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New Edition

Basic English GRAMMAR

A systematic introduction to grammar
for beginning learners

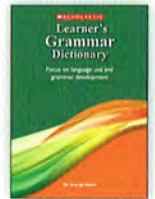
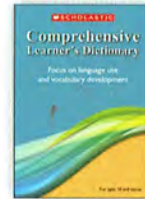
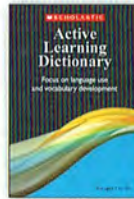
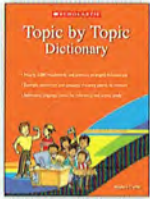


Anne Seaton • Y H Mew

Scholastic references focus on language use and vocabulary development. These resources help learners improve their proficiency in the English language.

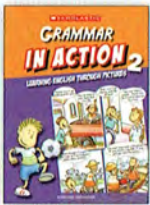
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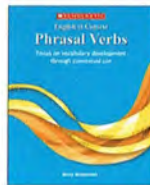
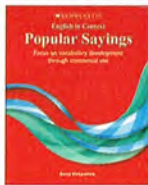
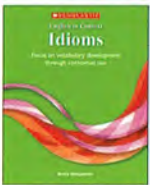


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- More Conversation
- Grammar
- New Words
- Phrasal Verbs
- Phrases
- Prefixes & Suffixes
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- More Proverbs
- Idioms
- More Idioms
- Animal Idioms
- Body Idioms
- Spoken Idioms

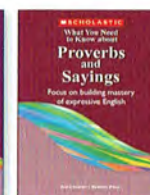
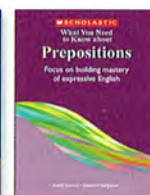
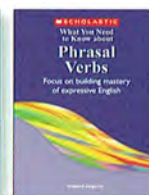
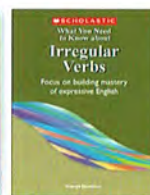
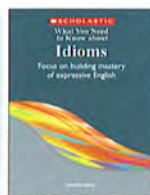
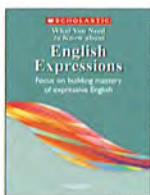
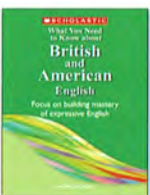
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Basic English GRAMMAR

A systematic introduction to grammar
for beginning learners

Anne Seaton • Y H Mew



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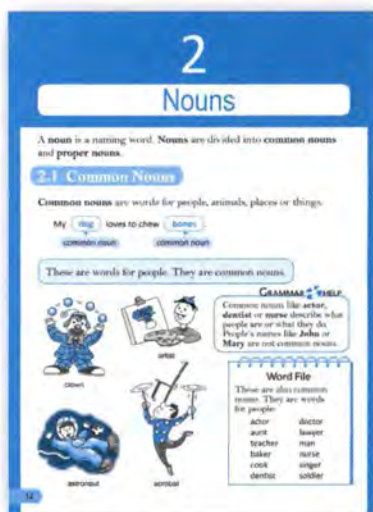
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Preface

This 3-book series – *Basic English GRAMMAR*, *Essential English GRAMMAR* and *Complete English GRAMMAR* – has been specially developed for learners for whom English is the language for learning and communication. It offers a systematic and comprehensive study of English grammar. The series is specially designed to introduce, explain and reinforce essential grammar topics. The well-organised content structure in this series makes it a handy reference resource suitable for self-study.

Covering all the essential topics of grammar, each book includes:

- concise and age-appropriate definitions and carefully annotated examples to facilitate understanding of form and function;
- contextual exercises at sentence and text level that serve to reinforce learning;
- panel notes throughout the books that provide useful additional information on spelling rules, common grammatical errors and related concepts to make self-study easy.



This series will help build a strong foundation in English grammar and enable students to communicate clearly, accurately and effectively.

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1

The Capital Letter

The **capital letter** is also called a **big letter** or **upper-case letter**, or sometimes just a **capital**.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

In these examples, you can see how capital letters appear in a sentence.

Sam went to Paris in November.

↑ capital letter ↑

I made my mother a card for Mother's Day.

↑ capital letter ↑

When do you use a capital letter?

You use a capital letter for the first letter in a sentence:

The dog is barking.

Come here!

Quick Check 1 ✓

Underline the letters that should be CAPITALS and write the correct letter in the space above them.

1. we don't want to go to school.
2. our teacher didn't give us any homework.
3. there isn't any monster under your bed.

You always use a capital letter for the word **I**:

I am eight years old.

Tom and **I** are good friends.

GRAMMAR HELP

You may sometimes need two capital letters when you are writing about what someone says:

The policeman said, “**Y**ou will have to come with me.”

Quick Check 2

Underline the letters that should be CAPITALS and write the correct letter in the space above them.

1. you and i have many hobbies in common.
2. helen and i are good friends.
3. i missed school because i was not well.

You use a capital letter for the names of people:

Alice **T**om **K**im

James **S**now **W**hite

SPELL IT RIGHT

You use capital letters for names of people you are related to:

I call my mother **M**um but my little sister calls her **M**ummy.

Does this book belong to you, **A**lice?

Once upon a time, there lived a lovely princess named **S**now **W**hite.

Quick Check 3

Underline the letters that should be CAPITALS and write the correct letter in the space above them.

1. gordon lives with his grandparents.
2. they have named their baby jasmine.
3. robert is sally's elder brother.

