

qwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwe
rtyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyui
opasd iopa
sdfgh asdfg
hijklz ghjkl
zxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcv
bnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnm
qwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwe
rtyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyui
opasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopa
sdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfg
hijklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjkl
zxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcv

WRITING
Beginning Level

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

The grammar charts present the target structure by showing examples and explanation. The students can refer to these charts when working on the exercises. However, it will be more effective if the student remembers them while doing the exercises.

The exercises are used to encourage the students to express their ideas in sentences at first, then in a paragraph. Teachers may add some supplementary writing exercises to practice further.

When correcting student writing, teachers may want to focus primarily on the structures already taught.

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A and AN

A

We use 'a' before a consonant sound

- a book
- a coat
- a house
- a letter

An

We use 'an' before a vowel sound

- an egg
- an envelope

EXERCISE

A. Put in 'a' or 'an'

_____ ticket



_____ bicycle



_____ airport



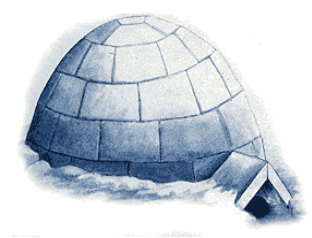
_____ shop



_____ orange



_____ igloo



B. Complete the sentences. Use 'a' or 'an'.

- _____ horse is _____ animal.
- English is _____ language.

3. Tokyo is _____ city.
4. Australia is _____ country.
5. Red is _____ color.
6. _____ dictionary is _____ book.
7. _____ hotel is _____ building.
8. _____ bear is _____ animal.
9. _____ bee is _____ insect.
10. _____ ant is _____ insect.

C. Complete the sentences. Use 'a' and 'an' and the words in the list.

animal	country	language
city	insect	sport

1. Arabic is _____.
2. Rome is _____.
3. A cat is _____.
4. Tennis is _____.
5. Chicago is _____.
6. Spanish is _____.
7. A cow is _____.
8. A fly is _____.
9. China is _____.
10. Russian is _____.

NOUNS

A noun is a word used to refer to people, places, things, animals

people	places	things	animals
mother	school	book	frog
soldier	countryside	table	lion
doctor	factory	flower	zebra
boy	office	computer	dog

Nouns also refer to things that cannot be seen.

faith
happiness
idea

Common Nouns vs. Proper Nouns

Common Nouns	Proper Nouns
They are not written with a capital letter.	These are special names given to nouns and are always written with a capital letter.
man/woman	Fred, Paul, Jill, Ann
country	China, Japan, Germany
holiday	Christmas Day, National Day
days and months	December, Monday, Saturday
building	The Empire State Building

EXERCISE

A. Give the correct form.

1. paulo _____
2. beijing _____
3. new year's day. _____
4. london. _____
5. mcdonald's _____
6. coca cola _____
7. statue of liberty _____
8. france _____
9. labor day _____
10. october _____

B. Write your answers to the questions.

1. What is your name?

My name is _____

2. What are the names of your family members?

3. Where are you from?

I am from _____

4. What languages do you speak?

I speak _____

5. When is your birthday?

My birthday is on _____

6. Where is your hometown?

My hometown is _____

7. What is the name or title of your favorite song?

I like _____

8. Who is your best friend?

My best friend is _____

9. Which is your favorite holiday?

My favorite holiday is _____

10. What is the capital of your country?

The capital of my country is _____

Writing Sentences

<p>Simple Sentence</p> <p>A simple sentence contains a subject and a predicate. It is the basis of all good writing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject is who or what the sentence is about. It can be a noun or pronoun. The predicate tells something about the subject or what the subject did. <p>Example:</p> <p>The girl is beautiful. [subject] [predicate]</p>
<p>Capital Letters and Punctuations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sentences should start with a capital letter. A statement and command must end with a period or a dot (.). A question must end with a question mark (?). An exclamatory must use an exclamation mark (!) 	<p>Statement My name is Amy.</p> <p>Command Read your book.</p> <p>Question How are you?</p> <p>Exclamatory I hate you!</p>
<p>Structure</p> <p>Statement</p> <p>The children play football every day. [subject] [predicate]</p> <p>Command</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starts with a verb Hidden subject is 'you'. <p>(You) Close the door. [subject] [predicate]</p>	<p>Question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes/No Questions start with be/do/have <p>Does your mother cook well? [subject]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Questions <p>Where are you? [subject]</p>

