Vocabulary: Musical instruments

- Match the words with the pictures. Write the correct numbers in the boxes.

1. piano  2. violin  3. drums
4. harmonica  5. xylophone  6. guitar
7. accordion  8. flute  9. tambourine

Grammar 1: Frequency adverbs 1

- Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cardinal Number</th>
<th>Ordinal Number</th>
<th>Frequency adverbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>once (one time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>two</td>
<td>twice (two times)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>third</td>
<td>thrice (three times)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>four</td>
<td>four times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>five</td>
<td>five times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>six</td>
<td>six times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>seven</td>
<td>seven times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>eight</td>
<td>eight times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ninth</td>
<td>nine times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>tenth</td>
<td>ten times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar 2: Frequency adverbs 1

- Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the numbers in the brackets.

1. I read the book ______ twice ______ last year. (2)
2. Who came to school ______ first ______ today? (1)
3. There are ______ four ______ oranges on the table. (4)
4. Sam failed the exam ______ three times ______. (3)
5. Three plus three equals ______ six ______. (6)
6. There is a restroom on the ______ third ______ floor. (3)
7. Tina meets her family ______ once ______ a month. (1)
8. Kelly is the ______ second ______ daughter of Mr. Robin. (2)
9. Tim called Henry ______ four times ______ today. (4)
10. I have ______ five ______ classes on Monday. (5)

Vocabulary: Pets

- Find and circle the names of the animals shown below.
Frequency adverbs are used to describe how often something happens or how often someone does an activity.

never  sometimes  often  usually  always

The table below shows how often the children play soccer. Study it, then fill in the blanks with the correct frequency adverbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mon</th>
<th>Tue</th>
<th>Wed</th>
<th>Thu</th>
<th>Fri</th>
<th>Sat</th>
<th>Sun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ted</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(O = playing soccer; X = not playing soccer)

1. Bill _______ plays soccer.
2. Ted _______ plays soccer.
3. Tim _______ plays soccer.
4. Anna _______ plays soccer.
5. Kevin _______ plays soccer.

Rewrite the sentences using the words in the brackets.

1. My brother is late for school. (always)
   → My brother is always late for school.
2. Jenny goes to the library after school. (usually)
   → Jenny usually goes to the library after school.
3. My room is clean. (sometimes)
   → My room is sometimes clean.
4. Tina watches TV for more than two hours a day. (never)
   → Tina never watches TV for more than two hours a day.
5. Tim gets up early in the morning. (often)
   → Tim often gets up early in the morning.
6. Ron was the best student in our class. (always)
   → Ron was always the best student in our class.

Solve the crossword puzzle below.

Across
1. I fly an airplane.
4. I make robots.
5. I make delicious food for people.
7. I make people happy with my songs.
8. I help sick people at a hospital.

Down
1. I can draw beautiful pictures.
2. I teach children at school.
3. I save people from fires.
6. I can go to space.

We can change a present tense verb to a simple past tense verb by adding “-ed” or “-d.” However, irregular simple past verbs do not follow this rule.

E.g. Kate buys some candies.
   → Kate bought some candies.

Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Present</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
<th>Simple Present</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>wrote</td>
<td>bring</td>
<td>brought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose</td>
<td>chose</td>
<td>lose</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>grow</td>
<td>grew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw</td>
<td>drew</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>felt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fight</td>
<td>fought</td>
<td>hear</td>
<td>heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>think</td>
<td>thought</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sing</td>
<td>sang</td>
<td>hit</td>
<td>hit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know</td>
<td>knew</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meet</td>
<td>met</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>read</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Worksheets: Units 3 and 4

Grammar 2: Irregular verbs

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. I **did** a lot of homework yesterday. (do)
2. Tina **fought** with Sally last Monday. (fight)
3. Kevin **met** Sandy at the library yesterday. (meet)
4. I **read** the book last month. (read)
5. Henry **cut** his hair last weekend. (cut)
6. Tim **lost** his watch last Sunday. (lose)
7. I **saw** the movie last night. (see)
8. Sam **wrote** a letter to Tina yesterday. (write)
9. Anna **drew** the picture long ago. (draw)
10. Emily and I **sang** a song together. (sing)

Vocabulary: In the garden

Look at the pictures and write the correct names in the blanks.

