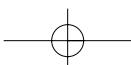
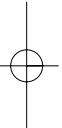


**My Next
Grammar**
Student Book **2**



My Next Grammar

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Grammar Quizzes



106

Take this cumulative quiz at the beginning of **Lesson 5**. 4

Write the correct form of the Be verb.

ex. My father was at work yesterday.

- Were you at the swimming pool yesterday morning?
- Mary was at school yesterday. She was sick.
- I am really tired. I want to go to bed now.
- Where are Jane and her friends now?
- My mom was in the hospital yesterday.
- There are many people at the party yesterday.

Write the correct subject or object pronoun.

ex. Charlie has four grandparents. He loves them very much.

- I know Harry very well. I first met him 10 years ago.
- My parents come from China. They can speak Chinese.
- I remember the boy's face, but I don't know his name.
- We have only one computer at home. My brother and I share it.

Circle the correct word.

ex. There are eleven players / peoples / players on a soccer team.

- Yi Sun Shin is one of the Korean persons / heroes / heroes.
- My favorite game / sport / sports are badminton and tennis.
- I'm thirsty. Can I have some / a few / many orange juice?
- How many / much / a lot of milk is in the fridge?
- Can I have a few of / a slice of / a slices of cheese in my sandwich?

For Teachers: This page is a cumulative quiz. The chart below shows which lesson each question is from.

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Lesson	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	1	2	2

109

Grammar Link activities at the beginning of each lesson can be used both for a cumulative review as well as a tool for assessment. In each lesson, teachers can use this activity to monitor language development and identify areas of weakness in need of review.

Grammar Introduction charts introduce new grammar concepts in a clear and structured manner. New targets are presented in small portions that facilitate mental digestion.

Lesson **5 Present Simple**

1. Grammar Link
Go to page 109. Take Grammar Quiz 4.

2. Grammar Introduction

A. Present Simple

Affirmative and Negative		Yes/No Question	
I/You/We/They	read don't read.	Do I/you/we/they read?	Yes, - do. No, - don't.
He/She/It	reads doesn't read.	Does he/she/it read?	Yes, - does. No, - doesn't.

The present simple tense expresses habits or facts.
In affirmative sentences, add **-s** to the verb if the subject is a singular noun or he/she/it.
In negative sentences, put don't/doesn't before the verb: **don't/doesn't + verb.**

Read and write the correct verb form.

- live A: live lions live in the jungle? B: No, they don't live.
- ride A: rides Sam rides his bike to school? B: Yes, he rides.
- walk Mr. Roberts walks his dog every day.
- not speak Kelly doesn't speak Japanese.

B. Present Simple: Spelling Rules of Final -s

-s	speaks opens takes	Add -s to most verbs.
-es	watches pushes mixes cries	Add -es to verbs that end in -ch, -sh, -s, -x .
-ies	flies dies	If a verb ends in a consonant + y , change y to i and add -es .
Irregular	goes has	No rules

C. Frequency Adverbs

Frequency adverbs tell how often something happens. They are usually used before the verb:
frequency adverb + verb
Frequency adverbs usually come after a Be verb:
I am always happy.
My dad is usually tired after work.

Frequency adverbs tell how often things happen.

100% always 50% sometimes 0% never

usually often rarely

Write the verb with final -s.

- walk walks
- make _____
- watch _____
- do _____
- study _____
- have _____
- play _____
- complete _____
- climb _____
- go _____

Frequency Adverbs

Rewrite the sentence with the frequency adverb.

- always John does his homework. John always does his homework.
- usually Students have lunch at school. _____
- often Mr. Lee sends e-mails. _____
- sometimes We get up late. _____
- rarely I am late for school. _____
- never Amy drinks coffee. _____
- always The teachers speak English. _____

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A Concise Summary of essential grammar points is shown in the box within the chart.

Check-Up Activities follow each target's presentation to ensure the understanding of new grammar points.

Welcome to

My Next Grammar

My Next Grammar is the following series to My First Grammar. Maintaining the goals and educational philosophies of the previous series, My Next Grammar is constructed with the learner at the center of the design. The grammar concepts and activities are designed to meet the needs of elementary school students from the fourth to sixth grade. My Next Grammar uses a spiral syllabus in introducing essential grammar points. This allows students the freedom to study from any book in the series without missing key grammar points. My Next Grammar provides various in-depth grammar activities that establish a strong foundation in English grammar.

