Conquer English Grammar

For Primary Levels

1000 Questions to Master Grammar

Based on the grammar items recommended in the curriculum

Workbook 4

- Appropriate and accurate use of standard English grammar
- Focussed learning of grammar items
- Notes and examples for efficient learning
- Interdisciplinary STREAM activities included to inspire creativity, innovation and critical thinking
- Additional digital resources to complete learning experience
- Complete answers for easy and quick assessment

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Name: _____

Class: _____

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About This Book

Good grammar is essential to English language learning. The correct use of grammar enables one to write meaningful sentences and makes it possible for one to communicate clearly and effectively. **|Conquer| English Grammar Workbook 4** is written with the sole aim of helping students to use the language effectively.

1000 Questions

100 exercises, 10 questions each: 60 focussed exercises, 2 enrichment exercises and 38 revision exercises on specific grammar items.

Specific Focus

The exercises are grouped according to selected grammar items for focussed learning.

Notes and Examples for Efficient Learning

Useful notes and examples that illustrate how the answers can be derived are provided at the beginning of each exercise for efficient learning.

Performance Record

Incorporated in the table of contents, the marks column gives students a quick and easy way to record and track their progress.

From STEM to STEAM to STREAM!



STREAM | **Science** | **Technology** | **Reading** | **Engineering** | **Arts** | **Maths**

STREAM (Science, Technology, Reading, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics) plays an important role in all education systems. A vast array of subjects falls into each of the categories: aerospace, biochemistry, civil engineering, nuclear physics, robotics, history, literature and many others. In fact, these are all encountered one way or another in our everyday lives.

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The Editorial Team

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EXERCISE 1 NOUNS AND AGREEMENT

/10

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QUICK NOTES

Singular subjects take **singular verbs** while **plural subjects** take **plural verbs**.

- Peter **is** the monitor of his class.
- Olive oil **is** used when cooking this dish.
- These pieces of information **are** really important to me.
- Annie **was** in the kitchen when the doorbell rang.
- All the buildings **were** destroyed in the fire.

Choose the most suitable answer and write its number in the brackets.

Examples

❶ Jenny's ambition ___is___ to become a pilot like her father when she grows up.

singular subject — *present tense*

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were (1)

❷ There ___were___ several slices of bread on the plate when I came down for breakfast.

plural — *past tense*

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were (4)

1 Several pairs of scissors _____ replaced with new ones during the art and craft lesson just now.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

2 That bungalow _____ owned by Mr Lee. He lives there with his family.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

3 The man _____ so angry that he stormed out of the room.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

4 The baby's cries _____ so loud that we had to bring him out of the restaurant.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

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5 The loose wires _____ dangerous. Do not let the children touch them.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

6 All the furniture in Mr White's house _____ moved to his office yesterday.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

7 Being polite _____ something that everyone should practise.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

8 There _____ several cubes of ice in the drink that I have now.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

9 Look! Strands of noodles _____ all over the toddler's hair.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

10 The three pairs of trousers _____ too long. I did not buy any of them.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )



Learn more about nouns and agreement.
Go to www.sapgrp.com, search for this book and click **Free Resources**.

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EXERCISE 2 NOUNS AND AGREEMENT

/10

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QUICK NOTES

Singular subjects take **singular verbs** while **plural subjects** take **plural verbs**.

- Peter **is** the monitor of his class.
- Olive oil **is** used when cooking this dish.
- These pieces of information **are** really important to me.
- Annie **was** in the kitchen when the doorbell rang.
- All the buildings **were** destroyed in the fire.

Choose the most suitable answer and write its number in the brackets.

Examples

❶ Jenny's ambition **is** to become a pilot like her father when she grows up.

singular subject — *present tense*

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were (1)

❷ There **were** several slices of bread on the plate when I came down for breakfast.

plural — *past tense*

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were (4)

1 Gold _____ a metal that can be used to make jewellery.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

2 Traditional handicrafts _____ dying among the tribes as many of the tribesmen are working in the cities today.

(1) were (2) was (3) are (4) is ( )

3 _____ this the house where the famous singer lives?

