EXCEL 13

It's Me!

Grammar Book

NAME : _____

CARROT HOUSE

Beaver Town

Mr. Anderson
Mrs. Anderson
Shawn
Joanna
Mr. Onnie
Mrs. Onnie
Benny
Penny
Mrs. Lee
Mr. Lee
Doris
Mr. Taylor
Mrs. Taylor
Gordon
Mr. Harris
Mrs. Harris
Flora
Mr. Miller
Mrs. Miller
Owen
Mr. Moss
Mrs. Moss
Alice
Luc
Michelle

It's me! EXCEL 13

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Comparative Adjectives

Unit 1

Let's Learn!

A = B

A and B are **the same.**

A < B

B is **bigger** than A.

Short adjective	+ er	old short	→ older → shorter
Adjective ends in 'e'	+ r	late cute	→ later → cuter
Short adjective with short vowel, double the last letter	+ er	big thin hot	→ bigger → thinner → hotter
Adjective ends in 'consonant+y'	+ ier	happy busy	→ happier → busier
3–syllable adjectives not ending in–y	more + adj.	comfortable exciting boring expensive	→ more comfortable → more exciting → more boring → more expensive

The Comparative : Using –ER and MORE

Shawn's father	is taller than	my father.
Flora	is more beautiful	than Doris.

Irregular forms

good / well	better
bad / ill	worse
far	farther / further
little	less
many / much	more

Let's Practice

Change each word to a comparative adjective.

[Example] small — smaller

1. fast — _____
2. happy — _____
3. slow — _____
4. cute — _____
5. exciting — _____

Complete each sentence with a comparative adjective.

expensive / smaller / shorter / thinner / longer / beautiful / smaller

1. The white ball is _____ than the basketball .
2. He is _____ than the guy on the left.
3. She is _____ than Mrs. Harris.

4. The dress is _____ than the T-shirt.
5. I'm _____ than you.
6. This dog is _____ than your dog.
7. Her hair is _____ than yours.

Try More

Fill in the blanks using a comparative adjective.

1. Shawn's bag is _____ than Tom. (big)
2. Your bicycle is _____ than Luc's. (fast)
3. Today's weather is _____ than yesterday's weather. (sunny)
4. My dress is _____ than your dress. (pretty)
5. Math class is _____ than history class. (boring)
6. Turtles are _____ than rabbits. (slow)

Complete the sentences using comparative adjectives.

1. This chair is _____ (comfortable) than Flora's chair.
2. This room is much _____ (warm) than that room.
3. New York is _____ (far) from LA than Seattle.
4. The red books are _____ (heavy) than the yellow book on the table.
5. Michelle's dress is _____ (beautiful) than mine.

Oral practice

Choose the correct adjectives to describe things that you can see.

Teacher : **big**
Student : **This book is bigger than that book.**

1 large
2 interesting
3 small
4 heavy
5 difficult
6 easy
7 good
8 bad
9 cheap
10 thick
11 expensive
12 brighter

Superlative Adjectives

Unit 2

Let's Learn!

C is the **biggest** of the three circles.

Short adjective	+ est	old short	→ oldest → shortest
Adjective ends in 'e'	+ st	late cute	→ latest → cutest
Short adjective with short vowel, double the last letter	+ est	big thin hot	→ biggest → thinnest → hottest
Adjective ends in 'consonant+y'	+ iest	happy busy	→ happiest → busiest
3–syllable adjectives not ending in–y	most + adj.	comfortable exciting boring expensive	→ most comfortable → most exciting → most boring → most expensive

(A) + be + the + superlative + of the three (four...)	I have the **biggest** ball of the five.
(A) + verb + superlative + object	Among the stores, this one has the **lowest** price.
There is no 'the other' = only one	New York is **the biggest** city in the States.
With the others	Jane is **the tallest** girl in my class. = **No other** girls in my class are **taller than** Jane. = Jane is **taller than any other** girl in my class. = Jane is **taller than all the other** girls in my class.

Let's Practice

Write each word as a superlative adjective.

1. old ____
2. short ____
3. late ____
4. big ____
5. far ____
6. little ____
7. many ____

Fill in the blanks. Use the superlative adjective form.

[Example] (tall) Gordon is the tallest boy in our class.