You use a capital letter for initials in people's names:

E.B. White

James **P.** Smith

M.H. Chao

J.K. Rowling

E.B. White wrote a book called 'Stuart Little' about a talking mouse.

J.K. Rowling is the author of the Harry Potter books.

Quick Check 4

Underline the letters that should be CAPITALS and write the correct letter in the space above them.

1. my brother likes to read the books of j.m. barrie.
2. the stories of winnie the pooh were written by a.a. milne.
3. wile e. coyote is a well-known cartoon character.

You also use a capital letter for titles used with people's names:

Mr and **Mrs** Brown

Miss Lee

King Richard

Captain Wells

Queen Elizabeth

Princess Daisy

Miss Lee took us to the Singapore Botanic Gardens.

Yesterday, we visited our new neighbour, **M**r Brown.

Quick Check 5

Underline the letters that should be CAPITALS and write the correct letter in the space above them.

1. my teacher's name is mrs smith.
2. general rogers is leading the army parade.
3. have you met miss jones?

You use a capital letter for the names of places:

National **M**useum

Queen's **R**oad

London

Singapore

We took our guests to the **N**ational **M**useum yesterday.

My uncle is staying at the **P**rice **H**otel in **S**ingapore.

WATCH OUT!

If the name of something such as a boat has little words in it like 'the', 'of', 'in', they do not have capitals:

The name of his boat was 'Pride of the Islands'.

Quick Check 6

Underline the letters that should be CAPITALS and write the correct letter in the space above them.

1. gary lives on thomson road.
2. we are going to visit japan during the holidays.
3. sally goes to the national library to study.

You use a capital letter for the names of languages:

English

French

Japanese

Malay

Thai

Spanish

The people in France speak **F**rench.

John can speak **E**nglish, **F**rench and **M**andarin.

Quick Check 7

Underline the letters that should be CAPITALS and write the correct letter in the space above them.

1. he is learning russian in school.
2. mr mew teaches french, spanish and german.
3. the official language of india is hindi.

You use a capital letter for festivals, holidays, days of the week and months of the year:

New Year's Day

Christmas

Mother's Day

Sunday

Monday

Friday

January

May

October

We have a test on Friday.

In Australia, Christmas falls in the summertime.

Quick Check 8

Underline the letters that should be CAPITALS and write the correct letter in the space above them.

1. december is the last month of the year.
2. there is an exciting football match on sunday.
3. molly went to the doctor last thursday.

2

Nouns

A **noun** is a naming word. **Nouns** are divided into **common nouns** and **proper nouns**.

2.1 Common Nouns

Common nouns are words for people, animals, places or things.

My **dog** loves to chew **bones**.

↑ common noun ↑ common noun

These are words for people. They are common nouns.



clown



artist

GRAMMAR HELP

Common nouns like **actor**, **dentist** or **nurse** describe what people are or what they do. People's names like **John** or **Mary** are not common nouns.

Word File

These are also common nouns. They are words for people:

actor	doctor
aunt	lawyer
teacher	man
baker	nurse
cook	singer
dentist	soldier



astronaut



acrobat

He wants to be a **dentist** when he grows up.

Our **cook** makes delicious **food**.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Underline the **common nouns** in these sentences.

1. Who is your teacher?
2. My father is a doctor.
3. Every child likes to play.

These are words for animals. They are common nouns.



zebra



eagle



deer



bird



bear



crocodile

Word File

Here are some more words for animals:

cat	goose
cow	hen
dog	horse
dolphin	mouse
duck	whale
fish	goat

The **goat** is bleating.

She was very upset because her **dog** was ill.

GRAMMAR HELP

When you have more than one of these animals, you usually add **-s** to the name of the animal:

two **cats** three **ducks** six **whales**

These are different:

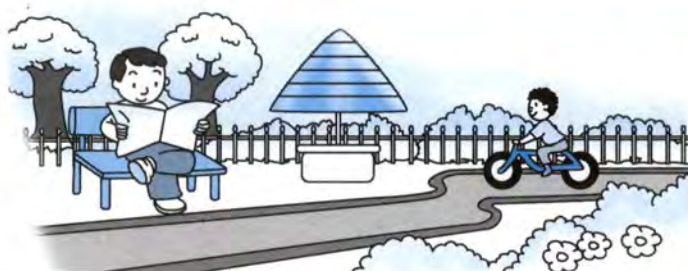
six **geese** seven **mice**

Quick Check 2 ✓

Underline the **common nouns** in these sentences.

1. There is a tiny bird hopping about outside.
2. My little rabbit loves to sleep.
3. He has a canary that sings beautifully.

These are words for places. They are also common nouns.



park



beach



library

Word File

Here are some more words for places:

airport	mosque
zoo	mountain
church	playground
farm	restaurant
hill	school
hospital	sea
hotel	stadium
house	supermarket
island	temple



shop

I went to the nearest **hospital** for a check-up.

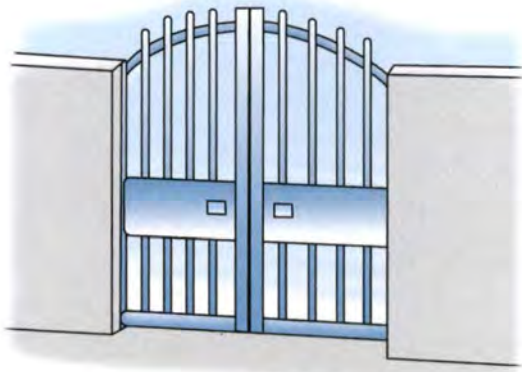
We were staying in a **hotel** near the **sea**.

