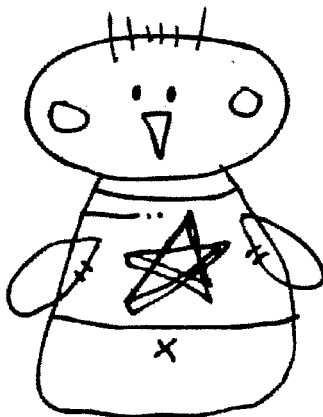
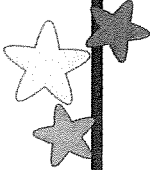



My grammar toolbox



Name: _____

S.	Subject	The <u>subject</u> is usually located before the verb. 
V.	Verb	The <u>verb</u> defines the action.
O.	Object	The <u>object</u> completes the sentence and is usually placed after the verb.
A.	Auxiliary	The <u>auxiliary</u> is used in a question or a negative sentence when the verb is not to be. The auxiliary indicates the tense of the verb. 

PRONOUNS

SINGULAR

I



you



he



she



it

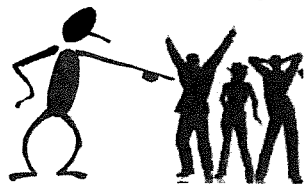


PLURAL

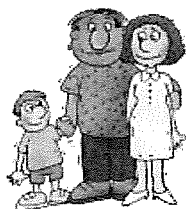
we



you



they

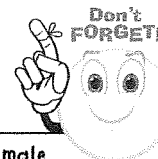


PRESENT TENSE

Affirmative

Verb to be

Pronouns	to be
I	am
you	
he, she, it	
we	
you	
they	



He = male

She = female

It = thing / animal

	S	V	O	P
1	The boys	are	tall	
2	He		very nice	
3	We		good students	
4	They		intelligent	
5	You		good at swimming	
6	I		good at sports	
7	We		friends since a long time	
8	She		very funny	
9	The girls		hungry	
10	The crocodiles		extremely dangerous	
11	The binder		big and blue	

Negative

am
is
are + not

	S	V	O	P
1	The boys	are not	tall	
2	He		very nice	
3	We		good students	
4	They		intelligent	
5	You		good at swimming	
6	I		good at sports	
7	We		friends since a long time	
8	She		very funny	
9	The girls		hungry	
10	The crocodiles		extremely dangerous	
11	The binder		big and blue	

PRESENT TENSE

Verb to have



Affirmative

	Personal Pronouns	to have
1 st person singular	I	have
2 nd person singular	you	
3 rd person singular	he, she, it	
1 st person plural	we	
2 nd person plural	you	
3 rd person plural	they	

He = male

She = female

It = thing / animal

	S	V	O	P
1	These parents	have	good children	.
2	The dog		four legs	
3	We		our lunchboxes	
4	They		their books	
5	You		a nice sweater	
6	I		a head ache	
7	We		a new car	
8	She		a small house	
9	The girls		new shoes	
10	The lasagna		a lot of cheese on it	

Negative

Add "do not" or "don't" before the verb.

Add "does not" or "doesn't" when the subject is at the 3rd person singular

	S	V	O	P
1	These parents	don't have	good children	.
2	The dog	doesn't	four legs	
3	We		our lunchboxes	
4	They		their books	
5	You		a nice sweater	
6	I		a head ache	
7	We		a new car	
8	She		a small house	
9	The girls		new shoes	
10	The lasagna		a lot of cheese on it	

Verb to have

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
PRESENT	<p>I have You have He has She has It has We have You have They have</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>I <u>have</u> a new bike. Megan <u>has</u> a sore throat. The cat <u>has</u> one tail.</p> </div>	<p>have \Rightarrow don't have has \Rightarrow doesn't have</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>I <u>don't have</u> a new bike.</p> </div>
PAST	<p>have \Rightarrow had has</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>They <u>had</u> a great weekend! Yesterday, I <u>had</u> a headache. Two days ago, you <u>had</u> a party.</p> </div>	<p>had \Rightarrow didn't have</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>They <u>didn't have</u> a great weekend!</p> </div>
FUTURE	<p>will + have</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Tomorrow, I <u>will have</u> a new car. Tonight, Leo <u>will have</u> fun. Next week, we <u>will have</u> a new dog.</p> </div>	<p>will have \Rightarrow will not have or won't have</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Tonight, Leo <u>will not have</u> fun.</p> </div>

Let's practise!

