

Nouns and adjectives

1 *cat, cats*: singular and plural nouns

Plurals: *s* ending

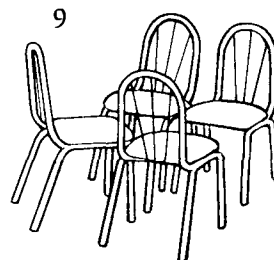
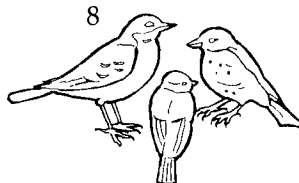
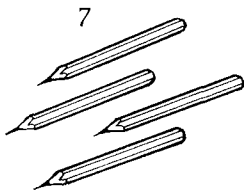
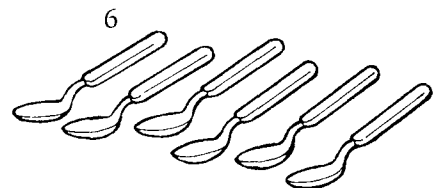
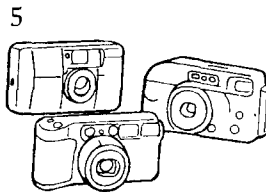
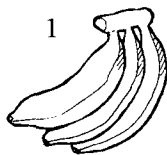
one dog	→	two dogs
one apple	→	two apples
one boy	→	two boys

- 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.

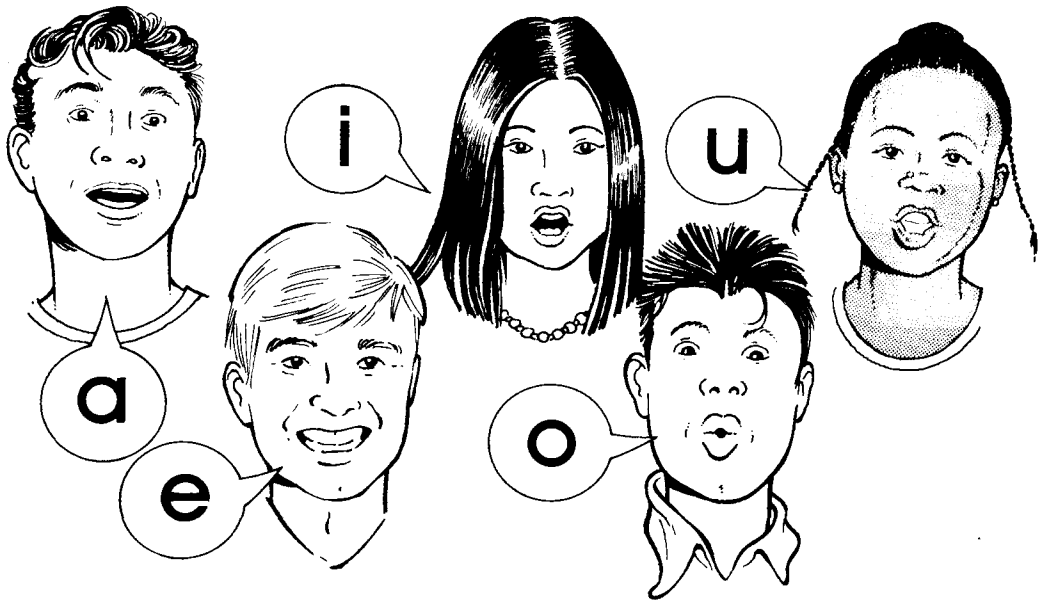
- We use **a** before consonants:
*Are you **a** doctor?*

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
---	---	---	---	---

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.

3 *there is, there are*

There's a cat in the garden.
There are twenty students in the class.
Is there a hotel near here?
Are there a lot of tourists in your town?

- ***There is, there's*** + singular noun.
There are + plural noun.
- Question forms:
Is there ...?
Are there ...?

Practice

- 3 Complete the sentences using ***there's, there are, is there*** or ***are there***.

- 1 ...*There's*... a beach down here.
- 2 ...*There are*... four girls and two boys in her family.
- 3 a train to Manchester?
- 4 a new disco near the college.
- 5 a good restaurant in this street?
- 6 two hospitals in town.
- 7 a lot of children in the pool?
- 8 three families in that house.
- 9 a television in the flat?
- 10 a big grey cloud over there.

4 *I know her: subject and object pronouns*

Subject	Verb	Object
I	see	them.
She	knows	me.
We	don't like	it.

- We also use object pronouns after prepositions:
*Do you live with **them**?*
*Jenny works with **him**.*

Subject pronouns

I	you	she	he	it	we	they
---	-----	-----	----	----	----	------

Object pronouns

me	you	her	him	it	us	them
----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	------

Practice

4a Circle the correct pronouns.

