



REVIEW

Nouns are naming words. They name **people**, **animals**, **places** and **things**.

Review these.

apple

cup

library

baby

desk

lollipop

bag

doctor

market

ball

dog

pen

basket

egg

pencil

bird

elephant

pencil box

biscuit

eraser

school

book

father

shop

boy

flower

sofa

brother

girl

table

cage

goat

tea

cake

house

teacher

cat

ice cream

tiger

chair

jug

toy

chick

kitten

tree

class

knife

woman

UNIT 2

PROPER NOUNS AND COMMON NOUNS

REVIEW

Proper nouns refer to **special names** given to **people, animals, places** and **things**. They begin with **capital letters**.

Review these.

Alex	Mary	New York
China	Mimi	Peter
David	Miss Katty	Queen Street
Dora	Mr Ford	Rover
Hope General Hospital	Mr Hill	Singapore
Jane	Mr Lee	Sissy
John	Mr Smith	Snow White
Kitty	Mr Thomas	Susan
Lily	Mrs Lee	Tom

Common nouns are the **general names** of **people, animals, places** and **things**.

Review these.

apple	dwarf	painting
book	father	pet
brother	friend	police officer
cat	girl	postal worker
children	home	principal
city	homemaker	sister
computer	library	sofa
cottage	man	soldier
country	mother	sweet
doctor	neighbour	teacher
dog	nose	television

UNIT
3

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS



REVIEW

Countable nouns can be counted.

Review these.

apple	church	ruler
baby	dog	sandwich
basket	egg	school
benches	fish	shop
birds	girl	stove
book	pail	tank
bottle	pie	trees
boy	plate	vegetables
chair	pond	
children	prawns	

Uncountable nouns cannot be counted.

Review these.

bread	oil	sand
coffee	pepper	soup
grass	porridge	sugar
honey	rice	tea
milk	salt	water

REVIEW

Singular nouns show that there is **only one** person or thing.

Plural nouns show that there are **two or more** people or things.

Review these.

There are different ways to write the plural forms of countable nouns.

- By adding 's':

Singular*one...*

girl
book
boy
cat
chair
dog
farm
finger
house
kitten
orange
ruler
shirt
sock
student
toy

Plural*many...*

girls
books
boys
cats
chairs
dogs
farms
fingers
houses
kittens
oranges
rulers
shirts
socks
students
toys

- By adding 'es' at the end of some nouns ending in 'o', 's', 'ss', 'ch', 'sh', 'x':

Singular

one...

box
branch
brush
bus
class
dress
glass
potato

Plural

many...

boxes
branches
brushes
buses
classes
dresses
glasses
potatoes

- By adding 's' at the end of some nouns ending in 'y':

Singular

one...

day
key
monkey
toy
tray

Plural

many...

days
keys
monkeys
toys
trays

- By changing 'y' to 'ies' for some nouns ending in 'y':

Singular

one...

baby
bully
butterfly
party
puppy
story

Plural

many...

babies
bullies
butterflies
parties
puppies
stories

- By changing 'f' or 'fe' to 'ves' for some nouns ending in 'f' or 'fe':

Singular

one...

knife

leaf

life

shelf

thief

wife

wolf

Plural

many...

knives

leaves

lives

shelves

thieves

wives

wolves

- By adding 's' at the end of some nouns ending in 'f' too:

Singular

one...

scarf

hoof

Plural

many...

scarfs / scarves (also acceptable)

hoofs / hooves (also acceptable)

- By changing the spelling for some nouns:

Singular

one...

child

foot

goose

man

mouse

ox

tooth

woman

Plural

many...

children

feet

geese

men

mice

oxen

teeth

women

- Some nouns do not change their spelling:

Singular

one...

deer

moose

sheep

Plural

many...

deer

moose

sheep

REVIEW

A sentence always begins with a **capital letter**.

A proper noun also begins with a **capital letter**.

'**i**', when referring to oneself is always written in the **capital letter** '**I**'.

Review these.

- **T**he dog is barking.
- **J**ohn and **I** are classmates.
- **M**r **L**ee lives in **S**ingapore.
- **J**anet is my sister.
- **L**et me tell you a story about **R**obin **H**ood.
- **M**other buys me an umbrella.
- **K**im and **M**ary are friends.
- **M**y father is sitting in the armchair.
- **S**usan gives me a beautiful doll.
- **W**here do you live?
- **M**r **S**mith is returning to **E**ngland.
- **M**y pet dog is sick.

UNIT 6

FULL STOPS, QUESTION MARKS, COMMAS

REVIEW

Review these.

We use a **full stop (.)** at the end of a sentence.

- John is my friend.
- Mr Lee is our English teacher.

We use a **question mark (?)** at the end of a question.

- Do you like ice cream?
- How many days are there in a week?

We use a **comma (,)** to separate words in a list or after 'yes' or 'no' in a sentence.

- There are vegetables, fish and fruit on the table.
- Yes, I do.



UNIT
7

GENDER

REVIEW

Gender tells us whether a person is a **male** or **female**.
Different words are used to tell us the **gender** of a person.

Review these.

<p>Male </p>	<p>Female </p>
<p>actor author bachelor boy bridegroom brother emperor father grandfather husband king man manager nephew policeman prince son steward uncle waiter wizard</p>	<p>actress authoress spinster girl bride sister empress mother grandmother wife queen woman manageress niece policewoman princess daughter stewardess aunt waitress witch</p>

REVIEW

Words that take the place of nouns are called **pronouns**.
Review these.