 EXERCISE

A. Match to make a complete sentence.

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The ball2. Cats3. The sun4. Dogs5. My mom6. My hair7. Chinese8. Birds9. Ripe bananas10. The weather	<p>fly. is hot. bark. is long. is cold today. are yellow. is round. like to sleep. is a language. cooks well.</p>
---	---

B. Circle the subject and underline the predicate.

1. Jack is very hungry.
2. Mathematics is difficult.
3. Our neighbors are noisy.
4. John cooks eggs for breakfast.
5. My son goes to school every day.
6. My class begins at 8:30.
7. The cake was delicious.
8. The house is big.
9. The books are heavy.
10. I clean my room.

C. Write a sentence about their jobs.

1.



He is

2.



She is

3.



They are

4.



He

5.



They

6.



She

7.



He

8.



They

9.



She

10.



He

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receptionist	doctor
professor	police officer
pilot	chef
dancer	photographer
artist	bus driver

Subject–Verb Agreement

Use a **singular verb** if the subject is a **singular noun or pronoun**.

Most singular verbs end in **–s**.

Some verbs are made singular by adding **–es**.

Examples:

He *drinks* coffee in the morning.

She *eats* an apple every day.

Dad *watches* TV every day.

My friend *goes* to ballet school.

Our dog *plays* with us.

Singular pronouns '**I**' and '**you**' use the **basic form of the verb**

Example:

I *take* a walk every day.

You *bring* many books to school.

Use the **basic form** of the verb if the subject is a **plural noun or pronoun**.

Examples:

Mom and Dad *drink* coffee in the morning.

The girls *eat* vegetables every day.

We *watch* TV every day.

My sister and her friend *go* to ballet school.

The dogs *run* in the park.

EXERCISE

A. Underline the verb in each sentence.

1. We live in an apartment in the city.
2. Some children learn very fast.
3. We go for swimming lessons on Sunday.
4. I like my new bike.
5. Babies sometimes sleep during the day.
6. My dad buys a newspaper every morning.
7. These dolls belong to Kathleen.
8. I often walk to school with my dad.
9. My sister plays the piano very well.
10. Sarah sometimes reads in bed at night.

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

1. Sunny _____ [speak] English very well.
2. Mr. Lim _____ [come] to work on his motorbike.
3. My neighbor's dog _____ [bark] very loudly.
4. My little brother always _____ [brush] his teeth properly.
5. Dad's head _____ [touch] the ceiling.
6. Our dog _____ [catch] the ball in its teeth.
7. Mom _____ [mix] vinegar and oil to make salad dressing.
8. Sally _____ [try] to help Mom in the kitchen.
9. Robert _____ [buy] his newspaper every morning.
10. Her music _____ [annoy] me.

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Writing about routines (Simple Present)

FORM		
Subject	Base form	-s form
I, you	work	
They, we	work	
Plural nouns	work	
He, She, It		works
Singular nouns		works
Non-count nouns		works
When to use the Simple Present		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To express habits or routine actions Facts 	Habits or routine actions	Facts
	I eat breakfast <i>every morning</i> . Jack speaks English <i>every day</i> . We sleep <i>every night</i> .	Sunday comes before Monday. The earth revolves around the sun.

EXERCISE

A. Write the correct form of the verb.

- Jerry _____ to school on time.
[come]
- Ms. Smith _____ English.
[teach]
- They _____ to the beach every weekend.
[go]
- I _____ to work every morning.
[walk]
- Oliver _____ the bus to school.
[take]
- My work _____ at 9:00 am every day.
[start]
- We _____ lunch at the cafeteria on work days.
[have]
- Our team _____ of five members.
[consist]

9. His wife _____ dinner every day.
[cook]
10. My grandparents _____ tea with dinner.
[drink]

B. What do you do every morning? What do you do first, second, third, etc.? Write them on the lines.

1. The alarm clock rings.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

USING ALWAYS, USUALLY, OFTEN, SOMETIMES, SELDOM, RARELY, NEVER

100%	always	Jill <i>always</i> eats breakfast.
90%-99%	usually	Steve <i>usually</i> eats breakfast.
75%-90%	often	We <i>often</i> watch TV at night.
25%-75%	sometimes	My mother <i>sometimes</i> watches TV.
10%-25%	seldom	I <i>seldom</i> watch sports on TV.
1%-10%	rarely	My father <i>rarely</i> drinks milk.
0%	never	I <i>never</i> listen to rock music.

