



# Week 3

June 1-5th

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## Homework Review

Homework review

## Review

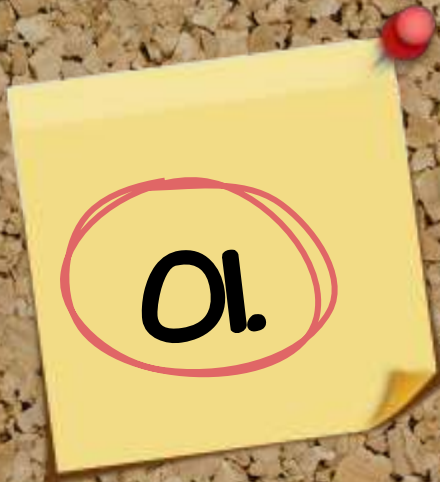
Yes/No Questions & WH  
Questions

## New Material

Simple Past (To Be &  
Regular Verbs)

## Homework

Reading and writing



### Last Week's Homework:

- ✓ Crossword Puzzle -  
Snapshot p.174
- ✓ Socratic Quiz

# Homework - Snapshot p. 174

- | Down         | Across       |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. box       | 3. fox       |
| 2. dancer    | 4. story     |
| 5. rabbit    | 7. woman     |
| 6. deer      | 9. scarf     |
| 8. goose     | 12. bush     |
| 10. child    | 13. tornado  |
| 11. city     | 14. life     |
| 16. sandwich | 15. elf      |
| 18. foot     | 17. man      |
| 20. witch    | 19. dish     |
| 21. chief    | 23. tooth    |
| 22. tomato   | 24. country  |
| 26. mouse    | 25. problem  |
|              | 27. key      |
|              | 28. teenager |

SENTENCE BUILDERS



A crossword puzzle grid with the following words filled in:

- Across: 14. lives, 15. elves, 16. sandwich, 17. men, 20. dishes, 21. witch, 22. countries, 23. teeth, 24. countries, 25. problems, 26. teenagers
- Down: 11. city, 12. bushes, 13. tornadoes, 18. foot, 19. dishes, 27. keys, 28. teenagers



## Review

Yes/No Questions/Information  
Questions WH Questions (Simple  
Present)

02.

# Yes/No Question with the verb To Be



Verb



Subject



Rest of the  
sentence



# Yes/No Question - Simple Present (To Be)

## Verb To Be

### Yes/No Questions

Yes/no questions are questions that we answer with *yes* or *no* or with words that mean the same, such as *okay*, *right*, *sure* and *not really*.

To form yes/no questions in the simple present with the verb *to be*, we follow this word order: verb *to be* (present tense) + subject + rest of the question.

	Verb To Be	Subject	Rest of the Question	Short Answers*	
Singular	Am	I	a good dancer?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>are not</b> .
	Are	you	hungry?	Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I <b>am not</b> .
	Is	she/he/it	sick today?	Yes, she/he/it <b>is</b> .	No, she/he/it <b>is not</b> .
Plural	Are	we	ready to go?	Yes, we <b>are</b> .	No, we <b>are not</b> .
	Are	you	on the same team?	Yes, we <b>are</b> .	No, we <b>are not</b> .
	Are	they	our new coaches?	Yes, they <b>are</b> .	No, they <b>are not</b> .

\* In conversations, we often answer questions with this short form of the affirmative or negative.



# Information Question



WH Word



Verb To Be



Subject



Rest of the  
sentence



# Information Question - Simple Present (To Be)

## Verb To Be

### Information Questions

To form information questions in the simple present with the verb *to be*, we follow this word order: question word + verb *to be* (present tense) + subject + rest of the question.

Question Word	Verb To Be	Subject	Rest of the Question
Who	is	your teacher?	
What	is	that	under the table?
What movie	is	your favourite?	
Where	is	Jimmie	today?
When	is	recess?	
Why	are	you	angry?
How	are	they?	
How wide	is	the river?	



# Yes/No Questions with other verbs



Do/Does



Subject



Verb (base  
form)



Rest of the  
sentence



|  
Base form = le  
verbe sujet à  
l'infinitif



# Yes/No Question - Simple Present (Other Verbs)

## Other Verbs

### Yes/No Questions

To form yes/no questions in the simple present with other verbs, we follow this word order: *do/does* + subject + main verb (base form) + rest of the question.

**Look Out!**  
Use *does* for *she, he* and *it*.  
Do not add *s* to the main verb.

<i>Do/Does</i>	Subject	Main Verb	Rest of the Question	Short Answers	
<b>Do</b>	I	<b>need</b>	my books?	Yes, you <b>do</b> .	No, you <b>do not</b> .
<b>Do</b>	you	<b>want</b>	a sandwich?	Yes, I <b>do</b> .	No, I <b>do not</b> .
<b>Does</b>	she/he/it	<b>seem</b>	happy?	Yes, she/he/it <b>does</b> .	No, she/he/it <b>does not</b> .
<b>Do</b>	we	<b>have</b>	a DVD?	Yes, we <b>do</b> .	No, we <b>do not</b> .
<b>Do</b>	you	<b>work</b>	together?	Yes, we <b>do</b> .	No, we <b>do not</b> .
<b>Do</b>	they	<b>want</b>	to come?	Yes, they <b>do</b> .	No, they <b>do not</b> .

# When writing Questions:

The formulas are always the same no matter the verb tense (ex: Simple past, Simple Future, etc)



03.



