

Pre Ecolier Level

IKLC

Pre Ecolier level (Class I & II)

Adverb	1-3
Preposition	3-5
Pronoun	6-8
Basic Question	8-9
Modals	10-11
Words related to house hold things	12-13
clothes	14-15
Basic Emotions	15
Simple tenses	15-16
Collocations	16
Food	17
MCQ'S	18-24

Pre Ecolier level Class I and II

ADVERB.

Definition:

- An adverb is a word that is used to change or quality the meaning of an adjective, a verb, or another adverb, (expressing manners, place, time or degree)
- A word describes a verb, an adjective, another adverb.
It tells how, how often, when and where .

Examples of adverb:

Kindly, slowly, loudly, silently, soon, early, inside, frequently, sadly, everywhere near, always.....

1. He sings sweetly.
2. He speaks quite clearly.
3. She shouts loudly.
4. He waited patiently to see the doctor.
5. Sara smiled cheerfully.
6. The traffic was slowly.

● Kinds of adverb

- a. Adverb of time.
- b. Adverb of manner.
- c. Adverb of place
- d. . Adverb of frequency.
- e. Adverb of purpose /degree

1. Adverb of time

An adverb of time provides more information about when a verb takes place.

Example

Never, lately, just, always, recently, during, yet, soon, sometimes, usually, so far...'

I haven't been going to the market lately.

We recently bought a new car.

1. Adverb of place :

Adverb of places illustrate when and where the verb is taking place

Example:

Here, there, now where, everywhere, out, in, above, below, outside, inside....

There isn't any player here, let's look somewhere else.

We went into the cave, there were bats everywhere.

2. Adverb of manner:

Adverbs of manner provide more information about how a verb is done.

Example

Neatly, slowly, quickly, sadly, lazily, kindly, loudly....

- A fat orange and white cat rested lazily on the sofa.
- The young soldier folded his clothes neatly in a pile.
- I politely opened the door for my grandmother.

3. Adverb of frequency

Adverb of frequency explained how often the verb occurs.

Example

Never, seldom, again, usually, rarely, always, usually....

- I rarely eat fast food these days.
- They always go to some market every Friday.
- Ali usually takes his dog for a walk before breakfast.

4. Adverb of degree

Adverb of degree explained the level or intensity of a verb, adjective, or even another adverb.

Example:

- Can I come to the movies too?
- I'm so excited to see new bicycle.
- Sara hardly touched her dinner.

An adverb answers the question....

How?	How often?	When?	Where?
Easily	Always	After	Away
Happily	Everywhere	Already	Everywhere
Sadly	Frequently	Before	Here
Silently	Never	Early	Inside
Slowly	Sometimes	Now	Near
loudly	Once	Today	There

Preposition:

Definition:

A preposition describes a relationship between other words in a sentence'

- He came by the office in hurry.
- She turned up that street.
- Tom lived down the street.
- I found a pen on the table.
- I am watching cricket match in the bedroom.

Types of prepositions:

There are five types of prepositions given below.

1. Simple preposition.
2. Compound preposition.
3. Phrasal preposition.
4. Participle preposition
5. Double preposition.

i. Simple preposition:

A simple preposition is used in simple sentences.

In, on, at, to, from, by, with etc .

- I am not coming with you.
- She is in the park.
- We are going to the market.

ii. Compound prepositions

When we join two connect nouns, pronouns, and phrases than we use compound prepositions.

About, across, amount, between, beside, before, etc.

- We are between two states.
- I will reach their before she leave.

iii. Phrasal prepositions

Phrasal preposition acts like adverbs or adjectives.

Prepositional phrases are group of words containing prepositions.

- Come into the store with me.
- After the school the children played tag at the park.

iv. Participle prepositions

Participle prepositions are the words such as concerning, pending, and considering, etc. I think I can do it easily considering my knowledge.

v. Double prepositions

These are the words like, by, outside at because of etc.

- We have to solve two questions out of 5.
- It was just because of you that we won the game.

