

# Nouns and adjectives

## 1 *cat, cats*: singular and plural nouns

### Plurals: *s* ending

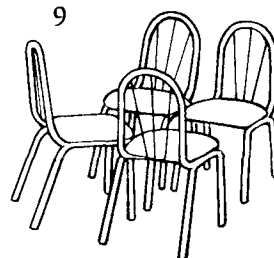
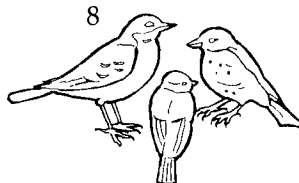
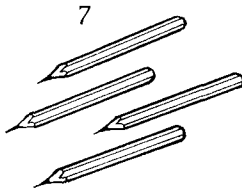
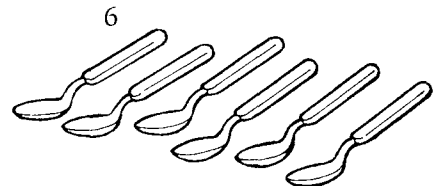
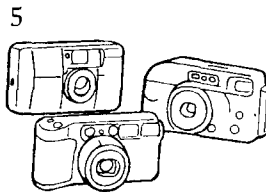
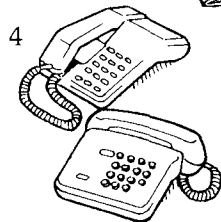
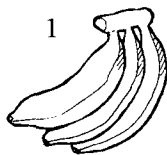
one dog	→	two dogs
one apple	→	two apples
one boy	→	two boys

- To make a singular noun plural, add *s*.

### Practice

**1a** Complete the list, using these nouns and the pictures:

girl	pencil	telephone	bird	cup
camera	banana	newspaper	chair	spoon



1 *three bananas*

2 *two newspapers*

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

9 .....

10 .....

## Plurals: other spellings

one baby	→	two babies
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- Words ending in consonant + *y*: change *y* → *i* + *es*

a match	→	two matches
a box	→	two boxes
a brush	→	two brushes
a glass	→	two glasses
a bus	→	two buses

- Words ending in *ch*, *x*, *sh*, *ss*, *s*: add *es*.
- We add *es* to a few words ending in *o*:  
*a potato* → *two potatoes*, *a tomato* → *two tomatoes*

## Irregular plurals

a man	→	two men
a woman	→	two women
a child	→	two children
a person	→	two people
a foot	→	two feet
a tooth	→	two teeth

## Practice

**1b** Write the plurals.

address	<i>addresses</i>	eye		orange	
mountain	<i>mountains</i>	bag		person	
lorry		box		church	
waitress		school		egg	
secretary		lunch		apple	
sandwich		city		day	
child		hotel		boy	
match		watch		glass	
flower		animal		dish	
vegetable		fly		beach	
family		bus		dress	
dictionary		man		foot	

## 2 a, an: indefinite article

It's **a** present.  
It's **a** lovely day.

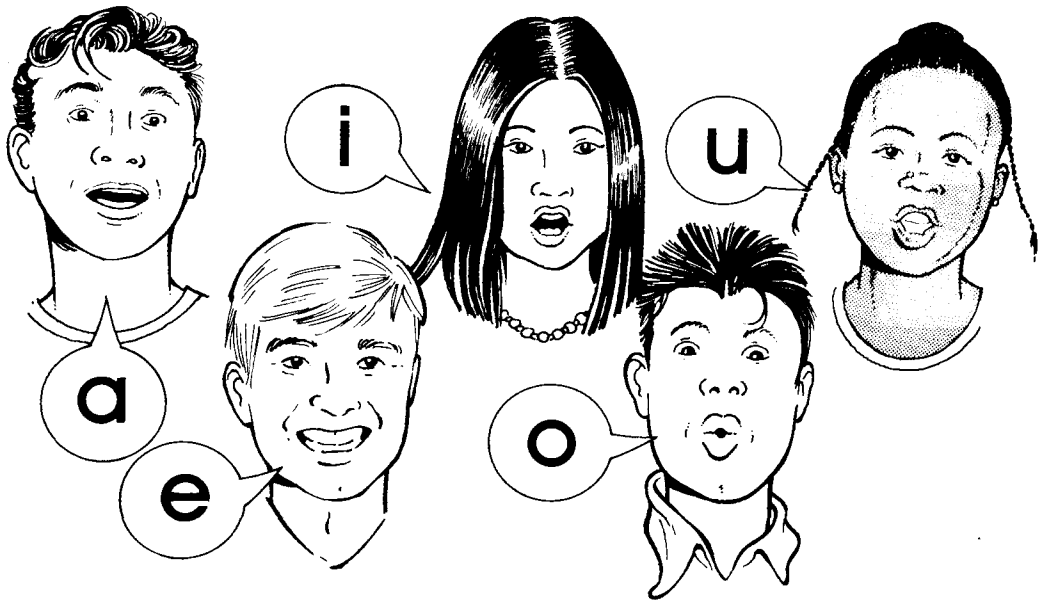
- We use **a** before consonants:  
*Are you **a** doctor?*

