

Activity Sheet

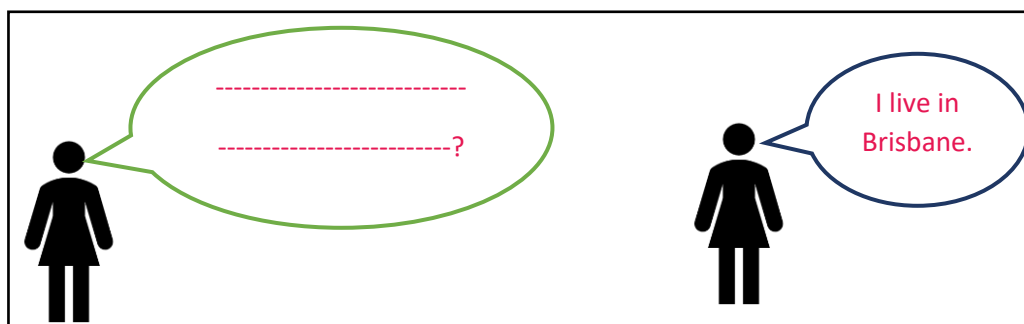
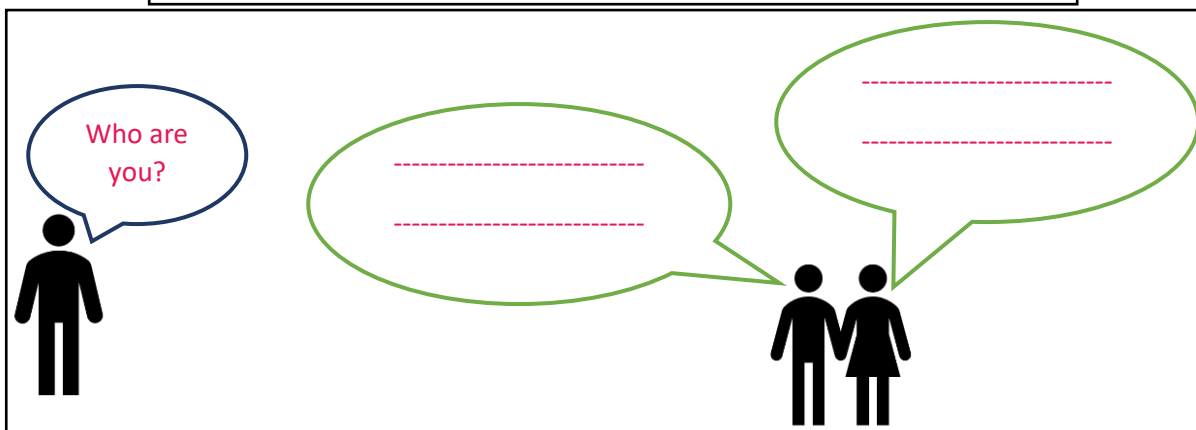
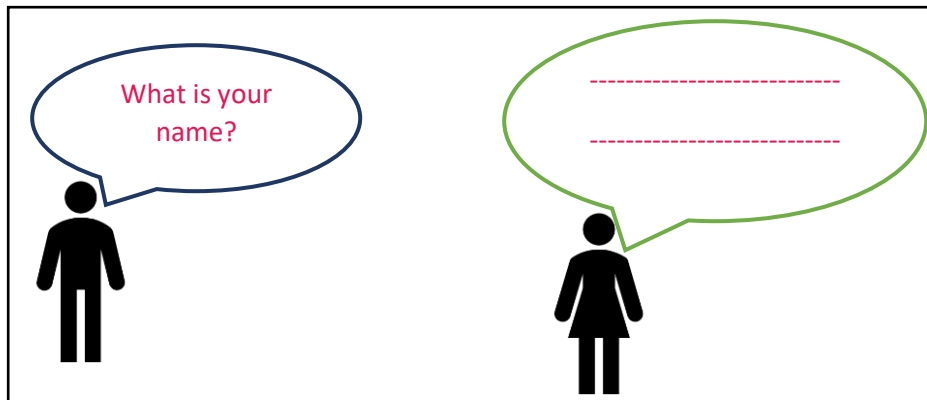
Thank you for downloading the first ISLPR activity sheet. We have several activity sheets that will become available on our website for free download. Subscribe to our blog to be notified when they are available.

The activities on this sheet will progressively get harder. The activities we have included reflect the most common problems we come across with students learning English.

Exercise 1 | Fill in the speech bubble.

