



GRAMMAR E-BOOK

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1 Nouns

There ARE two MAIN types of nouns: **common nouns** AND **proper nouns**.

Common Nouns

Words for people, PLACES AND things ARE CALLED **common nouns**.

These common nouns ARE words for **things**.

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

These common nouns ARE words for **ANIMALS**. Notice THAT SPECIAL NAMES for young **ANIMALS** ARE included.

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

These common nouns ARE words for **PLACES**

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

Nouns: Proper Nouns

These common nouns ARE words for **people** who do CERTAIN things.

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

Proper Nouns

The NAMES of PARTICULAR people, PLACES AND things ARE **proper nouns**. They ALWAYS begin with A CAPITAL letter.

These **people's NAMES** ARE proper nouns.

Robin Hood	Florence Nightingale	Mom	Miss Park
Aladdin	Muhammad Ali	Dad	Mrs. Taylor
Frankenstein	George Washington	Granny	Mr. Young
Harry Potter	David Beckham	Grandad	Dr. Lee
Santa Claus	Julia Roberts	Uncle David	Professor Raj
Mahatma Gandhi	Nelson Mandela	Aunt Diana	Jose
Confucius	Alex Rodriguez	Ms. Hall	Yang Ming

The NAMES of the DAYS of the week AND the months of the YEAR ARE proper nouns.

days of the week

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

months

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



The **NAME**s of **SPECIAL DAYS AND CELEBRATIONS** ARE ALSO proper nouns.

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

The **NAME**s of **FAMOUS PLACES** , **buildings** AND **monuments** ARE proper nouns.

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

The **NAME**s of **people who live in A PARTICULAR country** ARE ALSO proper nouns.

country	people	country	people
Afghanistan	Afghans	Samoa	Samoans
Australia	Australians	New Zealand	New Zealanders
Britain	the British	Pakistan	Pakistanis
China	the Chinese	the Philippines	Filipinos
France	the French	Russia	Russians
Germany	Germans	Nicaragua	Nicaraguans
India	Indians	South Africa	South Africans
Indonesia	Indonesians	Spain	Spaniards
Italy	Italians	Switzerland	the Swiss
Japan	the Japanese	Thailand	Thais
Korea	Koreans	USA	Americans
Malaysia	Malaysians	Vietnam	the Vietnamese

Exercise 1

Write each common noun under the correct heading.

theater
doctor
elephant

lion
restaurant
kangaroo

father
builder
museum

brother
stove
library

things

animals

places

people

Exercise 2

Underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns in these sentences.

1. I told Uncle John about my accident.
2. Kim and Stephanie wore masks on Halloween.
3. The lawnmower is broken.
4. We're going to the movies tomorrow.
5. The lion is playing with one of its cubs.
6. My sister's favorite soccer player is David Beckham.
7. I'm watching a videotape about the Sahara Desert.
8. The tourists visited Rome and saw the Colosseum.
9. Does this bus go to the stadium?

10. We're reading a story about a boy called Harry Potter.

Exercise 3

Read the following passage containing common nouns and proper nouns. Put **C** in the box after a common noun and a **P** in the box after a proper noun.

Mr. Peters **C** lives in Maine **C** in a big house **C** by the sea **C**. He has three cats **C** and a dog **C**. He likes to travel to different countries **C**. Last Christmas **C**, he went to **P** Paris and saw the Eiffel Tower **C**. He enjoyed eating French food **C** in nice restaurants **C**.

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

Plural Nouns

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	computers	a mountain	mountains
a chair	chairs	a river	rivers
a train	trains	an envelope	envelopes
a player	players	an insect	insects
a teacher	teachers	an oven	ovens
a taxi	taxis	an uncle	uncles

Notes

■ Words CALLED ARTICLES or determiners ARE used to SIGNAL nouns.

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

■ 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	

■ 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: Plural Nouns

Nouns THAT end in **s, ss, ch, sh or x**, ARE MADE PLURAL by ADDING **es**.

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

Most nouns THAT end in **y**, ARE MADE PLURAL by CHANGING the **y** to **i** AND ADDING **es**.

singular

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



Nouns THAT HAVE A vowel before they ARE MADE PLURAL by simply ADDING **s** AT the end.

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

MANYnouns THAT end in **f** ARE MADE PLURAL by CHANGING the **f** to **v** AND ADDING

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



But some nouns THAT end in **f** ARE MADE PLURAL simply by ADDING **s**.

singular	plural
chief	chiefs
roof	roofs
handkerchief	handkerchiefs
cliff	cliffs
puff	puffs



Some nouns THAT end in **f** CAN be MADE PLURAL in **two WAYS**.

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



Most nouns THAT end in **fe** ARE MADE PLURAL by CHANGING the **f** to **v** AND ADDING **s**.

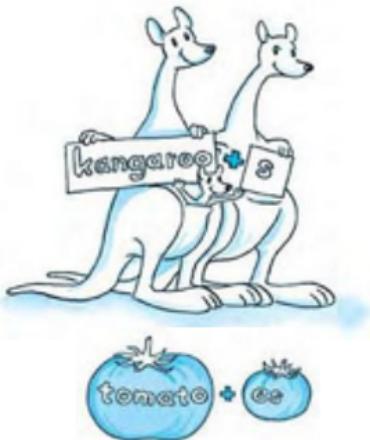
singular	plural
knife	knives
wife	wives
life	lives
midwife	midwives



Nouns: Plural Nouns

Most nouns THAT end in **o** ARE MADE PLURAL by ADDING **s**

singular	plural
video	videos
hippo	hippos
zoo	zoos
kangaroo	kangaroos



But other nouns THAT end in **o** ARE MADE PLURAL by ADDING **es**.

singular	plural
tomato	tomatoes
potato	potatoes
hero	heroes

Some nouns CHANGE spelling from the SINGULAR form to the PLURAL.

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

Notes

WHAT'S the PLURAL of the kind of mouse THAT you use with A computer? The PLURAL is either **mice** or **mouses**.



The PLURAL form of some nouns is the SAME AS the SINGULAR form.

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

Notes

When you ARE TALKING ABOUT different kinds of fish, the PLURAL CAN be **fishes**, for EXAMPLE: the various fishes of the Indian Ocean

Some nouns ARE ALWAYS PLURAL.

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

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 pants
a pair of glasses
a pair of scissors
a pair of chopsticks
a pair of sandals
a pair of gloves



Exercise 4

Underline all the nouns in the following sentences. Are they common or proper nouns? Put a checkmark in the correct box.

common nouns proper nouns

1. Do you like cheese?
2. They stood next to the Niagara Falls.
3. May I borrow your umbrella?
4. The ambulance was driving very fast.
5. Carl did not agree with them.
6. She loves to visit Disneyland.
7. Would you like some more water?
8. The fog was very thick.
9. May I invite Tom to join us?
10. My car is very old.

Exercise 5

Read the following passage. Write in the box after each singular noun and in the box after each plural noun.

Our teacher is a very nice lady . She's very kind to all the children in the class and she tells us very funny stories . Yesterday, she told a story about the animals on a farm . They all had a race . The pigs and sheep ran faster than the ducks and cows , but the heroes of the story were the mice . They were faster than all the other animals , even though they had the shortest legs !

Exercise 6

Read the following passage. Notice that the plural nouns are missing. Write the correct plural form of the singular nouns in parentheses. The first one has been done for you.

Three ladies (lady) in pink (dress) took their (baby) for a walk in the zoo. They saw four (giraffe), three (hippo), two (kangaroo) and an elephant. They walked for so long that their (foot) became sore, so they sat down on a bench for a rest near some (monkey). The (monkey) were playing with cardboard (box) and throwing (stick) at each other. After a while, the (lady) looked at their (watch) and decided it was time to go home.

Collective Nouns

Words for groups of people, ANIMALS or things ARE CALLED **collective nouns**

Here ARE some collective nouns for **groups of people**.

a family	a	a crew
team	a	a club
community	a	a committee
choir	a band	a company
an orchestra	a	a gang
an audience		the government
		the army

Collective nouns MAY be used with **ASINGULAR verb** or with **A PLURAL verb**. If the group is **ACTING AS A SINGLE unit**, use **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

MANY**groups of ANIMALS** HAVE their own SPECIAL collective nouns.

a herd of cattle	a pack of wolves	a litter of puppies
a flock of birds	a pride of lions	a troop of monkeys
a drove of sheep	a pod of dolphins	a brood of chickens
a gaggle of geese	a school of fish	a swarm of bees

Some groups of things ALSO HAVE their own SPECIAL collective nouns.

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

Some nouns NAME the AMOUNT or form of something.

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

The words A piece of MEAN AS 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

Exercise 7

Read the following passage. Write the missing collective nouns in the blank spaces. Remember that sometimes there are two words you can use.

Mom took Kate, Rudy and Derrick to the zoo. The zoo was very busy. A of people had gathered round the monkeys. One of the monkeys had a of bananas. Watching the monkey eat made the children feel hungry. Mom took a _____

of bread and some _____ of cheese out of the picnic hamper and everyone made sandwiches. After eating the sandwiches, the children had two _____ of chocolate each. Rudy wanted to give one piece to a monkey, but the zookeeper gave Rudy a very useful _____ of advice. "Monkeys may look friendly, but sometimes they are very fierce," he said.

Exercise 8

Read the sentences. Does the collective noun indicate a group acting together as a single unit? If so, circle the singular verb. Does the collective noun indicate a group in which each member acts individually? Circle the plural noun.

1. The jury (were/was) arguing about the importance of evidence.
2. A whole company of soldiers (is/are) marching in the parade.
3. A gaggle of geese (is/are) running every which way in the barnyard.
4. Those people (live/lives) in North America.
5. The police (has/have) arrested the suspect.
6. That troupe of actors always (stay/stays) at the Grand Hotel.
7. The committee (is/are) handing in their ballots.
8. Our school band (play/plays) many lively marches.
9. A big colony of ants (lives/live) under the front porch.
10. The government (are/is) entitled to collect taxes.

Exercise 9

Complete each phrase with a noun from the box that names a part or an amount of something.

bushel

drop

scoop

grain

ream

pinch

pair

galaxy

1. a _____ of stars
2. a _____ of sand
3. a _____ of paper
4. a _____ of salt
5. a _____ of potatoes
6. a _____ of bookends
7. a _____ of ice cream
8. a _____ of rain

Masculine and Feminine Nouns

MASCULINE nouns ARE words for men, boys AND MALE ANIMALS .
Feminine nouns ARE words for women, girls AND FEMALE ANIMALS .

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

MANY nouns ARE used for both MALES AND FEMALES . They ARE CALLED **common gender nouns**

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

With ANIMALS, there is one GENERAL word for the ANIMAL AND SPECIAL words for the MALE AND the FEMALE. Sometimes the word for the MALE ANIMAL is the SAME AS the GENERAL word. Sometimes the word for the FEMALE ANIMAL is the SAME AS the GENERAL word.

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



Exercise 10

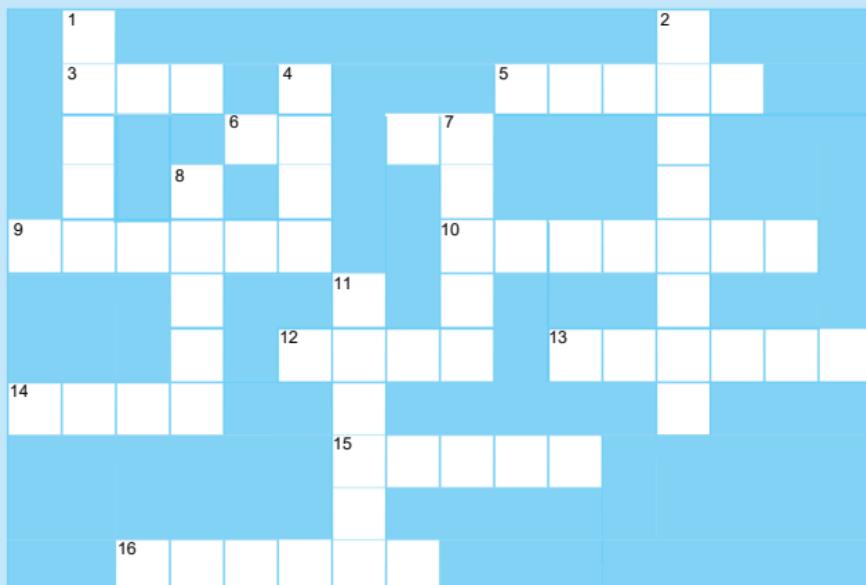
Complete the crossword puzzle with the correct **mASCULINE or fEMININE nouns**

A C r o S S

masculine	feminine
3. bull 5.	_____
man 6. fox	_____
9. 10. 12.	_____
stallion 13.	princess
brother 14.	empress
king 15.	_____
16.	_____
	duck
	witch

D o W N

masculine	feminine
1. _____	actress
2. waiter	_____
4. husband	_____
7. nephew	_____
8. _____	aunt
11. _____	goose



The Possessive Form of Nouns

Use the possessive form of A noun to show ownership.

- TO MAKE the possessive form, put AN A POSTR OPHE AND AN S 'S AFTER A SINGULAR noun.

This is my bed and that is Peter's bed.

We all like Dad's cooking.

It is my job to collect everybody's plate after the meal.

The flies are buzzing around the horse's tail.

This is Susan and Jenny's room.

This is Tom's hat and that is Tom's father's hat.

Notes

- 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***)

- After PLURAL nouns THAT don't end in s, use AN A POSTRO PHE AND AN s 's to MAKE the possessive form.

The children's room is always messy.

Some people's houses are bigger than ours.

Rats' tails are longer than mice's tails.

Men's voices are deeper than women's voices.

After **PLURAL nouns** THAT end in **s**, just ADD AN APOSTROPHE **s'**.

The pupils' desks are arranged in rows.

The boys' bedroom is bigger than the girls' bedroom.

The strong winds destroyed all the farmers' crops.

Mice's tails are shorter than rats' tails.

Notes

When ANAME 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?

Exercise 11

Read the following passage. The possessive nouns are missing. Write the correct possessive form of the nouns in parentheses. The first one has been done for you.

Peter is spending the day at Tom's (Tom) house. Peter likes Tom's family. He especially likes Mrs. Smith (Tom's mom) cooking! The boys play lots of games together.

(Tom) sister doesn't like (Tom and Peter) games.

She is playing by herself. Sometimes the (boys) games become so noisy

that Mom tells them to go and play in the garden. (Tom) dog is in the

garden, lying in the sunshine. Tom wants to play with the dog, but Peter is afraid of the

(dog) big teeth and sharp claws

(Peter) dad arrives in his car to take Peter home. Tom says he

likes (Peter's dad) new car (Peter) dad says that

he'll take Tom for a ride in it sometime

2Pronouns

A **pronoun** is A WORD THAT **TAKESThe PLACEOf A noun**. There **ARE** different kinds of pronouns.

Personal Pronouns

PERSONAL pronouns **MAY** be used AS :

- the **subject** of A VERB, or
- the **object** of A VERB.

□ Subject Pronouns

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.

My name is Michael. I am fourteen.

My father works hard. He works in a factory.

My sister is older than me. She is twelve.

Our dog is very naughty. It likes to chase cats.

Bob, you are a bad dog!

David and I are playing football. We like sports.

Jim and Jeff are my brothers. They are older than I am.

Object Pronouns

The **object** of A VERB **receives the action of the verb**. The PERSONAL pronouns **meyouhimherituz**, 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.

Be careful not to cut yourself with that knife.

John was looking at himself in the mirror.

Kate fell and hurt herself.

Our cat washes itself after every meal.

We baked the cake by ourselves.

Come in, everybody, and find yourselves a seat.

The children cleaned their room all by themselves.

Bears like to rub themselves against a tree.

The bird washed itself by splashing in a puddle.

The players train every day to keep themselves fit.

Have yourselves a good time.

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

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive 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**.

Have you lost **yours**, Tom?

This pen is **mine** and that one is **his**.

Sarah has lost her cat. Is this cat **hers**?

I can see **our** car, but where is **yours**?

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		

Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns ARE used for pointing out things. The words **this**, **THAT**, **these** AND **those** ARE DEMONSTRATIVE pronouns.

This is my desk.

This is the Mings' house.

That is my friend's house.

That's my mother's car.

You'll have to work harder than **this**.

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.

These are my pets.

These are sheep but **those** are goats.

Those are horses.

Notes

- Use **this** AND **these** when you ARE TALKING ABOUT things NEAR you.
- Use **THAT** AND **those** when you ARE TALKING ABOUT things FARTHERAWAY.

Interrogative Pronouns

Notes

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 you grow up?

Which of these desks is yours?

Which do you prefer?

Which of your sisters is the tallest?

Whom did the President criticize?

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?

Indefinite Pronouns

□ indefinite pronouns express the IDEA of QUANTITY. ANY other word. Most An indefinite pronoun does not refer directly to

Everybody is welcome at the meeting.

Many prefer their coffee with sugar.

Does anybody care for a cheese sandwich?

Few choose to live in the arid desert.

Indefinite Pronouns

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

The indefinite **they** is considered AN indefinite pronoun when it MAKES AN

They produce a lot of coal in your state.

Why don't they repair the bad roads?

Exercise 1

Read the following passage. Write the missing **subject** and **object pronouns** in the blank spaces.

My name is Charlie. _____ have two brothers. _____ are both older than _____ . Sometimes they take me to the park and _____ play football together. I like playing football with _____ because they are very good. We are going to the park today. Would you like to come with _____ ? _____ can all play together. Afterwards, _____ can come to my house if _____ want to. I think _____ will like my dad. He is very funny and _____ makes great pizzas. Do _____ like pizza?