- 1 Can you help *we/us* with these bags?
- 2 *We/Us* usually see *they/them* at the weekend.
- 3 How did you teach *he/him* to read?
- 4 *I/Me* write to *she/her* once a month.
- 5 *He/Him* loved *she/her* very much but *she/her* didn't love *he/him*.
- 6 Why did you ask *they/them* to come? *I/Me* don't like *they/them*.
- 7 *I/Me* don't think *she/her* understands *I/me*.
- 8 Please don't wait for *we/us*.
- 9 Did *they/them* tell *she/her* the news?
- 10 Would you like to come with *I/me*?

4b Complete these sentences with *me, you, her, him, it, us* or *them*.

- 1 I can't open this door. Could you open *it* for me, please?
- 2 Those shoes are really nice. I'd like to buy *them*.
- 3 'Did you see Jonathon last night?' 'No, I phoned but he wasn't there.'
- 4 I can't do this homework. Can you help
- 5 I asked a question but you didn't answer
- 6 We're not ready. Please give some more time.
- 7 She speaks very quickly. I can't understand
- 8 I'm sorry about your birthday. I'm afraid I forgot about
- 9 Jill's a very nice woman. Do you know
- 10 My parents are coming this weekend. Would you like to meet?
- 11 They're not married now. She left a year ago.
- 12 'Where's your passport?' 'I don't know. I can't find'
- 13 My mother writes to me every week but I don't write to very often.
- 14 Were you at the meeting last night? I didn't see there.
- 15 We want to help you. Please tell about your problems.

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

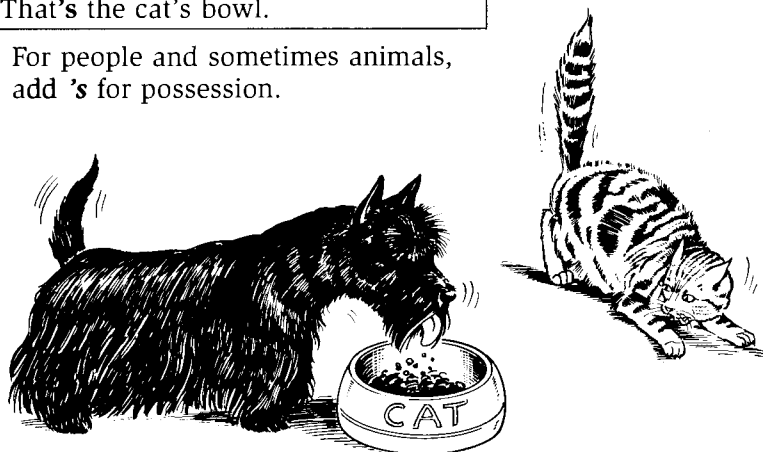
6 Complete the sentences with *my, your, her, his, its, our* or *their*.

- 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?

7 Sylvia's mother: the possessive with 's

This is Derek's bike.
 Anne's paintings are beautiful.
 The doctor's surgery is in that street.
 That's the cat's bowl.

- For people and sometimes animals, add 's for possession.



Notes

- After a singular name or noun, the possessive is always 's:
This is Sue's bag.
These are Sue's bags.
- When the name is plural and ends in s, add ' :
My parents' flat is quite small.
The girls' bedroom is upstairs.
- When the name is plural but does not end in s, add 's:
The children's coats are here.
The men's toilets are closed.
Emma and Paul's car is outside.
- We also use 's with time words:
A week's holiday, today's weather, yesterday's newspaper
- And we use s' with plural time words:
Two weeks' holiday

Practice

7a Write the sentences again using the name in brackets.

- 1 These are her books. (Anne)

These are Anne's books.

- 2 Where is his coat? (Andrew)

Where is Andrew's coat?

- 3 Is that his car? (your brother)

.....

- 4 It's on her desk. (the teacher)

.....

- 5 Its dinner is here. (the dog)
.....
- 6 Her children are at school now. (Judy)
.....
- 7 It's her idea. (my wife)
.....
- 8 Its leg is broken. (that bird)
.....
- 9 His new bike is really good. (Jeff)
.....
- 10 Here's her telephone number. (the doctor)
.....

7b Write the sentences with the apostrophe (') in the correct place.

- 1 These are Susans keys.
These are Susan's keys.
- 2 I like your husbands haircut.
I like your husband's haircut.
- 3 Those are Robert and Sarahs children.
.....
- 4 There is a teachers meeting on Mondays.
.....
- 5 Are the childrens coats in the car?
.....
- 6 The mens clothes are upstairs.
.....
- 7 Alices mother is very ill.
.....
- 8 We have a months holiday in the summer.
.....
- 9 The students exams start next week.
.....
- 10 This is my mothers dress.
.....

8 Other possessives

The bank is at the end **of** the road.
There is a cafe at the top **of** the hill.