Quick Check 3 ✓

Underline the **common nouns** in these sentences.

1. Have you seen the new airport?
2. Kate goes to church every Sunday.
3. She is late for school again.

These are words for things. They are common nouns too.



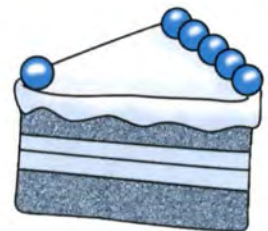
gate



bed



drum

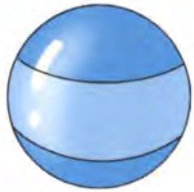


cake

Word File

Here are some more words for things:

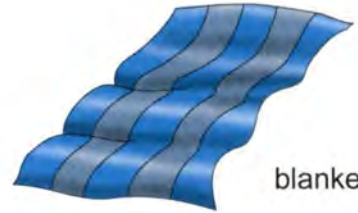
bag	kite
box	ladder
bread	lamp
can	picture
chair	radio
cot	television
cup	train
desk	truck
door	watch
egg	window



ball



basket



blanket

Please open the **door**.

John lost his **bag** yesterday.

Quick Check 4 ✓

Underline the **common nouns** in these sentences.

1. I love cakes.
2. Don't eat that rotten apple.
3. Jill has a lovely doll.

2.2 Proper Nouns

Proper nouns are names for particular people, animals, places or things. They always begin with a capital letter.

Bobby and his sister **Rita** have a house in **Indonesia**.

↑ proper noun ↑ proper noun ↑ proper noun

These are words for particular people. They are proper nouns.



Santa Claus



Beethoven

GRAMMAR HELP

Your own name and the names of your friends are proper nouns too. So are the names you give to pet animals:

This is Kim Lee.

His cat's name is Fluffy.





Omar



Lisa

Word File

Here are some more names of people:

Ali Baba

Florence Nightingale

Pauline

Yang Min

Patrick

Harry Potter

Pinocchio

One day **Ali Baba** saw the forty thieves hiding in a cave.

Patrick is my best friend.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Underline the **proper nouns** in these sentences.

1. Goldilocks went to the house of the three bears.
2. Peter and Susan are going to the beach for a swim.
3. Mr Lee is reading a book.

The names of countries and their people are also proper nouns.



Filipino



Arab



Indian



Italian



Thai



Japanese



Korean



Mexican



Malay

China hosted the Summer Olympic Games in 2008.

The Dutch are the people who live in **the Netherlands**.

SPELL IT RIGHT



'Thai' is pronounced like 'tie'. But don't forget the 'h' while writing!

Word File

Here are some more names of countries and their people:

Country	People
America	Americans
Australia	Australians
China	the Chinese
Thailand	Thais
France	the French
India	Indians
Italy	Italians
Japan	the Japanese
Korea	Koreans
Malaysia	Malaysians
Pakistan	Pakistanis
Singapore	Singaporeans

Quick Check 2

Underline the **proper nouns** in these sentences.

1. There are many Indians and Chinese in Australia.
2. The English love to play and watch football.
3. The people of Spain are known as Spaniards.

The names of towns, cities, buildings and landmarks are proper nouns.



the Taj Mahal



the Great Wall of China



Sydney



the Statue of Liberty

Word File

Here are some more names of places and landmarks:

Bangkok	Beijing	the Grand Canyon
London	Taipei	Central Park
New York	Paris	the Holiday Hotel
New Delhi	Big Ben	the Little Mermaid
Amsterdam	Venice	the Great Pyramid of Giza



Tokyo



Hong Kong

The Great Pyramid of Giza is one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Beijing is the capital of **China**.

Quick Check 3 ✓

Underline the **proper nouns** in these sentences.

1. We plan to visit Rio de Janeiro next year.
2. The Niagara Falls are well known the world over for their amazing beauty.
3. The Eiffel Tower is one of the most visited places in Paris.

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

Days

Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday



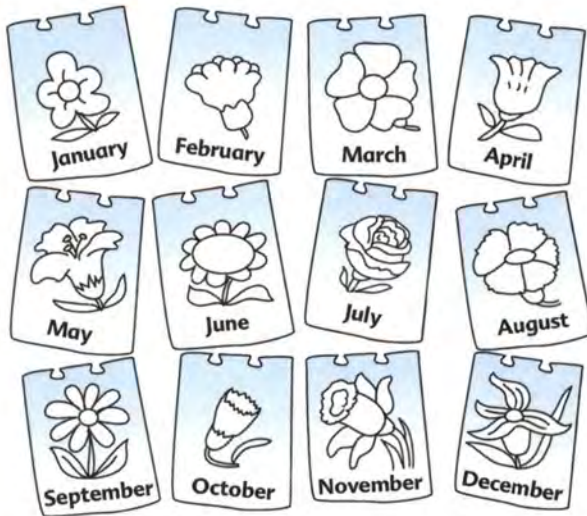
WATCH OUT!

You say 'on a day of the week' but 'in a month of the year':

on Saturday

in July





Months

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

It is difficult to get up early on a **Monday**.

Her birthday is in **September**, but I don't remember the date.

SPELL IT RIGHT

A table that shows the months, weeks and days of the year is called a **calendar**. Take care with the vowels:

A **calEndAr** shows us the **end** of the year.

Quick Check 4

Underline the **proper nouns** in these sentences.

1. July is the hottest month in some countries.
2. Next Tuesday is a public holiday.
3. Many schools have their winter vacation in December.

