English as a Second

Language

Grammar Book I

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## UNIT ONE

**THE ALPHABET A-Z (the letters of the English language)**

#### [A a](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/A.rm) [B b](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/B.rm) [C c](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/C.rm) [D d](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/D.rm) [E e](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/E.rm) [F f](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/F.rm) [G g](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/G.rm) [H h](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/H.rm) [I i](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/I.rm) [J j](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/J.rm) [K k](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/K.rm) [L l](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/L.rm) [M m](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/M.rm) [N n](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/N.rm) [O o](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/O.rm) [P p](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/P.rm) [Q q](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/Q.rm) [R r](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/R.rm) [S s](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/S.rm) [T t](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/T.rm) [U u](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/U.rm) [V](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/V.rm)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [v](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/V.rm) [W w](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/W.rm) [X x](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/X.rm)  **New words** | [Y y](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/Y.rm) | [Z z](http://www.learnenglish.de/sounds/Alphabet/Z.rm) |  | | |
| Alphabet |  |  | To spell | Last name | Married |
| Letter |  |  | Phonetic | Family name | Single |
| Capital letter |  |  | Name | Given name | Engaged |
| Small letter |  |  | Full name | Maiden name |  |
| Vowel |  |  | First-name | Married name |  |
| Consonant |  |  | Middle name | Nick name |  |

***GIVING MORE INFORMATION***

##### Age

I am 18 years old. I am 18.

I am an 18-year-old boy/girl

##### Work

I am a copywriter.

I work in an ad agency. I work in Intercom Ads. I work as an architect.

##### Place

I am from Michigan.

I hail from Massachusetts. I come from New York.

I live in Chicago.



***WHAT YOU LIKE TO DO (Hobbies)***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I like reading books.  I like reading books and love to swim. I am a good cook.  I am good at playing chess. I like to shop when I’m free  I like to listen………………. I am fond of ……………….. I have a penchant for …….. | Bowling  card games Cinema Cooking Darts  Gardening Knitting Sailing | Travelling  Camping Chess  Computer games Crosswords Eating out  The internet Painting | Pool  Reading Sunbathing Watching Playing guitar Puzzle games Hang out with... Music | Go shopping  Do sport  Chat with……. Explore  Do arts and crafts Swim  Ski  Go for a walk |

##### ORDINAL NUMBERS - USED FOR RANKING

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **In figures** | **In words** |
| 26th | the twenty-sixth |
| 27th | the twenty-seventh |
| 28th | the twenty-eighth |
| 29th | the twenty-ninth |
| 30th | the thirtieth |
| 40th | the fortieth |
| 50th | the fiftieth |
| 60th | the sixtieth |
| 70th | the seventieth |
| 80th | the eightieth |
| 90th | the ninetieth |
| 100th | the hundredth |
| 101st | the hundred and first |
| 1000th | the thousandth |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **In figures** | **In words** |
| 13th | the thirteenth |
| 14th | the fourteenth |
| 15th | the fifteenth |
| 16th | the sixteenth |
| 17th | the seventeenth |
| 18th | the eighteenth |
| 19th | the nineteenth |
| 20th | the twentieth |
| 21st | the twenty-first |
| 22nd | the twenty-second |
| 23rd | the twenty-third |
| 24th | the twenty-fourth |
| 25th | the twenty-fifth |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **In figures** | **In words** |
| 1st | the first |
| 2nd | the second |
| 3rd | the third |
| 4th | the fourth |
| 5th | the fifth |
| 6th | the sixth |
| 7th | the seventh |
| 8th | the eighth |
| 9th | the ninth |
| 10th | the tenth |
| 11th | the eleventh |
| 12th | the twelfth |

## VERB TO BE (PRESENT TENSE)

#### Normally we use the verb to be to in present to talk about names, professions, nationalities, age, feeling, marital status.

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Present Simple (stative)** | | | | | |
| I am a teacher | You are a student | He /She is a student. | It is a car. | We are all teachers. | They ***are*** students. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Positive/ Affirmative Statement** | **Negative Statement** | **Question** |
| I am = I’m sick | I am not = I’m not sick | Am I sick? |
| You are = You’re sick | You are not = You aren’t sick | Are you sick? |
| He / She / It is = He’s / She’s / it’s sick | He / She / it is not = He / She / it isn’t sick | Is he / she / it sick |
| We are = We’re sick | We are not = We aren’t sick | Are we Sick? |
| You are = You’re sick | You are not = You aren’t sick | Are you sick |
| They are = They’re sick | They are not = They aren’t sick | Are they sick? |

## New Words

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Hobbies** | **Hobbies** | **Occupations / Profession** | | **Occupations / Profession** | |
| Doing Ballet Singing Songs  Fishing  Reading Books Playing Cards Playing  Tennis | Taking photos Playing the guitar  Walking  Swimming Watching TV Flying a kite Skipping rope | Doctor Dancer  Dentist  Farmer Cashier Builder | Reporter Tailor  Teacher  Cook Magician Baker | Artist Waiter  Carpenter  Actor Nurse Secretary | Gardener Vet  Businessman  Policeman Painter Singer |

**WH-Questions (Questions Words)**



**The 8 question words that have the letters 'wh' in them'**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Question word | Examples |
| **Wh**ere | Where is the nearest petrol station? |
| **Wh**o | Who are you? |
| **Wh**en | When does the next train arrive? |
| **Wh**at | What was that noise? |
| **Wh**y | Why do you drink coffee before going to bed? |
| **Wh**ose | Whose telephone is this? |
| **Wh**ich | Which train do I need to catch to go to London? |
| **H**o**w** | How old is your car? |

**WH Question Words and there meaning**

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|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question Word** | **How to use the word** | **Example sentence** |
| *What* | Asking for information about anything | What is your age and name? |
| *What* | Asking someone to repeat something or get confirmation | What? I missed that can you say it again please.  You did what? |
| *What for* | Asking for a reason, asking why | What made you do that for? |
| *When* | Asking about time | When did you leave the office  yesterday? |
| *Where* | Asking in or at what place or position | Where do they live? |
| *Which* | Asking about choice | Which color do you want? |
| *Who* | Asking what or which person or people  (subject) | Who opened the door? |
| *Whom* | Asking what or which person or people (object) | Whom did you see? |
| *Whose* | Asking about ownership | Whose are these shoes?  Whose turn is it to clean the car? |
| *Why* | Asking for reason, asking what...for | Why do you say that? |
| *Why don't* | Making a suggestion | Why don't I help you? |
| *How* | Asking how to do something | How does this work? |
| *How* | Asking about someone’s condition or quality | How was your test today? |
| ***How + adj or adv*** | **How to ask about extent or degree** |  |
| *How far* | Distance to a certain place | How far is London from Manchester? |
| *How long* | Length (time or space) | How long will the chicken take to cook? |
| *How many* | Quantity how many | How many cars are there? |
| *How much* | Quantity (uncountable) | How much cash do you have in the bank? |
| *How old* | What is your age | How old are you? |
| *How come (informal)* | Asking for reason, asking why | How come I can't see her? |

## There Is / There Are

#### Use there with is and are to say what exists or what you can have. Use there is with singular nouns, and there are with plural nouns.

* There is a tree in our garden.
* There is a girl called Farah in my class.
* There is fish for dinner.
* There is nothing to do when it rains.
* There’s a cat sitting on the bench.
* There’s a boy in my class who can walk on his hands.
* There are cows in the field.
* There are some very big ships in the harbor today.

**UNIT TWO - VERBS AND TENSES (PART 1)**

1. **We use "present continuous" when we talk about events that are going on at the time of speaking. Examples:**

Look! The girl is riding her bicycle. / I am having my breakfast at the moment. I can't come out. / The students

are writing the summary of the reading text now. / Be quiet! The baby is sleeping.

1. **We use "present continuous" when we talk about a period of time close to present.**

**Examples:**

Our football team isn't playing well this season. / She is preparing the project today. / We're having a lot of meetings this week. / Mark is working in China this month.

1. **The present progressive tense is also used to talk about things that are planned for the future.**

**Examples:**

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#### I am going to the library tomorrow.

* + We can’t go to the movies tomorrow because my mom is working
  + We are having a barbecue on Sunday
  + All my friends are coming to my party next week.
  + We’re taking my cousin to the zoo later today

**Present continuous tense Form**

1. **We form the present progressive tense by using am, is or are with a verb that ends in ing. Notes:**

The “ing” form of a verb is called the present participle. You use the present participle with am, is or are to make the present progressive tense.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| am + watching  (present participle) | is + listening  (present participle) | are + playing  (present participle) |

**Preposition (Part I)**

1. A preposition is a word that is followed by a noun or a pronoun. The word that is followed the preposition is called the object of the preposition.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| She puts her hand | inside |  | my bag. |
|  | **Preposition** |  | **noun** |

1. There are many kinds of prepositions; in this chapter we are going to see two of them:

1) **Prepositions of Place and, 2) Prepositions of Time.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1. Prepositions of Place show where something happens. They are;** | | **2. Prepositions of time show when something happens. They are:** | |
| Over Behind  In  Opposite In front of  In the front of | On Under  Next to  Behind Between | **We use at for specific times.**  ***For example:-***  I start work **at** 7.00 a.m. I don't work **at** night.  We use **on** for specific days and dates.  ***For example:***  My birthday is **on** Monday.  We're having a party **on** 7th September.  We also use **on** for some special days. | ***For example:***  **On** Christmas day.  We use **in** for nonspecific times during a day, a month, a season, or a year.  ***For example:***  **In** summer it's too hot to work. I started this web site **in** 1999. She woke up **in** the night. |

**Days of the Week/ Month of the Year There are seven days in the week, they**

**are:**

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday , Friday, Saturday

**UNIT - THREE**

**There are twelve months in the year, they are:**

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

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## THE DATE IN ENGLISH – WRITING AND SPELLING

1. **How to say the year?**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **You write** |  |  | **You say** |  |
| 1900 | | | nineteen hundred | | |
| 1901 | | | nineteen hundred (and) one OR nineteen oh-one | | |
| 1995 | | | nineteen ninety-five | | |
| 2010 | | | two thousand ten OR twenty hundred | | |
| 2002 | | | two thousand (and) two OR twenty oh-two | | |
| 2010 | | | two thousand (and) ten OR twenty ten | | |

You normally *split up* the year in tens. **1985** is split up in **19** and **85**. (You say: *nineteen eighty-five*). From 2000 until 2009 the year is normally not split up.

#### 2000 = two thousand

* + 2001 = two thousand (and) one

The word *and* is often left out. From 2010 on the year is split up again. **2010** is split up in **20** and **10**. (You say: *twenty ten*).

1. **Writing and saying the date in *British English***

#### Rule: day – month – year

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Day** | **Month** | **Year** |
| You write | 1st | January, | 2010 |
| You say | The first of | January | twenty ten |

1. **Writing and saying the date in *American English***

#### Rule: month – day – year

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Month** | **Day** | **Year** |
| You write | January | 1st, | 2010 |
| You say | January | (the)\* first | twenty ten |

\* The definite article ›the‹ can be left out.

1. Sample sentences and the correct prepositions:
   * I was born **in** 1999. (Use **in** with the year.)
   * I was born **in** August. (Use **in** with the month.)

I was born **on** 12th May, 2000. (Use **on** in the complete date.)

**WHAT'S THE TIME IN ENGLISH?**

**There are two common ways of telling the time.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Formal but easier way. | |
| Say the hours first and then the minutes. | **For minutes 01 through 09, you can pronounce the '0' as *oh*.** |
| Example: 7:45 - seven forty-five | Example: 11:06 - eleven (oh) six |

**More Popular Way**

Say the minutes first and then the hours. Use *past* and the preceding hour for minutes 01 through 30. Use *to* and the forthcoming hour for minutes 31 through 59.

