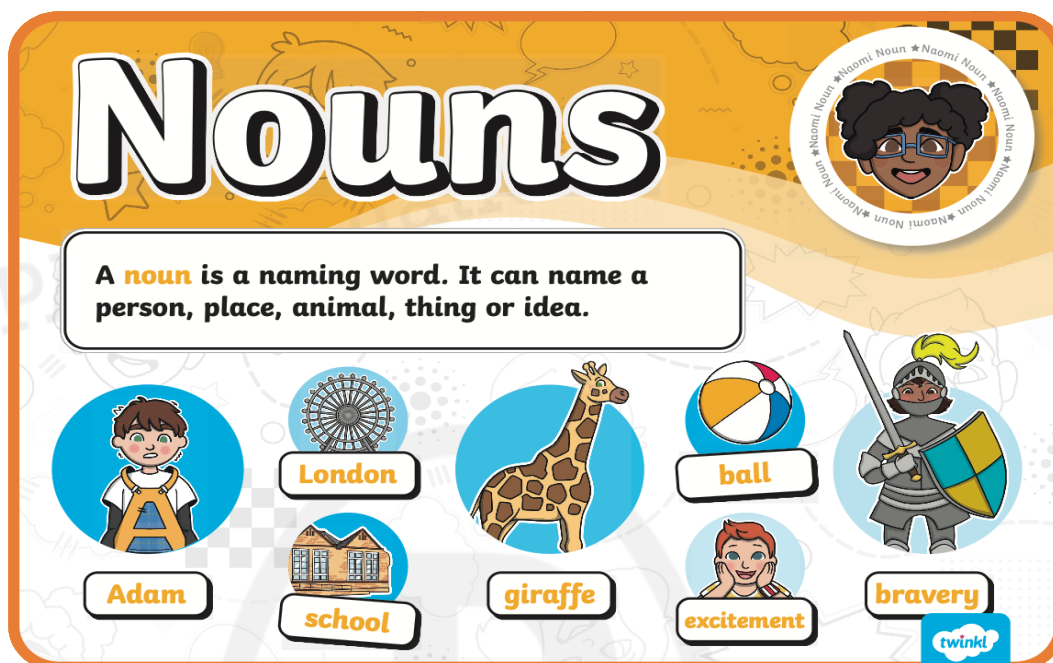


1. PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUNS



Count nouns

Count nouns have two forms: **singular** and **plural**.

Singular count nouns refer to **one person or thing**: a teacher, a book, a wish, an idea.

Plural count nouns refer to more than one person or thing: teachers, books, wishes, ideas.

Singular count nouns

Singular count nouns cannot be used alone. They must have a determiner:

the English teacher	that book	a wish	my latest idea
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Plural count nouns

We usually add **-s** to make a plural noun:

book	books
school	schools
friend	friends

We add **-es** to nouns ending in **-s, -ch, -sh, -ss, -x** and **-o**:

class	classes
watch	watches
gas	gases
wish	wishes
box	boxes
potato	potatoes

When a noun ends in a consonant and **-y**, we make the plural with **-ies**:

lady	ladies
country	countries
party	parties

If a noun ends in a vowel and **-y**, we simply add **-s**:

boy	boys
day	days
play	plays

Some common nouns have **irregular** plurals:

man	men
woman	women
child	children
person	People
foot	feet

Nouns Ending in -s, -ch, -sh, -ss, -x, -o and y

Ending	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Rule Explanation
-s	bus	buses	baby	babies	b (consonant) + y → -ies
	glass	glasses	lady	ladies	d (consonant) + y → -ies
	gas	gases	city	cities	t (consonant) + y → -ies
	dress	dresses	country	countries	r (consonant) + y → -ies
-ch	church	churches	story	stories	r (consonant) + y → -ies
	bench	benches	party	parties	t (consonant) + y → -ies
	peach	peaches	library	libraries	r (consonant) + y → -ies
	witch	witches	puppy	puppies	p (consonant) + y → -ies
-sh	brush	brushes	fairy	fairies	r (consonant) + y → -ies
	dish	dishes	family	families	l (consonant) + y → -ies
	wish	wishes			
	bush	bushes			
-ss	class	classes			
	kiss	kisses			
	dress	dresses			
	boss	bosses			
-x	box	boxes			
	fox	foxes			
	tax	taxes			
	mix	mixes			
-o	tomato	tomatoes			
	potato	potatoes			
	hero	heroes			
	mango	mangoes			
	echo	echoes			
	buffalo	buffaloes			

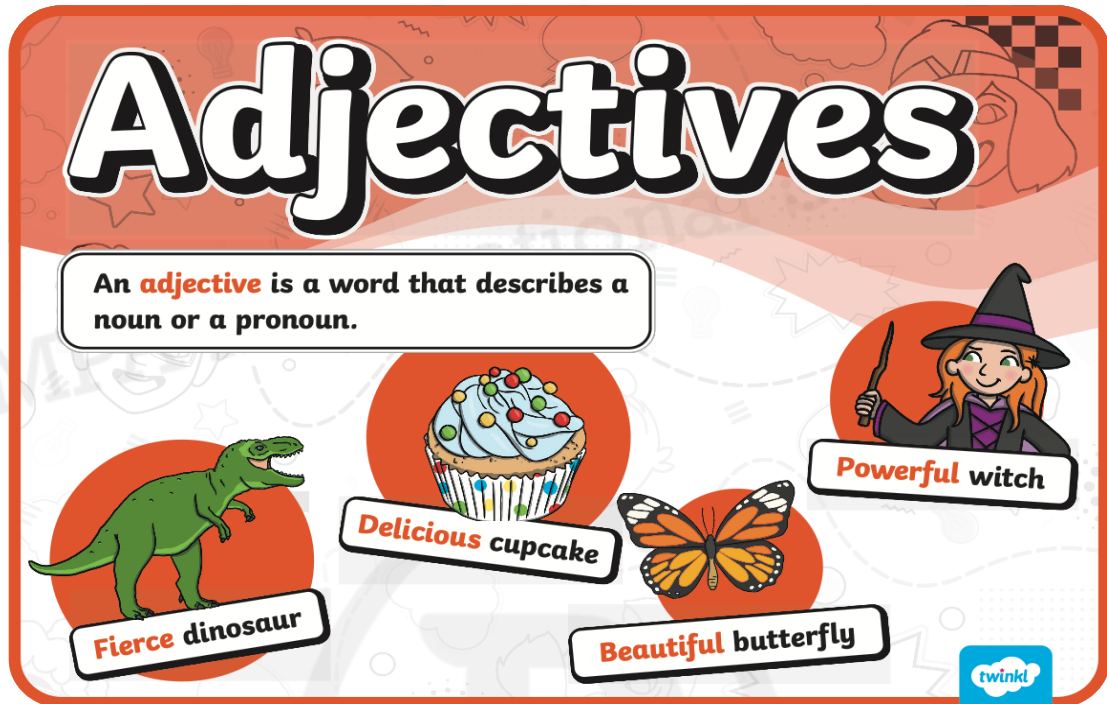
Irregular Plurals

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
man	men	diagnosis	diagnoses
woman	women	phenomenon	phenomena
child	children	criterion	criteria
tooth	teeth	datum	data
foot	feet	medium	media
goose	geese	bacterium	bacteria
mouse	mice	appendix	appendices
louse	lice	index	indices
person	people	axis	axes
ox	oxen	alumnus	alumni
cactus	cacti	formula	formulae / formulas
focus	foci	sheep	sheep
fungus	fungi	deer	deer
nucleus	nuclei	fish	fish
syllabus	syllabi	salmon	salmon
radius	radii	aircraft	aircraft
analysis	analyses	series	series
crisis	crises	species	species
thesis	theses		

Nouns in the textbooks

adventures	creature	fortune	neighbour	skyscraper
advertisement	creepy-crawly	forum	nudge	slavery
amulet	crisis	freedom	omen	species
appetite	damage	gestures	orbit	sphinx
ash	debris	giraffe	paddock	spider
astronomer	desert	goosebumps	pang	starvation
author	dinosaurs	gorilla	peer	streaks
autobiography	ditch	graffiti	pharaoh	tapestry
avalanche	drought	guinea pig	plague	tapir
aviator	election	hawk	pioneer	temple
biography	emperor	hieroglyphs	population	tentacles
biplane	enclosure	hothouse	porridge	throne
boulder	entrance	hyenas	predator	timber wolves
bracelet	environment	information	prey	tomb
bulldozer	eruption	jaguars	producer	tongue
burial chamber	evidence	jewellery	pylon	tour
caiman	execution	lahar	pyramids	tremors
capybara	expert	lamp	reporter	trouble
centuries	explanation	landslide	reptile	tsunami
chimney	explosion	lava	rhinos	vent
chimpanzee	farmyard	leopard	sanctuary	verge
civilization	features	lifespan	sandals	volcano
cockerel	fence	lightning	scarabs	volcanologist
coffin	fib	linen	scavenger	wart-leopard
consequence	fire brigade	lush meadows	scribe	wasteland
constrictors	fissures	magician	servants	wing walker
construction	fjord	mammals	shark	woolly mammoth
cousin	flamingos	meerkat	sheep	wreckage
crater	fleece	moisture	signs	yak
creation	flood	mystery	skink	

ADJECTIVES



Where adjectives go in a sentence

Adjectives are words that describe **nouns** (people, places, or things).

1. Before a noun

We usually put adjectives **before the noun** they describe.

Examples:

- They have a **beautiful** house.
- We saw a **very exciting** film last night.

2. After a linking verb

Some adjectives come **after linking verbs** like **be (am, is, are, was, were) , look, feel, seem, sound.**

Examples:

- Their house **is beautiful.**
- That film **looks interesting.**

Adjectives in the textbooks

Synonyms : Words that have **the same or similar meaning**.

Antonyms : Words that have **the opposite meaning**.