 **EXERCISE**

C. Unscramble the words.

1. often music we dinner to after listen.

2. meet I every friends sometimes my work after.

3. his always Joe weekends visits on parents.

4. rarely the Eric morning plays in basketball.

5. jeans work usually to wears he.

6. jogs evening in sometimes he the.

7. often lunch she noodles eats for.

8. home watches Jack at seldom movies.

9. never morning they in drink the soda.

10. always our visitors neighbors have.

 EXERCISE

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D. Write about your morning, afternoon, and evening activities.

1. Write about something you always do in the morning.

2. Write about something you never do in the morning.

3. Write about something you sometimes do in the morning.

4. Write about something you usually do in the afternoon.

5. Write about something you seldom do in the afternoon.

6. Write about something you never do in the afternoon.

7. Write about something you often do in the evening.

8. Write about something you sometimes do in the evening.

9. Write about something you rarely do in the evening.

10. Write about something you sometimes do on weekends.

REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Choose the correct form of the following verbs.

wake up / wakes up	open / opens	speak / speaks	take / takes	do / does
cause / causes	live / lives	play / plays	close / closes	drink / drinks

1. Frank _____ hand ball very well.
2. I never _____ coffee.
3. The swimming pool _____ at 7:00 in the morning.
4. It _____ at 9:00 in the evening.
5. Bad driving _____ many accidents.
6. My parents _____ in a very small flat.
7. The Olympic Games _____ place every four years.
8. They are good students. They always _____ their homework.
9. My students _____ a little English.
10. I always _____ early in the morning.

B. Write 10 sentences about the activities you do on weekends. Use always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely and never in your sentences.

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----
6. -----
7. -----

8. _____
 9. _____
 10. _____

C. Write about every day activities using the given verbs.

1. eat *I always eat breakfast in the morning.*
 2. go _____
 3. drink _____
 4. have _____
 5. speak _____
 6. carry _____
 7. put on _____
 8. study _____
 9. watch _____
 10. wash _____

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SIMPLE PRESENT: NEGATIVE		
I	do not	speak French.
We	do not	speak French.
You	do not	speak French.
They	do not	speak French.
She	does not	speak French.
He	does not	speak French.
It	does not	speak French.
CONTRACTIONS:		
do not = don't does not = doesn't		
I don't speak French.	They don't have car.	
He doesn't speak French.	Sam doesn't have a car.	

 **EXERCISE**

A. Make the sentences negative. Use contractions.

1. Fifi likes tea. _____

2. Mary knows Jim. -----
3. You need an umbrella. -----
4. I am hungry. -----
5. Butterflies live long. -----
6. We have nice weather today. -----
7. It is cold today. -----
8. It snows in summer. -----
9. It rains every day. -----
10. I like hamburgers. -----

B. Make truthful sentences using the words.

1. A bird \ whiskers A bird doesn't have whiskers.
2. It \ cold today. -----
3. It \ rain a lot in this city -----
4. A restaurant \ sell shoes -----
5. Dogs \ tails. -----
6. My neighbors \ friendly -----
7. Doctors \ expensive -----
8. People \ clothes -----
9. Grass \ blue -----
10. I \ computer games -----

SIMPLE PRESENT: INFORMATION QUESTIONS WITH *BE* AND *DO*

QUESTION WORD	BE	SUBJECT	LONG ANSWER
Where	is	Malaysia?	Malaysia is in Southeast Asia.
Where	are	your clothes?	My clothes are in the closet.
When	is	your birthday?	My birthday is on May 3 rd .
What	is	your name?	My name is Andy.
What time	is	it?	It is one-thirty.

QUESTION WORD	DO	SUBJECT	MAIN VERB	LONG ANSWER
Where	do	you	live?	I live in Beijing.
What time	does	the bus	arrive?	The bus arrives at two-thirty.
When	does	Bill	study?	Bill studies in the evenings.



EXERCISE

A. Make questions.

1. A: _____

B: She usually eats at the cafeteria.

2. A: _____

B: I go there every year.

3. A: _____

B: I usually have toast and coffee.

4. A: _____

B: I work at the bank.

5. A: _____

B: It is on October 1st.

6. A: _____

B: The movie starts in an hour.

7. A: _____

B: I wear my uniform to work.

