

The Subject and the Object

The **subject** of a sentence sometimes does something to someone or something else.

The person or thing that receives the action is called the **object**.



Dad is cooking supper.



We have built a sandcastle.

Subject

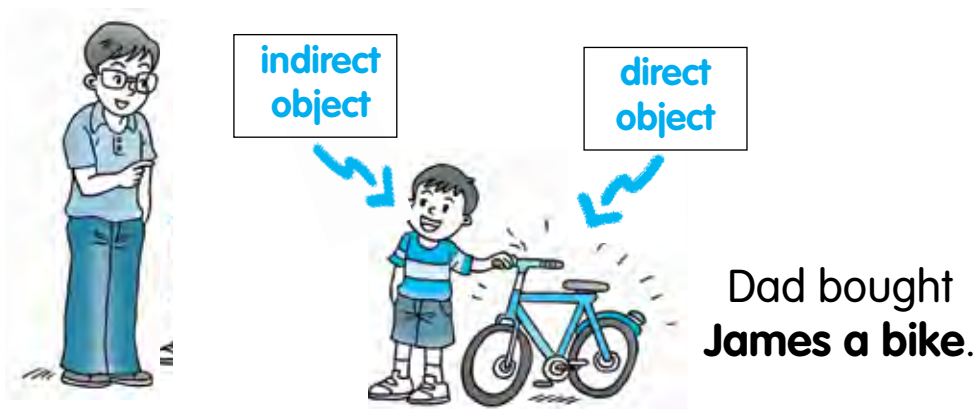
Verb

Object

Susan	has bought	a painting.
Hannah	is reading	her book.
The twins	climbed	the hill.
James	stroked	the cat.
Mom	is holding	the baby.
Jacob	is making	a kite.
They	were playing	football.
I	am writing	a story.
Emma	crossed	the street.
You	have forgotten	your umbrella.

Direct and Indirect Objects

Some verbs have **two objects**. The **direct object** receives the action of the verb. The **indirect object** tells to whom or for whom the action is done.



Subject	Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
The bank	lends	people	money.
Madison	is making	her doll	a dress.
I	am writing	Grandma	a letter.
Grandma	is reading	Diana	a story.
Andrew	gave	his dog	a bone.
We	left	you	some food.
Joshua	is showing	us	his stamps.
Miss Lee	found	Alice	a chair.



The **indirect object** usually comes before the **direct object**.

Exercise 1

Read the following sentences. Then draw a line under the *subjects* and a circle around the *objects*.

- 1 Anne has drawn a panda.
- 2 They are playing table tennis.
- 3 Little Kate knows the alphabet well.
- 4 Dad bought a computer.
- 5 I am writing a letter.
- 6 Birds have feathers.
- 7 The workmen are building a house.
- 8 Samantha has a pretty doll.
- 9 The children received one gift each.
- 10 Do you know the answer?

Exercise 2

There are two objects in each sentence. Draw a line under the *direct objects* and a circle around the *indirect objects*.

- 1 Dad gave Dave a present.
- 2 Mom is making the children a meal.
- 3 Mr. Thomas bought them ice cream cones.
- 4 I sent Anne a birthday card.
- 5 Granny told us a story.
- 6 The waiter brought the guests their drinks.
- 7 Can I get you a sandwich?
- 8 The police officer showed us the way to the museum.

Positive and Negative Sentences

A **positive sentence** tells you that something is so.

A sentence that tells you something is *not* so is called a **negative sentence**. It contains a negative word like **not**, **never**, **no**, **no one**, **nobody**, **none**, or a negative verb like **isn't** or **can't** or **won't**.



Positive sentence

Peter is running.
We should tell the truth.
Everyone is in the garden.
The fridge is empty.
It is very cloudy.
I have sold the last newspaper.
Someone has eaten all the cookies.



Negative sentence

He is **not** walking.
We should **never** tell lies.
There is **no one** in the house.
There is **nothing** in it.
It **isn't** sunny.
I have **no** newspapers left.
There are **none** in the bag.

Questions

There are two kinds of questions: yes or no questions and **wh-** questions.

- ▶ You ask a **yes** or **no** question to get **yes** or **no** as the answer. Use the verbs **be**, **have** or **do**, or any of the helping verbs, to ask **yes** or **no** questions.

Can you swim? **Yes**.
Is it raining? **No**.

