

Compounding

- In English grammar, *compounding* (pronounced [KOM-pownd-ing]) is the process of combining two words to create a new word. Also called *composition* it is from the Latin for "put together".
- When two or more words are combined into a morphological unit, we speak of a compound.
- Compounds are written sometimes as one word (*sunglasses*), sometimes as two hyphenated words (*life-threatening*), and sometimes as two separate words (*football stadium*).
- Compound words may be written as one word or as two words joined with a hyphen. For example:

By Harsh Saraiya

- noun-noun compound: note + book → **notebook**
- adjective-noun compound: blue + berry → **blueberry**
- verb-noun compound: work + room → **workroom**
- verb-verb compound: stir + fry → **stir-fry**
- adjective-verb compound: high + light → **highlight**

Identify Compound Words and use it in a sentence.

Example : bed+room = BEDROOM

A **bedroom** is a room of a house, mansion, hotel, dormitory, or apartment where people sleep.

Exercise

(1) Orange + juice : Orange Juice

Orange Juice is full of Vitamin C

(2) Mind + map : Mind Map

Mind Map is good technique to revise quickly

(3) Washing + machine : Washing Machine

They have a front load operating Washing Machine

(4) Exercise + book : Exercise Book

You should use a good Exercise book for Practising English lesson

(5) Flood + light : Flood light

There are many flood lights in the stadium

(6) Over + coat : Over Coat

He has a very nice Overcoat with him

(7) Head + quarters : Head Quarters

The headquarters of Google ^{is} in California

(8) Cross + road : Cross road

You must be very careful at the crossroad

(9) Wheel + chair : Wheel chair

Good facility of wheelchairs for old age available at airport

(10) Jelly + fish : Jelly fish

The body of Jelly fish emits shock when it is being touched

(11) News + paper : News Paper

There was a good article posted in yesterday's newspaper

(12) Sky + scaper : Sky Scraper

New York is famous for its Sky scrapers

(13) Green + house : Green house

CO₂ is a green house gas

(14) Police + men : Policemen

There were many Policemen at the signal.

(15) Break + fast : Breakfast

I usually have milk and cereals as Breakfast

Clipping

- Clipping is the **WORD FORMATION** process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing the meaning of the word. Clipping differs from back-formation in that the new word retains the meaning of the original word. For example:

Example

- Maths, which is a clipped form of **mathematics**, is an example of this. Informal examples include 'bro' from **brother** and 'dis' from **disrespect**.
 - advertisement – ad
 - alligator – gator
 - examination – exam
 - influenza – flu
 - laboratory – lab
 - mathematics – math
 - photograph – photo
 - raccoon – coon
 - situation comedy – sitcom
 - telephone – phone

Exercise

- (1) Speculation : Spec
- (2) Public house : Pub
- (3) Reputation : Repute
- (4) Gymnasium : Gym
- (5) Memorandum : Memo
- (6) Popular music : Pop
- (7) Demonstration : Demo
- (8) Motor bike : Bike
- (9) Pressure cooker : Cooker
- (10) Discotheque : Disc
- (11) Gasoline : Gas
- (12) Non-vegetarian : Nonveg
- (13) Aeroplane : Plane
- (14) Refrigerator : Fridge
- (15) Signature : Sign

Blending

Blending is one of the many ways new words are made in English. It refers to joining the beginning of one word and the end of another to make a new word with a new meaning.

Example

- **Smog**, from smoke and fog.
- **blog** (web + log) = a regularly updated website, typically one run by an individual or small group, that is written in an informal or conversational style – this is a **BLOG!**
- **brunch** (breakfast + lunch) = a large meal eaten at a time between breakfast and lunch, replacing the two meals with one instead. (Eating brunch is very common on weekend days in America.)

- **emoticon** (emotion + icon) = keyboard symbols used to represent facial expression.

Exercise

- (1) Advertisement + entertainment → Advertisement
- (2) Biographical + picture → Biopic
- (3) Breakfast + lunch → Brunch
- (4) Chuckle + snort → chortle
- (5) Cybernetic + organism → Cyborg
- (6) Guess + estimate → Guessestimate
- (7) Hazardous + material → hazmate
- (8) Motor + hotel → Motel
- (9) Prim + sissy → Prissy
- (10) Simultaneous + broadcast → Simulcast
- (11) Spanish + English → Spanglish
- (12) Spoon + fork → Spork
- (13) Telephone + marathon → telethon
- (14) Web + seminar → webinar
- (15) Breath + analyzer → breathalyzed
- (16) Camera + recorder → Camrecorder
- (17) Global + English → gloish
- (18) Work + alcoholic → workholic
- (19) Motor + pedal → Moped
- (20) Beauty + utility → Beautiflity
- (21) Binary + digit → Bp+
- (22) Fantastic + fabulous → Fontabulous

(23) Information + technology → infotech

(24) Lecture + demonstration → lec dem

Derivation

The formation of a word from another word or from a root in the same or another language.