Exercise 2

Some of the **reflexive pronouns** in the following sentences are used correctly, but some are not. Put a checkmark in the box if the reflexive pronoun is correct. Put an in the box if it is not correct. Then write the correct reflexive pronoun in the blank space.

1. Sometimes I wash the dishes all by himself _____.
2. Dad had an accident. He cut herself _____ with a knife.
3. Sally washes the car by herself _____.
4. Do you think the doctor can cure itself _____ when he is ill?
5. The cat stays clean by licking itself _____.
6. Anna and May made the dinner all by herself _____.
7. Mom lets me walk to school by myself _____.
8. Can you dress themselves _____, boys and girls?
9. David can swim all by himself _____ now.
10. This light is automatic. It switches itself _____ on at night.

Exercise 3

Write a short sentence using each of the **interrogative pronouns** below.

Example: Who Who is this man?

Who

Whose

What

Which

Whom

Exercise 4

Read the following passage. Write the missing **demonstrative pronouns** in the blank spaces.

Henry and I went for a walk on the beach. "What's looks like broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. "Put it over there?" I asked. "It put the broken glass into the bag. "We'd better put it in the trash," he said. I took the bag from me. "You have to hold it like it in the trash," I said. He don't cut your hand." it in " said Henry, "so that you

Exercise 5

Write the missing **possessive pronouns** in the blank spaces to complete the sentences.

1. I chose this seat first so it's mine.
2. Can we borrow your coloring pens? We've lost ours.
3. We live in the city and they live in the countryside. Our house is smaller than theirs.
4. 5. 6. Can Julie use your bike? 7. Tom got the books mixed up. He thought mine was hers?
- John, is this pencil mine is broken.
- Sally is looking for her gloves. Are these gloves hers and his was mine.

Exercise 6

Circle at least one **indefinite pronoun** in each sentence.

1. One never knows who might be listening. 2. Many are called but few are chosen. 3. I finished my cookie and asked for another. 4. Both were punished for the crime they committed. 5. Several applied for the job, but no one was hired.

3 Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns AND pronouns. They give you more information about people, PLACES, AND things.

Kinds of Adjectives

Some ADJECTIVES tell ABOUT **size** of people or things.

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

Some ADJECTIVES tell ABOUT the **color** of things.

a red carpet	a gray suit	a brown bear
a white swan	an orange balloon	green peppers
a blue uniform	a yellow ribbon	black shoes

Some ADJECTIVES tell WHAT people or things ARE like by describing their **QUALITY**.

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

Some ADJECTIVES tell WHAT things ARE MADE of. They refer to SUBSTANCES.

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

Some ADJECTIVES ARE
MADE
CALLED
origin
ADJECTIVES
from proper nouns of PLACE. These ADJECTIVES ARE
of

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

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 small green plastic box

a stylish red Italian car

quality color origin

Here ARE more EXAMPLES -

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

EXAMPLE of QUALITY sometimes **come before** ADJECTIVES of size. For

beautiful long hair **elegant short hair**

But A-D-I-E-C-T-I-V-Es of size **ALWAYS** come before A-D-I-E-C-T-I-V-Es of color. For example:

beautiful long black hair elegant short red hair

If you use ANY ADJECTIVE of SUBSTANC, it comes AFTER the color ADJECTIVE For EXAMPLE:

a beautiful long black silk dress

Exercise 1

Read the following passage and underline the adjectives. Write **S** above adjectives of size, **C** above adjectives of color, **Q** above adjectives of quality and **O** above adjectives of origin.

Sydney is a large Australian city with busy streets and expensive shops. In summer, it's a very hot place. People wear cool clothes and drink cool drinks. There are beautiful sandy beaches where people can rest and look up at the wide blue sky. There are big parks for tourists to visit. Japanese tourists like to sit and watch other people. British tourists take photographs of the strange plants and colorful birds.

Exercise 2

The following passage contains a lot of adjectives. Some of the adjectives appear in the wrong order. First underline the wrongly ordered adjectives. Then write them in their correct order on the lines below the passage.

My friend Jeremy is a handsome tall boy. He always wears a white long T-shirt and a big red cap. He carries a blue huge canvas bag to school. His favorite food is red crunchy apples and he always has one in his bag. Our teacher is an English kind tall man called Mr. Clark. He wears a blue smart suit and glasses with black plastic thick frames.

Adjective Endings

Adjectives HAVE MANY different endings.

Some ADJECTIVES end in **-ful**. These ADJECTIVES describe noun or pronouns THAT ARE **full of something** or HAVE **lot of something**

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

Some ADJECTIVES end in **-ous**.

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

Some ADJECTIVES end in **-y**.

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

Some ADJECTIVES end in **-less**. These ADJECTIVES describe a person or thing THAT **does not HAVE something**.

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

Some ADJECTIVES end in **-AL**.

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

Here **ARE** some ADJECTIVES THAT end in **-ic**, **-ish**, **-ible**, **-ABLE**, **-ive** AND **-ly**.

a fantastic singer	a terrible mess	an imaginative story
an energetic dog	a sensible answer	expensive jewelery
basic grammar	horrible smells	talkative children
enthusiastic shouting	visible footprints	a creative artist
a selfish act	a likeable child	friendly teachers
foolish behavior	comfortable clothes	a lovely dress
stylish clothes	valuable advice	a lively cat
childish talk	suitable colors	an elderly man

MANY ADJECTIVES end in **-ing**.

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

Notes

Words like **smiling**, **CARING** AND **FLASHING** ARE **present PARTICIPLE** 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
boiled eggs	worried passengers
wasted time	escaped prisoners
a painted wall	excited students
reduced prices	invited guests

Notes

Words like **closed**, **WASTED** AND **ESCAPED** ARE PAST PARTICIPLES of verbs. MANY PAST PARTICIPLES CAN ALSO BE used AS ADJECTIVES

Describing What Something Is Made Of

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	wooden	a wooden door
wool	woolen	a woolen jumper

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 these ADJECTIVES ADD **-en** to some nouns AND **-y** to other nouns.

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

Exercise 3

The following sentences contain adjectives made by adding endings to nouns. Write the noun that each adjective comes from on the line after each sentence. The first one has been done for you. Remember that some nouns must be changed slightly before the ending is added.

1. She's always making ~~careless~~ mistakes. care
2. It was a ~~very~~ painful injury.
3. Witches and wizards have ~~magical~~ powers.
4. These oranges are very juicy
5. Dogs are usually more ~~energetic~~ than cats.
6. Our neighbors are not very friendly
7. She keeps her toys in a large wooden box.
8. Take off your muddy shoes before you come in.
9. May I borrow your pencil sharpener? Mine is ~~useless~~
10. What a beautiful dress!

Exercise 4

Fill in the blank spaces with adjectives made from the verbs in parentheses. Remember that both present participles and past participles can be used as adjectives. Choose the adjective that suits the sentence best. The first one has been done for you.

1. It wasn't a very interesting (interest) movie.
2. We could hear the excited (excite) fans screaming.
3. I hope the pupils don't think that my classes are boring (bore).
4. My dad had a very worried (worry) look on his face.
5. Have the police found the stolen (steal) car yet?
6. The supermarket sells lots of frozen (freeze) food.
7. The players on the winning (win) team don't look tired at all.
8. Some of the old houses had broken (break) windows.

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 E of the ADJECTIVE.

adjective	comparative form	adjective	comparative form
dark	light	darker	hard
high	low	lighter	warm
old		higher	cold
young		lower	fast
rich	poor	older	slow
tall	small	younger	
soft		richer	
		poorer	
		taller	
		smaller	
		softer	

Notes

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.

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
dark	light	darkest	warm
high	low	lightest	cold
old	young	highest	fast
rich	poor	lowest	slow
tall	small	oldest	
soft	hard	youngest	
		richest	
		poorest	
		tallest	
		smallest	
		softest	
		hardest	

Notes

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**.

Adjectives: The Comparison of Adjectives

If the ADJECTIVE ends in **e**, ADD **r** to form the COMPARATIVE AND **st** to form the SUPERLATIVE.

adjective	comparative	superlative
nice	nicer	nicest
close	closer	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 wet	sadder	saddest
slim thin	wetter	wettest
big	slimmer	slimmest
	thinner	thinnest
	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 TWOSYLLABLE ADJECTIVES . You will ALSO use **more** AND **most** with ALL ADJECTIVES THAT HAVE **more** THAN SYLLABLES.

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	most expensive
comfortable	more comfortable	most comfortable
delicious	more delicious	most delicious
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
difficult	more difficult	most difficult

REGULAR 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 worst
bad	worse	least most
little	less	farthest
many	more	
far	farther or further	or furthest

FOR EXAMPLE :

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

Adjective Phrases

P P

HRASES CAN be used like single ADJECTIVESTO describe nouns AND pronouns. HRASESTHATARE used in this WAYARE CALLED **ADJECTIVE PHRASES**.

Most

ADJECTIVEPHRASES come **AFTER** the word they describe. Look AT these EXAMPLES. The ADJECTIVEPHRASES 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

This is the **road** to Toledo.

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

Exercise 5

Read the following passage. Write the correct **comparative** and **superlative forms** of the adjectives in parentheses in the blank spaces. The first one has been done for you.

Paul likes playing football. He's a very good player, but his friend Sally is better (good) player. She's the fastest (fast) and strongest (strong) than all the boys, even the boys who are older (old) and bigger (big) than her. That's why Paul likes her. Paul thinks all games are exciting, but football is the most exciting (exciting) game and it's noisier (noisy) than all the other games he plays with his friends. When the grass is wet, everyone gets dirty when they play football. But Sally gets dirty (dirty) and wetter (wet) than everyone else.

Exercise 6

Complete the following sentences. Write an **adjective phrase** that includes the preposition in parentheses. The first one has been done for you.

Exercise 4

Complete the following sentences. Write **adjective phrases** using the adjective in parentheses and another adjective linked with **and** or **but**. The first one has been done for you.

1. My dog is small and brown (small).
2. His sister's hair is black (black).
3. Our teacher is opposite (opposite).
4. Tomorrow's weather will be sunny (sunny).
5. The museum was quiet (quiet).

4 Determiners

Determiners, or noun SIGNALS ARE SPECIAL ADJECTIVES used before nouns.

There ARE different kinds of determiners.

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**.

John is reading a book.

Would you like a peach?

Is that a dog or a fox?

You'll need a ruler and a pencil.

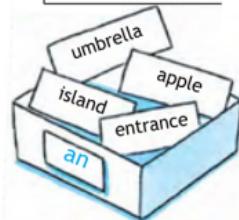
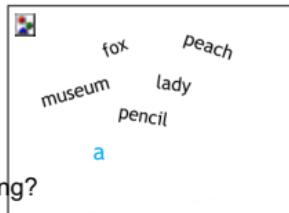
Is there also an entrance at the back of the building?

Have you ever seen an elephant?

I always take an apple to school.

Do you have an umbrella that I can borrow?

Would you like to live on an island?



Notes

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.

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 ~~MANY~~ 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?

Notes

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.

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.

Use this with singular nouns.

Who lives in **this** house?

This car belongs to my mom.

Does **this** key fit the lock?

This book is my favorite.

Who gave you **this** money?

This cheese tastes funny.

Use these with plural nouns

These trousers are too short.

I don't like **these** comics

These biscuits don't taste very good.

I bought **these** apples for lunch.

Is there an adult with **these** children?

Use **THAT** AND **those** to TALK ABOUT things THAT ARE **FARTHER AWAY** from you.

Use that with singular nouns

This chair is mine and **that** chair is yours.

That animal is making a funny noise.

Would you pass me **that** book, please?

Who is **that** man talking to Dad?

How much is **that** dress?

Use those with plural nouns

I gave my sandwiches to **those** boys.

Those children go to a different school.

These shoes are mine and **those** shoes are yours.

These apples look fresh but **those** apples look rotten.

Those people are from Africa.

Quantifying Determiners

Words such AS **MANY**, **much** AND **SEVERAL** TELL ABOUT QUANTITY without giving AN EXACT number. They ARE CALLED **QUANTIFYING determiners**

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.

A few children are absent today. Several friends went with me. Both

I have fewer CDs than you. brothers have dark hair.

Some QUANTIFYING determiners CAN be used **with PLURAL nouns AND nouns THAT show 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
little (**MEANING** not much), **little** (**MEANING** some), **much**
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
ANOTHER, **every** AND

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, the other, or nouns of no EXACT QUANTITY**. They ARE ANY, **no** other AND

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.

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?

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.

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.

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		

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.

Using Determiners Together

CAN USE QUANTIFYING determiners with EACH other AND with numbers.
You 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 :

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.

Exercise 1

Read the following passage. Write the correct **article** in each blank space. If no article is needed, leave the space blank. The first one has been done for you.

John lives in an apartment with his mom, dad and sister Katy. an apartment has three bedrooms, one kitchen, one bathroom and one living room. John's mom works in an office and his dad stays at home and looks after the apartment. He spends much of his time in the kitchen, preparing meals. John and Katy help their dad with the housework. John likes using the vacuum cleaner and Katy likes to sweep the floor. Dad gives John and Katy money when they help him. They usually spend the money on computer games!

Exercise 2

Notice the **determiners** in the following passage. What kind of determiners are they? Put a **D** in the box after a **demonstrative determiner**, a **Q** after a **quantifying determiner**, an **I** after a **interrogative determiner**, a **P** after a **possessive determiner** and an **N** after a **number**.

Sally is my friend. We play together every day. I usually go to her house to play. Her parents are very nice, but she has two brothers who sometimes spoil our games. Last week, her brothers pulled my hair. Sally's mom was very angry with them. "Stop behaving in that rough way!" she shouted. I'm glad I don't have any brothers.

5 Verbs and Tenses

Most verbs describe ACTIONS so they ARE CALLED ACTIONverbs. Action verbs tell WHAT people or things ARE doing. Here ARE some common ACTION verbs.

drink	look	jump	swim	fall
eat	shout	walk	throw	climb
laugh	run	sit	catch	dance

Subject and Verb Agreement

When you use A VERB, you HAVE to SAY who or WHAT is doing ACTION. This 'who or WHAT' is the **subject** of the verb. The subject AND the verb other. You SAY THAT the subject AND the verb *AGREE* when they

Use A **SINGULAR verb** if the subject is A **SINGULAR noun**. For EXAMPLE, the subjects 'my DAD' or 'our school', or ANY of the pronouns **he**, **she** or **it**, require A SINGULAR verb. Most SINGULAR verbs end in **s**. Look AT the subjects AND their verbs in these EXAMPLES. The subjects ARE in bold AND the verbs ARE in color.

He always **drinks** milk when he's hot.

She **eats** bananas for breakfast.

Mom **walks** to work every day.

My sister **dances** like a professional dancer.

The baby **falls** when she **tries** to walk.

Our cat **climbs** the trees in our garden.

This form of the verb is CALLED the **third person SINGULAR verb** and it is used when the subject of the verb is not you or the person you ARE SPEAKING to, but some other PERSON—A third person—or A thing.

Here ARE some more **third person SINGULAR verbs** and in **s**.

plays	sings	shines	rides	smiles
draws	paints	blows	thinks	stops
reads	rains	travels	talks	starts

The third person SINGULAR form of some verbs is MADE by ADDING **es** AT the end. Some EXAMPLES ARE verbs THAT end in **sh, ch, ss, x, zz** AND

brushes	watches	kisses	fixes
rushes	reaches	mi sses	mixes
polishes	teaches	passes	buzzes
crashes	catches	presses	does
washes	touches	dresses	goes

Here ARE some sentences with verbs in their **third person singular form**. The subjects ARE in bold AND the verbs ARE in color.

She always **brushes** her teeth at bedtime.

Dad **polishes** his shoes until they shine.

My brother **watches** television after school.

Kim **catches** the ball with one hand.

Dad **mixes** flour and water when he makes bread.

The bee **buzzes** around the flowers.

My friend Sanjay **goes** to the same school as I do.

How do you MAKE the third person SINGULAR form of verbs THAT end in **y**? USUALLY, you just CHANGE the **y** ~~AN~~ **i** AND

carry – carries	hurry – hurries	copy – cop ies
cry – cries	fly – flies	marry – marries
study – studies	worry – worries	bully – bull ies

A cat **carries** its kitten with its mouth.

Mr. Chen **hurries** to work every morning.

The baby **cries** a lot at night.

This plane **flies** to the island every day.

Alice **tries** hard at school.

She **copies** all the questions in her notebook.

Some verbs THAT end in **y** HAVE A VOWEL before the **y**. Just ADD AN **s** AT the end of these words to MAKE the third person SINGULAR

buy – buys
pay – pays

say – says
annoy – annoys

pray – prays
stay – stays

Mom **buys** bread at the supermarket.

Mr. Carter **pays** all his bills with a credit card.

My friend **says** he has a salt-water aquarium.

She **annoys** me with her silly jokes.

Anna **stays** with her aunt on weekends.

If the subject of A VERB is A **PLURAL noun**, such AS “Mom AND DAD” or “our TEACHERS”, use A **PLURAL verb**. Do not ADD **s**, **es** or **ies** to verbs. PlurAl

Mom and Dad **love** us.

My sisters **listen** to music a lot.

The stars **shine** brightly on a clear night.

Some people **drink** tea.

I **like** juicy hamburgers.

We **learn** interesting things at school.