Grammar Practice activities allow for greater practice of target grammar. Through a variety of in-depth activities and methods, students use and practice the material they are learning.

Content Reading activities help consolidate the target grammar in context. A variety of topics are chosen from the school subjects such as language arts, science, history, social studies, art, literature, and physical education.

3. Grammar Practice

A Check and correct the mistake.

- I ~~not~~ speak Chinese. don't
- Amy ~~don't~~ have any homework today.
- Does John ~~has~~ many friends?
- We ~~come~~ to always school early.
- My dad ~~don't~~ smoke.
- Does ~~the~~ students ride their bikes to school?
- I ~~not~~ know that boy's name.
- John usually get up late on Sundays.
- The Earth ~~go~~ around the Sun.

B Write the sentence in the right order.

- usually We jeans wear to school
We usually wear jeans to school.
- brush my teeth I always after meals
- I often the to with my friends go library
- wear coats We never in the summer
- teacher The asks always questions a lot of

5 - Present Simple

C Choose and write about you.

always	usually	often	sometimes	rarely	never
--------	---------	-------	-----------	--------	-------

- I _____ eat cereal for breakfast.
- My friends and I _____ do our homework together.
- My dad _____ reads the newspaper in the morning.
- My family _____ watches movies on Friday nights.

D Write the verb in the present simple tense.

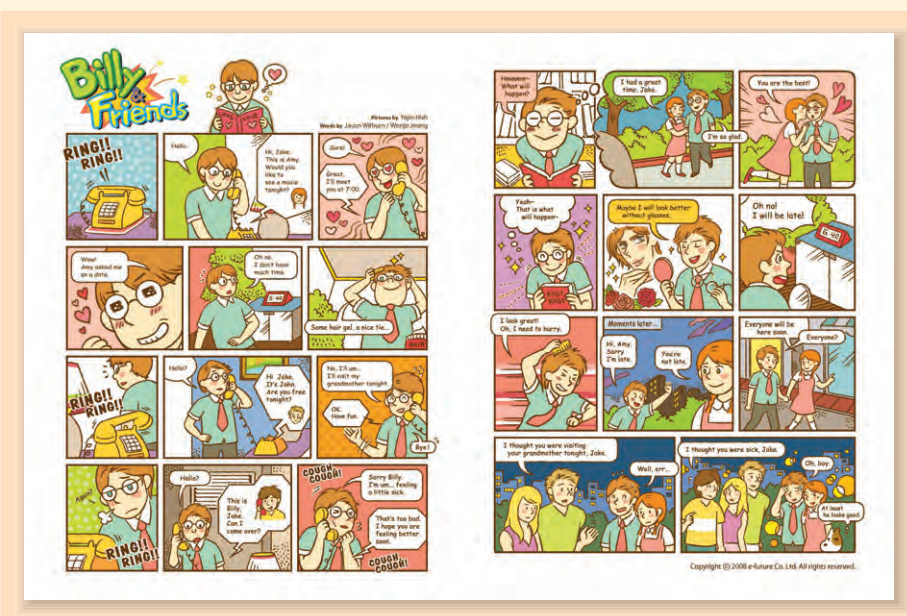
The World of Ants

Ants _____ in groups. Each group _____ a queen, worker ants, soldiers and males. The queen has wings when she _____ young. She _____ eggs for her entire life. The worker ants _____ daughters of the queen. They _____ wings and they _____ eggs. They _____ food and _____ their nest bigger. Soldiers are large workers. They _____ for their group. Males _____ small ants and they _____ wings. They mate with the queen and die.

4. Grammar Summary

Present Simple		Frequency Adverbs
Affirmative and Negative	Question	
I/You/We/They read. He/She/It reads.	Do I/you/we/they read? Does he/she/it read?	always usually often sometimes rarely never
I/You/We/They don't read. He/She/It doesn't read.		frequency adverb + verb Be + frequency adverb

Grammar Summary provides a concise review of the day's lesson. Students and teachers can refer to them for a quick overview of the material they have studied.



Entertaining Comics are provided in Lessons 11 and 23. Students consolidate the English concepts taught in each part while enjoying the comics.

Progress Tests are presented in Lessons 12 and 24. These tests provide a method to follow and assess the development of students' grammar.

12 Progress Test 1

Lessons (1-11) Date _____ Name _____ Score (/ 2 =) / 100

A Circle the best answer.

