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**Grammar**  
**Lessons Reference Book**  
May 18, 2010

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Note: All page numbers below refer to pages in the software.

## **Chapter 1 Nouns and Pronouns**

### **What are Nouns?**

p1

e.g. man, bicycle

### **What are Verbs?**

p2

e.g. *swim, run, sing*

### **Forming a Sentence**

p3

e.g. Mary sings. John is walking.

Mom is cooking dinner. Susan is holding a pen.

### **What are Adjectives?**

p4

e.g. happy, sad, tall, short

### **Forming a Sentence with Adjectives**

p5

e.g. Brent is a happy boy.

Brent is a sad boy.

### **Subjects / Objects**

p6

e.g. Men ride horses.

(subject-verb-object)

## What are Pronouns?

p7

e.g. she, he, it

## Subject Pronouns / Object Pronouns

p8

e.g. she / her

he / him

## Subject Pronouns and Object Pronouns Table

p9

## What are Prepositions?

p10

e.g. behind, in front of

## Exercises: Simple Sentence Structure

p11

(identifying subject, verb, object, preposition

in a sentence)

e.g. David studies chemistry. (subject-verb-object)

## Exercises: Adjectives

p12

(identifying the adjective in a sentence)

e.g. My sister has a small house.

## Exercises: Pronouns

p13

(selecting the correct form of the pronoun)

e.g. Ann has a book. She bought it yesterday.

## Singular and Plural Nouns

p14

e.g. one bird / two birds

## Rules for Singular / Plural Nouns

p15

e.g.  
a cup      one box      a city      a wife  
two cups    three boxes    two cities    three wives

### Drills: Singular vs. Plural

p16

(fill-in-the-blank for plural nouns)

e.g. dog -> dogs

## Irregular Plural Nouns

p17

e.g. one woman / three women

### Drills: Singular vs. Plural II

p18

(fill-in-the-blank for plural nouns)

e.g. goose -> geese

## Count and Non-count Nouns

p19

e.g. water (non-count noun)

## A vs. An

p20

e.g. a tree  
an old tree

**Drills: A vs. An**

p21

(multiple choice of *a* or *an*)

e.g. She baked a delicious cake.

**Using The**

p22

e.g. This is a truck. *The* truck is big.

**Exercises: The vs. A / An**

p23

(fill-in-the-blank with *the, a, an*)

e.g. John is wearing a sweater and a pair of jeans.

The sweater is in red.

**Articles: A, An, The**

p24

(articles = *a, an, the*)

**Using Some and Any**

p25

e.g. I have *some* pencils.

I don't have *any* pencils.

**Drills: Some vs. Any**

p26

(multiple choices with *some, any*)

e.g. She would like some flowers.

## **Indefinite Pronouns I: *Something, Someone, Anything, Anyone***

p27

e.g. I bought *something* at the market.

I saw *someone* at the school.

I did not buy *anything* at the market.

I did not see *anyone* at the school.

## **Indefinite Pronouns II: *Nothing, No one***

p28

e.g. I bought *nothing* at the market.

I saw *no one* at the school.

## **Drills: Indefinite Pronouns**

p29

(multiple choices of indefinite pronouns)

e.g. You haven't written anything on the essay yet.

## Chapter 2 Verbs: *Be, Have*

### Review: Verbs

p1

e.g. *am, is, are*

### Singular and Plural *Be* Verbs

p2

e.g. I am a student.

We are students.

### Exercises: Singular / Plural Sentences

p3

(compose a plural sentence)

e.g. A rose is a flower.

Roses are flowers.

### Contractions with *Be*

p4

e.g. I am -> I'm

### Negative with *Be*

p5

e.g. I am not a teacher.

### Exercises: Contractions

p6

(fill-in-the-blank using contractions)

e.g. David is a student. He's in my class.

## **Be + Adjectives**

p7

e.g. I *am* happy.  
(adjective)

## **Be + Adverbs**

p8

e.g. Ken *is* outside.  
(adverb)

## **Be + Prepositional Phrases**

p9

e.g. Ken *is* at the bus stop.  
(prepositional phrase)

## **More Prepositions**

p10

e.g. The dog *is on* the table.

## **Drills: Prepositions**

p11

(fill-in-the-blank using prepositions)  
e.g. The red circle is on the blue rectangle.

## **Questions using *Be***

p12

e.g. *Is* David a student?

## **Exercises: Making Questions with *Be***

p13

(composing a question using *be* verb)  
e.g. Josephine is a math teacher.  
Is Josephine a math teacher?

### Questions using *Be* and *Where*

p14

e.g. Jane is at the library.

*Where is Jane?*

### Questions using *Be* and *What*

p15

e.g. This is a fish.

*What is this?*

### Questions using *Be* and *Who*

p16

e.g. This is Alice.

*Who is this?*

### Review: Sentences with Verb *Be*

p17

e.g. I *am* a man.

*Is she a teacher?*

### Drills: *Who, What, Where?*

p18

(making a question using *who, what, where*)

e.g. That is Jenny. She is a student.

