

Preiss Murphy
Skills Building



Grammar

Kids

Amy Barrett



6

PREISS MURPHY
School Publishers

8 I've Been Travelling

32

Grammar Objectives

Present Perfect Continuous

She has been travelling for many years.
They have been living here since 1985.

Language Building

Irregular verbs

present	past	perfect
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
learn	learnt	learnt

9 How's the Weather?

36

Grammar Objectives

Simple Future vs. Future Perfect

I am going to do my homework after dinner.
I will have done my homework by dinnertime.

Language Building

Idioms

He's been on *cloud nine* ever since his team won.
Last Saturday, I was feeling *under the weather*, but I'm better now!

10 Going Green

40

Grammar Objectives

Wish and Hope

Sam *wishes* that he could fly.
I hope we can start a recycling programme next year.

Language Building

Prefixes: re-/pre-

re = to do again view = to see
re + view = *see again*
pre = do before pay = to give money
pre + pay = *pay before*

11 Making the Right Choices

44

Grammar Objectives

Simple Past vs. Present Perfect

Kevin *worked out* yesterday.
Kevin *has worked out* already.

Language Building

Expressing preference

I prefer gyms that have an aerobic class in the afternoon.
I would rather go to the gym than go to the cinema.

12 First Aid

48

Grammar Objectives

Zero Conditional

If I miss the bus, I am late for school.

Language Building

Suffix '-less'

care + *less* = *careless* without care
home + *less* = *homeless* without a home

13 Social Media

52

Grammar Objectives

First Conditional

I will tell Mary if I see her.

Language Building

Prefix '-un'

un + happy = *unhappy* not happy
un + friend = *unfriend* not be friends

14 My Family Reunion

56

Grammar Objectives

Reported Speech

Sam *told* Todd that he *is going* the wrong way.

Language Building

Common reported speech verbs

say tell explain think

15 What Are Friends For?

60

Grammar Objectives

Past Perfect

They had left the gym by four o'clock.

Language Building

Past participle

verb	past	past participle
brush	brushed	brushed
give	gave	given

Prepositions of Time

Some prepositions that are used to talk about a time relationship are:

in:	used with months, seasons, years or periods of time	<i>in December</i>	<i>in spring</i>	<i>in 2014</i>	<i>in the morning</i>	<i>in two weeks</i>
on:	used with days, dates or holidays	<i>on Monday</i>	<i>on May 5th</i>	<i>on Independence Day</i>		
at:	used with exact times or days	<i>at seven o'clock</i>	<i>at the weekend</i>	<i>at the same time</i>		
before:	used to describe a time that is earlier than something	<i>before school</i>	<i>before the test</i>	<i>before 6:00</i>		
after:	used to describe a time that is later than something	<i>after I get home</i>	<i>after the news programme</i>	<i>after 7:30</i>		
until:	used when talking about a time that is no later than another time	<i>until tomorrow</i>	<i>until he comes</i>	<i>until Wednesday</i>		
around:	to describe a time that is close to another time	<i>around five o'clock</i>	<i>around the same time</i>	<i>around dinnertime</i>		



1. Listen and say.

- The camera operator eats breakfast at seven o'clock.
- They go camping on Saturdays.
- The programme lasts until eight o'clock.

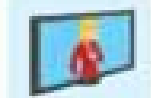


- The anchor and reporter will be on the air in the morning.
- The breaking news came on around lunchtime.
- Our family will go to Paris in 2015.

2. Say it! Write it! Repeat it! Read each sentence and find the **preposition of time**. Circle the **preposition of time**. Rewrite the sentence. Then read the sentence again!




1. My dad watches the news every day at five o'clock.



2. The TV reporter talked about the football match before the cricket match.



3. The weatherman said it will be hot on Monday.

3. **Complete it!**  Read the news report below. Complete it with the correct **prepositions of time**. Use the words in the box.

~~on~~ after before until in around in at

' On Tuesday, the Queen visited our town. She came

_____ 1:00 _____ the afternoon. The city served

lunch for her and the city workers. _____ everyone


finished lunch, the Queen met with the residents of our town.

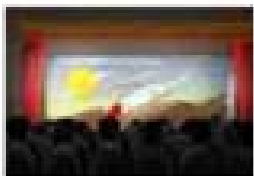
She stayed with them from 2:00 _____ 3:00. She had to finish meeting with the

people _____ her plane left _____ 3:30 or 4:00. The Queen plans to come back

_____ the spring. We will keep you posted the next time she visits.'



4. **You do it!**  The wrong **prepositions of time** were used in the sentences below. Cross out the wrong **prepositions of time** and write the correct **prepositions of time** that should be used in the blanks. Use each **preposition of time** once.



1. _____ The film will last at 10 o'clock.



2. _____ The news will begin on seven o'clock.



3. _____ Dad likes to take a nap on lunch.



4. _____ We buy our winter clothes at November.

Johnson Family Schedule

SEPTEMBER

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5 
6  <small>Study for Math Ready 100</small>	7  <small>Maths Appointment 8:00</small>	8  <small>Dr. Appointment 9:00</small>	9  <small>Dr. Appointment 9:00</small>	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17  <small>8:00 - 10:00</small>	18	19 
20  <small>Math Take up School projects and Lab Homework</small>	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	VACATION		



5. Write it!  Look at the Johnson family's calendar of things to do. Write sentences that use **prepositions of time**.

1. (on) Joey has a dentist's appointment on Tuesday.