In the following activity, you are required to fill in the blanks in the green balloon.

TIP: Think of yourself in these situations. Start with (1) My name is... (2) I am... (3) Where...



ISLPR English lesson #1

In a **simple sentence** in English, the order is:

Noun + Verb or be + Noun

Example: John is a boy.

Noun + Verb or be + Adjective or Adverb

*Example: Mary is tired.
The Gold Coast is beautiful.
The girl sang beautifully.*

In a **simple yes/no question** the order is:

Be or Auxiliary Verb + Noun + Noun/Adjective/Adverb

*Example: Is John a boy?
Are you tired?
Is Sydney far away?*

Proper Noun: name of a person, place or animal

e.g. Tom, Mary, Brisbane

Common Noun: everything else e.g. book, boy, weather.

Verb: a word that indicates an action or a state of being

e.g. to be, to run, to sing,

become

Adjective: describes a noun, e.g. beautiful, old, tired.

Adverb: describes a verb, adjective or other adverb

Exercise 2 | Construct a sentence

In the following activity you will be given a list of words. Using these words, put together a grammatically correct sentence.

Remember the rules for constructing a simple sentence (listed above).

- Mary
- running
- is

- red
- the
- is
- car

- big
- Bill
- is

- tired
- you
- are
- ?

- student
- she
- a
- is
- ?

- friends
- are
- your
- they
- ?

ISLPR English lesson #2

In a **direct question** the order is:

Wh-word + be + Subject
Wh-word + Auxiliary + Subject + Verb

Example: *Where is he?*
 Where did she go?
 What did he do?

In an **indirect question** the order is:

Wh-word + Subject + Verb

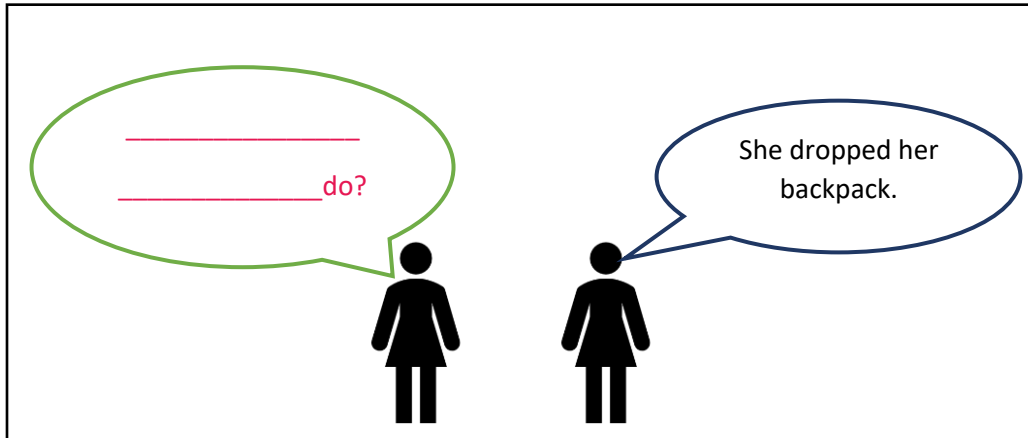
Example: *Tell me where she went.*
 Tell me what he did.

Auxiliary verb: a verb used with another verb
 e.g. is going, have gone, does sing

Exercise 3 | Fill in the speech bubble.

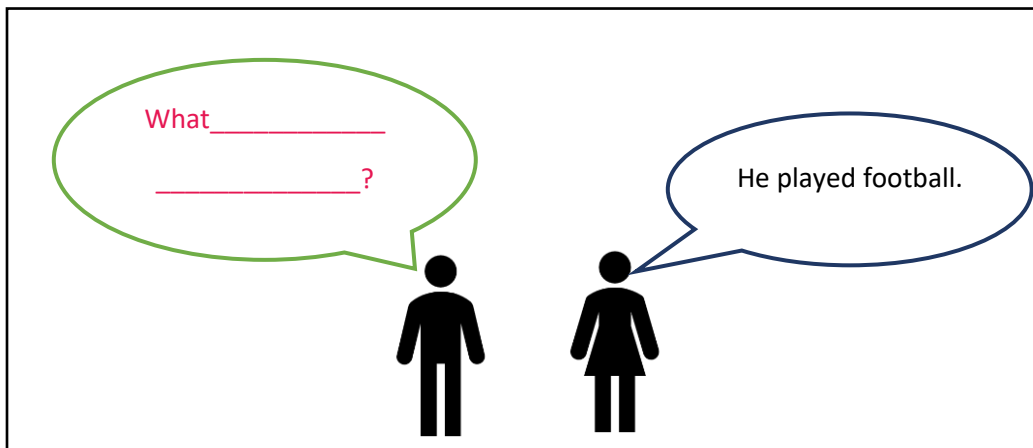
In the following activity you must write down the question the person would have asked.