The names of mountains, oceans, seas, rivers and lakes are proper nouns.



Mount Everest



the Niagara Falls



the Thames

The Ganges is a sacred river for Hindus.

Mont Blanc is the highest peak of **the Alps**.

Word File

Here are some more proper nouns:

- the Arabian Sea
- the Alps
- the Himalayas
- the Pacific Ocean
- Mount Fuji
- the Yellow River
- the Ganges

GRAMMAR HELP

You often use **the** before names of rivers, seas, oceans and ranges of mountains.

Mount means **mountain**. It is often used in the names of mountains:

Mount Fuji

The written short form for **Mount** is **Mt**:

Mt Fuji



Quick Check 5

Underline the **proper nouns** in these sentences.

1. The Amazon River is the second longest river in the world.
2. Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.
3. Mt Everest in the Himalayas is the tallest mountain in the world.

The names of festivals and holidays are proper nouns too.



Children's Day



New Year's Day



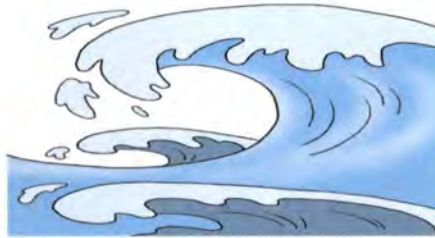
aeroplane



Grand Hotel



duck



waves



policeman



crowd

Word File

Here are some more concrete nouns:

bicycle	City Hall
dancer	door
fish	lemonade
music	Nancy
nurse	parcel

The **mayor** called a meeting at the **City Hall**.

I need to learn how to ride a **bicycle**.

Words for things that you cannot see or hear or smell or touch or taste are not concrete nouns.

birthday

Christmas

Friday

July

holiday

hours

idea

love

Quick Check 1 ✓

Underline the **concrete nouns** in these sentences. Circle the nouns that are not concrete nouns.

1. Mark went on a holiday to London and sent us a postcard from there.
2. My brother's birthday is in January.
3. The magician pulled three rabbits out of his hat.

2.4 Countable Nouns

Most nouns are **countable nouns**. We call them countable nouns because they are words for people, animals, places or things that we can count.

There are eight **sparrows** sitting on that **tree**.

↑
countable noun

↑
countable noun



books



computer



snowman



carrots



circus

Word File

Here are some more countable nouns:

arrow	fish
axe	fox
bird	panda
calculator	pupils
camera	rabbits
children	rainbow
clock	sofa
dollars	telephone
donkeys	village

I bought a **camera**.

This **clock** costs ten **dollars**.

GRAMMAR HELP

You can put **a**, **an** or a **counting word** before a countable noun:

an arrow

an umbrella

a computer

three boxes

a few children

a few carrots

Quick Check 1 ✓

Underline the **countable nouns** in these sentences.

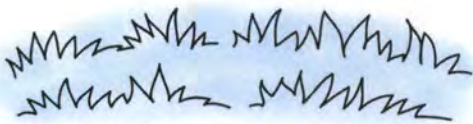
1. Kate has three balloons.
2. She bought a few books.
3. How many brothers do you have?

2.5 Uncountable Nouns

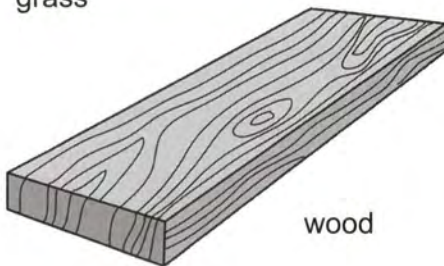
Some nouns are called **uncountable nouns**. We call them uncountable nouns because they are words for things that you cannot count.

Please pass me the **juice**.

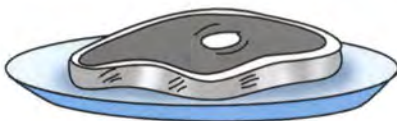
↑
uncountable noun



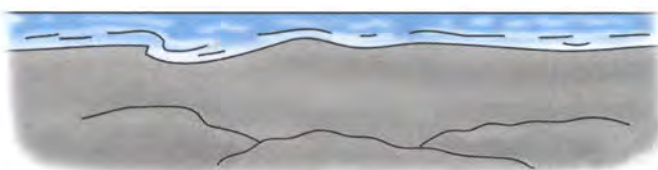
grass



wood



meat



sand

Word File

Here are some more uncountable nouns:

blood	metal
bread	milk
butter	oil
cheese	paper
coffee	rice
dust	salt
gold	sugar
ice	tea
jam	water



snow



rain



fog

Oil and **water** don't mix.
Would you like to have some **tea**?

GRAMMAR HELP

Uncountable nouns are always singular. You do not put **a**, **an** or **a counting word** before an uncountable noun.

Quick Check 1

Underline the **uncountable nouns** in these sentences.

