

Revision for forth primary

1- The verb "to be" present tense (am – is - are)

* I → am

He – She – It → is

They – You - We → are

* In negative : I am not → I'm not

He }
She } is not → isn't
It }

They }
We } are not → aren't
You }

* In questions:

Ex: yes , he is happy.

Is he happy?

Ex: No, they aren't here.

Are they here?

Present Simple:

* Subject (He - She - it) + Verb + S

Ex: He plays football .

* Subject (They - We - You - I) + Verb + infinitive (base form)

Ex: They play football.

* Verbs end with : (ch – sh – s - o – x) → (es)

Verbs end with : (constant + y) → (ies)

Ex: fly → flies. but (play → plays) (stay → stays)

* { Do } with (I – you – they) in negative { Do not → Don't }

{ Does } with (He - She – It) in negative { Does not → Doesn't }

{ Do, Does } + verb + infinitive (basic form)

* Do, Does questions:

Ex: yes, I like Samy.

Do you like Samy?

Ex: yes, he sleeps late.

Does he sleep late?

Ex: No, I don't drink cola.

Do you drink cola?

* Wh questions :

(Where – What – Who – Why – Which – How – Whose)

Ex: I like English.

What do you like?

Ex: I go to work at eight o'clock.

When do you go to work?

Ex: He goes to work at eight o'clock.

When does he go to work?

* Key words: (always – sometimes – often -)

***2- The verb "to be" past tense (was – were)**

* **I / He / She / It** → (was- wasn't)

We / You / They → (were – weren't)

Ex: Molly was in the garden. Molly was not in the garden.

They were at school yesterday. They weren't at school yesterday.

* In questions:

Ex: yes, he was at school yesterday.

No, they weren't at school.

Was he at school yesterday?

Were they at school yesterday?

*** The past simple tense:**

* We use the past simple to talk about something that happened in the past.

* We form the affirmative with the (**subject + verb + ed**)

Ex: Sam pushed the bike to school.

* We form the negative with (**subject + did not (didn't) + verb in base form**)

Ex: Sam did not push the bike to school.

* We form the interrogative with the (**Did + subject + verb in base form**)

Ex: yes, Sam pushed the bike to the school.

Did Sam push the bike to the school?

Ex: I played football yesterday.

When did you play football?

* The verb takes (ed) only in the affirmative. We form the past simple of regular verbs by ending (ed) to the verb.

Ex: roar → roared show → showed

* The verbs ending in a (e) take only (d).

Ex: surprise → surprised like → liked smile → smiled

* The verbs ending in one stressed vowel followed by a consonant double the last consonant and take (ed).

Ex: chop → chopped clap → clapped drop → dropped hop → hopped

*** Past simple- irregular verbs:**


* Irregular verbs do not form the past simple by adding **-ed**. They have their own forms.

Irregular verbs:

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
come	came	lose	lost
cry	cried	find	found
go	went	fall	fell
hear	heard	hurry	hurried
see	saw	carry	carried
have	had	sit	sat
put	put	leave	left
take	took	run	ran
spend	spent	buy	bought

* They form the questions and negations just like the regular verbs, that is, with **did/ didn't** and the root form of the verb.

Ex: yes, he, **went** to the zoo yesterday He **didn't go** to the zoo yesterday


Did he go to the zoo yesterday?

Make a question:

1-.....?

Yes , I had a new T-shirt.

2-.....?

They heard a shout?

3-.....?

We sang a funny song.

4-.....?

No, Sam did not swim fast.

5-.....?

No, Joe didn't find a gold ring.

* Present continuous:

* We use the present continuous for actions happening now , at the time of speaking.
We usually use such as (now – today) with the present continuous.

* We form the present continuous by adding (ing) to the verb.

Ex: watch → watching drink → drinking

* Verbs ending in (e) drop (e) and take the (ing) ending.

Ex: have → having make → making

* Verbs ending in single stressed vowel followed by a consonant, double the last consonant. Ex: run → running , sit → sitting , swim → swimming

* Subject (I – you – he - ...) + am / is / are + verb + ing

Ex: I am playing football now ./ He is eating popcorn.

* In negative: we put (not) after (am – is – are)

Ex: She is not working now.

* In questions: Ex: yes, he is riding his bike.

Is he riding his bike?

No, I'm not watching T.V.

Are you watching T.V.

*3- There was- There were:

*We use **there was /there wasn't** to say that something existed or didn't exist in the past. In the plural we use **there were / there weren't**

Ex: Was there a boy in the shop? Yes, there was. No, there wasn't

Were there trumpets in the window? Yes, there were No, there weren't

*4- How much / How many:

- How many + noun (countable) + were there? → numbers

Ex: How many dolls were there?

- How much + verb to be (is, are, was, were)+ noun? → what price

Ex: How much are the jeans?

- How much + verb to do (do, does) + noun + cost ? → what price

Ex: How much does the phone cost?

* 5- Must – Mustn't

- We use **must** to say that it is necessary for some one to do something

Must + verb in infinitive Ex: You **must** see a doctor.

- We use **mustn't** to say that it is wrong for someone to do something
Mustn't + verb in infinitive Ex: You **mustn't** talk in class.

- In questions: Ex: I must sleep early because I want to get up early.
Why must you sleep early?

Ex: You must be here before 8 o'clock.
When must I be here?

***6- Comparisons:**

- Adjectives have got a *comparative* and a *superlative* form.

*** Comparative:**

- We use the comparative to compare two people or things. To form the comparative, we add **(-er)** to the adjective and the word **(than)**:

Ex: Meg is older than Sam. { adjective + er + than }

*** Superlative:**

- We use the *superlative* to compare a person or thing with two or more people or things. To form the *superlative* we use the word **the** then we add **-est** to the adjective.

Ex: He is the oldest. { the + adjective + est }

- Adjectives ending in a single vowel followed by a consonant, double the last consonant and take the **-er / -est** ending.

<u>Ex:</u>	thin	thinnest	sad	saddest
	fat	fatter	big	bigger

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Is it a helicopter? Yes,..... (it isn't - it was – it is)
- 2- Mariaeight years old. She's ten. (is - isn't - wasn't)
- 3- Maria's housebeautiful. (are - is - were)
- 4- Did youa good day? (had - have - having)
- 5- You mustn'tlate. (be - are - were)
- 6- The city streets busy today . (are – was – is)
- 7-..... he look funny ? (Do – Does – Doing)
- 8-coming home again. (We're - We've - We)

Rewrite the following sentences using the word in brackets:
without changing the meaning:

1- You had a good day. (bad)

.....

2- Don't forget to wear your uniform. (must)

.....

3- The elephant is big. The mouse isn't big. (than)

.....

4- Anna needs a new coat. (old)

.....

5- She saw a small grey ring. (big)

.....

Make a question:

1-?

The next train is at 11:30.

2-?

My mother can buy a cola and a newspaper.

3-?

The boy in the blue shirt won the race.

4-?

My birthday is on Saturday.

5-?

My father works at the market .

6-?

I am crying because I feel sad.

Supply the missing part in the following dialogue:

Joe :?

Jack: Last Friday I went to the Zoo.

Joe:?

Jack: No, I didn't enjoy it at all.

Joe:?

Jack: Because the weather was very hot.