Conquer English Grammar

For Primary Levels

1000 Questions to Master Grammar

Based on the grammar items recommended in the curriculum

Workbook 2

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

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Name: _____

Class: _____

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About This Book

Good grammar is essential to English language learning. The correct use of grammar enables one to write meaningful sentences and makes it possible for one to communicate clearly and effectively. **|Conquer| English Grammar Workbook 2** is written with the sole aim of helping students to use the language effectively.

1000 Questions

100 exercises, 10 questions each: 66 focussed exercises, 10 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!



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The Editorial Team

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NAME: _____ CLASS: _____ DATE: _____

EXERCISE 1 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
- hat → hat**s**
- lamp → lamp**s**

(b) changing '-y' to '-ies' when the noun ends with 'consonant + y'
- party → part**ies**
- story → stor**ies**

(c) adding '-es' to the noun ending with '-o'
- potato → potato**es**
- tomato → tomato**es**

(d) adding '-es' when the noun ends with '-s', '-sh', '-ch' or '-x'
- brush → brush**es**
- watch → watch**es**

(e) changing the spelling of the noun
- man → **men**
- goose → **geese**

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

Examples

❶ This is my book (book). May I leave it here?
singular verb — *singular pronoun*

❷ Farmer Brown has a few oxen (ox) on his farm.
plural — *irregular noun, changing spelling*

1 Look at all the _____ (guppy) in the tank.

2 Please boil some _____ (potato) to make the pie.

3 Bring along these _____ (cap) when you go hiking.

4 Clear the _____ (box) from the room. Don't leave them there.

5 This _____ (rose) smells sweet.

6 Julie sees many _____ (goose) near the pond.

7 Use these _____ (match) to start the fire.

8 The _____ (bench) in the park are new.

9 These two _____ (dress) look the same.

10 Are there many _____ (flamingo) in the enclosure?

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EXERCISE 2 NOUNS

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

/10

Record grades
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QUICK NOTES

Countable nouns are nouns that can be counted.
- table
- eraser
- plate

Uncountable nouns are nouns that cannot be counted.
- sugar
- sand
- ink

Underline the most suitable answers.

Examples

❶ There are (grass / leaves / sand) on the ground.

plural verb — *countable, plural*

quantifier for uncountable nouns

❷ There is a little (salt / sugar cubes / tomatoes) in the food.

singular verb — *uncountable*

1 There are many (biscuits / sugar / oil) in the container.

2 Most parrots have colourful (fur / hair / feathers).

3 Put a few (sausages / oil / pepper) into the frying pan.

4 There is a little (nuggets / oranges / soup) in the bowl.

5 There are several (apples / rice / syrup) in the box.

6 Taking too much (sweets / vegetables / sugar) is bad for your health.

7 The (seeds / fertilizers / soil) for our new garden is in this bag.

8 A few (toddler / boy / children) are playing in the playground.

9 The students borrow a few (paper / books / magazine) from the library.

10 I want to put a little (strawberries / honey / chocolate chips) on my pancakes.

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EXERCISE 3 NOUNS

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

/10

Record grades
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QUICK NOTES

Countable nouns are nouns that can be counted.
- table
- eraser
- plate

Uncountable nouns are nouns that cannot be counted.
- sugar
- sand
- ink

Underline the most suitable answers.

Examples

❶ There are (grass / leaves / sand) on the ground.

plural verb — *countable, plural*

quantifier for uncountable nouns

❷ There is a little (salt / sugar cubes / tomatoes) in the food.

singular verb — *uncountable*

1. Please get me some (water / sweets / bread). I am thirsty.
2. I am watching the news on (television / radio / newspaper) now.
3. Jenny uses a pair of (spoons / forks / chopsticks) to eat.
4. Add some (salt / sauce / sugar) to sweeten the tea.
5. Please keep the raw (biscuit / meat / drink) in the freezer.
6. The (cyclist / motorcyclist / driver) falls off his bicycle.
7. Jack wears a bear (uniform / costume / towel) for the play.
8. Close the window and (rug / cloth / curtains) before you go to bed.
9. There are many (pedestrians / customers / passengers) on the bus.
10. Jane wraps a (glove / scarf / necklace) around her neck to keep herself warm.

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EXERCISE 4 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** guests at the party.

