

Grade 5

Grammar Reference

Quantifiers

▪ Much / Many



We use **much**+ uncountable noun
much water/ **much** noise...etc.

Examples:

We must go now; we don't have **much** time.

You shouldn't drink **much** coffee.

We use **many**+ plural noun:

many friends/ **many** people...etc.:

Examples:

James is very popular; he has **many** friends.

Sue is a bookworm; she has read **many** books.



▪ Less / Few

Use **less** to refer to a quantity of something that you **CANNOT** count.

- There was **less** soup than I expected.
- There should be **less** noise in the library.

Less is also used with words about TIME, MONEY, and DISTANCE.

- They had **less** than 15 minutes to finish his exam.
- You should learn to spend less money.

Use **fewer** to refer to things you **CAN** count.

- Students hope there will be **fewer** tasks.
- They ate **fewer pieces** of cake than I expected.
- There were **fewer places** than they expected.



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▪ Little / Few

Little and few without **a** are more negative idea. Little means “not much” or “almost no”. Few means “not many” or “almost no”.

- Ex:** - *There is little work to do. (= almost no work to do)*
- *The exam is extremely difficult and few students passed it. (= almost no students)*



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▪ Will

👉 Predictions

We can use 'will' or 'll to talk about the future and make future predictions.

- I'll live in a big house when I'm older.

For the negative, we can say 'will not' or 'won't'.

- I **won't** go to school.



👉 Offers (will/ shall)



We can use 'will' or 'll to make offers.
We can also use "shall" to make offers.

Sue: I can't move these heavy boxes

Rosa: Shall I help you?

Teacher: Someone left the door open.

Student: I will close it.

👉 Promises

We can use 'will' or 'll to make promises.
We can also use 'will not' or 'won't'.

Jack: It is a secret.

Ben: I won't tell any body.

Sam: Remember to meet me tomorrow.

John: I will be there on time.



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Conjunctions

▪ because / so



We use **because** to give the reason for something.

Examples

- Sue is in bed **because** she has got a flu.
- I took a taxi **because** I was in a hurry.

We use **so** to talk about the result of something.

Examples

- Sue has got a flu, **so** she is in bed.
- I was in a hurry, **so** I took a taxi.



▪ and / but

We use **and** to show an agreement between items/clauses.

Examples

- I like strawberry **and** chocolate ice cream.
- My dad **and** I are going fishing this afternoon.

We use **but** to show disagreement/contrast between clauses/ ideas.

Examples

- I normally like to run, **but** today I am walking.
- I love fruit, **but** I am allergic to strawberry.



▪ or

We use **or** to show that there are choices.

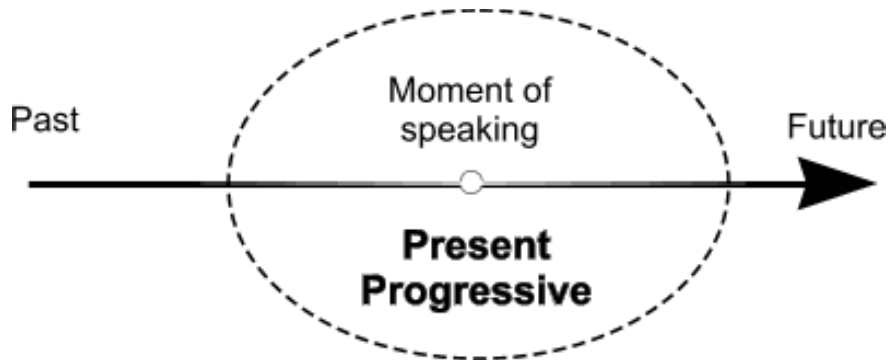
Examples

- You can play football or basketball.
- Adam or James is going to clean the room.



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▪ Present Continuous



📖 Uses

1. We use present continuous to talk about things that are happening now.
"At the moment, we are watching TV."
2. We use present continuous to talk about future arrangements.
"I am visiting my grandparents next week."



📖 Forming Present Continuous



Affirmative		
Subject (she/ he/ it)	+ is	+ verb (ing)
Sam is doing his homework now.		
Subject (They/ We/ You)	+ are	+ verb (ing)
Ben and Jack are reading a story.		
Subject (I)	+ am	+ verb (ing)
I am cleaning my room.		