	Adjectives	Synonyms	Antonyms
1	adventurous	daring, bold	timid, cautious
2	aggressive	hostile, forceful	gentle, peaceful
3	amazing	astonishing, incredible	ordinary, boring
4	ancient	old, antique	modern, new
5	anxious	worried, nervous	calm, relaxed
6	astonished	amazed, surprised	unsurprised, unimpressed
7	bored	uninterested, weary	interested, engaged
8	brave	courageous, fearless	cowardly, afraid
9	bright	shining, intelligent	dull, dim
10	bumpy	uneven, rough	smooth, flat
11	catastrophic	disastrous, tragic	harmless, fortunate
12	curious	inquisitive, eager	uninterested, indifferent
13	chatty	talkative, sociable	quiet, silent
14	cheeky	bold, rude	polite, respectful
15	chilly	cold, cool	warm, hot
16	colossal	huge, gigantic	tiny, small
17	comfortable	cozy, pleasant	uncomfortable, uneasy
18	confident	self-assured, certain	shy, unsure
19	confused	puzzled, bewildered	clear, certain
20	creative	imaginative, original	unimaginative, dull
21	critical	judgmental, disapproving	approving, complimentary
22	cuddly	huggable, soft	prickly, rough
23	dangerous	risky, hazardous	safe, secure
24	daring	bold, courageous	fearful, cautious
25	delicious	tasty, yummy	awful, tasteless
26	determined	persistent, resolute	weak, hesitant
27	different	distinct, unique	similar, identical
28	disgusting	revolting, gross	pleasant, delightful
29	distracted	unfocused, preoccupied	attentive, focused
30	dormant	inactive, sleeping	active, awake
31	dumbfounded	amazed, shocked	aware, unimpressed
32	empty	vacant, bare	full, occupied
33	enormous	huge, gigantic	tiny, small

	Adjectives	Synonyms	Antonyms
34	enthusiastic	eager, passionate	indifferent, apathetic
35	excitable	lively, energetic	calm, dull
36	excited	thrilled, delighted	bored, uninterested
37	expensive	costly, pricey	cheap, inexpensive
38	extinct	vanished, gone	living, existing
39	faint	weak, dim	strong, clear
40	fascinated	captivated, intrigued	bored, uninterested
41	fatal	deadly, lethal	harmless, safe
42	fearful	afraid, scared	brave, fearless
43	feathery	soft, fluffy	rough, coarse
44	ferocious	fierce, savage	gentle, calm
45	fierce	strong, wild	gentle, mild
46	fluffy	soft, feathery	rough, coarse
47	furious	angry, enraged	calm, peaceful
48	gentle	kind, tender	harsh, rough
49	giant	huge, massive	tiny, small
50	gloomy	dark, sad	bright, cheerful
51	gnarly	rough, twisted	smooth, straight
52	gravitational	attracting, pulling	repelling, pushing
53	horned	spiked, pointed	smooth, flat
54	huge	enormous, gigantic	small, tiny
55	humid	damp, moist	dry, arid
56	hungry	starving, ravenous	full, satisfied
57	icy	frosty, freezing	warm, hot
58	incredible	amazing, unbelievable	ordinary, dull
59	injured	hurt, wounded	healed, healthy
60	inquisitive	curious, questioning	indifferent, uninterested
61	interested	engaged, attentive	bored, indifferent
62	interesting	fascinating, absorbing	dull, boring
63	jagged	rough, uneven	smooth, straight
64	lazy	idle, sluggish	active, energetic
65	lonely	isolated, alone	friendly, sociable
66	lop-eared	droopy-eared, floppy	upright-eared
67	lovely	beautiful, charming	ugly, unpleasant
68	loving	caring, affectionate	unkind, cold
69	lulling	soothing, calming	disturbing, startling
70	lumpy	bumpy, uneven	smooth, even

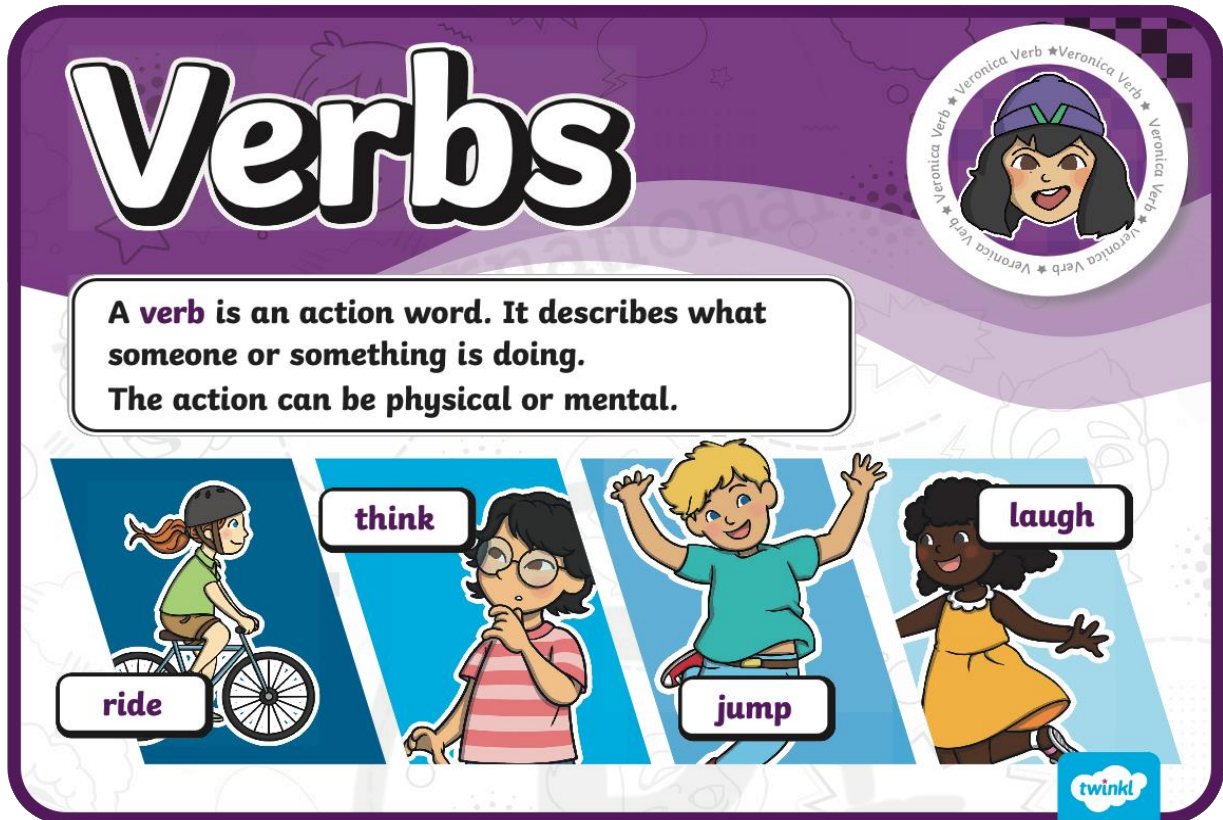
	Adjectives	Synonyms	Antonyms
71	lush	rich, abundant	barren, dry
72	massive	huge, enormous	small, tiny
73	mighty	powerful, strong	weak, powerless
74	modern	contemporary, new	old-fashioned, ancient
75	mouthful	big bite, gobful	nibble, sip
76	nasty	mean, unpleasant	kind, pleasant
77	nervous	anxious, tense	calm, confident
78	obsessed	fixated, consumed	indifferent, unconcerned
79	pale	light, faint	dark, bright
80	poisonous	toxic, venomous	harmless, safe
81	pot-bellied	plump, round	slim, slender
82	precious	valuable, treasured	worthless, cheap
83	prehistoric	ancient, primitive	modern, current
84	quiet	silent, calm	noisy, loud
85	regretful	remorseful, sorry	unrepentant, indifferent
86	risk-taking	daring, adventurous	cautious, careful
87	ruined	destroyed, wrecked	whole, restored
88	scary	frightening, terrifying	comforting, safe
89	self-important	arrogant, proud	humble, modest
90	sensible	reasonable, wise	foolish, silly
91	severe	harsh, strict	mild, gentle
92	shabby	worn, ragged	neat, tidy
93	shocked	astonished, surprised	calm, unmoved
94	shy	timid, bashful	confident, outgoing
95	sizzling	hot, burning	cold, freezing
96	smelly	stinky, foul	fragrant, pleasant
97	steep	sloped, sharp	flat, gentle
98	terrified	frightened, scared	calm, fearless
99	thoughtful	kind, considerate	thoughtless, careless
100	thrill-seeking	adventurous, daring	cautious, fearful
101	torrent	flood, rush	trickle, drip
102	tricky	difficult, complicated	simple, easy
103	unconscious	unaware, senseless	awake, alert
104	unfriendly	cold, distant	friendly, kind
105	unkind	mean, cruel	kind, nice
109	violent	brutal, aggressive	peaceful, gentle
110	weak	feeble, frail	strong, powerful

	Adjectives	Synonyms	Antonyms
111	wild (wildlife)	untamed, natural	domestic, tame
112	wispy	thin, delicate	thick, heavy
113	yearly	annual, once-a-year	rare, occasional

Adjectives					
People	Objects	Comfortable Feelings	Uncomfortable Feelings	Size	Time
adorable	bright	brave	angry	big	ancient
adventurous	clear	calm	annoyed	colossal	brief
aggressive	distinct	cheerful	anxious	enormous	early
annoying	drab	comfortable	ashamed	gigantic	fast
beautiful	elegant	courageous	awful	great	late
caring	filthy	determined	bewildered	huge	modern
clumsy	gleaming	eager	bored	immense	old
confident	grotesque	elated	confused	large	quick
considerate	long	encouraged	defeated	little	rapid
excitable	magnificent	energetic	defiant	long	short
glamorous	precious	enthusiastic	depressed	mammoth	slow
grumpy	sparkling	excited	disgusted	massive	swift
happy	spotless	exuberant	disturbed	meager	young
helpful	strange	fantastic	dizzy	mighty	
important	unsightly	fine	embarrassed	mini	
intimidating	unusual	healthy	envious	minuscule	
obnoxious	valuable		frightened	petite	
odd			hungry	puny	
talented			lonely	short	
thoughtless			scared	tall	



VERBS



What is a Verb?

A **verb** is a **doing word**.

It tells us **what someone or something is doing**.

Verbs show **actions, feelings, or states of being**.

1. Action Verbs

These verbs show **what someone or something does**.

Examples: run, jump, write, eat, sing

In sentences:

- The boy **runs** fast.
- We **play** football.
- She **writes** a story.

2. Verbs to be

These verbs show **what something is** rather than what it does.

Common being verbs: **am, is, are, was, were**

Examples:

- I **am** happy.
- She **is** a teacher.
- They **were** tired.

3. Helping Verbs

Helping verbs **help** the main verb to show time or possibility.

Common helping verbs: **is, am, are, was, were, has, have, will, can**

Examples:

- She **is** reading a book.
- We **have** finished our homework.
- He **will** go to the park.

Verbs in English have four basic parts:

Most verbs are **regular**: they have a past tense and past participle with –
ed (**worked, played, listened**).

Base form	Past tense	Past participle	-ing form
work	worked	worked	working
play	played	played	playing
listen	listened	listened	listening

Rules for adding “-ed” (past tense and past participle)

1. Just add -ed

If the verb ends in most letters, just add **-ed**.

Examples:

- play → played
- clean → cleaned
- open → opened

2. Drop the final -e and add -d

If the verb ends in **silent e**, just add **-d** (don't double the e).

Examples:

- live → lived
- bake → baked
- move → moved

3. Double the final consonant and add -ed

If the verb has **one syllable** and ends with **one vowel + one consonant**, double the final consonant before adding **-ed**.

Examples:

- stop → stopped
- plan → planned
- hop → hopped

4. Change -y to -i and add -ed

If the verb ends in **a consonant + y**, change **y** to **i** and add **-ed**.

Examples:

- cry → cried
- carry → carried
- try → tried

(If it ends with a vowel + y, just add -ed → play → played)

Rules for adding “-ing”

1. Just add -ing

If the verb ends in **most letters**, simply add **-ing**.

Examples:

- play → playing
- jump → jumping
- help → helping

2. Drop the final -e and add -ing

If the verb ends in a **silent e**, drop **e** before adding **-ing**.

Examples:

- make → making
- ride → riding
- come → coming

3. Double the final consonant and add -ing

If the verb has **one syllable** and ends with **one vowel + one consonant**, double the last consonant before adding **-ing**.