Much is used with uncountable nouns.
- Tom ate so **much** food that now he has a stomachache.

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

Examples

❶ Many firefighters rush to the burning building.
countable

❷ The ground is quite dry. There is not much water here.
uncountable

1 You do not need _____ cloth to sew a dress for a doll.

2 _____ students in this class prefer singing to dancing.

3 I ate so _____ biscuits that I could not finish my dinner.

4 How _____ kilometres do you jog every day?

5 There is not _____ gravy in the pot.

6 Do not put too _____ sugar cubes in my cup of tea.

7 _____ people turn up for the exhibition.

8 I do not want so _____ orange juice. You can have some.

9 How _____ salt do you put in the soup?

10 There is so _____ food on the table that the guests cannot finish it.

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NAME: _____ CLASS: _____ DATE: _____

EXERCISE 5 NOUNS

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

/10

Record grades
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QUICK NOTES

A few is used with countable nouns.
- There are **a few** ants around the breadcrumbs.

A little is used with uncountable nouns.
- Sprinkle **a little** salt on the steak.

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

Examples

❶ Tammy has only a few dollars with her.
countable

❷ There is only a little wind. We cannot fly the kite.
uncountable

1 Only _____ people know about Jane's illness.

2 Mother uses _____ meat to cook the dish.

3 Pour _____ water into the flask every morning.

4 Only _____ players turn up for football practice today.

5 There is _____ tea in the cup.

6 I can see _____ fish swimming in the pond.

7 There are _____ slices of cake on the plate.

8 Tom wants _____ bread. He is hungry.

9 I collect _____ leaves for my science lesson.

10 There are _____ stalls selling handbags at the flea market.

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NAME: _____ CLASS: _____ DATE: _____

EXERCISE 6 NOUNS

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

/10

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QUICK NOTES

Some can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns. It is used in a positive context when the exact number or amount is not stated.

- **Some** students are in the hall now.
  countable
- May I have **some** vinegar?
  uncountable

Many is used with countable nouns to show a large number of people or things. It can be used in both positive and negative contexts.

- There are **many** fans waiting for the singer at the airport.
  positive
- Mother does not have **many** coupons.
  negative

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

Examples

❶ Not many people are queuing at the food stall.
negative *countable, plural*

❷ Joseph asks his father to give him some milk.
positive *uncountable*

1. I do not have _____ sweets.
2. Martin does not want to invite too _____ people to his party.
3. Jane needs _____ butter to make the dough.
4. Do you have _____ flour?
5. There are not _____ visitors at the art museum today.
6. Tom has a box filled with _____ different types of stickers.
7. I do not see _____ birds at the park.
8. I need _____ time to finish my work.
9. My sister is not _____ years older than I am.
10. May I put _____ toys in my bag? I want to bring them to Grandmother's house.

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NAME: _____ CLASS: _____ DATE: _____

EXERCISE 7 NOUNS

Enrichment

10

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

1 There are only _____ biscuits left in the box.
(1) a few (2) a little (3) many (4) much ( )

2 I see _____ seeds when Mother cuts open the papaya.
(1) many (2) much (3) a little (4) few ( )

3 The canteen is very crowded. _____ children are queuing for food.
(1) Much (2) Many (3) A little (4) A few ( )

4 There is only _____ rubbish in the bin.
(1) a few (2) a little (3) much (4) many ( )

5 There is _____ dust on the floor.
(1) a little (2) a few (3) many (4) few ( )

6 There is so _____ smoke that we cannot see clearly.
(1) little (2) few (3) much (4) many ( )

7 There are _____ stalls at the big market. We do not have time to visit all of them.
(1) few (2) many (3) little (4) much ( )

8 _____ people turn up for the free talk at the library. It is full.
(1) Many (2) Much (3) A little (4) A few ( )

9 Only _____ rooms are closed for repairs. You can still use the other rooms.
(1) many (2) a few (3) a little (4) much ( )

10 The man shows that he is strong by lifting _____ heavy boxes at the same time.
(1) a little (2) few (3) much (4) many ( )

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EXERCISE 8 NOUNS

Enrichment

/10

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

1 _____ students are late today due to the rain.
(1) A few (2) A little (3) Much (4) Few ( )