8. A: _____

B: We play badminton on weekends.

9. A: _____

B: They shop at the department store.

10. A: _____

B: He leaves home at eight.

Writing about the Present

Using IT to talk about time	
Question	Answer
What day is it?	It's Monday.
What month is it?	It's September.
What year is it?	It's 2013.
What's the date today?	It's September 15 th .
What time is it?	It's 9:00.
Prepositions of Time	
at We have class at one o'clock. I have an appointment with the doctor at 3:00. We sleep at night.	at + a specific time on the clock. at + night
in My birthday is in October. I was born in 1979. We have class in the morning. Bob has class in the afternoon. I study in the evening.	in + a specific month in + a specific year in + the morning in + the afternoon in + the evening
on I have work on Saturday. I was born on October 9, 1982.	on + a specific day of the week on + a specific date
from...to The store is open from 10:00am to 11:00pm.	from (a specific time) to (a specific time)

 EXERCISE

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What day is it? _____
2. What's the date today? _____
3. What time is it? _____
4. What month is it? _____
5. What year is it? _____

B. Complete the sentences with prepositions of time.

1. I start work _____ 9.
2. I work _____ 9 _____ 6.
3. I work _____ the morning, and I study _____ evening.
4. I sleep _____ 11 _____ night.
5. I was born _____ May.
6. I was born _____ 1998.
7. Christmas Day is _____ December 25th.
8. I was born _____ May 12, 1998.
9. Our office is open _____ 8:00AM _____ 7:00PM every day.
10. The store closes _____ 11PM.

C. Write about yourself and four people you know. When were you born and when do you work or study.

Example: 1.) You

I was born in September 23, 1988. I work from 8:00AM to 5:00PM. I work in the morning. I study English in the evening. I study English at 9:00PM.

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1. You.

2. Your mother/father

3. Your wife / husband

4. (another person)

5. (another person)

Writing about what is happening (Present Continuous)

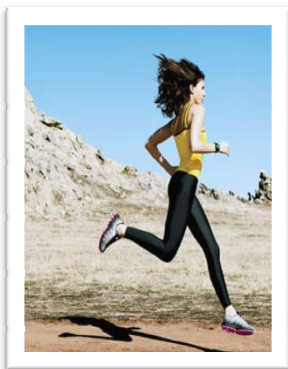
THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE	
am + -ing	I <i>am studying</i> English right now.
is + -ing	The teacher <i>is teaching</i> English right now.
are + -ing	We <i>are having</i> class right now.
FORM	
SUBJECT + BE + VERB-ING	
WHEN TO USE THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE	
It is used to talk about what is happening right now.	

 EXERCISE

A. What are they doing?



1.



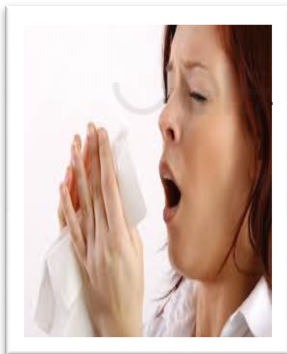
2.



3.



4.



5.

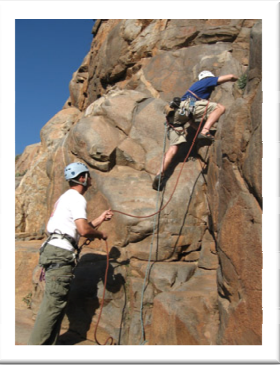


6.

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7.



8.