Who is that?

### Verb *Have*

p19

e.g. I *have* a dog.

**Exercises: *Have / Has***

p20

(fill-in-the-blank with *have, has*)e.g. John and I have a car.**Possessive Adjectives**

p21

e.g. It is *my* car.It is *her* bicycle.**Drills: Possessive Adjectives**

p22

(fill-in-the-blank with *my, his, her, etc.*)e.g. I have a sister. My sister is five years old.**Possessive Adjectives with Pronouns *This* and *That***

p23

e.g. I have a car.

Mary has a bicycle.

*This* is my car.*That* is her bicycle.**Plurals of *This* and *That***

p24

e.g. I have two cars.

Mary has three bicycles.

*These* are my cars. *Those* are her bicycles.**Drills: *This* and *That***

p25

(multiple choices using *this, that, these, those*)e.g. This bookbag belongs to Alex.

## Chapter 3 Present Tense

### Tenses

p1

(overview of present tense, past tense, future tense)

### Two Forms of Present Tense

p2

(explain simple present tense, present  
progressive tense)

### 1.) Simple Present Tense

p3

e.g. I walk to school everyday.

### Verb Forms

p4

e.g. I walk to school.  
He walks to school.

### Exercises: Verb Forms

p5

(fill-in-the-blank using simple present tense)  
e.g. I eat breakfast every morning.

### Be Verbs with Frequency Adverbs

p6

e.g. John *is* usually late for home.  
(frequency adverb)

**Exercises: Frequency Adverbs**

p7

(put the frequency adverb in the correct position  
in a sentence)

e.g. Susan is usually early for class.

**More Simple Present Verb Forms**

p8

e.g. He kisses his wife every night.

**Drills: Simple Present Tense**

p9

(fill-in-the-blank using simple present tense)

e.g. The workers often carry heavy furniture to  
the truck.

**Negative with Simple Present**

p10

e.g. I do not walk to school on Wednesday.

**Exercises: Negative Simple Present**

p11

(fill-in-the-blank using negative simple present tense)

e.g. We do not have class every day.

**Questions with Simple Present**

p12

e.g. Does he drink tea in the morning?

**Answers with Simple Present**

p13

e.g. Do they drink tea in the morning?

Yes, they do.

**Exercises: Making a Question**

p14

(compose a question using simple present tense)  
e.g. Do you like tea?

***When? What time? Where? What?***

p15

e.g. They drink tea at school in the morning.  
When do they drink tea at school?

**Exercises: *When? What time? Where? What?***

p16

(compose a question using *When? What time?*  
*Where? What?*)  
e.g. John eats lunch at the cafeteria every day.  
Where does John eat lunch every day?

**Comparison: *Be* and *Do* Questions**

p17

e.g. When *is* the lecture?  
When *does* the lecture start?

**Two Forms of Present Tense**

p18

(remind students there are two forms of present tense)

**2.) Present Progressive Tense**

p19

e.g. I am walking to school right now.

## Verb Forms

p20

e.g. I am walking to school.

He is walking to school.

### Exercises: Verb Forms

p21

(fill-in-the-blank with present progressive tense)

e.g. I am eating breakfast right now.

## Spelling of Present Progressive Verbs

p22

e.g. walk -> walking

run -> running

### Drills: Spelling of Present Progressive Verbs

p23

(fill-in-the-blank with correct spelling of present progressive verbs)

e.g. plan -> planning

## Negatives with Present Progressive

p24

e.g. She is climbing the stairs.

She is not climbing the stairs.

## Questions using Present Progressive

p25

e.g. Patrick is playing soccer.

Is Patrick playing soccer?

### Exercises: Questions using Present Progressive

p26

(compose a question using present progressive tense)

e.g. Charles is reading a book.

What is Charles reading?

### **Comparison: Simple Present vs. Present Progressive**

p27

e.g. He walks to school every day. (simple present)

He is walking to school now. (present progressive)

### **Drills: Simple Present vs. Present Progressive Tense**

p28

(fill-in-the-blank with the correct present tense)

e.g. Lisa cooks her own dinner every evening.

---

## Chapter 4 Past Tense

### Tenses

p1

(explains difference of present tense and past tense)

e.g.

Patrick plays soccer on Fridays. (present tense)

Patrick went to see the dentist yesterday. (past tense)

### Be Verbs in Past Tense

p2

e.g. I *was* in class yesterday.

### Exercises: Be Verbs in Past Tense

p3

(fill-in-the-blank with the correct past tense)

e.g. Karen was in her office yesterday.

### Words for Past Tense

p4

e.g. yesterday, two weeks ago, last night

### Negative with Past Tense using Be Verb

p5

e.g. I *was* at home yesterday.

I *was not* at home yesterday.

### Drills: Negative Past Tense

p6

(fill-in-the-blank using negative past tense)

e.g. Irene was not at the church last Sunday.

## Questions using Past Tense with *Be* Verb

p7

e.g. *Was* he in his office yesterday?

