Conquer English Grammar

For Primary Levels

1000 Questions to Master Grammar

Based on the grammar items recommended in the curriculum

Workbook **1**

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

Contributing Author and Project Editor
Angela Leu

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Class: _____

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About This Book

Good grammar is essential to English language learning. The correct use of grammar enables one to write meaningful sentences and makes it possible for one to communicate clearly and effectively. **|Conquer| English Grammar Workbook 1** is written with the sole aim of helping students to use the language effectively.

1000 Questions

100 exercises, 10 questions each: 73 focussed exercises, 3 enrichment exercises and 24 revision exercises on specific grammar items.

Specific Focus

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

Notes and Examples for Efficient Learning

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

Performance Record

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

From STEM to STEAM to STREAM!



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

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

Language literacy transforms learning. Rich content, in the right contexts that illustrate STREAM concepts, enriches a student's learning journey, promotes greater awareness and comprehension of the various fields, and provides opportunities to engage with others who share similar interests. An interdisciplinary approach to education, built around core elements such as problem-based learning and rigorous training, continues to encourage a student to read extensively, use technology and scientific knowledge appropriately, and apply mathematics intelligently to real-world situations.



Enhanced Learning

FREE resources available: **www.sapgrp.com**

Download extensive exercises that strengthen the use of selected grammar items to enrich your learning process!

Record your grades and view analytics instantly with edvocado (Patent Pending).

The Editorial Team

Contents

	Marks
Nouns	
Common and Proper Nouns	
Exercise 1 1	/ 10
Singular and Plural Nouns	
Exercise 2 2	/ 10
Exercise 3 3	/ 10
Exercise 4 4	/ 10
Exercise 5 Review 5	/ 10
Countable and Uncountable Nouns	
Exercise 6 6	/ 10
Countable and Uncountable Nouns (using *many* and *much*)	
Exercise 7 7	/ 10
Exercise 8 8	/ 10
Exercise 9 9	/ 10
Countable and Uncountable Nouns (using *a few* and *a little*)	
Exercise 10 10	/ 10
Exercise 11 11	/ 10
Exercise 12 12	/ 10
Pronouns	
Personal Pronouns	
Exercise 13 13	/ 10
Exercise 14 15	/ 10
Exercise 15 17	/ 10
Exercise 16 19	/ 10
Exercise 17 Review 21	/ 10
Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns	
Exercise 18 23	/ 10
Exercise 19 25	/ 10
Exercise 20 27	/ 10
Exercise 21 29	/ 10
Demonstrative Pronouns	
Exercise 22 31	/ 10
Exercise 23 33	/ 10
Exercise 24 35	/ 10
Exercise 25 37	/ 10

Contents

	Marks
Adjectives	
Positive Degree of Adjectives	
Exercise 26 39	/ 10
Exercise 27 40	/ 10
Exercise 28 41	/ 10
Exercise 29 42	/ 10
Exercise 30 43	/ 10
Comparison of Adjectives	
Exercise 31 44	/ 10
Exercise 32 45	/ 10
Exercise 33 46	/ 10
Similes	
Exercise 34 47	/ 10
Exercise 35 49	/ 10
Revision	
Exercise 36 51	/ 10
Exercise 37 53	/ 10
Exercise 38 54	/ 10
Modals	
Introducing *can* and *cannot*	
Exercise 39 55	/ 10
Exercise 40 57	/ 10
Prepositions	
Introducing *in, at, on, to, from, after, beside, behind, above, under, between, into, along, across, towards, against, down* and *through*	
Exercise 41 58	/ 10
Exercise 42 59	/ 10
STREAM: Home Sweet Home *62*	
Exercise 43 63	/ 10
Exercise 44 65	/ 10
Exercise 45 67	/ 10
Exercise 46 69	/ 10
Exercise 47 71	/ 10
Conjunctions	
Using *and* and *or*	
Exercise 48 73	/ 10
Using *but* and *because*	
Exercise 49 74	/ 10
Enrichment	
Exercise 50 75	/ 10
Exercise 51 76	/ 10
Exercise 52 77	/ 10

