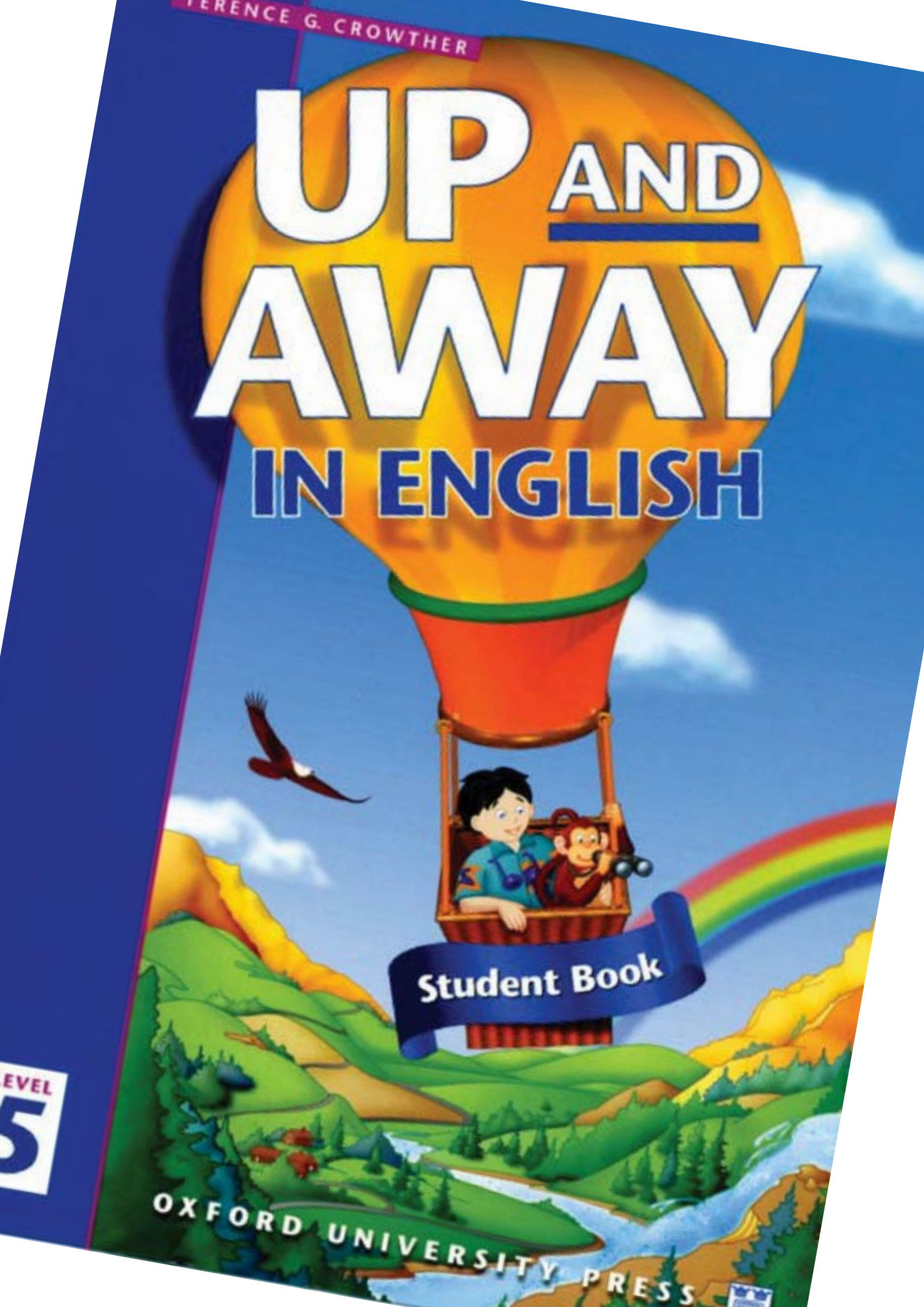
TERENCE G. CROWTHER

UP AND AWAY IN ENGLISH



Student Book

LEVEL 5

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

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Past Tense

Jimmy and May went to a circus yesterday. What happened?

Look at the picture. Then read the sentences.



1. An elephant **sneezed**.
2. A bear **danced**.
3. A seal **clapped**.
4. A clown **laughed**.
5. A kangaroo **skipped** rope.
6. An acrobat **balanced** on a tightrope.
7. A man **lifted** a heavy weight.
8. A magician **surprised** the audience.

May's Chores

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3  water	4  water	5  water	6  water	7  water	8  water	9  water
10  bathe	11  bathe	12  bathe	13  bathe	14  bathe	15  bathe	16  bathe
17  fold	18  fold	19 vacuum  fold	20 fold  clean	21  fold	22  fold	23 fold  wash
24	25	26	27  cook	28  dust	29  mop	30 

Past Tense

May helped her mother a lot this month. Look at the calendar on page 2. Then read the sentences.

1. Yesterday, May mopped the kitchen floor.



2. Two days ago, she dusted the furniture.



3. Three days ago, she cooked breakfast.



4. Last Saturday, she washed the car.



5. Last Wednesday, she cleaned the oven.



6. Last Tuesday, she vacuumed the living room.



7. Last week, she folded the clothes every day.



8. Two weeks ago, she bathed Rhonda every night.



9. Three weeks ago, she watered the plants every morning.



The Treasure



After school yesterday, Jimmy **rode** his skateboard to Larry's house. On the way, his skateboard **hit** a rock, and he **fell** into the river. When he **got** out, he **saw** a glass bottle. In the bottle, he **found** an old map. The map **told** about a treasure in Lion Mountain Cave. With the map in his hand, he **ran** to Lion Mountain Park.

On the way, he **fell** down and **hurt** his knee. A strong wind **blew** the map into the air. A bird **caught** it. The bird **took** the map and **hid** it in a tall tree. Jimmy climbed the tree and **spoke** to the bird.

New Words

catch → caught	hide → hid	take → took
fall → fell	hit → hit	tell → told
get → got	hurt → hurt	treasure

"Please give me my map," he **said**. But the bird **bit** Jimmy's finger. This **made** Jimmy angry. He **shook** his finger at the bird. "Give me back my map!" he **said**, but the bird **did** nothing. The bird **kept** the map, and Jimmy **became** angrier.

"What can I do now?" Jimmy **thought**. "I know!" he **said**. He **took** a candy worm out of his pocket and **fed** it to the bird. The bird **forgot** about the map and **ate** the worm. Jimmy **got** the map and **went** to Lion Mountain Cave. He **dug** up the treasure. What **did** he find?



New Words

become → became
bite → bit
dig → dug
feed → fed
forget → forgot
keep → kept
pocket
say → said
shake → shook
think → thought
worm

He **found** a picture of Larry!



Answer the questions about the story.

1. What did Jimmy ride after school?
   He rode a skateboard.
2. What did Jimmy see when he got out of the river?
   _____
3. What did Jimmy find in the bottle?
   _____
4. What did the map tell about?
   _____
5. What did the wind do to the map?
   _____
6. Where did the bird hide the map?
   _____
7. What did the bird do to Jimmy?
   _____
8. What did Jimmy do with the candy worm?
   _____
9. Where did Jimmy go with the map?
   _____
10. What did Jimmy find?
    _____

Past Tense

What did Jimmy do differently today?

1



He **didn't wake up** at six o'clock.



He woke up at seven.

2



He **didn't drink** milk for breakfast.



He drank juice.

3



He **didn't eat** cereal for breakfast.



He ate eggs.

4



He **didn't read** a comic book after school.



He helped his mother.

Review

What did May do differently yesterday? Look at the chart. Then fill in the blanks.