(1) Is (2) Are (3) Was (4) Were ( )

4 Wild animals _____ being harmed by poachers who want to kill them for their body parts.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

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5 Jasmine's hair _____ long and smooth. She uses this brand of shampoo to wash her hair.

(1) were (2) was (3) are (4) is ( )

6 The equipment in this room _____ very expensive. Please do not touch anything.

(1) were (2) was (3) is (4) are ( )

7 All the players in the team _____ scolded by the coach just now for not concentrating during the match.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

8 The ice cream I ate just now _____ too sweet.

(1) was (2) were (3) is (4) are ( )

9 "Please go to the wards now, for help _____ needed there," the nurse told the volunteers.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

10 Dust _____ on the windows and strands of hair _____ seen on the floor. The domestic helper did not do her work properly.

(1) were … was (3) were … were
(2) was … were (4) was … was ( )

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EXERCISE 3 NOUNS AND AGREEMENT

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QUICK NOTES

Singular subjects take **singular verbs** while **plural subjects** take **plural verbs**.

- Peter **is** the monitor of his class.
- These pieces of information **are** really important to me.
- Judy **works** much harder than she used to.
- William and Sam **work** in this factory.
- Annie **was** in the kitchen when the doorbell rang.
- All the buildings **were** destroyed in the fire.

Choose the most suitable answer and write its number in the brackets.

Examples

❶ Jenny's ambition ___is___ to become a pilot like her father when she grows up.

singular subject — *present tense*

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were (1)

❷ Two cartons of milk ___are___ delivered to my house every morning. The milk is fresh.

plural subject — *present tense*

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were (2)

❸ Ann ___prefers___ Mr Brown to Miss Smith. She enjoys his lessons very much.

singular subject — *present tense*

(1) preferred (2) prefer (3) prefers (4) preferring (3)

❹ There ___were___ several slices of bread on the plate when I came down for breakfast.

plural — *past tense*

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were (4)

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1 Local news _____ on every night at nine o'clock.

(1) come (2) comes (3) coming (4) are coming ( )

2 In some African tribes, the women _____ while the men stay home.

(1) hunt (2) hunts (3) hunted (4) is hunting ( )

3 There _____ sand in the car after our outing to the beach yesterday.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

4 Cotton wool _____ made of fibres from cotton plants.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

5 The laws against animal abuse _____ aimed at preventing people from abusing stray animals such as dogs and cats.

(1) were (2) was (3) is (4) are ( )

6 Two tins of paint _____ needed to paint this room. You do not have enough paint.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

7 The old trees along the expressway _____ chopped down so that new ones could be planted.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

8 Scrap material _____ useful because the children can use it to make robots and doll's houses.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

9 The winners of the lucky draw _____ announced on the website last Sunday.

(1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were ( )

10 The virus _____ so quickly that a large number of people can fall ill within a short period of time.

(1) spread (3) spreading
(2) spreads (4) are spreading ( )

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EXERCISE 4 PRONOUNS

10

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Personal and Possessive Pronouns

QUICK NOTES

A **personal pronoun** takes the place of a noun. A **possessive pronoun** shows ownership. Look at the table below:

	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Example
First Person			**Singular**	
	I	me	mine	• **I** have a pet dog. **I** bring it with **me** wherever I go. The pet dog is **mine**.
			Plural	
	we	us	ours	• Jennifer and I are good friends. **We** always go cycling together. These bicycles belong to **us**. They are **ours**.
Second Person			**Singular**	
	you	you	yours	• If **you** apply for a credit card now, they will give **you** some vouchers. The vouchers will be **yours**.
			Plural	
	you	you	yours	• **You** may put all your books on the bookshelf. I bought it for **you**. It is **yours** now.
Third Person			**Singular**	
	he	him	his	• Paul loves playing badminton. **He** plays badminton with his friends every weekend. His friends enjoy playing with **him**. The shuttlecock and racket are **his**.
	she	her	hers	• Lilian just bought a new potted plant. **She** waters it every day. The potted plant belongs to **her**. It is **hers**.
	it	it		• Wilson has a pet. **It** is a hamster. He plays with **it** every day.
			Plural	
	they	them	theirs	• The workers are resting now. **They** are very tired. Their supervisor gives each of **them** a packet of chicken rice for lunch. **They** put their helmets on the table while **they** are resting. These helmets are **theirs**.