1. (large) Toronto is one of _____ cities in Canada.
2. (long) The Nile river is _____ river in the world.
3. (high) Mount Everest is known as _____ mountain in the world.
4. (fast) Gordon is _____ runner of the three.
5. (good) Among the students, Shawn gets _____ grades.
6. (cute) Joanna is _____ girl in the class.

Try More

Choose the correct adjectives to complete the sentences.

1. Of all the apples, this one is _____ .

   (A) **cuter** (B) **cute** (C) **the best**

2. Gordon is the _____ of all three.

   (A) **happiest** (B) **best** (C) **tallest**

3. Which is _____ , an airplane or a bus?

   (A) **fast** (B) **faster** (C) **the fastest**

4. The Butchart Garden is _____ than all the other gardens in Canada.

   (A) **beautiful** (B) **more beautiful** (C) **prettiest**

5. February is _____ month of the year.

   (A) **short** (B) **shorter** (C) **the shortest**

Try More

Use adjectives to complete the sentences.

1. The white string is _____ the red string. (long)

2. John is _____ boy in his class. (tall)

3. This activity is _____ the next one.
   This is one of _____ activities in the book.
   (easy) / (interesting)

4. Asia is _____ continent in the world. (large)

Use the pattern

[one of the + superlative adjective + plural noun]

to make sentences with each phrase.

[Example] a beautiful person in our class

→ Doris is one of the most beautiful girls in our class.

1. A big city in the United States.

   → _____

2. A nice park in our town.

   → _____

3. An expensive car I've ever seen.

   → _____

4. An interesting movie.

   → _____

5. A great restaurant for dinner.

   → _____

Other Comparisons

Unit 3

Let's Learn!

Comparing things in common

as + adjective + as	positive	I am as big as my brother.
	negative	My cat is not as big as your cat.
as + adverb + as	positive	I can run as fast as my father.
	negative	Owen doesn't run as fast as Gordon.
as + many + countable noun + as	positive	I have as many books as Doris.
	negative	I don't have as many dresses as Flora.
as much + uncountable noun + as	positive	I drink as much milk as Jessica everyday.
	negative	I do not eat as much ice cream as Amy.

Comparing two things that are different

less + adjective + than = (not so + adjective + as)

Tom is less lazy than his brother.

→ Tom is not so lazy as his brother.

She is less heavy than I am.

→ She is not so heavy as I am.

Let's Practice

Read and make a sentence according to the pattern : as + adjective + as + noun of reference/comparison

[Example] (old/Flora/Doris) Flora is as old as Doris.

1 (tall / Shawn / Luc)

_____

2 (sweet / oranges / grapes)

_____

3 (expensive / dress / shirt)

_____

Complete the sentences by using much or many.

[Example] She has as many books as Shawn.

1 I eat as _____ rice as my brother.

2 Penny doesn't have as _____ pins as Flora.

3 Gordon doesn't have as _____ toys as Luc.

4 I have as _____ homework as Shawn.

5 Doris has as _____ photos as her mother.

Choose the correct adjectives.

[Example] Japan is __(C)__ than Canada.

(A) less small (B) less expensive (C) smaller

1 My nephew is ____ than my niece.

(A) less busy (B) less busier (C) less happy

2 A bee is ____ than a bird.

(A) as big (B) smaller (C) biggest

3 That melon is ____ than that one.

(A) as delicious (B) most delicious (C) less delicious

4 This mountain is ____ than that mountain.

(A) high (B) lower (C) highest

Try More

Rewrite the sentences using comparisons.

[Example] This book is less expensive than that book.
→ This book is not so expensive than that book.

1. The elephant isn't as small as the ant.
   → _____

2. Joanna isn't as old as Shawn.
   → _____

Complete the sentences.

[Example] I'm taller than my sister.

1. I'm not as old _____ .
2. A monkey isn't as big _____ .
3. This lake is smaller than _____ .
4. This car is less fast _____ .
5. I don't have as many _____ .
6. Gordon eats as much _____ .

Complete the sentences using the adjectives given.

Form : [as + adjective + as]

A I can run really fast.

B How fast?

A I can run _____ a leopard. (fast)

B That can't be true. Anyways, I have many toys.

A How many?

B I have _____ (many, toys) there are in a toy store.

A Wow!

