

Quiz on WH Question Words

Name : _____

Group : _____

1. _____ don't you like the pizza tonight?
A. Who B. Why C. How D. Where
2. _____ does your brother work?
A. Who B. What C. How old D. Where
3. _____ bag is that on the table?
A. Who B. Where C. How D. Whose
4. _____ do you get from school to your house?
A. Which B. What C. How D. Who
5. _____ old is your little brother?
A. Who B. Why C. How D. Where
6. _____ did you come late to class today?
A. Who B. Why C. How D. Where
7. _____ lives next door to you?
A. Who B. Why C. How D. Where
8. _____ did you come to the United States?
A. Who B. Which C. What D. When
9. _____ are you going to the party with?
A. Who B. Why C. How D. Where
10. _____ is the nearest pharmacy?
A. Who B. Why C. How D. Where



Name: _____

Group: _____

Match each answer with the right question.

WHEN?

1. When do you eat breakfast?
2. When do you take a bath or a shower?
3. When do you wear sunglasses?
4. When do you use an umbrella?
5. When do you need to wear a winter coat?
6. When do you wear a swimming suit?
7. When do you wear a seatbelt?
8. When do you turn on a flashlight?
9. When do you see a doctor?
10. When do you sleep?

(when it is dark), (when it's raining), (in the morning), (when riding in a car), (when it's cold outside), (when you're sick), (at night),
(when it's ~~sunny~~ outside), (when you're dirty or before bed), (when going to the beach/swimming)
Sunny

WHO?

1. Who puts out fires?
2. Who do you go see when you're sick?
3. Who takes care of animals at the zoo?
4. Who teaches kids at school?
5. Who delivers mail?
6. Who checks our teeth for cavities?
7. Who helps people in the store?
8. Who takes care of sick animals?
9. Who has a job of cutting people's hair?
10. Who flies an airplane?

(clerk), (doctor), (pilot), (mailman / mailwoman), (firefighter), (teacher), (veterinarian), (hairstylist or barber), (zookeeper), (dentist)

WHAT?

1. What can we wear on our back?
2. What do bees make (that we can eat)?
3. What do dogs like to chew on?
4. What do we need when it rains (to keep us dry)?
5. What do we wear on our feet?
6. What do cows give us (that we can drink)?
7. What do spiders build?
8. What is a lawn mower for?
9. What do you use for eating cereal?
10. What does a red light mean?

(cutting grass), (umbrella), (honey), (bones), (stop), (web), (shoes or socks), (backpack / book bag), (milk), (spoon)

WHERE?

1. Where does milk come from?
2. Where do horses, pigs, and sheep live?
3. Where do you put a hat?
4. Where do you go to buy food?
5. Where do you sleep?
6. Where do you see clouds?
7. Where do you put toothpaste to clean your teeth?
8. Where do fish live?
9. Where do you plant seeds?
10. Where does a bird lay eggs?
11. Where can you play?
12. Where do shoes and socks go?
13. Where do a king and queen live?
14. Where can you see monkeys, bears, and elephants?
15. Where do bats live?
16. Where do you go to learn ABC's?
17. Where do you bake cookies?
18. Where do you keep milk and butter?
19. Where can you sit?
20. Where do you put peanut butter?

(farm), (in a bed), (in a nest), (zoo), (on bread), (cows), (grocery store), (castle / palace), (caves), (refrigerator), (in the sky), (in the ground / dirt), (closet), (kitchen), (chair / bench / seat), (on our head), (on a toothbrush), (outside / playground), (school), (in water)

WHY?

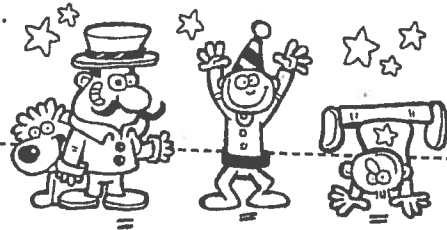
1. Why do you put gas in a car?
2. Why do you sleep?
3. Why do we wear shoes?
4. Why do we exercise?
5. Why do we use an umbrella?
6. Why does a bird have wings?
7. Why do you have teeth?
8. Why do you wear a belt?
9. Why do children go to school?

(to learn), (to have some rest), (to make it function), (to keep our pants on), (to fly), (to protect us from rain), (to chew food), (to protect our feet), (to stay fit)

Name _____

The Circus

A circus is generally a travelling troop of artists who perform together to entertain an audience. The clown wears a round red nose, a wig and very colourful clothes. The tightrope walker balances across a steel wire strung up at a certain height. The juggler entertains with balls, rings and torches. The fakir sits on the pointy ends of a nail bed, while the magician performs illusion tricks. Finally, the acrobat dazzles the crowd with his high wire act.



Answer the following questions.

1. What is a group of artists who perform together to entertain an audience called?

2. Where does the fakir sit?

3. Who wears very colourful clothes?

4. What does the juggler do?

5. Which artist dazzles the crowd with his high wire act?

Do you know these words?

1. Highlight these words or expressions in the text.
2. Link each word to its definition.

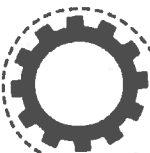
- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Nail • | • To perform in a way that is enjoyable for spectators. |
| To entertain • | • Long, thin piece of metal in the shape of a string. |
| Wig • | • An artificial head of hair. |
| Wire • | • Sharp, pointy piece of metal with a flat head. It can pierce hard materials to hold them together. |

Éditions « À Reproduire »



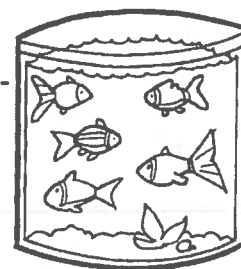
Internet : www.envolee.com





Name _____

My Aquarium



At home I have an aquarium with five tropical fish. They are red-coloured female betas. I have to feed my fish every day and make sure that the water temperature is right. On Saturdays I change the water and I clean the glass with cotton wool. I put natural plants in my aquarium to keep my fish happy. There is also a little stone castle in which the fish can hide.

