

Here are some more masculine and feminine nouns for people.



Masculine

actor
brother
emperor
father
gentleman
grandfather
grandson
headmaster
man
master
nephew
prince
son
steward
uncle
wizard



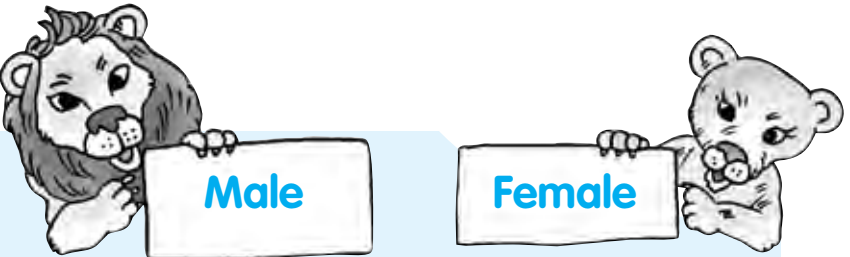
Feminine

actress
sister
empress
mother
lady
grandmother
granddaughter
headmistress
woman
mistress
niece
princess
daughter
stewardess
aunt
witch

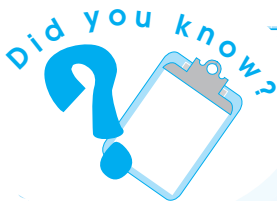


Masculine nouns belong to the **masculine gender**.
Feminine nouns belong to the **feminine gender**.

Here are some masculine and feminine nouns for male and female animals.



Animal	Male	Female
chicken	rooster	hen
cattle	bull	cow
deer	buck	doe
donkey	jack	jenny
duck	drake	duck
fox	fox	vixen
goose	gander	goose
horse	stallion	mare
lion	lion	lioness
sheep	ram	ewe
tiger	tiger	tigress



Nouns that end in **-ess** and **-ress** often belong to the feminine gender. For example:

act**ress**
lion**ess**
princ**ess**

steward**ess**
tig**ress**
wait**ress**

Many nouns are used for both males and females.



doctors



dancers



scientists

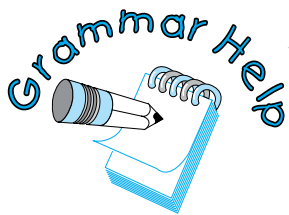


hairdressers

Word File

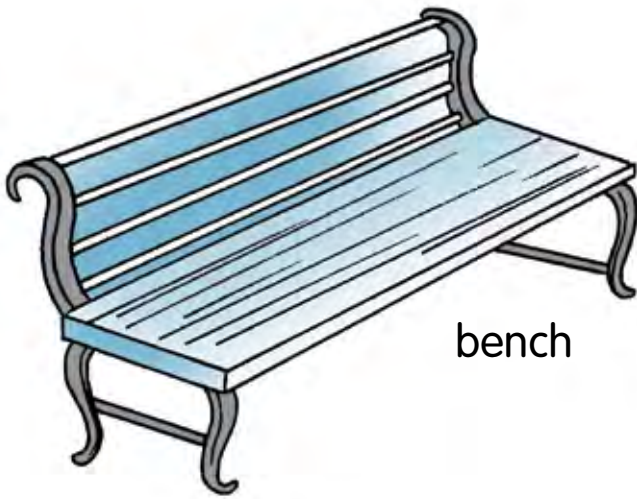
Nouns like these are used for both males and females:

accountants	parents
artists	managers
designers	pupils
engineers	singers
lawyers	teachers



We call these nouns **common-gender** nouns.

Words for things that are neither male nor female are called **neuter nouns**.



bench



leaves



mirror



fire



waterfall

Word File

Here are some neuter nouns:

ball	forest
building	gymnasium
broom	playground
cake	rock
computer	sky
card	socks
floor	wind

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct *masculine* or *feminine* nouns.

Masculine

Feminine

- | | | |
|----|---------|---------|
| 1 | master | _____ |
| 2 | uncle | _____ |
| 3 | _____ | niece |
| 4 | _____ | lioness |
| 5 | tiger | _____ |
| 6 | _____ | empress |
| 7 | husband | _____ |
| 8 | son | _____ |
| 9 | _____ | mother |
| 10 | _____ | madam |

Exercise 2

Fill in each blank with a suitable *masculine* or *feminine* noun.