Work Out 1

Comparative Adjectives

Write sentences using comparisons.

Ex) Shawn / hungry / his sister
→ Shawn is hungrier than his sister.

1. Joanna / happy / her friends.
   → _____
2. An elephant / big / a mouse.
   → _____
3. An orange / sweet / a lemon.
   → _____
4. A diamond / expensive / crystal.
   → _____
5. A lake / small / an ocean.
   → _____

Superlative Adjectives

Read and choose the correct word based on the picture.

1. I have the ____ ball.
   (A) **smallest** (B) **biggest** (C) **hottest**
2. Cinderella is the ____ princess.
   (A) **tallest** (B) **smallest** (C) **prettiest**
3. This is the ____ cake in the world!
   (A) **biggest** (B) **smallest** (C) **prettiest**
4. I have my ____ friend with me. He is 5 feet tall.
   (A) **tallest** (B) **smallest** (C) **best**
5. This is the ____ ring in the store.
   (A) **most interesting** (B) **most expensive** (C) **smallest**

Superlative Adjectives

Change the adjectives to superlatives.

1. fast
2. sad
3. slow
4. hot
5. cute
6. early

Other Comparisons

Read and make a sentence.

Ex) (old / Flora / Doris)
→ Flora is as old as Doris.

1. (tall / Penny / Doris)
→ _____

2. (cold / today / yesterday)
→ _____

3. (pretty / the blue dress / the white dress)
→ _____

4. (friendly / the cat / the turtle)
→ _____

Making Comparisons with Adverbs

Unit 4

Let's Learn!

Adjectives and Adverbs

- Most adverbs are formed by adding the **–ly** to the end of the adjective.

adjective	adverb
careful slow quick sad	carefully slowly quickly sadly
possible simple able	possibly simply ably
fast hard early late	fast hard early late
true	truly

adjective	adverb
happy angry easy	happily angrily easily
full dull	fully dully
good	well

- Adverbs that end in **–ly**, use **more** for the comparative and **most** for the superlative.
- In general, comparative and superlative forms of adverbs are the same as for adjectives: add **–er** or **–est** to short adverbs

Comparative	Superlative	Sentences
more slowly more quickly	the most slowly the most quickly	Hank speaks more slowly than Owen. Hank speaks the most slowly of all.
harder faster earlier later	the hardest the fastest the earliest the latest	Tom studied harder than Shawn. Tom studied the hardest of all.
better	the best	Doris dances better than I do. Doris dances the best of all.

Let's Practice

Rewrite each adjective as an adverb.

1. lucky _____
2. busy _____
3. sweet _____
4. late _____
5. nervous _____
6. good _____

Fill in the correct adverb form (comparative or superlative) of the adjectives in brackets.

[Example] I speak English (fluent) more fluently now than last year.

1. He looked (angry) _____ than I thought.
2. She greeted me (polite) _____ of all.
3. Shawn reads (careful) _____ of all.
4. We can see the mountains (clear) _____ .

Try More

Rewrite the sentences from comparative adverbial form to superlative adverbial form.

[Example] Penny walks more slowly than Benny.
→ Penny walks the most slowly of all.

1. Gordon plays harder than I do.

   → _____

2. Joanna sings better than us.

   → _____

3. Shawn comes to school earlier than any of us.

   → _____

4. Doris speaks more fluently than Gordon.

   → _____

5. Shawn writes more quickly than Joanna does.

   → _____

Try More

Complete each sentence using adverbs.

[Example] (late) Joanna got home later than Shawn.

1. (quickly) I finished my homework _____ Doris.

2. (beautifully) Michelle sings _____ Doris.

3. (carefully) He cooks _____ than I.

4. (early) The Andersons arrived at the party _____ of all.

5. (slowly) A snail moves _____ a crab.

Oral practice

In groups, ask and answer question using the adverbs in the box.

easily / quickly / badly / fast

A What are you good at?

B I read really fast.

Direct Questions & Wh-Questions

Unit 5

Let's Learn!

Yes / No Questions

regular questions put BE verbs or auxiliary verbs at the beginning of the questions

1. Are they police officers?
2. Does Doris always go downtown for shopping?

negative questions

Did you not finish your homework?

Didn't you finish your homework?