- Are these your books? Yes, they are _____
ours our book my book mine books
- My mom _____ pizza every Saturday. It's our favorite.
make making was making makes
- _____ it _____ at 3 o'clock yesterday?
Did, raining Was, raining Does, raining Were, raining
- There are _____ in the refrigerator.
a ham sandwich an ham sandwich ham sandwiches hams sandwich
- The wind _____ hard last night. It _____ a little scary.
blow, was blow, is blew, was blew, am
- I _____ really tired. I want to go to bed now.
was am were are
- My teacher _____ angry in class.
is rarely rarely be does rarely rarely does
- My dad _____ get a new car next month.
will going to is going to is go to is going
- I _____ you _____ the concert last night?
Did, enjoyed Were, enjoyed Did, enjoy Were, enjoy
- I want to ask _____
many question a few question a little questions a few questions

B Choose and complete the sentence with the correct form of the verb.

study get snow see teach fly have like be (is/are)

- I _____ at home today. I _____ at home yesterday too.
- Look out the window! It _____.
- Army _____ an A- on the test yesterday.
- I _____ a pretty yellow bird yesterday. It _____ ground outside my window.
- I will call you back. I _____ dinner right now.
- Mr. Roberts _____ a teacher. He _____ English at my school.
- It's raining outside. I _____ my umbrella.
- John usually _____ hard before a test.

C Check and correct the mistake. There is one correct sentence in each group.

EX: There are any roses in the garden. is square.

- Can I have a cold water please?
- Sarah has a puppy. It's name is Silver.
- Sam and I usually go to the library on Saturdays.
- Will you going to visit your grandma this Sunday?
- John is my best friend. Him and I do many fun things together.
- I will get two cartons of milk.
- Do you see many stars in a sky?
- I have a few money with me right now.
- You will going to get a letter tomorrow.
- Amy finished the book tomorrow night.

Lesson 5 Present Simple

1. Grammar Summary

영문	영문	한글
Do you/We/They read?	Do you/We/They read?	읽어/읽어/읽어
He/She/It reads.	Does he/she/it read?	읽어/읽어/읽어

A 한자시제 긍정문 Affirmative과 부정문 Negative

① 한자시제 긍정문에서 주어에 있질 단수 사제(가)일 경우는 동사의 형태에 따라 동사의 뒤에 <s>/<es>를 붙인다.

주어	동사	동사	동사
I	speaks	speaks	take
you	speaks	speaks	take
he	speaks	speaks	take
she	speaks	speaks	take
it	speaks	speaks	take
we	speaks	speaks	take
they	speaks	speaks	take

② 한자시제 부정문에서 주어에 있질 단수 사제(가)일 경우는 동사의 형태에 따라 동사의 뒤에 <don't> + 동사명(을) 붙인다. 단수 사제(가)일 경우는 <doesn't> + 동사명(을) 붙인다.

B 한자시제 의문문

① 의문문의 형태는 <Do/Does + 주어 + 동사명(을) + ?>이다.

② 긍정문 <Yes, 주어 + 동사명(을).> 부정문 <No, 주어 + don't/doesn't + 동사명(을).>

Do they study? Yes, they do. No, they don't.
Does he study? Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.

C 빈도부사의 활용

① 빈도부사는 어떤 행동을 얼마나 자주 하는지를 말하거나 말할 때 사용되는 말이다.

always	usually	often	sometimes	rarely	never
항상	대부분	종종	때때로	드물게	절대

② 빈도부사는 어떤 행동을 할 때 사용된다. I usually go to school by bus.
③ 빈도부사는 <be> 동사의 뒤에 사용된다. My sister is often late for school.

2. Grammar Practice

A Write the verb with final -s.

- speak _____
- fly _____
- watch _____
- take _____
- mix _____
- have _____
- push _____
- cry _____
- try _____
- do _____

B Read and write the verb in the present simple tense.

- read Sam _____ a book every day.
- watch _____ your mother TV? Yes, she _____.
- cry Their baby often _____ at night.
- not have Jonny _____ any sisters.
- go _____ Mrs. Jones _____ shopping every Saturday?
- get up _____ you and your brother always _____ early?
- not do Tom sometimes _____ his homework.
- play _____ Jason _____ soccer? No, he _____.
- not speak They _____ English at home.
- study Jake _____ math and science at school.

