

QUESTION WORDS



What



Asking about a thing

What is your favorite color?

When



Asking about a time of an event or activity

When do you wake up every day?

Where



Asking about a place

Where can I obtain the book?

Who



Asking about a person (subject)

Who is at the door?

Whom



Asking about a person (object)

Whom is he dating?

Which



Asking about an option or choice

Which is the largest city in the world?

Whose



Asking about ownership

Whose keys are on the kitchen counter?

Why



Asking for a reason

Why do you say that?

How



Asking about a procedure or method

How was your exam?

How many

- Asking about quantity
- Used with countable nouns
- How many people were there?



How often

- Asking about frequency
- How often do you go swimming?



1. **Where** is your house?

a. because I'm sick.

2. **How** are you?

b. spaghetti.

3. **When** is the school party?

c. on Herzl Street.

4. **Why** are you home today?

d. I'm great, thank you.

5. **Who** is your best friend?

e. Anna

6. **What** is your favorite food?

f. on July 15th

1. **Who** ☐ / **Why** ☐ /
Where ☐
are the kids?

They are outside now.

2. **How** ☐ / **Who** ☐ / **Why** ☐ is
the baby in bed?

Because he is very tired.

3. **What** ☐ / **When** ☐ /
How old ☐
is the test?

on Friday

4. **How much** ☐ / **When** ☐ /
How ☐
are the oranges?

two dollars a kilo

5. **How much** ☐ / **How old** ☐ /
When ☐
is your sister?

She is 17 years old today.

6. **What** ☐ / **Where** ☐ / **Who**
☐
color is the dress?

It is green.

7. **How** ☐ / **How many** ☐ / **Why**
☐
do you go to work every
morning?

I go to work by car.

8. **Where** ☐ / **What** ☐ / **When**
☐
are my shoes?

They are under the chair.

9. Why ☐ / What ☐ /
When ☐
are you home every day?

at about 17:00 p.m.

10. How ☐ / Where ☐ / What
☐ is on the shelf?

the radio

Word classes

- **NOUNS:** type of word that function as the name of a specific object or set of objects.

Recognise nouns: is it a **person**? Is it a **place**? Is it a **thing**?

Steven was getting ready for school. He brushed his teeth and ate his breakfast. He got his bag ready, put his jacket and shouted 'see you later!' to his mum as he headed out the door and walked to the bus stop.

Steven met his friends, Kevin and Jim, at the bus stop and they waited for the bus together. Kevin and Jim lived quite close to Steven. Jim stayed in a house in Green Street, and Kevin lived in a flat on Sandy Road. They didn't wait too long for the bus to come. When the bus came, they gave the bus driver their money and went to find a seat. There were lots of people on the bus – it was very busy!

- **ADJECTIVES:** words that are used to describe a noun to make the writing more descriptive. An easy way to remember how to use adjectives is that they 'add' to the noun.

Circle the adjectives and underline the nouns they describe. There may be more than one of each!

1. The young boy helped his father to wash the dirty car.
2. The pretty girl twirled in her new dress.
3. The clean windows shone in the sunlight.
4. Mary put her blue pencil, her red marker and her sharpener back in her pencil case.

5. The green grass grows under the warm sun of summer.
6. His yellow pajamas were so long that they dragged on the floor.
7. The fluffy pillows covered his small bed.
8. She tied her long, black hair in a ponytail.
9. The nervous cat jumped when the loud children entered the room.
10. Mark rode his new green bicycle to the park.
11. The children danced to the groovy music.
12. Luke organized his numerous toys on the shelf.

- **ADVERBS:** a type of word that modify an adjective, verb, or another adverb to express how an action is being carried out. They can express place, time, circumstance, manner, cause, degree. For example, *quickly, gently, then, there*. The easiest way to consciously incorporate adverbs into our writing is to ask when, where and how an action or event is taking place.

Read the sentences given below and identify the adverbs.

1. The boy is too careless.
2. The winds are very strong.
3. The baby slept soundly.
4. The soldiers fought the war valiantly.
5. Joey always tries his best.
6. Surely you are mistaken.
7. The movie is to end soon.
8. Your friend messaged again.
9. I did my homework already.
10. I was rather busy.
11. Is your mother within?
12. We looked for the lost puppy everywhere.
13. We do not know her.
14. How long is the trip?
15. Monica seldom visits here.

- **VERBS:** Verbs are also often described as action words. A verb can express a physical action (e.g. to climb), a mental action (e.g. to remember) or a state of being (e.g. to be).

Identify the verbs in the sentences.

1. The man was late; his wife waited for him by the door.
2. James remembered to make his bed this morning.

3. Last night, mom baked a cake and a dozen cookies.
4. Jenna picked up the ball and threw it to Sophia.
5. The students ran outside when the bell rang.
6. After recess, everyone returned to class.
7. Melissa and her brother played at the park until supper.
8. First you measure the flour, then you pour it in a bowl.
9. Saturday, we vacuumed the living room and washed the kitchen floor.
10. Matthew folded his sweater and put it in his closet.
11. The grandmother rocked the baby until she fell asleep.
12. When I am sad, I sing a happy song.

Pronouns: Pronouns are a special kind of noun. They're used to reference a person rather than an object or place. Pronouns are often used in writing to identify a person who is talking to them or is being talked about. They also help to reduce repetition, as we don't have to refer to the person by name in every sentence. (**she, he, it, etc.**) Possessive pronouns are another form of pronoun that may be brought into the classroom. These are pronouns indicating possession.

TALKING ABOUT YOUR JOB

You can use the verb "to be" to describe your job. The verb "to work" can give more information about where you work and who you work with.

-  **New language** Using "I am" for your job
-  **Vocabulary** Jobs and workplaces
-  **New skill** Describing your job

10.1 KEY LANGUAGE YOUR JOB

Use "to be" before the job noun.

Use "a" before a noun beginning with a consonant.

I am / I'm } a police officer.

You can use contractions for these statements.

Use "an" before a noun beginning with a vowel.

He is an engineer.

There is no article before a plural.

They are scientists.

10.2 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT VERB AND ARTICLE

-  I am a engineer.
-  You are a doctor.
-  She is a farmer.
-  They are a teachers.
-  We are a nurses.
-  I am a actor.
-  She is a chef.

10.4 VOCABULARY WORKPLACES



farm



office



theater (US)
theatre (UK)



school



laboratory



restaurant



construction site



hospital

Match the jobs to the workplaces:

Businessman	farm
Nurse	restaurant
Farmer	office
Scientist	Hospital
Waiter	Laboratory
Teacher	Construction site
Builder	School
Doctor	Theater
Actor	restaurant
Chef	hospital

10.8 KEY LANGUAGE USING "WORK IN" AND "WORK ON"

Use "work in" for the locations of most jobs.

I **work in** a hospital. 

I **work on** a farm.  I **work on** construction sites. 

Use "work on" for farms and construction sites.



10.10 WRITE TWO SENTENCES TO DESCRIBE EACH PICTURE



Tom is a farmer.
He works on a farm.



2 We _____



4 He _____



1 She _____



3 You _____



5 Chloe _____