## Answers using Past Tense with *Be* Verb

p8

e.g. *Was* Janet at the beach last Sunday?

Yes, she was.

No, she was not.

## Exercises: Making a Question using Past Tense

p9

(compose a question using past tense)

e.g. I *was* in an English class yesterday.

Were you in an English class yesterday?

## { *When, Where* } + *Be* Questions

p10

e.g. *When* was the class?

*When* was the party?

## Exercises: { *When, Where* } + *Be* Questions

p11

(fill-in-the-blank with the correct *be* verb)

e.g. *When* was the class?

## Simple Past Tense

p12

e.g. I walked to work yesterday morning.

## Examples of Simple Past Tense Verbs

p13

e.g. wait -> waited

**Drills: Simple Present and Simple Past**

p14

(fill-in-the-blank using simple present and simple past)

e.g. We always enjoy going on a picnic. We enjoyed  
the picnic at the park yesterday.

**Spelling of ~ed Verbs**

p15

e.g. smile -> smiled

rub -> rubbed

**Drills: Spelling of ~ed Verbs**

p16

(change verbs into their past tense form)

e.g. rain -> rained

**Exercises: Fill in the Blanks with ~ed Verbs**

p17

(fill-in-the-blank using past tense)

e.g. Barbara finished her homework yesterday.

**Pronunciation: ~ed Verbs**

p18

**Drills: Pronunciation of ~ed Verbs**

p19

(training in listening skills)

**Irregular Verbs**

p20

e.g. come -> came

**Drills: Recognizing some Irregular Verbs**

p21

e.g. go-> went

**Exercises: Using Irregular Verbs in a Sentence**

p22

(fill-in-the-blank with the correct irregular verbs)

e.g. Brent and Carol went to the mountain last weekend.

**Negative with Simple Past**

p23

e.g. She walked to school yesterday.

She did not walk to school yesterday.

**Exercises: Simple Present, Simple Past, Present Progressive**

p24

(fill-in-the-blank with the correct tenses)

e.g. She did not go to the concert last night. She  
stayed home.

**Questions using Simple Past Tense**

p25

e.g. Janet went to the movie last night.

Did Janet go to the movie last night?

**Answers using Simple Past Tense**

p26

e.g. Did Mary go to church last Sunday?

Yes, she did.

No, she did not.

**Exercises: Past Tense with *Be* Verb and *Did***

p27

(fill-in-the-blank with the correct past tense verbs)

e.g. Jane was not in her office yesterday. She did not  
go to work.

**Exercises: Making a Question using *Be* and *Do* Forms**

p28

(compose questions using the correct form of *be*, *do*)

e.g. I don't have a roommate.

Do you have a roommate?

**Drills: Recognizing more Irregular Verbs**

p29

e.g. read -> read, bring -> brought

**Exercises: Using more Irregular Verbs**

p30

(fill-in-the-blank using the correct form of irregular  
verbs)

e.g. I brought my umbrella to work yesterday just  
in case it rained.

**{ *Where*, *Why*, *When*, *What time* } in Past Tense**

p31

e.g. *Where* did you go?

**Exercises: Making Questions with { *Where*, *Why*, *When*, *What time* }**

p32

(compose a question using *Where*, *Why*, ... etc.)

e.g. Susan bought some sugar at the grocery store.

Where did Susan buy some sugar?

## { *What, Who* } in Past Tense

p33

e.g. *What* did she see?  
She saw a ship.

## *Who* and *Whom*

p34

(*Who, Whom* explained)

## *Who* in Detail

p35

(two forms ) e.g. *Who* did she see?  
*Who* lived there?

## Exercises: Making Questions with { *What, Who* }

p36

(compose a question using *What, Who*)  
e.g. Mary is carrying a briefcase.  
*What* is Mary carrying?

## Drills: Making Questions with {*Where, When, What time, Why, Who, What*}

p37

(compose a question with *Where, When, Why,... etc.*)  
e.g. Zev went to the museum.  
*Where* did Zev go?

## Drills: Recognizing more Irregular Verbs II

p38

e.g. speak -> spoke

## *When* used in a Time Clause

p39

e.g. *When the rain stopped*, we went for a drive.

**Exercises: Matching Answers for *When* Clause**

p40

(linking the correct response to a *When* clause)

e.g. When I was in Canada, I stayed in a hotel  
in Vancouver.

**Drills: Irregular Verbs III**

p41

e.g. begin -> began

**Exercises: Fill in the Blanks with Irregular Verbs**

p42

(fill-in-the-blank with the correct irregular verbs)

e.g. John found some shells on the beach.

**Drills: Irregular Verbs IV**

p43

e.g. understand -> understood

**Exercises: Fill in the Blanks with Irregular Verbs**

p44

(fill-in-the-blank with the correct irregular verbs)

e.g. I gave a gift to Robert last Christmas.

## Chapter 5 Future Tense

### Tenses

p1

(explains difference of present tense, past tense  
and future tense)

e.g.