1. May usually wears a yellow shirt.
   Yesterday, she didn't wear a yellow shirt.
   She wore a blue shirt.

2. May usually rides a bike.
   Yesterday, she _____ a bike.
   She _____ a horse.

3. May usually plays badminton.
   Yesterday, she _____ badminton.
   She _____ cards.

4. May usually eats rice for lunch.
   Yesterday, she _____ rice.
   She _____ a hot dog.

5. May usually sleeps in a bed.
   Yesterday, she _____ in a bed.
   She _____ in a sleeping bag.

Read the newspaper story below. Then answer the questions on page 11.

The Skyview Star

All the News
35¢



Jimmy Lee and his friends

The Lake Monster of Lion Mountain Park

By Jimmy Lee

Last Saturday, my friends and I went to the lake. After lunch, everyone did different things. Larry fished. Davy looked for shells. Charlie built a sand castle. Kenny and Keri played badminton. Sandy listened to the radio. May and Tracy swam in the lake. I took pictures of everyone except May and Tracy. They were too far from me.

When May and Tracy swam closer to me, they said, "Take our picture, please!"

I told them to say, "Cheese." When I took their picture, the Lake Monster came out of the water. I pointed to the Lake Monster and shouted, "The Lake Monster is behind you!" But when Tracy and May turned around, the Lake Monster wasn't there.

"It went under water," I told them. But they did not believe me.

"Very funny," they said.

Go to next page

The Skyview Star Page 2

The Lake Monster of Lion Mountain Park

I told my other friends about the Lake Monster. They didn't believe me, either.

"OK," I said. "I'll show you!"

I ran to the camera shop. I gave my film to the man in the shop. He developed the film in an hour. After I paid him, I hurried back to the park. All my friends were there. When they saw me, they shouted, "Did you see another Lake Monster?" Everyone laughed except me.

"No," I said. "But I have a picture of it."

I showed them the photograph of the Lake Monster. Everyone shouted, "You really saw it!"



New Words

another
believe
build → built
camera
develop → developed
except
film
hurry → hurried
pay → paid
really
take a picture → took a picture



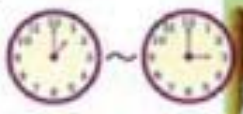
1. Did Jimmy and his friends go to the lake last Saturday?
   Yes, they did.
2. Did Jimmy and his friends play basketball?
   No, they didn't.
3. After lunch, did May and Tracy swim in the lake?
4. Did Charlie build a sand castle?
5. Did Davy look for shells?
6. Did Kenny and Keri play tennis?
7. Did Sandy read a book?
8. Did Jimmy see a whale in the lake?
9. Did Jimmy take the Lake Monster's photograph?
10. Did Jimmy show the photograph to his friends?

Past Progressive Tense

The past progressive describes an action that happened for a period of time in the past.

I He She It	**was sleeping.**	You We They	**were sleeping.**

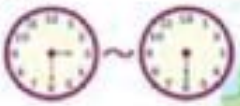
1. Ronnie and Rhonda were sleeping from 1:00 to 3:00.



They were sleeping for two hours.



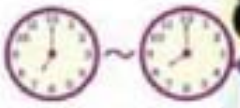
2. Jimmy and Larry were playing soccer from 3:30 to 6:30.



They were playing soccer for three hours.



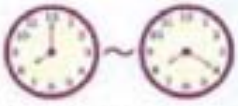
3. The Lee family was eating dinner from 7:00 to 8:00.



They were eating dinner for one hour.



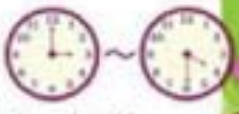
4. May was listening to music from 8:00 to 8:20.



She was listening to music for twenty minutes.



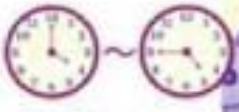
5. Grandma Lee was gardening from 3:00 to 4:30.



She was gardening for an hour and a half.



6. Grandpa Lee was taking a nap from 4:00 to 4:45.



He was taking a nap for forty-five minutes.



Past Progressive Tense

Jimmy and his friends were doing many different things when the Lake Monster appeared.

1 What was Jimmy doing?



Jimmy was taking photographs.

2 What was Sandy doing?



Sandy was listening to the radio.

3 What was Larry doing?



Larry was fishing.

4 What were Kenny and Keri doing?



Kenny and Keri were playing badminton.

5 What was Charlie doing?



Charlie was building a sand castle.

6 What was Davy doing?



Davy was looking for shells.

Past Progressive Tense

Mrs. Lee was reading a book.
Mr. Lee was watching TV.
Mrs. Lee was reading a book **while** Mr. Lee was watching TV.

1. Grandpa Lee was taking a nap while Grandma Lee was baking a pie.



2. Ronnie was crying while Rhonda was sleeping.



3. Kenny was writing a letter while Keri was using the computer.



4. Sunny was drinking some lemonade while Jimmy was washing the car.



Mrs. Lee burned her finger.
She was cooking dinner.
Mrs. Lee burned her finger **while** she was cooking dinner.

1. What happened to Grandpa Lee while he was playing cards?
Grandpa Lee spilled his drink while he was playing cards.



2. What happened to Ronnie while he was drawing?
Ronnie broke his pencil while he was drawing.



3. What happened to Rhonda while she was jumping rope?
Rhonda hurt her knee while she was jumping rope.



4. What happened to Sunny while he was watching TV?
Sunny fell asleep while he was watching TV.



Noun Modifiers

There were many people at the lake yesterday. Who was there?



1. There was an old man. He was in a boat.
   There was an old man in a boat.
2. There was a woman. She was on a blanket.
   There was a woman on a blanket.
3. There was a girl. She was at an ice cream stand.
   There was a girl at an ice cream stand.
4. There was a boy. He had a pail.
   There was a boy with a pail.
5. There was an old woman. She had a beach umbrella.
   There was an old woman with a beach umbrella.
6. There was a man. He had a swim mask.
   There was a man with a swim mask.

Noun Modifiers

Ronnie and Rhonda did not go to the lake with Jimmy and May last Saturday. They played in their backyard. What things did they see, hear, feel, and smell?

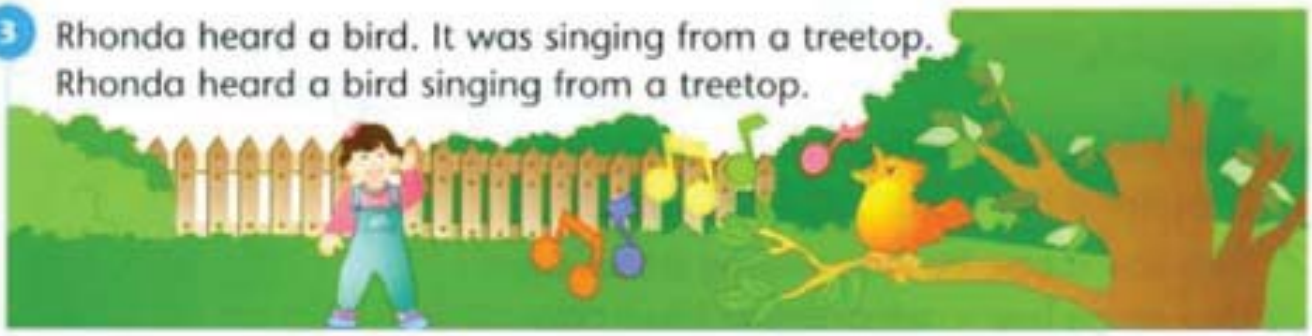
1. Rhonda saw a spider. It was crawling up the fence.
   Rhonda saw a spider crawling up the fence.