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Choose the most suitable answer and write its number in the brackets.

Examples

❶ My parents and ___I___ were having our dinner when the lights went out.
subject *first person plural*

(1) I (2) you (3) he (4) they (1)

❷ Mark completed the course last month. This certificate is ___his___.
third person singular, masculine *showing ownership*

(1) he (2) his (3) hers (4) her (2)

1 David bought a new T-shirt. He bought _____ from the shopping mall near his house.
(1) us (2) him (3) it (4) them ( )

2 If _____ are dishonest, no one will believe you even when you tell the truth.
(1) you (2) they (3) we (4) she ( )

3 These toys must be _____. I saw them playing with the toys.
(1) they (2) their (3) them (4) theirs ( )

4 Benny and _____ have been neighbours for the past five years.
(1) me (2) I (3) them (4) her ( )

5 Jack is my best friend and I can turn to _____ whenever I have a problem.
(1) he (2) him (3) her (4) them ( )

6 "_____ must tidy up your desks immediately," Mrs Lee told her students.
(1) You (2) They (3) He (4) It ( )

7 People throw coins into the wishing well as _____ believe that their wishes will come true.
(1) she (2) we (3) he (4) they ( )

8 Martha receives an encouragement card from her parents whenever _____ does well in her tests.
(1) he (2) she (3) I (4) we ( )

9 We are fond of eating mangoes. _____ eat _____ very often.
(1) They ... them (3) We ... them
(2) They ... it (4) I ... it ( )

10 This book is _____. The other book is _____.
(1) my … your (3) mine … your
(2) mine … yours (4) my … yours ( )

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EXERCISE 5 PRONOUNS

10

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Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns

QUICK NOTES

Words like '**myself**', '**yourself**', '**himself**', '**herself**', '**itself**', '**ourselves**', '**yourselves**' and '**themselves**' are **reflexive** or **emphatic pronouns**. **Reflexive pronouns** are used to show that the action in the sentence affects the doer himself. **Emphatic pronouns** are used to show that the action in the sentence is done by the doer without anyone's help.

Pronoun		Reflexive/Emphatic Pronoun
I	→	myself
you (singular)	→	yourself
he	→	himself
she	→	herself
it	→	itself
we	→	ourselves
you (plural)	→	yourselves
they	→	themselves

- May can tie her hair **herself**.
- Please help **yourselves** to the food.
- The villagers built the bridge **themselves**.

Choose the most suitable answer and write its number in the brackets.

Example

Janet only has herself to blame for what happened.

third person singular, feminine

(1) himself (2) herself (3) itself (4) yourself (2)

1 Many animals collect more food for _____ just before winter arrives.

(1) itself (2) himself (3) herself (4) themselves ( )

2 My sister often tries to solve her problems _____. She seldom asks for help.

(1) myself (2) himself (3) herself (4) itself ( )

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3 Even though I lost the competition, I still have confidence in _____.

(1) himself (2) itself (3) myself (4) themselves ( )

4 "Can you go to the library _____?" Jennifer asked Lisa.

(1) myself
(2) himself
(3) yourselves
(4) yourself ( )

5 "Did you see what happened during the accident _____?" the police officer asked Tom and me.

(1) myself
(2) yourselves
(3) yourself
(4) himself ( )

6 Susan and I enjoyed _____ at the circus yesterday.

(1) ourselves
(2) themselves
(3) herself
(4) itself ( )

7 Joe hurt _____ during the football match but he refused to stop playing.

(1) herself
(2) himself
(3) themselves
(4) ourselves ( )

8 Victoria screamed when she saw the door open by _____.

(1) herself
(2) themselves
(3) itself
(4) myself ( )

9 When Anna saw her father at the airport, she threw _____ into his arms.

(1) itself
(2) themselves
(3) himself
(4) herself ( )

10 The chameleon hides _____ very well because it can blend in with the environment.

(1) itself
(2) themselves
(3) herself
(4) himself ( )

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