Answer the following questions.

1. How many tropical fish does the narrator have?

2. What colour are the fish?

3. When is the water in the aquarium changed?

4. Why does the narrator put natural plants in their aquarium?

5. Where can the fish hide?

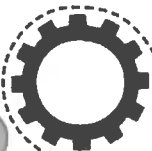
Do you know these words?

1. Highlight these words or expressions in the text.

2. Link each word to its definition.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Stone • | • Fluffy animal hair that can be used to make thread, fabric and clothing. |
| To feed • | • A hard mineral taken from the ground and used to make buildings. |
| To hide • | • To be out of sight so that you cannot be found. |
| Wool • | • To provide food for consumption. |

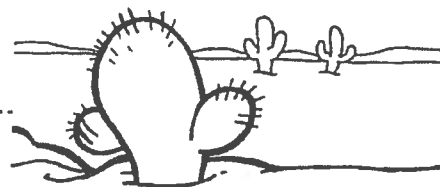




Name _____

The Desert

A desert designates most often a dry, hot environment that does not favour growth. It rarely rains in deserts. There is an extreme temperature difference between day and night. There is little human activity in these regions due to the inhospitable climate. Vegetation is rather rare. In the Arctic, for instance, the flora is known as tundra. The best known desert is surely the Sahara, in Africa. Insects and reptiles generally comprise the animals of the desert.



Answer the following questions.

1. Where is the Sahara desert?

2. What animals live in the desert?

3. Why is there little human activity in the desert?

4. What is the vegetation in the Arctic called?

5. When is it very cold in the desert?

Do you know these words?

1. Highlight these words or expressions in the text.
2. Link each word to its definition.

Dry •

Inhospitable •

Insect •

To rain •

• To drop water from the clouds.

• Small creature that usually has six legs and sometimes wings.

• Free of any humidity; the opposite of wet.

• Unfriendly.





Name _____

The Snowy Owl

The snowy owl is Quebec's emblematic bird. It is white with yellow eyes. It is a carnivore and hunts both during the day and at night. It can subsist for 40 days without eating. It is the largest owl and can turn its head almost 270 degrees. The arctic fox is one of its predators. The snowy owl lives eight years on average. The female lays once a year and can produce three to fourteen young. Snowy owls are an endangered species.



Answer the following questions.

1. What animal is Quebec's emblematic bird?

2. What animal is one of the snowy owl's predators?

3. How long can the snowy owl go without eating?

4. How long does the snowy owl live on average?

5. How many young can the female have?

Do you know these words?

1. Highlight these words or expressions in the text.
2. Link each word to its definition.

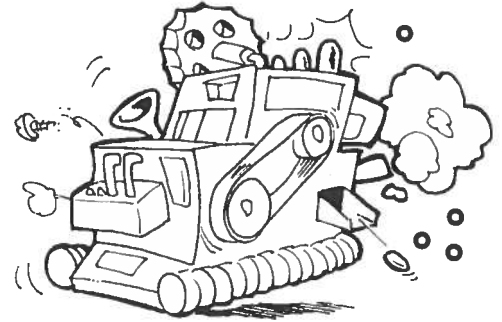
- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Emblematic • | • At risk of no longer existing soon. |
| Endangered • | • To produce an egg from the body. |
| Head • | • Representative of something else. |
| To lay • | • Top part of the body connected to the neck. |



Industrial Robots

- Answer the questions immediately after reading each paragraph.

Industry employs over a million robots to carry out repetitive, difficult or dangerous tasks. Factories started using robots in 1961. The name of the first industrial robot was Unimate. It stacked burning hot metal sheets used to manufacture cars.



- 1 For what kind of task did industry employ robots?

- 2 In the following sentence, one word is wrong. Underline it and write the correct word above it.

Unimate stacked frozen metal sheets used to manufacture cars.

Since the 1960s, the number of industrial robots has increased greatly. There are 100 robots for every group of 1000 workers in the automobile industry. They can also be found in warehouses, hospitals and laboratories. Industrial robots are able to solder computer parts and even demine fields, that is to say, defuse explosive mines.

- 3 Name two tasks that can be carried out by industrial robots.

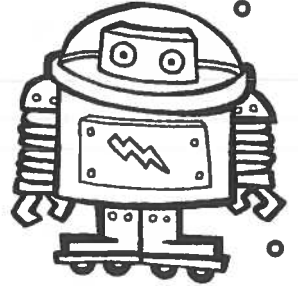
- 4 Name four places where industrial robots are employed.





Industrial Robots (Continued)

Now there are robots that are capable of moving independently. Separate motors govern their wheels. When the robot has to change direction, one of its wheels turns faster than the others. Certain Navy robots can detect intruders and give chase. They are equipped with a video camera, a laser and sonar.



- 5** What enables certain robots to change direction easily?



- 6** With the help of your dictionary, find the meaning of the word "sonar".

Scientists are developing a new generation of microscopic robots: nanorobots. They are so small that they might one day be able to move around inside our bodies to make repairs. For example, they would be able to circulate in blocked arteries to treat blood clots.

- 7** Do you think that one day we will be able to make robots a lot smaller than the eraser on your pencil? Explain.



- 8** Do you think that nanorobots would be a useful invention? Explain.