You all **know** the words to this song, children.

They always **walk** home from school together.

Suppose the subject of A noun refers to A **group of people**. Depending on the MEANING of the sentence, you MAY use either A SINGULAR or A PLURAL verb.

The audience was enjoying the play.

The audience have all gone home.

The class has thirty students.

The class are handing in their papers.

The band is performing until midnight.

The band were arguing among themselves.

Notes

Words THAT refer to groups of people or ANIMALS ARE CALLED **collective nouns**. Here ARE some more EXAMPLES:

crowd	committee	herd
crew	litter	flock

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Some verbs HAVE AN **object**. The object of A VERB is the person or thing THAT is ACTION of the verb. Look AT

Alice

eats

a banana for breakfast.

The subject does the action

The verb is the action word

The object is affected by the action

The **subject** of the verb is **Alice**. She is the person who does the ACTION: **she EATS**. The **object** of the verb is **A BANANA**. **A BANANA** is **AFFECTED** by the ACTION of the verb. So in this sentence, the object of the verb 'EAT' is 'A BANANA'. Verbs THAT HAVE objects ARE CALLED **TRANSITIVE verbs**.

Here ARE some sentences with **TRANSITIVE verbs**. The verbs ARE printed in bold AND their objects ARE printed in color.

John likes **apples**Sam knows **the answer** to the question.My sister cooks all **our meals**.My brother rides **his bike** in the street.Dad buys **tea** at the market.Mom writes **stories** in her spare time.

Some verbs don't HAVE AN object. A verb THAT does **not** HAVE AN object is CALLED AN **INTRANSITIVE verb**. Here ARE some sentences WITH **INTRANSITIVE verbs**.

In China, lots of people walk to work.

The boys play in the yard after school.

Mr. Carter always drives very carefully.

Doris is a very successful businesswoman.

Michael and I both entered the race. He won but I lost.

Some verbs CAN be either TRANSITIVE or INTRANSITIVE. Notice THAT the TRANSITIVE MEANING AND the INTRANSITIVE MEANING ARE sometimes different.

transitive verbs

The pilot **flies the plane** very well.The boys **play football** on weekends.My mom runs **her own company**.We walk **the dog** every evening.

intransitive verbs

Eagles **fly high in the sky**.The boys **play in the yard** on weekends.My mom **runs in the park** for fun.We **walk on the beach** every evening.

Exercise 1

Read the following sentences. Underline the **verb** in each sentence.

1. We live in an apartment on the boulevard.
2. Some children learn very fast.
3. We go for swimming lessons on Sunday.
4. I like my new bike.
5. Babies sometimes sleep during the day.
6. My dad buys a newspaper every morning.
7. These dolls belong to Kathleen.
8. I often walk to school with my dad.
9. My sister plays the piano very well.
10. Sarah sometimes reads in bed at night.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blank spaces with the **third person singular form** of the verbs in parentheses.

Example: Ali looks (look) sad today.

1. Sumiko speaks (speak) English very well.
2. Mr. Kim comes (come) to school on his motorbike.
3. My neighbor's dog barks (bark) very loudly.
4. My little brother always brushes (brush) his teeth properly.
5. Dad is so tall that his head almost touches (touch) the ceiling.
6. Our dog catches (catch) the ball in its teeth.
7. Mom mixes (mix) vinegar and oil to make salad dressing.
8. Sally tries (try) not to disturb her brother when he's reading.
9. Dad buys (buy) his newspaper from the store on the corner.
10. Her music annoys (annoy) me when I'm doing my homework.

Exercise 3

Underline the verbs in the following sentences. Then show whether the verb is transitive or intransitive by putting a checkmark (✓) in the correct box. Remember that depending on the meaning, some verbs can be either transitive or intransitive. For each of the transitive verbs you have marked, write the object of the verb on the lines. The first one is done for you.

	intransitive verb	transitive verb	object
1. My brother and I often play chess.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	chess
2. Mom and Dad work in the garden on weekends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. The library closes at 5 P.M.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Mr. Ross drives his car very carefully.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. The cat jumped over the wall.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. My sister likes her new jeans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Grandad walks the dog every evening.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Will you come with me to the shop?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. The boys are skating in the park.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Dad is making sandwiches.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. The children went to bed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. We buy our food at the supermarket.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sally found a good hiding place.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
They are learning to speak English.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13. Anna was reading an interesting book.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14. On weekends, I usually go to the beach with Dad.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15. The cat is sleeping under the tree.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16. They pushed the cart into the shed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

The Simple Present Tense

Verbs THAT HAPPEN REGULARLY sometimes or **never**, use the **simple present tense**.

ACTION HAPPENS

We always wash our hands before meals.

Joe sometimes lends me his bike.

Dad jogs in the park every day.

We often go to the movies on Saturday.

Mr. Ross takes a train to work.

The simple present tense is **ALSO** used to **STATE FACTS**.

The sun rises every morning.

Penguins live in the Antarctica.

Dogs love playing in water.

The earth goes around the sun.

Australia is an island.

Use the simple present tense to tell the events of **A story THAT IS HAPPENING now**.

I arrive at school. I see another girl crying. I ask her why she is sad. She says she hasn't got any friends to play with. I tell her that she can play with me.

Use the simple present tense to **TALK ABOUT things THAT will HAPPEN in the future**.

My little sister starts school tomorrow.

The new supermarket opens this Friday.

Next week I go on holiday to Japan.

We fly to London on Sunday.

The train leaves in five minutes.

My family moves to a new house next month.

am, is and are

The words **AM**, **is** AND **ARE** ARE the simple present forms of the verb **be**.

- Use **AM** with the pronoun **I**.
- Use **is** with **SINGULAR nouns** like 'my DAD' AND 'the TEACHER', AND with the pronouns **he**, **she** AND **it**.
- Use **ARE** with **PLURAL nouns** like 'my PARENTS' AND 'Jenny AND MARY', AND with the pronouns **we**, **you** AND **they**.

I **am** twelve.

I **am** in the garden.

My mom **is** very tired today.

The teacher **is** tall.

She **is** also pretty.

Our dog **is** black.

The children **are** asleep.

Computers **are** very expensive.

My brother and I **are** upstairs.

We **are** in our bedrooms.

You **are** my best friend.

You and David **are** my best friends.

Here is A TABLE to help you remember how to use **is**, **AM** AND **ARE**.

	singular	plural
first person	I am	we are
second person	you are	you are
third person	he is she is it is	they are they are they are

Notes

There ARE short WAYS of SAYING AND writing **AM**, **is** AND **ARE** with pronouns. These short forms ARE CALLED CONTRACTIONS

full form	short form
I am	I'm
you are	you're
he is	he's
she is	she's
it is	it's
we are	we're
they are	they're

You CAN use these CONTRACTIONS REPLACE **AM**, **is** AND **ARE** when they **ARE** used with **not**:

full form	short form
I am not	I'm not
he is not	he isn't
she is not	she isn't
it is not	it isn't
we are not	we aren't
you are not	you aren't
they are not	they aren't

there is **and** there are

Use **there** with **is** AND **ARE** to SAY WHAT exists or WHAT you CAN HAVE. Use **there is** with **SINGULAR nouns**, **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.

Notes

The CONTRACTION for
there is is there's.

Exercise 4

Look at the pairs of subjects and verbs below. Then write a sentence using each subject with the **simple present** form of the verb. Remember that you can also use the **simple present tense** to talk about the future.

Example: Dad goes to work on his bike.

subject	verb
1. Dad	go
2. My brother	ride
3. The	watch
4. I need	leave
5. Tom and Sam	buy
6. We	eat
7. Aunt Grace	come
8. Our neighbor	like
9. The boys	start
10. My family	travel

Exercise 5

Complete the following sentences by writing **am**, **is** or **are** in the blank spaces.

1. The weather _____ beautiful today.
2. All the children _____ on the playground.
3. Boys! You _____ always late for class.
4. _____ you on the basketball team, too?
5. Nobody in my class _____ interested in football.
6. _____ this computer more expensive than that one?
7. Sally _____ my best friend.
8. Mom and Dad _____ downstairs watching television.
9. Paul and Henry _____ in the computer room.
10. The Eiffel Tower _____ the tallest monument in Paris.

Exercise 6

Read the following passage. Fill in **there's**, **there are**, **there isn't** or **there aren't** in the blank spaces.

I like playing in our park because _____ some great things to play on.
_____ a big chute to slide on and a huge sandbox to play in.
also some swings. Dogs are not allowed in the park so _____ no dogs to bother us.
also a lot of space for us to run around. It sometimes gets hot because
many trees to give shade, but _____ a fountain where we can drink
water. It's the best place in the town for children. _____ another place as good as
the park.

Exercise 7

Rewrite the following sentences using contractions. The first one has already been done to help you.

1. It is another sunny day today.

It's another sunny day today.

2. This is my sister. She is five.

3. I am not very interested in sports.

4. She is not my best friend. You are my best friend.

5. Cats are not as noisy as dogs.

6. We are busy doing our homework.

7. She is busy cleaning the car in the garage.

8. Our teacher is not very tall.

9. My parents are not home from work yet.

10. My friend is not very good at math.

The Present Progressive Tense

The present progressive tense is used to TALK ABOUT **things THAT ARE continuing to HAPPEN.**

MAKE the present progressive tense by using **AM, IS or ARE** with **A VERB THAT**

I am learning how to swim.

I am eating my lunch.

I am watching television.

She is reading a book.

Dad is baking a cake.

My sister is listening to music.

Uncle David is cleaning his car.

The dog is barking in the garden.

We are singing our favorite song.

My brother and I are playing a computer game.

The teachers are showing us a film.

They are bringing a television set into the classroom.

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 + watch **ing**
(**present participle**)

is + listen **ing**
(**present participle**)

are + play **ing**
(**present participle**)

The present progressive tense is **ALSO** used to TALK ABOUT **things THAT ARE**

I am going to the library tomorrow.

My sister is giving me her bike when she gets her new one.

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.

Exercise 8

Fill in the blank spaces with the present progressive tense of the verbs in parentheses. Try to use contractions such as *I'm*, *she's* and *they're* where you can.

1. We _____ (go) to the zoo tomorrow.
2. He _____ (fix) my bike in the garage.
3. I _____ (help) Mom in the kitchen.
4. My sister and I _____ (watch) television in our bedroom.
5. The train _____ (leave) in ten minutes.
6. They _____ (come) with us to the museum.
7. We _____ (paint) some pictures for Aunt Susan.
8. The boys and girls _____ (dance) in the hall.
9. The cat _____ (chase) some birds.
10. My brother _____ (tickle) me.

Exercise 9

Complete the following sentences with either 1) the **simple present form** of the verb, or 2) the **present progressive form** of the verb.

1. The teacher always _____ (give) us interesting project work.
2. The wind _____ (blow) very strongly today.
3. I _____ (like) chocolate ice cream.
4. Be quiet! We _____ (try) to listen to the radio.
5. Let's go inside now. It _____ (begin) to rain.
6. Penguins _____ (eat) fish.
7. Dad never _____ (let) us play in the street when it's dark.
8. The children _____ (go) swimming every day.
9. We're trying to catch the ball that _____ (roll) down the hill.
10. My teacher _____ (know) a lot about plants and animals.

The Simple Past Tense

The simple PAST tense is TALK ABOUT things THAT HAPPENED in the PAST. Use the simple PAST tense ~~MADE~~ by ADDING ed to the verb.

I opened the door and looked inside.

The plane landed ten minutes ago.

My cousin visited us last summer.

We walked to school yesterday.

She laughed when I told her the joke.



If A VERB ends in e, just ADD d to MAKE the simple PAST tense.

Who closed all the windows?

We lived in that house when I was a baby.

She smiled when she saw me.

We raced each other on our bikes.



If A VERB ends in y, CHANGE the y to i before ADDING ed.

I carried my mom's shopping bag.

My brother cried when he fell off his bike.

We hurried to the station to catch the train.

Dad tried to help me with my homework.



With some short verbs THAT end in A CONSONANT, you must double the CONSONANT before ADDING ed.

I climbed over the fence and ripped my shirt.

The stranger grabbed my arm.

The dog wagged its tail when it saw the biscuits.

He slammed the door and walked off angrily.



was and were

The words **WAS** AND **were** ARE the simple PAST forms of the verb **be**.

- **WAS** is the simple PAST form of **AM** AND **is**. Use **WAS** with **SINGULAR nouns** like 'my **DAD**' AND 'the **TEACHER**', AND with the pronouns **he** **she** AND **it**.
- **Were** is the simple PAST form of **ARE**. Use **were** with **PLURAL nouns** like 'my **PARENTS**' AND 'Jenny **AND MARY**', AND with the pronouns **we** **you** AND **they**.

Ten years ago, **I** was only a baby.

When **I** was younger, **I** played with teddy bears.

My friend was ill yesterday.

Mom was angry when she saw the broken vase.

It was very wet on Monday.

It was six o'clock when we got home.

We were away on vacation last month.

John and I were in the garden.

You were nasty to me!

You and Sally were not at school yesterday.

Dinosaurs were prehistoric animals.

Those were my best jeans.

Here is A TABLE to help you remember how to use **was** AND **were**.

	singular	plural
first person	I was	we were you
second person	were you	were he was
third person	they were	she was they were

Notes

You MAY use these CONTRACTIONS when you ARE combining **WAS** AND **were** with **not**.

full form	short form
I was not	I wasn't
he was not	he wasn't
she was not	she wasn't
it was not	it wasn't
we were not	we weren't
you were not	you weren't
they were not	they weren't

Irregular Verbs

MANY common verbs HAVE UNUSUAL pre sent AND PAST tense forms. These ARE CALLED **IRREGULAR verbs**.

Remember THAT the simple PAST tense of most verbs is MADE by ADDING **ed** AT the end: **look** becomes **looked**. Notice THAT the simple PAST tense of these common **IRREGULAR verbs** is quite different.

irregular verb simple past tense

break bring broke
buy catch brought
come do fall bought
feed feel fly caught
get go have came
did
fell
fed
felt
flew
got
went
had

irregular verb simple past tense

keep kneel knew
leave lose lost
meet ring ran
see sell saw
sleep speak slept
write wrote

The simple **PAST** tense of other **IRREGULAR verbs** does not **CHANGE AT ALL**.

verb simple past tense example

cost	cost	I bought a new CD. It cost twenty dollars.
cut	cut	My brother cut his finger this morning.
hit	hit	She hit the ball into a neighbor's garden.
hurt	hurt	I hurt my leg when I jumped off the wall.
let	let	Mom opened the door and let us in.
put	put	The tea tasted horrible because I put too much sugar in it.
read	read	Dad read us a story last night.

Exercise 10

Write each past tense verb below under the correct heading.

laughed
cried
hopped

lived
pinned
tried

smiled
hurried
grabbed

landed
played
raced

verb + ed

verb + d

double the last letter + ed
change y to i and add ed

Exercise 11

Complete the sentences with the simple past tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1. The boys _____ (whisper) secrets to each other.

Ben 3. We 4. _____ (hurry) to catch his bus.

She 5. _____ (return) our books to the library.

Someone 6. _____ (kiss) the frog and it 7. _____ (change) into a prince.

The baby 8. _____ (tap) me on the shoulder.

9. _____ (cry) when we took her toy away.

7. John 10. _____ (pin) the badge onto his jacket.

8. Two doctors 11. _____ (rush) into the room.

9. This is the house that we 12. _____ (live) in when I was younger.

10. Grandad 13. _____ (lower) himself into the chair.

Exercise 12

Write **was** or **were** in the blank spaces in the following passage.

It _____ a beautiful summer's day and there _____ n't a cloud in the sky. Mom, Dad and I _____ all in the garden. Dad _____ in the vegetable garden planting some seeds and Mom and I _____ busy with other jobs. The sun _____ hot and soon I _____ feeling very tired. Mom and Dad _____ n't tired at all. They went on working for a long time. I _____ glad when it _____ time to go inside and have a drink.

Exercise 13

Draw a circle around the correct **past tense verb** in each sentence below.

1. I (losed lost) my watch in the park.
2. David (hurt hurted) his knee when he (fallled fell).
3. I kicked the ball hard and it (breaked broke) a window.
4. My new shoes (cost costed) a lot of money.
5. I (getted / got) this book from the library.
6. We had a garage where we (keeped / kept) our car.
7. Ali (shew / showed) me the cut on his knee.
8. The glass (fallled / fell) off the table and (breaked / broke).
9. We (sellled / sold) our old car and (buyed / bought) a new one.
10. The bell (ringed / rang) and we all (goed / went) into school.
11. The dog (catched / caught) the ball in its mouth.
12. The man (kneeled / knelt) down to talk to the little boy.
13. I (meeted / met) my friend in the park.
14. Our cat (runned / ran) onto the road in front of a car.
15. Jane (writed / wrote) a letter to her best friend.

The Past Progressive Tense

Use the PAST progressive tense to TALK ABOUT **things THAT were HAPPENING** in the PAST AND HAD not stopped ~~HAPPENING~~. They were continuing.

To **MAKE** the PAST progressive tense, use **WAS** or **WERE** AND A VERB THAT ends in **ing**.

I was watching television.

Ben was finishing his homework.

She was putting her books into her schoolbag.

Jenny and I were tidying the classroom.

We were all dancing at the party.

You weren't listening to the teacher.

Some boys were looking out of the window.

Notes

The **ing** form of A VERB is
CALLED the **present
PARTICIPLE**.