## **New Material**

Simple Past (To be & Regular Verbs)

# Simple Past

## Verb To Be

### Affirmative

We use the verb *to be* in the simple past for completed facts, states or descriptions. Common time markers include *yesterday*, *last night*, *last week*, *last month* and *last year*.

Memorize the two forms: *was* and *were*.

	Subject	Verb	Example
Singular	I	was	<i>I <b>was</b> hungry.</i>
	You	were	<i>You <b>were</b> funny in the show.</i>
	She/He/It	was	<i>She/He/It <b>was</b> very busy.</i>
Plural	We	were	<i>We <b>were</b> at Mark's house.</i>
	You	were	<i>You <b>were</b> the best players in the game.</i>
	They	were	<i>They <b>were</b> my neighbours before I moved.</i>

# Simple Past

## Verb To Be

### Negative

To form a negative sentence, we add *not* after the verb *to be*.

	Subject	Verb + Not	Example
Singular	I	was not	<i>I <b>was not</b> tall.</i>
	You	were not	<i>You <b>were not</b> very happy.</i>
	She/He/It	was not	<i>She/He/It <b>was not</b> heavy.</i>
Plural	We	were not	<i>We <b>were not</b> on time.</i>
	You	were not	<i>You <b>were not</b> angry at him.</i>
	They	were not	<i>They <b>were not</b> interested in the movie.</i>



# Simple Past

## There Was and There Were

We use *there was* or *there were* to refer to something in the past. When a sentence begins with *There was* or *There were*, the verb agrees with the noun that follows it.

*There* <sup>v.</sup> *was* <sup>n.</sup> a snowstorm last night.

*There* <sup>v.</sup> *were* <sup>n.</sup> two snowstorms last week.

### Look Out!

*There was* is singular.

*There were* is plural.

# Simple Past

## Regular Verbs

### Affirmative

We use verbs in the simple past for completed actions. To form the simple past of most verbs, we add *d*, *ed* or *ied* to the base form. We call these verbs regular verbs.

Verbs Ending With	Examples	Rule	Result
<i>e, ee or ie</i>	<i>love, agree, die</i>	Add <i>d</i> .	<i>loved, agreed, died</i>
a vowel + <i>y</i>	<i>play, stay</i>	Add <i>ed</i> .	<i>played, stayed</i>
a consonant + <i>y</i>	<i>cry, try</i>	Change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>ed</i> .	<i>cried, tried</i>
a vowel + a consonant	<i>admit, prefer, stop</i>	Double the last consonant and add <i>ed</i> .	<i>admitted, preferred, stopped</i>
a vowel + a double consonant	<i>call, pass, yell</i>	Add <i>ed</i> .	<i>called, passed, yelled</i>
an unstressed syllable	<i>enter, wonder</i>	Add <i>ed</i> .	<i>entered, wondered</i>



# Homework:

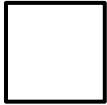
Here are you stop to complete this week's homework:

1. Read Snapshot p. 95 + 96 : You will read about two different natural disasters. After reading, answer the questions on p.96.
2. Grammar Close-Up: During our Weekly Meeting, we will review how to formulate questions and the simple past (Regular Verbs). The close-up on p.101 is a tool you can use while doing the homework. P.102 is practice on how to formulate questions in the simple past.
3. Snapshot p.103 + 104: On p.103 you must write down 5 questions about a natural disaster you must ask someone. (This person can be a family member, friend, classmate, or me). Make sure to take notes of the person's answers. On p.104, you will need to write down the interview (See p.100) to see an example.

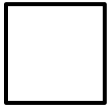
## Homework:



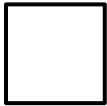
Open Powerpoint



Snapshot p. 95 + 96



Snapshot p. 101 + 102



Snapshot p. 103 + 104

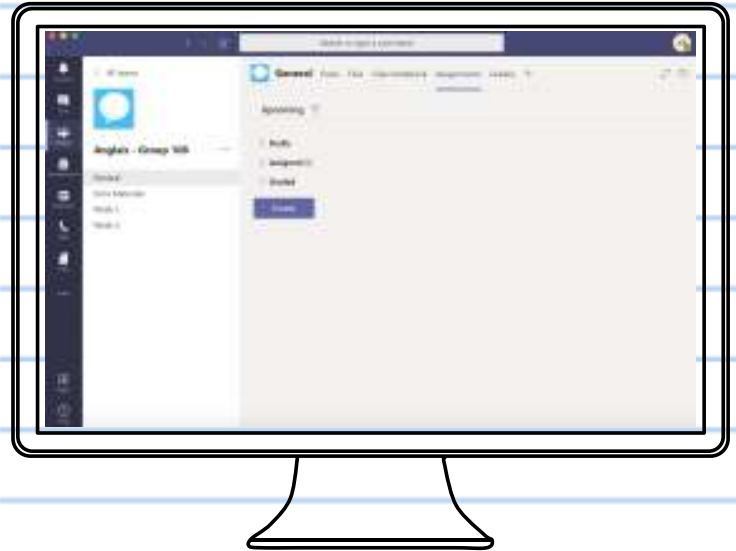


Learn the Macarena



## How to submit your homework:

- Open Teams
- Click on your English class (Anglais - Group 108)
- Click on Assignments
- Upload to Week 3 - Homework



# How to do the Macarena

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JRRUtpp9QOU>