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**Example:** 7.15 - fifteen minutes past seven

**Example:** 7.45 - fifteen minutes to eight

* Another possibility of saying '15 minutes past' is: *a quarter past*
* Another possibility of saying '15 minutes to' is: *a quarter to*
* Another possibility of saying '30 minutes past' is: *half past*

**Example:** 5:30 - half past five

## Note

Use *o'clock* only at the full hour.

**Example:** 7:00 - seven o'clock (but 7:10 - ten past seven) In English ordinary speech, the twelve-hour clock is used.

### Beispiel: 17:20 - twenty past five

#### For times around midnight or midday you can use the expressions midnight or midday / noon instead of the number 12.

***Beispiel: 00:00 – midnight Beispiel: 12:00 - midday or noon***

* Use *in the morning* before 12 o'clock or noon, after 12 o'clock or noon use *in the afternoon*. When to change from *afternoon* to *evening*, from *evening* to *night* and from *night* to *morning* depends on your sense of time.

#### **Example:** 3:15 - a quarter past three in the morning OR a quarter past three at night

* More formal expressions to indicate whether a time is before noon or after are *a.m.* (also: am - ante meridiem, before noon) and *p.m.* (also: pm - post meridiem, after noon). Use these expressions only with the formal way of telling the time.

**Example:** 3:15 - three fifteen a.m.

## SEASONS OF THE YEAR

#### There are four seasons in the year. Each season has distinctive weather and cultural significance.

***Spring:*** In spring the days grow longer, the weather is warmer but it often rains and can get very windy. We celebrate Easter in the spring.

***Summer:*** In summer the days are long and the weather's usually warm and sometimes even hot. We usually go on holiday in the summer.

***Autumn:*** In autumn the days get shorter, it gets colder and the leaves fall from the trees. We celebrate Halloween in autumn.

***Winter:*** In winter the days are short and it is generally cold and often wet, sometimes it snows. We celebrate Christmas in the winter.

## THE WEATHER

- **Warm**

It's warm or It's a warm day

##### Cold

It's cold or It's a cold day.

##### Windy

It's windy. or It's a windy day.

* **Cloudy** It's cloudy. or It's a cloudy day.
* **Stormy** It's stormy. or It's a stormy day.
* **Sunny** It's sunny. ***or*** It's a sunny day.
* **Foggy** It's foggy. or It's a foggy day

##### Rainy

It's rainy. or It's a rainy

day.

* **Snowy** It's snowy. or It's a snowy day.

## UNIT FOUR - NOUN

#### Nouns names a person, thing, animal, and place.

There are two main types of nouns: **common nouns** and **proper nouns.**

1. **Common Nouns:** Words for people, places and things are called **common nouns**.

#### These common nouns are words for **things.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ruler | chair | hammer | bicycle | truth | dictionary | spade |
| pen | table | saw | ship | calculator | courage | printer |
| crayon | sofa | axe | truck | television | carpet | computer |
| pencil | loyal | drill | ferry | fridge | telephone | bus |
| book | lamp | ladder | train | cooker | lawnmower | laziness |

* 1. These common nouns are words for **animals**. Notice that special names for **young animals**

#### are included.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| dog | fox | cub | puppy | goat | tiger | cub | kid | sheep | lion |
| cat | elephant | calf | kitten | frog | whale | calf | tadpole | cub | lamb |
| cow | kangaroo | joey | calf | horse | bear | cub | foal |  |  |

* 1. These common nouns are words for **places.**

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bank | airport | school | post office | theater | factory | shop |
| hotel | gas station | university | police station | hospital | nursery | gym |
| library | park | office | restaurant | synagogue | temple | stadium |
| museum | farm | mosque | supermarket | church | mall | zoo |

#### These common nouns are words for **people** who do certain things.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| singer | manager | sailor | gardener | farmer | doctor | photographer | writer |
| dancer | secretary | pilot | police officer | clerk | dentist | magician | friend |
| artist | teacher | driver | plumber | technician | lawyer | athlete | brother |

1. **Proper Nouns:** The names of particular people, places and things are **proper nouns.** They always **begin with a capital letter**.
   1. These **people’s names** are proper nouns.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Robin Hood | Mom | Miss Park | Grandad | Dr. Lee | Yang Ming |
| Aladdin | Dad | Mrs. Taylor | Uncle David | Professor Raj | Ms. Hall |
| Frankenstein | Granny | Mr. Young | Aunt Diana | Jose | Harry Potter |

* 1. The names of the **days of the week** and the **months of the year** are proper nouns.

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|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| days of the week |  | months | |
|  |  | |
| Monday  Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday | January  February March April May June | | July  August September October November December |

* 1. The names of **special days** and **celebrations** are also proper nouns

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New Year’s Day | Veterans' Day | Independence Day | Memorial Day | Labor Day | Christmas |
| Mother’s Day | Thanksgiving | Valentine’s Day | Halloween | Ramadan | Yom Kippur |

* 1. The names of **famous places**, **buildings** and **monuments** are proper nouns.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Big Ben | the Empire State Building | the Sydney Opera House | the Golden Gate Bridge |
| the Sphinx | the Eiffel Tower | the Statue of Liberty | Chaco Canyon Pueblo |
| Graceland | the Leaning Tower of Pisa | Buckingham Palace | the Great Wall of China |

* 1. **T**he names of **people who live in a particular country** are also proper nouns.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | People | Country | People | Country | People | Country | People |
| Afghanistan | Afghans | China | the Chinese | Haiti | Haitian | Australia | Australians |

## Singular Nouns

Nouns can be **singular** or **plural**.

#### When you are talking about just one thing or person, use a **singular noun**. For example:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a tent | a park | an idea | a taxi | a doctor | an oven | a house | a lady | an exercise |

1. **Plural Nouns**
   1. Use a **plural noun** when you are talking about two or more people, places or things.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ◗ Just add **s** to make most nouns plural. | | | |
| singular | plural | singular | plural |
| a computer a chair  a train a player  a teacher a taxi | computers chairs trains players teachers taxis | a mountain a river  an envelope an insect  an oven an uncle | mountains rivers envelopes insects ovens uncles |

**Notice:**

n Words called **articles** or **determiners** are used to signal nouns.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| a river | an armchair | three biscuits |
| a castle | an idea | five eggs |

n The article **an** is used before nouns that begin with the **vowels *a, e, i, o*** and ***u***.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| an artist | an eye | an insect |
| an oven | an umbrella |  |

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n The article **a** is used before nouns that begin with the other letters, called **consonants**.

But some words don’t follow these rules.

* + - *a* uniform, a unit, a user: **a**, not **an**, is used because the vowel **u** in these words is pronounced like the word **you**;
    - an hour, an heir, an honor: **an**, not **a**, is used because the consonant **h** in these words is not pronounced.

#### Nouns that end in **s**, **ss**, **ch**, **sh** or **x**, are made plural by adding **es**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
| bus | buses | sandwich | sandwiches | flash | flashes | branch | branches |
| glass | glasses | witch | witches | box | boxes | church | churches |
| dress | dresses | brush | brushes | fox | foxes | beach | beaches |

* 1. Most nouns that end in **y** are made plural by changing the **y** to **i** and adding **es**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
| baby | babies | puppy | puppies | city | cities | teddy | teddies |
| family | families | housefly | houseflies | lily | lilies | fairy | fairies |
| story | stories | library | libraries | party | parties | dictionary | dictionaries |

* 1. Nouns that have a **vowel** before the **y** are made plural by simply adding **s** at the end.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
| key | keys | day | days | chimney | chimneys | toy | toys |
| monkey | monkeys | tray | trays | trolley | trolleys | boy | boys |
| donkey | donkeys | runway | runways | valley | valleys | cowboy | cowboys |

* 1. Many nouns that end in **f** are made plural by changing the **f** to **v** and adding **es**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural | leaf | leaves |
| half | halves | wolf | wolves | shelf | shelves | thief | thieves |

*F. But some nouns that end in* ***f*** *are made plural simply by adding* ***s****.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
| chief | chiefs | cliff | Cliffs | handkerchief | Handkerchiefs |
| roof | Roofs | puff | puffs |  | |

#### Some nouns that end in **f** can be made plural in **two ways**.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| singular | plural | singular | plural |
| scarf | scarfs or scarves | dwarf | dwarfs or dwarves |
| hoof | hoofs or hooves | wharf | wharfs or wharves |

1. Most nouns that end in **fe** are made plural by changing the **f** to **v** and adding **s**.

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
| knife | knives | life | lives | wife | wives | midwife | midwives |

#### Most nouns that end in **o** are made plural by adding **s**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
| video | videos | hippo | hippos | zoo | zoos | kangaroo | kangaroos |

1. But other nouns that end in **o** are made plural by adding **es**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
| tomato | tomatoes | potato | potatoes | hero | heroes |

1. Some nouns change spelling from the singular form to the plural.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
| man | men | tooth | teeth | person | people | goose | geese |
| woman | women | foot | feet | mouse | mice | child | children |

1. The plural form of some nouns is the same as the singular form.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| singular | plural | singular | plural |
| sheep | sheep (not sheeps) | aircraft | aircraft (not aircrafts) |
| deer | deer (not deers) | salmon | salmon (not salmons) |
| fish | fish (not fishes) |  |  |

What's the plural of the kind of **mouse** that you use with a computer? The plural is either **mice** or **mouses**.

1. Some nouns are ***always*** plural.

When you are talking about different kinds of **fish**, the plural can be **fishes**, for example:

The various fishes of the Indian Ocean

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| trousers | glasses | shorts | spectacles | tights | binoculars |
| pants | scissors | jeans | goggles | pajamas | pliers |

1. Some nouns are ***usually*** plural.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| shoes | chopsticks | sandals | gloves | slippers | clogs | boots | socks |

## Notes:

#### You can use **a pair of** with these plural nouns. For example:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a pair of trousers | a pair of glasses | a pair of chopsticks | a pair of gloves | a pair of sandals |
| a pair of pants | a pair of scissors |  | | |

## CollectiveNouns

Words for groups of people, animals or things are called **collective nouns**.

* 1. Here are some collective nouns for **groups of people**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a family | a crew | an orchestra | the government | a choir | acompany | acommittee |
| a team | a club | an audience | the army | a band | a gang | a community |

#### Collective nouns may be used with a **singular verb** or with a **plural verb**. If the group is acting as a single unit, use a singular verb. If group members are acting as individuals, use a plural verb.

For example: The crowd was orderly. Or The crowd were clapping, yelling and cheering.

**Notes:** Always use a plural verb with the collective nouns, **people** and **the police**. **For example:** Those people live (not lives) in Asia. The police have caught (not has caught) the thief

#### Here are more collective nouns you can use for **groups of people**. a crowd of shoppers a gang of thieves

a company of actors a panel of judges

a class of schoolchildren a platoon of soldiers

* 1. Many **groups of animals** have their own special collective nouns.