1. You use the present PARTICIPLES with WAS or were to MAKE the PAST progressive tense: **(present participle)**

were + listening
(present participle)

You CAN ALSO use the PAST progressive tense to SAY WHAT WAS HAPPENING when something else

Sam was doing his math homework when the phone rang.

Dad was cooking our dinner when I got home.

When I saw Joe, he was looking for his dog.

We were all enjoying the movie when the power went out.

What were they doing when the bell rang?

Exercise 14

Complete the sentences with the **past progressive tense** of the verbs in parentheses.

- At the block party lots of people _____ (dance) in the street.
- I _____ (sit) in my bedroom reading a book.
- Someone _____ (make) a very loud noise in the street.
- Why _____ you all _____ (laugh) when I came in?
- Mike and John _____ (wash) their paintbrushes.
- Sally _____ (practice) the piano.
- I ran so fast that my heart _____ (beat) really hard.
- Our neighbors _____ (have) a barbecue.

have, has and had

HAVE is used to SAY **WHAT** people own or possess

The verb

Use **HAVE** with the pronouns **I** **we** **you** AND **they** AND with **PLURAL nouns** such AS 'my PARENTS' AND 'Tom AND Susan'.

Use **HAS** with the pronouns **he**, **she** AND **it**, AND with **SINGULAR nouns** such AS 'my DAD' AND 'the TEACHER'.

I have two brothers and one sister.

Monkeys have long tails.

My sister and I have a swing in our garden.

John has a big brother.

Sally has a pretty face.

An elephant has a long trunk. It also has big ears.

His brother has dark hair.

Our apartment has big windows.

Notes

The words **HAVE** AND **HAS** ARE the simple present forms of the verb **HAVE**.

Use **HAVE** to TALK ABOUT **things THAT people do or get**.

I can't play football because I have a broken leg.

We have art lessons on Mondays.

You have a stain on your shirt.

They have the desks nearest the teacher.

Peter has a sore knee.

You ALSO use **HAVE** to TALK ABOUT **things THAT people EAT**.

We usually have lunch at school.

Mom and Dad sometimes have their breakfast in bed.

Jenny often has sandwiches for lunch.

She sometimes has cola to drink.

Here is **A TABLE** to help you remember how to use **HAVE AND HAS**.

	singular	plural
first person	I have	we have
second person	you have	you have
third person	he has	they have
	she has	they have
	it has	they have

The simple **PAST** tense form of **HAVE AND HAS** is **HAD**.

I had a big toy car when I was small.

It was sunny so we had lunch in the garden.

They had a wonderful holiday in Europe.

Sally and I had chicken for dinner.

The boys had a fight in the playground.

Dad had a sore back yesterday.

She had long hair when I saw her a year ago.

Our cat had three kittens last week.

Use **HAD** when you're TALKING ABOUT **wishes**.

I wish I had a new bike.

Kathleen wishes she had a big sister.

Dad wishes he had a bigger garage.

The boys wish they had more space to play football in.

You CAN MAKE the NEGATIVE with **didn't HAVE**.

I wish I didn't have so much homework.

Jack wishes he didn't have a broken leg.

Dad wishes he didn't have to work on weekends.

Do you wish you didn't have English classes today?

The Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect tense shows ACTION in the indefinite PAST. The present perfect tense is ALSO used to show ACTION begun in the PAST AND continuing into the present.

To MAKE the present perfect tense, use HAVE or HAS AND A VERB THAT ends in **ed**.

We have lived in this house for five years.
(= **and we still live there**)

Your plane has already landed.
(= **and it's still on the ground**)

She has dirtied her new shoes.

(= **she made them dirty and they're still dirty**)

The teacher has pinned a notice on the board.
(= **and the notice is still there**)

You don't need your key. I've already opened the door. (= **and it's still open**)

Notes

The **ed** form of A VERB is CALLED the **PAST PARTICIPLE** when it is used with HAS or HAVE to MAKE the present perfect tense:

have + landed
(**past participle**)

has + opened
(**past participle**)

Irregular Past Participles

Remember THAT IRREGULAR verbs don't HAVE A SIMPLE PAST form THAT ends in **-ed**.

IRREGULAR verbs ALSO HAVE UNUSUAL **PAST PARTICIPLES** THAT don't end in **ed**. The **PAST PARTICIPLE** of some verbs is the **SAME AS** the simple PAST tense.

irregular verb	simple past tense	past participle
fight	fought	fought
have	had	had
lose	lost	lost
teach	taught	taught
win	won	won

Here ~~ARE~~ more EXAMPLES of IRREGULAR PAST PARTICIPLES, simple

irregular verb	simple past tense	past participle	example
keep	kept	kept	I have kept the letter you sent me.
catch	caught	caught	The police have caught the thieves.
bring	brought	brought	Maggie has brought her favorite CD to school.
make	made	made	The children have made a birthday card for their mom.
sell	sold	sold	They've sold their car and now they
buy	bought	bought	have bought motorcycles.

Some common **IRREGULAR verbs** HAVE A PAST PARTICIPLE THAT is **different** from the simple PAST tense.

irregular verb	simple past form	past participle	example
be	was	been	Anna has been my best friend for years.
break	broke	broken	I'm sorry, I've broken your pencil.
do	did	done	Jack has already done his homework.
draw	drew	drawn	We've drawn a picture for you, Mom.
drink	drank	drunk	Have you drunk all your orange juice?
eat	ate	eaten	Someone has eaten all the chocolates.
fall	fell	fallen	
go	went	gone	One of the pictures has fallen off the wall.
know	knew	known	I'm sorry, but your train has already gone.
see	saw	seen	I've known Michael for two years.
speak	spoke	spoken	Kathleen has already seen that movie.
			Miss Hill has spoken to the principal about the problem.

Some **IRREGULAR verbs** HAVE A PAST PARTICIPLE THAT **does not CHANGE AT ALL**.

irregular verb	past participle	example
cut	cut	I've cut my finger and it's bleeding badly.
hit	hit	The children next door have hit their ball into the busy street.
cost	cost	This vacation has cost us hundreds of dollars already.
read	read	Dad hasn't read my school report yet.
hurt	hurt	Can Anna sit down? She's hurt her leg.
put	put	Have you put any sugar in my tea?

Exercise 15

Complete the following sentences with **has** or **have**.

1. My dog _____ a long shiny coat.
2. Our teacher _____ a very kind face.
3. You _____ a lot of homework to do.
4. Sam and I _____ desks near the front of the class.
5. Paul _____ two brothers and a sister.
6. My friend Andy _____ a big house.
7. Mice _____ long tails.
8. Most dogs _____ sharp teeth.
9. I _____ more toys than my friend _____.
10. These flowers _____ a strange smell.

Exercise 16

Complete the sentence with the **present perfect tense** of the verbs in parentheses.

1. The children _____ (make) the house very messy.
2. I _____ (see) that actor in several movies.
3. The boys _____ (drink) all the soda in the refrigerator.
4. Our dog _____ (hurt) its leg.
5. One of the workmen _____ (fall) off his ladder.
6. She's sad because her friends _____ (go) to the park without her.
7. Dad _____ (have) a shower already.
8. I've been shouting so much that I _____ (lose) my voice.
9. My sister's boyfriend _____ (buy) her a diamond ring.
10. Alan _____ (do) this jigsaw puzzle so many times that he could do it with his eyes shut.

Exercise 17

Draw a circle around the correct **past participle** in each sentence below.

1. Your child has (broke/broken) my window!
2. Have you (eaten/ate) all your dinner?
3. I have (known/knew) Sally since we were in kindergarten.
4. Michael has (drew/drawn) a picture for his grandad.
5. The new girl seems nice, but I haven't (spoke/spoken) to her yet.
6. We've (drank/drunk) all the milk.
7. The ball has (went/gone) over the garden fence.
8. Has Tom (did/done) all his homework?
9. You have (been/was) late for school every day this week.
10. Help! I've (fell/fallen) down a hole!

The Future Tense

THAT
To show future ACTION use the verbs **SHALL** AND **will** with ANOTHER verb describes the ACTION.



nouns like 'ALL the boys in my **CLASS**'.

PLURAL

I shall do my homework after dinner.

I will miss you when you leave.

We shall take the dog for a walk later.

We will visit Grandma this weekend.

He will be home later.

She will help us cook the food for the party.

It will soon be dark outside.

I think **it** will be sunny tomorrow.

I expect **they** will give you a present.

Mom will be very pleased with you.

Your plant will die without water.

The school will soon need a lot of repairs.

John and **I** shall be glad when the exams are over.

Bill and **Kim** will be late for school if they don't hurry.

Notes

You CAN shorten **SHALL** AND **will** AS 'll when you use these words with pronouns:

full form	contraction
I shall, I will	I'll
we shall, we will	we'll
you will	you'll
he will	he'll
she will	she'll
it will	it'll
they will	they'll

TO MAKE the NEGATIVE form, use **will** AND **SHALL** with **not**. The CONTRACTION for **will not** is **won't**.

I will not help you unless you help me first.

It won't be very sunny again until next summer.

You won't like this food. It's horrible!

We shall not go to the party without you.

To TALK ABOUT FACTS in the ~~future~~ PLANS THAT **will not CHANGE** use the simple present tense.

Tomorrow is Sunday. Summer

vacation ends on Friday. The

new library opens next week.

We fly to Paris on Wednesday.

You CAN ALSO TALK ABOUT PLANS for ~~the future~~ **DOING** ~~the future~~ HAPPENING by using **be going to** AND ANOTHER

- Use **AM** AND **WAS** with the pronoun **I**.
- Use **is** AND **WAS** with the pronouns **he**, **she** AND **it**, AND with **SINGULAR nouns** like 'my mom' AND 'the TEACHER'.
- Use **ARE** AND **were** with the pronouns **we**, **you** AND **they**, AND with **PLURAL nouns** like 'my friends' AND 'John AND SALLY'.

I am going to visit my cousin tomorrow.

I am going to see the new Star Wars movie next week.

My friend John is going to move to Chicago next year.

Dad is going to buy me a skateboard.

Aunt Jane is going to have another baby soon.

It is going to be windy tomorrow.

I hope someone is going to fix the television soon.

You are going to help me, aren't you?

My friends are going to teach me how to play chess.

Mom and Dad are going to buy a new computer.

Your books are going to fall off the shelf if you're not careful.

Are you going to read your book now?

Exercise 18

Decide whether **shall** and **will** are used correctly in each sentence. Put a checkmark in the box for a correct use and an **x** in the box for an incorrect use.

1. My dad will be home later.
2. I will never forget my days at school.
3. Tom and Kumar shall come with us.
4. The weather report says that it shall be sunny again tomorrow.
5. We will miss my cousins when they leave.
6. Raj and I shall feel happier when the exams are over.
7. It will be late when we arrive in London.
8. I shall stay awake all night and watch for Santa Claus.
9. My grandparents shall enjoy coming to our house for Christmas.
10. The winter holidays shall give us all a good rest.

Exercise 19

Read the pairs of subjects and verbs below. Then write sentences about future events using the correct form of **be going to**. For example, for the first sentence you could write:

My friend Tom is going to sleep at my house tonight.

1. My friend Tom sleep _____

2. We ride _____

3. The dog catch _____

4. Uncle Andy come _____

5. It rain _____

6. We eat _____

7. Jamal and I have _____

8. The teachers read _____

do, does and did

simple present forms of the verb **do**. **does** ARE the
The verb **do** is used to TALK ABOUT ACTIONS. The words **do** AND

- Use **do** with the pronouns **I**, **we**, **you** AND **they**, AND with **PLURAL nouns** such AS 'my PARENTS' AND 'Tom AND SUSAN'.
- Use **does** with the pronouns **he**, **she** AND **it**, AND with **SINGULAR nouns** such AS 'my DAD' AND 'the TEACHER'.

I always do my homework after dinner. **I** do drawings with colored pencils. **We** do our shopping at the supermarket. **You** do magic tricks very well. **They** do their housework on the weekend. **Mom and Dad** do the cooking together. **Jim and Alan** always do well in math tests. **The artist** does beautiful paintings. **She** does very interesting work.

He does the washing and **she** does the cooking.

Julie always does her exercises before breakfast.

My friend **Hannah** does karate at a local gym.

The **vacuum cleaner** does a better job than the broom.

Here is A TABLE to help you remember how to use **do** AND **does**.

	singular	plural
first person	I do	we do
second person	you do	you do
third person	he does she does it does	they do they do they do

The simple **PAST** form of **do** is **did**.

I did my homework but forgot to take it to school.

Sally did her hair in front of the mirror.

The boys did very badly in their spelling test.

Paul and Roger did some magic tricks for us.

The children did the housework while their parents relaxed.

To **MAKE** the **NEGATIVE** form of verbs in the simple present tense, use **do AND does** with **not**.

I do not have any brothers or sisters.

We do not want any more bread, thank you.

My brother and I do not like football.

You see beautiful mountains in Scotland but you do not see much sunshine.

Mom does not buy our food at that supermarket.

Jenny does not eat lunch at school because she does not like the food.

My cat does not make as much noise as your dog.

The simple **PAST** tense of **does not AND do not** is **did not**. The CONTRACTION is **didn't**.

Maggie did not have long hair when I first met her.

I got sunburned because I did not wear my hat.

The teacher didn't give us any homework.

Mom and Dad didn't buy me a cell phone for my birthday.

You didn't take the dog for a walk last night.

Notes

Here ARE the CONTRACTIONS you CAN use when **do**, **does** AND **did** ARE used with **not**.

full form	short form
I/we do not	I/we don't
you do not	you don't
they do not	they don't
he/she/it does not	he/she/it doesn't

full form	short form
I/we did not	I/we didn't
you did not	you didn't
they did not	they didn't
he/she/it did not	he/she/it didn't

Exercise 20

Complete the following sentences with **do, does or did**.

1. I always _____ my homework in my room.
2. Mom and Dad usually _____ the laundry together.
3. You _____ the same math problems last week.
4. We always _____ our shopping at the farmers' market.
5. The children _____ their work quietly while the teacher looks at their homework.
6. Uncle David _____ magic tricks when he comes to visit.
7. Last night, Mom _____ her exercises before bedtime.
8. Anna played the piano and Rachel _____ a lively dance.
9. Kamal always _____ well in math tests.
10. If John _____ the cooking, will you _____ the dishes?

Exercise 21

Complete the following sentences with the contractions **don't, doesn't or didn't**.

1. Katy _____ go to school on the bus.
2. I _____ like chocolate ice cream.
3. If the weather _____ improve, we'll have the party indoors.
4. _____ worry about the mess. It does not matter.
5. I _____ answer all the questions on the math test.
6. Mom and Dad _____ work on weekends.
7. My sister and I _____ visit Grandma last Sunday.
8. My friend John _____ finish his homework yesterday.
9. Our neighbors _____ like dogs very much.
10. Our teacher _____ speak Japanese.

The Infinitive

The **infinitive** is the **BASE** form of A **VERB**. It is often preceded by the word **to**.

Infinitives often **APPEAR AFTER other verbs**

The rain **began** to fall.

Sally and I **agreed** to meet this afternoon.

I've **arranged** to see the doctor at 3 o'clock.

I **hope** to visit Disneyland someday.

I **like** to ride my bike in the street.

My parents **have decided** to buy a new car.

Paul **is learning** to swim.

I **didn't mean** to upset you.



Some verbs **HAVE AN object before the infinitive**. In these **EXAMPLES** the objects **ARE** printed in color.

Simon asked **me** to help him.

The teacher told **us** not to run in the corridor.

Susie persuaded her **friends** to play on the team.

The manager allowed the **staff** to leave early.

Infinitives often **APPEAR AFTER ADJECTIVES**. In these **EXAMPLES** the **ADJECTIVES** **ARE** printed in color.

The boys were **afraid** to cross the busy road.

I'm very **pleased** to see you again.

This problem will be **difficult** to solve.

The shelf is too **high** to reach.

Don't you think it's **stupid** to ignore the new girl in class?

The experiment was **interesting** to watch.

You're **welcome** to come with me.

□ You CAN ALSO use infinitives AFTER some nouns AND pronouns to SAY WHAT you ARE using something for.

Take a book to read.

I phoned for a taxi to take us to the airport.

Has everyone got something to drink?

I've got lots of nice clothes to wear.

Find a space on the floor to sit in.

□ Infinitives sometimes follow words like how, what, which AND where.

My brother is learning how to cook.

I can't decide which to choose—the ice cream or the pudding.

I don't know what to say.

Sally can't remember where to hang her coat.

□ Infinitives ARE ALSO used AFTER helping verbs such AS will, CAN, should, MAY AND must. After these helping verbs use infinitives without the word to.

I can swim.

We think she will win the race.

You must try harder.

Do you think we should wait?

May I come in?

Notes

The helping verbs will, CAN, should, MAY AND must
ARE CALLED AUXILIARY verbs.

The Imperative Form of Verbs

□ When you give AN order or COMMAND, use the BASE form of AVERB, such AS give, READ or come. This BASE form is CALLED the IMPERATIVE

Open your books to page 25.

Stop and look before you cross the road.

Come to the front of the class.

Show me your homework.

Read the first sentence out loud.

Choose a partner and stand in a circle.

IMPERATIVES ARE very direct. To be more polite, you CAN use **PLEASE** before the .

Please show me your homework.

Please read the first sentence out loud.

Please come to the front of the class.

TO MAKE NEGATIVE IMPERATIVES , use **do not** or **don't** before the **BASE** form of the verb.

Do not bring calculators into the exam room.

Please don't change anything on my computer.