- The host and the _____ welcomed their guests.
- The steward and the _____ look after the passengers on the plane.
- My uncle and _____ lived in Nebraska.
- The king and the _____ had two children, a boy and a _____. The prince was eight and the _____ was five.
- Ladies and _____, welcome to our party this evening.

Exercise 3

Look at the words in the box. Write each word under its correct heading.

children	sun	witch	king
boy	son	father	girl
mother	queen	file	teacher
lamp	doctor	dancer	wizard
ram	rooster	elf	fish

Masculine

Feminine

Common Gender

Neuter

4

Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a common noun or a proper noun. There are different kinds of pronouns.

Personal Pronouns

The words **I**, **you**, **he**, **she**, **it**, **we** and **they** are called **personal pronouns**. They take the place of nouns and are used as the **subject** of the verb in a sentence.

My name is **David**. **I** am the youngest in the family.

This is **my father**. **He** is a teacher.

This is **my mother**. **She** is a lawyer.

I have **a brother** and **two sisters**.

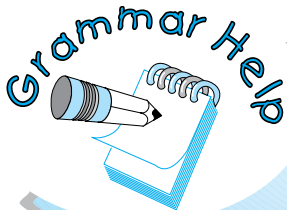
They are Peter, Sharon and Jenny.

I have **a dog**. **It** is called Lucky.

Lucky, **you** are a good dog.

Good morning, **children**! **You** may sit down now.

My family and I live in a big city. **We** have an apartment.



The **subject** of a sentence is the person, animal, place or thing that does the action shown by the verb.

The words **me**, **you**, **him**, **her**, **it**, **us** and **them** are also personal pronouns. They also take the place of nouns. These pronouns are used as the **object** of the verb in a sentence.

I am standing on my head. Look at **me**.

My mother is kind. Everybody likes **her**.

Lisa, I told **you** to tidy your bed!

Sharon and Jenny! Dad is waiting for **you**!

Lucky and I are playing in the park. Dad is watching **us**.

You must not play with **the knife**. Give **it** to **me**.

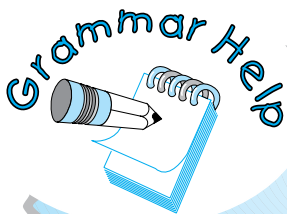
Pick up **your toys** and put **them** away.



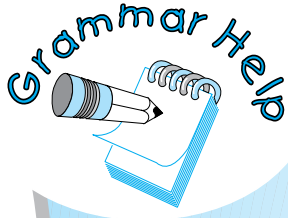
Baby birds cannot fly.
Mother bird has to feed **them**.



Tom likes riding **my bicycle**.
I sometimes lend **it** to **him**.



The **object** of a sentence is the person, animal, place or thing that receives the action shown by the verb.



There are three groups of pronouns: **first person**, **second person** and **third person**.

The **person speaking** is called the **first person**.

The first-person pronouns are **I** or **me** (in the singular) and **we** or **us** (in the plural).

The **person spoken to** is called the **second person**. The second-person pronoun is **you** (in both singular and plural).

The **person (or animal, or thing) spoken about** is called the **third person**. The third-person pronouns are **he** or **him**, **she** or **her**, and **it** (in the singular), and **they** or **them** (in the plural).

The word **I** is always spelled with a capital letter.

The pronoun **he** is used for men and boys, **she** for women and girls, and **it** for things and animals.

Here is a table to help you.

	Subject	Object
First person singular	I	me
Second person singular	you	you
Third person singular	he	him
	she	her
	it	it
First person plural	we	us
Second person plural	you	you
Third person plural	they	them

Reflexive Pronouns

The words **myself**, **yourself**, **himself**, **herself**, **itself**, **ourselves**, **yourselves** and **themselves** are called **reflexive pronouns**.

They refer to the person or animal that is the subject of the verb.

I made this cake **myself**.

Be careful with the knife. **You**'ll cut **yourself**.

Michael is looking at **himself** in the mirror.

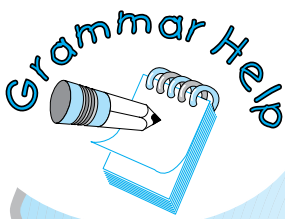
Susan has hurt **herself**.

Our **cat** washes **itself** after each meal.