Patrick plays soccer on Fridays. (present tense)

Patrick went to see the dentist yesterday. (past tense)

Patrick is going to hike at Banff tomorrow. (future tense)

### Be Verbs in Future Tense

p2

e.g. I *am going* to go to class tomorrow.

### Exercises: "Be + going + infinitive" in Future Tense

p3

(fill-in-the-blank using future tense)

e.g. I am going to go to the museum tomorrow.

### Words in Future Tense

p4

e.g. tomorrow, in one year, next week

### Negative with Future Tense

p5

e.g. I am going to go home after class.

I am *not* going to go home after class.

### Drills: Negative Future Tense

p6

(fill-in-the-blank using negative future tense)

e.g. I am not going to take the trip next week.

## Questions using Future Tense

p7

e.g. He is going to buy the new car next month.  
Is he going to buy the new car next month?

## Answers using Future Tense with "**Be + going + infinitive**"

p8

e.g. Are you going to go to Calgary by train?  
Yes, I am.  
No, I am not.

## Exercises: Making a Question using Future Tense

p9

(compose a question using future tense)  
e.g. We are going to play tennis tomorrow afternoon.  
Are we going to play tennis tomorrow afternoon?

## { **When, Where** } + "**Be + going + infinitive**" Questions

p10

e.g. *When are you going* to bake the cake?

## Exercises: { **When, Where** } + "**Be + going + infinitive**"

p11

(fill-in-the-blank using *When, Where* in questions)  
e.g. When are you going to get married?

## Future Tense using **Will**

p12

e.g. I am going to go to the mall tomorrow.  
I *will* go to the mall tomorrow.

**Drills: Simple Future Tense using *Will***

p13

(fill-in-the-blank using *Will*)

e.g. They will meet us at the food court in two hours.

**Contraction of *Will***

p14

e.g. I will go to the swimming pool.

I'll go to the swimming pool.

**Using Negative Future Tense with *Will***

p15

e.g. She will *not* go to school tomorrow.

**Exercises: Negative Future Tense with *Will***

p16

(fill-in-the-blank using negative future tense)

e.g. Fred will not go to see the dentist tomorrow.

**Exercises: Negative Future Tense with *Will* (2)**

p17

(fill-in-the-blank using the contracted negative  
future tense)

e.g. I won't work tomorrow because it is a holiday.

**Asking Questions with *Will* in Future Tense**

p18

e.g. *Will* Cathy come to my house tomorrow?

---

## Making a Question using Future Tense with *Will*

p19

(compose a question using *Will*)

e.g. David will be home tonight.

Will David be home tonight?

## *May / Might vs. Will*

p20

(difference between *may/might* and *will explained*)

e.g. I *will* go to the meeting tomorrow.

I *may* go to the meeting tomorrow.

## Exercises: *May / Might / Will* in Future Tense

p21

(choosing between *may/might/will* to show definite or unsure statement)

e.g.

Mary will be in class tomorrow. (a definite statement)

Mary may be in class tomorrow. (an unsure statement)

## *Maybe ( one word ) vs. May be ( two words )*

p22

e.g. *Maybe* Paul will be in class tomorrow.

Paul *may be* in class tomorrow.

## Exercises: *Maybe vs. May be*

p23

(fill-in-the-blank using *maybe* or *may be*)

e.g. Maybe it will be sunny tomorrow.

## Future Time Clauses with *Before*, *After*, and *When*

p24

(explains what are future time clauses)

e.g. *Before I go to school tomorrow, ...*

*After John goes to school tomorrow,...*

### Drills: Future Time Clauses with *Before*, *After*, and *When*

p25

(fill-in-the-blank using future time clauses)

e.g. We will wait at the door when Peter goes to  
buy the tickets.

---

## Chapter 6 Ability

### Introduction

p1

### Using *Can*

p2

e.g. Mary *can* speak English.

### Negative using *Can*

p3

e.g. I cannot swim.

### Drills: Using *Can* or *Cannot*

p4

(choosing between *can* and *cannot*)e.g. A butterfly cannot swim.

### Questions using *Can* (1)

p5

e.g. She can speak Arabic.

Can she speak Arabic?

### Exercises: Questions using *Can* (1)

p6

(compose a question and answer using *can*)e.g. Can Mary play the piano?No, she can't.

### Questions using *Can* (2)

p7

e.g. Where *can* I buy a book?

**Exercises: Using *Can* (2)**

p8

(multiple choice: choosing a correct answer for  
a question with *can*)

e.g. Where can I buy a book?

At the bookstore.

**Using *Could*: Past of *Can***

p9

(present and past: *can* and *could*)

e.g. I can play the piano. (present)

I could play the piano. (past)

**Negative using *Could***

p10

e.g. I *could not* play the piano.

**Drills: Using *Could* or *Could Not***

p11

(fill-in-the-blank using either *could* or *could not*)

e.g. When Jimmy was sixteen, he could start

driving a car.

**Very vs. *Too* + Adjective**

p12

e.g. The box is *very* heavy, but Tom can lift it.

The box is *too* heavy, Bob can't lift it.