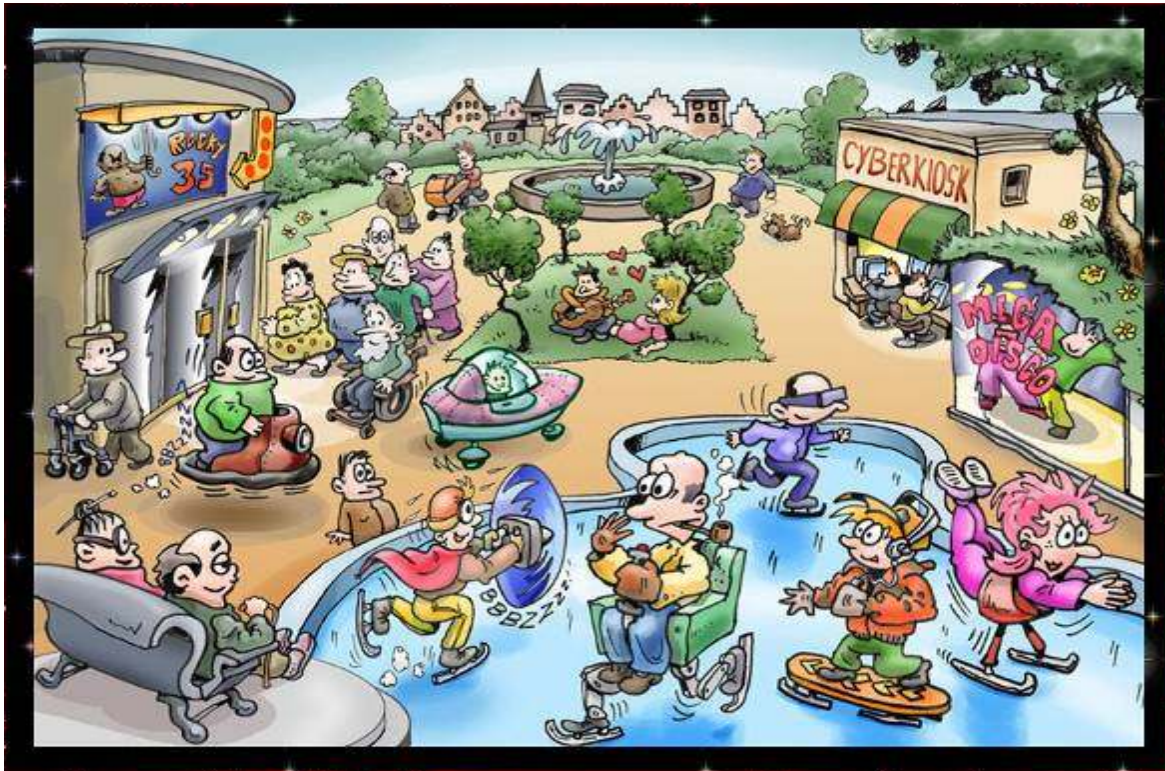
9.

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10.

B. Look at the picture. What are they doing?



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

THE SIMPLE PRESENT vs. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Simple Present: Statements

I study English every day.

He talks with me every day.

- The SIMPLE PRESENT expresses habits or usual activities.

Present Continuous: Statements

I am studying English now.

He is talking with me right now.

- The PRESENT CONTINUOUS expresses actions that are happening right now.

Simple Present: Questions

Do you study English every day?

Does he talk with you every day?

- The SIMPLE PRESENT uses **do** and **does** as helping verbs in questions.

Present Continuous: Questions

Are you studying English now?

Is he talking with you right now?

- The PRESENT CONTINUOUS uses **am**, **is**, and **are** in questions

Simple Present: Negatives

I don't study English every day.

He doesn't talk with me every day.

- The SIMPLE PRESENT uses **do** and **does** as helping verbs in negatives.

Present Continuous: Negatives

I am not studying English now.

He isn't talking with me now.

- The PRESENT CONTINUOUS uses **am**, **is**, and **are** in negatives.

EXERCISE

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A. Complete the sentences using the present continuous or simple present of the verbs in brackets.

1. Where is Danny? - He _____ tennis. [play]
2. Danny _____ tennis nearly every Saturday afternoon. [play]
3. I _____ to the cinema most weekends. [go]
4. I _____ home now. Goodbye! [go]
5. Look! That woman _____ your jacket. [take]
6. Ted _____ sugar in tea. [not take]
7. The bank _____ at ten o'clock every morning. [open]
8. Look! The door _____. [open]
9. Hans and Anna _____ next to each other in class every day. [sit]
10. Hans _____ next to Bill now. [sit]

DESCRIBING PICTURES

USING THERE IS / ARE

There is + singular noun	<i>There is a shop near my house.</i>
There is + uncountable noun	<i>There is some sugar in the bag.</i>
There are + plural noun	<i>There are students in the class.</i>
In the negative, use isn't and aren't with there.	<i>There isn't a coffee shop nearby.</i>
Use any with countable and uncountable nouns.	<i>There aren't any coffee shops nearby. There isn't any water in the river.</i>

EXERCISE

A. Make true sentences. Fill the gaps with there is/are/isn't/aren't.

1. _____ some food in the kitchen.
2. _____ any gold under my house.
3. _____ a lot of dust outside the window.
4. _____ a good football team in my country.
5. _____ any tigers near here.
6. _____ a piano in my house.
7. _____ some soldiers at the checkpoint.