Negative		
Subject (she/ he/ it)	+ is not (isn't)	+ verb (ing)
Sam isn't doing his homework now.		
Subject (They/ We/ You)	+ are not (aren't)	+ verb (ing)
Ben and Jack aren't reading a story.		
Subject (I)	+ am not	+ verb (ing)
I am not cleaning my room.		



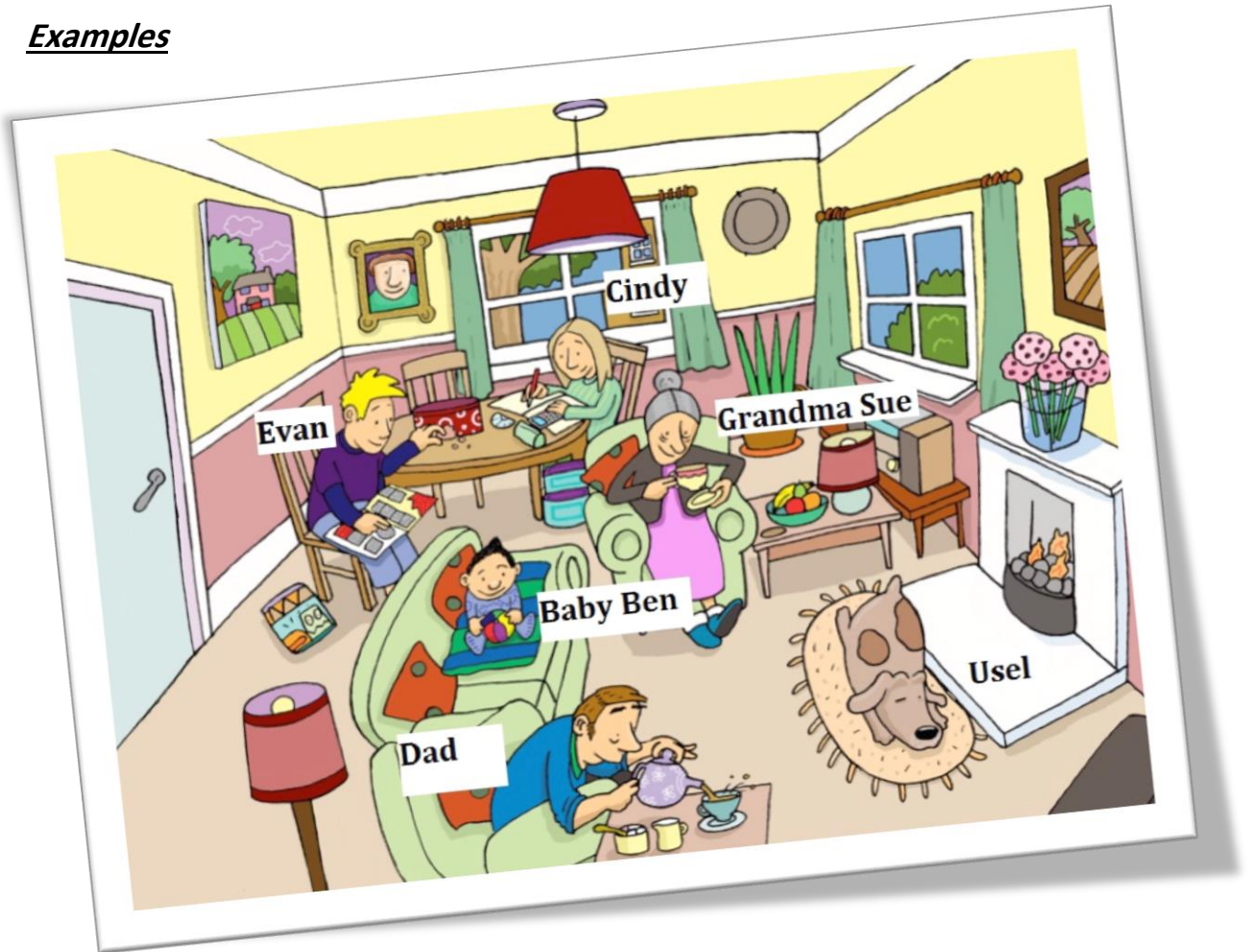
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Grammar Reference

Interrogative		
Is	+ Subject (she/ he/ it)	+ verb (ing)
Is Sam doing his homework now?		
Are	+ Subject (they/ we/ you)	+ verb (ing)
Are Ben and Jack reading a story?		
Am	Subject (I)	+ verb (ing)
Am I cleaning my room?		