Personal Pronouns, Object Pronouns and Possessive Adjectives

Name: _____ **Group:** _____

	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
1st singular			
2nd singular			
3rd sing. (male)			
3rd sing. (female)			
3rd sing (a thing or an animal)			
1st plural			
2nd plural			
3rd plural			

Subject pronouns

1st singular _____ have a dog.
 2nd singular _____ have a computer.
 3rd sing. (male) _____ has a red bicycle.
 3rd sing. (female) _____ has long hair.
 3rd sing (a thing or an animal) _____ has four large legs.
 1st plural _____ have two children.
 2nd plural _____ are in the classroom.
 3rd plural _____ are fans of the Los Angeles Clippers,

Object pronouns

1st singular The old man talks to _____.
 2nd singular The coach talks to _____.
 3rd sing. (male) Mrs. Johanne talks to _____.
 3rd sing. (female) Mrs. Véronique talks to _____.
 3rd sing (a thing or an animal) This dog likes bones. This dog will chew on _____.
 1st plural The officer is talking to _____.
 2nd plural The principal talks to all of _____.
 3rd plural The bus driver will talk to _____.

Possessive adjectives

1st singular _____ mother lives in St-Bruno.
 2nd singular _____ pencil case is in your school bag.
 3rd sing. (male) _____ shoes are black.
 3rd sing. (female) _____ dress is pink.
 3rd sing (a thing or an animal) _____ bone is finished.
 1st plural _____ school is too small.
 2nd plural _____ two best friends are really nice.
 3rd plural _____ coach is not happy.



Object Pronouns

A. Each sentence below is missing an object pronoun. Replace the word BLANK in each sentence with an object pronoun from the box. Write your answers in the pronoun column.

me	you	him	her	it	us	them
----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	------

Pronoun

1. I really like Katie, but she never notices BLANK.
2. My brother lives in Mexico. I don't see BLANK very often.
3. This worksheet is hard. I'm not sure I can do BLANK.
4. How are your parents? I haven't seen BLANK for ages.
5. Lisa really likes David, but he doesn't like BLANK.
6. This dress looks a bit small. Do you think it will fit BLANK?
7. Star Wars is a fantastic film. I love watching BLANK.
8. Your boss called. He wants to speak to BLANK.
9. Where is my text book? I can't find BLANK.
10. Hello again! Do you remember BLANK? My name's Mark.
11. Jessica is really nice. I like BLANK a lot.
12. We are lost. Can you tell BLANK how to get to the post office?
13. I left my phone on the table. Can you get BLANK?
14. Is Sarah's boyfriend nice? I don't know BLANK.
15. I'm not working today. Do you want to go cycling with BLANK?
16. We want to book a flight. Can you help BLANK?
17. This market is really crowded. I don't like BLANK.
18. I see my friends every day. I always have lunch with BLANK.
19. We have just arrived at the station. Can you pick BLANK up?
20. English is fun to learn. I really love BLANK.



B. Now, work in pairs (Student A and B). Test your partner on the object pronouns.
 Student A turns over their worksheet, so they can't see the sentences and answers.
 Student B reads a sentence from the worksheet.
 Student A then reads the sentence back to Student B, adding in the correct object pronoun.

For each sentence, Student B has to say the correct object pronoun. Student A marks each sentence they get right.



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES



What's	my your his her	name?
This is	its our their	house.

What's = What is

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the above box.

- Where is _____ classroom? We can't find it.
- Susan, is that _____ pen on the table?
- A: What is _____ name? B: My name is Thomas.
- I think this is _____ book. She dropped it on the floor.
- _____ names are Kevin and Stewart. They are my friends.
- He forgot to write _____ name on the test!
- A: What is your phone number? B: _____ phone number is 555-9826.
- Did the cat eat all of _____ food?
- The children are crying because they can't find _____ toys.
- Mariam and Jennifer like _____ new teacher.
- I really like my new home, especially _____ location.
- This is a picture of my friend. He is _____ best friend.
- Do you think your father likes _____ birthday present?
- We still have twenty more minutes before _____ class begins.
- Brazil is located in South America. _____ capital city is Rio de Janeiro.
- When did Mr. and Mrs. Smith buy _____ new television?
- Oh no! I can't find _____ keys! Where are they?
- A: Where is _____ brother? B: My brother is at school.



Verb Exam

To Be, To Have, To Do and To Go

Name: _____ Group: _____ Grade: / 72

Verb To Be

Pronouns	Simple past	Simple present	Simple future
I			
You			
He/She/It			
We			
You			
They			

Verb To Have

Pronouns	Simple past	Simple present	Simple future
I			
You			
He/She/It			
We			
You			
They			

Verb To Do

Pronouns	Simple past	Simple present	Simple future
I			
You			
He/She/It			
We			
You			
They			

Verb To Go

Pronouns	Simple past	Simple present	Simple future
I			
You			
He/She/It			
We			
You			
They			



At and To (prepositions)

Write the appropriate preposition for each sentence.

At denotes presence in.

To denotes motion toward.

Paul was at the theatre.

Mary went to the arena.

The girls ran (At, To) _____ the bus station.

He was (At, To) _____ hockey practice.

She is (At, To) _____ school.

They went (At, To) _____ Lisa's party.

My uncle has moved (At, To) _____

Quebec City.

My father was (At, To) _____ work all day.

John waited (At, To) _____ the entrance of the restaurant.

I walked (At, To) _____ the park.

I played electronic games (At, To) _____ Norman's house.

We hurried (At, To) _____ the shopping mall.

He is not (At, To) _____ home now.

We will not be going (At, To) _____ the reception.

He will not be (At, To) _____ the party.

He went (At, To) _____ supper early.

My mother drove us (At, To) _____ the airport.





Yes/No Questions

Name : _____

Group : _____

Verb To Be (am, are, is, was, were)

Complete the questions

1. _____ they members of you family? No they aren't.
2. _____ I you friend? Yes you are.
3. _____ you in charge of this activity? Yes we are.
4. _____ it your neighbour's cat? Yes it is.
5. _____ she Sarah's mother? Yes she is.
6. _____ we on your street? No we aren't.
7. _____ they on the bus last week? Yes they were.
8. _____ she cooking cup cakes last weekend? No she wasn't.
9. _____ I good enough to win the tournament? Yes you were.