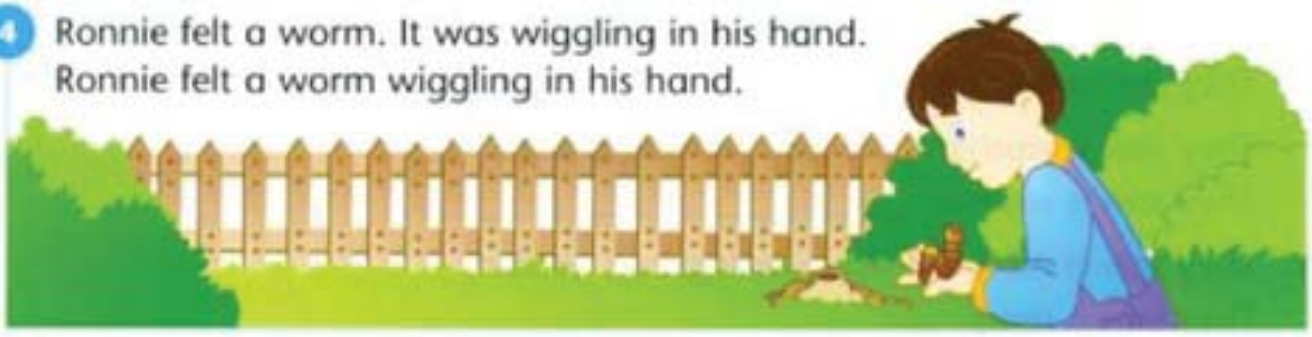
2. Ronnie saw a bee. It was flying through the air.
   Ronnie saw a bee flying through the air.



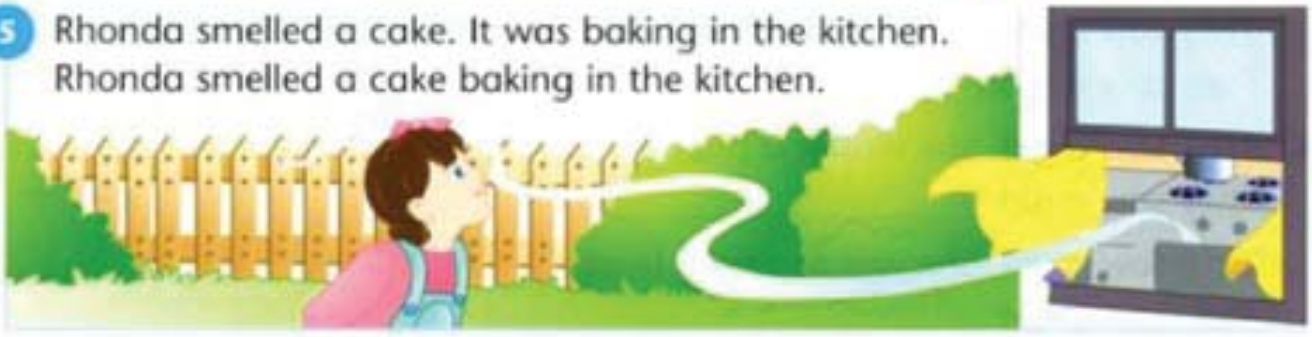
3. Rhonda heard a bird. It was singing from a treetop.
   Rhonda heard a bird singing from a treetop.



4. Ronnie felt a worm. It was wiggling in his hand.
   Ronnie felt a worm wiggling in his hand.



5. Rhonda smelled a cake. It was baking in the kitchen.
   Rhonda smelled a cake baking in the kitchen.



Review

Yesterday afternoon, Grandma and Grandpa Lee were at the park. Who did they see?



1. They saw a boy. He had a blue cap.
   They saw a boy with a blue cap.

   They saw a boy. He was wearing a blue cap.
   They saw a boy wearing a blue cap.
2. They saw a woman. She had a dog.
   They saw a woman _____.

   They saw a woman. She was walking a dog.
   They saw a woman _____.
3. They saw a man. He was working in a garden.
   They saw a man _____.

   They saw a man. He was gardening.
   They saw a man _____.
4. They saw a girl. She was in a boat.
   They saw a girl _____.

   They saw a girl. She was rowing a boat.
   They saw a girl _____.

Infinitives and Gerunds

An infinitive is a verb with **to** in front of it. A gerund is a verb with **-ing** on the end of it. We use infinitives and gerunds like nouns.

INFINITIVE	**GERUND**
May loves **to fish**.	May loves **fishing**.

RULE 1 These verbs are followed by an infinitive: *need, hope, plan, want, forget, decide,* and *promise.*



Mrs. Lee needs **to buy** bread for dinner.

RULE 2 These verbs are followed by a gerund: *finish, keep, imagine, quit, enjoy, put off,* and *practice.*



Jimmy finished **doing** his homework.

RULE 3 These verbs can be followed by either an infinitive or a gerund: *like, begin, start, hate, love,* and *try.*



Grandma Lee likes **to make** cookies. *or* Grandma Lee likes **making** cookies.

1



May enjoys eating ice cream.



Jimmy wants to eat a hot dog.

2



Jimmy put off doing his homework.



May started to do her homework.

3



May tried calling Keri.



Jimmy forgot to call his mother.

4



Jimmy imagines going to America.



May hopes to go to France.

Review

Fill in the blanks.

1. meet

Mrs. Lee plans to meet Mr. Lee at 7:00.



2. follow

"Quit _____ me, Jimmy!" May said.



3. eat

Grandma Lee decided _____ chicken in the restaurant.



4. come

Jimmy promised _____ home at 6:00.



5. speak

Keri practices _____ English every day.



6. talk

May keeps _____ on the telephone.



Gerunds

A gerund can be the subject of a sentence.

1



Riding horses is fun.

2



Talking on the telephone is fun.

3



Shopping for clothes is fun.

4



Playing tennis is fun.

5



Flying kites is fun.

6



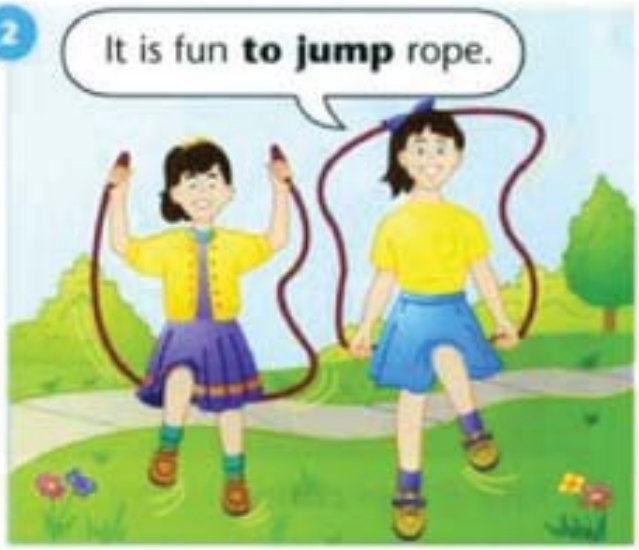
Going to the zoo is fun.

An infinitive can also be the subject of a sentence.