- shovel
- ladybug
- cucumber
- seeds
- butterfly
- sprout
- vegetables
- snail
- flowers
- soil
- rake
- watering can

Grammar 1: Conjunction “and”

- The conjunction “and” is used to join words or phrases.
  - E.g. Sandy likes chocolate and milk.
  - I like blue and yellow.

Rewrite the sentences using the conjunction “and.”

1. Tina is kind pretty.
   → Tina is kind and pretty.

2. Ron likes milk orange juice.
   → Ron likes milk and orange juice.

3. We will go to the museum the park this weekend.
   → We will go to the museum and the park this weekend.

4. Mike sang danced at the party.
   → Mike sang and danced at the party.

5. I will go to Paris London.
   → I will go to Paris and London.

6. Kevin Sandy are my friends.
   → Kevin and Sandy are my friends.

Grammar 2: Conjunction “and”

When “and” is used to join two words or phrases, no comma is needed.

- E.g. Sandy likes chocolate and milk.

When “and” is used to join three or more words or phrases, add a comma between the words or phrases.

- E.g. Sandy likes chocolate, milk, and candies.

Rewrite the sentences with the correct usage of commas.

1. We shall need a pencil an eraser and a notebook.
   → We shall need a pencil, an eraser, and a notebook.

2. You should call your dad, and mom.
   → You should call your dad and mom.

   → Joan, Ted, and Amy went shopping together.

4. He is studying English, and Math today.
   → He is studying English and Math today.

5. Ben likes swimming baseball and tennis.
   → Ben likes swimming, baseball, and tennis.

   → My parents, sister, and brother live in America.
Worksheets: Units 5 and 6

**Worksheet 5-1**

**Vocabulary: For your vacation**

- Find and circle the words.

- **suncream**  
- **camera**  
- **swimsuit**  
- **life jacket**

- **H E W E X W I M D B E F**  
- **R Q Q W X X G R O G P A**  
- **O X S U N C R E A M F I**  
- **Q T S B P Q Q G O B F R**  
- **E E J S F P G P H B I T**  
- **X Q N O S U Z X N S D I**  
- **Y O O H L B V E R Q E C**  
- **P M P R C A M E R A Y K**  
- **G L I F E J A C K E T E**  
- **B P A S S P O R T Y T T**  
- **I R S U N G L A S S E S**  
- **T P K O S W I M S U I T**

- **luggage**  
- **air ticket**  
- **passport**  
- **sunglasses**

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**Worksheet 5-2**

**Grammar 1: Adverbs**

- We use adverbs to describe verbs. We usually add "-ly" to the back of an adjective to form an adverb.

  - E.g. \( \text{slow} \rightarrow \text{slowly} \)

  - The snail crawls **slowly**.

- Underline the adjective that needs to be changed to an adverb. Then write the adverb in the brackets.

  1. Tina can speak French **smooth**.   ( **smoothly** )
  2. The man shouted **fierce** at the boy.   ( **fiercely** )
  3. Sally stood up proud when she won the first prize.   ( **proudly** )
  4. I shall ask Jane **nice** for my book.   ( **nicely** )
  5. The injured man spoke **weak**.   ( **weakly** )
  6. Please fill in the form **correct**.   ( **correctly** )
  7. The dog pulled on the leash **excited**.   ( **excitedly** )

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**Worksheet 5-3**

**Grammar 2: Adverbs**

- When an adjective ends with "y," the adverb is formed by replacing the "y" with "-ily."

  - E.g. **lucky** \( \rightarrow \text{luckily} \)  
  - **angry** \( \rightarrow \text{angrily} \)

- Write the adverbs of the following words.

  1. **cozy** \( \rightarrow \text{cozily} \)
  2. **clumsy** \( \rightarrow \text{clumsily} \)
  3. **laz** \( \rightarrow \text{lazily} \)
  4. **messy** \( \rightarrow \text{messily} \)
  5. **sleepy** \( \rightarrow \text{sleepily} \)
  6. **hasty** \( \rightarrow \text{hastily} \)
  7. **ready** \( \rightarrow \text{readily} \)
  8. **pretty** \( \rightarrow \text{prettily} \)

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**Worksheet 6-1**

**Vocabulary: At the doctor’s**

- Look at the pictures and write the correct words in the boxes.