Verb To Be (am, are, is, was, were)

Complete the questions and answers.

1. _____ you on time? Yes, _____.
2. _____ I strong? No, _____.
3. _____ the food good? Yes, _____.
4. _____ the teacher in his class? No, _____.
5. _____ the children in school? Yes, _____.
6. _____ her house clean? Yes, _____.
7. _____ John American? No _____.
8. _____ your teammates nice? Yes, _____.
9. _____ I in grade 6? No, _____.
10. _____ we from Quebec? Yes, _____.
11. _____ he at his basketball game last Sunday? Yes, _____.
12. _____ they at the rock concert last summer? No, _____.
13. _____ we faster then you this morning? Yes, _____.
14. _____ I taller then you when I was young? No, _____.

With an auxiliary (do, does, did)

Complete the answers.

1. Does Charlotte read magazines? Yes, _____.
2. Do they want to play? No, _____.
3. Does he play chess? Yes, _____.
4. Do we see well from over here? No, _____.
5. Does the bird sing every morning? Yes, _____.
6. Do you watch television often? No, _____.
7. Do I care about the election results? Yes, _____.
8. Did you go to the mall last weekend? No, _____.
9. Did she listen to the news on the radio? Yes, _____.
10. Did we paint the room the colour that you wanted? No, _____.
11. Did they buy their new car? Yes, _____.

With other auxiliaries

Write questions with these affirmations.

Example: You are coaching a soccer team. Are you coaching a soccer team?

1. He has done his homework. _____?
2. I have explained why I want to do this. _____?
3. Lucas will be listening to your arguments. _____?
4. You are coming with us. _____?
5. You have been to Paris. _____?

Regular Verb List

Name: _____

Group: _____

BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PRONUNCIATION (ID, D or T)	FRENCH
Accept	Accepted		
Achieve	Achieved		
Add	Added		
Admire	Admired		
Admit	Admitted		
Adopt	Adopted		
Advise	Advised		
Agree	Agreed		
Allow	Allowed		
Announce	Announced		
Appreciate	Appreciated		
Approve	Approved		
Arrive	Arrived		
Ask	Asked		
Assist	Assisted		
Attack	Attacked		
Bake	Baked		
Boil	Boiled		
Borrow	Borrowed		
Brush	Brushed		
Call	Called		
Challenge	Challenged		
Change	Changed		
Chase	Chased		
Cheat	Cheated		
Cheer	Cheered		
Clean	Cleaned		
Collect	Collected		
Compare	Compared		
Complain	Complained		
Construct	Constructed		

BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PRONUNCIATION (ID, D or T)	FRENCH
Control	Controlled		
Copy	Copied		
Count	Counted		
Create	Created		
Cry	Cried		
Dance	Danced		
Deliver	Delivered		
Destroy	Destroyed		
Divide	Divided		
Drag	Dragged		
Earn	Earned		
Employ	Employed		
Encourage	Encouraged		
Enjoy	Enjoyed		
Establish	Established		
Estimate	Estimated		
Exercise	Exercised		
Explain	Explained		
Gather	Gathered		
Hate	Hated		
Help	Helped		
Hope	Hoped		
Identify	Identified		
Interrupt	Interrupted		
Introduce	Introduced		
Irritate	Irritated		
Jump	Jumped		
Kick	Kicked		
Kill	Killed		
Kiss	Kissed		
Laugh	Laughed		
Lie	Lied		
Like	Liked		
Listen	Listened		
Love	Loved		

BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PRONUNCIATION (ID, D or T)	FRENCH
Measure	Measured		
Move	Moved		
Need	Needed		
Obey	Obed		
Offer	Offered		
Open	Opened		
Paint	Painted		
Phone	Phoned		
Pick	Picked		
Play	Played		
Pray	Prayed		
Print	Printed		
Pull	Pulled		
Punch	Punched		
Punish	Punished		
Purchase	Purchased		
Push	Pushed		
Relax	Relaxed		
Remember	Remembered		
Reply	Replied		
Return	Returned		
Select	Selected		
Start	Started		
Study	Studied		
Talk	Talked		
Travel	Travelled		
Use	Used		
Visit	Visited		
Wait	Waited		
Walk	Walked		
Want	Wanted		
Warn	Warned		
Worry	Worried		
Yell	Yelled		



Quiz on WH Question Words

Name : _____

Group : _____

10. _____ don't you like the pizza tonight?

- A. Who **B. Why** C. How D. Where

11. _____ does your brother work?

- A. Who B. What C. How old D. **Where**

12. _____ bag is that on the table?

- A. Who B. Where C. How **D. Whose**

13. _____ do you get from school to your house?

- A. Which B. What **C. How** D. Who

14. _____ old is your little brother?

- A. Who B. Why **C. How** D. Where

15. _____ did you come late to class today?

- A. Who **B. Why** C. How D. Where

16. _____ lives next door to you?

- A. Who** B. Why C. How D. Where

17. _____ did you come to the United States?

- A. Who B. Which C. What **D. When**

18. _____ are you going to the party with?

- A. Who** B. Why C. How D. Where

10. _____ is the nearest pharmacy?

- A. Who B. Why C. How **D. Where**

Group:_____

WHEN?

1. When do you eat breakfast?
2. When do you take a bath or a shower?
3. When do you wear sunglasses?
4. When do you use an umbrella?
5. When do you need to wear a winter coat?
6. When do you wear a swimming suit?
7. When do you wear a seatbelt?
8. When do you turn on a flashlight?
9. When do you see a doctor?
10. When do you sleep?

(when it is dark), (when it's raining), (in the morning), (when riding in a car), (when it's cold outside), (when you're sick), (at night),
(when it's sunny outside), (when you're dirty or before bed), (when going to the beach/swimming)

WHO?