1



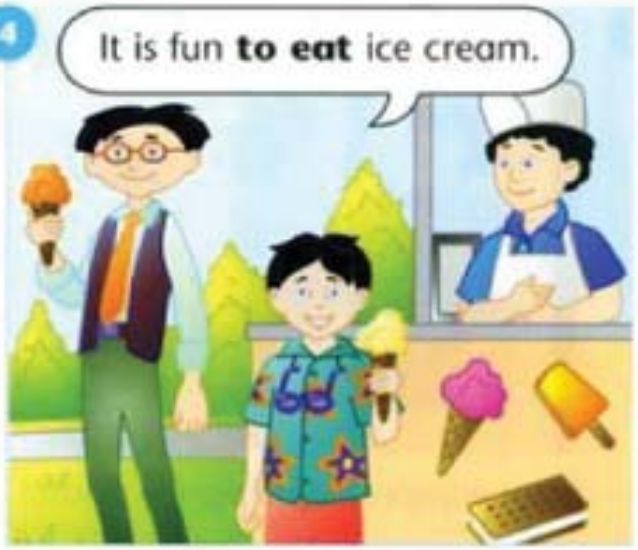
2



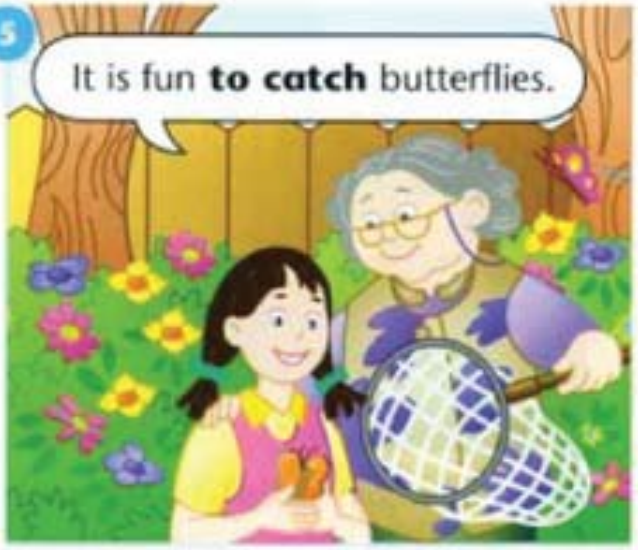
3



4



5



6



Gerunds

A gerund can be the object of a sentence.

1



May enjoys **riding** horses.

2



Keri enjoys **talking** on the telephone.

3



Tracy enjoys **shopping** for clothes.

4



Jimmy enjoys **playing** tennis.

5



Ronnie enjoys **flying** kites.

6



Rhonda enjoys **going** to the zoo.

An infinitive can also be the object of a sentence.

1



May likes **to exercise** every day.

2



Mrs. Lee wants **to buy** a new dress.

3



Bill needs **to study** harder.

4



Keri hopes **to see** the concert.

5



Sunny tried **to get** the bananas.

6



Jimmy forgot **to do** his homework.

Infinitives

Grandma Lee went to the hospital.
She wanted **to see** a doctor.
Grandma Lee went to the hospital **to see** a doctor.

1



Grandpa Lee went to the barbershop to get a haircut.

2



Mr. Lee went to the bank to get some money.

3



May went to the post office to send a letter.

4



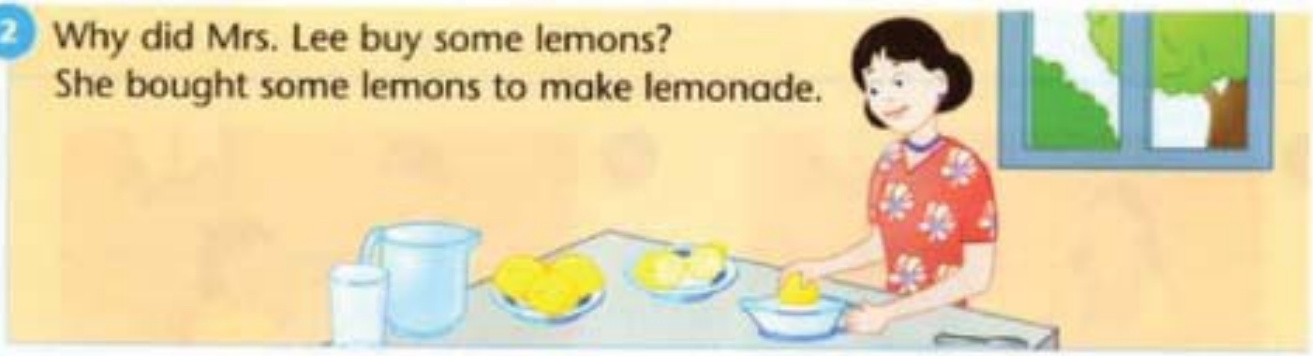
Mrs. Lee went to the bakery to buy some bread.

Infinitives

1 Why did Mr. Lee turn on the faucet?
He turned on the faucet to wash his hands.



2 Why did Mrs. Lee buy some lemons?
She bought some lemons to make lemonade.



3 Why did May climb the ladder?
She climbed the ladder to reach a coconut.



4 Why did Grandma Lee dig a hole?
She dug a hole to plant a seed.



5 Why did Jimmy turn off the light?
He turned off the light to go to sleep.



Future

I	**am going to** eat the oranges.
He She It	**is going to** eat the oranges.
You We They	**are going to** eat the oranges.

1



Jimmy and May are going to eat the oranges.

2



Kenny and Keri are going to drink the juice.

3



Jimmy and May are going to rake the leaves.

4



Grandma Lee is going to mop the floor.

5



Mr. Lee is going to turn on the light.

6



Mrs. Lee is going to turn off the light.

I	**am not going to** drink coffee.
He She It	**is not going to** drink coffee.
You We They	**are not going to** drink coffee.

1



Jimmy isn't going to drink coffee.



He is going to drink juice.

2



Tracy and May aren't going to play tennis.



They are going to play badminton.

3



Mrs. Lee isn't going to wash the clothes.



She is going to iron the clothes.

Future

Read the story and answer the questions on page 31.

Mr. Lee and Jimmy Go to India



Tomorrow, Jimmy **is going to** fly to India with his father. Mr. Lee **is going to** go there on business. He **is going to** stay there for two days.



While they are in India, Jimmy and his father **are going to** stay with the Singh family. Mr. Singh is Mr. Lee's good friend. They went to college together.

Mr. Singh has a daughter. Her name is Nali. She is thirteen years old. Nali is very smart and very beautiful. Nali **is going to** take Jimmy to a beautiful temple. The temple belonged to King Raja. King Raja was India's king one thousand years ago. He was very rich and famous.



Nali **is going to** show King Raja's tomb to Jimmy. Inside the tomb is King Raja's throne. There was a huge ruby in the throne. However, two temple workers stole it forty years ago. The thieves' names were Malik and Kamal.



New Words

belong to → belonged to	on business	thousand
college	ruby	throne
daughter	stay	together
famous	steal → stole	tomb
however	temple	workers
huge	thieves	

1. Where is Jimmy going to go?
   He is going to go to India.
2. Who is going to go with him?
   _____
3. How many days are they going to stay in India?
   _____
4. Where are they going to stay?
   _____
5. Who is going to take Jimmy to a beautiful temple?
   _____
6. What is Nali going to show Jimmy?
   _____

Future

I You He She It We They	**will** eat the banana. **won't** eat the apple.

will not = won't

1



Mr. Lee will go to work.



He won't go to school.

2



Mrs. Lee will turn on the light.



She won't turn off the light.

3



Jimmy will ring the doorbell.



He won't knock on the door.

4



May will send a letter.



She won't send a package.

What will Jimmy and his friends do this weekend?



1. Jimmy will go camping.
2. Sunny will go surfing.
3. May will go roller-skating.
4. Larry will go fishing.
5. Keri will go horseback riding.
6. Kenny will go hiking.

Future

Today is the first day of the month. Tomorrow, the Lee family will fly to Thailand. They will go on vacation for two weeks.

Study the calendar below. Then answer the questions on page 35.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 Today 	2 	3	4 	5 	6	7
8 	9	10 	11	12	13	14 Home 
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22					27	28





1. When **will** the Lee family fly to Thailand?
   They will fly to Thailand on the second.
2. When **will** they visit the Royal Thai Museum?