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|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a herd of cattle | a pack of wolves | a litter of | a drove of sheep | a pod of |
| a flock of birds | a pride of lions | a troop of | a gaggle of geese | a school of fish |

* 1. Some **groups of things** also have their own special collective nouns.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a bunch of bananas | a deck of cards | a bouquet of flowers | a suite of furniture | a fleet of vehicles |
| a cluster of grapes | a flight of steps | a range of mountains | a set of tools | a grove of trees |
| a bunch of flowers | a suite of rooms | a fleet of ships | a string of beads |  |

* 1. Some nouns name the **amount or form of something**.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a loaf of bread | a ball of string | a bar of chocolate | a bar of soap |

#### The words **a piece of** mean a single serving or part of something.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| a slice/piece of bread | a slice/piece of cheese a piece/square of chocolate | a slice/piece of cake |
| a sheet/piece of paper | a piece of chalk a piece of information | a piece of advice |

1. **MasculineandFeminineNouns**
   1. **Masculine nouns** are words for men, boys and male animals. **Feminine nouns** are words for women, girls and female animals.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| masculine | feminine | masculine | feminine | masculine | feminine | masculine | feminine |
| boy | girl | nephew | niece | wizard | witch | brother | sister |
| man | woman | king | queen | actor | actress | husband | wife |
| father | mother | prince | princess | policeman | Policewoman | grandfather | grandmother |
| son | daughter | emperor | empress | waiter | waitress | uncle | aunt |

* 1. Many nouns are used for both males and females. They are called **common gender nouns**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| teacher | baby | doctor | scientist | child | cousin | dancer | pupil | parent | astronaut | president | manager |

#### With animals, there is one general word for the a for the male and the female. Sometimes the word same as the general word. Sometimes the word for same as the general word.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| animal | masculine | feminine | animal | masculine | feminine |
| rabbit | buck | doe | duck | drake | duck |
| horse | stalion | mare | cattle | bull | cow |
| sheep | ram | ewe | goose | gander | goose |
| pig | boar | sow | fox | fox | vixen |
| chicken | rooster | hen | tiger | tiger | tigress |

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## The Possessive Form of Nouns

1. To make the possessive form, put an **apostrophe** and an **s ‘s** after **a singular n o u n** .

#### This is my bed and that is Peter’s bed.

* 1. We all like Dad’s cooking.
  2. It is my job to collect everybody’s plate after the meal.

**Notice:**

* 1. The flies are buzzing around the horse’s tail.
  2. This is Susan and Jenny’s room.
  3. This is Tom’s hat and that is Tom’s father’s hat.
* How do you make the possessive form when two names linked by **and** are the owners? Put an **’s** after the second name only.

For example:

Katy and Mike’s house is very big. (= the house that belongs to both Katy and Mike)

Joe and Sarah’s dad works at the shoe factory. (= He is Joe’s dad and he is also Sarah’s dad.)

* Sometimes two possessive forms with **’s** appear together, one after the other: This is John’s brother’s ball. (= The ball belongs to John’s brother.)

Paul’s teacher’s house has a swimming pool. (= the house that belongs to Paul’s teacher)

1. After **plural nouns** that don’t end in **s,** use an **apostrophe** and an **s ‘s** to make the possessive form.

#### The children’s room is always messy.

* 1. Some people’s houses are bigger than ours.
  2. Rats’ tails are longer than mice’s tails.
  3. Men’s voices are deeper than women’s voices.

1. After **plural nouns** that end in **s**, just add an apostrophe ‘s.

#### The pupils’ desks are arranged in rows.

* 1. The boys’ bedroom is bigger than the girls’ bedroom.
  2. The strong winds destroyed all the farmers’ crops.
  3. Mice’s tails are shorter than rats’ tails.

**Notes:** When a name ends in s, you can make the possessive form in either of two ways: add an apostrophe and an s ’s, or add just an apostrophe ’.

**For example:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| This is James’s house. | or | This is James’ house. |
| Which is Charles’s bike? | or | Which is Charles’ bike? |

**UNIT FIVE - PRONOUN**

A **pronoun** is a word that **takes the place of a noun.** There are different kinds of pronouns: Personal Pronouns and Subject Pronouns

1. **Personal pronouns** may be used as: the **subject** of a verb, or the **object** of a verb.
2. The **subject** of a verb **does the action of the verb.** The personal pronouns **I**, **you**, **he**, **she**, **it**, **we** and **they** can all be used as the subject of a verb. Study the following two sentences: Lisa likes cats. She has four cats.

#### In the first sentence, the proper noun **Lisa** is the subject of the verb ***likes***. In the second sentence, the pronoun **she** is the subject of the verb ***has***.

Here are some more pairs of sentences that show **personal pronouns used as subjects** of verbs.

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* 1. My name is Michael. I am fourteen.
  2. My father works hard. He works in a factory.
  3. My sister is older than me. She is twelve.
  4. Our dog is very naughty. It likes to chase cats.
  5. Bob, you are a bad dog!
  6. David and I are playing football. We like sports.
  7. Jim and Jeff are my brothers. They are older than I am

#### Object Pronouns

The **object** of a verb r**eceives the action of the verb**. The personal pronouns **me**, **you**, **him**, **her**, **it**, **us** and **them** can all be used as the object of a verb.

***Look at the following two sentences:*** Lisa likes cats. / She likes to stroke them.

#### In the first sentence, the noun **cats** is the object of the verb ***likes***. In the second sentence, the pronoun **them** is the object of the verb ***stroke***.

Here are some more pairs of sentences that show **personal pronouns used as objects** of verbs.

#### I’m doing my homework. Dad is helping me.

* + Goodbye, children! I’ll call you later. Where is John? I need to speak to him.
  + Miss Garcia is very nice. All the children like her.
  + The car is very dirty. Mom is cleaning it.
  + Uncle Harry called Mary to ask her a question.
  + My chocolates are all gone. Someone has eaten them.

**First Person, Second Person and Third Person**

In grammar, the person who is speaking is called the **first person**. The one spoken to is called

the **second person,** and the one spoken about is called the **third person**. Here is a table to help you remember which pronouns to use.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Subject** | **Object** |
| First Person Singular | I | me |
| Second Person Singular | you | you |
| Third Person Singular | he she it | him her it |
| First Person Plural | we | us |
| Second Person Plural | you | you |
| Third Person Plural | they | them |

## Reflexive Pronouns

**Reflexive pronouns** are words that refer to the noun or pronoun that is the subject of the verb. The words **myself**, **yourself**, **himself**, **herself**, **itself**, **ourselves**, **yourselves** and **themselves** are reflexive pronouns.

#### My brother built this computer himself.

* 1. Be careful not to cut yourself with that knife.
  2. John was looking at himself in the mirror.
  3. Kate fell and hurt herself.
  4. Our cat washes itself after every meal.
  5. We baked the cake by ourselves.
  6. Come in, everybody, and find yourselves a seat.
  7. The children cleaned their room all by themselves.
  8. Bears like to rub themselves against a tree.
  9. The bird washed itself by splashing in a puddle.
  10. The players train every day to keep themselves fit.
  11. 1Have yourselves a good time.

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#### Here is a table to help you remember which **reflexive pronoun** to use with which personal pronoun.

**Singular personal pronoun**

**Reflexive pronoun**

**Plural personal pronoun**

**Reflexive pronoun**

I (subject pronoun) myself we (subject pronoun) ourselves me (object pronoun) myself us(object pronoun) ourselves you (subject/object pronoun) yourself you (subject/object pronoun) yourselves

he (subject pronoun) himself they (subject pronoun) themselves him (object pronoun) himself them (object pronoun) themselves she (subject pronoun) herself

her (object pronoun) herself

it itself

1. **PossessivePronouns**

P**ossessive pronouns** are used to talk about things that belong to people. The words **mine**, **yours**, **his**, **hers**, **ours** and **theirs** are possessive pronouns.

#### This book is mine.

* 1. Have you lost yours, Tom?
  2. This pen is mine and that one is his.
  3. Sarah has lost her cat. Is this cat hers?
  4. I can see our car, but where is yours?
  5. We’ve had our lunch, but they haven’t had theirs.

Here is a table to help you remember which possessive pronoun to use with which personal pronoun.

**Singular personal pronoun**

**Possessive pronoun**

**Plural personal pronoun**

**Possessive pronoun**



|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I, me | mine | we, us | ours |
| you yours you yours | | | |
| he, him his they, them theirs | | | |
| she, her hers | | | |

1. **DemonstrativePronouns**

**Demonstrative pronouns** are used for pointing out things. The words **this**, **that**, **these** and

#### **those** are demonstrative pronouns.

* This is my desk. These are my pets.
* This is the Mings' house. These are sheep but those are goats.
* That is my friend’s house. Those are horses.
* You’ll have to work harder than this. That’s my mother’s car
* We can do better than that. It’s raining again. This is awful!
* Who is that knocking at the door? Hi, Kathleen. This is Michael.
* Use **this** and **these** when you are talking about things near you.
* Use **that** and **those** when you are talking about things farther away.

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#### Interrogative Pronouns

**Interrogative pronouns** are used to ask questions. The words **who**, **whose**, **what, which** and

#### **whom** are interrogative pronouns.

Who used all my paper? Who is Mom talking to? Who are those people? Whose pen is this? Whose are these shoes?

What is your brother’s name? What does Tom want?

What is the date today?

What do you want to be when yougrowup? Which of these desks is yours?

Which do you prefer?

Which of your sisters is the tallest? Whom did the President criticize?

1. IndefinitePronouns

An **indefinite pronoun** does not refer directly to any other word. Most indefinite pronouns express he idea of quantity.

#### Everybody is welcome at the meeting.

* 1. Many prefer their coffee with sugar.
  2. Does anybody care for a cheese sandwich?
  3. Few choose to live in the arid desert.

**Indefinite Pronouns**

* In writing and formal speaking, you can also use whom as the object of verbs and prepositions.

## For example:

#### Whom did the president criticize? Whom is the principal talking to? Or To whom is the principal talking?

*But you cannot use* ***whom*** *as the subject of a verb. So you cannot say:*

* + Whom came to the party last night?

You have to say:

✔ Who came to the party last night?

* **Who** can be used as the subject or the object of a verb. **For example:**

Who broke the window? (as the subject)

Who are you inviting to your party? (as the object)

* **Who** can be used as the object of a preposition. **For example:**

Who is Mom talking to?

* You can also use **whom** as the object of a preposition. **For example:**

Whom is Mom talking to?

If you put the preposition before the interrogative pronoun, you must use **whom**: To whom is Mom talking?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| all | each | most | other | anybody | everyone | none | somebody |
| another | either | neither | several | anyone | few | no one | someone |
| any | everybody | nobody | some | both | many | one | such |



#### The pronoun **they** is considered an indefinite pronoun when it makes an indefinite reference.

* They produce a lot of coal in your state. Why don't they repair the bad roads?

## UNIT SIX - ADJECTIVE

#### Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns. They give you more information about people, places, and things.

1. **Kinds of Adjectives**
   1. Some adjectives tell about the **size of people or things**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a big house | a long bridge | tiny feet | a huge ship | a short man | a short skirt |
| a large army | a high mountain | big hands | a tall | a thin boy | long trousers |

* 1. Some adjectives tell about the **color of things**.