1. Who puts out fires?
2. Who do you go see when you're sick?
3. Who takes care of animals at the zoo?
4. Who teaches kids at school?
5. Who delivers mail?
6. Who checks our teeth for cavities?
7. Who helps people in the store?
8. Who takes care of sick animals?
9. Who has a job of cutting people's hair?
10. Who flies an airplane?

(clerk), (doctor), (pilot), (mailman / mailwoman), (firefighter), (teacher), (veterinarian), (hairdresser or barber), (zookeeper), (dentist)

WHAT?

1. What can we wear on our back?
2. What do bees make (that we can eat)?
3. What do dogs like to chew on?
4. What do we need when it rains (to keep us dry)?
5. What do we wear on our feet?
6. What do cows give us (that we can drink)?
7. What do spiders build?
8. What is a lawn mower for?
9. What do you use for eating cereal?
10. What does a red light mean?

(cutting grass), (umbrella), (honey), (bones), (stop), (web), (shoes or socks), (backpack / book bag), (milk), (spoon)

WHERE?

1. Where does milk come from?
2. Where do horses, pigs, and sheep live?
3. Where do you put a hat?
4. Where do you go to buy food?
5. Where do you sleep?
6. Where do you see clouds?
7. Where do you put toothpaste to clean your teeth?
8. Where do fish live?
9. Where do you plant seeds?
10. Where does a bird lay eggs?
11. Where can you play?
12. Where do shoes and socks go?
13. Where do a king and queen live?
14. Where can you see monkeys, bears, and elephants?
15. Where do bats live?
16. Where do you go to learn ABC's?
17. Where do you bake cookies?
18. Where do you keep milk and butter?
19. Where can you sit?
20. Where do you put peanut butter?

(²farm), (⁵in a bed), (¹⁰in a nest), (¹⁴zoo), (²⁰on bread), (¹cows), (⁴grocery store), (¹³castle / palace), (¹⁵caves), (¹⁸refrigerator), (⁶in the sky),
 (¹in the ground / dirt), (¹²closet), (¹¹kitchen), (⁹chair / bench / seat), (³on our head), (⁷on a toothbrush), (¹⁶outside / playground),
 (¹⁷school), (¹⁹in water)

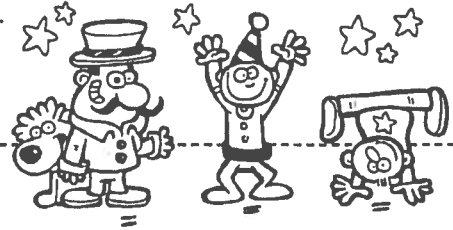
WHY?

1. Why do you put gas in a car?
2. Why do you sleep?
3. Why do we wear shoes?
4. Why do we exercise?
5. Why do we use an umbrella?
6. Why does a bird have wings?
7. Why do you have teeth?
8. Why do you wear a belt?
9. Why do children go to school?

(⁹to learn), (²to have some rest), (¹to make it function), (⁸to keep our pants on), (⁶to fly), (⁵to protect us from rain), (⁷to chew food), (³to protect our feet), (⁴to stay fit)

The Circus

A circus is generally a travelling troop of artists who perform together to entertain an audience. The clown wears a round red nose, a wig and very colourful clothes. The tightrope walker balances across a steel wire strung up at a certain height. The juggler entertains with balls, rings and torches. The fakir sits on the pointy ends of a nail bed, while the magician performs illusion tricks. Finally, the acrobat dazzles the crowd with his high wire act.



Answer the following questions.

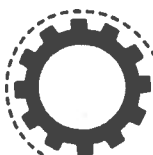
- What is a group of artists who perform together to entertain an audience called?
A group of artists who perform together to entertain an audience is called a circus.
- Where does the fakir sit?
The fakir sits on the pointy ends of a nail bed.
- Who wears very colourful clothes?
The clown wears very colourful clothes.
- What does the juggler do?
The juggler entertains with balls, rings and torches.
- Which artist dazzles the crowd with his high wire act?
The acrobat dazzles with his high wire act.

Do you know these words?

- Highlight these words or expressions in the text.
- Link each word to its definition.

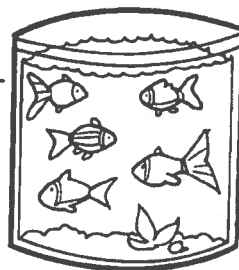
Nail	To perform in a way that is enjoyable for spectators.
To entertain	Long, thin piece of metal in the shape of a string.
Wig	An artificial head of hair.
Wire	Sharp, pointy piece of metal with a flat head. It can pierce hard materials to hold them together.





Name _____

My Aquarium



At home I have an aquarium with five tropical fish. They are red-coloured female betas. I have to feed my fish every day and make sure that the water temperature is right. On Saturdays I change the water and I clean the glass with cotton wool. I put natural plants in my aquarium to keep my fish happy. There is also a little stone castle in which the fish can hide.

Answer the following questions.

1. How many tropical fish does the narrator have?

The narrator has five tropical fish.

2. What colour are the fish?

The narrator's fish are red.

3. When is the water in the aquarium changed?

The water in the aquarium is changed on Saturdays.

4. Why does the narrator put natural plants in their aquarium?

The narrator puts natural plants in their aquarium to keep the fish happy.

5. Where can the fish hide?

The fish can hide in the little stone castle.

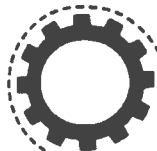
Do you know these words?

1. Highlight these words or expressions in the text.

2. Link each word to its definition.

Stone	Fluffy animal hair that can be used to make thread, fabric and clothing.
To feed	A hard mineral taken from the ground and used to make buildings.
To hide	To be out of sight so that you cannot be found.
Wool	To provide food for consumption.