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
1	Yesterday, I <u>had</u> a stomach ache.	Yesterday, I <u>didn't have</u> a stomach ache.
2	They _____ a big house.	They _____ a big house.
3	Tomorrow, they _____ a lot of gifts.	Tomorrow, they _____ a lot of gifts.
4	I _____ my binder.	I _____ my binder.
5	Tonight, we _____ a lot of fun.	Tonight, we _____ a lot of fun.
6	Last week, we _____ a big car accident.	Last week, we _____ a big car accident.
7	Monika _____ four cousins.	Monika _____ four cousins.
8	My brothers _____ new colored pencils.	My brothers _____ new colored pencils.

Verb to be

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
PRESENT	<p>I am You are He is She is It is We are You are They are</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>I <u>am</u> a nice girl. Maxim <u>is</u> very happy. The dogs <u>are</u> big.</p> </div>	<p>am is are</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+ not</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>The dogs <u>are not</u> big.</p> </div>
PAST	<p>I was You were He was She was It was We were You were They were</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Last Monday, you <u>were</u> at school. Yesterday, I <u>was</u> at home. Two days ago, we <u>were</u> here.</p> </div>	<p>was were</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+ not</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Yesterday, I <u>was not</u> at home.</p> </div>
FUTURE	<p>will + be</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Tomorrow, it <u>will be</u> sunny and hot. Tonight, Alex <u>will be</u> at home. Next week, they <u>will be</u> nice.</p> </div>	<p>will not won't</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+ be</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Tonight, Alex <u>won't be</u> at home.</p> </div>

Let's practise!

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
1	Yesterday, I <u>was</u> very sad.	Yesterday, I <u>wasn't</u> very sad.
2	Mathis and Alex _____ good friends.	Mathis and Alex _____ good friends.
3	Tomorrow, it _____ windy and warm.	Tomorrow, it _____ windy and warm.
4	I _____ eleven years old.	I _____ eleven years old.
5	Tonight, we _____ at home.	Tonight, we _____ at home.
6	Last week, we _____ in Florida.	Last week, we _____ in Florida.
7	Amanda _____ a very nice girl.	Amanda _____ a very nice girl.
8	They _____ going to the shopping center.	They _____ going to the shopping center.

PRESENT TENSE

Name: _____
Date: _____

To have

→ Fill in: have or has

1. Martin has a black dog.
2. I _____ a pair of gloves.
3. Do you _____ a black marker?
4. They _____ a car.
5. Samuel doesn't _____ a cat.
6. Lisa _____ a blue shirt.
7. We _____ a nice teacher.
8. Do you _____ a pencil sharpener?
9. Does he _____ his binder?
10. Do you _____ a blue pencil please?
11. She _____ a headache.
12. They _____ their lunchboxes.
13. My sister _____ a new iPod.



To be

→ Fill in: am or is or are

1. I am a boy.
2. I _____ not a girl.
3. You _____ my brother.
4. Simon _____ nice.
5. _____ you happy?
6. The pencil case _____ mine.
7. The bell _____ ringing.
8. You _____ beautiful.
9. Marie _____ smart.
10. Lisa and Dominic _____ in the kitchen.
11. They _____ very intelligent.
12. My mother _____ excited because it's her birthday today.
13. I _____ ten years old.

PRESENT TENSE

Name: _____
Date: _____

To have

Fill in: **have** or **has**

Alexandre _____ a grey cat.

I _____ a lot of fun.

Do you _____ a pen?

William doesn't _____ his binder.

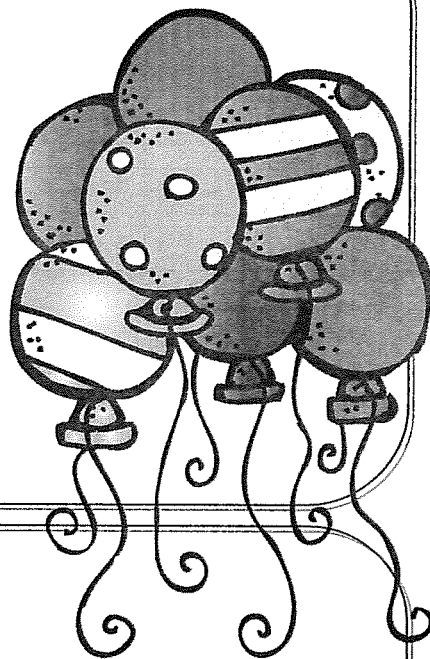
Alice _____ a new sweater.

Samuel _____ a red coat.

Do you _____ a pencil sharpener?

Does he _____ his boots?

Do you _____ time to play with me?



To be

Fill in: **am** or **is** or **are**

She _____ a hardworking girl.

I _____ a nice boy.

You _____ my best friend.