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|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a red carpet | a gray suit | a brown bear | a blue uniform | a yellow ribbon |
| a white swan | an orange balloon | green peppers | blackshoes |  |

#### Some adjectives tell what people or things are like by describing their **quality**.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a beautiful woman | a young soldier | a flat surface | a sunny day | a familiar voice |
| a handsome boy | an old uncle | a hot drink | cool weather | a rich couple |
| a poor family | a kind lady | a cold winter | a deep pool | a strange place |

* 1. Some adjectives tell **what things are made of.** They refer to substances.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a plastic folder | a silk dress | a concrete road | a stone wall | a clay pot | a cotton shirt |
| a paper bag | a wooden spoon | a porcelain vase | a metal box | a glass door | a jade ring |

* 1. Some adjectives are made from proper nouns of **place**. These adjectives are called **adjectives of origin**.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a Mexican hat | a British police officer | a Japanese lady | a Spanish dance | Washington apples |
| the French flag | a Filipino dress | an Indian temple | an Italian car | an American custom |

## The Order of Adjectives

#### Sometimes several adjectives are used to describe a single noun or pronoun. When you use two or more adjectives, the usual order is: **size**, **quality**, **color**, **origin**, **substance**. For example:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a | stylish | red | Italian car |
|  | quality | color | origin |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A small | green | plastic box |
| size | color | substance |

***Here are more examples.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a large Indian temple | a tall white stone building | a long Chinese silk robe | a colorful cotton shirt |
| delicious Spanish food | an old graceful Japanese lady | a short handsome English man | crunchy Australian apples |

* 1. Adjectives of quality sometimes **come before** adjectives of size. ***For example:***

#### Beautiful long hair. / elegant short hair

* 1. But adjectives of size **always come before** adjectives of color. For example:

#### beautiful long black hair - Elegant short red hair

* 1. If you use any adjective of substance, it **comes after** the color adjective. For example:
     + a beautiful long black silk dress

1. **Adjective Endings**

Adjectives have many different endings.

* 1. Some adjectives end in -**ful**. These adjectives describe noun or pronouns that are **full of something** or **have a lot of something**.

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a beautiful face | a painful injury | a careful student | a powerful | a wonderful time | playful children 2 |
| a cheerful baby | a joyful smile | a helpful teacher | a skillful player | a useful book | colorful clothes |

#### Some adjectives end in -**ous**.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a famous writer | a courageous soldier | a dangerous job | a poisonous snake | marvelous results |
| a mountainous area | an adventurous explorer | a humorous film | a generous gift | mischievous children |

* 1. Some adjectives end in -**y**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a messy room | a noisy car | dirty hands | a muddy path | a sunny day | stormy weather |
| a sleepy dog | a cloudy sky | thirsty children | an easy test | a lazy worker | juicy fruit |

* 1. Some adjectives end in -**less**. These adjectives describe a person or thing that **does not have something**.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a cloudless sky | a meaningless word | a careless driver | homeless people | harmless animals |
| a sleeveless dress | a fearless fighter | a joyless song | seedless grapes | a useless tool |

#### Some adjectives end in -**al**.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a national flag | electrical goods | a traditional costume | medical equipment |
| personal possessions | a coastal town | musical instruments | magical powers |

* 1. Here are some adjectives that end in -**ic**, -**ish**, -**ible**, -**able**, -**ive** and -**ly**.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A fantastic singer | A terrible mess | An imaginative story | Friendly teachers |
| An energetic dog | A sensible answer | Expensive jewelery | A lovely dress |
| Basic grammar | Horrible smells | Talkative children | A lively cat |
| Enthusiastic shouting | Visible footprints | A creative artist | An elderly man |
| A selfish act | A likeable child | Foolish behavior | Comfortable clothes |
| Stylish clothes | Valuable advice | Childish talk | Suitable colors |

#### Many adjectives end in -**ing**.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| loving parents | an interesting book | a smiling face | an exciting ride |
| a caring nurse | a disappointing result | a boring story | chattering monkeys |
| a flashing light | an outstanding swimmer | a gleaming car | shocking news |

**Notice:**

Words like **smiling**, **caring** and **flashing** are **present participles** of verbs. They are formed by **adding *ing* to the verbs**. Many present participles can also be used as adjectives.

#### Many of adjectives end in **ed**.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| a closed door | satisfied customers | excited students |
| boiled eggs | worried passengers | invited guests |
| wasted time | escaped prisoners | reduced prices |
| a painted wall |  |  |

1. **Describing What Something Is Made Of**

**Notice:** Words like **closed**, **wasted** and **escaped** are **past participles** of verbs. Many past participles can also be used as adjectives.

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#### Some nouns can be used like adjectives. For example, if you have a chair that is made of plastic, you can use the noun **plastic** as an adjective and say that the chair is a **plastic chair**. If you have a watch that is made of **gold**, you can say it is a **gold watch**.

But the nouns **wood** and **wool** can’t be used like this. To make adjectives of these nouns you have to add **en**.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **noun** | **adjective** | **example** |
| wood wool | wooden woolen | a wooden door  a woolen jumper |

1. **Describing What Something Is Like**

There’s another way to make adjectives from nouns. Suppose you want to say that something is **like** a certain material, although not made of it. To make these adjectives, add -**en** to some nouns and -**y** to other nouns.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **noun** | **adjective** | **example** |
| Gold Silk lead | golden  silky or silken leaden | a golden sunrise (= bright yellow like *gold*) silky skin (= as soft as *silk*)  a leaden sky (= dark gray like the color of *lead*) |

1. **The Comparison of Adjectives**

The Comparative Form

To **compare two people or things**, use the **comparative form** of an adjective. The comparative form is usually made by adding **er** to the adjective.

## Note:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **adjective** | **comparative form** | **adjective** | **comparative form** |
| dark | darker | hard | harder |
| light | lighter | warm | warmer |
| high | higher | cold | colder |
| low | lower | fast | Faster |
| old | older | slow | Slower |
| young | younger | tall | taller |
| rich | richer | small | smaller |
| poor | poorer | soft | softer |

#### The word **than** is often used to compare two things or people. For example, you say:

Mr. Lee is taller than Philip. A car is faster than a bike.

7. **The Superlative Form**

When you **compare three or more people or things,** use the **superlative form** of an adjective. The superlative form is usually made by adding **est** to the adjective.

##### adjective superlative form adjective superlative form adjective superlative form

dark darkest warm warmest rich richest light lightest cold coldest poor poorest

high highest fast fastest tall tallest

low lowest slow slowest small smallest

Young youngest old oldest soft softest hard hardest

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## Notice:

#### The word **the** is often used before the superlative form. For example: A bee is a small insect. A ladybird is smaller, but an ant is the smallest.

**If the adjective ends in e, add r to form the comparative and st to form the superlative.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| Nice Close | Nicer Closer | Nicest Closest |
| Large | Larger | Largest |
| Rude | Ruder | Rudest |
| Safe | Safer | Safest |
| Wide | Wider | Widest |

Suppose the adjective is a short word that ends in a consonant and has a single vowel in the middle. Just **double the consonant** and add **er** to make the comparative and **est** to make the superlative.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| Sad | Sadder | Saddest |
| Wet | Wetter | Wettest |
| Slim  Thin | Slimmer  Thinner | Slimmest  Thinnest |
| Big | Bigger | Biggest |

Suppose the adjective has two syllables and ends in **y**. Just **change the y to I** and add **er** to make the comparative and add **est** to make the superlative.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** | **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| Easy | Easier | Easiest | Heavy | Heavier | Heaviest |
| Funny | Funnier | Funniest | Lovely | Lovelier | Loveliest |
| Dirty | Dirtier | Dirtiest | Pretty | Prettier | Prettiest |
| Noisy | Noisier | Noisiest | Tidy | Tidier | Tidiest |
| Happy | Happier | Happiest | Friendly | Friendlier | Friendliest |
| Naughty | Naughtier | Naughtiest | Tiny | Tinier | Tiniest |

#### Use **more** and **most** to compare most other two-syllable adjectives. You will also use **more** and

**most** with all adjectives that have *more* than two syllables.

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|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| Famous | more famous | most famous |
| Precious | more precious | most precious |
| Handsome | more handsome | most handsome |
| Exciting | more exciting | most exciting |
| Beautiful | more beautiful | most beautiful |
| Expensive | more expensive | mostexpensive |
| comfortable | more comfortable | most comfortable |
| delicious | more delicious | most delicious |
| Interesting  Difficult | more interesting  more difficult | mostinteresting  most difficult |

## Irregular Comparative and Superlative Forms

#### A few adjectives don’t form their comparative and superlative forms in any of the usual ways. The comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives are different words, called

irregular forms.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| good | better | best |
| bad | worse | worst |
| little | less | least |
| many | more | most |
| far | farther or further | farthest or furthest |

**For example:**

My painting is good, Melanie’s painting is better, but Andrew’s painting is the best.

1. **Adjective Phrases**

Phrases can be used like single adjectives to describe nouns and pronouns. Phrases that are used in this way are called **adjective phrases**.

Most adjective phrases come **after the word** they describe. Look at these examples. The adjective phrases are in bold and the nouns they describe are in color.

Who is the girl with long hair?

My friend lives in the house across the street.

Mrs. Morris is tall and slim. ThisistheroadtoToledo. The lady in the bookshop is a friend of mine.

Some adjective phrases come **before the word** they describe. The words in these phrases are often joined with hyphens.

A long-legged bird an eight-year-old child

A well-dressed lady a ten-cent coin

A fun-loving teenager a twenty-story building

User-friendly equipment a large-sized shirt

# UNIT SEVEN - Determiners

#### Determiners, or noun signals, are special adjectives used before nouns. There are different

kinds of determiners.

* 1. **The Articles**

The words **a**, **an** and **the** are called the **articles**.

The words **a** and **an** are **indefinite articles**. They are used with singular nouns. Use **a**

before nouns that begin with a **consonant**. Use **an** before nouns that begin with a **vowel.**

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#### John is reading a book.

* + 1. Would you like a peach? Is that a dog or a fox?
    2. You’ll need a ruler and a pencil.
    3. Is there also an entrance at the back of the building?
    4. Have you ever seen an elephant?
    5. I always take an apple to school.
    6. Do you have an umbrella that I can borrow?
    7. Would you like to live on an island?
* **Some vowels have a consonant sound as well as vowel sound**. Use the article **a**

#### with nouns that begin with these vowels:

Is there a university in your town?

Does every child in the school wear a uniform? We are taking a European vacation this summer.

* Some words begin with a silent **h**. Use **an** with nouns that begin with a **silent h**: We’ve been waiting here for an hour.

Meeting the president was an honor for all of us.

The word **the** is called the **definite article**. Use **the** before a noun when you are talking to someone who already knows which person or thing you mean.

* Dad is sitting in the garden.
* Who made the mess on the carpet? Turn the television off now.
* I’ll wait for you in the car.
* The boys are upstairs and the girls are outside in the street.
  1. **Using Nouns without Articles**

When you are talking about something in general, not a particular thing, use a noun

**without an article**. You can also use **plural nouns** without an article.

#### Frogs are my favorite animals.

* Children like playing games.
* Babies cry a lot.
* Glasses are things that you wear to correct your eyesight.
* Birds are animals that can fly.
* People enjoy watching television.

**Nouns that don't show quantity** are normally used without **a** or **an**. The article **the,**

#### however, may be used with nouns that don't show quantity.

* I like sunshine.



* I sometimes have fruit for breakfast.
* You’ve got dirt on your face.
* A clock measures time.
* Put sugar in your tea to make it sweet.
* I need time to think of a new plan.
* Would you pass me the salt, please?
* Can I borrow the paint when you’ve finished?

-

**Notice:** You often use the singular nouns **school, home, work, church** without an article:

#### We go to school by bus.

* Dad has already left home for work.
* They go to church on Sundays.

1. **Demonstrative Determiners**

The words **this**, **that**, **these** and **those** are also special pronouns called determiners. They are used to point out which thing or person you mean. They are called **demonstrative determiners**.

Use **this** and **these** to talk about things and people that are **near** you.