Use of prepositions:

i. Of

It is used to show relation

- To show quality or reason.
- Mr. Jamil is the principal of my school.
- Ali is the monitor of the class.
- He died of typhoid.

ii. From:

It is used to tell about any place.

“Or”

To show the source.

- He comes back from Punjab.
- Light comes from the sun.

iii. For:

With perfect tense. It is used to exchange one thing to other thing .it is use for any goal.

- She has been living her for three years.
- She bought a shirt for five hundred rupees.
- I did it for your good.

iv. By

It is used to denote the latest time which something was or is to be done. It is used to shows the certainty.

- The work should be punished by next Monday.
- Ram caught by the neck.

v. With

It is used to tell about the manner.

- i. He went to Lahore with his brother.
- ii. The teacher punished the boy with a stick.

i. After:

To show the order.

- We ran a?er the thief.
- He came a?er 10.am.

ii. Behind:

A man stood behind the curtain.

iii. During

It is used to express the idea.

- I will call to see you during this week.

Pronouns:

Definition :

- Pronouns are words used in a place of a noun.
- A word that is used instead of a noun.

Example:

I, we, he, she, it, you, they, her, him, your, their, me, our, us etc.

- They are watching T.V.
- I bought this gift for you.
- He made it for her.
- Sara is a good girl. She is the sister of a Mohsin.
- We are playing cricket.

Types of pronoun:

1. Personal pronoun

Personal pronoun describes a particular person or thing or “group”.

- a. Personal pronoun describes the person speaking (I, me, we, and us).
- b. The person spoken to (you), or the person or thing spoken about (he, she, it, him, they, her, them).

Example:

- He helps poor.
- It is raining.
- We love our country.
- He sent me a letter.
- He gave her a gift.
- I met him yesterday.
- The teacher appreciated them.
- Did you go to home?

Use of personal pronoun.

	Person	Subject	Object
Singular	1 st person 2 nd person 3 rd person	I You He, she, it	Me You Him, her, it
Plural	1 st person 2 nd person 3 rd person	We You They	Us You Them

1. Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns indicate close possession or ownership or relationship of a thing /person to another thing /person.

e.g. yours, mine, his, her, their, ours, hers.

Examples

- This book is mine.
- That car is hers.
- Your book is old. Mine is new.
- The pen on the table is mine.

2. Demonstrative pronouns

Definition

Demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that points to a thing or things .e.g. this, that, these, those, none, neither.

Explanation:

These pronouns point to thing or thing in short distance/time or long distance/time.

Demonstrative pronouns “this and that” are used for singular things, while “these or those” are used plural things.

Examples:

- This is a black pen.
- That is a heavy stone.
- Do you like this cup?
- Can you see these shoes?

Basic questions:

- What's your name?
- How are you?
- Where are you from?
- What's your address?
- Where do you live?
- What's your telephone number?
- How old are you?
- When /where you born?
- What do you do?
- What job does your father do?
- What did you do on Saturday evening?
- What time is it?
- What do you like?
- What's the weather like?
- How is the weather?
- Would you like something to drink/eat?
- What do you do in your free time?
- How are you feeling?
- How was your day?
- What's your family name?
- Can you tell me little about yourself?
- What's your aim in life?
- What's the most creative thing you have ever done?
- What do you want to learn about?
- What do you write best?
- What's most important to you in life?
- Who are your heroes or role models?
- Who mends your shoes?

- Who makes things out of wood?
- Who cut your hairs?
- How will you relate maternal grand father with yourself ?(your mothers fathers)
- Who wrote national anthem?
- Who is the prime minister of Pakistan?
- Who is the president of Pakistan?
- Who was the first president of Pakistan?
- What we wear to keep our hands warm? (gloves)
- Who brings your letter home from the post office?
- Vaccination against which disease is given free every month to all children below 5 years?
- Which month has the least number of days?
- Which is the national flower of Pakistan?
- What is the capital of Pakistan?
- How many days are there in a leap year?
- What is the name of smallest planet in the solar system?
- What is the largest planet name in the solar system?
- How many minutes in one hour?
- How many second s in one minute?
- How many days are in one month?
- How many people are there in your family?
- What's your favourite type of book?
- What school did you go to?
- How many seasons are there in a year?
- What kinds of food should we eat daily?
- Which animals are called “pets”?