**Drills: Very vs. Too**

p13

(choosing the appropriate answers using either  
*very* or *too*)

e.g. A: My son wants to get married.

B: What? But he can't. He's too young.

**Using Too + Adjective + Infinitive**

p14

e.g. Susan is *too young to go* to school.

**Exercises: Too + Adjective + Infinitive**

p15

(rewrite the sentences using *too*)

e.g. Susie is young. She can't go to school.

Susie is too young to go to school.

**Relax.....!**

p16

(Take a break!)

**Using Too + Adjective + For ( Someone ) + Infinitive**

p17

e.g. The box is *too heavy for Bob to lift*.

**Exercises: Too + Adjective + For ( Someone ) + Infinitive**

p18

(rewrite a sentence using *too*

+ adjective + for (someone) + infinitive)

e.g. I can't do the homework because it's too difficult.

The homework is too difficult for me to do.

## ***Too Many vs. Too Much + Noun***

p19

e.g. I ate *too many* sandwiches.

I ate *too much* food.

### **Exercises: *Too Many vs. Too Much***

p20

(choosing either *too many* or *too much* to make  
a sentence.)

e.g. I can't go to the movie tonight.

I have too much homework to do.

## **Using *Know How To***

p21

e.g. I can swim. => I *know how to* swim.

### **Exercises: Using *Know How To***

p22

(compose questions and answers using *know how to*)

e.g. Do you know how to dance?

No, I don't.

## **Using *Be Able To***

p23

e.g. I *am able to* wiggle my ears.

### **Exercises: *Be Able To***

p24

(compose sentences using *be able to*)

e.g. Mark is able to speak three languages.

**Adjective + *Enough***

p25

e.g. Peggy can't go to school. She is *not old enough*.

**Exercises: *Too* + Adjective vs. Adjective + *Enough***

p26

(compose sentences using *too* and *enough*)

e.g. I can't hear the music. It's *too soft*.

It's *not loud enough*.

***Enough* + Noun vs. *More* + Noun**

p27

e.g. I can't buy this book. I don't have *enough* money.

I can't buy this book. I need *more* money.

**Exercises: *Enough* + Noun vs. *More* + Noun**

p28

(fill-in-the-blank using *enough* or *more*)

e.g. I'm hungry. I want to make a sandwich, but I can't.

There isn't enough bread.

**Using *Enough* + Infinitive**

p29

e.g. Peggy is old *enough to go* to school.

**Exercises: *Enough* + Infinitive**

p30

(rewrite sentences using *enough* + infinitive)

e.g. Johnny can't get married because he isn't  
old enough.

Johnny isn't old enough to get married.

**Congratulations!**

p31

(finished a chapter, a job well done!)

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## Chapter 7 Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives

### Introduction

p1

### Modifying Nouns with Adjectives and Nouns

p2

e.g.

I bought an *expensive* book. (with adjective as modifier)He works at a *shoe* store. (with noun as modifier)

### Exercises: Adjective and / or Noun + Noun

p3

(compose sentences using adjective/noun modifiers)

e.g. Jane would like to buy a flower vase.

### Word Order of Adjectives

p4

e.g. a *beautiful red* car

### Exercises: Word Order of Adjectives

p5

(compose sentences using the proper adjective order)

e.g. I have made some delicious Thai food.

### Summary: Uses of Adjectives

p6

(different ways of using adjectives)

e.g. I bought some *beautiful* flowers.The flowers were *beautiful*.That book sounds *interesting*.

## Possessive Nouns

p7

e.g. My friend has a car. My friend's car is red.  
My friends have a car. My friends' car is red.

### Exercises: Possessive Nouns

p8

(put in the proper possessive nouns)  
e.g. David's cat likes to sleep on the cushion.

## Possessive: Irregular Plural Nouns

p9

e.g. The children's toys are on the floor.  
The store sells men's clothing.

### Exercises: Possessive - Irregular Plural Nouns

p10

(put in the proper irregular possessive nouns)  
e.g. Nichole is a girl's name.

## Summary: Uses of Nouns

p11

e.g. *Birds* fly. (noun used as the subject)  
Ken opened *the door*. (noun used as the object)  
Yoko is *a student*. (noun used as a noun  
complement after verb *be*)

### Drills: Uses of Nouns

p12

(multiple choices: pick the correct noun forms)  
e.g. Jason is in his room.  
(subject) (be) (preposition) (object of preposition)

## Connected Nouns: Noun + *And* / *Or* + Noun

p13

e.g. Ken opened *the door and the window*.

I'd like *some coffee or some tea*.

### Exercises: Noun + *And* / *Or* + Noun

p14

(compose sentences using *and* / *or*)

e.g. Ants and bees are insects.

## Possessive Pronouns

p15

e.g. This book belongs to me. It is *mine*.

### Drills: Possessive Pronouns

p16

(fill-in-the-blank with the proper possessive forms)

e.g. When do your cooking lessons begin?

## Questions with *Whose*

p17

e.g. *Whose* books are these?

### Exercises: Questions with *Whose*

p18

(compose questions and answers using *Whose*)

e.g. Whose watch is this?