Noun	Pronoun (Subject)	Pronoun (object or after a preposition)
Alvin, that boy Susan, my sister the dog, the cat	I you he she it	me you him her it
Mike and (I) Jane and Mary (You) and May	we they you	us them you

- Susan and Alvin are neighbours.
She sees **him** every day.
He talks to **her** every day.
- Jane and Mary go to the same school.
They are good friends.
- Mike and **I** are twins.
We are seven years old.
Our parents love **us** very much.
- **You** have a sister.
She looks a lot like **you**.
- I have a dog.
It is very clever.
It stays close to **me**.
- **You** and May have two cats.
You feed **them** every day.

UNIT 9

PREPOSITIONS

REVIEW

Prepositions show where people, animals, places and things are.

Review these.

- The book is **on** the table.
- Put these books **on** the shelf.
- The bird is **in** the cage.
- We keep money **in** a wallet.
- There is some soup **in** the bowl.
- The teacher is not **in** the classroom.
- The kite flies **above** the tree.
- The boy is **under** the tree.
- The shoes are **under** the shelves.
- The taxi is **beside** the bus.
- Who is sitting **beside** Tom?
- Please wait for me **at** the bus stop.

UNIT 10

QUESTION WORDS

REVIEW

We use **question words** 'who', 'what', 'which', 'where', 'when', 'how' and 'why' to ask questions.

Review these.

We use '**who**' to ask questions about **people**.

- **Who** is your teacher?
- **Who** is the girl at the door?

We use '**what**' to ask questions about **things**.

- **What** is your father's name?
- **What** are you reading?

We use '**where**' to ask questions about **places**.

- **Where** do you live?
- **Where** are you going?

We use '**when**' to ask questions about **timing**.

- **When** is your birthday?
- **When** are you leaving?

We use '**how**' to ask questions to **find out more**.

- **How** do you feel today?
- **How** do you get to the station?

We use '**why**' to ask questions to **find out the reasons**.

- **Why** does Ray look so sad?
- **Why** are you late?

We use '**which**' to ask questions to **find out about choices**.

- **Which** is your favourite watch?
- **Which** car is more expensive?

REVIEW

Adjectives describe and tell us more about people, animals, places and things.

Review these.

the **angry** teacher

the **big** room

a **fierce** dog

a **heavy** boy

the **naughty** student

the **old** man

a **round** ball

a **sharp** knife

the **skilful** chef

the **sour** oranges

the **steep** stairs

the **sweet** mangoes

a **thin** girl

the **young** girl

UNIT 12

THE VERB 'TO BE'

REVIEW

The words '**am**', '**was**', '**is**', '**are**' and '**were**' are verbs '**to be**'.

We use '**am**' or '**was**' with 'I'. We use '**is**' or '**was**' with a singular subject. We use '**are**' or '**were**' with a plural subject.

Review these.

Subject	Verb 'to be'	
	Present tense	Past tense
I	am	was
he she it Lilian, Mike, the turtle	is	
you we they the boys, the girls, Joe and May, the animals	are	

UNIT 13

THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

REVIEW

Verbs in the **simple present tense** are used to talk about events or actions that happen **at present, or every day, or sometimes, or always and often.**

They are also used to **talk about things that are true.**

Review these.

- Henry **drinks** milk every morning.
Henry and Mary **drink** milk every morning.
- Lily **visits** her grandparents once a week.
James and Lily **visit** their grandparents once a week.
- The monkey **likes** bananas.
Monkeys **like** fruit.
- A plant **needs** water and sunlight.
Plants **need** water and sunlight.
- The planet earth **goes** around the sun.
Planets **go** around the sun.

UNIT 14

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

REVIEW

The **present continuous tense** is used to talk about events or actions that are **happening at the moment**.

In the **present continuous tense**, the verb is made up of:

- **is + verb + ing**
- **are + verb + ing**
- **am + verb + ing**

Review these.

- Jane **is sleeping**.
- The women **are eating**.
- The kangaroos **are hopping**.
- My uncle **is jogging**.
- The birds **are singing**.
- The children **are studying**.
- Mrs Brown **is eating** lunch.
- Sue **is wrapping** a present.
- They **are resting** under the tree.

UNIT 15

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

REVIEW

The **simple past tense** is used to talk about events or actions that happened in the past.

Most verbs in the **simple past tense** end with 'ed'. They are called **regular verbs**.

Some verbs in the **simple past tense** do not end with 'ed'. They are called **irregular verbs**.

Regular verbs	
Simple present tense	Simple past tense
arrive	arrived
enter	entered
perform	performed
return	returned
watch	watched

Irregular verbs	
Simple present tense	Simple past tense
buy	bought
feed	fed
feel	felt
go	went
see	saw
take	took



Refer to **APPENDIX 3 : IRREGULAR VERBS** (page AA9).

REVIEW

Adverbs are words that tell you more about verbs.

Review these.

- The teacher speaks to the students.
She speaks **clearly**.
- John works six days a week.
He works **hard**.
- Annie jumped up and screamed.
Annie jumped up **suddenly** and screamed **loudly**.
- “Stop talking!” said Mrs Lee.
“Stop talking!” said Mrs Lee **angrily**.
- The lady asked, “Why are you sad?”
The lady asked **kindly**, “Why are you sad?”

UNIT 17

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

REVIEW

Demonstrative pronouns are used to point out a person or people, a thing or things **near or far** from the speaker.

'**This**' is used to point out **someone or something** that is **near** the speaker.

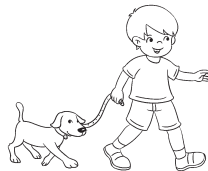
'**That**' is used to point out **someone or something** that is **far from** the speaker.

'**These**' is used to point out **two or more people or things** that are **near** the speaker.

'**Those**' is used to point out **two or more people or things** that are **far from** the speaker.

Review these.

- **This** is my dog.
near singular



- **That** is our apartment.
far singular



- **These** are my toy cars.
near plural



- **Those** are my friends.
far plural