- Possession for things: noun + **of** + noun.
- After *the front, back, side, top, bottom, end, beginning*, we always use **of** + noun:
*It's in the front **of** the car.*
NOT ~~*It's in the car front.*~~

Have you got the *car keys*?
Can you close the *bathroom door*?



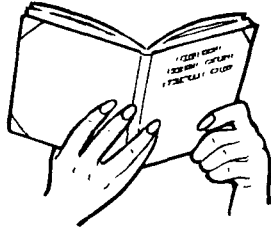
- With common nouns (e.g. *car, school, town, garden, kitchen, bedroom, sea, country, hotel*) **of** is not necessary. We usually say *the bathroom door* and NOT ~~*the door of the bathroom.*~~

Practice

8 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Have you got my *...car keys...*? (keys/car)
- 2 There's a chair at the *...top of the garden...* (garden/top)
- 3 Can you close the? (window/bedroom)
- 4 The money is in my (room/hotel)
- 5 I met Sarah at the (gates/school)
- 6 They live at the (hill/bottom)
- 7 There's an old tree at the (house/side)
- 8 Where's the (light/bathroom)
- 9 We always meet at the (clock/town)
- 10 The (air/sea) is very good for you.

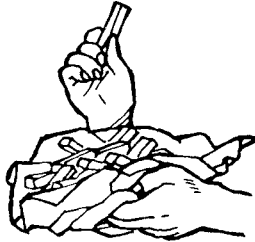
9 *this, that, these, those*: demonstrative adjectives and pronouns



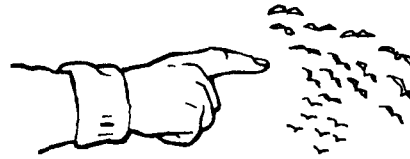
This book is really good.



That house is beautiful.



These chips are cold.

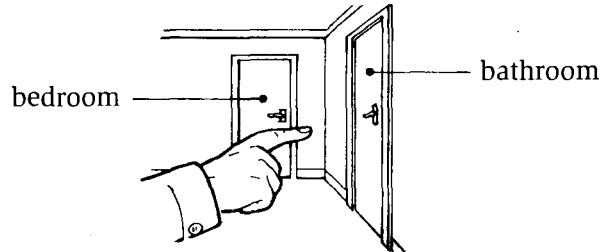


What are those birds?

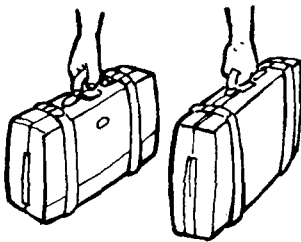
- *this, that, these, those* + noun: demonstrative adjective.



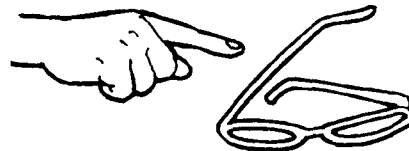
This is my mother.



That's the bathroom.



These are my cases.



Those are my glasses.

- *this, that, these, those* + verb: demonstrative pronoun.

This is singular. It is used with something that is **here**, next to the speaker.

That is singular. It is used with something that is **there**, not next to the speaker. Perhaps the speaker is looking at it or pointing to it.

These is plural. It is used with things that are **here**, next to the speaker.

Those is plural. It is used with things that are **there**, not next to the speaker.

10 *taller than ...* : comparative adjectives with *er*



Pam is **taller than** Helen.
 Pam's hair is **longer than** Helen's.
 Helen's **heavier than** Pam.
 Helen's **stronger than** Pam.

USE

- To compare two things.

FORM

- adjective + *er*:

old → *older*

tall → *taller*

One-syllable adjectives, add *er*.

happy → *happier*

easy → *easier*

Two-syllable adjectives ending in *y*, change *y* → *i* and add *er*.

- Spelling:

big → *bigger*

fat → *fatter*

thin → *thinner*

nice → *nicer*

When a one-syllable adjective ends with a vowel and one consonant, double the consonant before *er*. For adjectives ending in *e*, add *r*.

- Irregular comparative adjectives:

good → *better*, *bad* → *worse*.

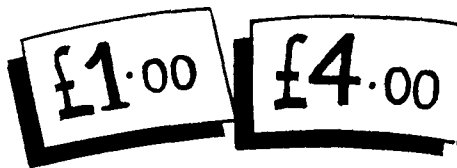
Practice

10a Write the comparative adjective.