Simon _____ away for Christmas.

_____ this your binder?

Anthony _____ smart.

Paul and Mario _____ waiting in their house

Regular verbs

Circle the good answer:

1. She (play, plays) outside.
2. You (write, writes) good novels.
3. Miss Monroe (sing, sings) a lot of Christmas songs.
4. The students (run, runs) in the hallway.
5. Cedric (bring, brings) his binder with him.
6. My friend (eat, eats) ice cream.
7. My two brothers (sleep, sleeps) in their beds.
8. Do you (know, knows) when is recess?
9. Mister Parker (read, reads) a lot of books.
10. Do you (come, comes) here often?

Verbs to be and to have

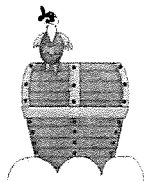
Name: _____

Date: _____

To be	
I	
You	
He, She, It	
We	
You	
They	

To have	
I	
You	
He, She, It	
We	
You	
They	

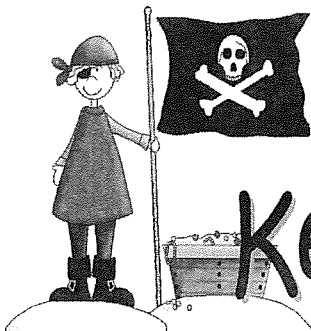
Fill in the blanks with the verb "to be".



- I _____ ten years old.
- We _____ nice students.
- Mario and Jeanette _____ getting married.
- Miss Valérie _____ our English teacher.
- The dogs _____ very excited today.

Fill in the blanks with the verb "to have".

- We _____ a rabbit in our classroom.
- Juliette _____ two eyes and two ears.
- The teachers in this school _____ a lot fun.
- Mario and Jeanette _____ two children.
- The pirate _____ a lot of gold.



Keep up the good work!

Verb to do

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
PRESENT	<p>I do You do He does She does It does We do You do They do</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>I <u>do</u> my homework. Julianne <u>does</u> gymnastics. They <u>do</u> an excellent job.</p> </div>	<p>do \Rightarrow don't do does \Rightarrow doesn't do</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>I <u>don't</u> do my homework.</p> </div>
PAST	<p>do \Rightarrow did does \Rightarrow did</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Yesterday, I <u>did</u> a big puzzle. Zachary <u>did</u> great at school. They <u>did</u> their homework.</p> </div>	<p>did \Rightarrow didn't do</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>They <u>didn't</u> do their homework.</p> </div>
FUTURE	<p>will + do</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Tomorrow, I <u>will</u> do my exam. In two days, Jeremy <u>will</u> do efforts. Next week, they <u>will</u> do their best.</p> </div>	<p>will do \Rightarrow will not do or won't do</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Tomorrow, I <u>won't</u> do my exam.</p> </div>

Let's practise!

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
1	Yesterday, I <u>did</u> my dishes.	Yesterday, I <u>didn't do</u> my dishes.
2	You _____ your exam.	You _____ your exam.
3	Tomorrow, they _____ their chores.	Tomorrow, they _____ their chores.
4	I _____ my homeworks.	I _____ my homeworks.
5	In three months, we _____ our best to win.	In three months, we _____ our best to win.
6	Last week, we _____ a lot of activities.	Last week, we _____ a lot of activities.
7	My friend _____ gymnastics.	My friend _____ gymnastics.
8	Yesterday, you _____ a big mistake.	Yesterday, you _____ a big mistake.

PRESENT TENSE

Regular and irregular verbs

AFFIRMATIVE				NEGATIVE
	to like	to jump	to answer	
In the 3 rd person singular, add s.	I like You like He <u>likes</u> She <u>likes</u> It <u>likes</u> We like You like They like	I jump You jump He <u>jumps</u> She <u>jumps</u> It <u>jumps</u> We jump You jump They jump	I answer You answer He <u>answers</u> She <u>answers</u> It <u>answers</u> We answer You answer They answer	don't + verb doesn't + verb
I like my school and my friend also <u>likes</u> his school.				

Regular verbs

	Personal Pronouns	to love	to walk	to listen	to watch	to play	to cook
1 st person singular	I						
2 nd person singular	you						
3 rd person singular	he, she, it						
1 st person plural	we						
2 nd person plural	you						
3 rd person plural	they						

Irregular verbs

	Personal Pronouns	to eat	to draw	to write	to run	to read	to take
1 st person singular	I						
2 nd person singular	you						
3 rd person singular	he, she, it						
1 st person plural	we						
2 nd person plural	you						
3 rd person plural	they						

PRESENT TENSE

Regular and irregular verbs



With he, she, it, you add "S" at the end of the verb.