Contents

	Marks
Revision	
Exercise 53 78	/ 10
Exercise 54 79	/ 10
Exercise 55 80	/ 10
Tenses and Agreement	
Using *am, is* and *are*	
Exercise 56 81	/ 10
Exercise 57 82	/ 10
Using *has* and *have*	
Exercise 58 83	/ 10
STREAM: Stars Everywhere *84*	
Exercise 59 (Review) 85	/ 10
Using *do* and *does*	
Exercise 60 86	/ 10
The Simple Present Tense	
Exercise 61 87	/ 10
Exercise 62 88	/ 10
Exercise 63 89	/ 10
Exercise 64 90	/ 10
Exercise 65 91	/ 10
Using *was* and *were*	
Exercise 66 92	/ 10
The Simple Past Tense	
Exercise 67 93	/ 10
Exercise 68 94	/ 10
Using *has, have* and *had*	
Exercise 69 95	/ 10
Using *do, does* and *did*	
Exercise 70 97	/ 10
The Simple Present and the Simple Past Tense	
Exercise 71 99	/ 10
Exercise 72 101	/ 10
Exercise 73 103	/ 10
The Present Continuous Tense	
Exercise 74 105	/ 10
Exercise 75 106	/ 10

Contents

		Marks
Question Words		
Introducing *Who, Whose, What, When, Where, Which, How* and *Why*		
Exercise 76	107	/ 10
Exercise 77	109	/ 10
Exercise 78	111	/ 10
STREAM: Guess the Animal *112*		
Exercise 79	113	/ 10
Exercise 80	115	/ 10
Articles		
Introducing *a* and *an*		
Exercise 81 Review	117	/ 10
Exercise 82	118	/ 10
General Revision		
Exercise 83	119	/ 10
Exercise 84	120	/ 10
Exercise 85	121	/ 10
Exercise 86	122	/ 10
Exercise 87	123	/ 10
Exercise 88	124	/ 10
Exercise 89	125	/ 10
Exercise 90	126	/ 10
Exercise 91	127	/ 10
Exercise 92	128	/ 10
Exercise 93	129	/ 10
STREAM: Let's Taste! *130*		
Exercise 94	131	/ 10
Exercise 95	132	/ 10
Exercise 96	133	/ 10
Exercise 97	134	/ 10
Exercise 98	135	/ 10
Exercise 99	137	/ 10
Exercise 100	138	/ 10
Answers	A1~A7	

NAME: _____ CLASS: _____ DATE: _____

EXERCISE 1 NOUNS

Common and Proper Nouns

/10

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QUICK NOTES

Common nouns are non-specific nouns. They refer to people, things or places in general.

- girl
- tree
- market

Proper nouns are specific nouns. They begin which capital letters.

- Janet
- Changi Airport
- August

Underline the common nouns. Circle the proper nouns.

Example

On Sunday, Peter and his brother go to the zoo.

specific nouns, beginning with capital letters

non-specific nouns

1 Judy keeps her toys in this box.

2 I like to visit my cousin in Japan.

3 There are many people cycling in the park.

4 This kitten's name is Kima.

5 George sees many animals at the Night Safari.

6 Jane likes to look at the clouds in the sky.

7 Sam and I walk to school together every day.

8 This boat is named 'The Star'. It belongs to an old man.

9 I can see many aeroplanes at Changi Airport.

10 Ben and John spot many birds at the Bukit Timah Nature Reserve.

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EXERCISE 3 NOUNS

Singular and Plural Nouns

/10

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QUICK NOTES

A **singular noun** refers to only 'one' person, thing, place or animal.
A **plural noun** refers to 'more than one'.
A plural noun can be formed by:
(a) adding '-s' to a singular noun
- cup → cup**s**
- letter → letter**s**

(b) changing '-y' to '-ies' when the noun ends with 'consonant + y'
- lady → lad**ies**
- body → bod**ies**

(c) adding '-es' when the noun ends with '-s', '-sh', '-ch' or '-x'
- glass → glass**es**
- box → box**es**

(d) changing the spelling of the noun
- foot → **feet**
- child → **children**

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in the brackets.

Examples

❶ The monkey (monkey) is climbing the tree.
singular verb

❷ There are many lorries (lorry) at the market in the morning.
referring to 'more than one' → plural
noun ending with 'consonant + y' → changing '-y' to '-ies'

1 The _____ (berry) in the basket are sweet.

2 Mr Lee wears a _____ (tie) to work.

3 My aunt sews two _____ (dress) for me.

4 The little _____ (boy) is happy to see his cousin.

5 There are three _____ (man) at the school gate.

6 How many _____ (tooth) does a shark have?

7 The _____ (nurse) in the hospital are busy.

8 My mother likes yellow _____ (lily).

9 Simon eats a _____ (bun) for breakfast.

10 There are many _____ (bus) on the road.

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NAME: _____ CLASS: _____ DATE: _____