   _____
3. When **will** they go swimming?

   _____
4. When **will** they go fishing?

   _____
5. When **will** they ride elephants?

   _____
6. When **will** they fly home?

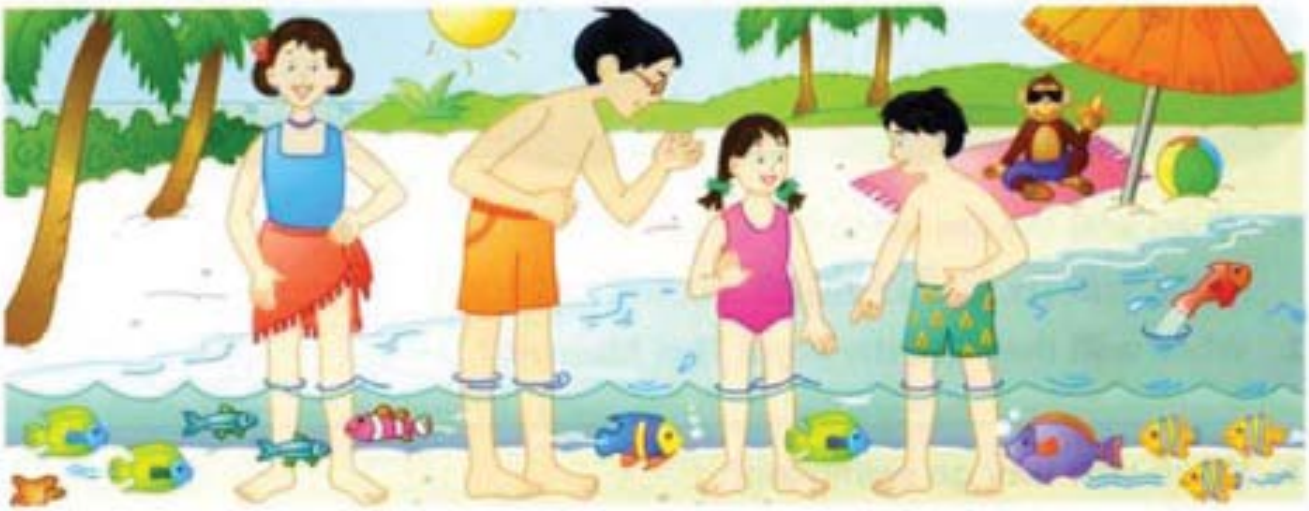
   _____

The Lee Family's Trip to Thailand

The Lee family **will** do many interesting things in Thailand. They **will** visit the Royal Thai Museum. While they are at the museum, they **will** see many wonderful things. Most of these things belonged to the kings and queens of Thailand.



They **will** visit Phi Phi Island. While they are on the island, they **will** go swimming. Phi Phi Island has beautiful beaches. The sand is as white as sugar. The sea is a beautiful blue-green color. It has many colorful fish.



They **will** visit Big Mountain Park. While they are at the park, they **will** ride elephants. They **will** also walk through a jungle with many wild animals. They **will** stop for lunch at a beautiful waterfall.

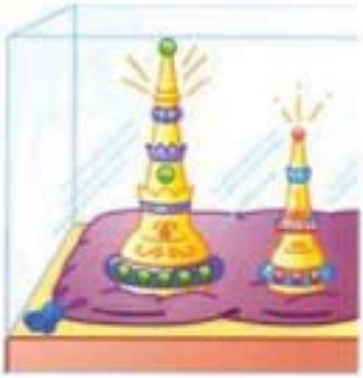
New Words

colorful	jungle	wild animals
island	waterfall	

The Lee family will go to Thailand.
The Lee family will visit the Royal Thai Museum.
When the Lee family goes to Thailand, they will visit the Royal Thai Museum.

1 The Lee family will visit the Royal Thai Museum.
They will see many expensive things.

When the Lee family visits the Royal Thai Museum,
they will see many expensive things.



2 The Lee family will go to Phi Phi Island.
They will go swimming.

When the Lee family goes to Phi Phi Island,
they will go swimming.



3 The Lee family will visit Big Mountain Park.
They will ride elephants.

When the Lee family visits Big Mountain Park,
they will ride elephants.



4 The Lee family will walk through the jungle.
They will stop at a waterfall.

When the Lee family walks through the jungle,
they will stop at a waterfall.



1



Before Jimmy eats dinner,
he will wash his hands.



After Jimmy washes his hands,
he will eat dinner.

2



Before Mrs. Lee makes some tea,
she will boil some water.



After Mrs. Lee boils some water,
she will make some tea.

3



Before Mr. Lee watches television,
he will read the newspaper.



After Mr. Lee reads the newspaper,
he will watch television.

4



Before May goes to bed,
she will do her homework.



After May does her homework,
she will go to bed.

Future

1



If it rains tomorrow, Jimmy will take his umbrella to school.

2



If it is sunny on Wednesday, Jimmy will play baseball in the park.

3



If it is stormy on Thursday, Jimmy will stay inside.

4



If it is windy on Friday, Jimmy will fly his kite.

1



If it doesn't rain tomorrow, Jimmy won't take an umbrella to school.

2



If it isn't sunny on Wednesday, Jimmy won't play baseball in the park.

3



If it isn't stormy on Thursday, Jimmy won't stay inside.

4



If it isn't windy on Friday, Jimmy won't fly his kite.

Infinitives

We use many things in school. What do we use them for?



1. We use chalk **to write** on a blackboard.
2. We use an eraser **to erase** a mistake.
3. We use crayons **to color** a picture.
4. We use a paintbrush **to paint** a picture.
5. We use a ruler **to measure** a line.
6. We use scissors **to cut** paper.
7. We use a stapler **to staple** paper.
8. We use tape **to tape** paper.

Gerunds

We also use many things at home. What do we use them for?



1. We use a calculator for **adding** numbers.
2. We use a hammer for **hitting** nails.
3. We use a cloth for **dusting** furniture.
4. We use a broom for **sweeping** floors.
5. We use a towel for **drying** dishes.
6. We use an iron for **ironing** clothes.
7. We use a watch for **telling** time.
8. We use a camera for **taking** photographs.

may/might

We use **may** to ask permission.

Fill in the blanks using the words below.


dizzy


thirsty


sleepy


sick


wet

1. **May** I sit down? I'm dizzy.
2. **May** I see a doctor? I'm _____.
3. **May** I borrow a towel? I'm _____.
4. **May** I go to bed? I'm _____.
5. **May** I have some water? I'm _____.

We use **may** and **might** to show possibility.

Fill in the blanks using the words below.


a raincoat


a sweater

a T-shirt


a coat

1. It **may** be cold tomorrow. Please wear a coat.
2. It **might** be hot tomorrow. Please wear _____.
3. It **may** be rainy tomorrow. Please wear _____.
4. It **might** be cool tomorrow. Please wear _____.

Maybe has the same meaning as **may** and **might**.

1



Maybe I will be a scientist when I grow up.

2



Maybe I will be an astronaut when I grow up.

3



Maybe I will be a veterinarian when I grow up.

4



Maybe I will be an artist when I grow up.

5



Maybe I will be a professor when I grow up.

can/can't; could/couldn't

We use **can** and **could** to show ability. Use **can** for the present. Use **could** for the past.

Things Jimmy Can **and** Can't **Do Now**



1. He **can** play the piano, but he **can't** play the violin.
2. He **can** ride a bicycle, but he **can't** ride a motorcycle.
3. He **can** read English, but he **can't** read French.
4. He **can** make toast, but he **can't** make a cake.
5. He **can** fly a kite, but he **can't** fly an airplane.

Things Jimmy Could **and** Couldn't **Do at Age 4**



1. He **could** play soccer, but he **couldn't** play tennis.
2. He **could** ride a tricycle, but he **couldn't** ride a bicycle.
3. He **could** climb a ladder, but he **couldn't** climb a tree.
4. He **could** use chopsticks, but he **couldn't** use a knife and fork.
5. He **could** throw a baseball, but he **couldn't** throw a football.

could not = couldn't

Can?/Could?

We use can and could to ask permission. Could is more polite than can.