Examples:

- run → running
- sit → sitting
- hop → hopping

4. Keep the final -e if it ends with “ee” or “ye”

Examples:

- see → seeing
- agree → agreeing
- dye → dyeing

5. Add -ing to verbs ending with -ie

If the verb ends with **-ie**, change **ie** to **y** and add **-ing**.

Examples:

- lie → lying
- die → dying
- tie → tying

Notes: Vowels – a, e, i, o, u

Consonants - b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z

Many of the most frequent verbs are irregular.

Base form	Past tense	Past participle
be	was/were	been
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken

Regular Verbs in the textbooks

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Continuous
admit	admitted	admitted	admitting
blast	blasted	blasted	blasting
bleat	bleated	bleated	bleating
blink	blinked	blinked	blinking
build	built	built	building
carve	carved	carved	carving
chase	chased	chased	chasing
check	checked	checked	checking
churn	churned	churned	churning
collapse	collapsed	collapsed	collapsing
collide	collided	collided	colliding
conquer	conquered	conquered	conquering
consult	consulted	consulted	consulting
crunch	crunched	crunched	crunching
deal	dealt	dealt	dealing
decode	decoded	decoded	decoding

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Continuous
destroy	destroyed	destroyed	destroying
disappear	disappeared	disappeared	disappearing
distract	distracted	distracted	distracting
dive	dived / dove	dived	diving
emerge	emerged	emerged	emerging
enclose	enclosed	enclosed	enclosing
erupt	erupted	erupted	erupting
escape	escaped	escaped	escaping
estimate	estimated	estimated	estimating
evaporate	evaporated	evaporated	evaporating
exchange	exchanged	exchanged	exchanging
exclaim	exclaimed	exclaimed	exclaiming
expect	expected	expected	expecting
explode	exploded	exploded	exploding
feed	fed	fed	feeding
frighten	frightened	frightened	frightening
frown	frowned	frowned	frowning
giggle	giggled	giggled	giggling
glance	glanced	glanced	glancing
gobble down	gobbled down	gobbled down	gobbling
graze	grazed	grazed	grazing
growl	growled	growled	growling
grumble	grumbled	grumbled	grumbling
grunt	grunted	grunted	grunting
gulp down	gulped down	gulped down	gulping
hide	hid	hidden	hiding
hiss	hissed	hissed	hissing
honour	honoured	honoured	honouring
hover	hovered	hovered	hovering
hug	hugged	hugged	hugging
ignore	ignored	ignored	ignoring
insist	insisted	insisted	insisting
inspire	inspired	inspired	inspiring
invade	invaded	invaded	invading
leap	leapt / leaped	leapt / leaped	leaping
lull	lulled	lulled	lulling

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Continuous
make	made	made	making
mummify	mummified	mummified	mummifying
munch	munched	munched	munching
murmur	murmured	murmured	murmuring
niggle	niggled	niggled	niggling
nudge	nudged	nudged	nudging
observe	observed	observed	observing
pant	panted	panted	panting
plod	plodded	plodded	plodding
plunge	plunged	plunged	plunging
predict	predicted	predicted	predicting
prepare	prepared	prepared	preparing
quarrel	quarrelled	quarrelled	quarrelling
raid	raided	raided	raiding
recommend	recommended	recommended	recommending
reject	rejected	rejected	rejecting
reshape	reshaped	reshaped	reshaping
return	returned	returned	returning
roam	roamed	roamed	roaming
scatter	scattered	scattered	scattering
scramble	scrambled	scrambled	scrambling
shiver	shivered	shivered	shivering
sigh	sighed	sighed	sighing
smash	smashed	smashed	smashing
snarl	snarled	snarled	snarling
snigger	sniggered	sniggered	sniggered
spin	spun	spun	spinning
spurt	spurted	spurted	spurting
squawk	squawked	squawked	squawking
stare	stared	stared	staring
starve	starved	starved	starving
surge	surged	surged	surging
swap	swapped	swapped	swapping
swarm	swarmed	swarmed	swarming
swoop	swooped	swooped	swooping
tear	tore	torn	tearing

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Continuous
think	thought	thought	thinking
trade	traded	traded	trading
twirl	twirled	twirled	twirling
vanish	vanished	vanished	vanishing
wrap	wrapped	wrapped	wrapping
wriggle	wriggled	wriggled	wriggling

Irregular Verbs

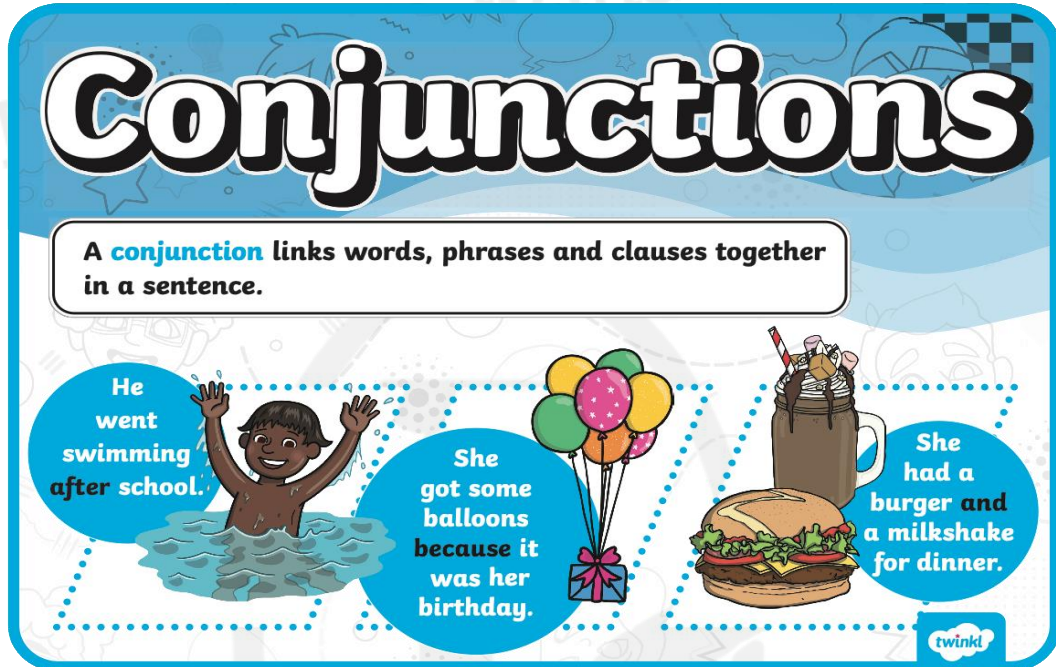
Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Continuous
Be (am, is, are)	was / were	been	being
beat	beat	beaten	beating
become	became	become	becoming
begin	began	begun	beginning
bend	bent	bent	bending
bet	bet	bet	betting
bite	bit	bitten	biting
blow	blew	blown	blowing
break	broke	broken	breaking
bring	brought	brought	bringing
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	broadcasting
build	built	built	building
burst	burst	burst	bursting
buy	bought	bought	buying
catch	caught	caught	catching
choose	chose	chosen	choosing
come	came	come	coming
cost	cost	cost	costing
creep	crept	crept	creeping
cut	cut	cut	cutting
deal	dealt	dealt	dealing
dig	dug	dug	digging
do	did	done	doing
draw	drew	drawn	drawing
drink	drank	drunk	drinking
drive	drove	driven	driving
eat	ate	eaten	eating
fall	fell	fallen	falling

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Continuous
feed	fed	fed	feeding
feel	felt	felt	feeling
fight	fought	fought	fighting
find	found	found	finding
flee	fled	fled	fleeing
fly	flew	flown	flying
forbid	forbade	forbidden	forbidding
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting
give	gave	given	giving
go	went	gone	going
grow	grew	grown	growing
hang	hung	hung	hanging
have	had	had	having
hear	heard	heard	hearing
hide	hid	hidden	hiding
hit	hit	hit	hitting
hold	held	held	holding
hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting
keep	kept	kept	keeping
kneel	knelt	knelt	kneeling
know	knew	known	knowing
lay	laid	laid	laying
lead	led	led	leading
leave	left	left	leaving
lend	lent	lent	lending
let	let	let	letting
lie	lay	lain	lying
light	lit	lit	lighting
lose	lost	lost	losing
make	made	made	making
mean	meant	meant	meaning
meet	met	met	meeting
pay	paid	paid	paying
put	put	put	putting
read	read [red]*	read [red]*	reading
ride	rode	ridden	riding
ring	rang	rung	ringing

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
rise	rose	risen	rising
run	ran	run	running
say	said	said	saying
see	saw	seen	seeing
seek	sought	sought	seeking
sell	sold	sold	selling
send	sent	sent	sending
set	set	set	setting
sew	sewed	sewn / sewed	sewing
shake	shook	shaken	shaking
shoot	shot	shot	shooting
show	showed	shown / showed	showing
shrink	shrank	shrunk	shrinking
shut	shut	shut	shutting
sing	sang	sung	singing
sink	sank	sunk	sinking
sit	sat	sat	sitting
sleep	slept	slept	sleeping
slide	slid	slid	sliding
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking
spend	spent	spent	spending
spit	spat	spat	spitting
split	split	split	splitting
spread	spread	spread	spreading
spring	sprang	sprung	springing
stand	stood	stood	standing
steal	stole	stolen	stealing
stick	stuck	stuck	sticking
sting	stung	stung	stinging
stink	stank	stunk	stinking
strike	struck	struck	striking
swear	swore	sworn	swearing
sweep	swept	swept	sweeping
swim	swam	swum	swimming
swing	swung	swung	swinging
take	took	taken	taking
teach	taught	taught	teaching
tear	tore	torn	tearing

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
tell	told	told	telling
think	thought	thought	thinking
throw	threw	thrown	throwing

CONJUNCTIONS



What is a Conjunction?

A **conjunction** is a **joining word**.

It **joins words, phrases, or sentences** together.

Without conjunctions, our sentences would be short and choppy!

Conjunctions help ideas **flow smoothly**.

1. Joining Words or Phrases

Examples:

- bread **and** butter
- cats **and** dogs
- in the house **or** in the garden

In sentences:

- I like apples **and** oranges.
- Do you want tea **or** coffee?

2. Joining Sentences (Compound Sentences)

Conjunctions can join **two ideas or sentences** together.

In sentences:

I went to the park **and** played football.