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use *this* with singular nouns.** | **Use *these* with plural nouns** |
| Who lives in this house? | These trousers are too short. |
| This car belongs to my mom. | I don’t like these comics. |
| Does this key fit the lock? | These biscuits don’t taste very good. |
| This book is my favorite. | I bought these apples for lunch. |
| Who gave you this money? | Is there an adult with these children? |
| Thischeesetastesfunny. |  |

Use **that** and **those** to talk about things that are **farther away** from you.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use *that* with singular nouns** | **Use *those* with plural nouns** |
| This chair is mine and that chair is yours. | I gave my sandwiches to those boys. |
| That animal is making a funny noise. | Those children go to a different school. |
| Would you pass me that book, please? | These shoes are mine and those shoes are yours. |
| Who is that man talking to Dad? | These apples look fresh but those apples look rotten. |
| How much is that dress? | Those people are from Africa. |

1. **Quantifying Determiners**

Words such as **many**, **much** and **several** tell about quantity without giving an exact number. They are called **quantifying determiner**s.

Some quantifying determiners are used only **with plural nouns**. They are **few**, **a few**, **fewer**, **many**, **several** and **both**.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Few people have been to the moon. | We went to Europe many years ago. | Both brothers have dark  hair. |
| A few children are absent today. | Several friends went with me. I have fewer CDs than you. |  |

Some quantifying determiners can be used **with plural nouns and nouns that show no exact number**. They are **all**, **half**, **some**, **enough**, **a lot of**, **lots of**, **more**, **most, other** and **plenty of**.

#### All children seem to like chocolate.

* We’ve eaten all the food in the refrigerator.
* Half the balloons have burst already.
* Jenny spends half her time watching television.
* Some girls like to play football. Can I have some water?
* Do you have enough books to read?
* I don’t have enough material to make a dress.
* A lot of people like burgers. There’s a lot of fruit in the bowl.
* They went to a park with lots of animals in it. You will gain weight if you eat lots of ice cream.
* You’ve got more brothers than I have. There’s more space in my room than yours.
* Most teachers enjoy teaching.
* Most lemonade contains sugar.
* He likes playing with other children. They had never tasted other food.
* Plenty of my friends have seen the Harry Potter movies. Drink plenty of water every day.

Some determiners can be used only **with nouns of no exact number**. They are **little** (*meaning* not much), **a little** (*meaning* some), **much** and **less**.

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#### We have little time to play.

* There’s a little rice left.
* Does the teacher give you much homework?
* I’ve got less ice cream than you.

Some quantifying determiners can only be used **with singular nouns**. They are **another**, **every** and **each**.

#### I need another pencil.

* He likes every child in the class.
* Each house is painted a different color.

The quantifying determiners **either** and **neither** refer to **two people or things**.

#### I don’t like either drink. - Neither sister has long hair.

Some quantifying determiners are used **with singular, plural, or nouns of no exact quantity**. They are **any**, **no**, **no other** and **the other**.

#### Any dog will bite if it’s afraid.

* Are there any good books in the library?
* There wasn’t any space in the cupboard.
* No child likes getting hurt.
* There were no pencils in the drawer.
* We’ve done no work today.
* There is no other way of solving the problem.
* She has no other friends.
* We have no other food in the refrigerator.
* Do you like this picture or the other picture?
* The other boys laughed at him. I like the other music better.

1. **Interrogative Determiners**

The words **what**, **which** and **whose** are used before nouns to ask questions. **Interrogative determiners** appear just before nouns.

#### What time is it?

* Which boy is your brother?
* Whose pen is this?

1. **Possessive Determiners**

The words **my**, **your**, **his**, **her**, **its**, **our** and **their** are used before nouns to show ownership. They are called **possessive determiners**.

#### I gave my sandwich to John. Is this your desk?

* Alan crashed his bike into a wall.
* Mrs. Park keeps her house very clean.
* The dog was licking its paws.
* There’s a snake in our garden.
* Susan and Peter have invited me to their party.

**Note :** The possessive determiner **your** can

be used when you are talking to one person or more than one person:

I’m very angry with you, John. Your behavior has been very bad today. Jake and Josh, your dinner is ready.

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#### This table will help you remember how to use possessive determiners.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Singular Personal Pronoun** | **Possessive Determiner** | **Plural Personal Pronoun** | **Possessive Determiner** |
| I (Subject Pronoun) | My | We (Subject Pronoun) | Our |
| Me (Object Pronoun) | My | Us (Object Pronoun) | Our |
| You (Subject/Object Pronoun) | Your | You (Subject/Object Pronoun) | Your |
| He (Subject Pronoun) | His | They (Subject Pronoun) | Their |
| Him (Object Pronoun) | His | Them (Object Pronoun) | Their |
| She (Subject Pronoun) | Her |  | |
| Her (Object Pronoun) | Her |
| It (Subject/Object Pronoun) | Its |

1. **Numbers**

Numbers are determiners, too. Numbers are often used **before nouns** to tell you exactly how many people or things there are.

* Our family has two dogs.
* There are twelve months in the year.
* We bought three pizzas.
* My grandfather lived for a hundred years.

1. **Using Determiners Together**

You can use quantifying determiners with each other and with numbers.

* Some people like winter but many more people prefer summer.
* There’s a little less space in this cupboard than in that one.
* There are five fewer children in my class than in your class.

Use **of** between a quantifying determiner and another kind of determiner.

* I don’t like any of these drinks.
* Some of my friends don’t like country music.
* Each of the boys answered the question correctly.
* I’ve had enough of your bad behavior!
* Five of these girls are taller than any of the boys.

The quantifying determiner **all** may be used with or without **of**. For example, you can say:

* We ate all of the food in the fridge. Or We ate all the food in the fridge.
* He spends all of his time playing football. or He spends all his time playing football.
* She likes all of my friends. Or She likes all my friends.

**UNIT EIGHT - VERBS**

A **verb** is a word or more than one word that is used to express an action or a state of being. Every sentence must have a verb. This makes the verb the most important word as far as the construction of a sentence is concerned. In a sentence, a verb connects the subject to the object. There are two different objects: **direct object** and **indirect object**.

1. A verb can be just a word.
   * She **sent** a letter.
   * They **left** early.

#### A verb can be more than one word.

* + He **is washing** his car.
  + You **have broken** my window.

#### A verb connects the subject to the object.

* + Lee **drives** a car. (**Subject**: Lee / **Object**: car)
  + Someone **has eaten** my pizza. (**Subject**: someone / **Object**: pizza)

#### A verb may not have an object.

* + The sun **shines**.
  + It **is raining**.

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## Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

#### A verb that has a direct object to complete the sentence is a **transitive verb**. A verb that does not need an object to make its meaning clear is an **intransitive verb**.

1. **The transitive verb**
2. A transitive verb must have an object. Without an object, it does not convey a clear meaning.

**Example**: He bought.

#### The question inevitably arises: What did he buy? No one in the world knows the answer to this question as there is no direct object to tell us what he bought. The meaning becomes clear when an object is added: He bought a **cake**. Now everyone of us knows what he bought.

* The **subject** (**he**) performs the action: **bought**. The **object** of the action verb **bought** is **cake**.

1. A transitive verb may take an **indirect object.** An indirect object is something or someone **to whom** or **for whom** the action is carried out.
   * He bought **her** a cake. = He bought a cake **for her**.
   * She is reading **grandma** the news. = She is reading the news **to grandma**.

#### In the first sentence, the indirect object is **her** as it is **for her** that the cake was bought. In the second sentence, the indirect object is **grandma** as it is **to her** that the news was read. The indirect object usually comes before the direct object as shown in above two sentences.

1. **The intransitive verb**

An intransitive verb does not have an object. Without an object, the meaning is not affected.

* **Example**: She **smiles**. / The dog **is barking**. / Their plane **has** already **taken off**.

#### All the verbs (smiles, is barking, has taken off) are intransitive as they do not need an object to make the meaning clear.

* **Example**: The villagers caught a boar yesterday, but it escaped this morning.

The verb **caught** is **transitive** as it has the **direct object boar**. The other verb **escaped** is **intransitive** since it is not followed by an object.

## Auxiliary Verbs

All verbs are either **auxiliary verbs** or **main verbs**. Auxiliary verbs also called **helping verbs** consist of **primary verbs** (be, have, do) and **modal verbs** (can, could, will, might, must, etc). The most common auxiliary verbs are **be**, **have**, and **do**. Each has different forms; for example, the eight different forms of be include am, is, are, was, were.

#### Auxiliary verbs commonly combine with other verbs to form tenses. It is very common for a sentence to have two verbs standing side by side.

* + - Jill is riding an elephant.  Jack has gone with Jill to the zoo.

In the two sentences, there are two verbs in each sentence – **is riding** and **has gone**. The first verbs in each pair (**is**, **has**) are the **auxiliary verbs**, while **riding** and **gone** are the **main verbs**.

#### The two verbs combine to form the **tenses**.

1. The first sentence (Jill **is riding** an elephant) is in the **present continuous tense** telling us that the action is still going on, that is Jill is still riding the elephant.
2. The second sentence (Jack **has gone** with Jill to the zoo) has the **present perfect tense**. It tells us the action has been completed.

#### Auxiliary verbs do not always combine with the main verbs to form tenses. When they are on their own, they are no longer auxiliary verbs but acting like the main verb.

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * I **am** sleepy. / She **is** pretty. / He **was** tall. / | * It **has** a long tail. / You **have** good looks. |
| * We **are** lost. / They **were** tired. | Does she know you? Yes, she **does**. |

* 1. We can use auxiliary verb for emphasis.
     + I **do like** you. She **does mind** what you said.

#### Modals or modal verbs are also auxiliary verbs. Modal verbs are used to express ability, etc.

***Examples:***

* + - She **can** drive a tractor. (Ability)
    - If we don't leave now, we **could** be late. (Possibility)
    - I **will** call you this evening. (Willing)
    - You **might** like a ride in the roller coaster. (Suggestion)
    - We **must** get up early tomorrow. (Necessity)

## Other areas in which the auxiliary verbs are used:

**Progressive**: Used to show the action is in progress

* The girl **is smiling** at the elephant.

**Perfective**: Used to express an action completed in the past

* The monkey **has eaten** three bananas.

**Passive**: Used to show the passive form

* The elephant **was given** a quick bath.

**Question** Used to ask a question

* **Do** you **like** chimpanzees? **Negative statement**: Used to form negative statements
* **I do not like** those noisy monkeys.

## Auxiliary verbs often come in contracted form:

The word **have** is shortened to **' ve**; **is**/**has** to **'s**; and **had/would/should/could** to **'d**.

## Examples:

* **I'm** quite sure **I've** lost my way. (= **I am** / = **I have**)
* **It's** the biggest dog in the neighborhood. (= **It is**)
* **She's** naturally curly hair. (= **She has**)
* **They'd** already gone home. (=**They had**)
* **We'd** like to go now. (= **We would**)
* **He'd** stop thinking every girl dislikes him. (= **He should**)
* **You'd** speak seven languages? (= **You could**

## Linking Verbs

#### **Linking verbs** also called **copulative verbs** (or **copulas**) do not tell us what the subject does, but what the subject is. A linking verb links the subject to the **complement**, which states something about the subject. The complement can be a **word**, **phrase**, or **clause**. The most common linking verbs are the various forms of the auxiliary verb **be** (**am**, **is**, **are**, **was**, **were**). Linking verbs do not take a direct object, and any verb that

expresses an action is not a linking verb.

1. **Characteristics of a linking verb**
   1. A linking verb is not an action word.
      * He **looked** at me. (It tells us what he did; **looked** is an action verb)

#### She **looked as if** she was going to cry. (It doesn’t tell us what she did, only how she appeared to be; **looked** is a linking verb.)