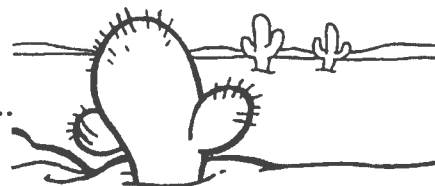


Name _____

The Desert

TEXTS WITH THE SIMPLE PRESENT

A desert designates most often a dry, hot environment that does not favour growth. It rarely rains in deserts. There is an extreme temperature difference between day and night. There is little human activity in these regions due to the inhospitable climate. Vegetation is rather rare. In the Arctic, for instance, the flora is known as tundra. The best known desert is surely the Sahara, in Africa. Insects and reptiles generally comprise the animals of the desert.



Answer the following questions.

1. Where is the Sahara desert?

The Sahara desert is in Africa.

2. What animals live in the desert?

Insects and reptiles live in the desert.

3. Why is there little human activity in the desert?

There is little human activity in the desert due to the inhospitable climate.

4. What is the vegetation in the Arctic called?

The vegetation in the Arctic is called tundra.

5. When is it very cold in the desert?

It is very cold in the desert at night.

Do you know these words?

1. Highlight these words or expressions in the text.

2. Link each word to its definition.

Dry

Inhospitable

Insect

To rain

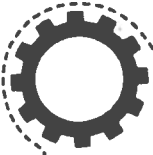
To drop water from the clouds.

Small creature that usually has six legs and sometimes wings.

Free of any humidity; the opposite of wet.

Unfriendly.





Name _____

The Snowy Owl

The snowy owl is Quebec's emblematic bird. It is white with yellow eyes. It is a carnivore and hunts both during the day and at night. It can subsist for 40 days without eating. It is the largest owl and can turn its head almost 270 degrees. The arctic fox is one of its predators. The snowy owl lives eight years on average. The female lays once a year and can produce three to fourteen young. Snowy owls are an endangered species.



Answer the following questions.

1. What animal is Quebec's emblematic bird?

The snowy owl is Quebec's emblematic bird.

2. What animal is one of the snowy owl's predators?

The arctic fox is one of the snowy owl's predators.

3. How long can the snowy owl go without eating?

The snowy owl can go without food for 40 days.

4. How long does the snowy owl live on average?

The snowy owl lives an average of eight years.

5. How many young can the female have?

The female can have three to fourteen young.

Do you know these words?

- Highlight these words or expressions in the text.
- Link each word to its definition.

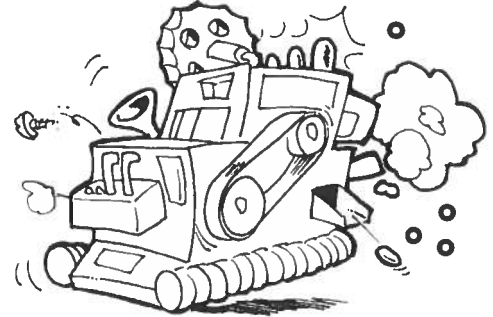
Emblematic	•	•	At risk of no longer existing soon.
Endangered	•	•	To produce an egg from the body.
Head	•	•	Representative of something else.
To lay	•	•	Top part of the body connected to the neck.



Industrial Robots

- Answer the questions immediately after reading each paragraph.

Industry employs over a million robots to carry out repetitive, difficult or dangerous tasks. Factories started using robots in 1961. The name of the first industrial robot was Unimate. It stacked burning hot metal sheets used to manufacture cars.



- 1 For what kind of task did industry employ robots?
For repetitive, difficult or dangerous tasks.

- 2 In the following sentence, one word is wrong.
 Underline it and write the correct word above it.

Unimate stacked ^{hot}frozen metal sheets used to manufacture cars.

Since the 1960s, the number of industrial robots has increased greatly. There are 100 robots for every group of 1000 workers in the automobile industry. They can also be found in warehouses, hospitals and laboratories. Industrial robots are able to solder computer parts and even demine fields, that is to say, defuse explosive mines.

- 3 Name two tasks that can be carried out by industrial robots.
 ○ *Soldering computer parts and even demining fields.*

- 4 Name four places where industrial robots are employed.
 ○ *In factories, warehouses, hospitals and laboratories.*

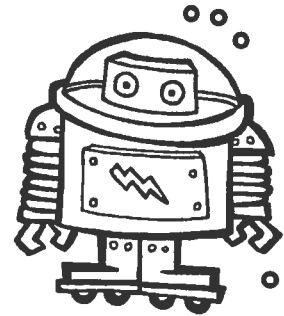






Industrial Robots (Continued)

Now there are robots that are capable of moving independently. Separate motors govern their wheels. When the robot has to change direction, one of its wheels turns faster than the others. Certain Navy robots can detect intruders and give chase. They are equipped with a video camera, a laser and sonar.



- 5 What enables certain robots to change direction easily?

Separate motors make one of their wheels turn faster than the others.

- 6 With the help of your dictionary, find the meaning of the word "sonar".

Underwater detection device that uses sound (answer variable depending on dictionary used).

Scientists are developing a new generation of microscopic robots: nanorobots. They are so small that they might one day be able to move around inside our bodies to make repairs. For example, they would be able to circulate in blocked arteries to treat blood clots.

- 7 Do you think that one day we will be able to make robots a lot smaller than the eraser on your pencil? Explain.

Yes, because the nanorobots would be a lot smaller than an eraser and could circulate in our arteries. Variable answers.

- 8 Do you think that nanorobots would be a useful invention? Explain.

Variable answers.





Personal Pronouns, Object Pronouns and Possessive Adjectives

Name: _____

Group: _____

	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
1st singular	I	Me	My
2nd singular	You	You	Your
3rd sing. (male)	He	Him	His
3rd sing. (female)	She	Her	Her
3rd sing (a thing or an animal)	It	It	Its
1st plural	We	Us	Our
2nd plural	You	You	Your
3rd plural	They	Them	their

Subject pronouns

I have a dog.