Examples

*She eats a candy.
He reads a book.
She takes pictures.*

Let's practise!

	VERB	SENTENCE
1	to walk	The boys <u>walk</u> in the street.
2	to eat	The people _____ at the restaurant.
3	to love	Julia _____ her purple, silver and gold shoes.
4	to jump	The rabbit _____ over the fence.
5	to write	The students _____ their answers on their sheets.
6	to play	Thomas _____ outside even if it's raining.
7	to circle	Elyse _____ the right answer in her activity book.
8	to live	My uncle _____ in Sainte-Blandine.
9	to draw	I _____ my hand on the cardboard.
10	to close	William _____ the window.
11	to open	Samuel _____ the door.
12	to like	The girls _____ this new music band.
13	to run	The boys _____ very fast.
14	to clean	The janitor of the school _____ the floor.
15	to turn off	Can you _____ the light please?
16	to whisper	Hubert _____ an answer to Alyson.
17	to cut	Béatrice _____ a piece of paper for her arts and crafts.
18	to talk	Elliot and Kim _____ together about their favorite movie.
19	to read	David _____ his favorite book.
20	to find	Guillaume _____ a purple pencil.

Circle the verbs in each sentence below.

Example: Lydia writes the name of the students on the board.

1. Philippe sings his favorite song and dances at the same time.
2. Xavier and Dominic play computer games.
3. Laurie eats delicious Popcorn.
4. The cats come inside the house and they drink a lot of milk.



Affirmative

SIMPLE PAST

Regular verbs

You must add "ed" at the end of regular verbs.

Examples

*Yesterday, she walked in the street.
On Monday, he watched his favorite movie.
Last week, they played Hockey outside.*

example

Personal Pronouns	to like	to walk	to listen	to watch	to play	to cook	to try
I	liked						
you	liked						
he, she, it	liked						
we	liked						
you	liked						
they	liked						

Let's practise!

	VERB	SENTENCE
1	to walk	Last night, my parents <u>walked</u> very quickly.
2	to watch	On Saturday, I _____ a movie at the movie theater.
3	to listen	Last week, we _____ the new CD of Mumford and Sons.
4	to jump	On Sunday evening, a policeman _____ over his car to catch a thief.
5	to play	During last recess, students _____ soccer.
6	to cook	Yesterday, my mother _____ my favorite dish.
7	to like	My father _____ it.
8	to close	Two minutes ago, my brother _____ the door because it was cold.
9	to clean	Last evening, Mister Robin _____ every classroom.
10	to work	Last semester, students _____ very hard at school.

Negative

did not
(didn't)



verb

Examples

*I did not eat your piece of Pizza.
You didn't look in good shape last night.
Yesterday, we didn't play video games.*

Affirmative

Future tense

will + verb

Examples

Tonight, we will eat at the restaurant.

Tomorrow, you will be sick.

	VERB	SENTENCE
1	to walk	Tonight, my friends <u>will walk</u> outside.
2	to watch	Next Saturday, we _____ a movie at my friend's house.
3	to listen	Tomorrow, I _____ my new CD.
4	to work	In two hours, you _____ in team of two.
5	to play	Tomorrow, students _____ with the new computers.
6	to cook	This evening, my mother _____ a delicious dish.
7	to like	My brother _____ our new pet.
8	to phone	Tomorrow, I _____ to my father who is in Mexico.
9	to visit	Next Sunday, my mother and I _____ my grandfather at the hospital.
10	to start	Tomorrow, the competition _____ at two o'clock.

Change these sentences to the future tense.

Example:

Present tense	He brings his lunch to the game.
Future tense	He will bring his lunch to the game.

1. Present tense	My teacher speaks to us in English.
Future tense	

2. Present tense	Lyndsay walks to school.
Future tense	

3. Present tense	You speak English very well.
Future tense	

4. Present tense	Max and Kim bake a cake for our friend.
Future tense	



PLURALS

Name: _____

Regular plurals

Add s

apple	⇒	app <u>les</u>
banana	⇒	banan <u>as</u>
egg	⇒	egg <u>s</u>
carrot	⇒	carrot <u>s</u>

Add es to o / ch / s / sh

tomato	⇒	tomato <u>es</u>
watch	⇒	watch <u>es</u>
glass	⇒	glass <u>es</u>
radish	⇒	radish <u>es</u>

Change y to ies

cherry	⇒	cherri <u>es</u>
blueberry	⇒	blueberri <u>es</u>
strawberry	⇒	strawberri <u>es</u>

Change f and fe to ves

leaf	⇒	leav <u>es</u>
scarf	⇒	scarv <u>es</u>
life	⇒	liv <u>es</u>
loaf	⇒	loav <u>es</u>
wife	⇒	wiv <u>es</u>
elf	⇒	elv <u>es</u>

Irregular plurals

man	⇒	men
woman	⇒	women
mouse	⇒	mice
child	⇒	children
person	⇒	people
foot	⇒	feet
tooth	⇒	teeth



PLURALS

Write the plural form of each of the following singular nouns.

