are.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Use the **PRESENT CONTINUOUS** to complete the exercise.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | (we / leave) | When _____ for our summer vacation? |
| 2. | (James / work) | What _____ on in the garage? |
| 3. | (my friend / make) | What _____ for the reception tonight? |
| 4. | (the employees /
meet) | Where _____ for the seminar? |
| 5. | (Lisa / drive) | When _____ to go visit her grandparents? |

Write the following sentences in the **PRESENT CONTINUOUS**.

1. John prepares his lunch.

Aff. _____

Neg. _____

Int. _____

2. The weather turns cold.

Aff. _____

Neg. _____

Int. _____

3. Helen reads the newspapers.

Aff. _____

Neg. _____

Int. _____

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

4. You watch television.

Aff.

Neg.

Int.

5. My parents travel in the United States.

Aff.

Neg.

Int.

6. June and Jack have their lunch in the cafeteria.

Aff.

Neg.

Int.

7. The bus stops here.

Aff.

Neg.

Int.

8. My cousin drives to the country.

Aff.

Neg.

Int.

9. The student sleeps in the library.

Aff.

Neg.

Int.

Present Continuous: Who, What and Where

FORM:

Questions about the Subject:

1. Who (person) + be (am, is, are) + verb + “-ing”?
2. What (thing) + be (am, is, are) + subject + verb + “-ing”?

Questions about the Object:

1. Whom (person) + be (am, is, are) + subject + verb + “-ing”?
2. What (thing) + be (am, is, are) + subject + verb + “-ing”?
3. Where (place) + be (am, is, are) + subject + verb + “-ing”?

USE:

When **who** or **what** begins a question, it is asking about the **subject**: You must place the verb “be” after the question word.

E.g. **Who** is shopping?

Subject

David is shopping. **David** is.

E.g. **What** is happening?

Subject

Nothing is happening.

When **whom** (**who in conversation**), **what**, and **where** begin a question about the **object**:

- you must place the verb “be” after the question word.

E.g. **Whom/Who** is Laura visiting?

object

Laura is visiting **her mother**.

object

E.g. **What** are Mike and Jane having to drink?

object

Mike and Jane are having **tea with lemon**.

object

E.g. **Where** is Kevin living at the moment?

Object

Kevin is living **at home** at the moment.

object

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Read each sentence. Write a question that the underlined words answer.

Example: Anna and Jason are going to have dinner in the dining room.

1. 2. 3.

1. Who is going to have dinner in the dining room?
2. What are they going to have in the dining room?
3. Where are they going to have dinner?

1. Doug is sitting next to Janet.

2. Matt and Kathy are eating at a Chinese restaurant.

3. Lucy is putting her coat in the closet.

4. Maria is watching the six o'clock news on T.V. in her living room.

5. Irene is taking ski lessons at the resort.

6. Ron is speaking with Dorothy in front of the post office.

7. Peter is writing a letter at his desk.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

1. It raining today.
2. What you do at this very moment?
3. I listen to you now.
4. I am liking him.
5. Yoko and Emily is doing their exercises now.
6. Are you wait for Harry?
7. Does Mary sleeping right now?
8. What do they watching on TV?
9. Yes, I writing a letter at the moment.
10. Why you eat breakfast so late?

Make questions using the PRESENT CONTINUOUS form for the following answers.

1. _____
- To the library.
2. _____
- Yes, I am.
3. _____
- Chicken and mashed potatoes.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

4. _____

- No, he's not.

5. _____

- David is coming with me.

Present Continuous: Versus Simple Present

FORM:

Simple Present: subject + base verb + (“-s” or “-es”)
Present Continuous: subject + be (am, is, are) + verb + “-ing”

USE:

The Simple Present and the Present Continuous have different uses.

THE SIMPLE PRESENT is used:	THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS is used:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to talk about habits and repeated actions. <p>e.g. <i>Susan usually cleans her room on Saturdays.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to talk about actions in progress now. <p>e.g. <i>Susan is cleaning her room now.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to talk about things that are true in general. <p>e.g. <i>Working parents bring their children to daycare.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for actions that are temporary, not habitual. <p>e.g. <i>Simon is bringing his kids to daycare today.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> when the verb “have” means <u>possess</u> or <u>own</u> something. It is a non-action verb. <p>e.g. <i>I have two children. She has a new car.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> when the verb “have” is an action verb, it <u>does not</u> mean <u>possess</u>. <p>e.g. <i>I am having my test on Friday. She is having lunch in the park.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> with certain time expressions: always rarely often never usually every day sometimes once a week seldom on the weekends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> with certain time expressions: right now now today at the moment this week this evening this year this month these days these months