You have a computer.

He has a red bicycle.

She has long hair.

It has four large legs.

We have two children.

You are in the classroom.

They are fans of the Los Angeles Clippers,

Object pronouns

The old man talks to **me**.

The coach talks to **you**.

Mrs. Johanne talks to **him**.

Mrs. Véronique talks to **her**.

This dog likes bones. This dog will chew on **it**.

The officer is talking to **us**.

The principal talks to all of **you**.

The bus driver will talk to **them**.

Possessive adjectives

My mother lives in St-Bruno.

Your pencil case is in your school bag.

His shoes are black.

Her dress is pink.

Its bone is finished.

Our school is too small.

Your two best friends are really nice.

Their coach is not happy.

Activity Type

Reading, writing and speaking activity

Language Focus

Object pronouns

Aim

To complete sentences with object pronouns.

Preparation

Make one copy of the worksheet for each student.

Level

Elementary

Time

25 minutes

Introduction

In this productive worksheet activity, students complete sentences with object pronouns.

Procedure

Give each student a copy of the worksheet.

Each sentence on the worksheet is missing an object pronoun.

The students' task is to replace the word BLANK in each sentence with an object pronoun from the box and write the answer in the pronoun column.

When the students have finished, check the answers with the class by having students read out the sentences.

Answer key

1. I really like Katie, but she never notices **me**.
2. My brother lives in Mexico. I don't see **him** very often.
3. This worksheet is hard. I'm not sure I can do **it**.
4. How are your parents? I haven't seen **them** for ages.
5. Lisa really likes David, but he doesn't like **her**.
6. This dress looks a bit small. Do you think it will fit **me**?
7. Star Wars is a fantastic film. I love watching **it**.
8. Your boss called. He wants to speak to **you**.
9. Where is my text book? I can't find **it**.
10. Hello again! Do you remember **me**? My name's Mark.
11. Jessica is really nice. I like **her** a lot.
12. We are lost. Can you tell **us** how to get to the post office?
13. I left my phone on the table. Can you get **it**?
14. Is Sarah's boyfriend nice? I don't know **him**.
15. I'm not working today. Do you want to go cycling with **me**?
16. We want to book a flight. Can you help **us**?
17. This market is really crowded. I don't like **it**.
18. I see my friends every day. I always have lunch with **them**.
19. We have just arrived at the station. Can you pick **us** up?
20. English is fun to learn. I really love **it**.

Afterwards, divide the students into pairs (A and B).

The students then test their partner on the object pronouns.

Student A turns over their worksheet, so they can't see the sentences and answers. Student B reads out a sentence from the worksheet. Student A then reads the sentence back to Student B, adding in the correct object pronoun. After 10 sentences, the students swap roles.

Students score one point for each sentence they get right. The student with the most points wins.

Study Sheet

Name: _____

Group: _____

Verb To Be			
Pronouns	Simple past	Simple present	Simple future
I	was	am	will be
You	were	are	will be
He/She/It	was	is	will be
We	were	are	will be
You	were	are	will be
They	were	are	will be

Verb To Have			
Pronouns	Simple past	Simple present	Simple future
I	had	have	will have
You	had	have	will have
He/She/It	had	has	will have
We	had	have	will have
You	had	have	will have
They	had	have	will have

Verb To Do			
Pronouns	Simple past	Simple present	Simple future
I	did	do	will do
You	did	do	will do
He/She/It	did	does	will do
We	did	do	will do
You	did	do	will do
They	did	do	will do

Verb To Go			
Pronouns	Simple past	Simple present	Simple future
I	went	go	will go
You	went	go	will go
He/She/It	went	goes	will go
We	went	go	will go
You	went	go	will go
They	went	go	will go

At and To (prepositions)

Write the appropriate preposition for each sentence.

At denotes presence in.

To denotes motion toward.

Paul was at the theatre.

Mary went to the arena.

The girls ran (At, To) To the bus station.

He was (At, To) At hockey practice.

She is (At, To) At school.

They went (At, To) To Lisa's party.

My uncle has moved (At, To) To

Quebec City.

My father was (At, To) At work all day.

John waited (At, To) At the entrance of the restaurant.

I walked (At, To) To the park.

I played electronic games (At, To) At Norman's house.

We hurried (At, To) To the shopping mall.

He is not (At, To) At home now.

We will not be going (At, To) To the reception.

He will not be (At, To) At the party.

He went (At, To) To supper early.

My mother drove us (At, To) To the airport.





Yes/No Questions

Name : Amara

Group : _____

Verb To Be (am, are, is, was, were)

Complete the questions

1. Are they members of your family? No they aren't.
2. Am I your friend? Yes you are.
3. Are you in charge of this activity? Yes we are.
4. Is it your neighbour's cat? Yes it is.
5. Is she Sarah's mother? Yes she is.
6. Are we on your street? No we aren't.
7. Were they on the bus last week? Yes they were.
8. Was she cooking cup cakes last weekend? No she wasn't.
9. Was I good enough to win the tournament? Yes you were.

Verb To Be (am, are, is, was, were)

Complete the questions and answers.

1. Are you on time? Yes, I am / yes we are.
2. Am I strong? No, you aren't.
3. Is the food good? Yes, it is.
4. Is the teacher in his class? No, he isn't.
5. Are the children in school? Yes, They are.
6. Is her house clean? Yes, it is.
7. Is John American? No he isn't.
8. Are your teammates nice? Yes, They are.
9. Am I in grade 6? No, you aren't.
10. Are we from Quebec? Yes, we are.
11. Was he at his basketball game last Sunday? Yes, he was.
12. were they at the rock concert last summer? No, They weren't.
13. were we faster than you this morning? Yes, we were.
14. was I taller than you when I was young? No, you weren't.