It's mine.

## Summary: Uses of the Apostrophe

p19

e.g. She's happy.  
That's my book.  
Tina isn't here.  
My parents' house is white.

## Exercises: Uses of the Apostrophe

p20

(rewrite the words using the proper apostrophe)  
e.g. Tom's car is blue.

## Summary: Personal Pronouns

p21

e.g. *We* saw an accident.  
*Her* pen is blue.

## Expressions of Quantity I: *All of, Most of, Some of*

p22

e.g. Rita ate *all of* the food on her plate.  
Michael ate *most of* his food.

## Exercises: *All of, Most of, Some of*

p23

(look at the graphics in the software to determine the multiple choices)

## Expressions of Quantity II: Subject-Verb Agreement

p24

e.g. All of *my work* is finished.  
All of *my friends* are kind.

**Exercises: Subject-Verb Agreement**

p25

(multiple choices: pick the correct agreements)

e.g. We saw six movies. Some of the movies

were boring.

**Expressions of Quantity III: *One of, None of***

p26

e.g. Sam is *one of* my friends.

*None of* the students was late.

**Exercises: *One of* vs. *None of***

p27

(compose sentences using *one of* or *none of*)

e.g. *One of my sisters is studying overseas.*

**Using *Every***

p28

e.g. *Every* student has a book.

**Exercises: Using *Every, All of***

p29

(multiple choices: put singular/plural words in the  
correct positions)

e.g. Every child likes watching TV.

## Chapter 8 Making Comparisons

### Introduction

p1

### ***The same (as), Similar (to), Different (from)***

p2

(using graphics in the software to illustrate *the same, similar, different*)

### **Exercises: Using *The same (as), Similar (to), Different (from)***

p3

(multiple choices using *the same, similar, different*)

e.g. Boys and girls are *different*.

### ***Like vs. Alike***

p4

e.g. Your pen is *like* my pen.

Your pen and my pen are *alike*.

### **Exercises: *Like vs. Alike***

p5

(multiple choices using *like* or *alike*)

e.g. You and I have similar coats.

In other words, your coat is *like* mine.

### **The Comparative: *~er vs. More***

p6

e.g. Mary is *older than* John.

Health is *more important than* money.

### Drills: Using *~er* and *More*

p7

(fill-in-the-blank using *~er* or *more*)

e.g. The weather today is better than it was yesterday.

### Using *As.....As*; Using *Less*

p8

e.g. John is as old as May.

This book is *less expensive than* that book.

### Exercise 1: Using *As.....As*

p9

(rewrite each sentence using the pattern *as...as*)

e.g. John is younger than Paul.

John isn't as old as Paul.

### Exercise 2: Using *Less*

p10

(rewrite each sentence using the word *less*, if possible)

e.g. My letter isn't as important as your letter.

My letter is less important than your letter.

### Using *But*

p11

e.g. John is rich, *but* Mary is poor.

### Drills: Using *But*

p12

(fill-in-the-blank for sentences with *but* in them)

e.g. A rock is hard, but a pillow is soft.

## Using Verbs After *But*

p13

e.g. David is tall, but Tim *isn't*.

Tim isn't tall, but David *is*.

### Exercises: Using Verbs After *But*

p14

(fill-in-the-blank with the correct verb forms after *but*)

e.g. Sam isn't at home, but his wife is.

## The Superlative: Using *~est* and *Most*

p15

e.g. My thumb is the *shortest* finger of all.

### Exercises: The Superlative - Using *~est* and *Most*

p16

(fill-in-the-blank using *~est* words)

e.g. The Nile is the longest river in the world.

## *One of* + Superlative + Plural Noun

p17

e.g. The Amazon is *one of the longest* rivers in the world.

### Exercises: *One of* + Superlative + Plural Noun

p18

(compose sentences using *one of*)

e.g. Mike is one of the tallest people in our class.

## Adjectives and Adverbs

p19

e.g. Ann is a *careful* driver. (adjective)

Ann drives *carefully*. (adverb)

**Exercises: Adjectives and Adverbs**

p20

(fill-in-the-blank using the correct adjectives or adverbs)

e.g. Please speak softly. Tom is asleep.

**Making Comparisons with Adverbs**

p21

e.g. Mike worked *harder than* Sam.

Sue worked *the hardest of all*.

**Exercises: Making Comparisons with Adverbs**

p22

(fill-in-the-blank with the correct adverbs)

e.g. Kevin drives more carefully than his brother does.

**Using As.....As with Adverbs**

p23

e.g. Miyuki can speak English *as well as* Tommy can.

**Exercises: Using As.....As with Adverbs**

p24

(multiple choices using *as...as*)

e.g. Paul is an insomniac. He doesn't sleep as well as I do.

## Chapter 9 The Perfect and the Perfect Progressive Tenses

### Past Participle

p1

e.g. I *have touched* an elephant.

### Drills: The Past Participle

p2

(multiple choices: pick the correct forms for the  
past participles)

e.g. fall-fell-fallen

### Forms of the Present Perfect

p3

e.g. Jim *has eaten* lunch.