Modals (of ability and permission)

- Modal verbs can be used to give or ask for permission.
- Modal verbs are used to express function such as: permission, ability; obligation, advice, possibility.
- The modal verbs are used to do things like talking about ability, asking permission making request and so on....
- The modal verbs are can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, and would....

Ability:

We use “can” to talk about someone’s skill or general abilities.

- She can speak several languages.
- He can swim like a fish.
- They can’t dance very well.
- We can use could you talk about past time.
- She could speak several languages.
- They couldn’t dance very well
- We use could have to say that someone had the ability/opportunity to do something but did not do it:
- I could have danced all night (but didn’t)

Permission

We use can to ask for permission to do something:

Can I ask the question, please?

Can we go home now?

Could is more formal and polite than can.

May is more formal and polite way if asking for permission.

- May I ask the question please?
- May we go home now?

We use can to give permission.

- You can go home now if you like.
- You can borrow my pen if you like.
- May is more formal and polite way of giving permission.
- You may go home now, if you like.

Examples

- They can control their budget.
- We can fix it?
- Can you help me?
- Can you write this letter?
- Could I borrow your dictionary?
- Could you say it again more slowly?
- We could try to fix it ourselves.
- May I have another cup of coffee?
- They might give us a 10% discount.
- We must say good bye now.
- Shall I help you with your luggage?
- Shall I do that or will you?
- I think we should check everything again.
- I can't see any word.
- I'll get back to you first thing on Monday.
- Would you mind if I brought colleague with me?
- Would you prefer tea or coffee?
- Would you like to play cricket this Friday.

WORDS RELATED TO HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

- alarm clock
- armoire
- bedding
- bedspread
- blinds
- book case
- bucket
- cushions
- carpets
- dishwasher
- dresses
- dryer
- end tables
- extension cord
- hammer
- heater
- ironing board
- knives
- lamps
- light switch
- microwave
- mop
- mugs

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- closet
- hallway
- refrigerator
- rocking chair
- sink
- stove
- vacuum cleaner
- pillow
- rugs
- scissors
- sofa
- spoons
- table cloth
- pans
- saucer
- toaster
- plates
- shoe shelf
- napkins
- hammer
- coffee table
- forks

Vocabulary – clothes:

- pants
- shirts
- skirts
- trousers
- shorts
- socks
- tie
- blouse
- tank tops
- coats
- jackets
- t - shirts
- jumpers
- hoodie
- cardigan
- pull over
- ramper suit
- gloves
- nightie
- dressing gown
- boxer shorts

- stockings
- tights
- vest
- jeans
- hat
- bowler hats
- scarf
- frock
- underwear
- p-caps

Basic Emotions:

excited	proud
scared	shocked
calm	optimistic
relaxed	stunned
curious	lonely
confident	adoration
delighted	uncomfortable
guilty	regretful
hurt	worried
disturbed	anticipating
helpless	pleased

Tenses:

Present Tense:

The tense expressing an action that is currently going on and is based on general truths or facts.

1. The aeroplane flies.
2. She sings sweetly.
3. The rabbit runs fast.

Past Tense:

A verb tense used to express an action or a condition that occurred during the past.

1. I saw her running.
2. They went to the market.
3. Ali was crying.

Future Tense:

A tense expressing an action that has not yet happened or a state that does not yet exist.

1. I will come to your house.
2. They will sing a song.

Collocations:

The combination of words formed when two or more words are often used together in a way that sounds correct.

For example:

- A hard frost
- Strong tea
- Early riser
- Light sleeper

Collocations:

Definition:

Group of words that often go together or they are likely to occur together.
e.g.