Gerunds

gerund is the **ing** form of A VERB used AS A noun. Sometimes A gerund CALLED A **VERBAL noun**

Running is a good way to keep fit.

Susan is very good at drawing.

He loves dancing and singing.

Have you ever tried sailing?

I don't like watching television.

We enjoyed visiting our grandparents.

NOTES

Sometimes it is difficult to know whether AN **ing** word is A **gerund** or A **present PARTICIPLE**. If you CAN REPLACE the **ing** word or its PHRASE with the pronoun **it**, then the word is A gerund. Look AGAIN AT the EXAMPLES on the left. Try REPLACING the words in bold with it.

Some gerunds CAN be used in **front of other nouns**, like ADJECTIVES.

a washing machine = a machine that does washing

a shopping bag = a bag for carrying your purchases

walking boots = boots you wear for walking in the countryside

gardening clothes = clothes you wear for gardening

Exercise 22

Look at the following half-sentences that contain adjectives. Complete each sentence with an infinitive. For example, for the first sentence you could write:

I was too afraid to touch the spider.

1. I was too afraid 2. Mom and
Dad are happy 3. She seemed
very pleased 4. The book was
very interesting 5. Is your hand
small enough ?

6. The dog looked too tired
7. The wall was impossible
8. The first question wasn't easy
9. It was embarrassing
10. The sea was warm and wonderful

Exercise 23

Decide whether or not each sentence uses the infinitive correctly. Mark a correct use with a checkmark and an incorrect use with an x .

1. She likes play in the park.
2. The sun was beginning to shine.
3. I decided to help Dad with the dinner.
4. Mom asked me close the window.
5. The teacher warned me to be quiet.
6. I didn't know which tool use.
7. We couldn't decide how many cakes to buy.
8. Can I to watch the TV, Mom?
9. Do you think I should help him?
10. I think I shall to go home now.

Exercise 24

Study the following pairs of verbs and nouns. Then write a sentence using each pair with the verb as an **imperative**. Try to use negatives in some of your sentences. For the first pair, you could write:

Show him the picture. or Don't show him the picture.

verb noun

1. show	picture
2. bring	bike
3. eat	sandwiches
4. wash	hands
5. listen	parents
6. wait	name
7. sleep	classroom
8. make	noise

Exercise 25

Make a **gerund** from each verb below. Then write a sentence using that gerund. For example, the gerund you can make from the first verb is **cycling**. You could write the sentence:

She loves cycling in the countryside.

verb gerund

1. cycle	cycling
2. paint	
3. eat	
4. sleep	
5. watch	
6. bake	
7. fly	
8. cook	

6 Auxiliary Verbs

AUXILIARY, or helping verbs, ARE used before infinitives to ADD A different MEANING. For EXAMPLE, you use AUXILIARY verbs to SAY:

- THAT someone is ABLE to do something, THAT
- someone is ALLOWED to do something, or THAT
- someone HAS to do something.

The helping verbs ARE CAN, could, would, should, ought to, will, , SHALL, MAY, might AND must.

can and could

Use CAN AND could to SAY THAT someone is ABLE to do something.

She can draw really good pictures.
Philip can run faster than Matt.

Can you ride a bike?

Can you help me with my homework?

She could already read before she started school.

Our teacher said we could go home early.

I ran as fast as I could.

Sarah could not come to the party because she was ill.

Notes

- Could is the simple PAST tense form of CAN.
- When you put not AFTER CAN, write it AS one word: CANNOT.
They cannot find their way home.
- The CONTRACTION of CANNOT is CAN'T, AND the CONTRACTION of could not is could n't
They can't find their way home.
I'm full. I can't eat any more.
- Sarah couldn't come to the party because she was ill.

You MAY ALSO use CAN AND could to SAY THAT someone is ALLOWED to do something

My mom says you can come to our house for dinner.

Dad says I can't walk to school on my own.

You can't go in there without a ticket.

Mom said I could have ice cream after my dinner.

The big sign on the gate said PRIVATE, so we couldn't go in.

CAN AND could ARE ALSO used for ASKING for information or help, for offering something AND for suggesting something.

Can you tell me if this train goes to Topeka?
 Could you show me where the accident happened?
 Could you open that window, please?
 You can borrow my pen, if you like.
 Your sister could come with us, if she wanted to.
 I could lend you my football.
 We can go to the library instead.
 You could ask your dad to help us.
 John can borrow his brother's skates.

will and would

Use **will AND would** when you ARE ASKING someone to do something.

Will you please stop making that noise?
 Would you pass me that book, please?
 Please, will you close the door?

You CAN ALSO use **will AND would** to offer suggest something or to something.

Will I hold this end of the rope?
 Will I carry the bag for you?
 Would you like another drink?
 Which cake would you like?

Notes

The CONTRACTION of will not is won't AND the CONTRACTION of would not is wouldn't:

Won't you stay and eat with us?
 Wouldn't it be better to wait?

shall and should

You CAN use **SHALL AND should** to ASK for ADVICE, offer something AND suggest something.

Should I bring waterproof clothes?	Shall I go by car, or will it be better to walk?
Should I phone the police?	Shall I help you with that heavy bag?
Shall we go home now?	You should try that new French restaurant.

ought to

You use **ought to** to **MAKE strong suggestions** AND **TALK ABOUT someone's duty**.

You look tired. You ought to go to bed early tonight.

I ought to get more physical exercise.

We ought to lock the door when we leave home.

You ought to turn off the computer when you're not using it.

You ought to know how to spell your own name.

The teacher ought to make his classes more interesting.

must

Use **must** to **TALK ABOUT things THAT you HAVE to do**.

I must mail this letter today.

You must speak louder. I can't hear you.

Children must not play with matches.

Go to bed now. Oh, must I?

Why must I do my homework tonight?

Notes

■ **Must** keeps the **SAME** form in the **PAST** tense.

■ The CONTRACTION of **must not** is **mustn't**.

She mustn't let the dog sleep on her bed.

may and might

MAY to **ASK if you** to do something **to do something** AND to **tell someone** **WHAT they ARE ALLOWED**

"May I go out to play now?" "Yes, May I borrow your pen?"

Please may I see your ticket?

John may leave now, but Sally may not.

May Kenny come with us to the movies?

Use **MAY** AND **might** to **TALK ABOUT things THAT ARE possible or likely**.

Take an umbrella. It might rain.

I may not have time to go swimming tonight.

We might go to the party later.

If you're not careful, you may hurt yourself.

"Are you going to the concert?" "I don't know. I might or I might not."

Verb Phrases

A **verb PHRASE** consists of a **verb** AND A preposition such AS **AFTER** **INTO** AND **OVER**. The **preposition** gives the verb A SPECIAL MEANING .

Here ARE some sentences THAT CONTAIN PHRASAL verbs. READ the MEANINGS in PARENTHESES .

Who looks after (= **takes care of**) the baby when your parents are at work? Mike has blond hair and blue eyes. He takes after (= **looks like**) his mother. Dad bumped into (= **met by chance**) an old friend at the station. My sister is getting into (= **is starting to be interested in**) pop music. Is your mom getting over (= **recovering from**) her illness?

Some health inspectors came to look over (= **inspect**) the factory.

We hoped that the thieves wouldn't get away with (= **escape punishment for**) their crime.

I'm going to the store because we've run out of rice (= **used all our rice**).

Notes

Some verb PHRASES HAVE three PARTS
get away with
run out of

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences below by writing **can** or **can't** on the blanks.

1. You _____ borrow my book, if you want to.
2. Sam looked everywhere but he _____ find his pencil.
3. Don't help me. I _____ do it by myself.
4. Sandy _____ open the window. She's not tall enough to reach it.
5. "Why _____ John come out to play?" "Because he's ill."
6. This is a film for adults only. Children _____ watch it.
7. _____ you help me with this heavy bag?
8. They've lost the map and _____ find their way back to the hotel.

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences using **would** or **wouldn't** with a verb from the list below. The first one has been done for you.

stop
wait

work
buy

help
be

take
move

like
enjoy

1. We hoped it would be sunny for our picnic.
2. I pushed the horse hard but it .
3. I asked Dad if he me some ice cream.
4. you some more orange juice?
5. Sally switched on her computer but it .
6. Mom and Dad said they me to the zoo as a treat.
7. We sat in the house and wished the rain .
8. Uncle David said he me with my homework.
9. The man said he until the doctor was free.
10. I knew you playing my new video game.

Exercise 3

Tell whether each sentence below uses **may** or **may not** correctly. Show a correct use with a checkmark or an incorrect use with an **x** .

1. Andrew may not go out to play now because he has finished his homework.
2. Take an umbrella. It may not rain.
3. Please may we not watch television now?
4. You may not hurt yourself with that sharp knife.
5. I may come out to play later if I'm feeling better.
6. They are late. The bus may not have broken down.
7. "May I read the story you have written?" "Yes, you may not."
8. "May Andrew stay for dinner?" "Yes, he may."

Exercise 4

Complete the sentences using **should** or **shouldn't** and a verb from the list below. The first one has been done for you.

go
wait

eat
try

stop
read

believe
let

think
listen

1. They should stop making all that noise. It's disturbing people.
2. Mom says I should eat more vegetables.
3. We shouldn't believe everything we see on television.
4. You shouldn't listen more about other people and less about yourself.
5. It's getting late. I should go home now.
6. You shouldn't let your best.
7. You shouldn't read letters that are addressed to other people.
8. Parents shouldn't let their children go out after dark.
9. Students shouldn't wait outside the door until the teacher tells them to come in.
10. Children shouldn't listen to the advice their parents give them.

Exercise 5

Now rewrite the sentences from Exercise 4 above, using **ought to** or **ought not to**.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Exercise 6

Complete the sentences using **must** or **mustn't** with a verb from the list below. The first one has been done for you.

go	eat	stop	believe	tell
steal	be	read	park	listen

1. You must stop at the curb and look before you cross the street.

2. Children must tell to the teacher if they want to learn.

3. You mustn't believe everything your friends tell you.

4. You must read the question carefully before you write the answer.

5. If you want to be healthy, you must eat a lot of fruits and vegetables.

6. You mustn't go out on your own at night.

7. We mustn't be because it is wrong.

8. Drivers mustn't park their cars in the middle of the road.

9. If you want people to be nice to you, you mustn't be nasty to them.

10. You must tell the truth.

7 Adverbs and Adverb Phrases

A **dverbs** ARE words THAT tell you more ABOUT verbs, ADJECTIVES AND **other VERBS**. MANY ADVERBS end in **ly**. You MAKE these ADVERBS by ADDING **y** to ADJECTIVES.

She writes neatly.

The traffic was moving slowly.

We waited patiently to see the doctor.

They waved goodbye sadly.

David sings beautifully.

The children walked quickly into the classroom.

Notes

Some words THAT end in **ly** ARE not ADVERBS. Some ADJECTIVES end in **ly** too. For EXAMPLE:

Sam was feeling very lonely.

She was wearing a lovely dress.

It was a very lively party.

AdverbPHRASES ARE groups of words THAT functions AS SINGLE ADVERBS to describe the ACTION of the verb.

Are you sitting in a comfortable chair?

Mr. Dickson always dresses in fashionable clothes

He draws cartoons like a real cartoonist.

The train arrived on time.

Adverbs of Manner

Some ADVERBS AND ADVERB PHRASES describe the WAY people do things. They ANSWER the question "How?"

The girls answered all the questions correctly.

He was driving carelessly.

The plane landed safely.

Katy plays the piano skillfully.

Sam is behaving like a baby.

Please speak in a clear voice.

She writes in a very grown-up way.

You can buy fruitery cheaply in this shop.

They sell everything at very low prices.

David sings like a professional singer.

Adverbs of Time

Some ADVERBS AND ADVERB PHRASES ANSWER the question “**when?**” They ARE CALLED **ADVERBS of time**

I'm going to my new school tomorrow.

The train has already left.

We moved into our new house last week.

My big brother goes to college in the autumn.

Our favorite TV program starts at 6 o'clock.

It rained heavily last night.

We're going on a trip in a few days' time.

We'll leave as soon as possible.

My shoes will be too small for me next year.

I haven't seen Mom this morning. Is she working to day?

Adverbs of Place

Some ADVERBS AND ADVERB PHRASES ANSWER the question “**where?**” They ARE CALLED **ADVERBS of PLACE**

It's very sunny but cold outside.

The boys are playing upstairs.

That's our ball there.

I couldn't find my book anywhere.

They live in a house nearby.

The dog is in the garden.

Flowers like these grow in the park.

We're going to New York City on our school trip.

My brother is studying at an English university.

They live on the northern side of the island.



Adverbs of Frequency

Some ADVERBS AND ADVERB PHRASES ANSWER
CALLED ADVERBS of frequency.

the question “**how often?**” They ARE

Katy practices the piano regularly.

The children always go to school on the bus.

I'll never make that mistake again.

Have you ever been to Japan?

We've been to Disneyland twice.

The shops are often very busy.

The newspaper is delivered daily.

We walk home from school every day.

I clean my bedroom every week.

Have you forgotten my name? I've told you three times already.

Dad polishes his shoes twice a week.

You should go to the dentist once every six months.



Adverbs of Duration

Some ADVERBS AND ADVERB PHRASES ANSWER
They ARE CALLED ADVERBS of DURATION.

the question “**how long?**”

The library is temporarily closed.

We're staying in a hotel overnight.

The teacher left the classroom briefly.

The snow lasted for three days.

Mom was away a very long time.

Stand still for a moment while I comb your hair.

He talked to his girlfriend for over an hour.

We waited for ages for a bus.

I haven't seen my cousins for two years.

We stayed up all night talking.



Adverbs of Emphasis

We **HAVE** seen **THAT** most **ADVERBS** describe verbs, but remember **THAT** some **ADVERBS ALSO** **describe ADJECTIVES or other ADVERBS**. They **ARE** **USUALLY** used to **ADD EMPHASIS**.

Here **ARE** some **EXAMPLES**. The **EMPHASIZING ADVERBS** **ARE** printed in **bold**. The **ADJECTIVES** or **ADVERBS** they describe **ARE** printed in **color**.

Anna can run **really** **fast**.

That's a **very** **good** drawing.

My rice is **too** **hot**.

The film was **just** **terrible**.

Your excuses are **completely** **unbelievable**.

These old tools are **totally** **useless**.

She sings **quite** **beautifully**.



Exercise 1

Choose an adjective from the box and turn it into an **adverb** to complete the sentences below. The first one has been done for you.

bright regular

close	firm	neat	careful
quick	sad	quiet	clear

1. She writes **very** neatly.
2. You have to talk quietly when you're in the library.
3. Carry the glass carefully so you don't drop it.
4. You should exercise regularly if you want to stay fit.
5. "Goodbye. I'm going to miss you," she said sadly.
6. The sky was blue and the sun was shining brightly.
7. If you follow us carefully, you won't get lost.
8. I can't understand you. Please speak more clearly.
9. Let's walk carefully so we get home before it starts to rain.
10. Attach the sign carefully to the wall.

Exercise 2

Are the bold words in the following sentences adverbs or adjectives? Write adjective on the line after each sentence. **adverb** or

1. The teacher smiled kindly.
2. She has a lovely smile.
3. The children in my class are very friendly.
4. John had no friends and felt very lonely.
5. It was raining, so they wisely decided to stay in.
6. My dad buys a daily newspaper.
7. Some snakes are deadly.
8. I've nearly finished my homework.
9. I shook hands politely with the head teacher.
10. They played some very lively games.

Exercise 3

Circle the verb in each sentence below. Then underline the **adverb** or **adverb phrase** that describes the verb. What kind of adverb is it? Write **M** for manner, **T** for time, **P** for place, **F** for frequency or **D** for duration in the box after each sentence. The first one has been done for you.

1. Kent did his homework carelessly.
2. We start our vacation next week.
3. Farah read the poem in a very clear voice.
4. The accident happened during the afternoon.
5. The man walked very slowly.
6. My cousin arrived yesterday.
7. I left my schoolbag in the car.
8. It stopped raining for a few minutes.
9. Dad goes jogging regularly.
10. We eat our meals in the dining room.

W

Exercise 4

Complete the sentences with an **adverb** or **adverb phrase** from the box. The kind of adverb you will need is in parentheses after each sentence. The first one has been done for you.

outside all day	this morning in old clothes	ever for a week	on the bus already	clearly every day
--------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------	----------------------

Prepositions ARE words THAT show A CONNECTION between other words. Most prepositions ARE little words like **AT** **in** AND **on**. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES ARE groups of words, such AS **out of** AND **on top of**

Preposition or Adverb?

Some words CAN be used either AS prepositions or AS ADVERBS. If the word is followed by A noun or a pronoun, it is A preposition.

Look AT these PAIRS of EXAMPLES. In EACH of the sentences MARKED **preposition**, there is A noun or pronoun AF TE the preposition. This noun or pronoun is CALLED the **object of the preposition**. Notice THAT objects ARE printed in color.

She put her hand inside my **bag**.

preposition noun

It was raining, so they decided to stay **inside**.

adverb



His friends walked past **him** without speaking.

preposition noun

A car drove past at high speed.

adverb

John's house is across the **street**.

preposition noun

They got into the boat and rowed **across**.

adverb

Water was running down the **walls**.

preposition noun

He tripped over his shoelaces and fell **down**.

adverb



Prepositions of Place

Some prepositions show **where** something **HAPPENS** . They **ARE CALLED** **prepositions of PLACE**.

Sally was sitting under a tree.

There's a wooden floor underneath the carpet.

Some geese flew over their house.