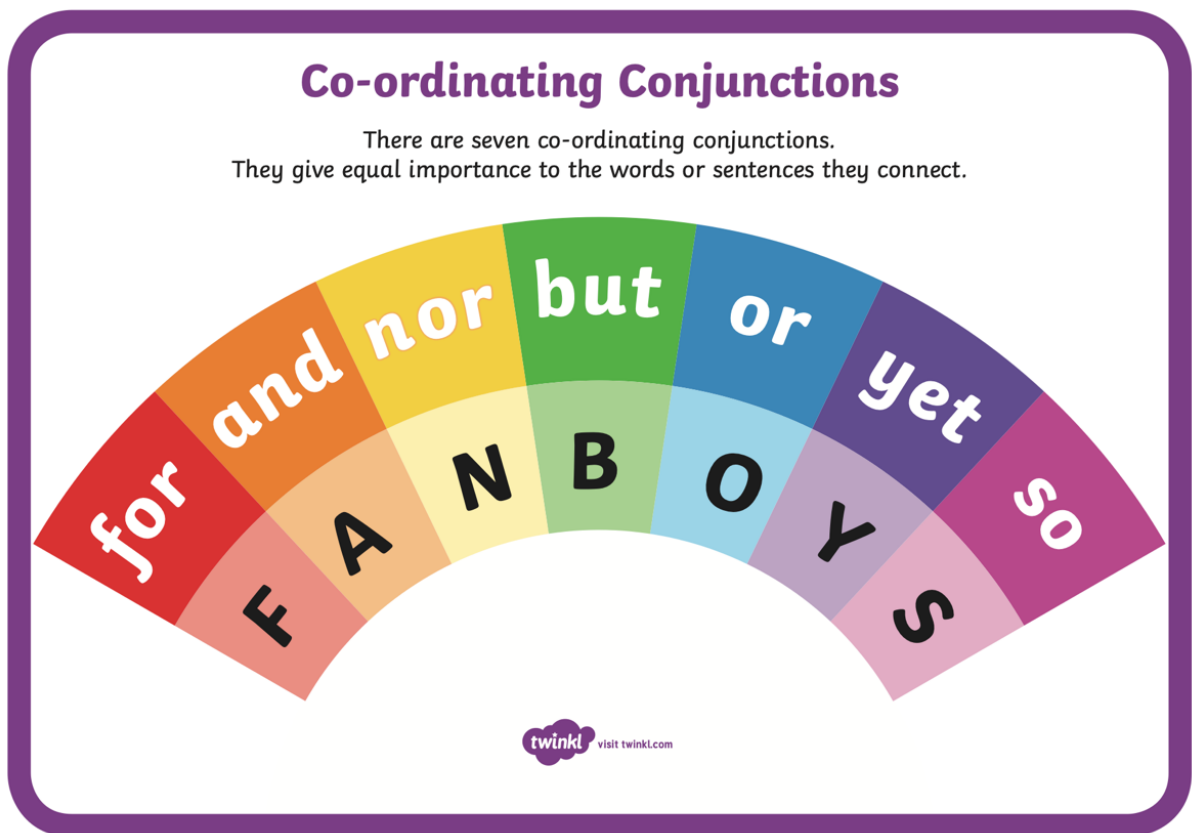
She is small **but** strong.

I stayed inside **because** it was raining.

It was cold, **so** I wore a jacket.

3. Conjunctions Can Join More Than Two Ideas

- We saw lions, tigers, **and** elephants at the zoo.
- He can swim, run, **and** jump fast.



Example Sentences

1. **For** – shows a reason (like *because*)
I stayed home, **for** it was raining outside.
2. **And** – adds one idea to another
I like apples **and** bananas.
3. **Nor** – shows two negative ideas
I don't like spiders, **nor** do I like snakes.
4. **But** – shows contrast or difference
She is young, **but** she is very clever.
5. **Or** – gives a choice
Do you want juice **or** water?
6. **Yet** – shows contrast (similar to *but*)
He was tired, **yet** he finished his homework.
7. He was tired, **yet** he finished his homework.
8. **So** – shows result or effect
It was cold, **so** I wore a jacket.

ADVERBS

Adverbs

An **adverb** is a describing word that describes a verb or adjective.

Daniel carefully coloured in his picture. This adverb describes how Daniel coloured in his picture.	She ate her dessert slowly. This adverb describes how she ate.	The cheetah ran quickly. This adverb describes how the cheetah ran.
--	--	---

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What is an Adverb?

An **adverb** is a word that **tells us more about a verb**.

It explains **how**, **when**, **where**, or **how often** something happens.

Adverbs make sentences **more interesting** by giving extra detail.

1. Adverbs of Manner

They tell **how** something happens.

They often end with **-ly**.

Examples:

- The boy ran **quickly**.
- She sang **beautifully**.
- He worked **carefully**.

2. Adverbs of Time

They tell **when** something happens.

Examples:

- I will do my homework **later**.
- We went to the park **yesterday**.
- She gets up **early** every day.

3. Adverbs of Place

They tell **where** something happens.

Examples:

- The children are playing **outside**.
- Please sit **here**.
- The dog ran **away**.

4. Adverbs of Frequency

They tell **how many times** something happens.

Examples:

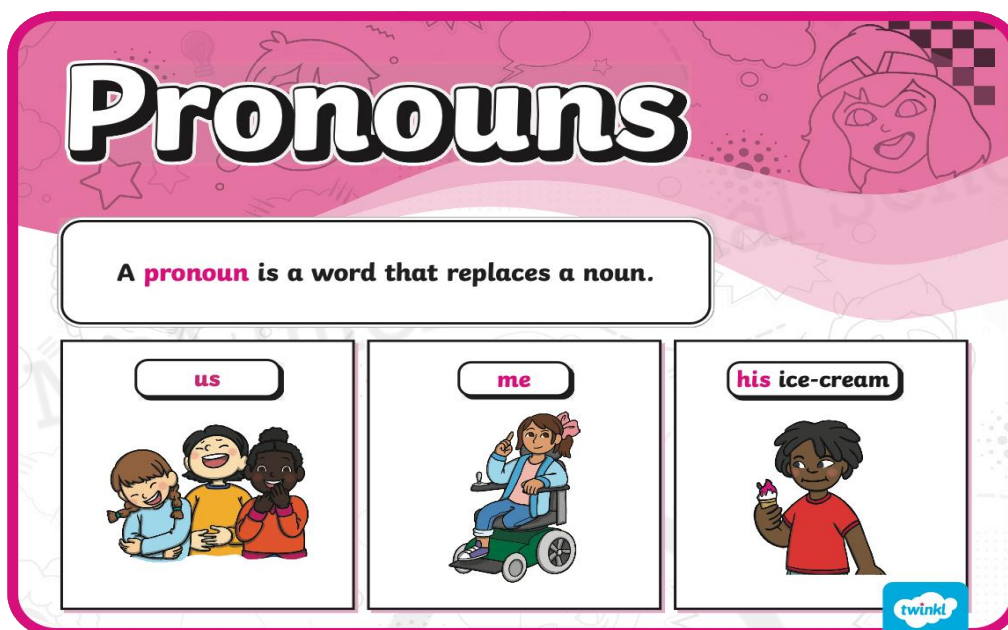
- He **always** brushes his teeth.
- We **sometimes** go swimming.
- She **never** eats fast food.

Adverbs of Manner

Positive Manner	Negative Manner	Neutral Manner
affectionately	angrily	actually
bravely	anxiously	exactly
calmly	badly	fast
carefully	crossly	really
cheerfully	cunningly	slowly
easily	greedily	suddenly
especially	horribly	tightly
gently	hotly	well
happily	lazily	wildly
neatly	nervously	unfortunately
politely	rudely	clearly
quietly	sadly	carelessly
sympathetically	smugly	steadily

Adverbs of Time (When?)	Adverbs of Frequency (How often?)	Adverbs of Place (Where?)
today	always	here
yesterday	usually	there
tomorrow	often	everywhere
now	sometimes	inside
later	rarely	outside
soon	never	upstairs
tonight	occasionally	downstairs
this morning	every day	nearby
already	once	far
early	twice	away
recently	weekly	above
next week	monthly	below
every day	daily	behind
yesterday afternoon	frequently	in front
just	hardly ever	around

PRONOUNS



What is a Pronoun?

A **pronoun** is a word that we use **instead of a noun**.

It helps us **avoid repeating** the same noun again and again.

Example:

Instead of saying Anna is kind. Anna helps everyone.,
we can say : Anna is kind. **She** helps everyone.

1. Personal Pronouns

These stand for **people or things**.

Type	Singular	Plural
Subject (who does the action)	I, you, he, she, it	we, you, they
Object (who receives the action)	me, you, him, her, it	us, you, them

Examples:

- I like apples.
- She helped **me**.
- **They** are playing football.
- The teacher gave **us** homework.

2. Possessive Pronouns

These show **ownership** or **possession**.

They tell us who something belongs to.

Singular	Plural
mine, yours, his, hers, its	ours, yours, theirs

Examples:

- This book is **mine**.
- That pencil is **hers**.
- The red bag is **theirs**.

3. Demonstrative Pronouns

- These **point to** specific things or people.

Near	Far
this, these	that, those

Examples:

- **This** is my pencil.
- **Those** are my shoes.

Pronoun Chart

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1 st person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2 nd person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3 rd person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3 rd person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3 rd person	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1 st person (plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 nd person (plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3 rd person (plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves
Example Sentences	She is my sister.	Tell her to stop that!	Our falcon can fly.	The red jacket is hers .	I can tie my shoe myself .

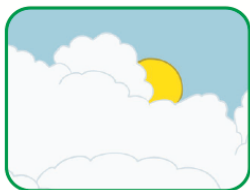


PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions

A **preposition** shows where nouns, pronouns and phrases are positioned within a sentence.

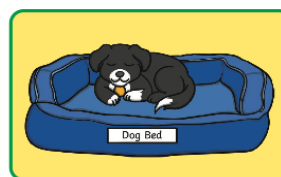
The sun is **behind** the clouds.



outside



The dog is **on** the bed.



What is a Preposition?

A **preposition** is a word that shows the **relationship** between a **noun or pronoun** and **another word** in a sentence.

It usually tells **where**, **when**, or **how** something happens.

Example:

The cat is **under** the table.

“Under” tells us **where** the cat is.

1. Prepositions of Place (Where?)

These show **where** something is.

Common words: in, on, under, next to, behind, between, in front of, near

Examples:

- The ball is **in** the box.
- The cat is **on** the chair.
- The dog is **under** the table.
- The school is **near** the park.
- The girl sat **between** her friends.

2. Prepositions of Time (When?)

These show **when** something happens.

Common words: at, on, in, before, after

Examples:

- School starts **at** 8 o'clock.
- We go swimming **on** Saturdays.
- My birthday is **in** May.
- We eat dinner **after** homework.
- I brush my teeth **before** bed.

3. Prepositions of Movement (Direction or How?)

These show **movement** from one place to another.

Common words: to, from, into, out of, through, across

Examples:

- The boy ran **to** the park.
- The bird flew **across** the sky.
- She walked **through** the door.
- He came **from** school.
- The frog jumped **into** the pond.

Type of Preposition	Preposition Words	Example Sentences
Place (Where?)	in	The cat is in the box.
	on	The book is on the table.
	under	The shoes are under the bed.
	behind	The boy is behind the door.
	in front of	The car is in front of the house.
	next to	The shop is next to the school.
	between	The ball is between the two chairs.
	near	The park is near my house.
Time (When?)	at	School starts at 8 o'clock.
	on	We play football on Sunday.
	in	My birthday is in March.
	before	Brush your teeth before bed.
	after	We eat lunch after class.
	during	We stay quiet during the movie.
Movement (Direction or How?)	to	The boy is going to school.
	from	She came from the market.
	into	The frog jumped into the pond.
	out of	The mouse ran out of the hole.
	through	We walked through the tunnel.
	across	The dog ran across the road.
	up	The boy climbed up the tree.
	down	The ball rolled down the hill.

INTERJECTIONS



What is an Interjection?

An **interjection** is a **word or short phrase** that shows **strong feelings or emotions**. It can show **surprise, joy, anger, pain, or excitement**.