EXERCISE 5 NOUNS

Singular and Plural Nouns

10

Record grades
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QUICK NOTES

A **singular noun** refers to only 'one' person, thing, place or animal.
A **plural noun** refers to 'more than one'.
A plural noun can be formed by:
(a) adding '-s' to a singular noun
- cup → cup**s**
- letter → letter**s**

(b) changing '-y' to '-ies' when the noun ends with 'consonant + y'
- lady → lad**ies**
- body → bod**ies**

(c) adding '-es' when the noun ends with '-s', '-sh', '-ch' or '-x'
- glass → glass**es**
- box → box**es**

(d) changing '-f' or '-fe' to '-ves' when the noun ends with '-f/-fe'
- leaf → lea**ves**
- life → li**ves**

(e) changing the spelling of the noun
- foot → **feet**
- child → **children**

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in the brackets.

Examples

❶ The monkey (monkey) is climbing the tree.
singular verb

❷ There are many lorries (lorry) at the market in the morning.
referring to 'more than one' → plural
noun ending with 'consonant + y' → changing '-y' to '-ies'

1 We find many _____ (seashell) at the beach.
2 All the _____ (shelf) are dusty.
3 The _____ (child) are late for school.
4 There is a _____ (rose) in the vase.
5 I see a _____ (snail) in the garden.
6 These _____ (bench) are new.
7 Please wash the dirty _____ (dish) in the sink.
8 My sister likes bedtime _____ (story).
9 There are five _____ (puppy) in the cage.
10 The gardener sweeps away all the dry _____ (leaf).

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

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EXERCISE 7 NOUNS

Countable and Uncountable Nouns (using *many* and *much*)

/10

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QUICK NOTES

'**Many**' is used with countable nouns.

- There are **many** boys in the canteen.

'**Much**' is used with uncountable nouns.

- Susan doesn't have **much** money with her.

Fill in each blank with 'many' or 'much'.

Examples

❶ Many people are at the shop for the annual sale.
countable

❷ There is not much sugar left in the packet.
uncountable

1 There is too _____ oil in the frying pan.

2 There are _____ toy cars in this store.

3 There are _____ geese on the farm.

4 How _____ honey must I add to this drink?

5 There is not _____ orange juice in the cup.

6 My mother makes _____ sandwiches for the picnic.

7 There are _____ children at the playground.

8 Do not put too _____ salt in the soup.

9 My sister and I have _____ storybooks.

10 I do not want so _____ rice.

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EXERCISE 9 NOUNS

Countable and Uncountable Nouns (using *many* and *much*)

/10

Record grades
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QUICK NOTES

'**Many**' is used with countable nouns.

- There are **many** boys in the canteen.

'**Much**' is used with uncountable nouns.

- Susan doesn't have **much** money with her.

Fill in each blank with 'many' or 'much'.

Examples

❶ Many people are at the shop for the annual sale.
countable

❷ There is not much sugar left in the packet.
uncountable

1 There is not _____ food left after the party.

2 We can see _____ wild animals at a safari park.

3 How _____ time do you need to finish the puzzle?

4 Do not put too _____ glue on the paper.

5 I have _____ things to do during the holidays.

6 Jack knows _____ people in the neighbourhood.

7 You should not drink too _____ water before you exercise.

8 This stall sells _____ different types of fruit.

9 _____ cyclists are ready to join the race.

10 There is not _____ ink left in the pen.

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NAME: _____ CLASS: _____ DATE: _____

EXERCISE 11 NOUNS

Countable and Uncountable Nouns (using *a few* and *a little*)

10

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QUICK NOTES

'**A few**' is used with countable nouns.

- **A few** boys are playing in the field.

'**A little**' is used with uncountable nouns.

- Sprinkle **a little** salt into the soup.

Fill in each blank with 'a few' or 'a little'.

Examples

❶ A few people are queuing at the food stall.
countable

❷ The kitten drinks a little water from the bowl.
uncountable

1 Please add _____ sugar to my coffee.

2 There are _____ spoons on the table.

3 Martha bakes _____ cupcakes for her friends.

4 _____ passengers are not on the bus yet.

