



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

ENGLISH WORKSHEET NO - 3

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: V Sec: ____

I. Complete with one of these phrasal verbs: (be through, go on, fill in, take off, stay out, and speak up.)

1. Could you this application form, please?
2. I'll never talk to you again. We !
3. If you don't, we can't hear you.
4. I'm tired because I too late last night.
5. The plane late because of the bad weather.

II. Complete with one of these phrasal verbs: (go off, put off, see off, take off, and turn off.)

1. Let's go to the airport to them
2. The plane doesn't till 5 o'clock.
3. He was sleeping soundly when the alarm clock
4. The meeting has been till next month.
5. Don't forget to all the lights when you leave.

III. Complete with: (give up, hang up, look up, wake up, wash up.)

1. The kind of housework I hate most is
2. If he rings back, just
3. I didn't know that word, so I it in a dictionary.
4. Don't You can do it if you try hard.
5. When I in the middle of the night, I had some temperature.

IV. Match the phrasal verbs with their corresponding synonyms.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. put off | a. cancel |
| 2. call off | b. switch off |
| 3. look up | c. postpone |
| 4. go off | d. continue |
| 5. carry on | e. explode |
| 6. turn off | f. check |

What are phrasal verbs?

Phrasal verbs are phrases that indicate actions. They are generally used in spoken English and informal texts. Examples of such verbs include: turn down, come across and run into.

Phrasal verbs consist of a verb and a preposition or an adverb:

Literal meaning

Some phrasal verbs have a literal meaning. They can be easily understood.

She opened the door and looked outside.

She was walking across the street when she heard the sound of an explosion.

Idiomatic meaning:

Phrasal verbs can also have a figurative or idiomatic meaning which makes them difficult to understand.



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

Can you put me up for tonight?

The phrasal verb 'put up' here does not mean to build (as in putting a fence up). It has, however, an idiomatic/figurative meaning. It means to let someone stay in your house.

Simple Past Tense:

Fill in the blanks with the past tense of the verb given in the bracket

1. She _____ to bed at 10 o'clock yesterday. (go)
2. Jenny _____ very late as well. (sleep)
3. They _____ a lot of calories in that marathon. (burn)
4. Benny _____ about a year ago. (quit)
5. Todd _____ 10 pounds when he was born. (is)
6. Dan _____ his car to car wash. (take)
7. The boy _____ off the couch in the morning. (fall)
8. The bride _____ after the groom. (run)
9. The hot air balloon at the field _____ a lot of attention in
Yesterday's game. (draw)
10. My mother _____ the birds before we left for vacation. (feed)

B. Complete the exercise with the verbs inside the box. (simple past tense)

(buy ,catch, cost, drink, fall, hurt ,sell ,spend, teach, throw ,win, write)

13. Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music.
14. 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father _____ me.'
15. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we _____ it.
16. I was very thirsty. I _____ the water very quickly.
17. Paul and I played tennis yesterday. He's much better than me, so he _____ easily.
- 18 19. Don _____ down the stairs this morning and _____ his leg.
- 20-21. Jim _____ the ball to Sue, who _____ it.
- 22-24. Ann _____ a lot of money yesterday. She _____ a dress. It _____ 100.



Can/Cannot

Can is a modal verb.

Can is used to express ability or to say that something is possible.

Can is the same for all subjects. We don't add an 'S' in the third person (like other verbs)

The verb that comes after Can is in the infinitive without to:

- I can *speak* Spanish. (= it is possible for me to speak Spanish = I have the ability to speak Spanish)
- He can *swim* well.
- We can *see* our neighbour in the garden.
- They can *play* the guitar.

Negative

To form the negative we add "not" after can to form one word: cannot.

We can also contract the negative to form can't. (can't = cannot)

- I cannot *play* the piano. We can't *go* to the cinema tonight.
- She cannot *speak* French very well. He can't *drive* a car.

I Choose the correct answer (can or can't)

1. I _____ come to the party. I am really busy.
2. We _____ hear you. The music is so loud.
3. Where are my keys? I _____ find them.
4. I _____ believe it. We won two million dollars.
5. We _____ meet tomorrow if you want.
6. _____ make me a cup of tea, please?
7. He _____ jump. His leg hurt so much.
8. Illiterate people _____ read and write.



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

9. Fish _____ swim.
10. I _____ speak French. I picked it up while I was in France.

II Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative).

- My house is (big) _____ than yours.
- This flower is (beautiful) _____ than that one.
- This is the (interesting) _____ book I have ever read.
- Non-smokers usually live (long) _____ than smokers.
- Which is the (dangerous) _____ animal in the world?
- A holiday by the sea is (good) _____ than a holiday in the mountains.
- It is strange but often a coke is (expensive) _____ than milk..
- Who is the (rich) _____ woman on earth?
- The weather this summer is even (bad) _____ than last summer.
- He was the (clever) _____ thief of all.

III Fill in the comparison with as ... as.

- John is (tall) _____ Glen.
- Janet is (beautiful) _____ Jenifer.
- You are (crazy) _____ my sister.
- We can run (fast) _____ they can.
- My mom is (not / strict) _____ your mum.
- Your mobile phone is (not / trendy) _____ mine.
- Matrix II was (not / interesting) _____ Matrix I.
- This yoghurt (not / taste / good) _____ the one I bought yesterday.
- I can do (many / press-ups) _____ you.
- I (not / earn / much / money) _____ you do.

Positive Form

Use the positive form of the adjective if the comparison contains one of the following expressions:

as ... as

Example: Jane is as tall as John.

not as ... as / not so ... as

Example: John is not as tall as Arnie.

Comparative Form and Superlative Form (more/most)

- adjectives of three or more syllables (and two-syllable adjectives not ending in -y/-er)

positive
form

comparative form

superlative form



difficult

more difficult

most difficult

Comparative Form and Superlative Form (irregular comparisons)

positive form	comparative form	superlative form
good	better	best
bad / ill	worse	worst
little (amount)	less	least
little (size)	smaller	smallest
much / many	more	most
far (place + time)	further	furthest
far (place)	farther	farthest
late (time)	later	latest
late (order)	latter	last
near (place)	nearer	nearest
near (order)	-	next
old (people and things)	older	oldest
old (people)	elder	eldest



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				