B. Read the text below. Then write about your own house.

My house is very big and beautiful. There are two small bathrooms. There are three big bedrooms. My bedroom is blue and green. I have posters on the walls and a wooden desk. There are a lot of papers on my desk! It is a mess! There is a garden. It has nice pink and violet flowers and green plants. I really like my house. At this moment I am listening to rock music in my bedroom. My parents are watching a comedy on TV in the living room. My dog is running fast in the garden.

C. Look at the picture below. Write as many sentences as you can about it. Use *there is/are/isn't/aren't* in your sentences.



QUANTIFIERS

We use some in positive sentences and questions, with countable and uncountable nouns.	I've got some pens . Do you want some tea ? There's some food in the kitchen.
We use any in negative sentences and questions, with countable (plural) and uncountable nouns.	There aren't any books . Is there any sugar ? She hasn't got any money .
We use many in positive sentences (uncommon), negative sentences (usually) and questions, with countable nouns.	There are many children in this class. We don't need many eggs . Do you need many new blankets ?
We use much in negative sentences and questions, with uncountable nouns.	There isn't much water in the river. Do you have much time ?
We use a lot of in positive sentences and questions, with countable and uncountable nouns.	There are a lot of bananas on the tree. Children need a lot of love .

EXERCISE

A. Write *some* or *any* in the gaps.

1. I've got _____ work this afternoon, so I'm going shopping in the morning.
2. First, I'm going to the post office. I need _____ stamps.
3. I need to buy _____ food, there aren't _____ shops near the post office.
4. I can buy a lot of things at the market, but today they don't have _____ oil.
5. I also need _____ petrol for my motorbike. There are _____ garages near the market.
6. Then, it's time for lunch. I'm a vegetarian, so I don't eat _____ meat.
7. There's a good restaurant in town. I'm going to eat _____ bean curry.
8. Do you have _____ work this afternoon?
9. We can meet after dinner. Do you have _____ money? We can go to the cinema.

B. Think about your home town or village. Make true sentences using *there is/are* and *some/any/much/many/a lot of*.

Example: teachers

There aren't many teachers in our village. or

There are some teachers in our village.

- 1. doctors _____
- 2. poor people _____
- 3. rich people _____
- 4. different religions _____
- 5. problems _____
- 6. pollution _____

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PREPOSITIONS



in/inside

The red ball is in the box.



on

The red ball is on the box



under

The red ball is under the box.



between

The red ball is between the two black balls.



above

The red ball is above the box.



behind

The red ball is behind the box.



in front of

The red ball is in front of the box.



next to/by/beside

The red ball is next to the box.

EXERCISE

A. Look at the picture. Write the correct preposition to complete the sentences.



1. There are some shelves _____ the wall.
2. There is a striped blanket _____ the bed.
3. There is a heart-shaped pillow _____ the bedside table.
4. There are some round rugs _____ the floor.
5. There is a red square pillow _____ the bed.
6. There is a coat hanger _____ the closet.

7. There is a computer _____ the desk.
8. There is a desk _____ the closet and the cabinet.
9. There are some colorful flowers _____ the vase.
10. There is a chair _____ of the desk.

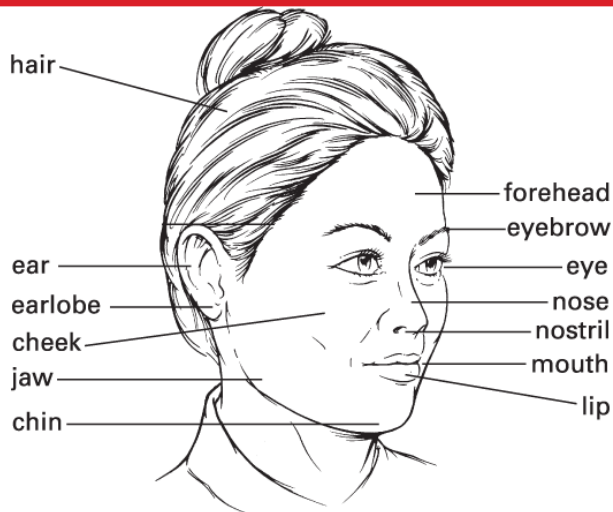
B. Write 10 sentences about your own bedroom. Use quantifiers and prepositions.