1. orange : _____
2. tomato: _____
3. cake : _____
4. man : _____
5. tooth: _____
6. cookie : _____
7. chicken : _____
8. hot dog : _____
9. raspberry: _____
10. flavour: _____
11. potato : _____
12. dessert : _____
13. vegetable: _____
14. foot: _____
15. sandwich: _____
16. beverage: _____
17. product: _____
18. doughnut: _____
19. person: _____
20. child: _____
21. fruit: _____
22. cherry: _____
23. peach: _____
24. mouse: _____
25. woman: _____
26. watermelon: _____
27. candy: _____
28. pie: _____
29. ice cream: _____
30. celery: _____
31. broccoli: _____
32. soft drink: _____
33. muffin : _____
34. loaf : _____
35. grape: _____
36. leaf: _____
37. wife: _____
38. elf: _____
39. life : _____
40. dish: _____

★ Parts of Speech ★

NOUNS - Name a person, place, thing or idea.

examples: teacher school desk book language recess

PROPER NOUNS - Name a special person, place or thing

examples: Ms. Taylor Daniel Hunt Park September Tuesday

PRONOUNS - Take the place of a noun.

examples: he she it her his they their we our

She called her mother.

ADJECTIVES - Are modifying words that describe a noun, such as size, color and number.

examples: small heavy yellow many new soft

The young boy rode his red bike.

It has been a good day.

VERBS - Show action or state of being.

examples: see run read swim think watch sing

I walk to school. (present)

Sam waited in the car. (past)

You will enjoy your new school. (future)

ADVERBS - Describe verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

They specify when, where and how much.

examples: loud quiet fast slow quick high up down very

She ran home quickly.

My teacher is very nice.

PREPOSITIONS - Show how a noun or pronoun is related to another word in a sentence.

When used with a verb, it changes the meaning of the verb.

examples: in with from about to above on

The boy with curly hair ate lunch in the park.

CONJUNCTIONS - Join words, phrases and clauses together.

examples: and as or so because however

Randy and Kim called because it was my birthday.

ARTICLES - Three special words that can be used before a noun.

examples: a an the

A bird flew in the tree.

INTERJECTIONS - State an exclamation or remark!

(Usually followed with an exclamation mark)

examples: Ouch! Hooray! Oh! Yes! Wow!

3 words



Sentence scramblers

Name: _____

Date: _____

Sentences begin with a CAPITAL letter and end with a punctuation mark.

Subject + Verb + Object + Punctuation

		S.	V.	O.	Punctuation
1	drinks water Mario	Mario	drinks	water	.
2	Bill happy is				
3	students nice are				
4	cakes bake they				
5	reads magazines he				
6	loud speaks Julia				
7	is tired Georges				
8	she sleeping is				
9	notes take we				
10	eats eggs Sophia				
11	cardboard Fred cuts				
12	hockey play they				
13	tall is she				
14	nice is Samuel				
15	pictures she takes				
16	candies Mario eats				
17	likes chocolate Max				
18	juice drinks Alex				

Keep up the good work!



Created by Valérie Caron - funnymissvalerie.blogspot.ca



Sentence scramblers

Name: _____

Date: _____

Sentences begin with a
CAPITAL letter and
end with a punctuation
mark.

Subject + Verb + Object + Punctuation

		S.	V.	O.	Punct.
1	at / in the morning / he / seven o'clock / gets up	He	gets up	at seven o'clock in the morning	.
2	car / Bob / the / washes				
3	born / in 1984 / was / Valérie				
4	lunch / we / at noon / have /				
5	to / he / swimming pool / goes / twice a week / the /				
6	does / he / his / at night / homework				
7	in the morning / I / my / do / chores				
8	I / pizza / yesterday / cooked				
9	don't like / Mathis / boxing				
10	they / don't watch / wrestling				
11	Alex / likes / outdoor sports				
12	was / it / raining / sunny / and / yesterday				
13	run / the athletes / fast				
14	don't play / I / tennis				
15	team sports / I / like				
16	the players / are tired / the game / after				
17	Emy / is / amazing / badminton player / an				