John and Sarah were hiding inside the wardrobe.

There was a tree beside the river.

I have a friend who lives in Wyoming.

A big truck parked in front of their car.

The cat jumped on top of the cupboard.

One girl sits in the middle of the playground and the others dance round her.

Prepositions of Time

Some prepositions show **when** something **HAPPENS** . They **ARE CALLED** **prepositions of time**.

School starts at nine o'clock.

I brush my teeth in the morning and at night.

We're going to the zoo on Saturday.

No, you can't watch a video. It's past your bedtime already.

I visited my grandparents during the summer.

You must finish the work by Friday.

I'll do my homework before dinner.

"Mom, can you help me with my homework?" "Not now. You'll have to wait until this afternoon."

Prepositions of Direction

Some prepositions show **where** something is going. They **ARE CALLED** **prepositions of direction**.

The boys chased after each other.

The football rolled down the hill.

A man was walking his dog along the riverbank.

The freeway goes right through the city.

We were travelling towards Miami.

A girl went past them on a bike.

This road leads away from the stadium.

They watched the train pull out of the station.



Prepositions with Special Uses

MANY prepositions **ARE** used in other **WAYS**. Here **ARE** some of them.

of

I bought a bag of rice and a quart of milk.

Would you like a glass of orange juice?

Kathleen is a member of the chess club.

I need three pieces of paper.

Most of the children in my class like school.

There are several ways of cooking meat.

for

I made this bookmark for Mom. Is there room for me on this seat? I'd like a new computer for Christmas. We're going downtown for a meeting. What's this bag for? This word is too difficult for me to spell.

with

He pounds nails in with a hammer.

Mix the flour with water.

She painted the picture with her new paints.

Would you like to come with us to the arcade?

I can do difficult problems with help from Mom.

Who is the man with the beard?

Michael came home with dirty hands.

Cross the busy street with care.

except and instead of

I like all kinds of food except pasta.

Everyone likes chocolate except Tom.

We go to school every day except Saturday and Sunday.

You should eat fruit instead of candy.

Dad is coming to the theater with us instead of Mom.

We could watch TV instead of reading our books.

like, as and than

The words **like**, **AS** AND **THAN** ARE used to COMPARE things.

Kathleen looks like her dad.

Andrew smiles like his mother.

Peter sings like a professional singer.

Are these shoes the same as those?

Sue is nearly as tall as the teacher.

My backpack is bigger than John's.

Dad is taller than all of us.

This painting is more beautiful than that one.

The neighborhood streets are less busy than downtown streets.



Prepositions with Adjectives, Verbs or Nouns

Prepositions ARE used with some **ADJECTIVES** The ADJECTIVES in these EXAMPLES ARE printed in color.

Dad was **angry** with us.

We were **afraid** of the big dog.

She's not very **interested** in sports.

John is very **good** at drawing.

Mr. Lee is **pleased** with our work.

The teachers are always **kind** to us.

What's **wrong** with the computer?

Prepositions ARE used with some **verbs** The verbs in these EXAMPLES ARE printed in color.

I'm **looking** for my pencil. Have you seen it?

Can you **think** of another word for 'pleased'?

Does this book **belong** to you?

We're **listening** to CDs.

I **agree** with you.

I **lent** my skateboard to Sue.

Tell me about the show you **saw**.

Cut the cake into five pieces.

They **borrowed** money from the bank.

Prepositions ARE used with some **nouns** The nouns in these EXAMPLES ARE printed in color.

What's the **answer** to this question?

Is there a **reason** for this delay?

What's the **matter** with you?

Here's an **example** of good behavior.

Congratulations on winning the competition!

Traffic can cause **damage** to the environment.

Exercise 1

Underline the **prepositions** in the following sentences.

1. There was a sign above the door.
2. The ball rolled under a car.
3. She put the letter in her pocket.
4. Sam hid behind the fence.
5. Tuesday comes after Monday.
6. Mr. Shin is from Korea.
7. The train went through the station without stopping.
8. I left the book on the table.
9. My favorite TV program starts at 6:00 o'clock.
10. There's a path between the two houses.

Exercise 2

Complete the following sentences with the **prepositions** from the box. The type of preposition you need is in parentheses. The first sentence has been done for you.

after	under	toward	during	on
in	before	at	away from	across

1. A cat was sitting on the roof of my car. (place)
2. Some people were talking about the movie. (time)
3. A man was coming toward us on his bike. (direction)
4. The party starts at six o'clock. (time)
5. She put the book in her bag. (place)
6. We walked across the street to the park. (place)
7. I'll be late for school! It's already nine o'clock already! (time)
8. She keeps her slippers under her bed. (place)
9. We always wash our hands before meals. (time)
10. She ran away from the dog because she was frightened. (direction)

Exercise 3

Circle the **preposition** in each sentence. Then underline the noun or pronoun that is the **object of the preposition**. The first one has been done for you.

1. There is a new bookstore across the street.

2. Which letter comes after D?

3. She found the missing ticket under the carpet.

4. We opened the cupboard and found nothing in it.

5. Mom keeps a family photograph on her desk.

6. Students mustn't talk during the exam.

7. Our vacation starts on Friday.

8. You can play outside after lunch.

9. We ran inside the house when it started to rain.

10. A plane flew over their heads.

Exercise 4

Complete each sentence by using a **preposition** from the box.

of for with except instead of

1. We baked a cake for Mom's birthday.

2. All the boys went swimming except Tom.

3. Can I come with you to the beach?

4. Most of the children in my class like computer games.

5. Stir the sauce with a wooden spoon.

6. Would you like rice or pasta?

7. How many pounds of hamburger did you buy?

8. Dad is good at everything except cooking.

9. Children, what would you like for dinner?

10. Who's the lady with the long blonde hair?

Exercise 5

Read the following sentences. Then tell whether **like**, **as** and **than** are used correctly in each sentence. Put a checkmark in the box for a correct use and put an in the box for an incorrect use. If the wrong preposition is used, write the correct preposition on the line. The first one has been done for you.

1. John is nearly as tall than his dad.	<input type="checkbox"/>	as
2. Our house is smaller than David's.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. That car isn't the same like this one.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Sally plays tennis like a professional player.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. This video is longer than the one we watched last night.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Whales look as dolphins but they're much bigger.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. The wind sometimes sounds like a howling dog.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. This ring is more expensive as that one.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. The sea was as calm as a swimming pool.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Mom is a few months younger than Dad.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

9 Conjunctions

Conjunctions ARE words used to link words, PHRASES OR CLAUSES.
Some common conjunctions ARE **AND**, **but** **AND** **or**.

and, but **and** **or**

Use **AND** to link words THAT ARE **SIMILAR**

We buy fruit and vegetables at the grocery store.

The president visited towns and cities across the country. and

The house is warm and comfortable.

The weather was cold and windy.

There were several cars and trucks in the street.



Use **but** to link words THAT ARE **DIFFERENT** AND do not normally go together.

He works quickly but neatly.

The teacher is firm but fair with the children.

The musicians are young but very talented.

The weather was sunny but cold.

Karate is tiring but fun.

We want a vacation that's interesting but relaxing.

Some animals are big but gentle.



Use **or** to TALK ABOUT **choices**

You can have a soda or lemonade.

Would you like pasta or rice?

Who is cooking the dinner, Mom or Dad?

Does the sauce taste sweet or sour?

Do we turn right or left?

Is your sister older or younger than you?

Should the children bring bikes or skateboards?

or



The word **or** is often used with **not** AND other NEGATIVE words.

She does not like apple juice or orange juice.

I didn't see or hear anything strange.

He can't sing or dance.

They've never been to Europe or Asia.

Conjunctions Linking Phrases

Use the conjunctions **AND**, **but** AND **or** to link **PHRASES** The PHRASES in these EXAMPLES ARE printed in color.

We like **going shopping** and **visiting museums**.

I tell **my parents** and **my best friend** all my secrets.

Some of my toys are **dirty** and **a bit broken**.

The car is **very old** but **still very reliable**.

The weather was **very sunny** but **rather cold**.

I'm **older than Anna** but **younger than Jack**.

Is it quicker to go **by train** or **by car**?

You could call it **a thin book** or **a thick magazine**.

She couldn't decide whether to **stay in bed** or **get up** and take a shower.

Conjunctions with Lists

Use the conjunctions **AND** AND **or** with lists of words. Remember to put A **COMMA** between the words. Then use **AND** or **or** between the **LAST** two words.

We bought milk, eggs, cheese and butter.

My favorite teachers are Mr. Lee, Mrs. Carter and Mr. Park.

In the morning I get up, take a shower, eat breakfast and brush my teeth.

Kathleen didn't have any paper, pens or pencils.

People travel to work by car, bus or train.

I haven't eaten breakfast, lunch or dinner.

Conjunctions That Join Sentences

Conjunctions ARE ALSO used **to join two sentences** to MAKE them one. Here ARE some EXAMPLES with **AND, but** AND **or**.

Mom is working in the garden. Dad is busy in the kitchen.

Mom is working in the garden and Dad is busy in the kitchen.

Sam is playing football. Eric is reading a book.

Sam is playing football and Eric is reading a book.

I switched on the TV. There were no interesting programs on.

I switched on the TV, but there were no interesting programs on.

Meera phoned her friend Anna. She wasn't at home.

Meera phoned her friend Anna, but she wasn't at home.

Would you like to go to the movies? Shall we go

for a burger?

Would you like to go to the movies or shall we go for a burger?

Hurry up! You'll be late for school.

Hurry up or you'll be late for school!

Notes

A long sentence with two PARTS THAT ARE linked by **AND, but or or** is CALLED A **compound sentence**.

Other Words for *and*

There ARE other words for **AND** THAT ALSO join two sentences.

Dad washed the car. He polished it.

Dad not only washed the car, but he also polished it.

Sally baked the cake. She decorated it.

Sally not only baked the cake, but she decorated it as well.

John did his homework. He cleaned his room.

John not only did his homework, but he cleaned his room, too.

They visited Sydney. They also visited Hong Kong and Tokyo.

They visited Sydney, as well as Hong Kong and Tokyo.

Sam ran faster than Kim. He ran faster than David too.

Sam ran faster than both Kim and David.

Other Words Used for *but*

There **ARE** other words for **but** THAT ALSO join sentences.

Grandpa is old **but** very fit.

Although Grandpa is old, he's very fit.

The weather was sunny **but** cold.

Even though the weather was sunny, it was cold.

The bus is slower than the train **but** it's cheaper.

While the bus is slower than the train, it's cheaper.

This computer is very old **but** reliable.

Though this computer is very old, it is very reliable.

Other Words for *or*

There **ARE** other words for **or** THAT NAME choices or join two sentences.

The movie wasn't funny. It wasn't interesting. The movie was neither funny nor interesting.

You can do your homework now. You can do your homework after

dinner.

You can do your homework either now or after dinner.

We could walk. We could take a taxi.

We could walk, or else take a taxi.



Conjunctions of Time

The conjunctions **before**, **AFTER**, **since**, **until**, **when**, **while**, **AS** AND **AS soon AS** ARE used to SAY when something HAPPENS. They ARE CALLED conjunctions of time.

Take the toy out of the box before you throw the box away.

Before you leave the house, be sure that you've got your backpack.

I usually do my homework after I have my dinner.

After I went to bed, I heard a strange noise downstairs.

We've moved to a new house since I last wrote to you.

Since the new teacher arrived, we all enjoy our work more.

You can't watch TV until you've done your homework.

Until the rice is cooked, we can't eat dinner.

I'll call you when I get home.

When the wind blows, the branches on the tree bend.

Dad watches TV while he does his exercises.

While we're waiting for the bus, let's play a game.

People stand back as the train goes through the station.

As the president's car goes past, everybody waves.

We went inside as soon as it started to rain.

As soon as you've finished your homework, let me see it.

Conjunctions of Place

The conjunctions **where** AND **wherever** ARE used to TALK ABOUT PLACES . They ARE CALLED conjunctions of PLACE.

Does anybody know where Mr. Carter lives?

Where the road is narrow, big trucks can't get through.

The dog follows Andrew wherever he goes.

Wherever there are mountains, you will also find streams.

Conjunctions of Reason

The conjunctions **BECAUSE**, **since**, **AS** AND **in CASE** tell why someone does something. They ARE CALLED **conjunctions of REASON**

I sat down because I was feeling tired.

Because we arrived late, we missed the beginning of the play.

I took an apple since it was the only fruit in the bowl.

Since you have finished your homework, you can help me make dinner.

Mom switched off the TV as it was past my bedtime.

As you're my best friend, I'll lend you my new bike.

Take an umbrella in case it rains.

In case you forget the number, I've written it on this piece of paper.

Conjunctions of Purpose

The conjunctions **so**, **so THAT** AND **in order to** tell WHAT the purpose of something is. They ARE CALLED **conjunctions of purpose**

The children are wearing hats so they won't get sunburned.

John finished his homework before dinner so he could watch his favorite TV program.

Let's write down the address so we don't forget it.

We left early so that we wouldn't be late.

John took a map so that he wouldn't get lost.

I hid the comics under the bed so that nobody could find them.

She goes jogging every morning in order to keep fit.

In order to get to sleep, he reads a really boring book at bedtime.

Dad painted the walls white in order to make the room look brighter.

Exercise 1

Complete the following sentences by adding **and**, **but** or **or**.

1. Mrs. Taylor is tall _____ slim.
2. Learning geography is hard _____ interesting.
3. I don't like football _____ soccer.
4. Do you pull the handle _____ push it?
5. These tools are old _____ still useful.
6. We visited lots of castles _____ palaces in England.
7. The classes are quite difficult _____ I'm doing well.
8. I didn't know whether to turn left _____ right.

Exercise 2

Complete the following sentences by adding commas and/or or. The first one has been done for you.

1. You'll need paper scissors glue.
You'll need paper, scissors and glue.
2. I don't enjoy football swimming homework.
3. Shall we play tennis read a book watch TV?
4. Do you want to sit next to Peter David Sam?
5. We visited India Japan South Korea on our trip.
6. Mr. Carter likes classical music pop music jazz.
7. No one likes people who are rude mean cruel.
8. Dad has to make our breakfast help us get dressed take us to school.

Exercise 3

Choose the sentence from the box that goes with each sentence below. Join the two sentences with **and**, **but** or **or**. The first one has been done for you.

You weren't at home.

Draw a picture of your favorite animal.

Nobody answered.

Do you want to play at my house?

It was closed.

Put it in the fridge. We
couldn't find it. Will he drop
it? Is Nicole smarter? She
didn't know the answer.

1. Shall I bring my computer games to your house?

Shall I bring my computer games to your house or do you want to play at my house?

2. We went to the supermarket.

3. Take this milk.

4. We looked everywhere for the key.

5. I phoned you this morning.

6. Jim asked the teacher.

7. Take a pencil.

8. Is Susan the smartest student in the class?

9. Do you think he'll catch the ball?

10. We knocked at the door.

Exercise 4

Complete each sentence with one of the sentence parts in the box. Underline the conjunction in your sentence. The first one has been done for you.

in case the ground is muddy.	so you're not tired in the morning.
as soon as you've done your homework.	before you start to paint.
where I had spilled the juice.	since I last saw my cousin.
so he could show it to his friends.	until it is soft enough to eat.
because it had started to rain.	while their dad cooked dinner.

1. The children went inside

The children went inside because it had started to rain.

2. He took his new toy to school

_____.

3. Put on your apron

_____.

4. The children played in the garden

_____.

5. Wear your boots

_____.

6. You can watch a video

_____.

7. There was a mark on the carpet

_____.

8. Cook the pasta

_____.

9. Go to bed early

_____.

10. It's been six months

_____.

10 Sentences

A **sentence** is a group of words THAT expresses A COMPLETE thought. Sentences ALWAYS HAVE A **subject AND A verb**

subject	verb
She	is working.
He	is reading.
The children	are playing.
They	are singing.

Four Kinds of Sentence

A **DECLARATIVE sentence** MAKES A **STATEMENT**

It is raining.
Tom likes football.
The school bell was ringing.
The children are playing with the dog.
Topeka is in Kansas.

Notes

A DECLARATIVE sentence ends with A **period**.

An **INTERROGATIVE sentence** ASKS A **question**

Where are my keys? Why is the sky blue? Who is talking to the teacher? Is this the way to the ice skating rink?

Notes

An INTERROGATIVE sentence ends with A **question MARK** (?) INSTEAD of A period.

An **EXCLAMATORY sentence** MAKES A VERY strong STATEMENT CALLED AN **EXCLAMATION**. It shows A STRONG feeling such AS SURPRISE or ANGER.

What a kind thing to do!
How beautiful she is!
The silly boy!

Notes

An EXCLAMATORY sentence ends with AN **EXCLAMATION point** (!) INSTEAD of A period.

An **IMPERATIVE sentence** gives AN **order**.

Ask Tom to come and see me.

Don't tell me lies.

Please leave.

Go to your room!

Speak up!

Notes

An IMPERATIVE sentence CAN end with AN EXCLAMATION point (!) if the order is very firm.

Sentences with Objects

The **subject** of A SENTENCE often does something to ANOTHER person or thing. The person or thing THAT receives the ACTION of the subject is CALLED the **object** of the verb. Verbs THAT HAVE objects ARE CALLED **TRANSITIVE verbs**.

Here ARE some sentences with TRANSITIVE verbs.

subject	transitive verb	object
Dad	is reading	a book.
I	am cooking	dinner.
You	have broken	my new toy.
Mom	likes	her new car.
She	has forgotten	her backpack.
The dog	licked	my face.
Our ball	hit	a window.
They	visited	the museum.
Anna	is sewing	a dress for her doll.
Uncle Ben	sent	a package to his friend.