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Use either the SIMPLE PRESENT or the PRESENT CONTINUOUS of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Ruth (ask, usually) _____ a lot of questions in class, but today she (ask neg.) _____ any.
2. Please don't make so much noise. My sick grandmother (rest) _____.
3. Cindy can't come to the phone right now because she (take) _____ a bath.
4. Cindy (do) _____ her homework after school every day.
5. After 3 months in the hospital, Bob is glad that he (jog) _____ again today.
6. Every evening the mother (sing) _____ her child to sleep after she (read) _____ him a bed-time story.
7. A: "What (make) _____?"
B: "I (bake) _____ an apple pie for the picnic tomorrow."
8. A: "The leaves (change) _____ color now."
B: They're beautiful! This is the first time I've seen so many pretty colours. The trees (change, not) _____ in my country. It is too hot.
9. (you, put, always) _____ the cat outside when you leave for the day?
10. I (sleep, usually) _____ until 7:00 a.m. every morning.
Then, I (have) _____ a shower and (eat) _____ breakfast.

Check the sentence (a) or (b) that is closest in meaning to the first.

1. Karen's getting really good grades this semester.
 - (a) Her grades are always good.
 - (b) Her grades are better than they were last semester.

2. Look! Nicola's wearing a dress today.
 - (a) Nicola seldom wears dresses.
 - (b) Nicola probably wore a dress yesterday, too.

3. Vince and Irene live in New London.
 - (a) They expect to move very soon.
 - (b) New London is their home.

4. I'm taking the bus to school this week.
 - (a) I'm sitting on the bus right now.
 - (b) I don't usually take the bus.

5. A: Where's David?
B: He's asleep on the couch.
 - (a) He's sleeping on the couch.
 - (b) He sleeps on the couch.

6. A: How's Maria these days?
B: Busy. She's learning how to dance the tango.
 - (a) Maria has a new hobby.
 - (b) She's dancing right now.

Present Continuous: State Verbs

USE: State verbs describe states, situations and conditions that we do not expect to change. They do not describe actions. We therefore do NOT use state verbs in the continuous form.

I know your sister. **NOT** *I am knowing your sister.*
Those flowers smell wonderful! **NOT** *Those flowers are smelling wonderful!*

Here are some examples of state verbs.

Emotions	Mental Activity	Wants	Senses	Ownership
<i>like</i>	<i>think remember</i>	<i>prefer</i>	<i>feel smell</i>	<i>have</i>
<i>love</i>	<i>mean forget</i>	<i>need</i>	<i>taste</i>	<i>own</i>
<i>hate</i>	<i>believe seem</i>	<i>want</i>	<i>see</i>	<i>belong</i>
	<i>understand know</i>		<i>hear</i>	

BE CAREFUL!!

Think, see have are used for both states and actions but with different meanings.

I think you are pretty. (OPINION) **AND** *I am thinking about him. (ACTION)*
I see you in the mirror. (SENSES) **AND** *She is seeing a lawyer. (DATING)*
I have a cat. (OWNERSHIP) **AND** *I am having a shower. (ACTION)*

There are nine mistakes in the dialogue below. Find them and make the corrections.

Doug: Look at that dog. It runs after the cat.

Kate: I am liking dogs but I am not liking cats.

Doug: Really? I love cats! I am owning three!

Kate: You are crazy.

Doug: I think cats are funny. Look the cat climbs the tree.

Kate: Smart cat! The dog tries to climb the tree also.

Doug: Dumb dog! It is belonging to my neighbour. I forget his name.

Kate: I am remembering. He is Mr. Fujimori.

Doug: Right! He is having two other dogs as well.

Present Continuous: The Smith's House

READING TEXT

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a house in the city. It is an old house but a lovely one. It is just behind the park near the library. It has about ten rooms. When you open the front door, there is a large hall with beautiful marble stairs. To the right of the hall is a small T.V. room, and to the left of the hall, there is a great living room with a fireplace and a lovely bay-window. Adjoining the living room is an elegant French style dining-room. At the back of the dining room is a modern kitchen, a small bedroom and a full bathroom. Under the staircase is the guest's powder room.

On the second floor, there are three bedrooms and the master bedroom with its dressing-room and bathroom. In the hall, there is a large walk-in closet and a full bathroom. In back of the house, on the second floor, there is a large balcony overlooking the park.

In the basement, there is a playroom at the back with a bar, a radio, a phone and a T.V. set. To the right of the playroom is a two-car garage. The furnace room, a laundry room and a small bathroom are in front of the playroom.