We organized the party all by **ourselves**.

Come in, **children**, and find **yourselves** a seat.

Baby birds are too young to look after **themselves**.



Here is a table to remind you about reflexive pronouns.

	Singular	Plural
First person	(I, me) myself	(we, us) ourselves
Second person	(you) yourself	(you) yourselves
Third person	(he, him) himself	(they, them) themselves
	(she, her) herself	(they, them) themselves
	(it) itself	(they, them) themselves

Interrogative Pronouns

The words **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **what** and **which** are called interrogative pronouns.

These pronouns are used to ask questions.

Who

Who is he talking to?

Who are those people?

Whom

Whom are you playing with?

Whom is he talking to?

Which

Which of these bags is yours?

Which do you prefer?

Whose

Whose is this umbrella?

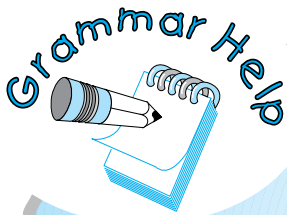
Whose are these gloves?

What

What is your dog's name?

What are you talking about?

What is the time?



Who can be used as the **object** of a verb as well as the **subject**.

Whom is used only as the **object**. For example, you can say:

Who are you playing with?

or

Whom are you playing with?

Demonstrative Pronouns

The words **this**, **these**, **that** and **those** are called **demonstrative pronouns**. They are showing words.



Those are goats.

These are sheep.

This is my house.

This is a hill.

These are donkeys.

What is **this**?

Did you drop **this**?

Hi, Jane! **This** is Michael!

That is John's house.

That is a mountain.

Those are horses.

What are **those**?

We can do better
than **that**.

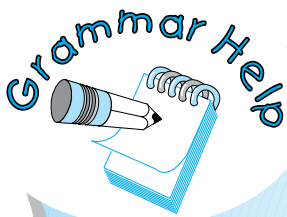
No, **that's** not mine.

You mean you won?

That's amazing!

Hello, who is **that**
speaking, please?

Hello, is **that** you,
George?



You use **this** and **these** when you point to things **near** you.

You use **that** and **those** when you point to things **farther away**.

Demonstrative pronouns can be singular or plural:

Singular

this

that

Plural

these

those

Exercise 1

Draw a line to join each of the *subject pronouns* to the *object pronoun* that matches.

I he it she they you we

us her you them me him it

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns.

- 1 Peter and I are brothers. _____ share a bedroom together.
- 2 Sue isn't well. Dad is taking _____ to see a doctor.
- 3 My brother is a teacher. _____ teaches English.
- 4 All his students like _____ very much.
- 5 Children, _____ are making too much noise!
- 6 Who are those people? Where are _____ from?
- 7 Mom is a doctor. _____ works in a hospital.
- 8 The sky is getting dark. _____ is going to rain.
- 9 John, we are all waiting for _____. Are you coming with _____?
- 10 May _____ borrow your pen?
- 11 Yes, of course. When can you return _____ to _____?
- 12 What are _____ reading, Jenny?

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct *reflexive pronouns* from the box.

yourselves	themselves	itself	myself
himself	yourself	ourselves	herself

- 1 No one can help us. We have to help _____.
- 2 Jane always makes the bed by _____.
- 3 They painted the wall all by _____.
- 4 I hurt _____ in the playground yesterday.
- 5 John, you must behave _____ before your friends.
- 6 Children, you must do the homework _____.
- 7 Tom defended _____ against the bullies.
- 8 The dog is scratching _____.

Exercise 4

Write the correct *interrogative pronouns* in the blanks to complete the sentences:

- 1 _____ is the matter with you?
- 2 _____ invented the computer?
- 3 _____ of the twins is older?
- 4 _____ do you wish to speak to?
- 5 _____ is this car in front of our house?
- 6 _____ knows the answer?
- 7 _____ came first, the chicken or the egg?
- 8 _____ would you like to drink?
- 9 _____ of them do you think will win the race?
- 10 _____ is the word for a stamp collector?

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Adjectives

An **adjective** is a describing word. It tells you more about a noun. An adjective usually appears before the noun it describes. Sometimes, though, the adjective appears after the noun, later in the sentence.



a **smart** dog



an **old** building



a **tall** basketball player

a **busy** street

a **dark** corner

a **deep** sea

a **large** bed

It is **windy**.