1. Isn't Shawn Mr. Anderson's son?
2. Will we not join the party?

Wh–questions

regular questions

using [who] [what] [where] [when] [why] [how]

1. Who is the most beautiful girl in the world?
2. What is your favorite food?
3. Where will you go for the spring break?
4. When did you go to Gordon's house?
5. Why do you come to school so early everyday?
6. How is your mother?

negative questions

1. Why were they not on time for school?
2. Why don't you go home?

Other Direct Questions

1. How about going to a movie tonight?
2. What about dancing now?

Let's Practice

Read the questions and write the answers.

[Example] Do you usually eat a big breakfast?
→ No, I don't. I usually eat a small breakfast.

1 Do you want to have some tea?

Yes, _____ .

2 Does Mr. Anderson speak other languages?

Yes, _____ .

3 Have you not met Penny?

No, _____ .

Read the questions and write the questions.

[Example] Q Is this exercise easy? / A No, this exercise is not easy.

1 Q _____ ?
A Yes, she has curly hair.

2 Q _____ ?
A No, he doesn't have a mustache.

3 Q _____ ?
A Yes, she is wearing earrings.

4 Q _____ ?
A Yes, I bought a new purse.

Try More

Choose the correct words to complete the questions.

1 _____ is your friend?

(A) **Who** (B) **What** (C) **Why** (D) **What time**

2 _____ did you go?

(A) **What** (B) **Where** (C) **Which** (D) **That**

3 _____ are you still in school?

(A) **Who** (B) **Where** (C) **Why** (D) **What time**

4 _____ did he come to school?

(A) **Who** (B) **Where** (C) **What** (D) **When**

5 _____ can you finish your homework?

(A) **Who** (B) **Why** (C) **When** (D) **What**

Try More

Use the words in the box to fill in the blanks.

What / Who / Where / What

1. _____ wants to marry me?
2. _____ are you looking for?
3. _____ is Shawn studying?
4. _____ is inside my hat?
5. _____ happened today?

Oral practice

Work with your partner and share answers.

1 Yes, I do.
2 tomorrow afternoon.
3 No, I don't.
4 At 8:30.

[Example] After midnight.

What time did you go to bed last night?

I went to bed after midnight last night.

Qualitative & Quantitative Adjectives

Unit 6

Let's Learn!

Qualitative Adjective – to describe the quality of things or people

appearance of the body	tall short fat beautiful old young...etc.	My friend is young and beautiful.
feelings or emotions	happy sad worry nervous angry excited...etc.	Doris is nervous, and so am I.
shape or size	large long triangle oval star...etc.	The box is big and long.
colors	red blue white purple yellow...etc.	The sky is blue.
weather conditions	hot windy chilly...etc.	It's rainy and chilly today.

Quantitative Adjective – to describe the amount of things or people

exact amounts	one two three four...etc.	I have six cakes.
ordinal numbers	first second third fourth fifth...etc.	I am the first one.
uncertain number of things	Countable all any many few some a few	How many friends do you have?
	Uncountable all much any little a little a lot of	Is there any coffee?

Let's Practice

Change the adjectives to their qualitative form to write sentences.

[Example] (fun / outgoing) My brother is funny and outgoing.

1. good / bad
2. new / interesting
3. handsome / beautiful
4. tall / thin
5. warm / sunny

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

some / a lot of / third / a little

1. Joanna ate _____ cakes.
2. He is my _____ patient today.
3. Yesterday was terrible.
   I only had _____ bit of luck yesterday.
4. She has _____ ketchup in the kitchen.
   She doesn't need to buy any more for a while.

Try More

Read and choose the correct words.

1. Q : _____ does Sue look like? A : She is beautiful and young.
   (A) **How** (B) **What** (C) **When** (D) **Where**

2. Shawn's grandfather is _____ .
   (A) **young** (B) **old** (C) **heavy** (D) **new**

3. Joanna is my _____ child. She has an older brother named Shawn.
   (A) **first** (B) **second** (C) **old** (D) **young**

4. Gordon has too _____ basketballs.
   (A) **much** (B) **many** (C) **some** (D) **little**

5. Mr. Anderson doesn't have _____ time.
   (A) **much** (B) **many** (C) **some** (D) **little**

Write down your own sentences using the given words.