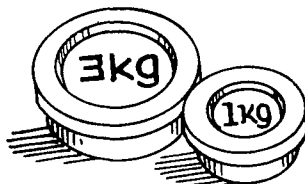
fast	<i>faster</i>
easy	<i>easier</i>
slow	
strong	
dirty	
small	
bad	
happy	
cold	
fat	

thin	
nice	
heavy	
old	
big	
angry	
long	
good	
clean	
short	

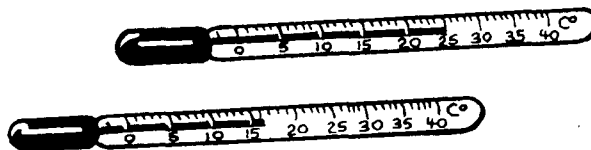
10b Complete these sentences using the comparative.



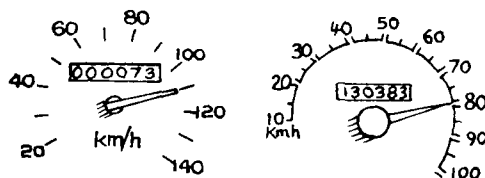
1 Vegetables *are cheaper than* meat.



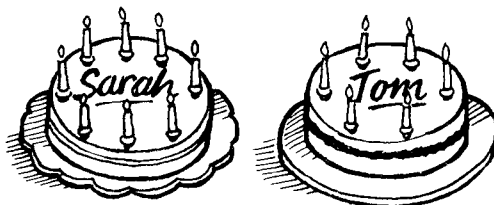
2 This bag of potatoes *is heavier than* this bag of tomatoes.



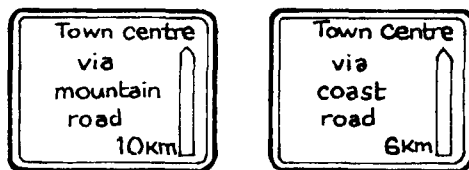
3 Spain England.



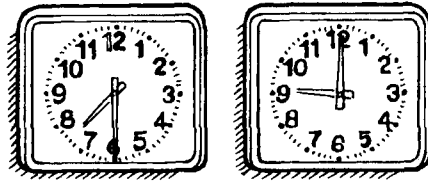
4 This new car my old one.



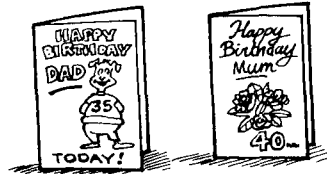
5 Sarah her brother.



6 The coast road to the town the mountain road.



7 Her bedtime her older sister's.



8 My father my mother.

10c Write sentences with comparative adjectives using words from each part of the table.

English	heavy	her twelve year old son
Karen	old	buses
My suitcase	long	the Mediterranean
My father	short	planes
Boats	easy	the Statue of Liberty
The Mississippi	fast	Japanese
The Atlantic	cold	cotton
Wool	warm	the Nile
Trains	tall	your suitcase
The Empire State building	slow	my mother

- 1 English *is easier than Japanese.*
- 2 Karen *is shorter than her twelve-year-old son.*
- 3 My suitcase
- 4 My father
- 5 Boats
- 6 The Mississippi
- 7 The Atlantic
- 8 Wool
- 9 Trains
- 10 The Empire State Building

ANSWERS

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

dress	<i>dresses</i>
foot	<i>feet</i>

- 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

- 7a** 1 Anne's 2 Andrew's 3 your brother's
4 the teacher's 5 The dog's 6 Judy's
7 my wife's 8 That bird's 9 Jeff's
10 the doctor's
- 7b** 1 Susan's 2 your husband's 3 Robert and Sarah's 4 teachers' 5 children's 6 men's
7 Alice's 8 month's 9 students' 10 my mother's
- 8** 1 car keys 2 top of the garden 3 bedroom window 4 hotel room 5 school gates
6 bottom of the hill 7 side of the house
8 bathroom light 9 town clock 10 sea air
- 9** 1 that 2 These 3 That 4 This 5 those
6 this 7 These 8 Those
- 10a**
- | | |
|--------|-----------------|
| fast | <i>faster</i> |
| easy | <i>easier</i> |
| slow | <i>slower</i> |
| strong | <i>stronger</i> |
| dirty | <i>dirtier</i> |
| small | <i>smaller</i> |
| bad | <i>worse</i> |
| happy | <i>happier</i> |
| cold | <i>colder</i> |
| fat | <i>fatter</i> |
| thin | <i>thinner</i> |
| nice | <i>nicer</i> |
| heavy | <i>heavier</i> |
| old | <i>older</i> |
| big | <i>bigger</i> |
| angry | <i>angrier</i> |
| long | <i>longer</i> |
| good | <i>better</i> |
| clean | <i>cleaner</i> |
| short | <i>shorter</i> |
- 10b** 1 are cheaper than 2 is heavier than
3 is warmer than 4 is faster than
5 is older than 6 is longer than
7 is earlier than 8 is younger than
- 10c** 1 English is easier than Japanese.
2 Karen is shorter than her twelve-year-old son.
3 My suitcase is heavier than your suitcase.