Why is the SIMPLE PRESENT used in this reading text?

Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of closet is in the hall of the second floor? _____
2. What is to the right of the hall? _____
3. Where is the powder room? _____
4. What is the staircase made of? _____
5. What is adjoining the living room? _____
6. What do you see when you open the front door? _____
7. Is the kitchen modern? _____
8. Where is the dressing room? _____
9. What is there to the right of the playroom? _____
10. How many bedrooms does the second floor have? _____
11. Where is the Smith's home located? _____

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Write a sentence with each of the following words and expressions.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-------|
| 1. | MARBLE | _____ |
| 2. | TO THE RIGHT OF | _____ |
| 3. | TO THE LEFT OF | _____ |
| 4. | LIVING ROOM | _____ |
| 5. | FIREPLACE | _____ |
| 6. | BAY-WINDOW | _____ |
| 7. | ADJOINING | _____ |
| 8. | ELEGANT | _____ |
| 9. | STYLE | _____ |
| 10. | DINING ROOM | _____ |
| 11. | AT THE BACK OF | _____ |
| 12. | KITCHEN | _____ |
| 13. | STAIRCASE | _____ |
| 14. | GUESTS | _____ |
| 15. | POWDER ROOM | _____ |
| 16. | WALK-IN CLOSET | _____ |
| 17. | BALCONY | _____ |
| 18. | OVERLOOKING | _____ |
| 19. | FURNACE | _____ |
| 20. | SIMPLE | _____ |

HOW ABOUT YOU?

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 1. | Do you live in an apartment or a house? | _____ |
| 2. | Describe the inside of where you are staying. | _____ |
| 3. | What about the outside of the house? | _____ |

Present Continuous: The Resort

READING TEXT

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their children, Charles, Henry, Mary and Jane, are staying at a summer resort. The hotel has a sign with the word “Oceanside” below two windows. Just below this sign under the windows there is a black and white, striped canopy. It is a very warm day; the sun is shining brightly. The windows are all open, and people are outside under the canopy and under a big umbrella to get shade from the sun. Mrs. Smith is wearing a red and white striped dress. All the women have cotton dresses on because it is a hot day. One of the boys has a big beach ball under one arm and a towel under the other. His name is Henry Smith. He has his red bathing suit on. He wants to play soccer with his friends on the sand. The children usually lay on the beach or swim in the blue water. Charles Smith swims every day to a big black rock. I can just see one of his arms out of the water. He swims very well. There are some other boys and girls in the water too. They are not good swimmers. They want to learn, so a young man is teaching them how to swim. His name is John Tilden. Two of the girls at the resort have rackets in their hands and are wearing white tennis shoes. One of the girls is Mary Smith. She plays tennis very well. The other girl is Jane Smith. She doesn’t play very well, but Mary is teaching her how to play tennis on the grass behind the building. Mr. Smith is walking slowly to the sea. He is carrying a book in his hand. He wants to sit down and read his book. He is looking for a place in the shade. There is a little boy on a bicycle. He doesn’t ride very well. His father is holding the bicycle while his son tries to ride it. That is the way to enjoy life on a beautiful day at the beach.

Why is the SIMPLE PRESENT used in this reading text? Why is the PRESENT CONTINUOUS used?

Answer the following questions.

1. Where is the Smith family? _____
2. At what resort are they staying? _____
3. What is below the windows? _____
4. How is the weather? _____
5. What is Mrs. Smith wearing? _____
6. What does Henry want to do? _____

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

- 7. Is Charles Smith a good swimmer? _____
- 8. What does John Tilden do? _____
- 9. Where do Mary and Jane play tennis? _____

Write a sentence with each of the following words and expressions.

- 1. **RESORT** _____
- 2. **BELOW** _____
- 3. **STRIPED** _____
- 4. **CANOPY** _____
- 5. **TO SHINE** _____
- 6. **BRIGHT** _____
- 7. **UNDER** _____
- 8. **SHADE** _____
- 9. **SUN** _____
- 10. **TOWEL** _____
- 11. **RACKET** _____
- 12. **A BATHING SUIT** _____
- 13. **SAND** _____
- 14. **BEACH** _____
- 15. **TO SWIM** _____
- 16. **ROCK** _____
- 17. **BEHIND** _____
- 18. **TO HOLD** _____

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

HOW ABOUT YOU?