Are they coming? **No**.
May I come in? **Yes**.

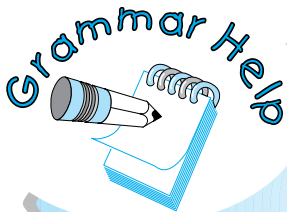
- ▶ In questions, the helping or auxiliary verbs come before the subject of the sentence. When **be** and **have** are used as ordinary verbs, they come before the subjects, too.

Statement

Jim is ill today.
She has an older brother
The cats want to be fed.
We should go now.
It will rain tomorrow.
You may use my computer.
Kate can ride a bike.

Question

Is Jim ill today?
Has she an older brother?
Do the cats **want** to be fed?
Should we **go** now?
Will it **rain** tomorrow?
May I **use** your computer?
Can Kate **ride** a bike?



Here are some different ways of asking the same question:

Has he a sister called Jane?
Does he have a sister called Jane?
Has he got a sister called Jane?

Wh- questions usually include the verbs **be**, **have**, **do**, or any of the helping verbs.

- ▶ To ask for facts, use the question words **what**, **which**, **who**, **whom**, **how**, **when**, **where**. The helping verbs in **wh-** questions usually come before the subject. So does the verb **be** when it is used as an ordinary verb.

Where **are** you?

What **is** David **saying**?

How **did** you **get up** here?

Why **was** the girl **crying**?

Which color **do** you **prefer**?

Who **is** she **going to invite** to her party?

Whom **is** she **going to invite** to her party?

What **is** your problem?

When **do** the stores **open** in the morning?

Where **shall** I **put** this box?

What **have** you **done** to my computer?

How **am** I **going to finish** all this work?

What **would** you **like** for dinner?



Whose dictionary **is** this?

- ▶ If the **wh-** question word is the subject of the question, it comes before the verb. For example:

Who **told** you that?

What **made** you change your mind?

Exercise 1

Write *short answers* to the following questions.

Example: Is he tall? Yes, he is.

- 1 Do you know the answer? Yes, _____.
- 2 Is Sara at home? No, _____.
- 3 Do they know any grammar? Yes, _____.
- 4 Are all of you coming to my house this evening?
Yes, _____.
- 5 Is Mrs. Chen your English teacher? No, _____.
- 6 Can you dance? No, _____.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct question words from the box.

where	when	why	how
whose	what	who	which

- 1 _____ is your house?
- 2 _____ wallet is this?
- 3 _____ are you always late?
- 4 _____ wrote this book?
- 5 _____ of the two boys is smarter?
- 6 _____ size do you wear?
- 7 _____ old is he?
- 8 _____ is Jeff going to get a haircut?

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Punctuation

Punctuation marks are signs such as **periods**, **commas** and **question marks**. You use them in sentences to make the meaning clear.

Period

You put a **period** at the end of a sentence.

He drew a horse



Albert is my good friend.
Please don't be late.
The bird is sitting on a branch.
It's snowing heavily today.
There's a rainbow in the sky.
This big house belongs to a rich man.
I can swim.
Ethan is good at drawing.
They all enjoyed playing baseball.

Comma

Use a comma between **nouns** and **noun phrases** in a list.

I bought two apples, three oranges and some grapes.
He enjoys tennis, badminton, skating and football.
At school we study English, math, science, history and geography.

Use commas between **adjectives** when you use several of them to describe something.

A giraffe is a tall, long-necked, long-legged animal.
He is a tall, handsome, smart and ambitious young man.

Use a comma after **yes** and **no**, and before **please** in sentences. You also use a comma before or after the name of the person you are speaking to.

Goodbye, George!

No, it has stopped.
Good morning, sir!
Can you tell me what time it is, please?
Yes, it's a quarter past three, George.



Commas are used to show where there is a brief pause.

Unfortunately, she injured her knee skiing.
She was in the bedroom, listening to music on the radio.

Exclamation Point

An **exclamation point** is often used after a command, an interjection, or a word that shows **surprise** or **anger**.

Sit down!

Oh dear!

What a surprise!

You are fired!

I told you not to do that!

Quiet!

Put the knife down!

Help! Help!

Eeek! A ghost!

Stop him!

Question Mark

Use a **question mark** after a **question**.

How are you?

What's your name?

How many stamps do you have?

Where do they come from?

Who has taken my pen?