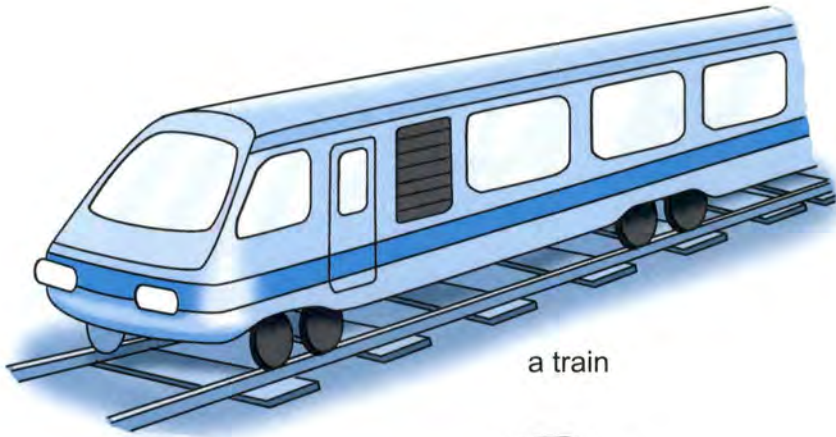
1. There is not much food left.
2. He is drinking a lot of water.
3. I can see plenty of dust.

2.6 Singular Nouns

Countable nouns can be **singular** or **plural**. When you are talking about one person, animal, place, thing or idea, you use a **singular** countable noun.

A **boy** came to our **shop** and bought a **book**.

 singular noun  singular noun  singular noun



a train



a woman



an owl



a flower



a ship

Word File

Here are some more singular nouns:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| an aeroplane | a letter |
| a bicycle | a map |
| a boy | a photograph |
| a bus | a refrigerator |
| a comb | a slide |
| a girl | a swing |
| a key | a van |

GRAMMAR HELP

You usually put **a** or **an** before singular countable nouns. You put **an** before words beginning with **vowels** (**a, e, i, o, u**). For example, you say:

an axe

an egg

an envelope

an ice cream



an igloo

an orange

an umbrella

an uncle

Some words do not follow this rule. For example, you use **a** (not **an**) before these words that begin with the vowel **u** because the vowel **u** in these words sounds like the word **you**:

a uniform

a university

You usually put **a** before words beginning with the other letters of the alphabet, called **consonants**. For example, you say:



a basket

a bowl

a car

a hill

a house

a rainbow

a monster

a pillow

a watch

a zoo



Some words do not follow this rule. For example, you use **an** (not **a**) before these words because the **h** in them is silent:

an heir

an honour

an hour

We bought **a refrigerator**.

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

Quick Check 1

Write **a** or **an** before these **singular nouns**.

___ fox

___ aunt

___ child

___ holiday

___ apple

___ hour

___ bottle

___ invitation


___ unicorn


___ elephant

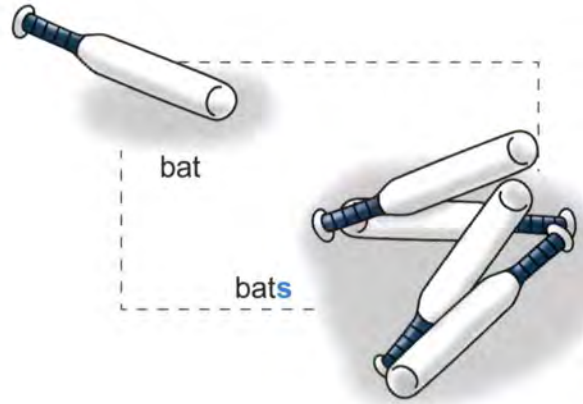
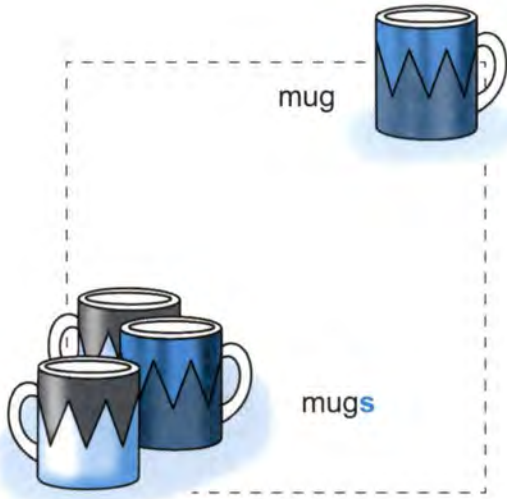
2.7 Plural Nouns

When you are talking about two or more people, animals, places or things, you have to make the countable nouns **plural**. You usually make countable nouns plural by adding **-s** at the end.

The **girls** wore their new **gowns** to the party.


plural noun

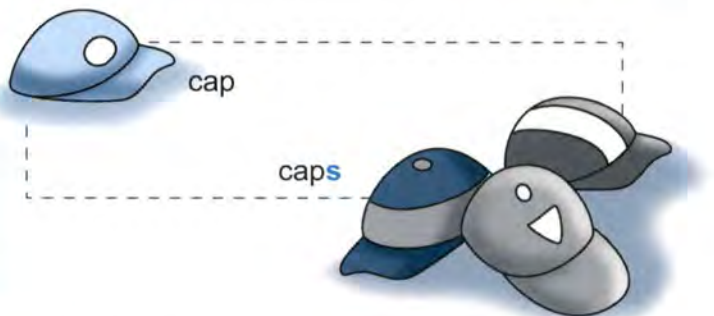
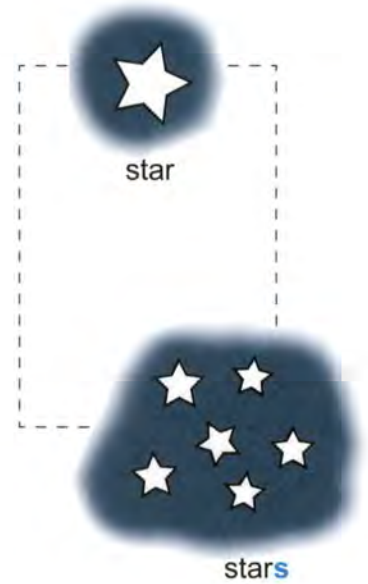
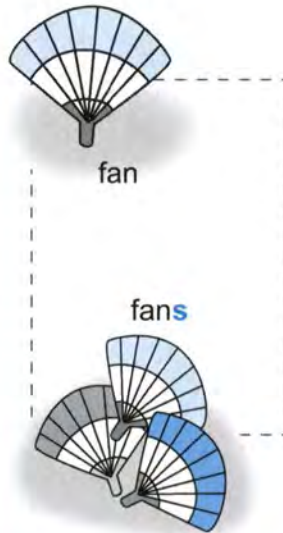