Verbs with Two Objects

Some verbs HAVE two objects. Look AT the sentence below.

Sam gave Anna a present.

indirect object direct object

The thing THAT SAM gives is 'A present', so A present is the **direct object** of the verb. But there is ANOTHER object: 'ANNA'. 'ANNA' is the person THAT receives the present, so ANNA is the **indirect object** of the verb. MANY verbs HAVE both direct AND indirect objects. Here ARE some EXAMPLES.

subject	verb	indirect object	direct object
Dad	is reading	the children	a story.
Grandma	is baking	me	a cake.
A kind man	showed	us	the way.
We	have brought	you	some new magazines to read.
Mr. Berg	is teaching	the children	French.
Jack	asked	the teacher	a question.
I	am writing	my friend	a letter.
She	sent	her cousin	an email.
John	has found	us	a secret place to play.
Uncle Andy	told	them	the good news.

Verbs with No Object

Some verbs don't HAVE AN object. A verb THAT does not HAVE AN object is CALLED AN **INTRANSITIVE verb**. Here ARE some sentences with INTRANSITIVE verbs.

Mr. Park usually walks to work.

Anna talks a lot in class.

The sun is shining.

It is snowing.

I don't know.

We have already eaten.

The man smiled.

Dad always drives carefully.

Miss Lee always dresses very smartly.

Can your little brother read?

Exercise 1

Tell whether each sentence below is a **declarative sentence**, an **interrogative sentence**, an **exclamatory sentence** or an **imperative sentence**.

The first one has been done for you.

1. The girls were playing volleyball.

declarative sentence

2. Where is my bike?

3. What a lovely dog!

4. It's snowing again today.

5. Please show me that pair of black shoes.

6. Can Anna come out to play?

7. Do your homework now.

8. What time is it?

9. Pass me the orange juice, please.

10. On weekends, I often go fishing with Dad.

11. Can your little brother read?

12. Speak in a loud, clear voice.

13. That was a fantastic game!

14. What fun this is!

15. Jamal really likes horses.

Exercise 2

Underline the verbs in these sentences. Then tell whether each verb is **transitive** or **intransitive**. Put a checkmark in the correct box.

transitive verb

intransitive verb

1. Dad is baking bread.

2. We buy our food at the supermarket.

3. We are learning Latin.

4. Come with me now.

5. The children went to bed.

Exercise 3

Underline the objects in the following sentences. Write **D** for **direct object** **I** for **indirect object** above each one. The first one has been done for you.

I D

1. Uncle Bill gave Michael some money.

2. Mom is baking us a chocolate cake for Christmas.

3. The children crossed the road safely.

4. Please pass me that pencil.

5. Henry sent Sam a letter from Japan.

6. I've forgotten your name.

7. She's always giving her students advice.

8. We gave Dad a watch for his birthday.

Exercise 4

All the following sentences have **verbs with direct objects**. Rewrite each sentence, adding an **indirect object** to it. For example, for the first sentence you could write:

Dad bought Mom some flowers.

1. Dad bought some flowers.

2. The teacher found an empty seat.

3. The police officer showed her badge.

4. Rudy sent a postcard.

5. Will you buy some bread at the supermarket ?

6. I'll bring my stamp collection.

Simple Sentences

A **CLAUSE** is A group of words THAT CONTAINS **one subject** AND **one verb** A sentence THAT consists of one CLAUSE IS CALLED A **simple sentence** Here ARE some EXAMPLES. The subjects ARE printed in bold AND the verbs ARE printed in color.

The girls **are playing** baseball.



Sally **found** a good hiding place.

I **am eating** my breakfast.

Tom **is wearing** his new shoes today.

Will you **help** me?

The sky **was** very cloudy.



I **can hear** the birds.

Everyone **was** happy.

Is it **raining** again?

Compound Sentences

A **compound sentence** CONTAINS **two clauses** joined by a CONJUNCTION such as **and** or **but** or **so**. Look AT these EXAMPLES . The verbs in the CLAUSES ARE printed in color. Notice THAT there ARE **two verbs** one on EACH side of the conjunction.

Some people **are** always happy and some people **are** always sad.

She **opened** the bag and **took out** a book.

Do you **want** coffee or would you **prefer** lemonade?

Is that a bird or **is** it a plane?

John **is** good at English but he's not very good at math.

Michael **wants** to see Star Wars but his friends **have** already **seen** it.
Tom **dropped** his sandwich so I **gave** him mine.

It **started** to rain so we **went** inside.

Conditional Sentences

To TALK ABOUT things THAT ARE possible, you often use if ~~AN~~ SENTENCE . A sentence with if is CALLED A **CONDITIONAL** sentence. Here ~~AN~~ EXAMPLE of A **CONDITIONAL** sentence with the IF-CLAUSE printed in color.

If it rains tomorrow, we shall not go to the beach.

simple present
tense verb

shall/will + infinitive

In the **IF-CLAUSE** use **A verb** in the simple present tense. In the **MAIN CLAUSE** use **SHALL or will AND AN infinitive**. Here **ARE** some more EXAMPLES . The **IFCLAUSES ARE** in color AND the **MAIN CLAUSES ARE** in bold print.

If there's no rice in the cupboard, we'll buy some more.

If we don't work hard, we'll never learn.

If we leave now, we'll arrive on time.

You **MAY ALSO** put the **MAIN CLAUSE** **before** the IF-CLAUSE

We'll play indoors if it rains.

You'll get sick if you don't eat good food.

Sam will do well in his piano recital if he practices regularly.

Positive and Negative Sentences

A **positive sentence** tells you about something THAT exists or something THAT HAPPENING .

I like ice cream.

Michael is my brother.

The train leaves at five o'clock.

I'm feeling really tired.

She's finished her homework.

Dad is in the kitchen.

There's a cartoon on TV.



A **NEGATIVE sentence** contains the word **not** or **ANOTHER NEGATIVE word**.
NEGATIVE sentences tell you **THAT** something does not exist or is not **HAPPENING**. Here **ARE** some **EXAMPLES**. The **NEGATIVE** words **ARE** printed in **bold**.

I'm not very good at math.

Tom isn't as tall as Alan.

We didn't hear you shout at us.

Meera hasn't read the Harry Potter books.

People can't see very well in the dark.

There's nothing interesting on TV tonight.

We've never been to China or Japan.

Nobody knows my secret.

There are no coins in my pocket.

Exercise 5

Are the following sentences **simple sentences** or **compound sentences**? Put a checkmark (✓) in the correct box. For each compound sentence you marked, write the conjunction in the blank space next to it. The first one has been done for you.

	simple sentence	compound sentence	
1. The sun is shining and the sky is blue.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	and _____
2. Mom doesn't like spiders.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
3. Eat plenty of fruit and vegetables.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
4. Would you like rice or do you prefer pasta?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
5. Is your bag red or green?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
6. Sam saw me and he waved.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
7. Pass me the dictionary, please.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
8. I've never been to Ohio or Indiana.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
9. Our new teacher is a young man.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
10. Switch off the light and go to sleep.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____

Exercise 6

Match the **if-clauses** in the box with the **main clauses** below. Write two sentences for each pair of clauses. The first one has already been done for you.

if they get no water
if we all work together
if you let me explain
if you don't want to see this movie

if you don't write neatly
if we don't leave now
if I need help
if you work hard

1. you'll do well in your exams

If you work hard, you'll do well in your exams.

You'll do well in your exams if you work hard.

2. we'll be late

3. I won't be able to read your story

4. we'll choose a different movie

5. the plants will die

6. we'll finish the job more quickly

7. I'll tell you what happened

8. I'll ask Mom and Dad

Exercise 7

Rewrite the following sentences to make them negative. Use negative words such as no, not and never. Use contractions in some of your sentences. The first one has been done for you.

1. Children like chocolate.

Children don't like chocolate.

2. John is my best friend.

3. I've got a new bike.

4. Everybody knows where I live.

5. There's some food in the refrigerator.

6. I saw the boy throw the stone.

7. We want to go to the ballgame.

8. Sam always tells the truth.

Questions

There ARE two kinds of questions: **yes or no questions** AND **question-word questions**

yes or no questions

When you ASK A yes or no question, you WANT the ANSWER **yes** or the **ANS WE R no**. Use the verbs **be**, **HAVE** AND **do** ALONG with helping **verbss** such AS **CAN**, **will** AND **should** when you ASK these questions. Here ARE some EXAMPLES of yes or no questions, with ANSWERS.

Is this your seat?	May I sit here?
Yes.	Yes.
Can you ride a bike?	Don't you like pizza?
No.	No.
Do you like swimming?	Are we late?
Yes.	No.

In questions, the **helping verb** comes **before** the subject. The **other verb** comes **AFTER** the subject. The verb **be** ALSO comes **before** the subject when it is AN ORDINARY verb RATHER THAN A helping verb.

Here ARE some EXAMPLES of STATEMENTS AND the questions you CAN MAKE from them. Notice THAT the helping verbs ARE printed in bold AND the subjects ARE in color.

statement	question
Dad is ill today.	Is Dad ill today?
She has finished her homework.	Has she finished her homework?
The cat doesn't like noise.	Doesn't the cat like noise?
Michael can ride a bike.	Can Michael ride a bike?
Sally could borrow your pencil.	Could Sally borrow your pencil?
You may leave now.	May I leave now?
I think it will rain tomorrow.	Do you think it will rain tomorrow?
I saw Tom at the football game.	Did you see Tom at the football game?
Miss Lee sang a song.	Did Miss Lee sing a song?
The computer needs to be repaired.	Does the computer need to be repaired?

Question-word questions

Use the question words **WHAT** which **who** (sometimes **whom**), **whose**, **when** **where** AND **how** to ASK for information. The verbs **be**, **HAVE** AND **do**, AND **helping verb** **such** **AS CAN** **will** AND **should** ARE ALSO used in questions.

The **helping verb** comes **before** the subject, AS it does in yes or no questions. Here ARE some EXAMPLES. AGAIN, the helping verb is printed in bold AND the subject is printed in color.

What is **your name**?

What date is **it** today?

Which boy is **your brother**?

Which house do **you** live in?

Who is **the boy** next to Alan?

Who (or Whom) did **he** ask?

Whose book is **this**?

When can **I** come to visit you?

When does **the spring vacation** start?

Where is **the pencil** that I left on my desk?

Where do **the birds** go when they fly away in winter?

How can **Grandma** read without her glasses?

How does **a plane** stay in the sky?

Sometimes the wh-word itself is the subject of the sentence. In this CASE, don't use **do** to form questions.

Who **wants** to come with me?

What **caused** the accident?

Which **is** the fastest car?

I've got my coat. **Whose** is this?

Question Tags

- Sometimes people finish **WHAT** they **ARE SAYING** with **A SHORT question**. Why do they do this? **BECAUSE** they **WANT** to know if the person they **ARE SPEAKING** to **AGREES** with them. This short question is **CALLED A question TAG**. Look **AT** the following sentence.

The weather is lovely today, isn't it?

The **MAIN PART** of the sentence is positive, but the **questionTAG** is **NEGATIVE**. You expect the **ANSWER** to **A NEGATIVE questionTAG** to be **yes**. For **EXAMPLE** :

"The weather is lovely today, isn't it?" "Yes, it is."

- Use **A helping verb AND the subject of the sentence to MAKE the question TAG**. Notice **THAT** the subject **HAS** been **REPLACED** by **A pronoun** in the **EXAMPLE** sentences. The pronoun in the question TAG refers to the subject printed in **color**.

Tom is older than **you** isn't **he**?

Sally has got a dog hasn't **she**?

Anna and I can go by train, can't **we**?

Peter and David should leave now, shouldn't **they**?

- If the **MAIN PART** of the sentence **HAS I AM** in it, use **AREN'T** in the question TAG.

I'm your best friend aren't **I**?

I'm taller than Sumiko aren't **she**?

- If the **MAIN PART** of the sentence is **NEGATIVE**, the **questionTAG** is **positive**. You expect the **ANSWER** to **A positive questionTAG** to be **no**.

These questions aren't very difficult are they?

You haven't read this book, have **you**?

Peter isn't as tall as **I am** is **he**?

She isn't eight yet, is **she**?

There aren't many clouds in the **sky** are **there**?

There isn't much wind today, is **there**?

There weren't any emails for me, were **there**?

Exercise 8

Rewrite the following statements **yes or no questions**. The first one has already been done for you.

1. It is raining again.

Is it raining again?

2. She can speak Japanese.

3. Margaret is at home.

4. My mom works in an office.

5. The teacher told the children a story.

6. Philip has got a new bike.

7. She is Sumiko's best friend.

8. Tom could sit with David.

9. Dad will help Jennifer with her homework.

10. We will be late.

Exercise 9

Choose one of the question words from the box to complete the sentences below. You may use some of the words more than once. The first one has been done for you.

what
which

who
whose

when
where

why
how

1. Where are my keys?
2. _____ is the tall boy at the back of the class?
3. _____ time did they arrive?
4. _____ is the problem?
5. “ _____ are we going to the zoo?” “Tomorrow.”
6. _____ do you know the answer?
7. _____ do the stars twinkle?
8. _____ coat is this?
9. _____ would you like for dinner?
10. _____ did you open the door without a key?
11. _____ is your favorite singer?
12. _____ does this train leave?
13. _____ bike is that over there?
14. _____ cafe do you prefer?
15. _____ can we find a restaurant?

Exercise 10

Complete the following sentences by adding a question tag. Remember that a positive sentence needs a **negative question tag**, and a negative sentence needs a **positive question tag**. The first one has been done for you.

1. This is your house, isn't it ?
2. That isn't the right answer, is it ?
3. Your sister is very pretty, isn't she ?
4. Andrew can't ride a bike, can he ?
5. You've already seen that movie, haven't you ?
6. I'm lucky to have a friend like Alice, aren't I ?
7. The tunnel was very dark, wasn't it ?
8. They didn't play very well, did they ?
9. We shouldn't look at the answers first, should we ?
10. Aunt Sarah could come to our house for dinner, couldn't she ?
11. There was a bag in the car, wasn't there ?
12. Sally hasn't got a dog, has she ?
13. We mustn't be late, must we ?
14. There is a post office nearby, isn't there ?
15. There were some people in the park, were there ?
16. We can stay an extra day, can we ?
17. The journey won't take long, will it ?
18. I'm your best friend, am I ?
19. Andrew and Susan are your neighbors, aren't they ?
20. You didn't see the dog in the garden, did you ?

11 Direct and Indirect Speech

Direct Speech

The EXACT WORDS THAT someone SAYS ARE CALLED **direct speech**. QUOTATION MARKS “ ” ARE used to set off direct speech.

- Mom said, “Where are my keys?”
- “This ice cream is delicious,” said Tom.
- “Have you boys washed your hands?” asked Dad.
- “Please get out of the car,” the police officer ordered.
- “What a beautiful dress!” said Sally.

Indirect Speech

- You CAN report WHAT someone SAYS without using their EXACT words. To do this, use A VERB like SAY, ASK or tell, followed by THAT. This is CALLED **indirect speech**. There ARE SEVERAL differences between A SENTENCE with direct speech AND A SENTENCE with indirect speech.
 - You don’t use quotation marks with indirect speech.
 - You change the tense of the verb
 - You change the pronouns and determiners

Here ARE some EXAMPLES. The verb tenseS THAT CHANGE ARE printed in bold AND the pronouns AND determiners THAT CHANGE ARE printed in color. Remember THAT the PAST tense of CAN is **could** AND the PAST tense of will is **would**.

direct speech	indirect speech
Maggie said, “I feel ill.”	Maggie said that she felt ill.
Sumiko said, “It’s time to leave.”	Sumiko said that it was time to leave.
“I can’t find my book,” said Alice.	Alice said that she couldn’t find her book.
“John is hitting me ” said Peter.	Peter said that John was hitting him
Dad said, “I haven’t had my breakfast yet.”	Dad said that he hadn’t had his breakfast yet.
“My car won’t start,” said Mom.	Mom said that her car wouldn’t start.

In indirect speech people often **LEAVE** out the conjunction **THAT**

Maggie said **that** she felt ill.

Sumiko said **that** it was time to leave.

Alice said **that** she couldn't find her book.

Peter said **that** John was hitting him.

Dad said **that** he hadn't had his breakfast yet.

When you **ARE** using indirect speech to report **A STATEMENT THAT IS STILL TRUE NOW**, you don't **CHANGE** the tense of the verb.

direct speech

John said, "My mom doesn't like fish."

"I live in a house by the sea," said Anna.

Dad said, "Paris is a beautiful city."

indirect speech

John said **that** his mom doesn't like fish.

Anna said **that** she lives in a house by the sea.

Dad said **Paris** is a beautiful city.

Indirect Commands

Use verbs like **order**, **tell** **AND** **WARN** to report orders AND instructions. The construction **to + verb** or **not to + verb** **MAY ALSO** be used.

direct speech

The teacher said, "Stop running in the corridor!"

"Put your books away, children," said Mr. Park.

Dad said to David, "Please help me by washing the dishes."

Jack said to Maggie, "Please don't tell anyone my secret!"

Miss Lee said to Alan, "Don't be late again tomorrow."

indirect speech

The teacher ordered **us** to stop running in the corridor.

Mr. Park told the children to put their books away.

Dad asked David to help him by washing the dishes.