- **cough**  
- **nurse**  
- **shot**  
- **medicine**  
- **wheelchair**  
- **toothache**  
- **fever**  
- **ambulance**  
- **thermometer**  
- **stomachache**  
- **bandage**  
- **sore throat**

- **stomachache**  
- **wheelchair**  
- **shot**

- **thermometer**  
- **bandage**  
- **nurse**

- **fever**  
- **cough**  
- **sore throat**

- **toothache**  
- **medicine**  
- **ambulance**
Worksheets: Unit 6

Grammar 1: “be going to” (question form)

When we change sentences with "(be) going to" into questions, the “be” verb is placed before the subject.
E.g. Tina is going to visit Tim this Saturday. → Is Tina going to visit Tim this Saturday?

Rewrite the sentences as questions.
1. We are going to eat sandwiches for lunch.
   → Are we going to eat sandwiches for lunch?
2. Sam is going to have a birthday party on Saturday.
   → Is Sam going to have a birthday party on Saturday?
3. You are going to have a shot for your cold.
   → Are you going to have a shot for your cold?
4. It is going to rain tomorrow.
   → Is it going to rain tomorrow?
5. Susan is going to wear a blue dress today.
   → Is Susan going to wear a blue dress today?
6. We are going to make chicken soup for Tim.
   → Are we going to make chicken soup for Tim?

Grammar 2: “be going to” (negative form)

When we change sentences with "(be) going to" into the negative form, the word “not” is placed after the “be” verb.
E.g. Tony is going to write a letter to Harry. → Tony is not going to write a letter to Harry.

Rewrite the sentences as negative forms.
1. Sue is going to see a doctor for her cold.
   → Sue is not going to see a doctor for her cold.
2. They are going to attend classes today.
   → They are not going to attend classes today.
3. Danny is going to study for the math test.
   → Danny is not going to study for the math test.
4. John is going to take his cap off later.
   → John is not going to take his cap off later.
5. We are going to ask Mr. Vega the question.
   → We are not going to ask Mr. Vega the question.
6. I am going to bed at 9 p.m.
   → I am not going to bed at 9 p.m.

Worksheets: Unit 7

Grammar 1: Past progressive tense (question form)

When we change a sentence in the past progressive tense into a question, the “be” verb is placed before the subject.
E.g. Henry was watching the game last night. → Was Henry watching the game last night?

Rewrite the sentences as questions.
1. The two players were fighting at the soccer game.
   → Were the two players fighting at the soccer game?
2. Kevin was fixing the window yesterday.
   → Was Kevin fixing the window yesterday?
3. Tina was playing tennis last week.
   → Was Tina playing tennis last week?
4. Sue was reading a book last night.
   → Was Sue reading a book last night?
5. You were eating chocolates.
   → Were you eating chocolates?
6. Sally was sleeping in class.
   → Was Sally sleeping in class?

Grammar 2: Vocabulary: Sports games

Match the words with the pictures. Write the correct numbers in the boxes.


Match the words with the pictures.

8. 4. 3. 2. 9. 7. 6. 1. 5.
Grammar 2: Past progressive tense (negative form)

When we change a sentence in the past progressive tense into negative form, the word “not” is placed after the “be” verb.

E.g. I was watching the soccer game last night.
→ I was not watching the soccer game last night.

Rewrite the sentences as negative forms.

1. I was having breakfast in the morning.
   → I was not having breakfast in the morning.

2. My friends were singing on stage.
   → My friends were not singing on stage.

3. Anna was visiting her mother.
   → Anna was not visiting her mother.

4. Tina was crying at the hospital.
   → Tina was not crying at the hospital.

5. The children were playing at the playground.
   → The children were not playing at the playground.

6. My dad was driving this morning.
   → My dad was not driving this morning.

Vocabulary 1: In the kitchen

Look at the pictures and write the correct names in the blanks.

pizza flour sauce dough
oven glove cheese tray apron
mushrooms toaster peppers oven

Frank drank the water, then he threw the cup away.

We put cheese on the pizza, then we put it in the oven.

My sister and I watched a movie, then we went to bed.

Mom washed the clothes, then she put them out to dry.

The girls finished their test, then they went shopping.

Vocabulary 2: In the kitchen

Look at the pictures for clues and write the correct words in the spaces to find the secret word.

FLOUR STRAWBERRY ONIONS HOT DOG PINEAPPLE SOUR BITTER KIWI CAKE

My sister and I watched a movie, then we went to bed.