Interjections are often followed by an **exclamation mark (!)**

Interjections Show Feelings

Feeling / Emotion	Common Interjections	Example Sentences
Happiness / Excitement	Wow! Hooray! Yay!	Wow! That's amazing! Hooray! We won the game!
Surprise	Oh! Ah! What!	Oh! I didn't see you there. Ah! That's where my pencil is!
Sadness / Disappointment	Oh no! Alas!	Oh no! I lost my book. Alas! The bird flew away.
Pain	Ouch! Ow!	Ouch! That really hurt!
Anger / Frustration	Hey! Ugh! Grr!	Hey! Stop pushing me! Ugh! This is so annoying!
Thinking / Realizing	Hmm... Aha!	Hmm... Let me think. Aha! I found the answer!

2. PUNCTUATION



Apostrophes



Apostrophes are used to show possession.

This is Amy's car.



Robert's shoes are dirty.



Apostrophes are used when letters are missing.

I am - I'm	does not - doesn't	do not - don't
you are - you're	could have - could've	he will - he'll
they will - they'll	who is - who's	she will - she'll


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What is an Apostrophe?

An **apostrophe (')** is a **punctuation mark** used for **two main reasons**:

1. To show **possession** (belonging)
2. To show **missing letters** in contractions

1. Apostrophes for Possession (Showing Belonging)

An apostrophe shows that **something belongs to someone or something**.

a) Singular Possession (one person or thing)

Add **'s** to the noun.

Examples:

- The **boy's** hat → the hat of one boy
- The **cat's** tail → the tail of one cat
- My **teacher's** desk → the desk belongs to my teacher

b) Plural Possession (more than one person or thing)

If the plural noun already ends in **s**, just add an **apostrophe (')** after the **s**.

Examples:

- The **girls'** bags → the bags of the girls
- The **dogs'** toys → the toys of the dogs
- The **teachers'** room → the room of the teachers

If the plural noun **does not** end in **s**, add **'s**.

Example:

- The **children's** books → the books of the children

2. Apostrophes for Contractions (Missing Letters)

An apostrophe shows that **letters are left out** when we join words together.

Full Form	Contraction	Example Sentence
I am	I'm	I'm happy today.
I will	I'll	I'll help you with your homework.
I have	I've	I've seen that movie.
I had	I'd	I'd like some juice, please.
you are	you're	You're my best friend.
you will	you'll	You'll enjoy this game.
you have	you've	You've done a great job!
he is	he's	He's at school.
he has	he's	He's finished his lunch.
he will	he'll	He'll call you later.
she is	she's	She's very kind.
she has	she's	She's got a new bag.
she will	she'll	She'll be late.
it is	it's	It's raining outside.
it has	it's	It's been a long day.
we are	we're	We're going to the park.
we will	we'll	We'll see you tomorrow.
we have	we've	We've finished our work.
they are	they're	They're watching TV.
they will	they'll	They'll come soon.

Full Form	Contraction	Example Sentence
they have	they've	They've won the match.
that is	that's	That's my pencil.
there is	there's	There's a bird in the tree.
here is	here's	Here's your book.
who is	who's	Who's knocking on the door?
what is	what's	What's your name?
where is	where's	Where's my bag?
when is	when's	When's your birthday?
why is	why's	Why's he laughing?
does not	doesn't	She doesn't like carrots.
do not	don't	Please don't be late.
did not	didn't	I didn't hear you.
cannot	can't	I can't swim fast.
could not	couldn't	We couldn't find our seats.
should not	shouldn't	You shouldn't run in the hall.
would not	wouldn't	He wouldn't eat his vegetables.
must not	mustn't	You mustn't touch the stove.
is not	isn't	She isn't ready yet.
are not	aren't	They aren't coming today.
was not	wasn't	He wasn't at school.
were not	weren't	We weren't late.
have not	haven't	I haven't finished yet.
has not	hasn't	She hasn't seen it.
had not	hadn't	They hadn't left yet.
will not	won't	I won't forget this!
shall not	shan't	I shan't be long.
let us	let's	Let's go to the park.



Question Marks



Question marks are used when a direct question is asked.

What is
inside?



Why?



Which door?



Who are you?



What time
is it?



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Examples

What is your name?

Where do you live?

Are you coming to school tomorrow?

Can I have some water?

Why is the sky blue?

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Commas



A comma separates units of meaning in a sentence.

A comma separates items in a list.

Jenna bought some apples, grapes, bananas, and pears for her fruit salad.



A comma separates off a subordinate opening.

Although she was tired, Tilly went to the party.



**A comma marks out a relative clause
(extra information that has been added into the sentence).**

The students, who were in sixth grade, were very excited.





What is a Comma?

A **comma** is a punctuation mark (,) that helps **separate ideas** in a sentence. It makes writing **clearer** and **easier to read**.

1. Commas in a List

Use a comma to **separate items** in a list.

Examples:

- I bought apples, bananas, oranges, and grapes.
- We saw lions, tigers, and elephants at the zoo.

2. Commas After Introductory Words or Phrases

Use a comma after words like **Yes, No, Well, Finally** or at the **beginning of a sentence**.

Examples:

- **Yes**, I will help you.
- **Well**, I didn't expect that.
- **Finally**, we reached the top of the hill.

3. Commas to Separate Extra Information

Use commas to add **extra information** in the middle of a sentence.

Examples:

- My brother, **who is very tall**, plays basketball.
- The dog, **which is brown and white**, is sleeping.

4. Commas with Conjunctions

Use a comma **before a conjunction** (and, but, or, so, yet) when joining **two full sentences**.

Examples:

- I wanted to play outside, **but** it was raining.
- She was tired, **so** she went to bed early.

5. Commas in Dates and Addresses

- Date: I was born on **12 October 2015**, in Yangon.
- Address: She lives at **23, Main Street**, London.



Exclamation Marks



Exclamation marks are used to indicate strong feelings or a raised voice in speech.



"Go away!" she shouted at him.



"Help!"



"Good heavens!" he said, "Is that true?"



"What a fantastic house you have!" he exclaimed.



"Be quiet!"

Avoid using exclamation marks too much or they will lose their impact.



What is an Exclamation Mark?

An **exclamation mark** is a punctuation mark used at the **end of a sentence** to show **strong feelings** or **emphasis**.

It shows emotions like:

- **surprise** 😲
- **joy** 😄
- **anger** 😡
- **pain** 😞

1. Using Exclamation Marks with Interjections

Interjections are words that **express feelings**.

They are often followed by an exclamation mark.

Examples:

- Wow! That's amazing!
- Ouch! That hurt!
- Hooray! We won the game!

2. Using Exclamation Marks in Sentences

Use an exclamation mark to **show strong feelings** in a normal sentence.

Examples:

- I can't believe we are going to the zoo!
- What a beautiful rainbow!
- Stop that right now!

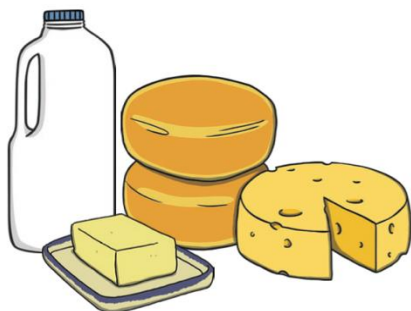
Colons

Colons are used at the end of a clause to show an answer, elaboration, or explanation follows.



I would like the following:
milk, cheese, and butter.

I have two hobbies:
reading and running.



What is a Colon?

A **colon (:)** is a punctuation mark used to **introduce something** in a sentence.

It shows that **what comes next explains, lists, or gives more detail** about what was mentioned before.

1. Colon Before a List

Use a colon to introduce a **list of items**.

Examples:

- I bought many fruits: apples, bananas, and oranges.
- For the picnic, we need: sandwiches, juice, and a blanket.
- She has three pets: a dog, a cat, and a parrot.

2. Colon Before an Explanation

Use a colon to **give more information** or **explain something**.

Examples:

- He had one goal: to win the race.
- There is one thing I love most: reading books.
- She made a promise: she would always help her friends.

3. Colon in Time

Use a colon to **show time** between hours and minutes.

Examples:

- The train leaves at 10:30.
- School starts at 08:15.
- The movie begins at 18:45.

Speech Marks



**To show us when
someone is talking.**

**For example:
“Hello,” said Susan.**

What Are Speech Marks?

Speech marks (also called **quotation marks**) are punctuation marks used to **show someone is speaking**.

Example:

- “I am going to the park,” said Anna.

The words inside the speech marks are **exactly what the person said**.

1. How to Use Speech Marks

1. Start and end the spoken words with quotation marks.

- “I love reading books,” said Tom.

2. Use a comma, question mark, or exclamation mark inside the speech marks if needed.

- “Can I come with you?” asked Lily.
- “Wow! That’s amazing!” shouted John.

2. Adding Who is Speaking

We often **add the speaker** before, after, or in the middle of the speech.

Before the speech:

- Anna said, “I am ready.”

After the speech:

- “I am ready,” said Anna.

In the middle of the speech:

- “I am,” said Anna, “ready to start.”

3. Punctuation Rules

Always put **punctuation inside the speech marks**.

- “I am tired,” said Sam. ✓
- “I am tired”, said Sam. ✗

Use **capital letters** at the start of the speech.

- “It is my turn,” said Mia. ✓

3. TYPES OF SENTENCES



Statement / Declarative Sentence

- **Purpose:** To tell something or give information.
- **Punctuation:** Ends with a **full stop (.)**

Examples:

- I like chocolate.
- The sun rises in the east.
- My cat is very playful.

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Commands

Commands are sentences that tell you to do something. They are found in instructions but can also be urgent or angry and can be very short



Help me!
Please stop
doing that.



Command or Request / Imperative Sentence

An imperative sentence is used to give a command, instruction, or request.

It tells someone what to do.

- **Punctuation:** Usually ends with a **full stop (.)**, sometimes with **!** for strong commands

Examples:

- Sit down.
- Please open the window.
- Stop shouting!

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Questions

Questions are sentences that ask you something. They usually end with a question mark



What did you have for dinner?



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What is a Question Sentence?

A **question sentence** is a sentence that **asks something**.

It **needs an answer** and always ends with a **question mark (?)**.

1. Yes/No Questions

- These questions can be answered with **Yes** or **No**.
- Often start with **helping verbs** like: *is, are, am, do, does, did, can, will, shall*

Examples:

- Are you coming to school? → Yes/No
- Do you like chocolate? → Yes/No
- Can she swim? → Yes/No
- Is it raining outside? → Yes/No

2. Wh- Questions

- These questions start with **question words** (Wh- words) and **ask for more information**.
- Wh- words: **What, Where, When, Who, Why, Which, How** (sometimes considered Wh- words even though “How” doesn’t start with W)

Examples:

- What is your name? → asks for a thing
- Where do you live? → asks for a place
- When is your birthday? → asks for a time
- Who is your teacher? → asks for a person
- Why are you late? → asks for a reason
- Which dress do you like? → asks for choice
- How are you today? → asks for manner/way

3. Punctuation

- Always end a question with a **question mark (?)**.
- Example:
 - **Yes/No:** Do you like ice cream?
 - **Wh-:** Where is my bag?