Remember the rules for asking direct and indirect questions (listed above).



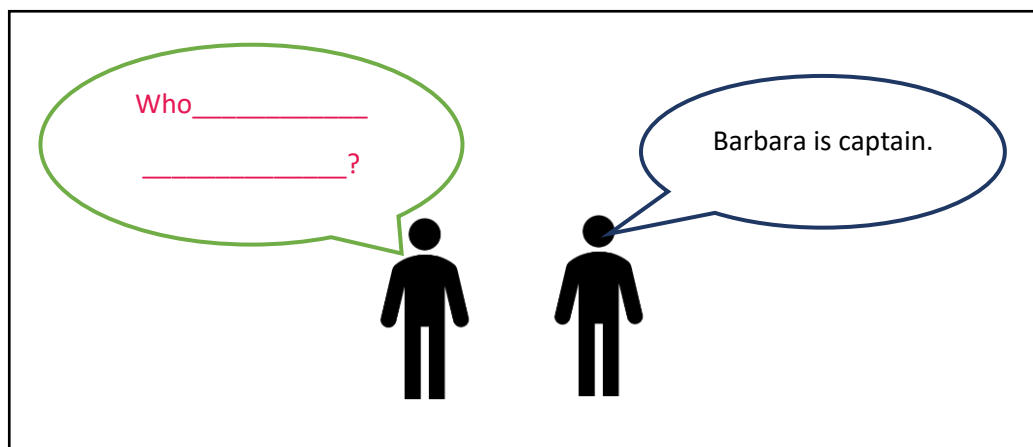
_____ do?

She dropped her backpack.



What _____ ?

He played football.



Who _____ ?

Barbara is captain.

Exercise 4 | Re-write the sentence.

The following sentences have been constructed incorrectly. Re-write the sentences correctly.

TIP: First, go over the notes on direct and indirect questions (lesson #2).

1. Tell me where did she go?
2. Tom asked the teacher what would he do?
3. The reporter wondered what did the Prime Minister say?

Exercise 5 | Practise your writing.

You will be given two writing tasks. Try to complete these tasks in 30 minutes. We recommend that you handwrite these tasks. Do not use a dictionary.

1. You are a student and have started in a new school. A teacher has asked you to tell her about the country you came from. (Write about 200 words.)

2. A friend has asked you to tell a story from your home country. Write what you will say.
(Write about 200 words.)

Homework task

Tip 1: To develop your listening skills, we recommend you listen a lot. Listen to the radio, especially the ABC. Even if you don't understand everything, over time your ear will tune in to the sounds of the language and your understanding will gradually improve.

Task 1: This week, your task is to listen to ABC radio every day for 30 minutes. See how much more you understand by the end of the week! You can listen online through their website [here](#) or tune in on your radio.

Tip 2: The more you use a language the more it develops. Chat with the people on the checkout in shops. They are told to talk with their customers and even 2 or 3 minutes talking with them will help you develop your language.

Task 2: When you do your groceries this week, don't use the self-serve checkout. Go to a register and start a conversation with the cashier. Engage them in conversation for 2-3 minutes every week. Slowly you will discover you become better at conversing. This is a great way to practise and to learn local phrases and colloquialisms.

Some Grammatical Terms

Noun: one of the major form classes, or ‘parts of speech’, comprising words denoting a person, place or thing, e.g. man, town, beach, cup.

Verb: one of the major form classes, or ‘parts of speech’, comprising words which express an action, or a state, e.g. run, eat, fly, is, become.

Adjective: one of the major word classes in many languages, comprising words that typically describe a noun, e.g. big, pretty, happy, brown.

Auxiliary verb: a verb form that accompanies other verbs and is used to express time, aspect, mood etc, e.g. He has finished the race. Did she win?

Note: Australia’s national dictionary is the Macquarie Dictionary. Check these definitions in:
Australia’s National Dictionary. (2013). In: *Macquarie Concise Dictionary*, 6th ed. Sydney:
Macquarie Dictionary Publishers Pty Ltd, pp.13, 69, 805, 1333.

ISLPR’s word to learn:

Colloquialism:

A word or expression that is commonly used but is not strictly grammatical (like, slang).