plural noun



Word File

Here are some plural nouns:

Singular	Plural
bird	birds
broom	brooms
camel	camels
desk	desks
doll	dolls
egg	eggs
flower	flowers
fork	forks
game	games
lamb	lambs
nest	nests
pen	pens
photo	photos
shirt	shirts
spoon	spoons



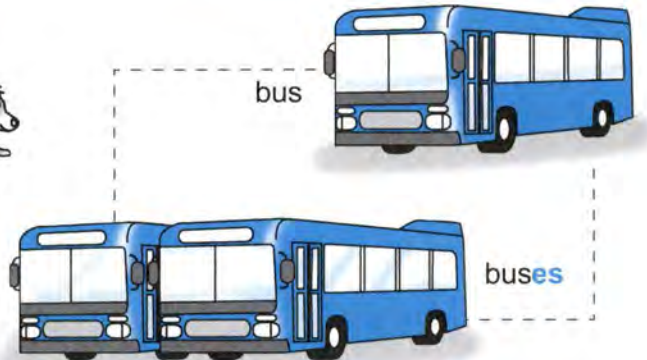
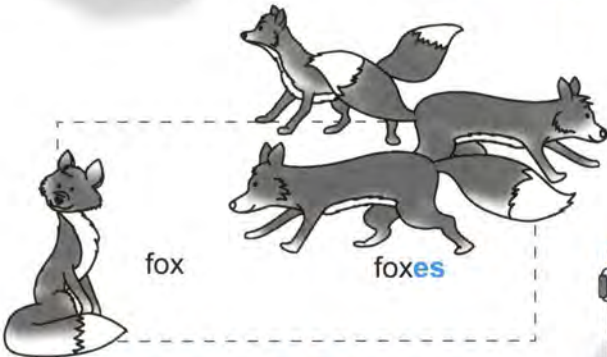
Don't forget to send her **flowers** for her birthday.
 Never put all your **eggs** in one basket.

Some plural nouns end in **-es**.



WATCH OUT!

When the word **glass** means a drinking cup, it is a countable noun. When it means a material that is used to make things such as windows or dishes, it is an uncountable noun.



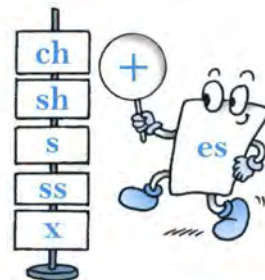
Word File

Here are some more plural nouns like these:

Singular	Plural
beach	beaches
branch	branches
box	boxes
bush	bushes
dish	dishes
dress	dresses
witch	witches

GRAMMAR HELP

When the last letters of singular nouns are **ch**, **sh**, **s**, **ss** or **x**, you usually add **-es** to form the plural.



She has a cupboard full of **dresses**.

The **witches** in the movie scared Tim.

Some plural nouns end in **-ies**.



Word File

Here are some more plural nouns like these:

Singular	Plural
baby	babies
cherry	cherries
city	cities
diary	diaries
dictionary	dictionaries
fairy	fairies
family	families
fly	flies
lady	ladies
library	libraries
puppy	puppies
story	stories
strawberry	strawberries
teddy	teddies

Let's pick those lovely red **cherries** on the tree.

Look at these cute **puppies**! I wish we could take some of them home.

GRAMMAR HELP

You make these nouns plural by changing **y** to **i** and adding **-es**.



If there is a vowel before the **y**, you just add **-s** to form the plural.



turkey



turkeys



tray



key



trays



keys

Word File

Here are some more plural nouns like these:

Singular

chimney
cowboy
day
donkey
jersey
kidney
monkey
toy
trolley
valley

Plural

chimneys
cowboys
days
donkeys
jerseys
kidneys
monkeys
toys
trolleys
valleys

Put your **toys** in the box. Don't leave them lying around.

Monkeys like to climb trees.



Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with the correct **plural form** of each noun, ending in **-s**, **-es** or **-ies**.

Singular	Plural
1. key	a bunch of _____
2. teddy	three cuddly _____
3. class	all the _____ in the school
4. chair	a set of six _____
5. city	famous capital _____
6. fox	four _____

If a noun ends in **-f**, you often change **f** to **v** and add **-es**.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
calf	cal ves	loaf	loa ves
elf	el ves	shelf	shel ves
half	hal ves	thief	thie ves
leaf	lea ves	wolf	wol ves



The **elves** were happy with the clothes that the shoemaker gave them.
Please give me two **loaves** of bread.

These nouns end in **-f**, but you just add **-s** to form the plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
chef	chefs	sheriff	sheriffs
chief	chiefs	roof	roofs
cliff	cliffs		



The **roofs** of all these houses are painted red.
All the **chefs** in the city are taking part in the competition.