With an auxiliary (do, does, did)

Complete the answers.

1. Does Charlotte read magazines? Yes, she does.
2. Do they want to play? No, They don't.
3. Does he play chess? Yes, he does.
4. Do we see well from over here? No, we don't.
5. Does the bird sing every morning? Yes, it does.
6. Do you watch television often? No, I don't / No we don't.
7. Do I care about the election results? Yes, you do.
8. Did you go to the mall last weekend? No, I didn't / No we didn't.
9. Did she listen to the news on the radio? Yes, she did.
10. Did we paint the room the colour that you wanted? No, you didn't.
11. Did they buy their new car? Yes, They did.

With other auxiliaries

Write questions with these affirmations.

Example: You are coaching a soccer team. Are you coaching a soccer team?

1. He has done his homework. Has he done his homework?
2. I have explained why I want to do this. Have you explained why you want to do this?
3. Lucas will be listening to your arguments. Will Lucas be listening to my arguments?
4. You are coming with us. Are we coming with you / Am I coming with you?
5. You have been to Paris. Have we been to Paris / Have I been to Paris?

Regular Verb List

Name: _____

Number	BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PRONUNCIATION (ID, D or T)	FRENCH
1	Accept	Accepted	ID	accepter
2	Achieve	Achieved	D	réussir
3	Add	Added	ID	ajouter
4	Admire	Admired	D	admirer
5	Admit	Admitted	ID	admettre
6	Adopt	Adopted	ID	adopter
7	Advise	Advised	D	conseiller
8	Agree	Agreed	D	être en accord
9	Allow	Allowed	D	permettre
10	Announce	Announced	T	annoncer
11	Appreciate	Appreciated	ID	apprécier
12	Approve	Approved	D	approuver
13	Arrive	Arrived	D	arriver
14	Ask	Asked	T	demander
15	Assist	Assisted	ID	aider ou assister qqn.
16	Attack	Attacked	T	attaquer
17	Bake	Baked	T	cuire
18	Boil	Boiled	D	bouillir

Number	BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PRONUNCIATION (ID, D or T)	FRENCH
19	Borrow	Borrowed	D	emprunter
20	Brush	Brushed	T	brosser
21	Call	Called	D	appeler
22	Challenge	Challenged	D	contester
23	Change	Changed	D	changer
24	Chase	Chased	T	poursuivre q.q.
25	Cheat	Cheated	ID	tricher
26	Cheer	Cheered	D	encourager
27	Clean	Cleaned	D	laver
28	Collect	Collected	ID	ramasser
29	Compare	Compared	D	comparer
30	Complain	Complained	D	se plaindre
31	Construct	Constructed	ID	construire
32	Control	Controlled	D	contrôler
33	Copy	Copied	D	copier
34	Count	Counted	ID	compter
35	Create	Created	ID	créer
36	Cry	Cried	D	pleurer
37	Dance	Danced	T	danser
38	Deliver	Delivered	D	distribuer
39	Destroy	Destroyed	D	détruire
40	Divide	Divided	ID	diviser

Number	BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PRONUNCIATION (ID, D or T)	FRENCH
41	Drag	Dragged	D	trainer
42	Earn	Earned	D	gagner
43	Employ	Employed	D	employer
44	Encourage	Encouraged	D	encourager
45	Enjoy	Enjoyed	D	apprécier
46	Establish	Established	T	établir
47	Estimate	Estimated	ID	estimer
48	Exercise	Exercised	D	s'exercer
49	Explain	Explained	D	expliquer
50	Gather	Gathered	D	rassembler
51	Hate	Hated	ID	haïr
52	Help	Helped	T	aider
53	Hope	Hoped	T	souhaiter
54	Identify	Identified	D	identifier
55	Interrupt	Interrupted	ID	interrompre
56	Introduce	Introduced	T	introduire
57	Irritate	Irritated	ID	irriter
58	Jump	Jumped	T	sauter
59	Kick	Kicked	T	botter
60	Kill	Killed	D	tuer
61	Kiss	Kissed	T	embrasser
62	Laugh	Laughed	T	rire

Number	BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PRONUNCIATION (ID, D or T)	FRENCH
63	Lie	Lied	D	mentir
64	Like	Liked	T	aimer
65	Listen	Listened	D	écouter
66	Love	Loved	D	aimer
67	Measure	Measured	D	mesurer
68	Move	Moved	D	déplacer
69	Need	Needed	ID	avoir besoin
70	Obey	Obedied	D	obéir
71	Offer	Offered	D	offrir
72	Open	Opened	D	ouvrir
73	Paint	Painted	ID	peinturer
74	Phone	Phoned	D	téléphoner
75	Pick	Picked	T	choisir
76	Play	Played	D	jouer
77	Pray	Prayed	D	prier
78	Print	Printed	ID	imprimer
79	Pull	Pulled	D	tirer
80	Punch	Punched	T	frapper
81	Punish	Punished	T	punir
82	Purchase	Purchased	T	acheter
83	Push	Pushed	T	pousser
84	Relax	Relaxed	T	relaxer

Number	BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PRONUNCIATION (ID, D or T)	FRENCH
85	Remember	Remembered	D	se souvenir
86	Reply	Replied	D	répondre
87	Return	Returned	D	retourner
88	Save	Saved	D	sauver
89	Select	Selected	ID	choisir
90	Start	Started	ID	débuter
91	Study	Studied	D	étudier
92	Talk	Talked	T	parler
93	Travel	Travelled	D	voyager
94	Use	Used	D	utiliser
95	Visit	Visited	ID	visiter
96	Wait	Waited	ID	attendre
97	Walk	Walked	T	marcher
98	Want	Wanted	ID	vouloir
99	Warn	Warned	D	avertir
100	Worry	Worried	D	s'inquiéter
101	Yell	Yelled	D	crier