### Consonants

b	f	j	m	q	t	x
c	g	k	n	r	v	y
d	h	l	p	s	w	z

Here's **an** orange.  
He's **an** old man now.

- We use **an** before vowels:  
*I'm **an** English teacher.*



### Vowels

a	e	i	o	u
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## Practice

- 2 Complete the sentences using **a** or **an**.

- It's **a** new book.
- She's **an** English teacher.
- Are you ..... student?
- Britain is ..... island.
- They're at ..... restaurant.
- He's ..... waiter.
- It's ..... ugly house.
- Here's ..... ticket for the play.
- He's ..... good worker.
- It's not ..... easy language.

5    ***nice, big, beautiful: adjectives***

It's a **beautiful** day.  
My teacher is very **young**.  
It's an **expensive** restaurant.  
They're very **friendly** people.

- Adjectives usually come before nouns:  
*It's an **expensive** restaurant.*  
Adjectives can also come after the verb **to be**:  
*My teacher is very **young**.*
- An adjective does not change. It is always the same for singular, plural, masculine and feminine nouns.  
*a **clever** girl                      **clever** girls*  
*a **clever** boy                      **clever** boys*

**Practice**

5    Write sentences with an adjective and a noun.

- 1    small / rooms

*The rooms are small. They're small rooms.*
- 2    not / long / story

*It's not a long story. The story's not long.*
- 3    happy / children

.....
- 4    dirty / restaurant

.....
- 5    heavy / books

.....
- 6    cold / house

.....
- 7    quiet / village

.....
- 8    not / cheap / clothes

.....
- 9    pretty / garden

.....
- 10    difficult / language

.....

## 6 *my, your, her, his ...* : possessive adjectives

That's **my** daughter.  
Is this **your** book?  
This is **her** office.  
I've got **their** phone number.

*Personal  
pronouns*

I  
you  
she  
he  
it  
we  
they

→  
→  
→  
→  
→  
→  
→

*Possessive  
adjectives*

my  
your  
her  
his  
its  
our  
their

### Notes

- my, your, her, his, its, our, their* do not change. They are the same with singular and plural nouns:  
Here's **my** book. *I like **their** car.*  
Here are **my** books. *I like **their** cars.*
- The possessive **its** has no apostrophe ('): *The cat likes **its** food.*  
NOT ~~The cat likes **it's** food.~~

### Practice

6 Complete the sentences with *my, your, her, his, its, our* or *their*.

- Alison is doing *her* homework.
- Do you live with *your* parents?
- We love ..... new house.
- He's in ..... office.
- The children are with ..... grandmother.
- I like ..... new job.
- Are you and your sister enjoying ..... English classes?
- Amsterdam is famous for ..... canals.
- She's with ..... boyfriend.
- They haven't got ..... umbrellas.
- She's in ..... bedroom.
- He's looking for ..... shoes.
- I like visiting ..... friends at the weekend.
- Are the teachers having ..... meeting now?
- Have you got ..... passport?