2. (until) _____

3. (before) _____

4. (at) _____

5. (after) _____

6. (in) _____

7. (around) _____

► Language Building

1. Read it.



'the' vs. 'a'/'an'

Use **'the'** when you and the listener know what you are talking about.

*rd like **the** white one, please.*

This means you only want the one that is white. Both you and the listener know which one.

Use **'a'** when you are talking about anything or one of several items. The exact one is not important.

*rd like **a** white one, please.*

This means you will take any one of them. It doesn't matter which one exactly, you just want a white one.

2. Circle it!



Look at the picture and decide which sentence is better. Circle it.

He got a haircut.



He got the haircut.

Cindy has got a bird.



Cindy has got the bird.

What is a girl's name?



What is the girl's name?

3. Complete it!



Complete the conversation by putting the correct word (**a/an** or **the**) in the blanks.

Jan: The teacher says that we have to write _____ report about _____ animal.

Ned: Will you go to _____ school library to get information or will you go to _____ city library?

Jan: I don't want to go to _____ library. I want to use _____ internet instead.



Ned: That is smart! I plan to get information from _____ public library next to the post office.

Using Infinitives

Infinitives are a basic verb form in English. An infinitive is the form **to + verb**. One way to use an infinitive is to use a **main verb** that talks about the future or about a feeling (plan, hope, want, like, love, hate) with 'to'.

Examples:

I want **to see** the film tomorrow.

He loves **to ski** in the winter.

Do you hope **to make** a film someday?

The **infinitive** does not change for negative or tense or person:


I **don't** want **to see** the film tomorrow.

He **hopes** **to make** a film someday.

He **loved** **to ski** in the winter, but now he snowboards.

1. Listen and say. 

1. Patty needs to work on the computer.
2. Darrin wants to see the science fiction film.
3. Sam plans to watch that documentary.
4. The director likes to direct comedy films.
5. The producer wants to produce an action film.
6. Jane loves to read new scripts.

2. Say it! Write it! Repeat it!  Read each sentence and find the **infinitive** verb. Circle the **infinitive** verb. Rewrite the sentence. Then read the sentence again!

1. The camera operator wants to finish the scene.

2. My brother doesn't like to watch scary movies.

3. We need to listen to the breaking news on Channel 2.



3. **You do it!**  Fill in the blank with the correct verb in the **infinitive** form to complete the sentence.

1. I agreed to watch the first two acts. (watch, sketch, broadcast)
2. Sandra has promised _____ to the museum with me. (go, make, film)
3. Cam plans _____ the part of Hamlet. (run, eat, play)
4. Ben needs _____ on his film project. (think, ski, work)
5. Neil waited _____ the bus to the cinema. (take, walk, listen)
6. They want _____ the new film. (cook, watch, wave)
7. The actor hopes _____ in the play. (plant, sit, act)

4. **Change it!**  Change each sentence so it includes a stative and an **infinitive** verb. You can use the negative form as well. Watch out for irregular verbs! Here are some stative verbs to help you:

plan agree remember hope want like love hate need

1. They went to their favourite theatre in the city.

They plan to go to their favourite theatre in the city.



2. Jake helps us practise our parts for the play.



3. Fred watches the latest films.



4. Brad broadcasts the news.





5. Look and write it!  Look at the picture above and write sentences using stative and *infinitive* verbs.

(want) 1. Becky wants to learn how to play the guitar.

(love) 2. _____

(hope) 3. _____

(plan) 4. _____

(enjoy) 5. _____

(like) 6. _____

► Language Building

1. Read it.



Verbs That Are Also Nouns

Some **verbs** also act as **nouns** without any change in spelling. The **noun** form often has a specific meaning that is not necessarily related to the **verb**.

Some common examples are:

film: to capture on film with a camera

play: to perform as a character in a drama

act: to play a part in a film or play

broadcast: to present information on a radio or television station

sketch: to make a rough drawing which serves as the basis of a finished picture

film: a sequence of images taken by camera and shown in a cinema

play: a dramatic performance, usually on stage

act: a part of a play or opera

broadcast: a transmission or programme on radio or television

sketch: a short play or slightly dramatic performance

2. Categorise it! ✂ For each sentence, write 'verb' or 'noun' for the underlined word.

- verb 1. Ryan loves to act in plays.
- _____ 2. Scott will play the lead part in the school play.
- _____ 3. Uncle Phil watches the news broadcast at six o'clock.
- _____ 4. Ruth thought that it was a clever sketch.
- _____ 5. Ben is going to film the play *Macbeth*.



3. Write it! ✂ Complete each sentence with a word from above and write whether it is a **verb** or a **noun**. Write '**N**' for noun and '**V**' for verb.

- V a. Shannon wants to act in *Swan Lake*.
- _____ b. John plans on watching a _____ in the cinema.
- _____ c. The _____ was drawn by Sally.
- _____ d. *King Lear* is a famous _____.