The action of obtaining something from a source or origin.

Example:

(1) *Kindness* is derived from *kind*.

(2) *Joyful* is derived from *joy*.

(3) *Amazement* is derived from *amaze*.

(4) *Speaker* is derived from *speak*.

(5) *National* is derived from *nation*.

Exercise

Identify the original or root word and write in the blank.

(1) The bloodstain on her dress was very noticeable : notice

(2) Nobody wanted to live in the insdustrial : industry

(3) The police asked him to give a description : describe

(4) He had no suspicion : Suspect

(5) This is Alexandra, my personal assistant : assist

(6) Although some of my work-mates quickly found new jobs after the factory closed down, my brother and I were unemployed for several months. employ

(7) There's a reception at the British Embassy tonight. relieve

(8) The next-door neighbours are so unfriendly that we have stopped talking to them. friend

(9) With the world's population increasing at the present rate, there will be a terrible food shortage soon. short

(10) You must accept the decision of the committee. decide

(11) Fruit is always plentiful in summer here. plenty

(12) This jewel is not simply valuable, it is valuable value

(13) Although I was positive that the girl had stolen my ring, I could not find any proof stole

(14) The disappearance of the money from the cash-box shows that somebody appears

Exercise

- (1) How long do we have to sit in this police station waiting. It's making me feel very uneasy watching all these criminals walking past. (easy)
- (2) I'm afraid Mr. Parikh is unavailable at the moment. He seems to be in a meeting. Is there any message you would like me to pass on to him? (available)
- (3) People with disability have been demanding better access to the local government buildings downtown. They want a wheelchair ramp built and electric sliding doors. (able)
- (4) Ashvi will be very lonely if you unfriend her. (friend)
- (5) I have a class at 8:00 a.m. but I always oversleep (sleep)
- (6) The train tickets didn't cost very much. They were inexpensive (expensive)
- (7) Javed wasn't paying attention to his teacher. He was unattentive (attentive)
- (8) It's not possible to learn a new language in just one day. It's impossible (possible)
- (9) My friend always finds it difficult to make decisions. He's very indecisive (decisive)
- (10) People may think you are impolite if you forget to say, "Thank you." (polite)
- (11) I don't believe you saw a space alien. It's possible but improbable (probable)
- (12) The number of mistakes I made was insignificant I still got an A+ on the exam. (significant)
- (13) It wasn't nice to say that your friend was stupid. It was insensitive (sensitive)
- (14) I can use my driving license in INDIA but it's invalid in other countries. (valid)
- (15) Don't be inactive try to be more active and make your life progressive. (active)
- (16) The money I have isn't enough to buy a new car. It's insufficient (sufficient)

- (15) Only a fool will **underestimate** his net worth. estimate
- (16) We have known each other since our childhood child
- (17) He is a stupid and often talks nonsense sense
- (18) The minister wants to beautify the capital. beauty
- (19) He was absent because he was unwell well
- (20) Because of that, I found myself in an awkward **predicament**. Predicament

Prefixes

Prefixes are added to the beginning of an existing word in order to create a new word with a different meaning. For example:

word	prefix	new word
<u>happy</u>	un-	<u>unhappy</u>
<u>cultural</u>	multi-	<u>multicultural</u>
<u>work</u>	over-	<u>overwork</u>
<u>space</u>	cyber-	<u>cyberspace</u>
<u>market</u>	super-	<u>supermarket</u>

- A prefix is a letter or a group of letters that attaches to the beginning of a word and helps to indicate or modify its meaning. An easy example would be the word 'prefix' itself! It begins with the prefix *pre-*, which means 'before'.
- It is quite important to understand what different prefixes mean as they can help to understand the meanings of any new vocabulary that you learn. However, you do need to be careful, as sometimes a prefix can have more than one meaning!
- An example would be *in-*, this can mean 'not' or 'into'.
- **Example:**
Change is a root word. By adding the prefix 'un' and the suffix 'able' you create a new word with a new meaning, unchangeable.

