

# NOUN, PRONOUN & VERB BE

## NOUNS

**There are FOUR kinds of noun in English:**

- Common nouns: dog, man, table
- Proper nouns: France, Madrid, Mrs. Smith, Tom
- Abstract nouns: beauty, charity, courage, fear, joy
- Collective nouns: crowd, group, swarm, team

**A noun can function as:**

- The subject of a verb: Tom arrived
- The complement of the verbs be, become, seem: Tom is an actor
- The object of a verb: I saw Tom
- The object of a preposition: I spoke to Tom
- A noun can also be in the possessive case: Tom's books

**Noun can also be in the forms of SINGULAR, PLURAL, COUNTABLE and UNCOUNTABLE.**

- Singular noun: A noun which has only one in number and an uncountable noun.
- Plural noun: A noun which has more than one in number. There are many ways in making singular nouns to be the plural ones.
  - a. by adding S : day – days, dog – dogs, house – houses
  - b. nouns ending in O, CH, SH, SS or X form their plural by adding ES: tomato – tomatoes, church – churches, brush – brushes, kiss – kisses, box – boxes
  - c. But, words of foreign origin or abbreviated words ending in O add S only: dynamo – dynamos, kilo – kilos, kimono – kimonos, photo – photos, piano – pianos, soprano – sopranos
  - d. Nouns ending in Y following a CONSONANT form their plural by dropping the Y and adding IES: baby – babies, country – countries, fly – flies, lady – ladies.
  - e. Nouns ending in Y following a VOWEL form their plural by adding S: boy – boys, day – days, donkey – donkeys, guy – guys.
  - f. Twelve nouns ending in F or FE drop the F or FE and add VES. These nouns are calf, half, knife, leaf, loaf, self, sheaf, self, thief, wife, wolf: loaf – loaves, wife – wives, wolf – wolves etc.
  - g. The nouns hoof, scarf and wharf take either S or VES in the plural: hoofs or hooves, scarfs or scarves, wharfs or wharves.
  - h. Other words ending in F and FE add S in the ordinary way: cliff – cliffs, handkerchief – handkerchiefs, safe – safes
  - i. A few nouns form their plural by a vowel change: foot – feet, goose – geese, louse – lice, man – men, mouse – mice, tooth – teeth, and woman – women.
  - j. The plural of child and ox are children and oxen.
- **Countable Noun is the noun which has its plural form.**
- **Uncountable Noun is the noun which is considered can't be counted and is always supposed as singular in form. The followings are kinds of uncountable nouns:**
  - a. Names of substances considered generally: bread, beer, cloth, coffee, cream, dust, gin, glass, gold, ice, jam, oil, paper, sand, soap, stone, tea, water, wine, wood.
  - b. Abstract nouns: advice, beauty, courage, death, experience, fear, help, hope, horror, information, knowledge, mercy, pity, relief, suspicion, work, news.
  - c. Also considered uncountable in English: baggage, camping, damage, furniture, luggage, parking, shopping, and weather.

**PRACTICE 1**

Find out the meaning of the following nouns.

1. Car = \_\_\_\_\_
2. Baby = \_\_\_\_\_
3. Mouse = \_\_\_\_\_
4. Employee = \_\_\_\_\_
5. Teacher = \_\_\_\_\_
6. Ruler = \_\_\_\_\_
7. Monkey = \_\_\_\_\_
8. Finger = \_\_\_\_\_
9. Boy = \_\_\_\_\_
10. Money = \_\_\_\_\_
11. Water = \_\_\_\_\_
12. Face = \_\_\_\_\_
13. Watch = \_\_\_\_\_
14. Ear = \_\_\_\_\_
15. Bus = \_\_\_\_\_

**PRACTICE 2**

Write the plural forms of the nouns

**PRACTICE 3**

Fill the missing gaps with the nouns

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is one the favorite public transportations in my hometown.
2. A normal person has five \_\_\_\_\_ in each hand.
3. I have some \_\_\_\_\_. My favorite one is Casio.
4. The kitchen is dirty. Many \_\_\_\_\_ live there.
5. I need a \_\_\_\_\_ to draw a perfect line.
6. In my opinion \_\_\_\_\_ is a funny animal.
7. People need \_\_\_\_\_ to live.
8. The company needs more \_\_\_\_\_ because it has many projects.
9. John is rich. He has many \_\_\_\_\_ in his garage.
10. Most \_\_\_\_\_ like playing soccer.
11. A normal person only has one \_\_\_\_\_.
12. My \_\_\_\_\_ often gives homework.
13. People listen through two \_\_\_\_\_ they have.
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ is crying because she is hungry.
15. You need much \_\_\_\_\_ to travel around the world.

## ARTICLES & QUANTITIES (A/AN, SOME, ANY, A LITTLE/LITTLE, A FEW/FEW, MANY, MUCH)

### A/AN

- The form A is used before a word beginning with a consonant, or a vowel with a consonant sound: a man, a hat, a university, a European, a one-way street.
- The form an is used before words beginning with a vowel (a, i, u, e, o) or words beginning with a mute H: an apple, an egg, an island, an onion, an uncle, an hour.