Can you lend me your bicycle?

Where are you going?

Why are you always late?

What's the meaning of this word?

Do you know the answer to this problem?



Apostrophe

Use an **apostrophe** with an **s ('s)** to show who owns something.

The **'s** is added after singular nouns or names.



This is Peter's bed and
that is Michael's bed.



A squirrel's tail is big
and bushy.

We all like Mom's cooking.

Amanda clears everybody's plates after dinner.

John's dog is very friendly.

All the pupils have a month's vacation in June.

I spent the evening at David's playing video games.

I took a ride in Tom's car.

Father is holding Susie's hand.

Jane is wearing her mother's shoes.

We're going to our aunt's house.

There is a bird's nest in that tree.

Our dog's collar is brown.

Is this Portland's tallest building?

- ▶ Follow the same rule when a name or a singular noun ends in **-s**. Write an apostrophe first and then add another **s**.

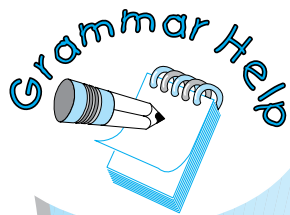
The princess's golden ball fell into a well.
A rhinoceros's skin is very thick.
Dad is at his boss's party.

- ▶ For plural nouns that end in **-s**, put the apostrophe after the **-s**.

Birds' beaks are all different shapes and sizes.
Miss Lee is marking her pupils' work.
This is my parents' wedding photo.
Dresses are upstairs in the ladies' department.
Henry goes to a boys' school.
Dr. Kim parked his car in the doctors' parking lot.
My brothers' bedrooms are always messy.
The girls' bedrooms are usually tidy.
A flood has destroyed all the farmers' crops.

- ▶ Some plural nouns do not end in **-s**. Just add **'s** to these plural nouns.

There are slides and swings and seesaws in the children's playground.
The men's changing room is occupied.
The bookstore sells newspapers, comics and women's magazines.
Doctors look after people's health.



- ▶ You can also refer to **a person's office** or **shop** by using a possessive form with an apostrophe.
For example:

I'll buy some bread at **the baker's**.

I was reading a book at **the dentist's**.

It's time you went to **the barber's**.



- ▶ You can also refer to your **friends' homes** in the same way:

I'm going next door to **Peter's**.

I stayed the night at **Susan's**.

- ▶ How do you make a possessive form of two people joined by **and**, such as Peter and John, or Mary and Anne? Put **'s** only after the **second name**.

For example:

Barbara and **David's** house

Jill and **Andy's** party

- ▶ These possessive forms of names and nouns can be used without a following noun. For example:

Which desk is **Susan's**?

George's is in the back row.

This room is **my brother's**.

The **apostrophe** can also be used to show that one or more letters in a contraction have been left out.

I've finished my math, but I haven't finished my spelling.

We'll come to your party, but Sue won't be able to come.

He's gone to the library.

Dad wasn't at home and the children weren't at home either.

I don't like potatoes and Susan doesn't like tomatoes.

I didn't watch which way I was going and I can't find my way home.

We're late because we couldn't find your house.

Mom's finished her shopping but she hasn't gone through the checkout line yet.



Mary'd like a cat as a pet,
but she wouldn't like a turtle.



You are taller than Peter, but
you aren't as tall as I am.



The words **has** and **is** are often shortened to **'s** after a noun or proper noun. For example:

The mail **has** arrived.

The mail**'s** arrived.

Sally **is** here.

Sally**'s** here.

Exercise 1

Write the *punctuation marks* from the box to complete the following sentences:

,
.
?

- 1 He hates cheese
- 2 Who is your teacher
- 3 Stop that man
- 4 Keep quiet
- 5 Good morning madam
- 6 George are you okay
- 7 Peter David and Susan are playing hide and seek
- 8 Mom bought meat fish and vegetables at the supermarket
- 9 What is the time now
- 10 Anne is a pretty girl

Exercise 2

Complete the following sentences by writing the *apostrophe(')* in the correct place:

- 1 This is Peters bike.
- 2 Paul cant find his shoes.
- 3 Miss Lee is marking the pupils papers.
- 4 They are all on the childrens playground.
- 5 Dont make so much noise!
- 6 Doctors take care of peoples health.
- 7 Theyre having a game of tennis.
- 8 Jack doesnt look well.



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