### Meanings of the Present Perfect

p4

(graphs and animations showing the meanings of  
present perfect)

e.g. Jim *has already eaten* lunch.

### Using *Have Been* and *Since / For*

p5

e.g. I *have been* here *since* February 1<sup>st</sup>.  
I *have been* here *for* two months.

### Exercises: *Since* vs. *For*

p6

(fill-in-the-blank using *since* or *for*)

e.g. Carmen has been in this room for two hours.

---

## Using *Never* with the Present Perfect

p7

e.g. I have *never* touched an elephant.

## Using *Ever* with the Present Perfect

p8

e.g. Have you *ever* been in Hawaii?

### Exercises: *Never* vs. *Ever*

p9

(compose sentences using *never* and *ever*)

e.g. Have you ever eaten pepperoni pizza?

No, I haven't. I have never eaten pepperoni pizza.

## The Present Perfect: Questions with *How long*

p10

e.g. *How long* have you been in this city?

### Exercises: Questions with *How long*

p11

(fill-in-the-blank using *How long*)

e.g. How long has Ali had a moustache?

Since he was twenty years old.

## Using *Already*, *Yet*, *Still*, and *Anymore*

p12

e.g.

The mail came an hour ago. The mail is *already* here.

I expected the mail an hour ago, but it hasn't come *yet*.

**Exercises: Using *Already, Yet, Still, and Anymore***

p13

(fill-in-the-blank using *already, yet, still, or anymore*)

e.g.

Eric was hungry, so he ate a candy bar a  
few minutes ago.

But he's still hungry, so he's going to have  
another candy bar.

**The Past Perfect**

p14

(graphs and animations showing the meanings  
of past perfect)

e.g. I was not hungry at 2:00pm. I *had* already *eaten*.

**Drills: The Present Perfect, the Simple Past,  
the Past Perfect, the Past Progressive**

p15

(mixing and matching of tenses:

fill-in-the-blank using the correct tenses)

e.g. Last night I started to study at 7:30. Dicky came  
at 7:45. I was studying when Dicky came.

**Present Perfect Progressive**

p16

(graphs and animations showing the meanings of  
present perfect progressive)

e.g. I *have been sitting* here *since* seven o'clock.

### Drills: Present Perfect vs. Present Perfect Progressive

p17

(fill-in-the-blank using either present perfect or  
present perfect progressive)

e.g. The telephone has been ringing for almost a minute.

### Exercises: Choose the correct verb forms

p18

(multiple choices using present perfect or  
present perfect progressive)

e.g. Where have you been? I have been waiting for  
over one and a half hours!

### Past Perfect Progressive

p19

(graphs and animations showing the meanings of  
past perfect progressive)

e.g. He finally came at six o'clock.

*I had been waiting* for him *since* four-thirty.

### Present Perfect Progressive vs. Past Perfect Progressive

p20

(fill-in-the-blank using the proper perfect  
progressive tenses)

e.g. Wake up! You have been sleeping long enough.

It's time to get up.

## Future Perfect Tense

p21

(graphs and animations showing the meanings of  
future perfect tense)  
e.g. I *will have finished* my homework by the time  
I go out on a date tonight.

## Future Perfect Progressive

p22

(graphs and animations showing future  
perfect progressive)  
e.g. I *will have been sleeping* for two hours by the  
time he gets home.

## Exercises: Future Perfect vs. Future Perfect Progressive

p23

(fill-in-the-blank using future perfect or  
future perfect progressive)  
e.g. By the time she gets up tomorrow morning,  
the sun will have already risen.

## Drills: Verb Tenses

p24

(multiple choices using various verb tenses)  
e.g. I have been in this city for a long time.  
I came here sixteen years ago.

## Exercises: Review of Tenses

p25

(more practice using various verb tenses)  
e.g. Where is Tania? I haven't seen her lately.

**Let's take a break.....**

p26

(Well done! Another chapter finished!)

## Chapter 10 Expressing Ideas

### Introduction

p1

### ***See, Look at, Watch, Hear, and Listen to***

p2

e.g. I see many things in this room.

Bob *is watching* TV.

### **Exercises: *See, Look at, Watch, Hear, and Listen to***

p3

(multiple choices using one of *see, look at, watch...*)

e.g. I often hear some noise when I walk down the street.

### ***Need and Want + a Noun / an Infinitive***

p4

e.g. We *need to eat*.

I *want to eat* a sandwich.

### **Exercises: *Need vs. Want***

p5

(compose sentences using *need* and *want*)

e.g. Do you want to go shopping this afternoon?

Yes I do. I need to buy a coat.

### **Using *Would Like***

p6

e.g. I'm thirsty. I *would like* a glass of water.

**Exercises: Using *Would Like***

p7

(compose sentences using *would like*)

e.g. Tommy would like a cup of tea.

**Polite Questions 1: *May I, Could I, and Can I***

p8

e.g. *May I* borrow your pen?

*Could I* borrow your pen?