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

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DESCRIBING PEOPLE (APPEARANCES)

PARTS OF THE FACE



Two ways to make a sentence to describe somebody:

- Subject + has + adjective + noun
She has big eyes.
- Subject + to be + adjective
Her eyes are big.

EXERCISE

A. Complete the sentences.

Example: _____ very white teeth. (a woman)

She has very white teeth.

1. _____ a wide forehead. (a woman)
2. _____ nose _____ big. (a woman)
3. _____ long, straight hair. (a man)
4. _____ lips _____ thin. (a man)
5. _____ round eyes. (a woman)
6. _____ eyebrows _____ thick. (a man)
7. _____ thin eyebrows. (a woman)
8. _____ eyes _____ small. (a man)
9. _____ short hair. (a man)
10. _____ ears _____ small. (a woman)

B. Write five sentences to describe each person. You can use the words in the box.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.





mustache	bald	beard	short
wavy	bushy	blonde	straight
curly	big	small	pointed
thin	thick	long	shoulder-length

HEIGHT



short medium height tall

WEIGHT/BUILD

thin	fat
	
slim	plump
skinny	overweight
slender	
well-built	
medium-built	
fit	

AGE

<p>young</p> 	<p>middle-aged</p> 	<p>elderly</p> 
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FACE

<p>round</p> 	<p>oval</p> 	<p>triangular</p> 	<p>square</p> 	<p>long-faced</p> 
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 EXERCISE

A. Look at the picture. Which words from the box describe the man? Use correct words from the box to complete the description of the man.

forehead / chin	round / long	straight / hooked	slim / overweight
big / small	bushy / thin	beard / moustache	young / middle-aged



This man is a bullfighter from Mexico. He is a little overweight. His face is _____, and he has thick, black _____. His eyes are quite _____, with bags underneath them, and his eyebrows are _____. He's raising his eyebrows so his _____ is wrinkled. His nose is _____. He's starting to go bald so I think he is _____.

B. Write something about the picture.



C. Describe the physical appearance of yourself and your family.

COMPARING PEOPLE (Comparative)	
We use ‘-er’, ‘-ier’ or ‘more’ to write comparatives.	We use the comparatives to compare two people, things, places, or animals.
‘-er’ is for short words: <i>cheap - cheaper</i> <i>thin - thinner</i>	Peaches are cheap but apples are <i>cheaper</i> . <i>Apples are cheaper than peaches.</i>
‘-ier’ is for words ending in -y. <i>lucky - luckier</i> <i>easy - easier</i>	Math is easy but PE is <i>easier</i> . <i>PE is easier than Math.</i>
‘more’ is for longer words <i>serious - more serious</i> <i>expensive - more expensive</i>	My car is expensive but your car is <i>more expensive</i> . <i>Your car is more expensive than my car.</i>
SUPERLATIVES	
We use ‘-est’, ‘-iest’ or ‘most’ to write superlatives.	We use superlatives to compare more than two people, things, places, or animals.
‘-est’ is for short words: <i>cheap - cheaper - cheapest</i> <i>thin - thinner - thinnest</i>	Jack is thin. Mark is thinner than Jack. Mike is the thinnest of all.
‘-iest’ is for words ending in -y <i>lucky - luckier - luckiest</i> <i>easy - easier - easiest</i>	Math is easy. PE is easier than Math. Art is the easiest subject.
‘most’ is for longer words <i>serious - more serious - most serious</i> <i>expensive - more expensive - most expensive</i>	My car is expensive. Your car is more expensive. Danny’s car is the most expensive of all.

 EXERCISE

A. Write comparisons







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B. Write comparative and superlative sentences using the information.

1. Jane got 89% in English. Peter got 85% in English. Sarah got 90% in English. (good)
Jane is better than Peter in English. Sarah is the best in English.