### SOME and ANY

- SOME and ANY mean 'a certain number or amount'. They are used with or instead of plural or uncountable nouns:
  - I have some dates.
  - I eat some biscuits.
  - I need some water.
  - She doesn't need some salt.
  - My parents didn't buy any books for me.
- SOME is used:
  - a. with affirmative verbs: They bought some honey
  - b. in questions where the answer 'yes' is expected: Did some of you sleep on the floor?
  - c. In offers and requests: Would you like some wine? Could you do some typing for me?
- ANY is used:
  - a. with negative verbs: I don't have any matches
  - b. with hardly, barely, scarcely (which are almost negative): I have hardly any spare time.
  - c. with WITHOUT when WITHOUT ANY ... = WITH NO: He crossed the frontier without any difficulty/ with no difficulty.
  - d. with QUESTIONS except the types noted above: Do you have any money? Did he catch any fish?

### A LITTLE/A FEW and LITTLE/FEW

- A LITTLE/LITTLE are used before UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS:
  - The cook needs only a little salt/little salt.
- A FEW/FEW are used before plural nouns:
  - Only a few people/few people came to the invitation.

### MANY

- MANY is the word of quantity to express a large number of people or things. MANY is always followed by PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS:
  - I have many books in my room.
  - I don't know many people in my life.

### MUCH

- MUCH is the word of quantity to express a large number of things or to tell that what someone has/gets is enough. MUCH is always followed by UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS:
  - I don't get much mail every year.
  - The people in my village are very happy because they get much water.
  - I didn't have much time to finish my homework.

## PRACTICE 4

Write down C for COUNTABLE NOUN and U for UNCOUNTABLE NOUN for the things below.

1. Sunshine ( )
2. Sugar ( )
3. River ( )
4. Luck ( )
5. Light ( )
6. Letter ( )
7. Kangaroo ( )
8. Information ( )
9. Homework ( )
10. Furniture ( )
11. Deer ( )
12. Coffee ( )
13. Cheese ( )
14. Chair ( )
15. Butter ( )
16. Box ( )
17. Book ( )
18. Bag ( )
19. Baby ( )
20. Advice ( )

## PRACTICE 5

Fill the missing gaps by using A, AN, SOME, ANY, A LITTLE/LITTLE, A FEW/FEW, MANY, MUCH

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ant is \_\_\_\_\_ insect.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ married woman is called wife.
3. Although Mr. Jasman is a lecturer, he only has \_\_\_\_\_ books.
4. How \_\_\_\_\_ money do you have in your wallet?
5. How \_\_\_\_\_ sentences are there in this exercise?
6. I am busy I have \_\_\_\_\_ homework to do.
7. I am hungry. I would like \_\_\_\_\_ orange.
8. I need \_\_\_\_\_ hour to finish the job.
9. I need \_\_\_\_\_ information about the bus schedule.
10. Jakarta has \_\_\_\_\_ skyscrapers.
11. Jane has \_\_\_\_\_ job. She is \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.
12. Jeff is a friendly person. He has \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
13. My father usually adds \_\_\_\_\_ salt to his food.
14. My sister is on a diet. She only eats \_\_\_\_\_ food.
15. Only \_\_\_\_\_ buses come to my village everyday.
16. Sonya is wearing \_\_\_\_\_ silver jewelries. She is wearing \_\_\_\_\_ necklace and \_\_\_\_\_ earrings.
17. Susan has a CD player. She is listening to \_\_\_\_\_ music.
18. The contractor needs \_\_\_\_\_ bricks to build a two-storey house.
19. We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ salt to make a cup of sup.
20. We have \_\_\_\_\_ furniture in our living room.

## PRONOUNS

- Pronouns are used to replace a noun already referred to.  
- John is a teacher. He teaches English. He always goes to school by motorbike...
- List of Pronouns

Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Emphatic
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself

### PRACTICE 6

Write down the correct forms of pronouns for the nouns below.

NO	NOUNS	Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Emphatic
1	Tom					
2	I and my father					
3	Susan and Tony					
4	Cats					
5	Rini					
6	Chair					
7	Rina and Tanti					
8	I, Sinta and John					
9	Rudi and friends					
10	Water					

### PRACTICE 7

Fill the gaps by using suitable pronouns.