C Write the frequency adverbs in the right order.

always	often	never	rarely	sometimes	usually
1	2	3	4	5	6
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
always					

The Workbook provides additional explanation of the grammar targets in Korean. **Grammar Practice** activities provide an opportunity to further work with and practice the grammar targets of each lesson. **Grammar Link** sections help students prepare for the cumulative quizzes in the following lessons.

Nouns and Pronouns

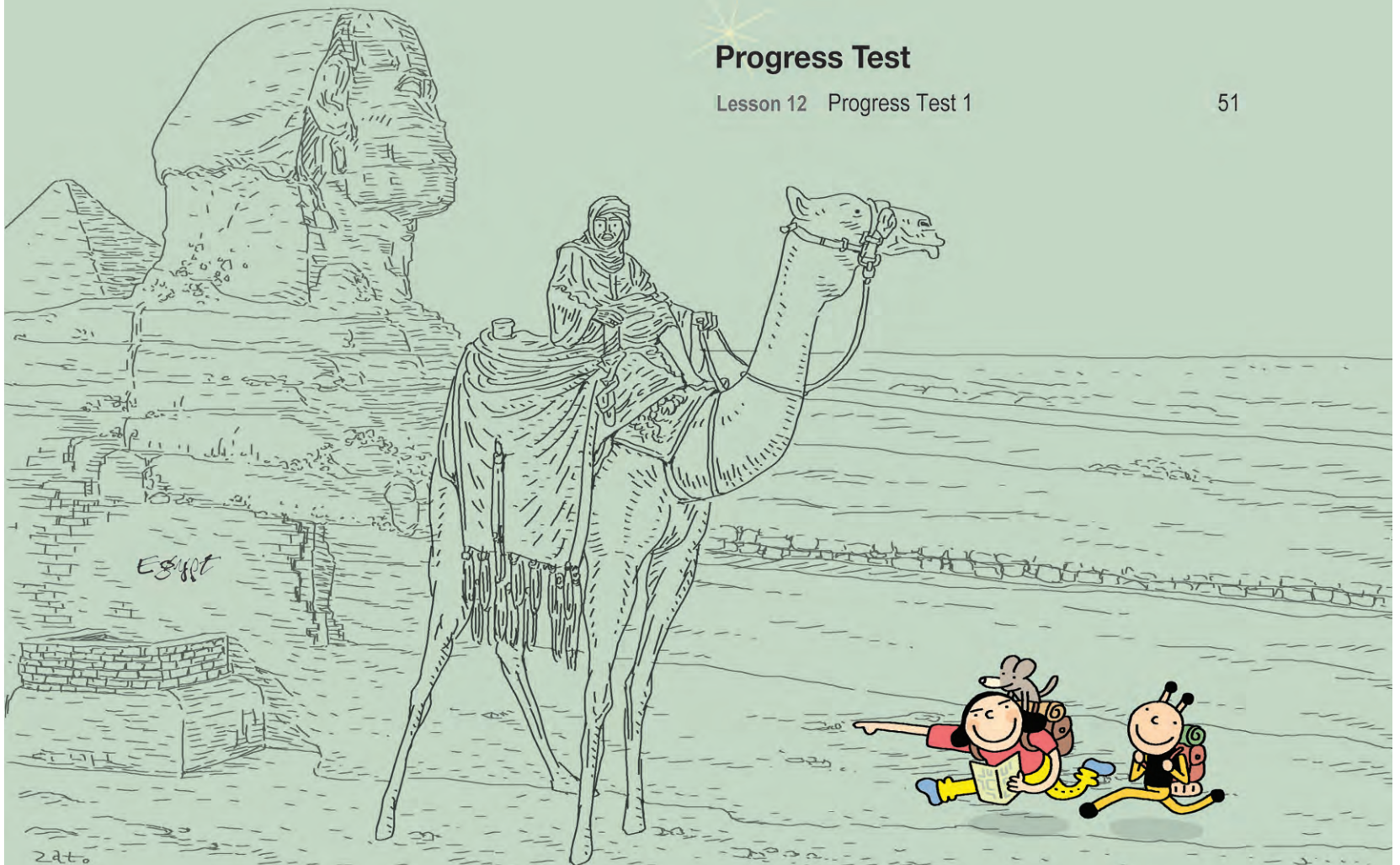
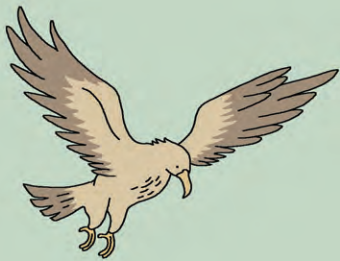
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Lesson 1 Nouns and Articles

1. Grammar Introduction

A. Common and Proper Nouns

Common Noun	language book	city name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common nouns are general names of people, animals, places and things.
Proper Noun	Chinese My Next Grammar	Hong Kong Sarah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper nouns are specific names. They always begin with capital letters.