un + change + able = unchangeable

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

prefix root word suffix new word

(17) You don't have to wear a suit and tie to the meeting. It will be informal (formal)

(18) My son's room was very messy. I can't describe it. It was undescribable (describe)

(19) You shouldn't have done that! It was very unthinkable of you. (think)

(20) Hence, Now I am rather unable to help you any more. (able)

Suffixes

Suffixes are added to the end of an existing word. For example:

<u>word</u>	<u>suffix</u>	<u>new word</u>
<u>child</u>	-ish	<u>childish</u>
<u>work</u>	-er	<u>worker</u>
<u>taste</u>	-less	<u>tasteless</u>
<u>idol</u>	-ize/-ise	<u>idolize/idolise</u>
<u>like</u>	-able	<u>likeable</u>

- A suffix is a letter or a group of letters that is usually attached to the end of a word to form a new word, as well as alter the way it functions grammatically.
- Depending on whether it is a noun, verb, adjective or adverb, a different suffix would be required. For example, the verb *read* can be altered to become the noun *reader* by adding the suffix *-er*. The same verb can also be turned into the adjective *readable* by adding the suffix *-able*.

Verb + suffix

Many nouns are formed in this way.

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Noun</u>
improve (= get better)	-ment	improvement
manage (e.g. a shop or business)	-ment	management
elect (= choose somebody by voting)	-ion	election
discuss (= talk about something seriously)	-ion	discussion
inform (= tell someone something)	-ation	information
organise	-ation	organisation
jog (= running to keep fit or for pleasure)	-ing	jogging
spell (e.g. S-P-E-L-L)	-ing	spelling

Note: Sometimes there is a spelling change. The most common is the omission of the final 'e' before the suffix *-ion* or *-ation*: translate/translation; organise/organisation

- (14) Due to the pilot's guidance..., the copilot managed to land safely. (guide)
- (15) It's important to also see the less...desirable... sides of the job. (desire)
- (16) I was surprised at his...refusal... to give up. (refuse)
- (17) Children are by nature...unaware... of danger. (aware)
- (18) She is always respectful towards her parents. (respect)
- (19) The hospital has the best medical equipment and fast ambulances. (equip)
- (20) You can relax in the comfortable...surroundings of the hotel. (surround)
- (21) The...entrance... looked dark and there were hardly any other guests. (enter)
- (22) Artists must be...creative..., otherwise they just repeat what they see or hear. (create)
- (23) Why are you so critical... of his work? He's just doing his best. (critic)
- (24) Have you made up your mind? We need to know your decision as soon as possible. (decide)
- (25) He's too shy to look people directly... when he talks to them. (direct)
- (26) Have they put the Christmas decoration... yet? (decorate)
- (27) They put too many unnecessary additive... in food. (add)
- (28) I honestly think that there's no point in arguing with him. Just ignore him. (honest)
- (29) Extraterrestrial life has not been scientifically proved yet. (science)
- (30) Why don't you call the electrician... if the lights don't work? (electric)

HC
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These are common noun suffixes added to existing nouns or verbs, and they describe people and their jobs.

-er	-er	-or	-ist
dancer	driver	actor	artist
singer	manager	director	economist
murderer	footballer	translator	psychologist
farmer	employer	operator	journalist

Note: Notice the common spelling changes:

translate/translator, operate/operator, economy/economist, psychology/psychologist.

Adjective + suffix

Nouns are also formed by adding a suffix to an adjective. Two suffixes often added to adjectives to form nouns are -ness and -ity.

Adjective	Suffix	Noun
weak (= strong)	-ness	weakness
happy	-ness	happiness
dark (e.g. at night, when you can't see)	-ness	darkness
stupid (= intelligent, clever)	-ity	stupidity
punctual (= always arrives at the right time)	-ity	punctuality
similar (= almost the same; ≠ different)	-ity	similarity

Exercise

- (1) Detroit is renowned for the Production of cars. (produce)
- (2) If you make a good Impression at the interview, you will get the job. (impress)
- (3) Teaching and medicine are more than....., they're professions. (occupy)
- (4) My history teacher has a vast knowledge... of past events. (know)
- (5) You are never too old to go to college and gain some Qualification (qualify)
- (6) My greatest Achievement was graduating from the university. (achieve)
- (7) The weatherman said there is a strong Possibility of rain today. (possible)
- (8) Some old laws are no longer... effective (effect)
- (9) Athens is... famous... for its ancient buildings. (fame)
- (10) He was caught shoplifting so now he has a Criminal... record. (crime)
- (11) Despite her severe disability, she fulfilled her goals in life. (disable)
- (12) Being Unemployed is the worst thing that can happen to someone. (employ)
- (13) If you buy presents in the summer your... Savings..... can be very high. (save)

What are you going to do this Weekend

Me: Hi! Parth How are you?