Fill in the blanks using the words below.


air conditioner


umbrella


door


window


lights

1. It's noisy outside. **Can** I shut the door?
2. It's raining outside. **Can** I borrow your _____?
3. It's dark in here. **Could** I turn on the _____?
4. I'm hot. **Can** I open the _____?
5. I'm cold. **Could** I turn off the _____?

We use could to make requests.

Fill in the blanks using the words below.


water


scarf


fan


money


eraser

1. I'm cold. **Could** you lend me your scarf?
2. I'm hot. **Could** you turn on the _____?
3. I made a mistake. **Could** you lend me your _____?
4. I lost my purse. **Could** you lend me some _____?
5. I'm thirsty. **Could** you bring me some _____?

Will?/Would?; will/might

We use will and would to make requests. Would is more polite than will.

Fill in the blanks using the words below.


map


air conditioner


sandwich


water


doctor

1. I'm lost. **Will** you give me a __map__?
2. I'm thirsty. **Would** you give me some _____?
3. I'm cold. **Will** you turn off the _____?
4. I'm hungry. **Would** you make me a _____?
5. I hurt my foot. **Would** you take me to a _____?

We use will to say something is certainly going to happen.

Fill in the blanks using **will** or **might**.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
				
100% chance of sun	70% chance of sun	60% chance of clouds	100% chance of clouds	100% chance of wind and rain

1. It __will__ be sunny on Monday.
2. It _____ be sunny on Tuesday.
3. It _____ be rainy on Wednesday.
4. It _____ be cloudy on Thursday.
5. It _____ be stormy on Friday.

Would...like?

Would like has the same meaning as **want**. It is more polite than **want**.

1



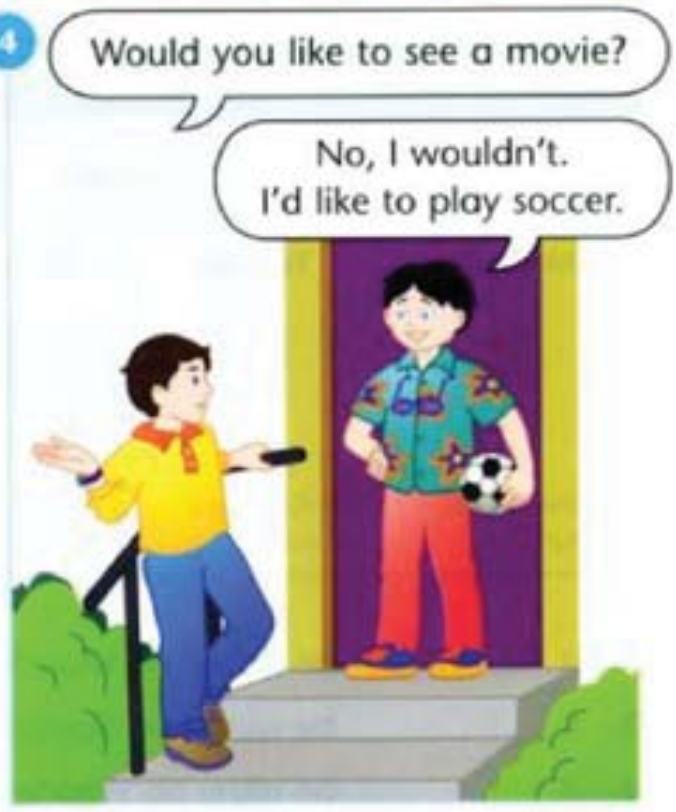
2



3



4



I would = I'd
would not = wouldn't

UNIT 22

should/shouldn't

We use **should** or **should not** for strong suggestions.

1



We **should** throw trash into the trash can.



We **shouldn't** throw trash on the ground.

2



We **should** exercise every day.



We **shouldn't** smoke cigarettes.

3



We **should** brush our teeth every day.



We **shouldn't** eat too much candy.

should not = shouldn't

Should?

Read each story. Then answer the questions.

1. Grandma Lee bought a new hat. It was very expensive. She likes her new hat very much, but it is not pretty. It looks funny on her. Grandma Lee asked Grandpa Lee, "Do you like my hat?" Grandpa Lee does not like it. *Should he tell her?*



2. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are not home. Jimmy is baby-sitting Ronnie and Rhonda. Before Mrs. Lee left, she said, "Don't give the children any cookies." Now Ronnie and Rhonda are crying very loudly. They want cookies. *Should Jimmy give them cookies?*



Should?

Read each story. Then answer the questions.

1. May is waiting at the bus stop. She sees a woman drop a hundred dollar bill. May picks up the money. The woman gets on her bus. May calls to the woman, but the woman doesn't hear her. The bus leaves. *Should May keep the money? Should she tell her parents?*



2. Mrs. Lee bought a new vase. It was very expensive. Mr. Lee broke the vase. He fixed the vase very well. Now he can't see the crack. If he tells Mrs. Lee about the crack, she might be very angry. *Should he tell her about the crack? Should he buy another vase?*



must/must not

We use **must** or **must not** for strong commands.

1



2



3



4



have to/has to

Have to and **has to** have the same meaning as **must**.			
I You We They	**have to** sleep.	He She It	**has to** sleep.

Look at the charts. Complete the sentences.

Jimmy's Chores This Week

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
				
water the plants	wash the dishes	mop the floor	give Max a bath	vacuum the carpet

May's Chores This Week

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
				
dust the furniture	wash the dishes	sweep the floor	give Tabby a bath	vacuum the carpet

1. On Monday, May has to dust the furniture.
2. On Tuesday, Jimmy and May _____.
3. On Wednesday, Jimmy _____.
4. On Wednesday, May _____.
5. On Thursday, May _____.
6. On Friday, Jimmy and May _____.

had to

Had to is the simple past tense of **have to**. **Had to** is also used as the past tense for **must**.

1



This Monday, May
has to dust the furniture.



Last Monday, she
had to water the plants.

2



This Tuesday, Jimmy and May
have to wash the dishes.



Last Tuesday, they **had to**
wash the clothes.

3



This Wednesday, Jimmy
must mop the floor.



Last Wednesday, he
had to sweep the floor.

4



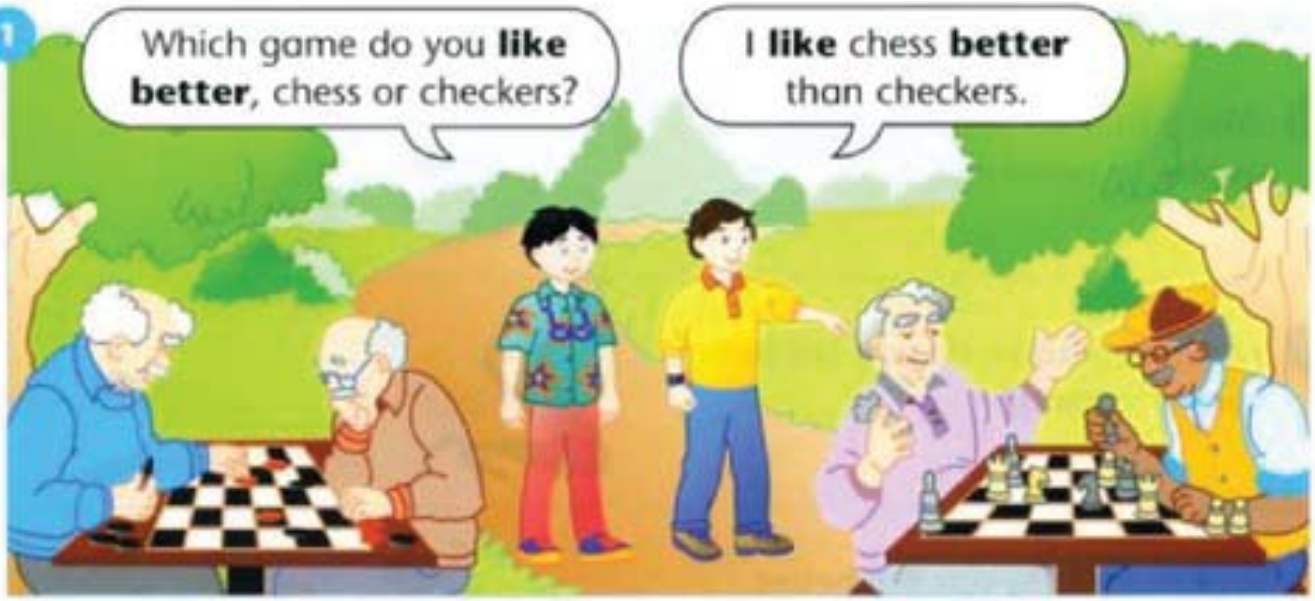
This Thursday, Jimmy
must give Max a bath.