- Make the bed
- Take the risk

Food Word List:

- french fries
- dips
- desserts
- baked beans
- salad
- bread
- pizza
- cup cakes
- raffles
- sandwiches
- pasteries
- rice
- fried vegetables
- smoked meat
- soups
- snakes pies
- cakes

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Time Allowed: 60 minutes

3 - Point Questions

The Three Little Lambs

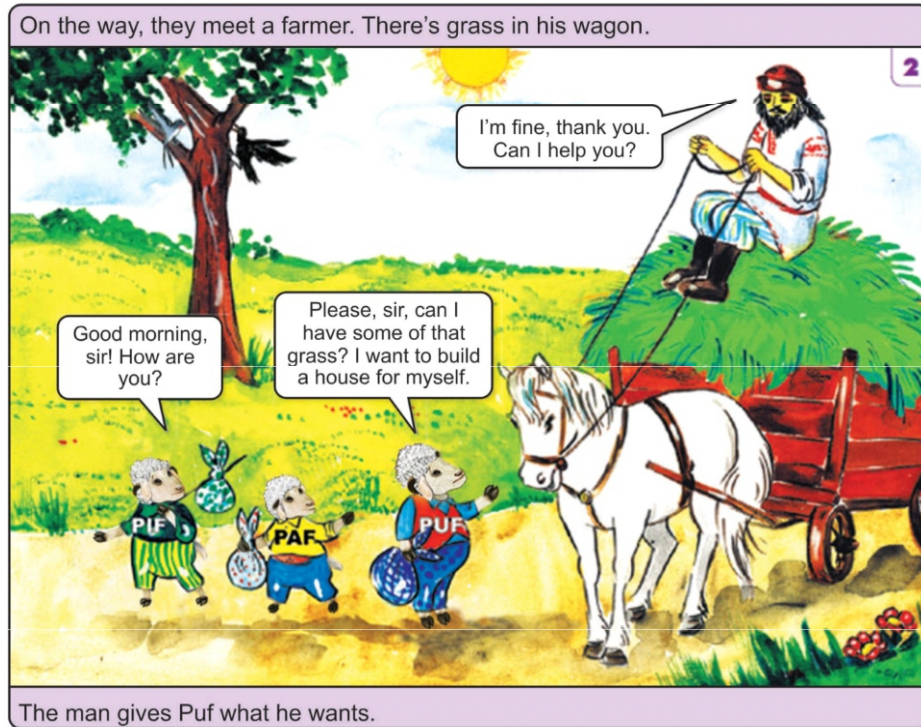
Three little lambs live with their parents in a small village. One day, they decide to leave home and build their own houses.



1. Where do the lambs live?
A) in a jungle B) in a big city C) in a village
D) at the zoo E) in a small town
2. The lamb-family has members.
A) three B) four C) five
D) six E) seven
3. Look at the picture. The mother-lamb is
A) worried B) happy C) tired
D) excited E) joyful
4. Complete the sentence: There a bad wolf in the forest.
A) are B) is C) do
D) has E) have

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5. On the way, the little lambs meet