Parth: Hey I am fine what about you?

Me: Ya I am fine too...

Parth: So weekends near any plans for it

Me: Ohh yes I am going to Abu for 3 to 4 days I was gonna contact you if you wanted to join me. And we met today

Parth: Ohh sounds good huh

Me: Yes So just confirm it today before night as dad is gonna book tickets for it

Parth: Sure Maybe I would be joining you still I could confirm it with you at night

Me: Yes there are many beautiful places to see and trekking is also been famous over there and that famous temple Delwara

Parth: Ohh yes and even the climate is very good So we are gonna have fun over there

Me: So that's all the part of plan

Parth: Well I'll confirm it today and for sure going to try to come and thank you for asking to go with me

- (21) If I knew what he wanted, I would have ^{permitted} this. (to permit)
- (22) I haven't heard anything from her in a long time. (to hear)
- (23) The headmaster wants to talk to you. (to want)
- (24) I Spent the whole day yesterday in bed. (to spend)
- (25) Students from different parts of the country Participated (participate) in the program.
- (26) It is true that Jim-Corbett loves (love) animals but he also killed (kill) many man-eaters.
- (27) I learned (learn) Telugu from a friend who had hailed (hail) from Andhra Pradesh.
- (28) The bridge across the river was built (build) some two hundred years ago.
- (29) The wicked people who smuggled (smuggle) brown sugar into the town were arrested (arrest) yesterday.
- (30) Last night, the clouds thundered (thunder) in the sky.
- (31) Every Monday, Sally drive her kids to football practice. (drive)
- (32) Usually, I (work) work as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) studied French at a language school in Paris.
- (33) The boys were playing games when it started raining. (to start)
- (34) You were watching TV when I was preparing for my exam. (to prepare)
- (35) The teacher asked an interesting question in the class yesterday. (to ask)
- (36) I looked around but I couldn't find anyone. (to find)
- (37) If you don't hurry, you will miss the train. (to miss)
- (38) I trapped the mouse on Monday. (to trap)
- (39) You jogged yesterday morning. (to jog)
- (40) We flip the pancakes at breakfast. (to flip)
- (41) They chopped firewood last winter. (to chop)
- (42) He mix the chemicals together in the lab. (to mix)
- (43) The nurse helped the patient to stand up. (to help)
- (44) They were working the project at the moment. (to work)
- (45) Do you still belong to the tennis club? (to belong)
- (46) This time tomorrow, I will play with my grandchildren. (to play)
- (47) I read the newspaper every morning. (to read)
- (48) When I visited her she was bed-ridden for six months. (be)
- (49) During Akbar's reign the Mughals became the supreme power in India. (to become)
- (50) Who made that terrible noise now? (to make)

(1) Tenses

Here is a list of rules of these tenses:

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	1st form + s / es	am/is/are + 1st form + ing	have/has + IIIrd form	have/has been + 1st form + ing
Past	IIInd form	was/were + 1st form + ing	had + IIIrd form	had been + 1st form + ing
Future	will/shall + 1st form	will be + 1st form + ing	will have + IIIrd form	will have been + 1st form + ing

Exercise

- (1) I have been waiting here since morning. (to wait)
- (2) It hasn't stopped raining since yesterday. (to stop)
- (3) I am interested in metaphysics. (to be)
- (4) They have been living in this street for twenty years. (to live)
- (5) I have gone to a foreign country. (to go)
- (6) She spends half of her time traveling. (to spend)
- (7) They sometimes go to the cinema on Sundays. (go)
- (8) I have been living for a long time here. (to live)
- (9) Javed watches TV every night. (to watch)
- (10) I am tired of walking here. (to walk)
- (11) I will visit the Smiths this evening. (to visit)
- (12) We went to Kate's house but she wasn't at home. (be)
- (13) It was hard work carrying the bags. They were very heavy. (be)
- (14) Look! Sandip is going to the movies. (to go)
- (15) Hetal had finished her my homework when her father returned home. (to finish)
- (16) Monali lived in Bharuch for years. (to live)
- (17) I never dream of ghosts. (to dream)
- (18) Listen! Anil is playing the piano. (to play)
- (19) When I opened my eyes, _____ s stange night. (to see)
- (20) Every morning she wakes up early and gets ready for work. (to wake)

pronoun that agrees with the subject
The boy or his *parents* will present *their* idea.
The parents or the *boy* will present *his* idea.