Last Thursday, he **had to**
give Sunny a bath.

like better

1



2



3



Review

Ask a classmate the questions below.

1. Which fruit do you like better, apples or bananas?



2. Which vegetable do you like better, corn or carrots?



3. Which drink do you like better, milk or orange juice?



4. Which snack do you like better, popcorn or peanuts?



5. Which game do you like better, chess or checkers?



6. Which sport do you like better, baseball or basketball?



7. Which subject do you like better, math or English?



8. Which instrument do you like better, the flute or the guitar?



let

1



What did Mrs. Lee **let** Jimmy do?
She **let** him go to the park.

2



What didn't Mrs. Lee **let** Rhonda do?
She didn't **let** her have any candy.

3



What didn't Mr. Lee **let** Ronnie do?
He didn't **let** him sit on the motorcycle.

make/made

1



What did Mrs. Lee **make** May do?
She **made** her wash the dishes.

2



What did Mr. Lee **make** Jimmy do?
He **made** him do his homework.

3



What did Mrs. Lee **make** Rhonda do?
She **made** her hang up her clothes.

Infinitives

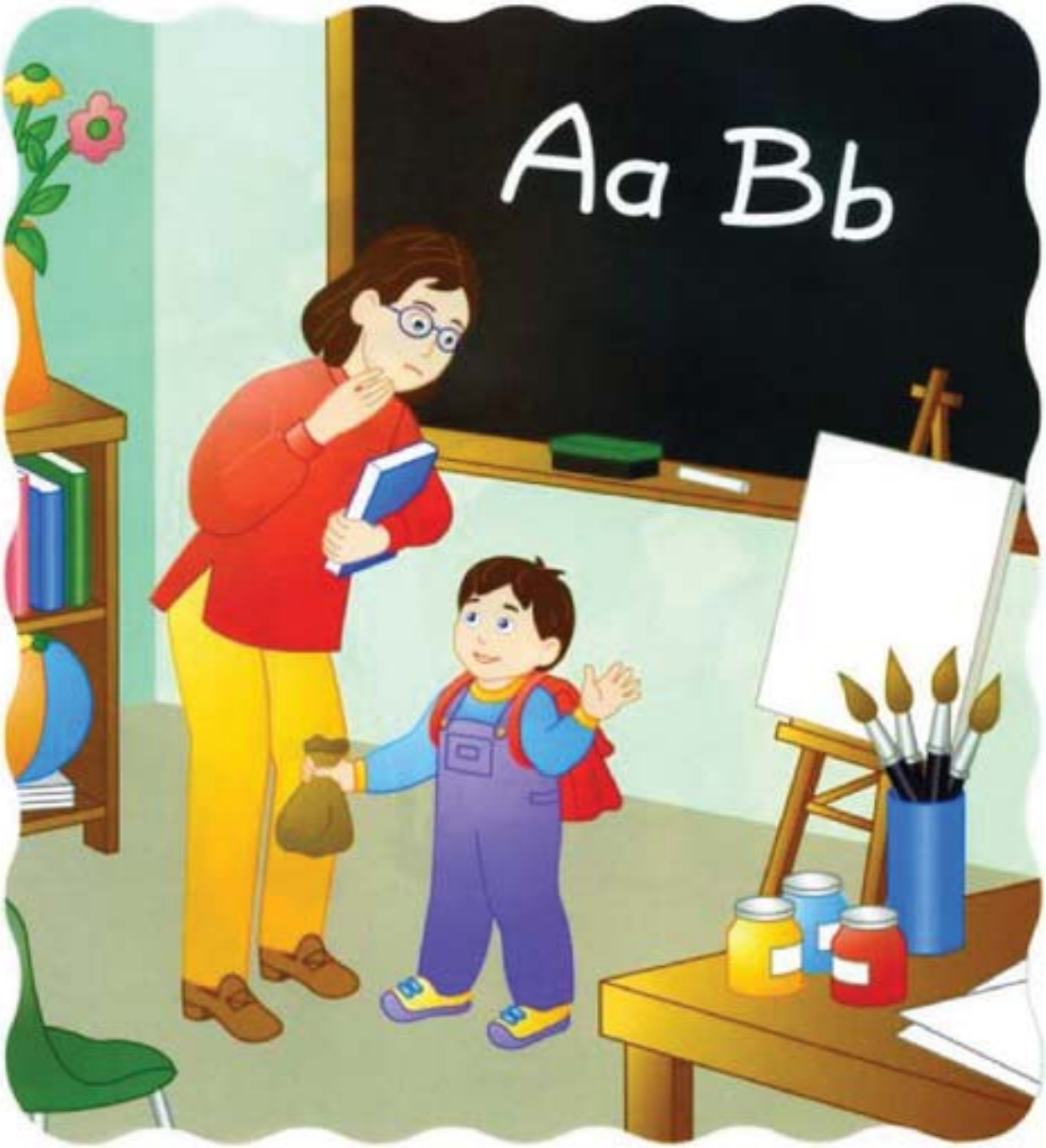
Rhonda wants to learn how to play baseball. She has many questions.



1. How do I wear the mitt?
   I don't know **how to wear** it.
2. How do I catch the ball?
   I don't know **how to catch** it.
3. How do I hold the bat?
   I don't know **how to hold** it.
4. How do I hit the ball?
   I don't know **how to hit** it.
5. How do I throw the ball?
   I don't know **how to throw** it.
6. How do I tie my shoes?
   I don't know **how to tie** them.

Infinitives

Today is Ronnie's first day of school. He has many questions.



1. What should I draw now?
   I don't know **what to draw.**
2. What should I do now?
   I don't know **what to do.**
3. Where should I go now?
   I don't know **where to go.**
4. Where should I sit now?
   I don't know **where to sit.**
5. When can I eat lunch?
   I don't know **when to eat.**
6. When can I go home?
   I don't know **when to go.**

Adjective Clauses

The king is a large man.
He is wearing a crown.
The king is the large man **who** is wearing a crown.



1. Who is the king?
   The king is the large man who is wearing a crown.
2. Who is the queen?
   The queen is the pretty woman who is wearing a necklace.
3. Who is the guard?
   The guard is the thin man who is wearing a red uniform.
4. Who is the soldier?
   The soldier is the tall man who is wearing a helmet.
5. Who is the housekeeper?
   The housekeeper is the large woman who is holding a duster.
6. Who is the gardener?
   The gardener is the short man who is holding a shovel.

Adjective Clauses

1 A carpenter is a person **who** makes furniture.



2 A tailor is a person **who** makes clothes.



3 A pilot is a person **who** flies an airplane.



4 A fisherman is a person **who** catches fish.



5 A singer is a person **who** sings songs.



6 A musician is a person **who** plays music.



7 A chef is a person **who** cooks in a restaurant.



8 A gardener is a person **who** takes care of a garden.



Adjective Clauses

May sees a boat.
The boat has a yellow sail.
May sees a boat **that** has a yellow sail.