**Polite Questions 2: *Could you and Would you***

p9

e.g. *Could you* please open the door?

**Using *Should***

p10

e.g. You're sick. You *should* see a doctor.

**Exercises: *Should vs. Shouldn't***

p11

(fill-in-the-blank using either *should* or *shouldn't*)

e.g. It's raining. You should take your umbrella  
when you leave.

**Using *Let's***

p12

(*Let's* = Let us)

e.g. *Let's* go to a movie.

**Exercises: Using *Let's***

p13

(compose sentences using *let's*)  
e.g. *Let's* go to a Japanese restaurant.

**Using *Have* + Infinitive ( *Has to* / *Have to* )**

p14

e.g. People *have to* eat food.  
Do you *have to* leave?

**Exercises: Using *Have* + Infinitive**

p15

(fill-in-the-blank using *have to*)  
e.g. Does Tommy *have to find* a new apartment?  
Yes, he does. He can't stay in his present  
apartment.

**Using *Must* 1**

p16

(*must* = have to)  
e.g. People need food. People *must* eat food.

**Using *Must* 2**

p17

(compare *must*, *should*)  
e.g. He *must* take an English course.  
He *should* take an English course.

**Exercises: Using *Must***

p18

(compose sentences using *must*)

e.g. It's cold outside. When you come inside,  
you should close the door behind you.

**Prepositions of Time**

p19

e.g. We have class *at* two o'clock.

I was born *in* 1970.

**Exercises: Prepositions of Time**

p20

(fill-in-the-blank with prepositions of time)

e.g. They have class from ten to eleven-thirty.

**Prepositions of Location 1**

p21

e.g. Tom lives *in* New York City.

He lives *on* Hill Street.

**Prepositions of Location 2**

p22

e.g. The apple is *below* the plate.

David is *at* work.

**More about Prepositions of Location: *At* and *In***

p23

e.g. at work

in bed

at home

in class

**Exercises: Prepositions of Location**

p24

(multiple choices using prepositions of location)

e.g. Where is Robert?

He's in the computer room.

**Modal Auxiliaries**

p25

e.g. Anita *can* go to class.

Anita *may* go to class.

Anita *will* go to class.

**Summary Chart: Modal Auxiliaries and Similar Expressions**

p26

(auxiliaries -> *can, could, must, would, ... etc.*)

**Exercises: Modal Auxiliaries**

p27

(fill-in-the-blank using modal auxiliaries)

e.g. I wasn't *able to* visit my friends last week

because I was busy.

**Using *While* with the Past Progressive**

p28

e.g. The phone rang *while* I was sleeping.

***While* vs. *When* in Past Time Clauses**

p29

e.g. The mouse appeared *while* I was studying.

*When the mouse appeared*, I was studying.

**Exercises: *While* vs. *When* in Past Time Clauses**

p30

(fill-in-the-blank with the proper tenses)

e.g. When my friend called last night, I was washing dishes.

**Clauses with *If***

p31

e.g. *If* it rains tomorrow, we will stay home.

We will stay home *if* it rains tomorrow.

**Exercises: Clauses with *If***

p32

(fill-in-the-blank with the proper tenses)

e.g. If the weather is nice tomorrow, I will go to Stanley Park with my friends.

**Using *Since*-Clauses**

p33

e.g. I've been afraid of dogs *since* I was a child.

**Exercises: Using *Since*-Clauses**

p34

(fill-in-the-blank with the proper tenses using

*since*-clauses)

e.g. Mary got some bad news last week. She has been sad since she got the bad news.

**Ending**

p35

## Teacher's Notes

Every language has its own sentence patterns and its own rules for combining words into these sentences. *GREENWOOD -- GRAMMAR* is designed to help improve students' English sentence pattern recognition skills.

These lessons are suitable for teachers using a “blended” learning approach where regular classroom teaching is supported by outside-of-classroom e-learning. The accompanying web assignments allow students to do homework that teachers can monitor.

*GREENWOOD -- GRAMMAR* is based on an incremental development learning process and uses a “book” metaphor. This “book” is divided into 10 chapters. Each chapter concentrates on one specific area of sentence pattern.

It is not the intention of these lessons to force-feed detailed grammar rules to the students, but to enable students to have a good appreciation of the general patterns of English sentences. Learning English is not only about learning its grammar; that is only one crucial component. In addition, well-rounded reading and writing programs are also compulsory items, which are beyond the scope of these lessons here.

*GREENWOOD -- GRAMMAR* also includes a simple “walk through” tutorial (available in English, Japanese, Cantonese and Mandarin) to help students become acquainted with the structure of the software and to feel comfortable using these lessons as a learning tool. Difficult concepts within the chapters also have additional Japanese, Cantonese and Mandarin explanations.

There are many creative and exciting ways to incorporate *GREENWOOD -- GRAMMAR* into a blended classroom/e-learning teaching. The Greenwood development team hopes that you find these lessons a valuable addition to your teaching resource materials. If you have any questions or suggestions, we would be happy to hear from you.

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