Exclamations

An exclamation is a sentence beginning with 'What' or 'How'. It is a full sentence, including a verb, which ends with an exclamation mark.



What a dangerous mountain to climb!



What amazing children they are!



How kind of him to do that!

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Exclamation

An **exclamation sentence** shows **strong feeling or emotion**.

It can express:

- **Surprise** 😲
- **Excitement / joy** 😄
- **Anger / frustration** 😡
- **Pain** 😞

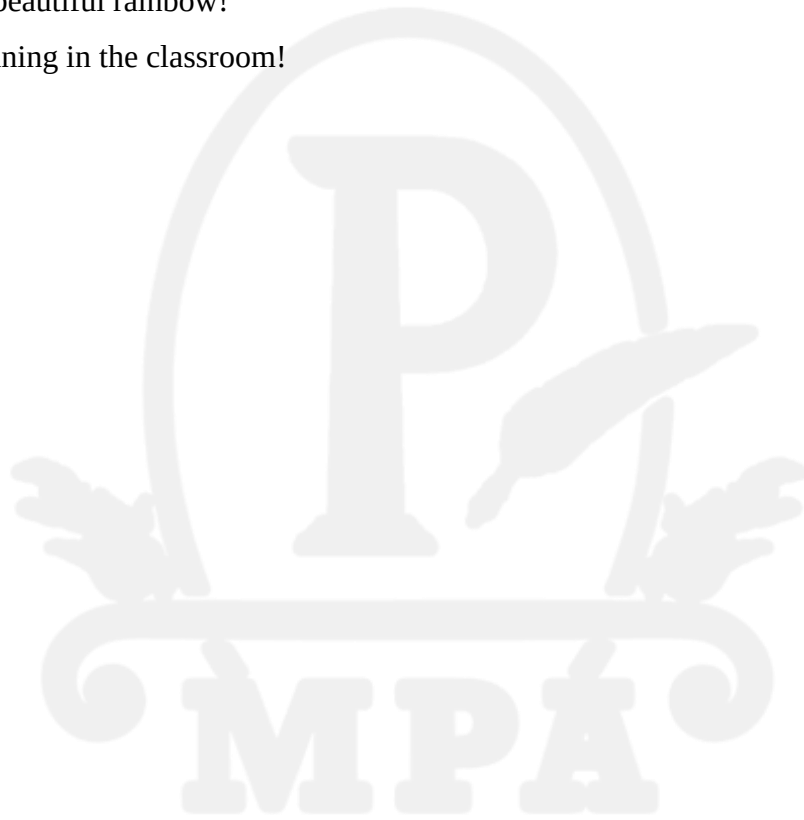
It always ends with an **exclamation mark (!)**.

1. Features of Exclamation Sentences

- Shows **strong emotions**.
- Often starts with words like **Wow, Oh, Hooray, Ouch**.
- Can also be a **normal sentence** that expresses excitement:
 - What a beautiful day!
 - I can't believe we won!

2. Examples of Exclamation Sentences

- **Wow!** That's amazing!
- **Ouch!** That hurts!
- **Hooray!** We won the game!
- What a fantastic performance!
- Stop doing that!
- **Wow!** That rollercoaster was amazing!
- **Ouch!** I hurt my finger!
- **Hooray!** We won the match!
- What a beautiful rainbow!
- Stop running in the classroom!



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4. LITERACY DEVICES

Similes

Similes describe something by comparing it to something else. **Similes** use 'like' or 'as'.

Her hair was **like** a bird's nest.

The tiger's roar was **as** loud **as** thunder.



What is a Simile?

A **simile** is a **figure of speech** used to **compare two different things** using the words: **like** or **as**

It helps make **descriptions more vivid** and **interesting**.

Features of Similes

1. Uses **like** or **as** to make a comparison.
2. Compares **something familiar** to **something else** to create a picture in the reader's mind.
3. Often used in **stories, poems, and descriptive writing**.

Examples of Similes

- She is **as brave as a lion**.
- The snow was **like a white blanket**.
- He ran **as fast as the wind**.
- Her smile was **like sunshine**.
- The water was **as clear as crystal**.

Tips for Using Similes

- Use **like** or **as** to compare.
- Make sure the two things you compare **have something in common**.
- Helps the reader **see, feel, or imagine** what you are describing.

Similes

1	As angry as hell	45	As eager as a beaver
2	As blind as bat	46	As free as a bird
3	As brave as a lion	47	as fierce as a tiger
4	As busy as a bee	48	As graceful as a gazelle
5	As cheap as dirt	49	As gentle as a lamb
6	As clear as mud	50	As happy as a lark
7	As cold as ice	51	As hairy as a gorilla
8	As fat as a pig	52	As hungry as a horse
9	As fit as a fiddle	53	As angry as a hornet
10	As good as new	54	As bald as a coot
11	As hungry as a wolf	55	As blind as a bat
12	As light as a feather	56	As brave as a lion
13	As poor as a church mouse	57	As busy as a bee
14	As pretty as a picture	58	As crazy as a loon
15	As quiet as a church mouse	59	As dead as the dodo
16	As regular as clockwork	60	As drunk as a skunk
17	As strong as a horse	61	As eager as a beaver
18	As tired as a dig	62	As free as a bird
19	As cute as a kitten	63	as fierce as a tiger
20	As happy as a clam	64	As graceful as a gazelle
21	As light as a feather	65	As gentle as a lamb
22	As blind as a bat	66	As happy as a lark
23	As bold as brass	67	As hairy as a gorilla
24	As bright as a button	68	As hungry as a horse
25	As shiny as a new pin	69	As angry as a hornet
26	As cold as ice	70	As bald as a coot
27	As common as dirt	71	As blind as a bat
28	As cool as a cucumber	72	As brave as a lion
29	As hard as nails	73	As busy as a bee
30	As hot as hell	74	As crazy as a loon
31	As innocent as a lamb	75	As dead as the dodo
32	As tall as a giraffe	76	As drunk as a skunk
33	As tough as nails	77	As eager as a beaver
34	As white as a ghost	78	As free as a bird
35	As sweet as sugar	79	as fierce as a tiger
36	As black as coal	80	As graceful as a gazelle
37	As angry as a hornet	81	As gentle as a lamb
38	As bald as a coot	82	As happy as a lark
39	As blind as a bat	83	As hairy as a gorilla
40	As brave as a lion	84	As hungry as a horse
41	As busy as a bee	85	As gentle as a lamb
42	As crazy as a loon	86	As lame as a duck
43	As dead as the dodo	87	As meek as a lamb
44	As drunk as a skunk	88	As meek as a dove

89	As naked as a jaybird	98	As weak as a kitten
90	As mischievous as a monkey	99	As wise as an owl
91	As playful as a kitten	100	As quiet as a mouse
92	As poor as a church mouse	101	As sick as a dog
93	As proud as a peacock	102	As slippery as an eel
94	As sly as a fox	103	As slow as a snail
95	As strong as a bull	104	As strong as an ox
96	As tall as a giraffe	105	As stubborn as a mule
97	As timid as a rabbit	106	As sleepy as a koala

Alliteration

Alliteration is when the beginning sound or letter is repeated across a group of words.



The fearful frog frowned at the blowfish.

Sam wore stripy socks.






What is Alliteration?

Alliteration is the **repetition of the same sound or letter at the beginning of words** in a sentence or phrase.

It is often used in **poems, stories, tongue twisters, and catchy phrases.**

Features of Alliteration

1. The **first sound of words** is repeated.
2. Usually used for **effect or emphasis.**
3. Makes writing **fun, musical, or memorable.**

Examples of Alliteration

- The **big brown bear.**
- Silly snakes slide slowly.
- Clever cats climb carefully.
- Busy bees buzzed by.
- Pretty pink petals fell.
- Lazy lions lie low.

Alliteration

1. **T**iny **t**urtles **t**iptoe **t**imidly.
2. **B**rave **b**irds **b**uilt **b**ig nests.
3. **F**unny **f**rogs **f**lip **f**ast.
4. **H**appy **h**orses **h**op **h**ills.
5. **R**ed **r**oses **r**ise **r**apidly.
6. **S**ilver **s**nakes **s**lither **s**ilently.
7. **C**lever **c**hildren **c**lap **c**heerfully.
8. **B**eautiful **b**utterflies **b**ounce **b**y.
9. **F**riendly **f**ish **f**lutter **f**reely.
10. **S**mall **s**piders **s**pin **s**ilently.
11. **K**ind **k**ittens **k**iss **k**indly.
12. **L**ovely **l**eaves **l**ay **l**ightly.
13. **G**entle **g**iraffes **g**allop **g**racefully.
14. **S**trong **s**tars **s**hine **s**oftly.
15. **P**erfect **p**arrots **p**erch **p**roudly.
16. **W**et **w**hales **w**iggle **w**ildly.
17. **B**right **b**irds **b**link **b**riskly.
18. **T**all **t**rees **t**wist **t**ogether.
19. **G**reen **g**rass **g**rows **g**racefully.
20. **C**ool **c**ats **c**atch **c**rickets.
21. **Q**uick **q**ueens **q**uilt **q**uietly.
22. **R**ound **r**abbits **r**un **r**apidly.
23. **S**oft **s**now **s**ilently **s**ettles.
24. **Y**oung **y**aks **y**awn **y**early.
25. **S**weet **s**wans **s**wim **s**lowly.
26. **F**unny **f**oxes **f**etch **f**eathers.
27. **B**rave **b**ears **b**reak **b**ranches.
28. **D**ancing **d**ucks **d**ive **d**eeply.
29. **B**ig **b**lue **b**alloons **b**ounce.
30. **T**en **t**iny **t**igers **t**iptoe.
31. **M**agic **m**onkeys **m**ake **m**uffins.
32. **L**ovely **l**ambs **l**eap **l**ightly.
33. **P**olite **p**arrots **p**ick **p**ears.
34. **F**at **f**rogs **f**loat **f**ast.
35. **G**ood **g**oats **g**raze **g**ently. **L**ittle **l**izards **l**eap **l**azily.

Tongue Twisters for Practice (Fun for pronunciation & rhythm!)

1. **Betty Botter** bought some **butter**.
2. **Silly Sam** swiftly skipped **stones**.
3. **Tiny Tim** took **ten tall trees**.
4. **Fred's friends** fried **fresh fish**.
5. **Lara's little lamb** loves **licking lollipops**.
6. **Bobby's blue balloon** burst by the **bridge**.
7. **Polly planted pretty pink pansies**.
8. **Greedy goats** gobbled **green grapes**.
9. **Charlie's cheerful chickens** chased **crickets**.
10. **Seven slippery snails** slid **silently south**.
11. **Nina's nine naughty kittens** napped **neatly**.
12. **Terry the tiny turtle** tiptoed to the **tap**.
13. **Happy Henry** hurried **home with honey**.
14. **Pretty parrots** perched **proudly on poles**.
15. **Funny frogs** flip and **flap fast**.
16. **Daisy danced delicately** down the **driveway**.
17. **Brave Benny** baked **big brown biscuits**.
18. **Kind kangaroos** kicked **kindly**.
19. **Wendy's wobbly wagon** went **west**.
20. **Peter's playful puppy** picked **purple petals**.
21. **Sandy's small snail** slowly slid **sideways**.
22. **Clever Clara** cleaned **colourful cups**.
23. **Rita raced rapidly** round the **river**.
24. **Tommy's tiny tiger** tickled **two toads**.
25. **Maggie made many miniature muffins**.
26. **Amy's apples** always **appear amazing**.
27. **Billy's big brown bear** bounced **badly**.
28. **Cindy's clever cat** caught **cold**.
29. **Danny dug deep dark ditches**.
30. **Ellie eagerly** eats **eight eggs**.
31. **Frankie found four funny frogs**.
32. **George's green goat** grabbed **grapes**.
33. **Holly held heavy hats** **happily**.
34. **Ivy's icy igloo** is inside **Italy**.
35. **Jenny juggled juicy jelly jars**.