1. some / friends
   → _____
2. much / time
   → _____
3. second / choice
   → _____
4. five glasses of / milk
   → _____
5. a lot of / cars
   → _____

Work Out 2

Making Comparison with Adverbs

Choose the correct adverbs.

1. Did you sleep ____ last night?
   (A) **well** (B) **good** (C) **better**

2. Please speak ____ .
   (A) **softly** (B) **soft** (C) **softer**

3. Mrs. Taylor sings ____ .
   (A) **happy** (B) **happier** (C) **happily**

Making Comparison with Adverbs

Change from comparatives to superlatives adverbs.

Ex) older → oldest

1. more intelligent
   → _____

2. sooner
   → _____

3. more anxiously
   → _____

4. better
   → _____

5. further
   → _____

6. greater
   → _____

Direct Questions & Wh-questions

Read the answers and complete the questions.

Ex) Q → What did they see?
A → They saw a boat.

1. Q Where _____? A John lives in that house.
2. Q Who _____? A They saw Gordon.
3. Q Who _____? A I talked to my teacher.
4. Q When _____? A She called around 3:30.

Qualitative & Quantitative Adjectives

Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

nervous / short / handsome / red / tall / straight

1. Tom is tall, but his brother is _____.
2. Mary has curly hair, but my hair is _____.
3. Luc and Michelle have _____ hair.
4. Shawn is going to be _____ and _____ when he grows up.
5. I had to see the doctor yesterday. I was _____.

Helping Verbs (Modal Auxiliaries)

Unit 7

Let's Learn!

Helping verb

- A verb that comes before the main verb in a sentence. Together the helping verb and the main verb form a verb phrase. It always comes in front of a main verb.
  A helping verb is also known as an **auxiliary verb**.

subject	+	helping verb	+	main verb
Hank		can could may might must should will		come to school.

Ex.
Could you please open the window?
Michelle **can** play the piano very well.

helping verb	meaning	example
can	ability	I can dance.
	polite question	Can you pass me the water?
could	past ability	I couldn't go to school yesterday.
	polite question	Could you please help me?
may	possibility	She may come tomorrow.
	polite question	May I help you?
might	possibility	It might rain.
must	necessity need	You must get some sleep.
should	advice	You should go to bed now.
will	future happening	I will go to school with you tomorrow.
would	polite question	Would you please open the window?
be able to	ability	I am able to sing.
be going to	future happening	I am going to sing in the class.
has / have to	necessity need	I have to finish my homework.
had to	past necessity past need	I had to finish my homework last night.

Let's Practice

Put the words in the correct boxes.

[Example] rain / might / tomorrow. / It

It	might	rain	tomorrow.
subject	helping verb (modal auxiliary)	main verb	

1 study / Joanna / harder. / should

subject	helping verb	main verb	

2 Doris / speak / can / French.

subject	helping verb	main verb	

3 can / close / You / the / door.

subject	helping verb	main verb	

4 later. / snow / It / might

subject	helping verb	main verb	

Unscramble the words to create sentences.

[Example] (must / Luc / see / doctor / a / today.) Luc must see a doctor today.

1 he / come / tomorrow? / Could / here

_____

2 Benny / practice / should / everyday.

_____

3 You / not / the hallway. / must / in / run

_____

4 She / go / next / week. / will / surfing

_____

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

might / might / can / do / can't / must / should / has to / would

1 The chef _____ bake cakes, but she _____ write poems.

2 I _____ go to the library, or I _____ go to the market.

3 Shawn was not at school yesterday.
He _____ have been sick yesterday.

4 I _____ go to the party tonight.

5 _____ you like some more cheese?

6 Mr. Anderson _____ work right now.

Try More

Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

must / might / could

A Hey, Ben! Are you coming to my house today?

B Yes, I am.

A _____ you bring your Monopoly set?
I want to play Monopoly.

B Sure. I _____ even bring my Playstation.

A That's wonderful!

B You _____ remember to make some popcorn.

A Yes, I will.

Write 10 sentences using helping verbs.

1. (can)

   → _____

2. (should)

   → _____

3. (will)

   → _____

4. (would)

   → _____

5. (be able to)

   → _____

6. (be going to)

   → _____

7. (had to)

   → _____

8. (might)

   → _____

9. (could)

   → _____

10. (have to)

    → _____

Causative & Sensory Verbs

Unit 8

Let's Learn!