John's handwriting is very **neat**.

The sea is **rough**.

All the players are very **tall**.

The baby's hands are very **small**.

Sue's drawing is **beautiful**.

That problem is too **difficult**.

Peter is very **quiet** today.



a **low** fence

Exercise 1

Underline the *adjectives* in the following sentences.

- 1 There is an empty room upstairs.
- 2 It's a hot summer.
- 3 You are so kind.
- 4 Don't be crazy.
- 5 This park is clean and green.
- 6 Many people exercise to keep healthy.
- 7 I think these eggs are rotten.
- 8 We are all bored. There isn't anything to do.
- 9 The pupils don't find the joke amusing.
- 10 James was absent because he was ill.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with suitable *adjectives* from the box.

hot	large	short	free
high	sweet	poor	playful

- 1 The ice cream is very _____.
- 2 It's very _____ in summer.
- 3 The company is giving away _____ gifts to its customers.
- 4 They live in a _____ house.
- 5 Jean is wearing a _____ skirt.
- 6 The climbers are climbing up a _____ mountain.
- 7 These puppies are very _____.
- 8 Many _____ people have no home.

Adjective Endings

Adjectives have different **endings**.

Some adjectives end in **-ful** or **-less**.

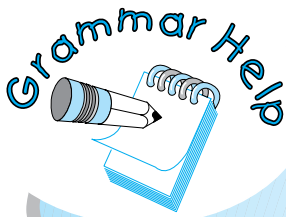


homeless people



playful puppies

a **beautiful** dress
a **careless** driver
a **faithful** dog
a **harmless** insect
a **useful** tool



An adjective that ends in **-less** is the opposite of the same adjective that ends in **-ful**.

For example:

careful – careless

useful – useless

colorful – colorless

harmful – harmless

The **-ful** ending means **having a lot of something**.

For example:

painful = having a lot of pain

hopeful = having a lot of hope

The **-less** ending means **without**.

For example:

leafless = without leaves

sleeveless = without sleeves



Some adjectives end in **-y**.

a **dirty** street
a **noisy** room
an **oily** pot
a **sleepy** passenger
a **sunny** day



a **stormy** sea



a **muddy** path

Some adjectives end in **-ive**.

an **active** child
an **attractive** hat
a **creative** toy

an **expensive** necklace



talkative pupils

Some adjectives end in **-ing**.

a **caring** nurse
an **interesting** book
loving parents
matching clothes
a **smiling** face

a **cunning** fox



dazzling sunshine

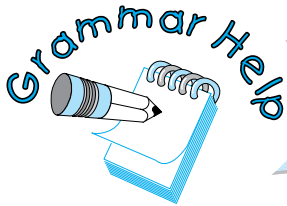
Some adjectives end in **-ly**.

a **costly** diamond ring
 an **elderly** woman
lively kittens
 a **lonely** boy
 a **lovely** girl
 a **weekly** magazine

a **daily** newspaper



a **friendly** police officer



Many **adverbs** also end in **-ly**.

Here are some adjectives with the endings **-able**, **-al**, **-en**, **-ible**, **-ish** and **-ous**.

a **broken** chair



a **famous** pop singer

childish behavior
 a **comfortable** chair
 a **dangerous** place
 a **foolish** act
 a **horrible** smell
 a **loveable** koala

a **national** costume
 a **musical** instrument
 a **terrible** mess
 a **woolen** sweater
 a **wooden** table



a **poisonous** snake

Exercise 1

Add the correct endings to turn these words into *adjectives*.

-y

-ful

-less

-al

1 peace _____

6 dirt _____

2 storm _____

7 music _____

3 mud _____

8 nation _____

4 forget _____

9 dust _____

5 spot _____

10 play _____

Exercise 2

Add the correct endings to turn these words into *adjectives*.

-en

-y

-ing

-ish

-ous

-ly

1 wind _____

6 fool _____

2 gold _____

7 charm _____

3 friend _____

8 child _____

4 rot _____

9 love _____

5 danger _____

10 interest _____

Kinds of Adjectives

There are different kinds of adjectives.