- ❖ Use a singular pronoun when a collective noun refers to a group as a single unit. Use a plural pronoun when the collective noun refers to a group's members as individuals.
The *class* decided *it* wanted to do the project.
The *class* stayed in *their* desks.

- ❖ Use singular pronouns to refer to indefinite pronouns (words like *everybody*, *none*, *nobody*, *someone*) used as antecedents.
Each of the boys had *his* assignment ready.
Everyone on the women's team improved *her* time.
Everybody on the committee had *his or her* own agenda.

- ❖ Use the relative pronouns *who*, *whom*, *which*, and *that* with the appropriate antecedents.

Who refers to people and animals that have names.

He is the one *who* committed the crime.

Which refers to animals and things.

The biology *book*, *which* is on the table, was very helpful.

That refers to animals, things and sometimes to people.

The *house that* is on the right is being demolished.

Noun-Pronoun Agreement Practice

Identify the correct form of the Pronoun and rewrite the sentence.

- (1) Jane and Sarah said (she, they) were too tired to skate any longer.

Jane and Sarah said they were too tired to skate any longer.

- (2) Either Bill or John will bring a sample of (his, their) own work.

Either Bill or John will bring a sample of his own work.

- (3) Jane and Jill called (her, their) friend.

Jane and Jill called their friend.

- (4) Either Jane or her friends will present (her, their) project.

Either Jane or her friends will present her project.

Misplaced Word:

Revised:

Note:

He decided to eat almost ~~the~~ only ~~scarcely~~.
Other words of this type likely to be misplaced. ~~even~~

Misplaced Phrase:

Revised:

My friend made it clear why we had dispute on Tuesday.
On Tuesday, my friend made it clear why we had dispute.

Misplaced Clause:

Revised:

The paint job is not dry that they did yesterday.
The paint job that they did yesterday is not dry.

Underline and correct any misplaced modifiers in the following sentences. Do nothing if the sentence is correct.

- (1) Carlo placed the catfish on the barbecue grill that he had caught earlier that day.

Ans. Carlo placed the catfish that he had caught earlier that day on barbecue grill

- (2) The guests at the breakfast almost drank one hundred gallons of coffee.

Ans. The guest almost drank one hundred gallons of coffee at the breakfast

- (3) Walking up to the ocean, the long journey was over at last.

Ans. The long journey was over by walking up to the ocean

- (4) To reach the rim of the volcano, a special vehicle was needed.

Ans. A special vehicle was needed to reach the rim of the volcano

- (5) Butch and Sundance only had one choice - to jump.

Ans. Butch and Sundance had only one choice to jump

- (6) Tired from the long hike, a cold drink and a long nap were very attractive.

Ans. Tired from the long hike, a cold drink and long nap were very attractive

- (7) Outside the pet store, a boy held a snake chewing a large wad of bubble gum.

Ans. A boy who was chewing a large wad of bubble gum held a snake outside the pet store

- (8) Listening to the beautiful music, the fire burning in the basement went unnoticed.

Ans. The fire burning in the basement went unnoticed because of listening to the beautiful music

- (9) Slipping silently out the side door, the intruder was never detected.