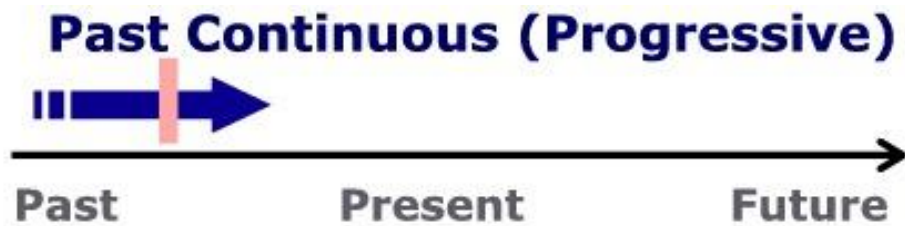
Examples



- Cindy and Evan are not playing; They are doing their homework.
- Grandma is not eating; she is drinking tea.
- Dad is pouring tea.
- Evan is not reading.
- Usel, the dog, is not running; he is sleeping.
- Is baby Ben playing with the ball? Yes, he is.

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▪ Past Continuous



📌 Uses

1. We use past continuous to describe a background of a story written in the past.
 “It **was raining** cats and dogs. She **was looking** for her baby, and she didn’t notice that the hunter **was watching** her.”
2. We use past continuous to describe an unfinished action in the past which was interrupted by another action.
 “While he **was typing** his homework, the lights went off.”
 “The children **were playing** tennis when it started to rain.”



📌 Forming Past Continuous



Affirmative		
Subject (she/ he/ it/ I)	+ was	+ verb (ing)
Carol was mending her car.		
Subject (They/ We/ You)	+ were	+ verb (ing)
The teacher were preparing for the graduation party.		

Negative		
Subject (she/ he/ it/ I)	+ was not (wasn't)	+ verb (ing)
Carol wasn't mending her car.		
Subject (They/ We/ You)	+ were not (weren't)	+ verb (ing)
The teacher weren't preparing for the graduation party.		



Interrogative		
Was	+ Subject (she/ he/ it/ I)	+ verb (ing)
Was Jill making a cake?		
Were	+ Subject (they/ we/ you)	+ verb (ing)
Were the students doing an exam?		

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Examples

- Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.
- I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner.
- What **were** you **doing** while you **were waiting**?
- When I walked into the office, several people **were** busily **typing**, some **were talking** on the phones.
- I was listening to my iPod, so I didn't hear the fire alarm.

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▪ Indefinite Pronouns

	PEOPLE	PLACES	THINGS
*any-	anyone anybody	anywhere	anything
every-	everyone everybody	everywhere	everything
no-	no one nobody	nowhere	nothing
some-	someone somebody	somewhere	something

Indefinite pronouns are used to talk about people, places or things without saying exactly who, where, or what they are. They are followed by singular verbs.



Examples

- Would you like anything to drink?
- Let's get anything to eat after our classes.
- Everyone is attending the graduation party.
- No one came to school because it was a holiday.
- Listen! Somebody is screaming.

any- **vs** some

'any-' is more often used in negative statements and questions.

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▪ Modal Verbs

We use modal verbs with other verbs to express ability, obligation, and possibility.

Modal	Meaning	Example
can	<i>to express ability</i>	I <i>can</i> speak English fluently.
can	<i>to request permission</i>	<i>Can</i> leave early today?
may	<i>to express possibility</i>	I <i>may</i> go to Egypt next week.
may	<i>to request permission</i>	<i>May</i> go to library, please?
must	<i>to express obligation</i>	I <i>must</i> submit my homework on time.
must	<i>to express strong belief</i>	She looks old. She <i>must</i> be over 90 years old.
should	<i>to give advice</i>	You <i>should</i> sleep early.
would	<i>to request or offer</i>	<i>Would</i> you like some tea?
would	<i>in if-sentences (to give advice)</i>	If I were you, I <i>would</i> say sorry.

Modal verbs are unlike other verbs. They do not change their form (spelling) and they have no infinitive or participle (past/present).

Modal verb are auxiliary verbs. They do not need an additional auxiliary in negatives or questions. For example: *Must I come?* (~~Do I must come?~~), or: *He shouldn't smoke* (~~He doesn't should smoke~~).



Examples

- It is an amazing book; you must buy it.
- Can I borrow your book, please?
- You shouldn't drink too much soda.
- May I use your laptop, please?
- Would you mind if I closed the window?
- Students must attend the International day.
- You can't use your mobile phones in class.
- You should study hard for your exams.