Some adjectives describe the **qualities** of nouns.



a **cold** drink



a **hot** bun



an **ugly** monster



a **fierce** dog



a **loud** crash

a **beautiful** rainbow

a **clever** monkey

a **difficult** question

happy children

a **kind** lady

a **new** car

an **old** house

a **pretty** girl

a **rich** family

a **sad** story

a **strong** man

a **wicked** queen

Some adjectives tell you which place or country a person or thing comes from, or belongs to. They are called **adjectives of origin**.



Chinese kungfu



an **Indian** temple



A **Filipino** shirt



a **Mexican** hat



Dutch clogs

Australian apples
 a **Balinese** dancer
 the **English** language
 the **French** flag
 an **Italian** car
 a **Japanese** garden
 a **Scottish** kilt
Thai boxing

Some adjectives tell you the **color** of things.



Please get me some **white** paint.



The sky is **gray**.

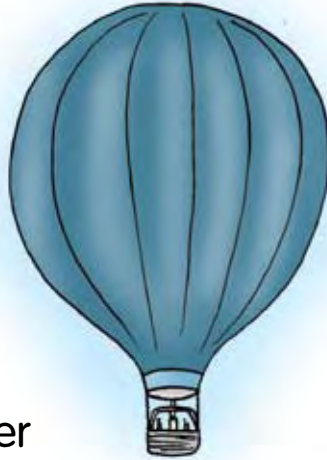
The sea is **blue**.
George is wearing **brown** shoes.
I don't like **green** apples.
Carrots are **orange**.
Flamingos are **pink**.
Eggplants are **purple**.
Roses are **red**.



Your hands are **black**!

Some adjectives tell you the **size** of the nouns they describe.

a **huge** balloon



a **big** hat
a **broad** shoulders
a **high** mountain
a **large** ship
a **long** bridge
a **low** ceiling
a **narrow** path
small animals
tiny insects
a **wide** street

a **fat** sumo wrestler



a **thin** boy



a **short** man



The word **tall** describes people and narrow, upright objects. For example, you can say:

a **tall** girl a **tall** bookcase

The word **high** describes bigger or wider objects that reach a great height. For example, you can say:

a **high** mountain a **high** wall

Numbers are adjectives, too. They tell you how many people, animals, or things there are. Sometimes they are called **adjectives of quantity**.



one giant



two princes



three princesses



four mermaids



five witches



six fairies



seven elves



eight puppets



nine dwarfs



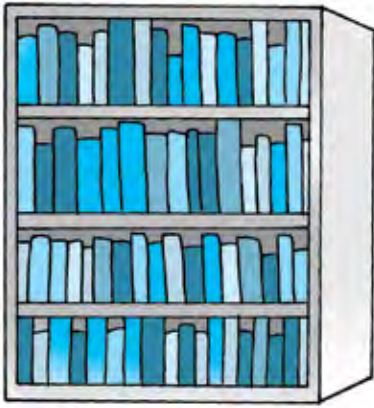
ten angels

eleven hens
twelve geese
thirteen birds
fourteen mice

fifteen frogs
sixteen snails
seventeen kittens
eighteen ants

nineteen lizards
twenty butterflies

Other adjectives tell you something about quantity without giving you the exact number.



a lot of books



some soldiers



a few cups

a little ice cream
a little rice
 not **many** people
 too **much** salt
lots of insects
plenty of money
some food
 Is there **any** milk?



a few puppies



Adjectives that tell you about **quantity** are also called **quantifying determiners**.

Exercise

Look at the underlined words in the following sentences. Do you know what kinds of adjectives they are?

In the blanks write **C** if the underlined words tell you about *color*, **S** if they tell you about *size*, **Ql** if they tell you about *quality*, **O** if they tell you about *origin*, or **Qn** if they tell you about the *number* or *quantity* of things.

- 1 Dad has two pairs of shoes. _____
- 2 One pair is brown and the other pair is black. _____
- 3 This is a very simple puzzle. _____
- 4 What color is the American flag? _____
- 5 A kind fairy appeared before Cinderella. _____
- 6 He is a proud man. _____
- 7 There is some food left. _____
- 8 Tom is wearing a blue T-shirt. _____
- 9 Jack has ten marbles; Peter has twenty. _____
- 10 How many marbles have Jack and Peter altogether? _____
- 11 There is an Indian temple in the city. _____
- 12 There is a large crowd outside the temple. _____
- 13 My house is just a few miles from the school. _____
- 14 They are driving a small car. _____
- 15 Sue likes those yellow and red balloons. _____

Comparison of Adjectives

When you compare two people or things, use the **comparative** form of the adjective.