Jack begged Maggie not to tell anyone his secret.

Miss Lee warned Alan not to be late again the next day.

Indirect Questions

ASK is USUALLY used to report questions.

The verb

direct speech	indirect speech
Sally said, "Where is my backpack?"	Sally asked where her backpack was.
Peter said, "Have you finished your homework?"	Peter asked if I had finished my homework.

To report A question, put the subject **before** the verb or helping verb. Remember THAT the subject comes **AFTER** the helping verb when you ASK a question. Here ARE some EXAMPLES. The subjects ARE printed in bold AND the verbs ARE printed in color.

asking a question	reporting a question
"Where are they going ?"	I asked where they were going .
" Can Jack ride his bike?"	I asked if Jack could ride his bike.
" Did Miss Lee sing a song?"	I asked whether Miss Lee sang a song.
" Has she finished her homework?"	I asked if she had finished her homework.

To report A **question-word question** , use the **SAME question word** in direct speech.

direct speech	indirect speech
Mom said, "Where are your shoes?"	Mom asked where my shoes were.
Maggie said, "Who has taken my pen?"	Maggie asked who had taken her pen.
"What time does the show start?" asked Sue.	Sue asked what time the show started.
Peter said, "Why did you leave before the end of the movie?"	Peter asked why I left before the end of the movie.

When you **ARE** reporting **yes or no questions**, use **if** or **whether** **AFTER** the verb.

direct speech

"Is it raining?" asked Tom.
Alice said, "Can you help us?"
Dad said, "Is the train on time?"

indirect speech

Tom asked if it was raining.
Alice asked whether could help them.
Dad asked if the train was on time.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blank spaces with **verb** in the correct tense. The first one has been done for you.

direct speech

1. "I am very tired," said Dad.
2. "You look very handsome, Mike," said Mom.
3. The teacher said, "Sam has not made any mistakes."
4. "I am losing my patience," said Mr. Carter.
5. "You can come to my house for dinner," Maggie told Jason.
6. Dad said, "Hurry up or we will be late."
7. "The train is coming," said Peter.
8. "I have cleaned up my room," said Kathleen.
9. The teacher said, "It is time to stop writing."
10. "I don't want to watch TV," said John.

indirect speech

Dad said that he was very tired.
Mom told Mike that he very handsome.
The teacher said that Sam not made any mistakes.
Mr. Carter said that he his patience.
Maggie told Jason that he come to her house for dinner.
Dad told us to hurry up or we be late.
Peter said that the train coming.
Kathleen said that she up her room.
The teacher said that it cleaned to stop writing.
John said that he time watch TV.
John want to

Exercise 2

Complete these indirect speech sentences with the correct pronoun or determiner. The first one has been done for you.

direct speech

1. "My head is aching," said Sarah.

2. "I like your new bike," Dan told me.

3. Tom and Peter said, "We'll give you our seats."

4. "You can borrow my book," Michael said.

5. "I haven't brushed my teeth," said Paul.

6. "You are late again," Mr. Chen told me.

7. "We have finished our homework," said the boys.

8. Sue and Maggie said, "We want to watch football on TV."

9. "I don't like your green hair," said Uncle David.

10. Dad said, "We'll have to phone for a taxi."

indirect Speech

Sarah said that her head was aching.

Dan told me that he liked new bike.

Tom and Peter said that they would give us seats.

Michael said that I could borrow book.

Paul said that he hadn't brushed teeth.

Mr. Chen said that was late again.

The boys said that they had finished homework.

Sue and Maggie said that wanted to watch football on TV.

Uncle David said that didn't like my green hair.

Dad said that would have to phone for a taxi.

Exercise 3

Rewrite the following sentences as **indirect questions** or **indirect commands**. The first one has been done for you.

1. "Are you feeling ill?" Mom asked.

Mom asked if I was feeling ill.

2. "When will you finish the work?" Dad asked the plumber.

3. The teacher said, "Open your books, children."

4. "Turn the music down, Maggie," said Mom.

5. "Please take your shoes off at the door, Tom," said Uncle David.

6. "Have you read the Harry Potter books?" Michael asked.

7. Jenny said, "Would you like some more orange juice, Peter?"

8. "Don't be rude to your teacher, children," said the principal.

9. "Write your name at the top of the page, everyone," said Miss Lee.

10. "Does the ball belong to you boys?" the woman asked.

12 Punctuation

Punctuation Marks

PUNCTUATION MARKS ARE signs such AS periods, COMMAS AND question MARKS . They ARE used in sentences to MAKE the MEANING CLEAR .

period .

Put A period **AT the end of A sentence.**

Tim lent me his skateboard.

The children are playing in the garden.

The train arrived late.

It's not a very sunny day.



comma ,

Put A COMMA **between items in A list.**

You need paper, scissors and glue.

She likes reading swimming, playing basketball and going to

Tom, May, Ling Sue and Christopher all went shopping together.

Put A COMMA **AFTER yes AND no.**

“Do you like football?” “Yes, I like it very much.”

“Is this your house?” “Yes, it is.”

“Is it still snowing?” “No, it’s stopped.”

“Has Sarah had breakfast yet?” “No, she hasn’t.”

You **ALSO** put A COMMA **before or AFTER the NAME of the person you ARE SPEAKING to.**

Hello Mr. Carter.

Miss Lee, can I borrow a pencil, please?

Goodbye, Andrew.

COMMAS ARE USED BEFORE PLEASE AND THANK YOU.

Could you pass me that pencil please?

“Would you like some more orange juice, David?” “Yes, please. I’ve had enough to eat, thank you.

“Would you like another cupcake, Sally?” “No, thank you.”

A COMMA IS ALSO USED BETWEEN THE PARTS OF A PLACE NAME.

Chicago, Illinois

Tower Bridge, London

Athens, Georgia

the Lincoln Memorial, Washington DC

question mark ?

WRITE A QUESTION MARK AT THE END OF A QUESTION, INSTEAD OF A PERIOD.

Can you hear me, children?

Who is that man talking to Dad?

Is there someone knocking at the door?

Didn’t you read the sign?

Where is my schoolbag?

How many apples are left?

exclamation point !

USE AN EXCLAMATION POINT AT THE END OF A SENTENCE THAT SHOWS A STRONG FEELING SUCH AS SURPRISE OR FEAR. AN EXCLAMATION POINT IS USED INSTEAD OF A

What a silly thing to do!

You’re completely wrong!

I told you not to go out on your own!

Help! A monster!

What a shame!

How sad!

YOU ALSO USE EXCLAMATION POINTS WITH STRONG ORDERS

Sit

down!

Be Leave that computer alone

quiet!

Don’t touch that knife!

Give me that ball!

Do it now!

EXCLAMATION points ARE USUALLY used AFTER interjections.

People often use just one or two words to express A SUDDEN feeling such AS **FEAR, HAPPINESS, surprise or ANGER**, or in greeting somebody. These short expressions ARE CALLED interjections. Here ARE some EXAMPLES:

Hello!	Ouch!
Good morning!	Hurray!
Good night!	Help!
Well done!	Look out!
Oh dear!	Happy Birthday!

apostrophe

Use AN APOSTROPHE with **s** to show **who something belongs to**

This is Michael's room.

This is my Dad's desk.

Are you Kathleen's mom?

This dog's tail is very long.

The teacher collects everyone's books at the end of the class.

Jack is going to his friend's house for lunch.

You ALSO use AN APOSTROPHE to show **where one or more letters ARE missing in A CONTRACTION**.

I'm (= am) the boy who lives next door.

She's (= is) my best friend.

He's (= has) been to Europe twice.

We're (= are) going to the zoo today.

You're (= are) my favorite uncle.

I'd (= had) better go home now.

You've (= have) got dirt on your new shoes.

He'll (= will) lend you his bike.

quotation marks **“ ”**

Use QUOTATION MARKS AROUND **the EXACT words THAT someone SAYS**. You put the MARK **AT** the beginning of the words, **AND** the MARK **AT** the end.

Use A **COMMA** before the **LAST QUOTATION MARK**, to **SEPARATE** the words from the rest of the sentence.

“This bike is mine,” said Susan.

“I would like some apple juice, please,” said the little boy.

“Let’s play computer games,” said James.

Suppose the **EXACT words THAT someone SAYS** come **AFTER** the rest of the sentence. In this **CASE** put **A period** before the **LAST QUOTATION MARK**.

Dad said, **Come inside and have lunch** .”

“**John**,” said Mom, “**please turn your music down**”

Put question MARKS AND EXCLAMATION points in the **SAME PLACE AS** periods, **before the LAST QUOTATION MARK**

“Is this the way to the station?” the man asked.

Sam said, “Can I borrow your pencil?”

“Don’t do that!” said Mom.

John said, “What a great movie!”

colon **:**

When you ARE READING A PLAYSCRIPT, notice the colon **between the NAME of a CHARACTER AND the words THAT they SPEAK**.

Jack What have you got in the bag?

Maggie My swimming suit.

Jack When are you going swimming?

Maggie This afternoon. Would you like to come?

Capital Letter

A CAPITAL letter AS the first letter of the **first word in A sentence.**

Use Dogs have wet noses.

Where is my ball?

That isn't fair!

This is my brother.

You need a racket if you're going to play tennis.

You ALSO use A CAPITAL letter for the first letter of the **first word in direct speech**

Sam said, "This is my brother." "Where is my ball?" Tom asked. Alice shouted, "That isn't fair!" "You'll need a racket if you're going to play tennis," said Dad.

The word **I** is ALWAYS written AS A CAPITAL letter.

I'm really pleased with your work.

Do you know what I got for my birthday?

Paul and I asked if we could help.

Use A CAPITAL letter to begin the **NAMES of people AND PLACES.**

John	Australia	the Sphinx
May Ing	Germany	the Taj Mahal
David Beckham	the United States of America	the Grand Canyon
Dr. Raj	Mexico City	the Great Wall of China
Miss Lee	Beijing	the Pacific Ocean
Grandad	Buckingham Palace	Mount Fuji
Uncle David	the Statue of Liberty	the Rio Grande
Professor Park	the Erie Canal	the Himalayas

You **ALSO** use CAPITAL letters AFTER the **INITIALS** in someone's NAME.

T.K. Lee
J.K. Rowling
J.R.R. Tolkien
M.C. Hammer

The **DAYS** of the week AND **months** of the **YEAR** begin with A CAPITAL letter.

Monday	January	July
Tuesday	February	August
Wednesday	March	September
Thursday	April	October
Friday	May	November
Saturday	June	December
Sunday		

The **NAMES** of **HOLIDAYS** AND **SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS** **ALSO** begin with A CAPITAL letter.

Valentine's Day	Veterans' Day
Yom Kippur	Halloween
Christmas	Independence Day
Memorial Day	Thanksgiving

CAPITAL letters ARE **ALSO** used in the **titles of books, films AND PLAYS**.

The Lady and the Tramp
Star Wars
Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone
The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
Alice in Wonderland
The Sword in the Stone
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark
Cats and Dogs
Universal World Atlas

NATIONALITIES AND LANGUAGES

ALSO begin with A CAPITAL letter.

A	German
ustralian	Korean
Indonesian	French
spanish	Russian
Egyptian	Japanese
indu A	Chinese
B	English
blackfrican	Cantonese
akistani	

□ You ALSO use A CAPITAL letter for the first letter in words AND PHRASES THAT you

☒ Hi. ☒ Good morning. ☒

See you later.

Have a nice day.



☒ Take it easy. ☒ Bye. ☒

Exercise 1

Put the correct punctuation mark at the end of each sentence.

1. Sally is my sister's friend
2. What time is it
3. Don't speak to your mother like that
4. Good morning Did you sleep well
5. Oh dear Did he hurt himself
6. Mom asked if I had cleaned my room
7. Help I'm falling
8. Could you open a window, please
9. He's very handsome, isn't he
10. What a lovely day

Exercise 2

Rewrite the following sentences by putting **commas** and **apostrophes** in the correct places.

1. This food is delicious isnt it?

2. Hello David. Have you seen Toms new bike?

3. "Good morning children" said Miss Lee.

4. I cant speak French very well.

5. Excuse me Mr. Chen. Could you help me with this question please.

6. Sams mom bought rice eggs and flour.

7. Yes thank you. Ive had a lovely day.

8. Shes my big brothers girlfriend.

Exercise 3

Put **capital letters** in the correct places as you rewrite these sentences.

1. have you seen mr. chen?

2. can I help with the cooking, mom?

3. we went to paris for a holiday.

4. "do you like my new car?" asked uncle david.

5. we visited new york and saw the statue of liberty.

6. my friend doesn't speak english.

7. they spent christmas in london.

8. we went to the library on thursday.

9. were you born in june or july?

10. have you read **the lord of the rings** j.r.r. tolkien?

11. they're going to italy next summer.

12. have a good day, mrs. park.

A List of Irregular Verbs

Here is A TABLE to remind you of the forms of IRREGULAR verbs.

Simple Present	Third Person SINGULAR	Present PARTICIPLE	Simple PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	AM, is, ARE	being	WAS	been
BEAT	BEATS	BEATING	BEAT	BEATEN
become	becomes	becoming	BECAME	become
begin	begins	beginning	BEGAN	begun
bend	bends	bending	bent	bent
bite	bites	biting	bit	bitten
blow	blows	blowing	blew	blown
BREAK	BREAKS	BREAKING	broke	broken
bring	brings	bringing	brought	brought
build	builds	building	built	built
burn	burns	burning	burned	burned
burst	bursts	bursting	burst	burst
buy	buys	buying	bought	bought
CATCH	CATCHES	CATCHING	CAUGHT	CAUGHT
choose	chooses	choosing	chose	chosen
come	comes	coming	CAME	come
creep	creeps	creeping	crept	crept
cut	cuts	cutting	cut	cut
dig	digs	digging	dug	dug
do	does	doing	did	done
DRAW	DRAWS	DRAWING	drew	DRAWN

Simple Present	Third Person SINGULAR	Present PARTICIPLE	Simple PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
drink	drinks	drinking	DRANK	drunk
drive	drives	driving	drove	driven
EAT	EATS	EATING	ATE	EATEN
FALL	FALLS	FALLING	fell	FALLEN
feed	feeds	feeding	fed	fed
feel	feels	feeling	felt	felt
fight	fights	fighting	fought	fought
find	finds	finding	found	found
fly	flies	flying	flew	flown
forget	forgets	forgetting	forgot	forgotten
freeze	freezes	freezing	froze	frozen
get	gets	getting	got	got
give	gives	giving	GAVE	given
go	goes	going	went	gone
grow	grows	growing	grew	grown
HAVE	HAS	HAVING	HAD	HAD
HEAR	HEARS	HEARING	HEARD	HEARD
hide	hides	hiding	hid	hidden
hit	hits	hitting	hit	hit
hold	holds	holding	held	held
hurt	hurts	hurting	hurt	hurt
keep	keeps	keeping	kept	kept
kneel	kneels	kneeling	knelt	knelt
know	knows	knowing	knew	known
LAY	LAYS	LAYING	LAID	LAID
LEAD	LEADS	LEADING	led	led

Simple Present	Third Person SINGULAR	Present PARTICIPLE	Simple PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
LEARn	LEARns	LEARning	LEARned	LEARned
LEAVE	LEAVES	LEAVING	left	left
lend	lends	lending	lent	lent
let	lets	letting	let	let
lie	lies	lying	LAY	LAIN
light	lights	lighting	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
lose	loses	losing	lost	lost
MAKE	MAKES	MAKING	MADE	MADE
meet	meets	meeting	met	met
PAY	PAYS	PAYING	PAID	PAID
put	puts	putting	put	put
READ	READS	READING	READ	READ
ride	rides	riding	rode	ridden
ring	rings	ringing	RANG	rung
rise	rises	rising	rose	risen
run	runs	running	RAN	run
SAY	SAYS	SAYING	SAID	SAID
see	sees	seeing	SAW	SEEN
sell	sells	selling	sold	sold
send	sends	sending	sent	sent
SHAKE	SHAKES	SHAKING	shook	SHAKEN
shine	shines	shining	shone	shone
shoot	shoots	shooting	shot	shot
show	shows	showing	showed	shown
shut	shuts	shutting	shut	shut
sing	sings	singing	SANG	sung

Simple Present	Third Person SINGULAR	Present PARTICIPLE	Simple PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
sink	sinks	sinking	SANK	sunk
sit	sits	sitting	SAT	SAT
sleep	sleeps	sleeping	slept	slept
smell	smells	smelling	smelled	smelled
SPEAK	SPEAKS	SPEAKING	spoke	spoken
spend	spends	spending	spent	spent
SPREAD	SPREADS	SPREADING	SPREAD	SPREAD
STEAL	STEALS	STEALING	stole	stolen
stick	sticks	sticking	stuck	stuck
sweep	sweeps	sweeping	swept	swept
swell	swells	swelling	swelled	swollen
swim	swims	swimming	SWAM	swum
swing	swings	swinging	swung	swung
TAKE	TAKES	TAKING	took	TAKEN
TEACH	TEACHES	TEACHING	TAUGHT	TAUGHT
TEAR	TEARS	TEARING	tore	torn
tell	tells	telling	told	told
think	thinks	thinking	thought	thought
throw	throws	throwing	threw	thrown
UNDERSTAND	UNDERSTANDS	UNDERSTANDING	understood	understood
WAKE	WAKES	WAKING	woke	woken
WEAR	WEARS	WEARING	wore	worn
weep	weeps	weeping	wept	wept
win	wins	winning	won	won
write	writes	writing	wrote	written