**10.1 Noun p hrases**

A noun phrase is a group of words before and/or after a noun.

*book* = **noun**

*a book* **articles** – *the, a/an*

*my book* **possessives** – *my, your, his, her …*

*this book* = **noun phrases demonstratives** – *this, that, these, those*

*some books* **determiners** – *some, any, all, each, every …*

*the book that I was reading* **relative pronouns** – *who, that, which …*

*my favourite cook book* **compound nouns** – *notebook, address book …*

**10.2 Articles**

**Indefinite articles** *a/an* are used:

1 to say what something or somebody is.

*This is* ***a*** *book.*

*Jane’s* ***a*** *teacher.*

2 to refer to a thing or a person for the first time.

*She lives in* ***a*** *farmhouse. He goes out with a model.*

3 to refer to a thing or a person when it doesn’t matter which one.

*Can you lend me* ***a*** *pen? Shall we go for* ***a*** *drink?*

**Definite article** *the* is used:

1 to refer to a person or a thing known to the speaker and the listener.

*Have you got* ***the*** *car keys? The children are in* ***the*** *garden.*

2 to refer to a person or a thing for the second time.

*I got* ***a book*** *and* ***a computer*** *for Christmas.* ***The book*** *is about the*

*British Empire. I haven’t unpacked* ***the computer*** *yet.*

3 when it is clear which one(s) we mean.

*I’m going to* ***the*** *shops. Do you want anything? Dave’s in* ***the*** *kitchen.*

*Did you enjoy* ***the*** *party? What’s* ***the*** *score?*

4 to refer to the only one there is.

***The*** *sky is very grey today. T****he*** *earth is older that we think.*

***The*** *government in this country is rubbish.* ***The*** *French like all things French.*

5 to refer to things in our physical environment that we all know.

*I love walking in* ***the country****. People always talk about* ***the weather****.*

*We can see* ***the sea*** *from our house. We’re going to* ***the cinema*** *tonight.*

6 with superlatives.

*You’re* ***the best*** *teacher. He was* ***the first*** *boy I kissed.*

7 with some place names.

***the*** *United States of America* ***the*** *Eiffel Tower*

***the*** *Pyramids* ***the*** *British Museum* ***the*** *Empire State Building*

**Zero article** No article (–) is used:

1 to refer to things or people in general.

*I like (–) cheese. (–) Doctors earn more than (–) teachers.*

*I’m afraid of (–) dogs. (–) English is spoken all over the world.*

2 in some common expressions.

**places** *He’s at (–) work. She’s at (–) home in (–) bed.*

*He’s at (–) school. She’s at (–) university.*

**travel** *I travel by (–) car/bus/train …*

**meals** *We had (–) lunch at 12.00. What do you want for (–) dinner?*

**time** *I’ll do it (–) next week. I saw her (–) last year.*

**academic subjects** *I’m no good at (–) maths.*

**games** *I like (–) chess.*

3 in some place names.

*I’ve travelled a lot in (–) Europe and (–) South America.*

*I live in (–) Station Road. She studied at (–) Oxford University.*

*We walked in (–) Hyde Park. We had lunch in (–) Carluccio’s Restaurant.*

*The plane left from (–) Heathrow Airport. I’ll meet you at (–) St Pancras Station.*

*I climbed (–) Mount Everest.*

**10.3 Possessives**

**Possessive adjectives and pronouns**

1 Possessive adjectives are used with a noun: *This is* ***my*** *brother.*

2 The possessive pronouns are: mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs

They are used on their own. *Don’t touch that! It’s* ***mine****. Take it. It’s* ***yours****.*

**Apostrophe *’s* and *s’***

1 *’s* is used with singular nouns. *Lorna****’s*** *dog. Peter and Lucy’s dog.I’ve got a week****’s*** *holiday.*

2 *s’* is used with regular plural nouns: *my parent****s’*** *house, the boy****s’*** *father*

For irregular plurals we use *’s*.: *the children****’s*** *room*

3 *’s* is used with some places. *I bought it at the chemist****’s****.*

**10.4 *all* and *every***

***all***

*All* can be used in different ways:

1 *all* + noun ***All*** *men are born equal. I like* ***all*** *kinds of music.*

2 *all* + *of* + noun *I invited* ***all of*** *the students in my class. ‘****All of*** *us.’*

3 *all* + adjective/adverb/preposition *I’m* ***all wet****. Tell me* ***all about*** *your holiday.*

4 pronoun + *all The sweets are for everyone. Don’t eat* ***them all****. She loves* ***us all****.*

5 *all* + verb *We* ***all support*** *Manchester United. They have* ***all been*** *to university.*

***every***

*Every* is used with a singular noun. ***Every student*** *in the class passed the exam.*

***all* and *every***

1 *All* is not usually used to mean everybody/everything.

***All*** *the people came to the party.* NOT *All came …*

***Everybody*** *came to the party.*

*She lost* ***all*** *her possessions in the fire.* NOT *She lost all in …*

*She lost* ***everything*** *in the fire.*

2 *All* can mean everything, but only in relative clauses.

***All*** *I want for Christmas is you. That’s* ***all*** *I need. I’ve told you* ***all*** *I know.*

**10.5 *themselves* and *each other***

**Reflexive pronouns**

1 Reflexive pronouns are: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves themselves

2 We use reflexive pronouns when the subject and object are the same.

*I cut* ***myself*** *shaving. You could kill* ***yourself****. Make* ***yourselves*** *at home.*

3 They are used after prepositions.

*You should be ashamed* ***of yourself****. She looked* ***at herself*** *in the mirror.*

*I live* ***by myself****. Selfish people only think* ***of themselves****.*

4 We use reflexive pronouns for emphasis. *Do you like the cake? I made it* ***myself****.*

*My daughter can dress* ***herself*** *now. The manager* ***himself*** *interviewed me.*

***each other***

*Each other* expresses the idea of one to another. *They looked at* ***each other****.*

*We send* ***each other*** *birthday cards. They hate* ***each other****.*