Ans. The intruder was never detected slipping silently out the side door

- (5) Neither Mary nor Susan said (she, they) would be there.
Neither Mary nor Susan said they would be there
- (6) Every student wants to impress (his or her, their) professors.
Every student want to impress his or her professors
- (7) Both John and Jim said (he, they) were not exercising regularly.
Both John and Jim said they were not exercising regularly
- (8) The jury were asked to return to (its, their) seats.
The jury were asked to return to their seats
- (9) Please remind each student to bring (his or her, their) homework tomorrow.
Please remind each student to bring his or her homework tomorrow
- (10) Neither John nor Bob was willing to admit that (he, they) had cheated.
Neither John nor Bob was willing to admit that he had cheated
- (11) Each of the girls had (her, their) assignment completed.
Each of the girls had their assignment completed
- (12) Every worker in this office needs (his or her, their) own computer.
Every worker in this office needs his or her own computer
- (13) The committee finally made (its, their) decision public.
The committee finally made its decision public
- (14) Nobody remembered to bring (his or her, their) photos.
Nobody remembered to bring his or her photos
- (15) Neither girl will wear (her, their) black pants.
Neither girl will wear her black pants
- (16) Beth and Jane reported the problem to (her, their) supervisor.
Beth and Jane reported the problem to their supervisor
- (17) Each teacher turned in (his or her, their) grades to the principal.
Each teacher turned in his or her grades to principal
- (18) The choir presented (its, their) final performance.
The choir presented its final performance
- (19) Either the employees or Ms. Jones will make (their, her) presentation.
Either the employees or Ms Jones will make her presentation
- (20) Both Suzi and Beth will try to see (her, their) parents over the weekend.
Both Suzi and Beth will try to see their parents over the weekend

- (10) Dumbo the Flying Elephant nearly had flown to the top of the tent when his ears began to grow tired.

Ans. Dumbo the flying elephant had flown nearly to the top of the tent when his ears began to grow tired.

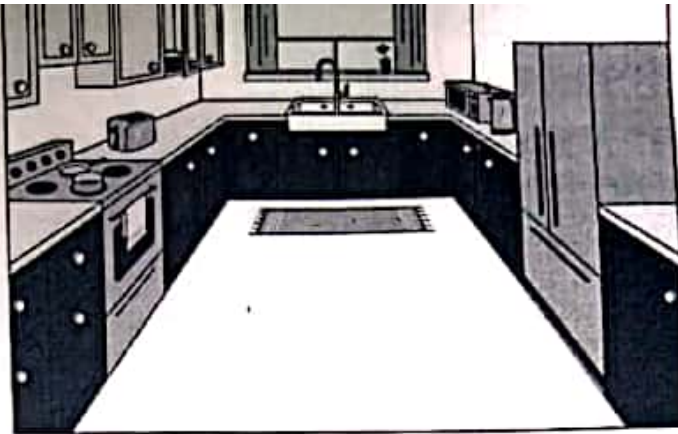
(5) Article

An **article** is a little word that come before a **noun** (a person, place, or thing). English articles include **a**, **an**, and **the**, **O**(no article)

	GENERAL (any one / you don't know which one)	SPECIFIC (a certain one / you know which one)
SINGULAR (1)	A or An (singular count noun) I gave a flower to my mom.	The (singular count noun) Pass me the pen that you're holding.
PLURAL (2 or more)	O (plural count noun <i>or</i> non-count noun) I gave flowers to my mom. I have money in my pocket.	The (plural count noun <i>or</i> non-count noun) Pass me the pens that you're holding. I brought the money that I owe you.

❖ Tips

- Use **the** when there is **only one** of the noun.
 - the** sun, **the** moon (in the sky)
 - the** mall, **the** library, **the** hospital (in a city)
- Use **the** for the **second mention** of a noun.
 - I bought a laptop yesterday. **The** laptop was expensive.
 - I want a new puppy. **The** puppy must be toilet trained.
- Use **the** with a *general* noun when the noun is followed by **that** and information that describes it (called an *adjective clause*).
 - The** shoes **that** I wear every day are red.
 - The** TV **that** I want to buy is really big.
- In most cases, use **a/an/O** with a *specific* noun when the sentence starts with "**There is/are**" and includes a preposition. Use **the** after the preposition.
 - There is **a** dog on **the** sofa.
 - There are flowers in **the** vases.



(1) The stove is _____ the toaster.

(a) above (b) ☒ near (c) behind (d) on

(2) The pot is _____ the pan.

☒ (a) in front of (b) in (c) behind (d) on

(3) The kettle is _____ the microwave.

(a) across from (b) above (c) under (d) ☒ next to

(4) The pot is _____ the stove.

(a) in (b) above (c) ☒ on (d) under

(5) The cabinets are _____ the sink

☒ (a) under (b) between (c) on (d) behind

(6) The dishes are _____ the cabinet.

☒ (a) in (b) across from (c) on (d) behind

(7) The kettle is between the microwave and the fridge.