1. May sees a kite. The kite has a green tail.
   May sees a kite that has a green tail.
2. May sees a dog. The dog is barking.
   May sees a dog that is barking.
3. May sees a pail. The pail has a shovel in it.
   May sees a pail that has a shovel in it.
4. May sees a blanket. The blanket has purple flowers on it.
   May sees a blanket that has purple flowers on it.
5. May sees a bird. The bird is standing on a rock.
   May sees a bird that is standing on a rock.
6. May sees a sand castle. The sand castle has a flag on top of it.
   May sees a sand castle that has a flag on top of it.

Adjective Clauses

The king's crown is beautiful.
The crown is made of gold.
The king's crown, **which** is made of gold, is beautiful.

1. The queen's necklace, which is made of jewels, is colorful.



2. The soldier's helmet, which is made of silver, is heavy.



3. The guard's uniform, which has gold buttons on it, is red.



4. The housekeeper's tray, which has two gold cups on it, is shiny.



5. The gardener's pot, which has a flower in it, is large.



Adjective Clauses

We use **whose** to show possession.



1. Davy is the short boy. His dog is black.
   Davy is the short boy whose dog is black.
2. Keri is the tall girl. Her dog has black spots.
   Keri is the tall girl whose dog has black spots.
3. Jenny is the short girl. Her dog is wearing a pink bow.
   Jenny is the short girl whose dog is wearing a pink bow.
4. Kenny is the tall boy. His dog is standing on a ball.
   Kenny is the tall boy whose dog is standing on a ball.

Fill in the blanks with **who, that,** or **whose**.



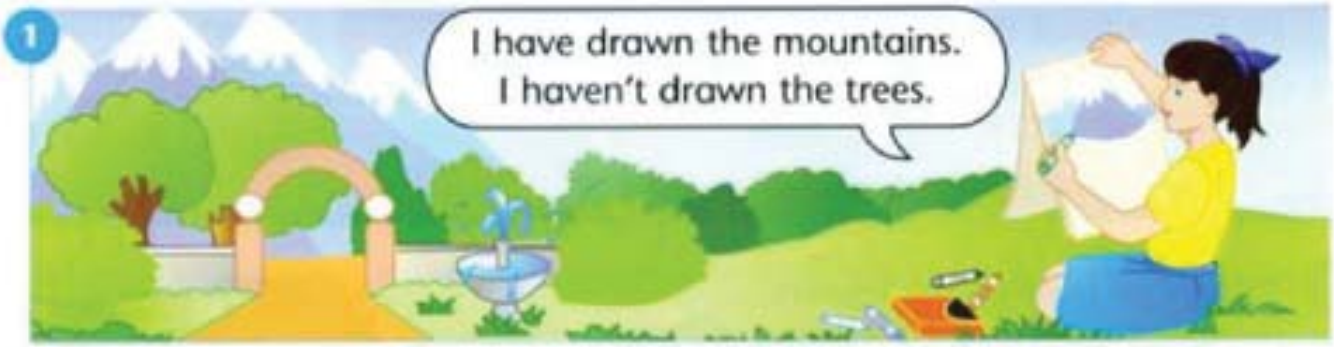
1. Jimmy sees a dog. It is barking.
   Jimmy sees a dog _____ is barking.
2. Jimmy sees a woman. She is sitting on a rock.
   Jimmy sees a woman _____ is sitting on a rock.
3. Jimmy sees a surfboard. It is red.
   Jimmy sees a surfboard _____ is red.
4. Jimmy sees a boy. His hair is red.
   Jimmy sees a boy _____ hair is red.
5. Jimmy sees a ball. It is green.
   Jimmy sees a ball _____ is green.
6. Jimmy sees an old woman. Her blanket has flowers on it.
   Jimmy sees an old woman _____ blanket has flowers on it.
7. Jimmy sees a girl. She is carrying a pail.
   Jimmy sees a girl _____ is carrying a pail.
8. Jimmy sees a turtle. It is afraid.
   Jimmy sees a turtle _____ is afraid.

Present Perfect Tense

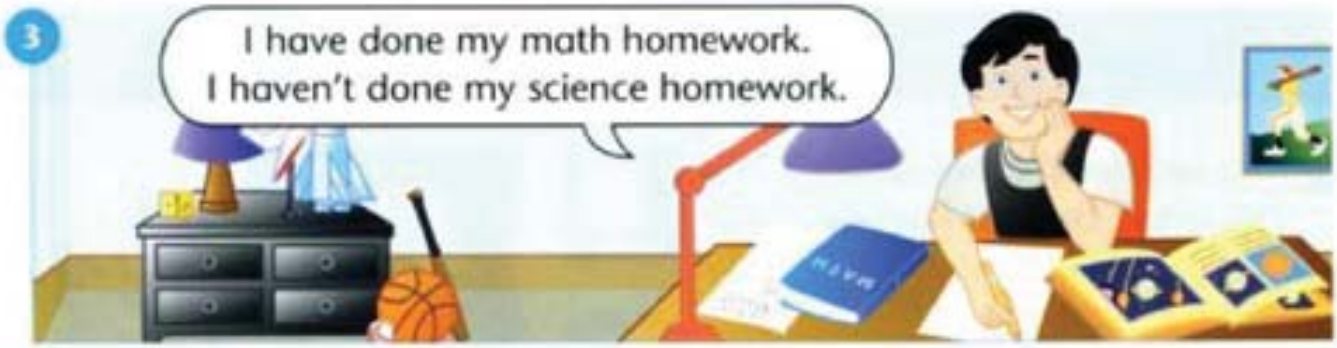
I You We They	**have** **have not**	**drunk** the juice.

have not = haven't

do → have done
draw → have drawn
drink → have drunk
give → have given
make → have made









Present Perfect Tense

He She It	**has** **has not**	**eaten** dinner.

has not = hasn't

comb → has combed	cut → has cut	fix → has fixed
cook → has cooked	eat → has eaten	paint → has painted

1 Mr. Lee has fixed the bicycle.
He hasn't fixed the birdhouse.



2 Jimmy has painted the flowers.
He hasn't painted the tree.



3 Mrs. Lee has cut the orange.
She hasn't cut the apple.



4 Mrs. Lee has combed Ronnie's hair.
She hasn't combed Rhonda's hair.



5 Grandma Lee has cooked the rice.
She hasn't cooked the vegetables.



Fill in the blanks.

1 make



Mrs. Lee hasn't made cookies. She has made a cake.

2 draw



May and Keri _____ a cat. They _____ a dog.

3 give



Mr. Lee _____ Mrs. Lee flowers. He _____ her candy.

4 cut



Sunny and Jimmy _____ the paper. They _____ the apple.

5 fix



Mr. Lee _____ the lamp. He _____ the vase.

Present Perfect Tense

Have	I you we they	**washed** the dishes?	Yes,	I you we they	**have.**
			No,		**haven't.**

clean → have cleaned
dress → have dressed
feed → have fed
wash → have washed
water → have watered



Present Perfect Tense

Has	he she it	**won** the race?	Yes,	he she it	**has**.
			No,		**hasn't**.

finish → has finished
read → has read
leave → has left
return → has returned
win → has won

1 Has May left for school?



Yes, she has.

2 Has Jimmy washed his hands?



No, he hasn't.

3 Has Grandpa Lee read the magazine?



No, he hasn't.

4 Has Mr. Lee finished his work?



No, he hasn't.

5 Has Grandma Lee returned home?



Yes, she has.

6 Has Max eaten his dinner?



No, he hasn't.

Present Perfect Tense

We use **already** with affirmative statements. We use **yet** with negative statements.











Present Perfect Tense



I have = I've