- We must do \_\_\_\_\_ job by \_\_\_\_\_.
- We have a new neighbor. \_\_\_\_\_ new neighbor is a bank employee.
- Tom is in Canada. \_\_\_\_\_ is studying at a university.
- This is my paper. Where is \_\_\_\_\_?
- Siti has a maid. \_\_\_\_\_ mad is a very good cook.
- Rita has a book. \_\_\_\_\_ bought \_\_\_\_\_ last week.
- My husband and I have a new car. \_\_\_\_\_ got \_\_\_\_\_ last month.
- My daughter has two cats. \_\_\_\_\_ names are Kitty and Brown.
- Most parents never share their problems with their children. \_\_\_\_\_ always keep \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Judy has a new car. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Toyota.
- I wrote a letter, but I can't send \_\_\_\_\_ because I don't have a stamp.
- I know the new students, but Tony doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
- I have two pictures on my bedroom wall. I like \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ are beautiful.
- I can't find \_\_\_\_\_ bike. Someone must have stolen \_\_\_\_\_.
- Budi is a rich man. \_\_\_\_\_ has many cars. Most of \_\_\_\_\_ cars are fancy cars.
- Bill lives in my dorm. I eat breakfast with \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.
- Arman is a diligent boy. \_\_\_\_\_ always does \_\_\_\_\_ homework by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ann is my neighbor. I talk to \_\_\_\_\_ every day. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have interesting conversations.
- While Ann and I were having conversation in the party last night, Mr. and Mrs. Brown want \_\_\_\_\_ to come to dinner at \_\_\_\_\_ house.
- All students have their test results but I don't have \_\_\_\_\_.

## VERB BE

There are 5 functions of verb in English:

1. to link an adjective: Anna is clever.
2. to link a noun: Tony and John are students.  
**Note:** Usually before the noun there is article or quantifier, example: It is an ant, They are some cars
3. to link a preposition: The book is on the table.
4. to link a progressive/continuous verb: Sinta is swimming.
5. to link a past participle verb to express a passive voice: The television was repaired.

Verb be in English consists of four types:

1. Be (modal auxiliaries)
2. is, am, are (present tense)
3. was, were (past tense)
4. been (perfect tense)

SUBJECT	VERB BE			
	PRESENT	PAST	PERFECT	AUXILIARIES
I	am	was	have/has/had + been	will/shall/may/ might/can/could + be
you	are	were		
we				
they				
he	is	was		
she				
it				

To create a **NEGATIVE SENTENCE** by using VER BE, just put the word NOT after IS, AM, ARE, WAS, and WERE. For BEEN and BE which are preceded by HAVE/HAS/HAD and the AUXILIARIES, the word NOT is put after the word HAVE/HAS/HAD and the AUXILIARIES before BEEN and BE.

- I am not a student
- She wasn't lazy.
- They are not in the hospital.
- Jim is not reading a book.
- it wasn't raining yesterday.
- We weren't watching TV at 7pm last night.
- She has not been in Japan for 20 years.
- My brother can't swim.

VERB BE + NOT can also be contracted as follows.

- is not : isn't
- are not : aren't
- was not : wasn't
- were not : weren't

For BE and BEEN, the contractions are put after HAVE/HAS/HAD or the AUXILIARIES.

- haven't, hasn't, hadn't, will not (won't), shall not (shan't), can't, couldn't, mayn't, mightn't

To create **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE** with VER BE, we put IS, AM, ARE, WAS, dan WERE in the beginning of the sentence:

- Are you a student?
- Was she lazy?
- Are they in the hospital?
- Was it raining yesterday?
- Were we watching TV at 7 pm last night?

For BEEN and BE the question word is started with HAVE/HAS/HAD and AUXILIARIES as the following examples:

- Has she been in Japan for 20 years?
- Can you be quiet for a few minutes?
- Will I be strong after I eat that vitamin?

## PRACTICE 8

Read the adjective and write down each meaning if it is necessary.

- |             |   |       |               |   |       |
|-------------|---|-------|---------------|---|-------|
| • angry     | : | _____ | • important   | : | _____ |
| • bad       | : | _____ | • intelligent | : | _____ |
| • beautiful | : | _____ | • interesting | : | _____ |
| • big       | : | _____ | • interesting | : | _____ |
| • boring    | : | _____ | • kind        | : | _____ |
| • bright    | : | _____ | • large       | : | _____ |
| • busy      | : | _____ | • lazy        | : | _____ |
| • cheap     | : | _____ | • little      | : | _____ |
| • clean     | : | _____ | • long        | : | _____ |
| • cold      | : | _____ | • nervous     | : | _____ |
| • dangerous | : | _____ | • new         | : | _____ |
| • delicious | : | _____ | • noisy       | : | _____ |
| • difficult | : | _____ | • old         | : | _____ |
| • dirty     | : | _____ | • poor        | : | _____ |
| • dry       | : | _____ | • quite       | : | _____ |
| • easy      | : | _____ | • rich        | : | _____ |
| • exciting  | : | _____ | • ripe        | : | _____ |
| • expensive | : | _____ | • sad         | : | _____ |
| • famous    | : | _____ | • safe        | : | _____ |
| • favorite  | : | _____ | • serious     | : | _____ |
| • free      | : | _____ | • short       | : | _____ |
| • fresh     | : | _____ | • small       | : | _____ |
| • good      | : | _____ | • sour        | : | _____ |
| • happy     | : | _____ | • strong      | : | _____ |
| • hard      | : | _____ | • sweet       | : | _____ |
| • healthy   | : | _____ | • ugly        | : | _____ |
| • honest    | : | _____ | • weak        | : | _____ |
| • hot       | : | _____ | • wet         | : | _____ |
| • hungry    | : | _____ | • wonderful   | : | _____ |

## PRACTICE 9

Look at the following picture and learn about the preposition