- A) their mother B) a wolf C) another lamb
D) their father E) a man

6. The farmer gives Puf

- A) some grass B) a horse C) a bag
D) some flowers E) some milk

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Time Allowed: 60 minutes



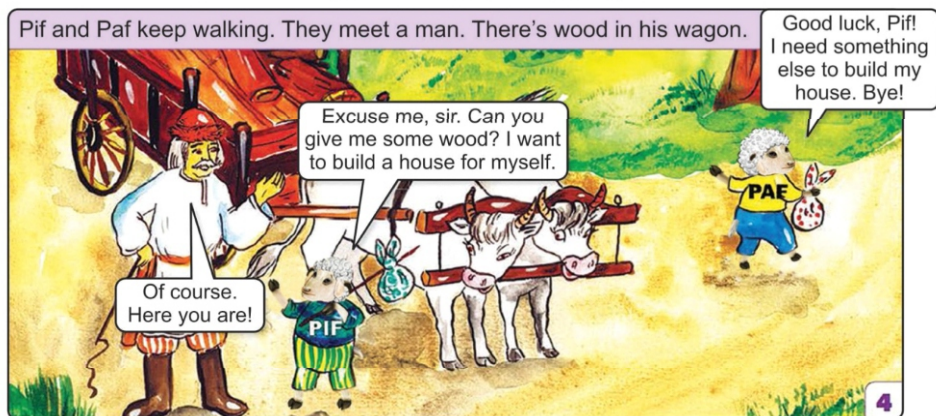
7. Pif wants

- A) to stay with Puf B) to have a stronger house C) to play on the road
D) to eat the grass E) to go to his parents

8. You smell with your

- A) ears B) hands C) eyes
D) lips E) nose

4 - Point Questions



9. Look at picture 4. The man has brown

- A) sandals B) slippers C) boots
D) trainers E) flip-flops

10. Who wants to build a house of wood?

- A) Puf B) Pif C) The wolf
D) Paf E) The man

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11. Pif thinks his house will be

- A) tall B) small C) beautiful
D) big E) solid

12. Look at picture 5. The birds are the tree.

- A) under B) in C) between
D) behind E) near



13. Look at picture 6. What time of day is it?

- A) morning B) evening C) night
D) afternoon E) noon

14. Paf wants to build a house with bricks because stronger.

- A) it's B) is C) are
D) it E) that

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15. Paf safe in his new house.

- A) feels B) goes C) gets
D) falls E) does

16. There are bricks in picture 7.

- A) ten B) five C) fifteen
D) seven E) more than fifteen

5 - Point Questions

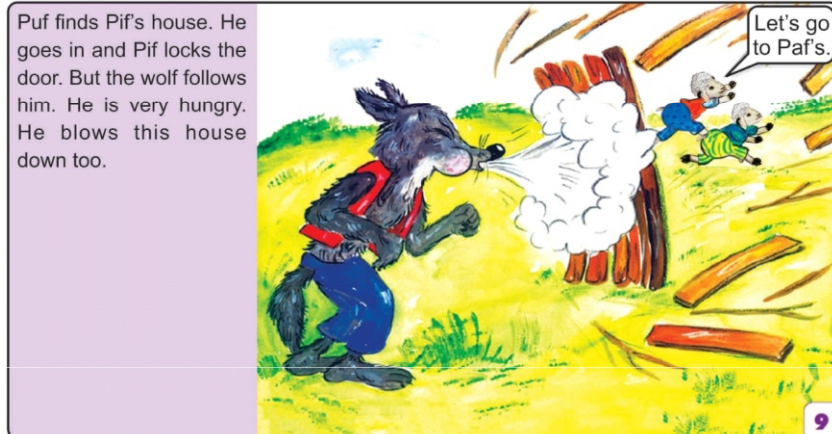


17. *In seconds* means

- A) slowly B) eventually C) finally
D) early E) immediately

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18. Look at picture 9. The wolf is wearing blue

- A) socks B) trousers C) gloves
D) shorts E) boots

19. The wolf is very hungry. He wants to

- A) drink B) sleep C) rest
D) eat E) play



20. Does the wolf destroy Paf's house?

- A) Yes, he does. B) Yes, he can. C) No, he can't.
D) No, he isn't. E) No, he doesn't.

21. Look at picture 10. Where is the wolf?

- A) on the roof B) in the house C) on the floor
D) in a tree E) at the door

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22. Look at picture 11. What happens to the wolf? He falls into

- A) a hole B) a pool C) a sack
D) a bath E) the fire



23. The opposite of *bad* is

- A) happy B) tired C) good
D) angry E) beautiful

24. What are the lambs doing?

- A) crying and dancing B) running and crying C) jumping and crying
D) reading and singing E) dancing and singing