Personification

Words that describe something as if it was a person.



The tree's leaves **danced** in the breeze.



The **angry** clouds grew overhead.



What is Personification?

Personification is a figure of speech in which non-living things or animals are given human qualities or feelings.

It makes writing **more vivid and interesting**.

Features of Personification

1. Gives **human actions, emotions, or traits** to things that are not human.
2. Makes descriptions **imaginative**.
3. Often used in **stories, poems, and descriptive writing**.

Examples of Personification

- The **wind whispered** through the trees.
- The **sun smiled** down on us.
- The **leaves danced** in the breeze.
- The **rain tapped** on the window.
- The **clock stared** at me as I waited.

Tips for Using Personification

- Think about how humans **move, feel, or speak**.
- Give **animals or objects** some of these **human qualities**.
- Helps the reader **imagine the scene better**.

Personification

1. The **fire roared** in the fireplace.
2. The **waves hugged** the shore.
3. The **flowers nodded** their heads in the wind.
4. The **tree branches waved** at us.
5. The **fog crept** quietly over the hills.
6. The **mountains wore** a blanket of snow.
7. The **door groaned** as it opened.
8. The **stars winked** in the night sky.
9. The **river sang** a happy song.
10. The **snow covered** the ground like a soft blanket.
11. The **morning sun stretched** its golden arms.
12. The **shoes begged** to be polished.
13. The **clouds raced** across the sky.
14. The **leaves whispered** secrets to each other.
15. The **lanterns danced** in the dark night.
16. The **morning sun peeked** over the hills.
17. The **cup jumped** off the table.
18. The **books called** to me from the shelf.
19. The **flowers stretched** their petals toward the sun.
20. The **leaves waved** goodbye as I walked past.
21. The wind **whispered** through the trees.
22. The sun **smiled** down on the children.
23. The flowers **danced** in the breeze.
24. The clock **stared** at me all night.
25. The thunder **shouted** loudly.
26. The **rain sang** a gentle song on the roof.
27. The **moon smiled** over the quiet village.
28. The **stars winked** at the night sky.
29. The **waves danced** on the shore.
30. The **fireplace yawned** and stretched with warmth.
31. The **leaves whispered** secrets to the wind.
32. The **mountain stood proudly** above the clouds.
33. The **snow hugged** the ground tightly.
34. The **river raced** down the hill in excitement.
35. The **tree waved** to the passing children.

36. The **flowers nodded** in agreement with the wind.
37. The **lightning laughed** across the dark sky.
38. The **sun peeked** shyly through the clouds.
39. The **grass tickled** my toes as I walked.
40. The **rainbow smiled** after the storm.
41. The **ocean roared** with anger during the storm.
42. The **clouds marched** across the sky.
43. The **book begged** to be read.
44. The **alarm clock screamed** at me to wake up.
45. The **stars danced** in the midnight sky.

Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word that sounds just like what it is describing. It can describe movement or sounds.





Bang



Crash



Honk



What is Onomatopoeia?

Onomatopoeia is when a word **sounds like the noise it describes**.

It makes writing **lively, fun, and easy to imagine**.

Features of Onomatopoeia

1. The word **imitates a sound**.
2. Often used in **stories, poems, comics, and sound effects**.
3. Helps the reader **hear the action in their mind**.

Examples of Onomatopoeia

- **Bang!** The door slammed shut.
- **Crash!** The plates fell to the floor.
- **Buzz!** The bee flew past my ear.
- **Splash!** The water hit the floor.
- **Clap!** The thunder shook the sky.
- **Tick-tock!** The clock kept going.

Onomatopoeia

Animal Sounds

Animal	Sound Words	Example Sentence
Dog	woof, bark, growl	The dog barked loudly at the cat.
Cat	meow, purr, hiss	The cat said, “ Meow. ”
		The kitten purred softly on the sofa.
		The snake went “ Hiss. ”
Bee	buzz, hum	The bees buzzed around the flowers.
Pig	Oink	The pig went “ Oink. ”
Snake	hiss	The snake hissed as it slid away.
Cow	moo, snort	The cow mooed across the field.
Bird	chirp, tweet, caw	The birds chirped happily in the morning.
Duck	quack	The ducks quacked by the pond.
Lion	roar	The lion roared in the zoo.
Frog	croak, ribbit	The frog croaked by the lily pad.
Horse	neigh, snort	The horse neighed and stomped.
Chicken	Cluck	The chicken went “ Cluck. ”

Nature & Weather Sounds

Source	Sound Words	Example Sentence
Rain	drip, drop, pitter-patter	The rain pitter-pattered on the roof.
Wind	whoosh, whisper, howl	The wind whooshed through the trees.
Thunder	boom, rumble, crash	The thunder rumbled across the sky.
Lightning	crack, snap	Lightning cracked behind the clouds.
Waves	splash, swish, crash	The waves crashed on the rocks.
Fire	crackle, pop, hiss	The fire crackled in the fireplace.
Leaves	rustle, swish	The leaves rustled under my feet.
Stream	trickle, gurgle	The stream gurgled through the forest.
Ice	crunch, crack	The ice crunched under my boots.

Human & Action Sounds

Action	Sound Words	Example Sentence
Clapping	clap, pat	The audience clapped after the play.
Running	stomp, thud, tap	The children stomped down the hall.
Eating	munch, crunch, slurp, gulp	She slurped her soup noisily.
Laughter	giggle, chuckle, ha-ha	The baby giggled with joy.
Crying	sob, sniff	He sniffed after the sad movie.
Sneezing	achoo, sneeze	" Achoo! " sneezed the little boy.
Knocking	knock, tap	Someone knocked at the door.
Hitting	bang, whack, smack	The ball whacked against the wall.
Shouting	boom, yell, roar	The coach yelled instructions.
Whispering	shh, hush	The children whispered in the library.

Machine & City Sounds

Machine / Object	Sound Words	Example Sentence
Car	honk, vroom, beep	The car honked at the red light.
Clock	tick-tock, ding	The clock tick-tocked all night long.
Phone	ring, buzz	The phone buzzed on the table.
Computer	click, beep	The computer clicked as I typed.
Door	creak, slam	The door creaked open slowly.
Train	choo-choo, clatter	The train chugged down the track.
Airplane	zoom, roar	The airplane zoomed above the clouds.
Bell	ding-dong, ring	The school bell ding-donged at nine.
Camera	click, snap	The camera clicked as we smiled.
Alarm	beep, buzz, ring	The alarm beeped at 6 a.m.

Food & Cooking Sounds

Source	Sound Words	Example Sentence
Bacon	sizzle, crackle	The bacon sizzled in the pan.
Popcorn	pop, burst	The popcorn popped loudly.
Boiling water	bubble, gurgle	The soup bubbled on the stove.
Knife	chop, slice	The knife chopped the carrots.
Drinks	fizz, glug	The cola fizzed in the glass.
Bread	crunch, crack	The toast crunched as I bit it.

Everyday School Sounds

Source	Sound Words	Example Sentence
Bell	ring, ding	The school bell rang for lunch.
Pencil	scribble, scratch	The pencil scratched on the paper.
Books	thud, slam	The books thudded onto the desk.
Scissors	snip, clip	The scissors snipped the paper.
Eraser	rub, squeak	The eraser squeaked on the board.
Chairs	creak, scrape	The chair scraped on the floor.
Chalk	tap, squeak	The chalk squeaked on the board.

Jungle / Forest Sounds

Sound Word	What It Imitates	Example Sentence
rustle	leaves or bushes	The leaves rustled as the tiger crept past.
chirp	birds or insects	Birds chirped happily in the canopy.
croak	frogs	Frogs croaked by the riverbank.
hiss	snakes	The snake hissed under the log.
squawk	parrots	Parrots squawked from tree to tree.
buzz	bees or flies	Bees buzzed around the flowers.
howl	monkeys or wolves	The monkeys howled in the tall trees.
crack	snapping branches	A branch cracked under my foot.
snap	twigs	The twig snapped in the quiet jungle.
splash	water from streams	Fish splashed in the shallow pond.

Storm / Weather Sounds

Sound Word	What It Imitates	Example Sentence
boom	thunder	The thunder boomed loudly across the sky.
crash	thunder / waves	The waves crashed against the rocks.
rumble	distant thunder	The thunder rumbled like a drum.
whoosh	strong wind	The wind whooshed past the window.
howl	wind	The wind howled through the forest.
drip	water drops	Water dripped from the roof.
splash	puddles	Rain splashed onto the road.
pitter-patter	light rain	The rain pitter-pattered softly outside.
hiss	rain hitting ground	The rain hissed on the hot road.
crack	lightning	Lightning cracked across the dark clouds.

City & Street Sounds

Sound Word	What It Imitates	Example Sentence
honk	car horn	Cars honked at the busy crossing.
beep	small car / phone	The taxi beeped at the light.
zoom	passing vehicles	Motorbikes zoomed down the road.
clatter	metal or shoes	The bins clattered down the alley.
buzz	people talking	The café buzzed with happy chatter.
bang	doors or noise	The shop door banged behind us.
screech	brakes	The bus screeched to a stop.
clink	coins or cups	Cups clinked in the teashop.
chatter	people talking	The crowd chattered after school.
ring	phone	The phone rang three times before she answered.

Home & School Sounds

Sound Word	What It Imitates	Example Sentence
slam	door closing	The door slammed shut behind him.
creak	floorboards	The old stairs creaked under my feet.
tick-tock	clock	The clock tick-tocked on the wall.
scribble	writing	Pencils scribbled on paper.
scrape	chair or table	The chair scraped across the floor.
tap	gentle knocking	Someone tapped on the door.
rustle	papers	The papers rustled in the breeze.
snap	ruler or pen lid	The pen cap snapped closed.
ring	bell	The school bell rang loudly at noon.
buzz	conversation	The classroom buzzed with voices.

Farm / Countryside Sounds

Sound Word	What It Imitates	Example Sentence
moo	cow	The cow mooed in the field.
cluck	chicken	The hens clucked around the yard.
baa	sheep	The sheep baaed on the hill.
neigh	horse	The horse neighed at the gate.
oink	pig	The pig oinked happily in the mud.
buzz	bees	The bees buzzed near the hive.
chirp	crickets	The crickets chirped in the grass.

Sound Word	What It Imitates	Example Sentence
crow	rooster	The rooster crowed at sunrise.
rustle	hay or grass	The hay rustled in the barn.
splash	pond	Ducks splashed in the cool water.