Lots of comparative adjectives end in **-er**.



small



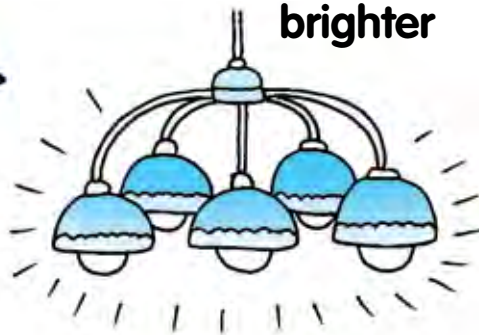
smaller

fast

faster



bright



brighter

cheap

cheaper

clear

clearer

loud

louder

new

newer

old

older

rich

richer

short

shorter

tall

taller

slow

slower

thick

thicker



The word **than** is often used with comparative adjectives. For example, you might say:

Jack is taller **than** John.

A sports car is faster **than** a motorbike.

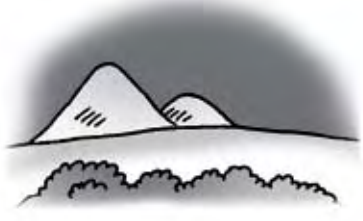
Use the **superlative** form of an adjective to compare three or more nouns. Lots of superlatives end in **-est**.



dark



darker

**darkest**

thick



thicker

**thickest**

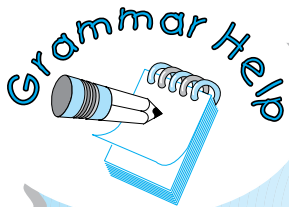
clean	cleaner	cleanest
easy	easier	easiest
fat	fatter	fattest
flat	flatter	flattest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
hot	hotter	hottest
narrow	narrower	narrowest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
simple	simpler	simplest
thin	thinner	thinnest
wet	wetter	wettest



long



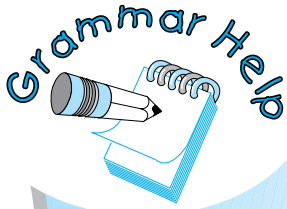
longer

**longest**

You often add **the** before the superlative form. For example, you say:

Mount Everest is **the** highest mountain in the world.

Peter is **the** tallest boy in his class.



- With adjectives that end in **-e**, add **-r** to form the **comparative**, and **-st** to form the **superlative**. For example:

	Comparative	Superlative
close	closer	closest
large	larger	largest
safe	safer	safest
wide	wider	widest

- Some adjectives have only one syllable, end with a consonant, and have a single vowel before the consonant. With these adjectives, double the last letter before adding **-er** to form the **comparative**, and **-est** to form the **superlative**. For example:

	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
dim	dimmer	dimmest
mad	madder	maddest
sad	sadder	saddest

- Some adjectives have two syllables and end in **-y**. With these adjectives change the **y** to **i**. Then add **-er** to form the **comparative**, and **-est** to form the **superlative**. For example:

	Comparative	Superlative
busy	busier	busiest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
happy	happier	happiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest

With some adjectives, you use **more** to make the comparative form, and **most** to make the superlative form.



beautiful



more beautiful



most beautiful

active

more active

most active

charming

more charming

most charming

cheerful

more cheerful

most cheerful

comfortable

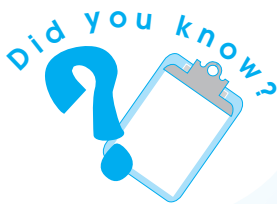
more comfortable

most comfortable

delicious

more delicious

most delicious



Adjectives that form their comparative and superlative with **more** and **most** are usually adjectives with two or more **syllables**, or sounds. For example:

ac-tive

ex-pen-sive

beau-ti-ful

fa-mous

charm-ing

for-tu-nate

cheer-ful

in-tel-li-gent

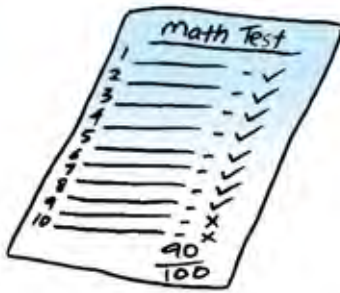
com-fort-a-ble

pow-er-ful

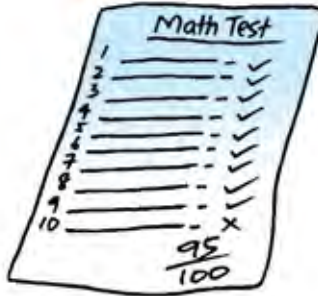
de-li-cious

val-u-a-ble

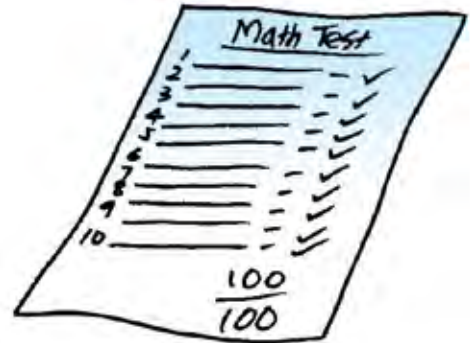
The comparative and superlative forms of some adjectives are completely different words.



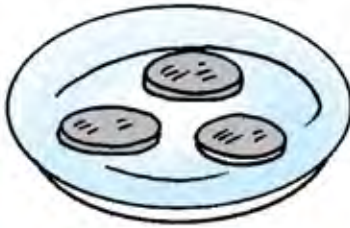
good



better



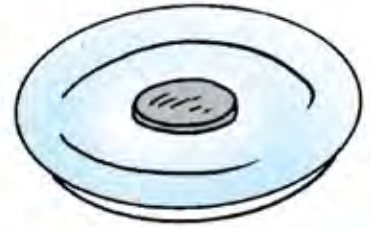
best



little



less

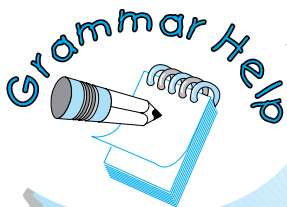


least

bad
few
many
much

worse
less
more
more

worst
least
most
most



With these adjectives, you don't add **-er** or **more** to form the comparative, or **-est** or **most** to form the superlative.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct *comparative* and *superlative* forms of the following *adjectives*.

	Comparative	Superlative
hard	_____	_____
cold	_____	_____
soft	_____	_____
tall	_____	_____
rich	_____	_____
mad	_____	_____
funny	_____	_____
big	_____	_____
sad	_____	_____
busy	_____	_____
noisy	_____	_____

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct *comparative* and *superlative* forms of the following *adjectives*.

	Comparative	Superlative
foolish	_____	_____
harmful	_____	_____
poisonous	_____	_____
valuable	_____	_____
difficult	_____	_____
generous	_____	_____

6

Determiners

Determiners are words such as **this**, **those**, **my**, **their**, **which**. They are special adjectives that are used before nouns.

The Articles

The words **a**, **an** and **the** belong to this group of words called **determiners**.

The words **a** and **an** are called **indefinite articles**. You can use them with singular nouns to talk about any single person or thing.



Do you wear **a** uniform to school?

Can you hear **a** bird singing?



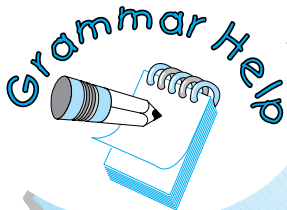
This is **a** picture of **an** elephant.

Rudy is reading **a** book.

Mom bought me **a** new dress today.

You will need **an** umbrella when you go out.

She eats **an** apple **a** day.



The article **an** is usually used before words beginning with **vowels**. The article **a** is used before words beginning with **consonants**.

The word **the** is called the **definite article**. Use **the** before a noun when you are talking about a certain person or thing.



The telephone is ringing.



Where's **the** cat?
I think she is under **the** bed.

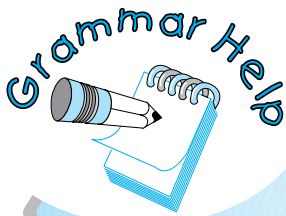


Tom has won **the** race.

Granny is sitting in **the** garden.
The street is very busy today.
The sky is getting dark.



The ice is melting.



You also use **the** before a noun when there is only **one**. For example:

the sun
the moon
the sky
the front door of my house