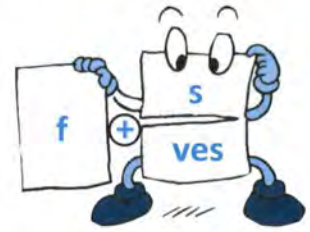
With some words that end in **-f**, you can spell the plural in two ways.

Singular

dwarf
hoof
scarf
handkerchief

Plural

dwarfs or dwarves
hoofs or hooves
scarfs or scarves
handkerchiefs or handkerchieves



Snow White lived in a cottage with the seven **dwarfs** or **dwarves**.

That shop sells some pretty **scarfs** or **scarves**.

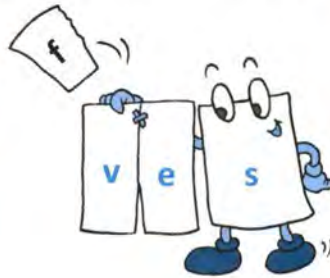
With some words that end in **-fe**, you change **f** to **v**, and add **-s**.

Singular

knife
life
wife

Plural

knives
lives
wives



WATCH OUT!

You only add **-s** to **giraffe** to form the plural.

All the officers and their **wives** came to General Smith's farewell dinner.

The villagers worked hard and saved many **lives** after the earthquake.

Quick Check 2 ✓

Change the underlined nouns into the **plural form** in these sentences.

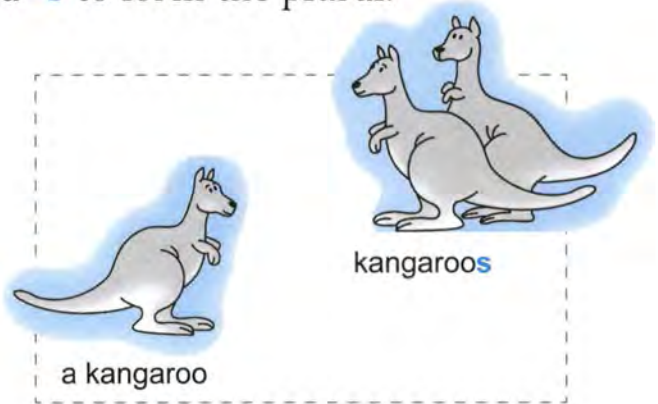
1. Don't throw the handkerchief away. _____
2. Please pass me the penknife. _____
3. The shepherd carried the sheaf of hay on his head. _____
4. Where have you kept my scarf? _____
5. My horse has hurt his hoof. _____
6. The cow and her calf are resting in the cowshed. _____

If a noun ends in **-o**, you just add **-s** to form the plural.

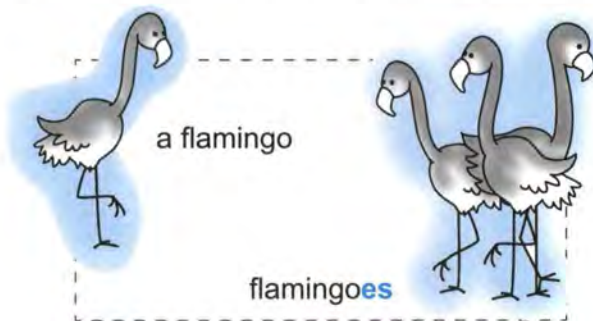
Word File

Here are some more plural nouns like these:

Singular	Plural
a hippo	hippos
a video	videos
a zoo	zoos



With some nouns that end in **-o**, you add **-es** to form the plural.



Word File

Here are some more plural nouns like these:

Singular	Plural
a tomato	tomatoes
a potato	potatoes
a hero	heroes

To make mashed potato, first boil the **potatoes**.

Of all the **superheroes**, Superman is my favourite.

With some nouns that end in **-o**, you can add **-s** or **-es** to form the plural:

Singular	Plural
a mango	mangoes or mangos
a mosquito	mosquitoes or mosquitos
a zero	zeroes or zeros

I love ripe **mangos** or **mangoes**.