5 I need _____ more players to form a team.

6 My baby brother drinks _____ milk before he goes to bed.

7 Pour _____ more oil into the pan to fry the egg.

8 There are _____ coins on the floor.

9 We need _____ more batteries for this toy train.

10 There is only _____ butter left on the plate.

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EXERCISE 13 PRONOUNS

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Personal Pronouns

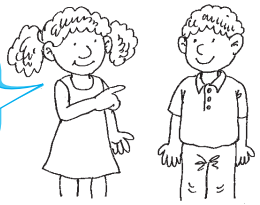
QUICK NOTES

Personal pronouns take the place of nouns.

I am Tom.
I am seven years old.



He is David.
He is my brother.



She is Betty.
She is my sister.



Andy and **I** go to school together.
We are neighbours.

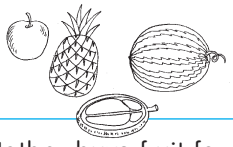


My grandmother is seventy years old. **She** looks after **me**. **I** love **her** very much.



Brownie is my pet.
It is very playful.
I play with **it** every day.





Mother buys fruit for **us**.
We eat **them** every day.

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

Examples

❶ I like the parrot. It has colourful feathers.
animal — *subject, third person singular*

(1) She (2) It (3) He (4) Them (2)

❷ The children are lost. Please show them the way out.
people — *object, third person plural*

(1) I (2) her (3) it (4) them (4)

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1 Betty likes to read. All these storybooks belong to _____.

(1) she (2) her (3) them (4) it ( )

2 This is my uncle. _____ is a police officer.

(1) He (2) She (3) It (4) I ( )

3 The flowers are wilting. Please throw _____ away.

(1) them (2) it (3) her (4) we ( )

4 This is Tim. _____ is my new neighbour.

(1) He (2) She (3) I (4) We ( )

5 That is my new bicycle. _____ has yellow wheels.

(1) He (2) She (3) I (4) It ( )

6 Jenny is in her room. _____ is doing her homework.

(1) He (2) She (3) It (4) I ( )

7 The bird is injured. Please bring _____ to the vet.

(1) them (2) her (3) us (4) it ( )

8 Our relatives stay in Malaysia. They visit _____ every year.

(1) her (2) us (3) them (4) it ( )

9 This is my father. He takes _____ to school every day.

(1) it (2) I (3) me (4) we ( )

10 Ben and _____ like to play basketball. _____ play basketball together every Sunday.

(1) me ... We (3) I ... We

(2) them ... I (4) us ... She ( )

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EXERCISE 15 PRONOUNS

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Personal Pronouns

QUICK NOTES

Personal pronouns take the place of nouns.

You are Miss Lee.
You are a teacher.



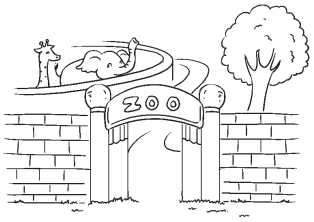
Blake is my pet.
It is very cute.



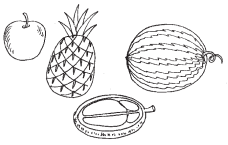
She is Betty.
She is my sister.



Paul loves animals. His father takes **him** to the zoo during the school holidays.



Mother buys fruit for **us**.
We eat **them** every day.



The children are thirsty.
They are drinking some water.



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

Examples

❶ I like the parrot. It has colourful feathers.
animal *subject, third person singular*

(1) She (2) It (3) We (4) Them (2)

❷ The children are lost. Please show them the way out.
people *object, third person plural*

(1) they (2) him (3) it (4) them (4)

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1 This is my kitten. _____ sleeps all day.

(1) You (2) It (3) We (4) They ( )

2 Ben has a toothache. His mother takes _____ to see a dentist.

(1) us (2) them (3) it (4) him ( )

3 Mr Lee and his wife are not home. _____ are at the supermarket.

(1) It (2) She (3) They (4) We ( )

4 These cups are broken. Please throw _____ away.

(1) it (2) them (3) you (4) him ( )

5 Kelly and I cannot find the books. We ask the librarian to help _____.

(1) us (2) it (3) him (4) them ( )

6 Put your books in the locker if _____ do not need them.

(1) she (2) it (3) he (4) you ( )

7 Mark and I are at the bus stop. _____ are waiting for the bus.

(1) They (2) We (3) You (4) She ( )

8 Lucy is my younger sister. _____ enjoys reading.

(1) They (2) It (3) She (4) We ( )

9 Our teacher tells _____ to finish our work before recess.

(1) them (2) us (3) him (4) it ( )

10 Many people are at the stadium. _____ are there to watch the concert.

(1) It (2) We (3) They (4) She ( )

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