* 1. A linking tells us what state the subject is in, what the subject is, etc.
     + He **was** tired. (It tells us the state - **tired** - the subject was in.)
     + She **is** a nurse. (It tells us she is a **nurse**.)
  2. A linking verb is often followed by an **adjective**, but not a direct object.
     + He **feels** fine. (**Feel** is not an action verb because it is followed by an adjective.)
     + He **feels** the fine sand of the beach. (**Feel** is an action verb.)
  3. A **pronoun** following a linking verb should be in the **subjective**, not **objective**.
     + It was **he** they were looking for. (**He** is a **subjective pronoun**.)
     + **Not**: It was **him** they were looking for. (**Him** is an **objective pronoun**.)
     + **Correct**: They were looking for **him**. (**Him** is an **object**.)

#### We can identify a linking verb by replacing it with **to be** and see if it makes sense. If it does, it is a linking verb. Otherwise, it isn’t. Let’s use the following two sentences and replace the verb **feels** with **is**.

* + - He **feels** fine. = He is fine. (The sentence makes sense, so the verb is a linking verb.)
    - He **feels** the fine sand of the beach. = He is the fine sand of the beach? (The verb is not a linking verb.)

1. **Using adverbs instead of adjectives with linking verbs**

Adverbs modify action verbs, not linking verbs. Using adverbs instead of adjectives with linking verbs will result in incorrect sentences, as shown here. Some common linking verbs

are: **appear**, **become**, **feel**, **grow**, **look**, **seem**, **smell**, **sound**, **taste**.

***Examples:***

* + Andy **appears calm**. (**Not**: Andy **appears calmly**.)
  + He **became anxious** about working for the first time. (**Not**: He **became anxiously** about working for the first time.)
  + She **feels sad**. (**Not**: She **feels sadly**.)
  + Cindy **grew impatient** with his strange behavior. (**Not**: Cindy **grew impatiently** with his strange behavior.)
  + Diane **looked beautiful** in her new dress. (**Not**: Diane **looked beautifully** in her new dress.)
  + Eddy **seemed angry** to me. (**Not**: Eddy **seemed angrily** to me.)
  + The pizza **smelled delicious**. (**Not**: The pizza **smelled deliciously**.)
  + The idea **sounds bad**. (**Not**: The idea **sounds badly**.)

o The drink **tastes sweet**. (**Not**: The drink **tastes sweetly**.)

## TO BE

**Exercises Related to Grammar**

##### Directions: Fill in the blanks with either "am" "is" or "are"

1. I hungry.
2. They not here.
3. You alone.
4. She not short.
5. He tall.
6. I not scared.
7. She a doctor.
8. He not a lawyer.
9. We angry.
10. They late.
11. We not surprised.
12. It cold.
13. You not a plumber.
14. It not an animal.

##### Directions: Write in the answer to each question using the word "not".

1. Are you hungry?
2. Is she sad?
3. Is it windy?
4. Are they doctors?
5. Are we late?

##### Directions: Fill in the blanks with either "were" or "was"

1. I hungry.
2. They not here.
3. You alone.
4. She not short.
5. He tall.
6. I not scared.
7. She a doctor.
8. He not a lawyer.
9. We angry.
10. They late.
11. We not surprised.
12. It cold.
13. You not a plumber.
14. It not an animal.

##### Directions: Rewrite each sentence using the word "not"

1. I was tired.
2. I was a construction worker.
3. She was disappointed.
4. He was a friend.
5. It was windy.

##### Preposition

**Directions: Fill in the blanks with either "in" "on" or "at"**

1. We are getting married France.
2. Our school play is my birthday.
3. The reception is 5:00 pm.
4. I exercise the gym.
5. She is good playing chess.
6. I live the top floor.
7. We waited for them the lobby.
8. He keeps looking me.
9. She gave me a tap my shoulder.

##### Directions: Fill in the blanks with either "at" "in" or "on"

1. My dog is sleeping my bed.
2. Her birthday is May.
3. His birthday is May 21st.
4. Let's meet 11 o'clock.
5. There is a concert the stadium.
6. I forget my phone work.
7. My son likes to sit the floor.
8. My wife is waiting the car.
9. She was born 1982.

##### Prepositions - Of, To, For

**Directions: Fill in the blanks with either "for" "of" or "to"**

1. That closet is toys.
2. He got a perfect score 5 on his exam.
3. The package was sent the wrong city.
4. May I have a glass water, please?
5. The memo was emailed all employees.
6. She got angry no reason.
7. Do you have enough food everyone?
8. He has a picture his family on his desk.
9. Please don't talk me right now.

##### Directions: Fill in the blanks with either "for" "of" or "to"

1. The best part the show was the ending.
2. I will go work after I eat breakfast.
3. It is too cold swimming.
4. This gift is you.
5. This is a picture my girlfriend.
6. I have lived here more than 10 years.
7. The store is open from 9 in the morning 6 at night.
8. I bought three bottles water.
9. She sent the letter the wrong address.

##### WH-QUESTIONS

**Choose the correct question words**

* 1. did you see in the garden?
     1. Why? b) When

c) Who d) Where

* 1. are you crying now?
     1. When b) Why?

c) Who d) Which

* 1. do they go to every week?
     1. Which b) When

c) Who d) Where

* 1. of the two houses did you like best?
     1. Who b) When

c) Which d) Where

* 1. \_ do you take your dog for a walk

?

Twice a day.

* + 1. How many b) How long

c) How much d) How often

* 1. is that shirt ?

Ten pounds.

* + 1. How much b) How often

c) How many d) How long

* 1. do the shops open ?

At nine o'clock

* + 1. How b) Where

c) When d) Why?

* 1. is the weather like ? It's sunny.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) When b) Why? 18. A snake. | | | | | 17. (you / think?) |
| c) Where | d) What | a) | Which? | b) What? | 18. (we / study this evening) |
|  |  | b) | When? | d) Who? | 19. (Lucy and Steve / play the piano) |

c) Who d) When

1. do you say "house" in Spanish?
   1. Where b) When

c) How d) Which

1. did you go shopping? I needed a new tie.
   1. When b) Why?
   2. Where d) How
2. does it take to get from Paris to London?
   1. How much b) How long
   2. How often d) How many
3. people are there in your family?
   1. How many b) How much
   2. How b) How long
4. Father's.
   1. Whose? b) What?
   2. Who? d) When?
5. A table.
   1. Where? b) Which?
   2. What? d) When?
6. On Tuesday.
   1. What? b) Who?
   2. When? d) Where?
7. At ten o'clock.
   1. Where? b) Who?
   2. When? c) What?
8. Which? b) Where?
9. What? d) Whose?
10. At school.
    1. When? b) Where?
    2. Whose? d) What?
11. The doctor.
    1. Which? b) Whose?
    2. Where? d) Who?
12. In the park.
    1. Where? b) Who?
    2. What? d) When?
13. In May.
    1. Where? b) Whose?
    2. What? d) When?

##### Take your Notebook and Make present continuous sentences:

1. (we / go to the cinema later).
2. (they / work now).
3. (you / not / walk)
4. (they / learn new things?)
5. (when / he / start work?)
6. (why / I / stay at home?)
7. (it / get dark?)
8. (we / not / win)
9. (they / not / bring a cake)
10. (the dog / not / play with a ball)
11. (why / it / rain now?)
12. (how / she / travel?)
13. (where / you / work?)
14. (what / we / watch?)
15. (you / meet your friend at four)
16. (I / take too much cake?)
    1. told you she was here?
       1. Why? b) Where
17. Jane's.
18. (Sarah / not / tell a story)

##### Preposition of Time: For each question, write in the box either 'in', 'at', 'on'

1. That's on the TV ………. midnight.
2. ………. the winter, it usually snows.
3. The anniversary is ………. May 10th.
4. The movie starts ……….20 minutes.
5. ……….8 o'clock, I must leave.
6. What are you doing ………. the weekend.
7. ………. the moment, I'm busy.
8. My appointment is ………. Thursday morning.
9. Are you staying at home……… Christmas Day?

##### THERE IS/THERE ARE

1. ............ a lamp in the room.

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

1. Susan, .............. a chair in the garden? There is - There are - Is there - Are there
2. “Are there many windows in the house?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

1. “Is there a dog in the house?” “No, ..........” There isn’t - there is - is there - there are
2. ........... many glasses on the table. There is - There are - Is there - Are there
3. In the garden .......... three big trees. There is - There are - Is there - Are there
4. Carol, ....... much coffee in the cup? There is - There are - Is there - Are there
5. This morning ........ many children in the park. There is - There are - Is there - Are there
6. ........... a man in the garden?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

1. “Is there much tea in the cup?” “No, there ....... much.” Isn’t - aren’t - is - are
2. .......... two little trees in the garden.

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

1. ......... a nice door in this house.

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

1. .......... many windows in the house?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

1. .......... a little girl in the room?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

1. Mum, ......... water in the glass?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

1. Susan, .... many cups at home?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

1. .............. many glasses here.

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

1. ..... many boys and girls in the park.

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

1. ......... a little girl outside our house?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

1. In London ...........a lot of museums.

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

1. ........ many lamps on the wall?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

22. “Is there a dog here?” “No, ................” There isn´t - there is - there are - there aren’t

1. “Are there Italians in Spain?” “Yes, .........” There is - There are - Is there - Are there
2. “Are there four rooms in the house?” “No, ............ five”

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

1. . ................ two tables in the room?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

1. “Are there many animals in the house?” “No,

.............only one”

There isn’t - there are - there is - aren’t

1. “Is there a chair here?” “No, ............. “ There aren’t - there is - there are - there isn’t
2. “Is there much water?” “No, .............” There is - there isn’t - there are - there aren’t
3. .............. many trees in this park? Are there - There is - Is there - There are
4. “Are there many people?” “No, ........... only one person”

There is - there are - there isn’t - are there

1. In this glass............ some milk.

There isn’t - there aren’t - there is – There are

1. “Susan, are there many cups on the table?” “......two” There is - Are there - Is there - There are

##### 1. NOUN

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. It is healthy to eat one a day.
   1. apple b. apples
2. I have two .
   1. dog b. dogs
3. She is wearing a to church.
   1. dress b. dresses
4. I need a .
   1. watch b. watches
5. He is hanging up three in his room.
   1. shelf b. shelves
6. The cat has nine .
   1. life b. lives
7. There is a in the house.
   1. mouse b. mice
8. We see many in the lake.
   1. goose b. geese
9. I ate a for lunch.
   1. potato b. potatoes
10. She has two .
    1. baby b. babies

##### Directions: Select the correct sentence.

1. a. Please hand me a towel.
   1. Please hand me a towels.
   2. Please hand me a toweles.
2. a. I need a penciles. b. I need a pencil.

c. I need a pencils.

1. a. He is carrying several box.
2. He is carrying several boxes.
3. He is carrying several boxs.
4. a. She is raking leaf. b. She is raking leafes.

c. She is raking leaves.

1. a. They have many children.
2. They have many childs.
3. They have many child.

