

Grade 6

Grammar Reference

Quantifiers

▪ Much / Many



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

Examples:

Did you have **much** money?

We don't drink **much** coke.

We use **many**+ plural noun:
many friends/ **many** people...etc.:

Examples:

Did you have **many** books?

I don't have **many** friends.



▪ Less / Few



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

- Christa hopes there will be **less** snow this winter.
- They ate **less** pizza than I expected.

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

They had **less** than four hours to get there.

Jack spends **less** than 10 dollars a week.

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

- Thomas hopes there will be **fewer** snow days this year.
- They ate **fewer** slices of pizza than I expected.
- Greg was disappointed that his team won **fewer** basketball games this season than last season.



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▪ a lot of/ lots of



We use a lot of+ all types of nouns.

Examples:

- We bought a lot of cheese.
 - Max doesn't have a lot of money.
- Note that we say:
- There *is* a lot of bread.
(*singular verb*)
 - There *are* a lot of sandwiches.
(*plural verb*)
- We needed a lot of eggs.
 - Did they buy a lot of cookies?

▪ a few/ a little

We use "a few" with count nouns.

➤ Note that we use plural nouns after "a few".

Examples:

- I have a few minutes. Let's get together.
- Do they need a few tips?



We use "a little" with non-count nouns.

➤ Note that we don't use plural nouns after "a little".

Examples:

- I have a little time. Let's get together.
- Does the company have a little more to offer?



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▪ Some/ any

STATEMENT	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
<p>Plural Nouns I have <u>some</u> cookies.</p>	<p>Plural Nouns I don't have <u>any</u> cookies.</p>	<p>Plural Nouns Do you have <u>any</u> cookies?</p>
<p>Uncountable Nouns I need <u>some</u> water.</p>	<p>Uncountable Nouns I don't need <u>any</u> water.</p>	<p>Uncountable Nouns Do you need <u>any</u> water?</p>



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Grammar Reference

Questions with “How”

▪ How often



We use *how often* to ask questions about **frequency**.

➤ Note that “*How often*” comes at the **beginning** of the clause.

Examples

- **How often** do you go to the cinema?
- **How often** have you been here?

▪ How long

We use *how long* to ask questions about **periods of time**.

➤ Note that “*How long*” comes at the **beginning** of the clause.

Examples

- **How long** have you been waiting?
- **How long** will the concert last?



▪ How far



We use *how far* to talk about **distance**.

Examples

- **How far** is our classroom from the library?
It is about **30 meters**.
- **How far** do you usually walk?
I walk **5 kilometers**.

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▪ not only... but also

We use “**Not only...but also**” to connect and emphasize two words or two phrases at the same position.

Examples

- She is **not only** beautiful **but also** intelligent.
- He speaks English **not only** fluently **but also** naturally.



▪ either ... or



The expression “**either . . . or**” means the first one or the second one.

Examples

- **Either** Jack **or** Jason will help you with your children.
- I like my coffee **either** black **or** with cream.

▪ neither ... nor

The expression “**neither . . . nor**” means not the first one and not the second one.

Examples

- **Neither** the bank **nor** the credit union will give you a loan.
- I am **neither** going to work **nor** attending my classes



▪ both ... and



We use “**Both... and**” when something is true for two people or things.

Examples

- **Both** my sister **and** my brother are doctors.
- **Both** Peter **and** Jennifer are from UK.

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▪ Present Perfect

The present perfect is used to indicate a link between the present and the past. The time of the action is **before now but not specified**, and we are often more **interested in the result than in the action itself**.

📌 Uses:

1. An action or situation that started in the past and continues in the present.

I **have lived** in Bristol since 1984.

2. A repeated action in an unspecified period between the past and now.

We **have visited** Portugal several times

3. An action that was completed in the very recent past, expressed by 'just'.

I **have just finished** my work.



📌 Forming Present Perfect

Affirmative		
Subject	have / has	past participle
he / she / it	has	visited.
they/ we / you/ I	have	
Negative		
Subject	have/ has + not	past participle
he / she / it	has not (hasn't)	visited.
they/ we / you/ I	have not (haven't)	
Interrogative		
Have / Has	subject	past participle
Has	he / she / it	visited?
Have	they/ we / you/ I	
Negative interrogative		
Have/ has + not	subject	past participle
Hasn't	he / she / it	visited?
Haven't	they/ we / you/ I	

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📖 Keywords

Just – Yet – Already
Lately – Recently
Ever - Never



Examples



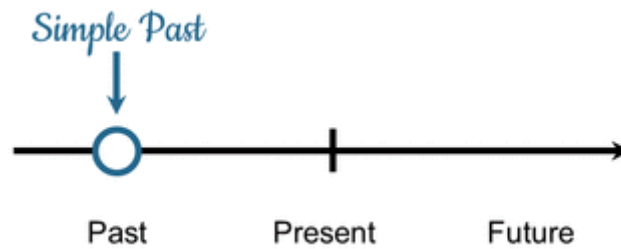
- We've **just** done our homework.
- I've **already** read this book.
- I've **recently** met her in the library.
- I have **never** been to France.
- Have you found the book **yet**?
- Have you **ever** been to Egypt?
- **Lately**, I have bought a new car.