# Sentence structure

## WORD ORDER

### 85 Subject, verb, object

- Every sentence has a verb (*go, stay, live, talk*, etc). The verb can be one word:

<sup>v</sup> He   goes.	<sup>v</sup> She   stays.	(present simple)
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or a group of words:

<sup>v</sup> They   were singing.	<sup>v</sup> He   was laughing.	(past continuous)
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- Nearly all sentences have a subject – the person or thing that ‘does’ the verb:

<sup>s</sup> She   understands.	<sup>s</sup> They   're working.	<sup>s</sup> The baby   's sleeping.
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- Generally, there are two types of verb:

(a) verbs that take an object:

<sup>o</sup> She   hit   him.	<sup>o</sup> I   like   them.	<sup>o</sup> They   took   the money.
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(b) verbs that do not take an object:

I   'm talking.	We   're waiting.	She   's sleeping.
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**Note:** Some verbs can be type (a) or type (b):

(a) *She opened the door.* (b) *The door opened.*

(a) *I'm writing a letter.* (b) *I'm writing.*

## Practice

- 85** In your notebook, copy these sentences and label them with **S**, **V** and **O**.

- <sup>s</sup> The men | <sup>v</sup> are working.
- <sup>s</sup> He | <sup>v</sup> 's going to write | <sup>o</sup> a letter.
- <sup>s</sup> I | <sup>v</sup> don't understand.
- He didn't say anything.
- I like ice cream.

- 86
- and, but, so, because: conjunctions*

*I went to town* **and** *(I) did some shopping.*

**but**

*I like living in this city **but** it's very expensive.*  
positive                      negative

*They haven't got much money* **but** *they're very happy.*

negative                      positive

**SO**

*It was a very wet day (**and**) so we stayed at home.*

reason	result
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**Note:** We sometimes say *and so*.

**because**

*I didn't go to work* **because** *I felt ill.*

result                      reason

**Note:** We sometimes start a sentence with **because**:  
*Because I felt ill, I didn't go to work.*

## Key

In your answers, you can use the contracted or uncontracted form of verbs, e.g. ***She is coming.*** or ***She's coming.*** Both of these sentences are correct. The Key does not always give the verb in both the contracted and the uncontracted forms but both forms are generally correct. There are only a few occasions when it is not possible to use a contracted form. See Appendix 3 on short forms.

## STAGE 1

- 1a** 1 three bananas 2 two newspapers  
3 four girls 4 two telephones  
5 three cameras 6 six spoons  
7 four pencils 8 three birds 9 four chairs  
10 three cups

- 1b** address *addresses*  
mountain *mountains*  
lorry *lorries*  
waitress *waitresses*  
secretary *secretaries*  
sandwich *sandwiches*  
child *children*  
match *matches*  
flower *flowers*  
vegetable *vegetables*  
family *families*  
dictionary *dictionaries*  
eye *eyes*  
bag *bags*  
box *boxes*  
school *schools*  
lunch *lunches*  
city *cities*  
hotel *hotels*  
watch *watches*  
animal *animals*  
fly *flies*  
bus *buses*  
man *men*  
orange *oranges*  
person *people*  
church *churches*  
egg *eggs*  
apple *apples*  
day *days*  
boy *boys*  
glass *glasses*  
dish *dishes*  
beach *beaches*

dress *dresses*  
foot *feet*

- 2** 1 a 2 an 3 a 4 an 5 a 6 a 7 an 8 a  
9 a 10 an
- 3** 1 There's 2 There are 3 Is there  
4 There's 5 Is there 6 There are  
7 Are there 8 There are 9 Is there  
10 There's
- 4a** 1 us 2 We ... them 3 him 4 I ... her  
5 He ... her ... she ... him 6 them ... I ...  
them 7 I ... she ... me 8 us 9 they ... her  
10 me
- 4b** 1 it 2 them 3 him 4 me 5 you ... me  
6 us 7 her 8 it 9 her 10 them 11 him  
12 it 13 her 14 you 15 us
- 5** 1 The rooms are small. / They're small  
rooms.  
2 It's not a long story. / The  
story's not long.  
3 The children are happy. / They're happy  
children.  
4 The restaurant's dirty. / It's a dirty  
restaurant.  
5 The books are heavy.  
/ They're heavy books.  
6 The house is cold. / It's a cold house.  
7 The village is quiet. / It's a quiet village.  
8 The clothes are not cheap. / They're not  
cheap clothes.  
9 The garden's pretty. / It's a  
pretty garden.  
10 The language is difficult. / It's a diffi  
cult language.
- 6** 1 her 2 your 3 our 4 his 5 their 6 my  
7 your 8 its 9 her 10 their 11 her 12 his  
13 my 14 their 15 your