##### Directions: Is the noun countable or uncountable?

1) Computer 2) Sunshine 3) Chair

##### EXERCISES

4) Meat 5) Milk 6) Flower 7) Traffic

8) Shoe 9) Cup 10) Water 11) Rice

12) Sugar

##### Directions: Is the noun countable or uncountable?

1. We do not have much water.
   1. countable b. uncountable
2. She is picking some flowers.
   1. countable b. uncountable
3. We have fifty balloons to blow up.
   1. countable b. uncountable
4. I like coffee.
   1. countable b. uncountable
5. We need oxygen to live.
   1. countable b. uncountable
6. He has many books.
   1. countable b. uncountable
7. We need a few chairs.
   1. countable b. uncountable
8. I would like some tea.
   1. countable b. uncountable
9. I need flour.
   1. countable b. uncountable
10. The child needs a fork.
    1. countable b. uncountable
11. I don't eat meat.
    1. countable b. uncountable
12. She has two cameras.
    1. countable b. uncountable

##### Possessive Nouns

**Directions: Which of the following is incorrect?**

1. a. I have William's hammer.
   1. I like Katie's bike.
   2. I need to return Johns book.
2. a. I lost Audreys' hat.
3. I broke my grandmother's mirror.
4. Linda's house is big.
5. a. Monica's room is clean.
6. Joes boss is nice.
7. My sisters' clothes are in two laundry baskets.
8. a. Sophie's dog is mean.
9. My mother's dress is pretty.
10. Davids keys are missing.
11. a. The teachers' lounge is full.
12. The kids' toys are broken.
13. My parents house is huge.

##### Directions: Choose the correct answer (Possessive).

1. My room is messy.
   1. brother's b. brothers c. brother
2. I am going to my house.
   1. parents b. parents' c. parents's
3. My party is boring.
   1. friends b. friend's c. friend
4. Catherine's and bikes are new.
   1. Hollys b. Holly c. Holly's
5. boat was stolen.
   1. Davids' b. David's c. Davids
6. The homework is late.
   1. student's b. students c. students's
7. I do not like cat.
   1. Bobs b. Bobs' c. Bob's
8. We are riding in car.
   1. Kerrys b. Kerry's c. Kerry

##### Directions: Which of the following is incorrect?

1. a. John and Mary's house is old.
   1. Toms and Dougs cars need repairs.
   2. Crystal's and Paul's pets are mean.
2. a. Jean's and Dan's pants are blue.
3. Dan's and Phil's apartments are close to college.
4. Where is the womens' restroom?
5. a. My husband is in the mens' fitting room.
6. The deer's antlers are huge.
7. The bus's seats are uncomfortable.
8. a. Thomas's house is for sale.
9. I cannot find James' keys.
10. Charles's car is red.
11. a. Are you going to David and Sues' wedding?
12. I want to hear other people's ideas.
13. The dress's hem is too short.

##### Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1. Dan and apartment is small.
   1. Phils b. Phils' c. Phil's
2. The antlers are majestic.
   1. deer's b. deers c. deers'
3. and Jim's offices are close to each other.
   1. Ben b. Ben's c. Bens'
4. Joey's and cars are black.
   1. Monica's b. Monica c. Monicas
5. keys are lost.
   1. Thomas b. Thomas' c. Thomas's
6. Cole and computer is new.
   1. Jay's b. Jays c. Jays'
7. David and wedding is tomorrow.
   1. Sues b. Sues' c. Sue's
8. Victor's and shoes are white.
   1. Jeffs b. Jeff's c. Jeffs'

##### Compound-Nouns

**Directions: Which of following is correct?**

1. a. Toothpaste b. Tooth paste c. Tooth-paste
2. a. Merrygoround b. Merry Go Round

c. Merry-go-round

1. a. Applepie b. Apple pie c. Apple-pie
2. a. Airplane b. Air plane c. Air-plane
3. a. Cellphone b. Cell phone c. Cell-phone
4. a. Postoffice b. Post office c. Post-office
5. a. Keyboard b. Key board c. Key-board
6. a. Baseball b. Base ball c. Base-ball

##### Directions: Which of the following is incorrect?

1. a. Self-esteem b. Lipstick c. Saladdressing
2. a. Foot-ball b. Background c. Full moon
3. a. News paper b. Video game c. Editor-in-chief
4. a. Shoebox b. French fries c. Selfesteem
5. a. Life-jacket b. Background c. Real estate

##### Directions: Which of following is correct?

1. a. Swimmingpool b. Swimming-pool

c. Swimming pool

1. a. Haircut b. Hair-cut c. Hair cut
2. a. Bowlingball b. Bowling ball

c. Bowling-ball

1. a. Motherinlaw b. Mother in law

c. Mother-in-law

1. a. Waiting room b. Waitingroom

c. Waiting-room

##### Directions: Which of the following is incorrect?

1. a. Sunset b. Jumping bean c. Fatherinlaw
2. a. Rainfall b. Washingmachine c. Follow-up
3. a. Check-up b. Haircut c. Humming bird
4. a. drivethrough b. Waterfall c. Sunrise
5. a. Standing ovation b. Jumpingbean c. Son-in-law

##### Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1. Jan and Peter are French. are from France.
   1. He b. She c. They
2. Sam is a chef. cooks delicious food.
   1. I b. He c. We
3. My family and I are going on a trip. We are taking

dog too.

* 1. our b. we c. their

1. Mike is a student. is studying engineering.
   1. We b. He c. His
2. Kate and Tom are having a baby. They are so excited for new addition to the family.
   1. they b. his c. their
3. Susan doesn't take the bus to work. drives her own car.
   1. Her b. She c. We
4. I am student. name is Ronald.
   1. I b. He c. My
5. This book is mine. book on the table is yours.
   1. That b. Those c. These
6. These shoes are clean. shoes outside are dirty.
   1. These b. Those c. This
7. This is not your hat. hat is over there.
   1. His b. Our c. Your

##### Which two pronouns are correct for each sentence?

1. Pick a book. Do you want book or book?
   1. this, that b. these, those
2. I like chairs. I don't like .
   1. these, those b. this, them
3. That person is staring at \_. I don't like .
   1. me, him b. these, us
4. Should we go to house or house?
   1. him, my b. his, my
5. Should we take car or ?
   1. my, her b.my, hers
6. I understand \_, but not .
   1. this, that b. my, you
7. drink is cold. drink is still hot.
   1. His, My b. Him, I
8. Pick a good movie. one or one.
   1. This, that b. These, those
9. Let's take car. car is dirty.
   1. she's, Your's b. her, Your
10. I want to eat slice of cake. But,

cookie looks delicious too.

* 1. this, that b. it, it

##### POSSESSIVE-ADJECTIVES-PRONOUNS

**Directions: Choose the correct answer**

1. She is a good friend of .
   1. my b. mine
2. Jennifer is \_friend.
   1. my b. mine
3. Is this \_house?
   1. your b. yours
4. These keys are \_.
   1. your b. yours
5. Those shoes are \_.
   1. her b. hers
6. The mouse ran into hole.
   1. it's b. its
7. Someone broke into house.
   1. our b. ours
8. Those keys must be \_.
   1. our b. ours
9. home is beautiful.
   1. Your b. Yours
10. If this is mine, that must be \_.
    1. your b. yours
11. \_clients were angry.
    1. Their b. Theirs
12. This land is .
    1. their b. theirs

##### Choose the answer that gives the second sentence the same meaning.

1. This is your car.

This car is .

* 1. yours b. his c. ours

d. mine e. theirs

1. Are those his keys?

Are those keys \_?

* 1. yours b. his c. ours

d. mine e. theirs

1. Is this our bus?

Is this bus ?

* 1. yours b. his c. ours

d. mine e. theirs

1. These are my dogs.

These dogs are .

* 1. yours b. his c. ours

d. mine e. theirs

1. This was their childhood home.

This childhood home was .

* 1. yours b. his c. ours

d. mine e. theirs

1. That was your chance.

That chance was \_.

* 1. yours b. his c. ours

d. mine e. theirs

1. Is this your luggage?

Is this luggage \_?

* 1. yours b. his c. ours

d. mine e. theirs

1. This will be my opportunity.

This opportunity will be .

* 1. yours b. his c. ours

d. mine e. theirs

##### COMPOUND-NOUNS-WITH-SOME-ANY-NO

Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1. is in the restroom.
   1. Someone b. Anyone
2. Is there to eat?
   1. nothing b. anything
3. is nice to her.
   1. Nobody b. Anybody
4. I want to go warm.
   1. nowhere b. somewhere
5. Does on the plane speak German?
   1. anybody b. nobody
6. There is to do here.
   1. nothing b. anything

##### Directions: Select the correct sentence.

1. a. I can't find my keys anywhere.
   1. I can't find my keys somewhere.
2. a. Something is wrong with the car.

b. Anything is wrong with the car.

1. a. There is anything in this box.

b. There is nothing in this box.

1. a. Nobody knows where she is.

b. Anybody knows where she is.

1. a. Is there nobody who understands Chinese in this class?

b. Is there anybody who understands Chinese in this class?

1. a. Let's go somewhere fun!

b. Let's go nowhere fun!

1. a. Do you have nothing to say?

b. Do you have anything to say?

1. a. Are you waiting for nobody?

b. Are you waiting for somebody?

##### DEMONSTRATIVE-PRONOUNS

**Directions: Choose the correct answer**

1. was a good movie.
   1. That b. Those
2. Are homemade?
   1. this b. these
3. is a new item.
   1. This b. These
4. are the best muffins I've ever eaten.
   1. This b. These
5. was a great experience.
   1. That b. Those
6. Are your keys?
   1. that b. those
7. Is your house?
   1. this b. these
8. were quite expensive shoes.
   1. That b. Those

##### Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1. (Holding a book in your hand) Have you read

?

a. this b. that c. these d. those

1. (Eating a bag of chips) are delicious.

a. This b. That c. These d. Those

1. (Pointing to the magazine in your friend's hand) Can I see ?

a. this b. that c. these d. those

1. (Pointing to keys in your friend's hand) Are mine?
   1. this b. that c. these d. those
2. (Holding a bouquet of flowers) Are for me?
   1. this b. that c. these d. those
3. (Pointing to her friend's earrings) are beautiful.
   1. This b. That c. These d. Those
4. (Watching a comedy show) is funny.
   1. This b. That c. These d. Those
5. (On the drive home from the comedy show)

was funny.

* 1. This b. That c. These d. Those

##### ADJECTIVES

**What is the adjective in each sentence?**

1. I went to the store with my big sister.
   1. big b. my c. sister
2. I want to buy new clothes.
   1. clothes b. new c. want
3. I bought a warm jacket.
   1. warm b. bought c. jacket
4. We ate dinner at a nice restaurant.
   1. restaurant b. dinner c. nice
5. I have a great sister.
   1. great b. have c. sister
6. We had a fun time.
   1. time b. had c. fun
7. The angry customer wanted a refund.
   1. refund b. wanted c. angry
8. She returned the broken item.
   1. item b. broken c. returned
9. He tells funny jokes.
   1. tells b. funny c. jokes
10. She is a happy girl.
    1. She b. happy c. girl

##### Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1. He waited a long time. He is a man.
   1. patient b. favorite c. big d. fat
2. She loves Italian food. Pasta is her food.
   1. patient b. favorite c. big d. fat
3. John is older than me. He is my brother.
   1. red b. small c. short d. big
4. My dog eats too much. He is a dog.
   1. patient b. fat c. athletic d. fancy
5. I need a jacket. It's a day.
   1. cold b. short c. athletic d. fancy
6. She can't reach the top shelf. She's a woman.
   1. red b. great c. short d. big
7. He plays basketball and baseball. He's an \_ guy.
   1. patient b. fat c. athletic d. fancy
8. He is rich. He lives in a house.
   1. patient b. fat c. athletic d. fancy
9. He brought her flowers. She put the roses in a vase.
   1. red b. small c. short d. big
10. He doesn't have much room to grow vegetables. He planted a garden in his backyard.
11. Disneyland was an amazing trip. Hawaii was

amazing than Disneyland. Europe was the

* 1. red b. small c. short d. big amazing trip I have ever taken.

##### COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

**Directions: Write the correct answer for each blank.**

1. Yesterday was a hot day. Today is than yesterday. Tomorrow will be the day of the week.
2. Samantha is a silly girl. Josie is the girl in the class. Anna is than Samantha.
3. Joe is a big boy. Sam is than Joe. Henry is the boy on the team.
4. Rover is a fast dog. Barney is the dog in the neighborhood, but Spot is than Rover.
5. Today is a sunny day. Tomorrow will be than today. Friday will be the day of the week.

##### Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1. I am usually the boy in my class.
   1. tall b. taller c. tallest
2. My new teacher is than my former teacher.
   1. nice b. nicer c. nicest
3. She is the girl in my class.
   1. pretty b. prettier c. prettiest
4. The accident was the experience of my life.
   1. scary b. scarier c. scariest
5. Walking to school takes than riding the bus.
   1. long b. longer c. longest

##### Write the correct answer for each blank (Superlative).

1. She is a beautiful woman. She is the beautiful woman in the world. She is beautiful than her sister.
2. Jane is popular. Jane is popular than her twin sister. Jane is the popular girl in school.
3. He is qualified for the job. He is the qualified person for the job. He is qualified than the other candidates.
4. Sophie is a careful driver. Their brother is the

careful driver in the family, but Audrey is

careful than Sophie.

##### Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1. Mike is nervous than John.
   1. more b. most
2. Henry is the consistent player on the team.
   1. more b. most
3. My mom is patient than my dad.
   1. more b. most
4. That was the painful experience I've ever had.
   1. more b. most
5. This is the comfortable bed in the house.
   1. more b. most

##### Irregular Adjectives

**Directions: Write the correct answer for each blank.**

1. Steve is a good cook. Sarah cooks than Steve. Karen is the cook at the restaurant.
2. Jason is a bad singer. Eric is the singer in the choir. Julie sings than Jason.
3. Stephanie has little experience for the job. Marie has

experience than Stephanie. Alice has the

amount of experience among the applicants.

1. Jane has many toys. Her sister has toys than Jane. Their brother has the toys in the house.

##### Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1. Michael dances than his friends.
   1. bad b. worse c. worst
2. The black boots are the expensive boots in my closet.
   1. little b. less c. least
3. Janet is a writer than her peers.
   1. good b. better c. best
4. Dogs are the animals in the world.
   1. good b. better c. best
5. She has money than her friends.
   1. much b. more c. most

**ENGLISH FAMILY WORDS (VOCABULARY)**

1. **COLORS**

**Learn the names of different colors in English, including shades of color. What color is it?**



|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| White | Red | Purple | Light Green | Dark Blue | Silver Or Silver-Colored |
| Yellow | Brown | Grey Or Gray | Light Blue | Bright Red | Gold Or Gold-Colored |
| Orange | Green | Black | Dark Brown | Bright Green | Multicolored |
| Pink | Blue | Light Brown | Dark Green | Bright Blue |

1. **TIME**

Here are some English words related to time.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Units of time Other time related** Occasionally | | | | |
|  | Second | **Times of day** | **words** | Sometimes |
|  | Minute | Morning | Now | Often or frequently |
|  | Hour | Afternoon | Then | Usually or normally |
|  | Day | Evening | Immediately or | Always |
|  | Week | Night or night time | straight away | Every day or daily |
|  | Fortnight | Midday or noon | Soon | Every week or weekly |
|  | Month | Midnight | Earlier | Every month or |
|  | Year | Dawn | Later | monthly |
|  | Decade | Dusk |  | Every year or yearly |
|  | Century | Sunrise | **Frequency** |  |
|  | Weekend | Sunset | Never |  |
|  | Leap year |  | Rarely |  |
| **3.** | **DAYS OF THE WEEK** |  |  |  |
| **Learn how to say the days of the week in English. Note that these are written with an initial capital letter.** | | | | |
| **What day is it?** | | Sunday | Every Monday or on | Every Friday or on |
| **What day is it today?** | | On Monday | Mondays | Fridays |
| Monday | | On Tuesday | Every Tuesday or on | Every Saturday or on |
| Tuesday | | On Wednesday | Tuesdays | Saturdays |
| Wednesday | | On Thursday | Every Wednesday or | Every Sunday or on |
| Thursday | | On Friday | on Wednesdays | Sundays |
| Friday | | On Saturday | Every Thursday or on | A week tomorrow |
| Saturday | | On Sunday | Thursdays | A week on Tuesday |

1. **MONTHS AND SEASONS**

Learn the names of the months and seasons in English. Note that the names of months are written with an initial capital letter.

**Months**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| January | September | in May | **Seasons** | in autumn (US |
| February | October | in June | spring | English: in |
| March | November | in July | summer | fall) |
| April | December | in August | autumn (US | in winter |
| May | in January | in September | English: fall) |  |
| June | in February | in October | winter |  |
| July | in March | in November | in spring |  |
| August | in April | in December | in summer |  |

1. **THE FAMILY**

Here are some English words related to the family, including the names of family members, words to describe marital status, and some words related to weddings.

**Family members** Brother Grandfather (familiarly called

Father (familiarly called dad) Sister

Mother (familiarly called mum) Uncle

Son Aunt

Daughter Nephew

granddad or grandpa) Grandparents Grandson Granddaughter

Parent

Child (plural: children)

Husband

Niece Cousin

Grandmother (familiarly called

Grandchild (plural:

grandchildren) Boyfriend

Wife granny or grandma)

Girlfriend

Partner Fiance

Brother-in-law Engaged

Married

Fiancee **Other words related to the family** Separated

Godfather Relation or relative Divorced

Godmother Twin Widow

Godson To be born Widower

Goddaughter To die

Stepfather To get married **Weddings**

Stepmom To get divorced Marriage

Stepdaughter To adopt Wedding

Stepbrother Adoption Bride

Stepsister Adopted Bridegroom

Half-sister Only child Best man

Half-brother Single parent Bridesmaid

Single mother Wedding day

**The in laws** Infant Wedding ring

Mother-in-law Baby Wedding cake

Father-in-law Toddler Wedding dress

Son-in-law Honeymoon

Daughter-in-law Sister-in-law

1. **THE WEATHER**

**Marital status** Single stepson

Anniversary or wedding anniversary

Here are some English words you may find useful when talking about the weather.

**Weather conditions**

Sun

Sunshine

Thunder

Lightning

Misty

Icy

**Other words related to weather**

Thermometer

High pressure

Rain Storm Frosty Raindrop Low pressure

Snow Thunderstorm Stormy Snowflake Barometer Hail Gale Dry Hailstone Degree

Drizzle Tornado Wet To melt Celsius

Sleet Hurricane Hot To freeze Fahrenheit Shower Flood Cold To thaw Climate

Mist Frost Chilly To snow Climate Fog Ice Sunny To rain change

Cloud Drought Rainy To hail Global Rainbow Heat wave Fine Weather warming

Wind Windy Dull forecast

Breeze Cloudy Overcast Rainfall

Strong winds Foggy Humid Temperature Humidity

1. **DESCRIBING PEOPLE**

Here are some English words you can use when describing someone's appearance or personality, as well as some words for different feelings.

**Physical characteristics**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tall  Short | Scruffy  Good-Looking | Beard  Moustache | Ginger Haired  Blonde | Bored  Fed Up |
| Slim | Attractive | Long Hair | Brunette | Pleased |
| Thin | Beautiful | Short Hair | Redhead | Delighted |
| Fat | Pretty | Straight Hair |  | Surprised |
| Obese  Well-Built | Handsome  Ugly | Curly Hair  Fair-Haired | **Feelings**  Happy | Astonished  Disappointed |
| Overweight | Old | Blond-Haired | Sad | Enthusiastic |
| Medium | Young | Or Blonde- | Miserable | Relaxed |
| Height | Middle-Aged | Haired | Worried | Stressed |
| Well-Dressed | Bald | Brown-Haired | Depressed | Anxious |
| Smart | Baldheaded | Dark-Haired | Excited | Tired |

**E**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weary Exhausted | Cheerful Generous | Clever Intelligent | Rude  Bad-Mannered | Conceited Modest |
| Annoyed | Kind | Unintelligent | Impolite | Brave |
| Angry | Mean | Arrogant | Emotional | Cowardly |
| Furious | Crazy | Snobbish | Polite | Absent- |
| Livid | Sensible | Happy | Funny | minded |
| Disgusted | Serious | Unhappy | Witty | Talented |
|  | Honest | Stupid | Boring | Obedient |
| **motional** Dishonest Outgoing Patient Disobedient | | | | |
| **racteristics** Good- Cautious Impatient Principled | | | | |
| Confident | Humored | Adventurous | Sophisticated | Corrupt |
| Sensitive | Bad-Tempered | Shy | Crude | Unscrupulous |
| Calm | Moody | Introverted | Cheeky |  |
| Hotheaded | Hardworking | Extroverted | Friendly |  |
| Impulsive | Lazy | Easygoing | Unfriendly |  |

**Cha**

1. **CLOTHING AND PERSONAL ITEMS**

Learn the names of common clothing and personal items in English.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Clothing**  Anorak | Jeans Jumper | Stockings Suit | Earrings Engagement | Wedding ring |
| Apron | Knickers | Sweater | ring | **Other related** |
| Baseball cap | Leather jacket | Swimming | Glasses | **words** |
| Belt | Miniskirt | costume | Handbag | Size |
| Bikini | Nightie | Swimming | Handkerchief | Loose |
| Blazer | (abbreviation | trunks | Hair tie or hair | Tight |
| Blouse | of nightdress) | Thong | band | To wear |
| Boots | Overalls | Tie | Hairbrush | To put on |
| Bow tie | Overcoat | Tights | Keys | To take off |
| Boxer shorts | Pullover | Top | Keyring | To get dressed |
| Bra | Pyjamas | Tracksuit | Lighter | To get |
| Cardigan | Raincoat | Trainers | Lipstick | undressed |
| Coat | Sandals | Trousers | Makeup | Button |
| Dinner jacket | Scarf | Pair of trousers | Mirror | Pocket |
| Dress | Shirt | T-shirt | Necklace | Zip |
| Dressing gown | Shoelace | Underpants | Piercing | To tie |
| Gloves | Shoes | Vest | Purse | To untie |
| Hat | Pair of shoes | Wellingtons | Ring | To do up |
| High heels | Shorts |  | Sunglasses | To undo |
| (abbreviation | Skirt | **Personal items** | Umbrella |  |
| of high heeled | Slippers | Bracelet | Walking stick | |
| Shoes) | Socks | Cufflinks | Wallet | |
| Jacket | Stilettos | Comb | Watch | |

1. **GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND TERMS**

Here are some English words for different geographic features and some other terms related to geography.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Inland features**  Countryside | Hedge Path | River Canal | **Agricultural terms** | **Coastal features**  Ocean |
| Hill | Fence | Pond | Agriculture | Sea |
| Mountain | Wall | Lake | Barn | Coast or shore |
| Valley | Ditch | Reservoir | Farmhouse | Beach |
| Wood | Gate | Waterfall | Crop | Cliff |
| Forest | Farm | Well | Harvest | Island |
| Copse | Bridge | Dam | Hay | Peninsula |
| Field | Desert | Power station | Wheat | Rock |
| Meadow | Glacier | Wind farm | Irrigation | Tide |
| Plain | Jungle | Mine | Livestock | Wave |
| Moor | Rainforest | Quarry | To plough | Pier |
| Bog | Volcano |  | To harvest | Lighthouse |
| Swamp | Stream |  |  | Harbour |