1. Do you play tennis or ride a bike? _____
2. What do you do at the beach? _____
3. Are you a good swimmer? _____

Numbers: Money

1¢	One cent	A penny
2¢	Two cents	Two pennies
5¢	Five cents	A nickel
10¢	Ten cents	A dime, two nickels
20¢	Twenty cents	Two dimes
25¢	Twenty-five cents	A quarter
50¢	Fifty cents	Two quarters
\$1.00	One dollar	A loonie
\$2.00	Two dollars	Two loonies, a twoonie
\$2.50	Two dollars and fifty cents	<u>or</u> Two fifty
\$9.99	Nine dollars and ninety-nine cents	<u>or</u> Nine ninety-nine

Answer the following questions.

Example: ten dollars plus thirty dollars = forty dollars

1. \$10.00 + \$30.00 = _____
2. \$5.00 + \$5.00 = _____
3. .50 ¢ + .30 ¢ = _____
4. \$20.25 + \$80.75 = _____
5. \$16.00 + \$20.00 = _____

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Write out in full the following amounts. Example: \$5.97: five dollars and ninety-seven cents

1. \$25.77 _____
2. \$38.24 _____
3. \$79.12 _____
4. \$86.21 _____
5. \$62.16 _____
6. \$100.05 _____

Prepositions: Of Direction

FORM:

preposition + noun

USE:

Prepositions of direction show movement from one point to another point. Common prepositions of direction are listed below.

<p style="text-align: center;">to → a place away from ← a place/something</p>	<p><i>I am going to the supermarket everyday.</i> <i>She is walking away from the park.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">on → a surface off ← a surface</p>	<p><i>He is putting the glass on the table.</i> <i>I am taking the books off the floor.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">into → a volume out of ← a volume</p>	<p><i>She is putting the milk into the refrigerator.</i> <i>They are taking the dishes out of the cupboard.</i></p>

Fill in the blanks using the correct **PREPOSITION OF DIRECTION**.

1. The cat jumps _____ the table to eat its food.
2. “What is Ana doing?” “She is putting the blanket _____ the bed.”
3. Fred is walking _____ school today.
4. Please take the cake _____ the oven.
5. Kevin and Jill go _____ the room.
6. “Please pour the water _____ the six glasses for our guests.”
7. “Can you take the dirty dishes _____ the table, please?”
8. Move _____ that dog. Fido bites!

Prepositions: Of Direction vs. Of Place

FORM:

preposition + noun

USE:

Prepositions of direction show movement from one point to another point.

Prepositions of place tell us where someone or something is located.

Note the difference between:

MOVEMENT	POSITION
to → a place I will go to the cinema at 7:30 p.m. to see " <i>Gladiator</i> ."	at ← a place I am at the cinema now. I am watching a film.
onto ← a surface Don't spill your drink onto the floor.	on ← a surface She is sitting on the sofa.
into → a volume Put the onions into the pan.	in ← a volume The newspaper is in my bag.

Fill in the blanks using a **PREPOSITION OF DIRECTION** or a **PREPOSITION OF PLACE**.

1. Please, don't go _____ the room. The baby is sleeping.
2. My lipstick is _____ my makeup bag.
3. She is going to go _____ the post office to mail her letter.
4. The cat jumps _____ my lap.
5. Put the flowers _____ the vase and put it _____ the table.
6. The flowers are _____ the hall table.
7. He is _____ the bank. Then he will go _____ the supermarket.
8. He is sticking two stamps _____ the envelope.

Prepositions: Review

Fill in the blanks with UNDER, IN, INTO or ON.

1. There is a beautiful poster _____ the door.
2. The river is _____ the bridge.
3. Pour the soft drink _____ his glass.
4. It is dark _____ this room.
5. Be careful, don't fall _____ the water!
6. The dog is _____ the table.
7. I put the vase _____ the box.
8. I'm _____ Mr. Smith's office.
9. She works _____ the second floor.
10. The subway is _____ ground.
11. Please turn _____ the light.
12. There are mistakes _____ my notebook.
13. Sally is walking _____ the street.
14. The books are _____ the desk.
15. I go _____ the building to the fifth floor.
16. Potatoes grow _____ the ground.

Fill in the blanks with IN or ON.

1. Mark is walking _____ the park.
2. John is talking _____ the telephone.
3. The child is jumping _____ the bed.
4. She put her books _____ the desk.
5. Don't put too much pepper _____ the soup.
6. She is wearing a hat _____ her head.
7. Mr. Burns is sitting _____ the balcony.
8. Emily put a flower _____ her hair.
9. Mary put some lipstick _____ her lips.
10. He put his shirt _____ the closet.
11. Mrs. Jones is standing _____ line for the movie.
12. The baby is sleeping _____ his crib.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Fill in the blanks with IN, INTO or ON.