2 Do you have _____ food for the cat?
(1) many (2) few (3) a little (4) a few ( )

3 Not _____ shoppers buy the clothes that are on sale.
(1) much (2) many (3) some (4) a few ( )

4 There is _____ pepper in the soup.
(1) a little (2) a few (3) few (4) many ( )

5 There are only _____ days left for the actors to rehearse for the play.
(1) some (2) many (3) much (4) a few ( )

6 How _____ children in the class like basketball?
(1) much (2) many (3) few (4) little ( )

7 Please add _____ eggs to the batter.
(1) a few (2) a little (3) much (4) few ( )

8 Can you buy _____ oranges from the fruit stall?
(1) some (2) few (3) a little (4) much ( )

9 There is too _____ water in the glass.
(1) many (2) much (3) few (4) some ( )

10 Jim buys _____ presents for his friends in Australia.
(1) much (2) a little (3) few (4) some ( )

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EXERCISE 9 NOUNS

Collective Nouns

/10

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QUICK NOTES

A **collective noun** is used to refer to a group of people, things or animals.

- a **band** of musicians
- a **pack** of cards
- a **flock** of birds

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

Example

Mr and Mrs White buy a new suite of furniture from the shop.

(1) class (2) group (3) stack (4) suite (4)

1 There is a _____ of stars in the sky.

(1) group (2) family (3) cluster (4) bunch ( )

2 My father puts his _____ of keys on the table.

(1) bunch (2) stack (3) pile (4) bundle ( )

3 Where is the _____ of players?

(1) class (2) team (3) staff (4) troupe ( )

4 The _____ of sailors is on board the ship.

(1) troupe (2) battalion (3) crew (4) team ( )

5 The police are looking for the _____ of thieves.

(1) gang (2) group (3) posse (4) host ( )

6 What a beautiful _____ of crockery!

(1) stack (2) set (3) block (4) suite ( )

7 The _____ of chickens is pecking at seeds on the ground.

(1) herd (2) nest (3) troop (4) brood ( )

8 Run! A _____ of bees is flying towards you!

(1) nest (2) host (3) swarm (4) herd ( )

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9 The cat gives birth to a _____ of kittens.

(1) litter (2) brood (3) flock (4) pride ( )

10 The dog guides the _____ of sheep to the field.

(1) herd (2) pride (3) group (4) flock ( )

More collective nouns to use in your writing!

Collective Noun	Noun(s)
battalion	soldiers
block	flats
brood	chickens
bunch	grapes, keys
bundle	rags, hay, firewood
class	scholars, students
cluster	diamonds, stars, trees
crew	sailors
family	beavers, otters
flock	birds, sheep
gang	labourers, thieves
group	islands
herd	buffaloes, cattle, cranes, elephants
host	angels, sparrows
litter	cubs, puppies, kittens
nest	rabbits, mice, thieves
pile	books, money, rubbish, stones
posse	police officers
pride	lions
set	china, clubs, tools, teeth, books, crokery
stack	hay, books, money
staff	servants, teachers
suite	furniture, rooms
swarm	bees, insects
team	horses, oxen, players, workers
troop	lions, monkeys, soldiers
troupe	dancers, acrobats, performers

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EXERCISE 10 NOUNS

Possessive Nouns

/10

Record grades
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QUICK NOTES

A **possessive noun** is formed by adding 'apostrophe + s' ('s) or 'apostrophe' (') to the end of a noun to show that someone or something belongs to a person or animal.
When the **possessive noun** is **singular**, we write the apostrophe 's' ('s) after the noun.

- This bag belongs to Mandy. This is **Mandy's** bag.
- Be careful not to step on that **dog's** tail.

When a **regular noun** is **plural**, we write the apostrophe after the letter 's' (s').

- Those are the **boys'** shoes.

Read each sentence carefully. Add an apostrophe (') where necessary.

Examples

❶ Brenda's school is nearby.
singular

❷ These are the girls' school bags. They are dancing in the studio now.
plural *plural pronoun*

1 This is my mothers sewing machine.

2 This is our classmates project. They are very creative.

3 My fathers favourite plant is beginning to blossom.

4 This doctors clinic is very big and clean.

5 There are a few eggs in that birds nest.

6 My grandmothers spectacles are broken.

7 Janes cat ran away last night.

8 Paulines car is over there.

9 Kens pet hamster is in a white cage.

10 All the teachers books are in the cupboard.

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