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▪ Simple Past

We use the simple past tense to talk about a **completed action** in a time **before now**. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important.



📁 Forming Simple Past

Affirmative	
Subject + verb (simple past)	He played tennis. They went to the park.
Negative	
Subject + did not + (infinitive without to)	He did not play tennis. They didn't go to the park.
Interrogative	
Did + Subject + (infinitive without to)	Did he play tennis? Did they go to the park?



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🔍 Irregular Past Tense Verbs



Base Form	Past Simple (V2)	Past Participle (V3)
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke	awoken
be	was/were	been
bear	bore	born(e)
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
can	could	... (been able)
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cling	clung	clung
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt



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fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lean	leant/leaned	leant/leaned
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lent	lent	lent
lie (in bed)	lay	lain
lie (to not tell the truth)	lied	lied
light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
may	might	...
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mow	mowed	mown/mowed
must	had to	...
overtake	overtook	overtaken
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden



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ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
saw	sawed	sawn/sawed
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
shake	shook	shaken
shall	should	...
shed	shed	shed
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
smell	smelt	smelt
sow	sowed	sown/sowed
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt/spilled	spilt/spilled
spit	spat	spat
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank	stunk
strike	struck	struck
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swollen/swelled
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken



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teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
weep	wept	wept
will	would	...
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
write	wrote	written



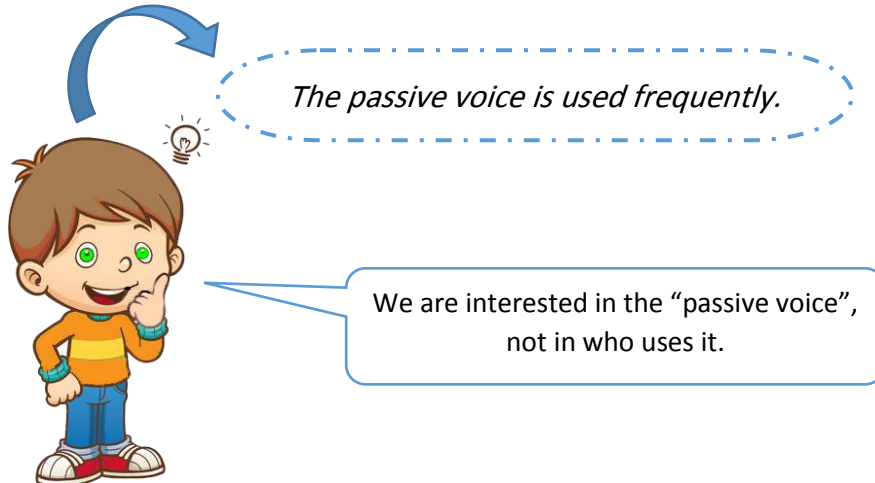
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▪ Passive Voice / Simple Present

The passive voice is used to show interest in the person or object that experiences an action rather than the person or object that performs the action.

The most important thing or person becomes the subject of the sentence.



📌 Uses

1. Sometimes we use the passive voice because we don't know who performed the action.

Every year thousands of people ***are killed*** on our roads.

2. The passive voice is often used in formal texts.

Our planet ***is wrapped*** in a mass of gases.



📌 Forming Passive Voice (Simple Present)

Affirmative Subject+ is/ are+ verb (p.p)	Negative Subject+ isn't/ aren't+ verb (p.p)	Interrogative Is/ Are + Subject + verb (p.p)+ ...
The mail is delivered every day.	The mail isn't delivered every day.	Is the mail delivered every day?
The classes are managed perfectly.	The classes aren't managed perfectly.	Are the classes managed perfectly?

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Grammar Reference

Examples

- A lot of phone calls are received every day.
- The washing up is done by the kids.
- These books are not printed by anyone.
- The message is not sent by the secretary.
- Are these shoes made in Italy?
- Is the room cleaned by Jack?