2. The bag costs \$35. The shirt costs \$15. The shoes costs \$23. (expensive)

3. Oliver = 186cm Bim = 175 cm Joe = 180cm (short)

4. monkey, turtle, snail (slow)

5. dog, bird, elephant (light)

C. Write comparisons about the people you know.

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Expressing past time (Simple Past)

Use the Simple Past to talk about <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an action that happened at a definite time in the past. 	Common time expressions: yesterday, last week, last month, last year, last Friday, last Monday, two hours/days/weeks/months/years ago, in 2010, 1923
Using BE	
I was in the gym <i>yesterday</i> .	I, he, she, it + was
Alice was at the museum <i>last week</i> .	singular subject + was
My friends were at home <i>last night</i> .	we, you, they, plural subject + were
Past of BE : Negative	Past of BE : Questions
was not = wasn't I wasn't late <i>yesterday</i> .	YES/NO QUESTIONS BE + SUBJECT Were you in class <i>yesterday</i> ? Was Carol at home <i>yesterday</i> ?
were not = weren't The students weren't in class <i>yesterday</i> .	
Using -ed	
I walked to school <i>yesterday</i> . Ann worked <i>last night</i> .	regular verb + ed
Using irregular verbs	
I came to class <i>yesterday</i> . I did my homework <i>last night</i> . Carol ate breakfast <i>this morning</i> .	come – came do – did eat – ate get – got go – went have – had put – put see – saw sit – sat sleep – slept stand – stood write – wrote
NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
SUBJECT + DID + NOT + MAIN VERB	DID + SUBJECT + MAIN VERB
I did not talk to John <i>yesterday</i> .	Did you talk to John yesterday?
You did not go to work <i>yesterday</i> .	Did Dave go to work yesterday?
Tim did not eat lunch <i>yesterday</i> .	Did Tim eat lunch yesterday?
They did not watch TV <i>last night</i> .	Did they watch TV last night?

 EXERCISE

A. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb.

1. When I _____(be) a little girl I _____ (not, drink) coffee.
2. Mr. Parker _____ (come) back home an hour ago.
3. Where _____ (Greg and Helen, meet) last week?
4. I _____ (share) a room with my sister when we _____ (be) kids.
5. Peter _____ (fall) off his bike last Saturday.
6. Who _____ (you, talk) to in the corridor this morning?
7. We _____ (not, build) our house by ourselves.
8. Nick and Terry _____ (drive) to Southampton last weekend.
9. What _____ (your mom, cook) for dinner yesterday?
10. My grandparents _____ (spend) their honeymoon in Italy.

B. Complete the sentences with did, was, or were.

1. _____ you go with a friend?
2. _____ your friends at the party?
3. _____ the party fun?
4. _____ many people there?
5. _____ you have a good time?
6. _____ you eat a piece of birthday cake?
7. _____ everyone sing "Happy Birthday"?
8. _____ there a birthday cake?
9. _____ you hungry?
10. _____ you take a present?

C. Write about what you did last weekend.

Writing about future time

FUTURE TIME: USING WILL

will + base form of the verb

Mike **will arrive** at 9:00 tomorrow.
I **will send** you the information this afternoon.
She **will help** you with house work.
I **will translate** the text, so you can read it.
Will you **help** me make dinner?
Will you **cook** soup for me?
I **'ll get** you some coffee.

- “Will” is used to express an idea about the future
- “Will” often suggests that a speaker will do something voluntarily

FUTURE TIME: USING BE GOING TO

am/is/are + going to + base form of the verb

He **is going to spend** his vacation in Hawaii.
I **'m not going to work** in the office tomorrow.
Michelle **is going to begin** medical school next year.
They **are going to leave** tonight.
Are you **going to invite** Jim to the party?
Who **are** you **going to invite** to the party?

- “Be going to” is used to express an idea about the future.
- “Be going to” expresses that something is a plan.

EXERCISE

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What are you going to do tonight?

2. What time are you going to have dinner?

3. What time are you going to bed tonight?

4. What time are you going to get up tomorrow?

5. What are you going to do tomorrow?

6. What are you going to do after studying?

7. Where are you going to sleep?

8. What are you going to have for dinner?

9. Where are you going to spend your vacation?

10. How are you going to work/school?

B. Use 'be going to' in your answers.

Example: You want to buy some tea.

(Answer) I'm going to go to the grocery store.

1. Your clothes are dirty.

2. You want to go swimming.

3. You have a toothache.

4. You're hungry.

5. You have a headache.

6. You want to go fishing.

7. You're so sleepy.

8. You want to buy a new coat.

9. It's a nice day today.

10. You need to mail a package.

C. Think of a place you would like to visit during your dream vacation. Write complete answers to questions about it.

1. Where will you go?

2. When will you go there?

3. Why will you go there?

4. Who will go with you?

5. What will you do there?

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