I am (1) _____ the living room. I have (2) _____ my jogging outfit. I sit (3) _____ the couch and watch TV. My sister is (4) _____ the floor and watches TV with me. I put my hand (5) _____ the bag of chips and take out some chips and put them (6) _____ my mouth. Some chips fall (7) _____ me and I pick up the crumbs and put them (8) _____ a plate which I take to the kitchen (9) _____ the back of the house. There I put the crumbs (10) _____ the garbage bag and return to the living room and sit back (11) _____ the couch.

Fill in the blanks with AT, IN, ON, IN FRONT OF or BEHIND.

- Mr. Adams is _____ the balcony.
- The teacher is _____ the class.
- The child has some ice cream _____ her lips.
- There are two people _____ me waiting to be served.
- Who _____ the office can help me with my work?
- There is a tall man _____ me, so I cannot see well.
- I am _____ the dentist's office.
- Be _____ time next time, please!
- Usually, the board is _____ the teacher's desk.
- The map is _____ my back so I cannot see it.
- I stop _____ the white line at the traffic light.
- If you don't want us to see you, hide _____ the palm tree.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Fill in the blanks with the proper PREPOSITION.

1. It will be over _____ five minutes.
2. Carol arrived _____ home for lunch.
3. She always goes to visit her old aunt _____ Saturdays.
4. She lives _____ a little house near the sea.
5. They live _____ 7 Market Street.
6. He works _____ the beach every summer.
7. Her family always visits her _____ Christmas.
8. She leaves for work _____ 8 a.m.
9. He is _____ Chicago by now.
10. It is pleasant to go out for a walk _____ the evening.
11. Don't take the earrings _____ the box; they are a gift for my mother.
12. I get up _____ 6:20 a.m. every day.
13. His office is _____ the third floor of this building.
14. I am _____ the supermarket at the exit.

Week 4 Review

Create the possessive form for the pairs of words given.

- 1. book/student _____
- 2. cats/girls _____
- 3. purse/women _____
- 4. picture/Mavis _____
- 5. friends/Sally and Sylvia _____
- 6. class/Monday _____

Complete the sentences given with the correct possessive adjective. Use the noun in brackets as a hint.

- 1. _____ (I) birthday is next week.
- 2. What is _____ (Mark) address?
- 3. _____ (we) house is quite small.
- 4. _____ (you) hair style suits you.
- 5. Do you have _____ (Melissa and Amy) phone number?
- 6. That is _____ (the dog) blanket.

Write one sentence with each of the following VERBS.

- 1. **TO TRY**
Simple Present: _____
Pres. Continuous: _____
- 2. **TO GO**
Simple Present: _____
Pres. Continuous: _____

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

3. **TO GET**

Simple Present: _____

Pres. Continuous: _____

4. **TO EAT**

Simple Present: _____

Pres. Continuous: _____

Fill in the blanks with the correct tense using the PRESENT or PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

1. **EAT** He seldom _____ chocolate.
2. **WATCH** They _____ television now.
3. **CALL** Listen! Someone _____ your name.
4. **BE** There _____ a dictionary on the table.
5. **TRY** Carl always _____ to do his best.
6. **GET** Look, Mark _____ off the bus now.
7. **READ** I _____ the newspaper everyday.
8. **ARRIVE** They _____ on the two o'clock train.
9. **HAVE** She _____ a bad cold today.
10. **NOT WORK** Usually, I _____ on the weekends.
11. **GO** Helen _____ to the movies once a week.
12. **RING** Our telephone _____ very often.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Write out the following amounts of MONEY in full.

1. \$3783.77 _____
2. \$74.82 _____
3. \$58.36 _____
4. \$634.29 _____
5. \$471.12 _____
6. \$1386.05 _____

Fill in the blank with the correct PREPOSITION.

1. I will be _____ the restaurant _____
Saturday evening _____ 8 o'clock.
2. He is walking _____ his office just
now.
3. Martha will be forty-six years old
_____ May.
4. If you can wait, he will be here _____ a
short time.
5. The dishes are _____ the cupboard.
6. My sister lives _____ Montreal _____
Sherbrooke St.
7. My birthday is _____ July 6th.
8. You'll find it much more expensive living
_____ London than here.

Beginner I - Grammar Exercises

Put the following furniture and accessories in the correct room. Some items may go in more than one room.

mirror

sofa

dishwasher

fridge

buffet

chair

mattress

stereo

table

television

desk

china cabinet

chest of drawers

alarm clock

end table

stove

bed

freezer

oven

night stand

Living Room	Dining Room	Bedroom	Kitchen