Causative Verbs

- Used to show comments or make people do something or cause something to happen

subject	+ causative V	+ object	+ to verb

Ex.

Jessica	gets	her sister	to go to school on time.
My mother	allows	me	to play video games.

subject	+ causative V	+ object	+ verb

Ex.

He	makes	me	laugh
Teacher	has	us	read picture books every day.

Sensory Verbs

look at		hear	
see		listen to	
watch		smell	
feel		notice	

Ex.

I saw Daniel walking on the street alone.
Owen likes listening to music at night.

Let's Practice

Choose the correct causative verbs.

1 Please don't _____ me say good–bye.

(A) **have to** (B) **let** (C) **take** (D) **get**

2 Mr. Morris _____ Luc to buy breakfast for him.

(A) **got** (B) **take** (C) **make** (D) **get**

3 Mrs. Harris _____ Flora wear her raincoat yesterday.

(A) **had** (B) **letting** (C) **make** (D) **making**

4 This story _____ me cry.

(A) **had** (B) **let** (C) **made** (D) **got**

5 Doris is cooking. She _____ Flora taste her new sauce.

(A) **makes** (B) **allows** (C) **getting** (D) **making**

Read and choose the correct sensory verbs.

1 She is _____ Gordon's turtle.

(A) **look at** (B) **see** (C) **looking at** (D) **feel**

2 She likes to _____ movies.

(A) **look** (B) **watch** (C) **looking at** (D) **feeling**

3 Q : How do you _____ ? A : I _____ great!

(A) **notice** (B) **see** (C) **look at** (D) **feel**

4 Can you _____ our dinner? It's almost ready.

(A) **notice** (B) **smell** (C) **make** (D) **feel**

5 I can _____ the sounds from the street.

(A) **notice** (B) **smell** (C) **see** (D) **hear**

Try More

Answer the questions using sensory verbs.

[Example] Q What did you do last night? (watch)
A I watched a movie last night.

1. Q : How do you feel? (excited)
   A : _____

2. Q : What did you see? (a turtle)
   A : _____

3. Q : What are you looking at? (an old lady)
   A : _____

4. Q : Did you see anything? (a cookie)
   A : _____

5. Q : What can the dog hear? (cars on the street)
   A : _____

6. Q : What can you smell? (perfume)
   A : _____

Oral practice

Use the words to ask and answer questions.

1 see
2 look at
3 watching
4 hear
5 listened to
6 smell
7 feeling
8 noticed

[Example]

Q : How do you feel?

A : I feel sad because I didn't pass the exam.

Read and choose the correct answer.

This morning, my father (got / decide / appear) my brother to buy breakfast for him.
After breakfast, I (used / made / to have) my father drive us to school.
In the afternoon, our teacher had us (write / to write / writing) a letter to our parents. During our break time, our teacher didn't allow us (play / to play / playing) outside because it was raining and that made us (to feel / feel / feeling) so bored.

Work Out 3

Helping Verbs (Modal Auxiliaries)

Cross out the wrong words and rewrite the sentences.

Ex) Can you ~~to~~ help me, please?
→ Can you help me, please?

1. I am have to improve my singing as soon as possible.
   → _____
2. You shouldn't as spend all your time on the computer.
   → _____
3. Benny must to be feeling sad right now.
   → _____
4. He can couldn't come.
   He had to of work on his homework.
   → _____

Causative Verbs

Make your own sentences using causative verbs.

1. let
   → _____
2. got
   → _____
3. make
   → _____
4. have
   → _____
5. making
   → _____

Causative Verbs and Sensory Verbs

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. The teacher makes us (to run / run / running) in the park every day.
2. My brother never allows me (to use / use / using) his computer.
3. Mom lets me (sleep / to sleep / sleeping) over at my friend's house.
4. Dad usually makes Luc (wash / to wash / washing) his own plates.
5. Owen's mom had Owen (to look it up / looking it up / look it up) in a dictionary.

Helping Verbs (Modal Auxiliaries)

Put the words in the correct boxes.

1. study / Joanna / harder. / should

subject	helping verb	main verb	

2. Doris / speak / can / French.

subject	helping verb	main verb	

3. can / close / You / the / door.

subject	helping verb	main verb	

4. later / snow / It / might

subject	helping verb	main verb	