📁 Forming Passive Voice (Simple Past)

Affirmative Subject+ was/ were+ verb (p.p)	Negative Subject+ wasn't/ weren't + verb (p.p)	Interrogative Was/ Were + Subject + verb (p.p)+ ...
The mail was delivered every day.	The mail wasn't delivered every day.	Was the mail delivered every day?
The classes were managed perfectly.	The classes weren't managed perfectly.	Were the classes managed perfectly?

Examples

- A bank was robbed last week.
- Two suspects were arrested last night.
- Evidence wasn't found by the police.
- Children weren't invited to the party.
- Was the suspect arrested by the police?
- Were the rules broken by the students?



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▪ Present Continuous

When someone uses the present continuous, they are thinking about something that is unfinished or incomplete.



📌 Uses

1. to describe an action that is going on at this moment
“At the moment, James **is studying**.”
2. to describe an action or event in the future, which has already been planned or prepared
3. “Jane and Barry, **are coming** over for dinner tonight.”



📌 Forming Present Continuous

Affirmative		
Subject (she/ he/ it)	+ is	+ verb (ing)
She is talking on the phone.		
Subject (They/ We/ You)	+ are	+ verb (ing)
The boys are playing football now.		
Subject (I)	+ am	+ verb (ing)
I am studying English.		



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Negative		
Subject (she/ he/ it)	+ is not (isn't)	+ verb (ing)
She isn't talking on the phone.		
Subject (They/ We/ You)	+ are not (aren't)	+ verb (ing)
The boys aren't playing football now.		
Subject (I)	+ am not	+ verb (ing)
I am not studying English.		



Interrogative		
Is	+ Subject (she/ he/ it)	+ verb (ing)
Is she talking on the phone?		
Are	+ Subject (they/ we/ you)	+ verb (ing)
Are the boys playing football now?		
Am	Subject (I)	+ verb (ing)
Am I studying English?		

Examples

- Jack is cycling to the school tomorrow.
- We are travelling to Japan in September.
- I am going on holiday next summer.
- Sue isn't coming to the party tonight.
- They aren't watching TV.
- I am not eating pasta today.
- Is Rose speaking on the phone?
- Are you going to Petra next week?

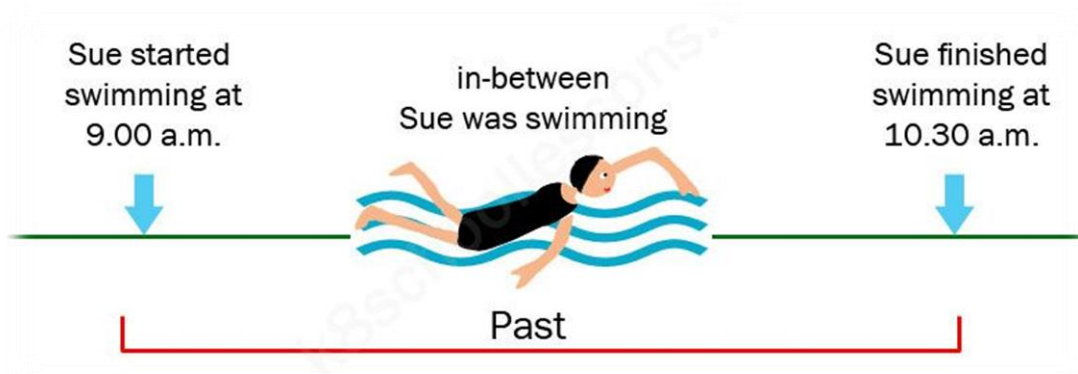


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▪ Past Continuous

The past continuous describes actions or events in a time before now, which began in the past and is still going on at the time of speaking. In other words, it expresses an unfinished or incomplete action in the past.



↳ Uses

1. **Often, to describe the background in a story written in the past tense**

"The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing** as the elephant came out of the jungle. The other animals **were relaxing** in the shade of the trees, but the elephant moved very quickly."

2. **to describe an unfinished action that was interrupted by another event or action.**

"I **was having** a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang."



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📌 Forming Past Continuous

Affirmative		
Subject (she/ he/ it/ I)	+ was	+ verb (ing)
She was cleaning her bedroom.		
Subject (They/ We/ You)	+ were	+ verb (ing)
The girls were playing tennis.		



Negative		
Subject (she/ he/ it/ I)	+ was not (wasn't)	+ verb (ing)
James wasn't writing a letter.		
Subject (They/ We/ You)	+ were not (weren't)	+ verb (ing)
The children weren't drawing pictures.		

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?		



Examples

- I was running when you saw me because I was late.
- They were waiting for the bus when the car crashed.
- Tom wasn't eating his sandwich.
- Ben and John weren't laughing when Jack fell on the ground.
- Were the girls preparing for the party when you called?
- Was your mother cooking when you arrived home?