(a) across from (b) between (c) next to (d) beside

(8) The fridge is _____ the stove.

place, or thing). English articles	early to began to
SPECIFIC (a certain one / you know which one)	
The (singular count noun)	
Pass me the pen that you're holding.	
The (singular count noun or non-count)	
the pens that you're holding.	
the money that I owe	

Exercise

Complete the sentences using **a**, **an**, **the**, or **O**.

- (1) Did I tell you about the TV show that I watched last night?
- (2) Dave likes reading in the library.
- (3) Yosuke shops for a new shirt every week.
- (4) She needs a new glasses.
- (5) Julia has a dog.
- (6) We usually eat the rice for lunch.
- (7) Chris has a motorcycle.
- (8) There are a children in the park.
- (9) Marco owns a e-reader.
- (10) He climbed the tree that is in his backyard.

(6) Preposition

A preposition is a word such as after, in, to, on, and with. Prepositions are usually used in front of nouns or pronouns and they show the relationship between the noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. They describe, for example:

- the position of something:
Her bag was under the chair.
The dog crawled between us and lay down at our feet.
His flat was over the shop.

- the time when something happens:
They arrived on Sunday.
The class starts at 9 a.m.
Shortly after their marriage they moved to Colorado.

- the way in which something is done:
We went by train.
They stared at each other without speaking.
Some prepositions are made up of more than one word, for example:
They moved here because of the baby.
We sat next to each other.

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with a suitable Modal verb and write its function. There might be more than one possibility.

- (1) There is a lot of meat in the freezer. You may buy any. (Lack of obligation)
- (2) It's a hospital. You can't smoke. (Prohibition)
- (3) I used to speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Morocco. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and I forgot almost now, I can just say a few things in the language. (Ability)
- (4) The teacher said we can (Possibility) read this book for our own pleasure because it is optional.
- (5) If you want to learn to speak English fluently, you should work hard. (Obligation)
- (6) Take an umbrella. It might rain later. (Possibility, probability)
- (7) You shouldn't (advice) leave small objects on the floor. Such objects _____ be swallowed by children. (Possibility, probability)
- (8) You should careful when you drive. (Strong obligation)
- (9) Can/ Could/ May/ Might I ask a question? Yes, of course. (Permission)
- (10) There are a lot of clouds in the sky. It might rain in a few minutes! (Possibility)
- (11) You should eat healthy if you want to lose some weight. (Advice)
- (12) My grandmother is eighty-five, but she can still read and write without glasses. (Ability)
- (13) May I come with you?
- (14) May you help me with the housework, please? (Polite request)
- (15) There was a time when I used to stay up very late. (Past ability)
- (16) You should not lose any more weight. You are already slim. (Necessity)

(a) beside (b) behind (c) next to ~~(d)~~ across from

(9) The toaster is _____ the stove.

~~✓~~(a) beside (b) on (c) above ~~(d)~~ across from

(10) The sink is _____ the cabinets.

(a) in front of (b) behind ~~✓~~(c) above (d) under

(7) Modal Auxiliaries

Modals are those helping verbs, which express the 'mode' or 'manner' of the actions indicated by the main verbs. They express modes such as ability, possibility, probability, permission, obligation, etc.

The most commonly used modals are shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought to, used to, need and dare.

Modals are used to:

- Ask permission—may, can, could

Example: May I come in?

Could I use your pen, please?

- Make a request—can, could

Example: Could you please give me the doctor's telephone number?

- Express a possibility—may, might, could Example:

It might rain during the night.

- Give advice or suggestion—should

Example: You should wear a helmet while riding your motorbike.

- Express necessity or compulsion—must, have to

- (17) We Can't make the first move. (Prohibition)
- (18) It is snowing outside so I Should stay at home. (Intention)
- (19) I will get you a shawl from Kashmir. (Promise)
- (20) would you mind if I borrowed your car? (Permission)
- (21) will you take care of my dog for a day? (Polite request)
- (22) Our country will become a super power by 2025. (possibility)
- (23) She Can sell her home because she needs money. (weak possibility)
- (24) Can I get a prize if I stand first in the examination?
- (25) I may be able to beat him. (Express possibility)
- (26) The old man Used to recline in a corner and sleep most of the time. (Express a habitual action in the past)
- (27) She Can sell her home because she needs money. (less possibility)
- (28) Can I get your mobile phone to make a call? (persmission)
- (29) We Should go by train. (suggestion)
- (30) We Should at the weekend. (suggestion)

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