Check the common noun and circle the proper noun.

- Amy's house is on Main Street.
- Grace is my best friend.
- These skates are for Sam.
- My uncle can speak Chinese.

B. Singular and Plural Nouns

	Singular	Plural	
~s	one cat a basket	two cats five baskets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Singular means one. Plural means more than two. To make most nouns plural, add -s to the singular form.
~es	box watch	boxes watches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of noun: -ch, -sh, -s, -x Plural form: add -es
~ies	hero potato	heroes potatoes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of noun: consonant + -o Plural form: add -es
~ies	baby country	babies countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of noun: consonant + -y Plural form: change y to i and add -es
~ves	thief knife	thieves knives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of noun: -f or -fe Plural form: change f or -fe to v and add -es
Irregular	child fish	children fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rules

Common irregular plural nouns:

sheep - sheep tooth - teeth woman - women foot - feet mouse - mice person - people

Write the plural form.

- person
- leaf
- glass
- radio

C. Count and Noncount Nouns

	Singular	Plural	
Count Noun	a cookie a bus one leaf	cookies buses leaves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count nouns are the names of objects that we can count. They take singular or plural form.
Noncount Noun	water cheese juice	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noncount nouns are the names of objects that we cannot count. They take only singular form and no a or an.

• Common noncount nouns:

furniture homework mail money bread milk weather music information soup

 Choose and write. Use **a/an** with the count nouns.

desk homework bread egg music water class letter

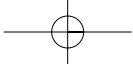
Count Nouns		Noncount Nouns	
1	2	5	6
3	4	7	8

D. Articles: A/An and The

a	a pen a book	a radio a small umbrella	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article, a or an, means 'one' thing. Use it before a singular noun. Put a before a consonant and an before a vowel.
an	an orange an old book	an egg an umbrella	
the	The blue cap is on the bed. The Earth is round.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article, the, is used before nouns that are 'specific' or 'one and only'.

 Write **a**, **an**, **the** or \emptyset . Write \emptyset if **a** or **an** is not needed.

- Amy has cap and hat. cap is blue. hat is yellow.
- There is milk and cheese. milk is white. cheese is yellow.
- It is nice day. sky is blue. sun is bright.



2. Grammar Practice

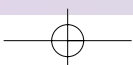
A Choose and write.

Common Nouns	Proper Nouns
1 planets	..... Earth
2 holidays
3 weekdays
4 months
5 countries
6 names
7 schools

December	Christmas	Singapore	Sunday	Earth
Saturday	Mexico	Mars	April	Roger
New Year's Day	Harvard	Sam	Seoul National University	

B Write the correct plural form. Write ∅ if there is no plural form.


Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 woman	..... women	9 circle	.....
2 potato	10 life	.....
3 sheep	11 leaf	.....
4 notebook	12 bench	.....
5 knife	13 player	.....
6 lady	14 sport	.....
7 furniture	15 water	.....
8 tooth	16 fish	.....



C Fill in the blanks. Use **a, an** or **the**.

- 1 A: I can't find my pen. Do you see it?
 B: It's right there. It's on floor.
- 2 A: weather is so gray today.
 B: I know. Where is sun?
- 3 A: Do you want egg for breakfast?
 B: No, thank you. I'll just have glass of orange juice.

D Write the plural forms.



..... are interesting! They can't fly and they don't build

..... But they are excellent

They eat and plankton. are very sociable.

They don't like to be alone. They live in large

..... Most female penguins lay two at a time and live for more than twenty

3. Grammar Summary

Nouns					
Common Noun	Proper Noun	Singular Noun	Plural Noun	Count Noun	Noncount Noun
city	New York	onion	onions	letter	mail
mountain	Mt. Everest	potato	potatoes	table	furniture
whale	Shamu	egg	eggs	coin	money

Articles	
I have a blue pen and an orange pencil.	The sky is so gray. I don't see the sun.