Campfire & Night Sounds

Sound Word	What It Imitates	Example Sentence
crackle	fire	The campfire crackled in the dark.
pop	small sparks	Sparks popped in the air.
hoot	owl	The owl hooted from a branch.
chirp	crickets	The crickets chirped all night long.
rustle	tent or leaves	The tent rustled in the breeze.
snap	twigs	A twig snapped under a boot.
whisper	wind	The wind whispered through the grass.
hiss	fire dying	The fire hissed as water hit it.
flap	bat wings	Bats flapped across the moonlit sky.
thud	falling log	A log thudded into the pit.

Factory / Mechanical Sounds

Sound Word	What It Imitates	Example Sentence
clank	metal	The pipes clanked in the workshop.
whirr	spinning fan	The fan whirred all afternoon.
click	button	The switch clicked on.
hiss	steam	The machine hissed as it cooled.
bang	hammer	The hammer banged on the metal plate.
buzz	electricity	The wires buzzed quietly.
hum	engines	The engines hummed in the background.
screech	brakes	The gears screeched to a stop.
clang	metal tools	The tools clanged together.
pop	valves	The valves popped open with a hiss.

5. TENSES

Simple Present Tense

What is Simple Present Tense?

The simple **present tense** is used to talk about:

- ☐ **Things that happen regularly** (habits or routines)
- ☐ **Facts that are always true**
- ☐ **General statements**

Structure:

- **Subject + base verb** (for I/You/We/They)
- **Subject + verb + s/es** (for He/She/It)

Examples:

- I **play** football every Sunday.
- She **reads** a book every night.
- The sun **rises** in the east.
- They **watch** TV after school.

Subject-Verb Agreement?

Subject-Verb Agreement means that the **verb must agree with the subject in number** (singular or plural).

- **Singular subject → singular verb**
- **Plural subject → plural verb**

1. Rules for Singular Subjects

- For **he, she, it, or a singular noun**, we usually **add -s or -es** to the verb in the **present simple tense**.

Examples:

- He **plays** football.
- She **reads** a book.
- The cat **sleeps** on the sofa.
- My brother **watches** TV every evening.

2. Rules for Plural Subjects

- For **I, you, we, they, or plural nouns**, the **verb stays in its base form** in the present simple tense.

Examples:

- They **play** football.
- We **read** books every day.
- The dogs **run** in the garden.
- You **watch** the birds in the park.

The Verb 'to be'

Present Tense

'To be' is one of the most commonly used verbs in the English language.

It is an **irregular verb** so you have to learn how to use it in its different forms.

Singular (where there is one person, thing, object or event)

I **am** I **am** happy about that.

You **are** You **are** in a good mood.

He **is** He **is** very gentle.

She **is** She **is** special.

It **is** It **is** a bright summer's day.

Plural (where there is more than one person, thing, object or event)

We **are** We **are** excited.

You **are** You **are** all in deep trouble.

They **are** They **are** open all day.

Don't forget!

The different forms of 'to be' will sometimes appear in sentences with another main verb, e.g.

She **is smiling** out of the bus window.

We **are walking** to the shops.



Simple Present Tense

We use the simple present tense when we are writing about something that is **repeated**, is **always true** or is happening in a **future time**.



Repeated

Eva wakes up at half past seven every morning.

I walk to school.

I ride my bike every weekend.

Always or generally true

The sun sets in the west.

I speak Urdu.

They live in a city.

Happening in a future time

The bus leaves at 9 o'clock.

The film starts at half past three.

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Simple Past Tense

What is Simple Past Tense?

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

Examples:

- I **played** football yesterday.
- She **watched** a movie last night.
- They **went** to the park on Sunday.

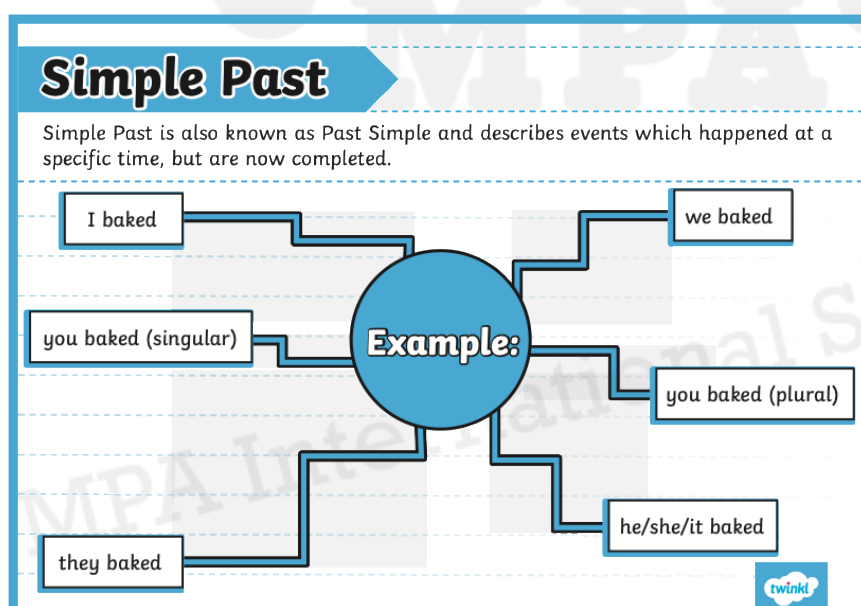
Rules for Forming Simple Past Tense

1. Regular Verbs

- For most verbs, add **-ed** to the base form.
- If the verb ends in **e**, just add **-d**.
- If the verb ends in a consonant + **y**, change **y** → **i** and add **-ed**.

2. Irregular Verbs

- Some verbs **do not follow the -ed rule**.
- Each irregular verb has its **own past form**, which must be learned.



The Verb 'to be'

Past Tense

'To be' is one of the most commonly used verbs in the English language.

It is an **irregular verb** so you have to learn how to use it in its different forms.

Singular (where there is one person, thing, object or event)

I **was** I **was** happy there.

You **were** You **were** always so kind to me.

He **was** He **was** the best runner in the school.

She **was** She **was** the first woman in space.

It **was** It **was** a special party.

Plural (where there is more than one person, thing, object or event)

We **were** We **were** all ill last week.

You **were** You **were** brilliant in the show.

They **were** They **were** busy in the maths lesson.

Don't forget!

The different forms of 'to be' will sometimes appear in sentences with another main verb, e.g.

Last Thursday, I **was singing** in the choir.

During yesterday's PE lesson, we **were playing** basketball.



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Simple Future

What is Simple Future Tense?

The **simple future tense** is used to talk about:

1. **Actions that will happen later**
2. **Plans, predictions, or promises**

Examples:

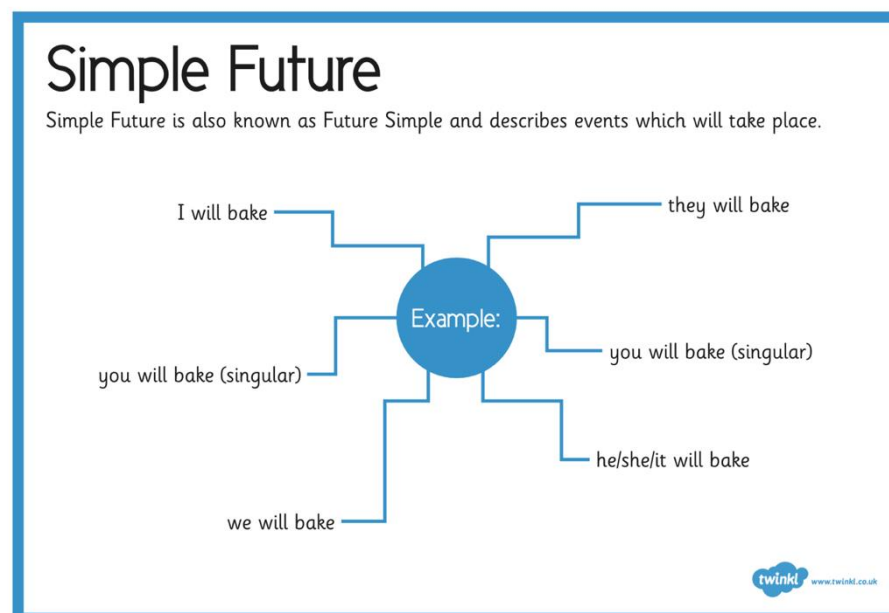
- I **will play** football tomorrow.
- She **will go** to the market next week.
- They **will visit** their grandparents on Sunday.

Forming Simple Future Tense

- **Structure: Subject + will + base verb**

Examples:

- I **will eat** lunch at 1 p.m.
- He **will read** a book tonight.
- We **will travel** to the beach next month.



Present Continuous/ Present Progressive

What is Present Continuous Tense?

The **present continuous tense** is used to talk about:

1. **Actions happening right now**
2. **Temporary actions or events**
3. **Planned future actions**

Examples:

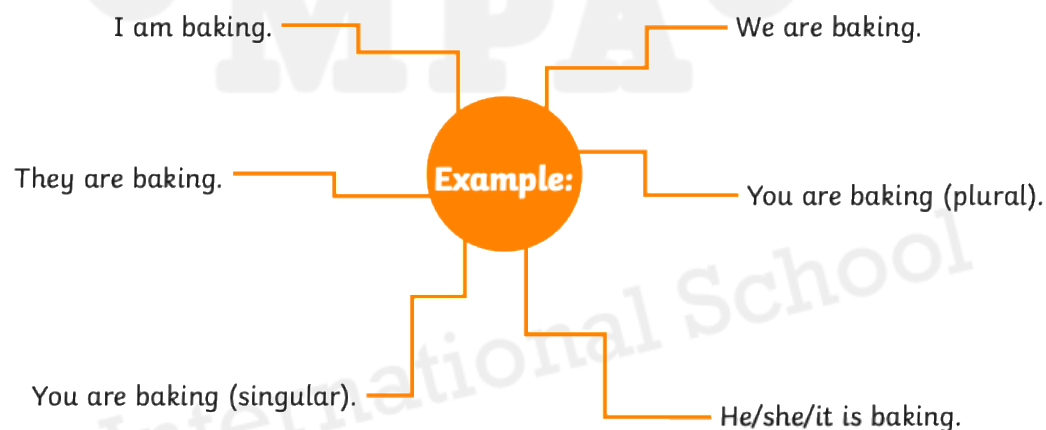
- I **am reading** a book now.
- She **is playing** in the garden.
- They **are singing** a song.
- We **are visiting** our grandparents tomorrow.

Forming Present Continuous

- **Structure: Subject + am/is/are + verb + ing**

Present Progressive

Present Progressive is also known as Present Continuous and describes events which are happening right now in the present moment.



Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future	Present Continuous
go	went	will go	am/is/are going
play	played	will play	am/is/are playing
sing	sang	will sing	am/is/are singing
do	did	will do	am/is/are doing
eat	ate	will eat	am/is/are eating
see	saw	will see	am/is/are seeing
write	wrote	will write	am/is/are writing
read	read	will read	am/is/are reading
run	ran	will run	am/is/are running
jump	jumped	will jump	am/is/are jumping
watch	watched	will watch	am/is/are watching
sleep	slept	will sleep	am/is/are sleeping
study	studied	will study	am/is/are studying
help	helped	will help	am/is/are helping
swim	swam	will swim	am/is/are swimming