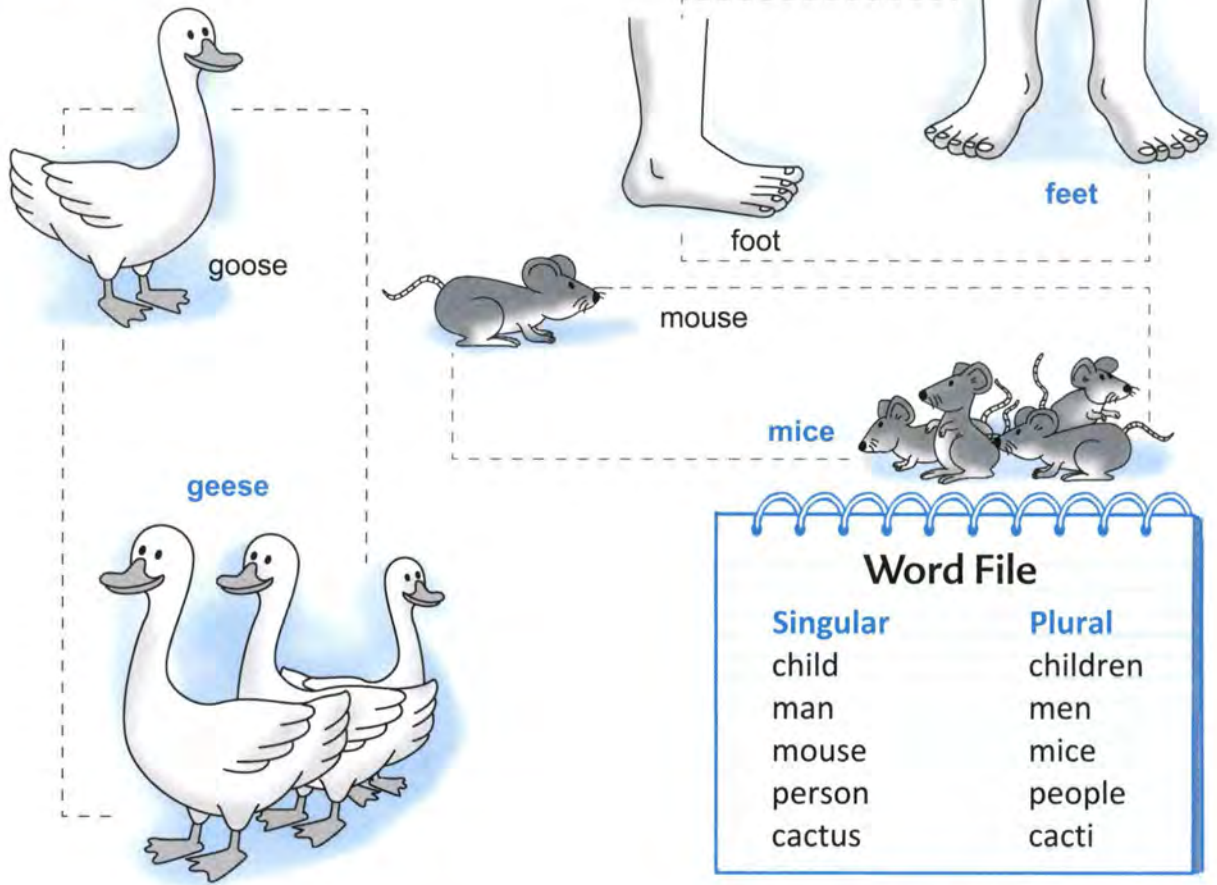
The number thousand has three **zeros** or **zeroes**.

Quick Check 3 ✓

Fill in the blank with the **plural form** of each noun.

1. piano _____
2. disco _____
3. buffalo _____

Some plural nouns do not follow the **-s** rule. They do not end in **-s**, **-es**, **-ies** or **-ves**.



Word File	
Singular	Plural
child	children
man	men
mouse	mice
person	people
cactus	cacti

WATCH OUT!

The plural of the **mouse** that you use with your computer is **mice** or **mouse**.



The **children** went out to play after school.

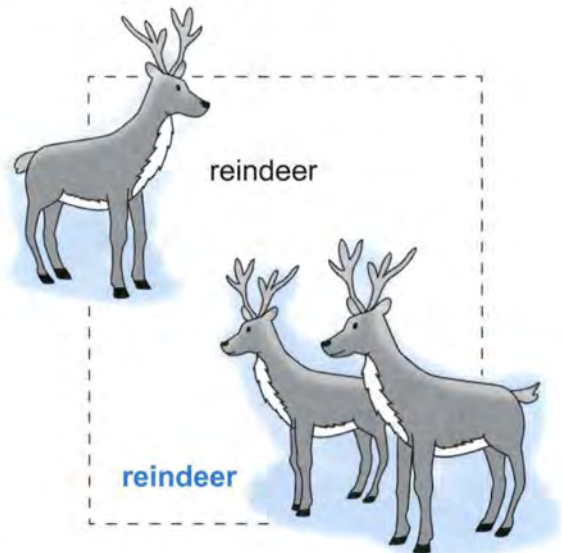
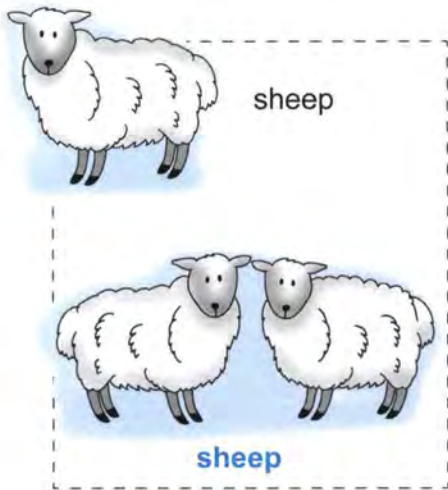
Most of the **men** were dressed in black at the party.

Quick Check 4 ✓

Change the underlined nouns into the **plural form** in these sentences.

1. The woman ran home quickly. _____
2. The ox ploughed the field every day. _____
3. The boy fell down and broke his tooth. _____

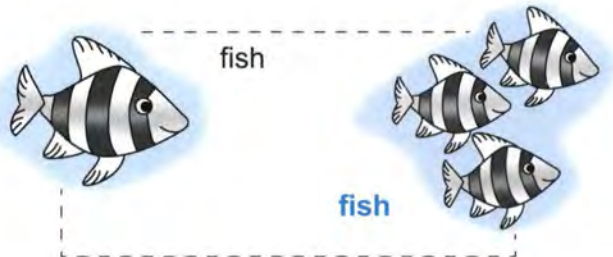
Some plural nouns are the same as the singular noun.



Word File

Here are some more plural nouns like these:

Singular	Plural
bison	bison
deer	deer



GRAMMAR HELP

You can use **fishes** as the plural of **fish** when you are talking about different kinds of fish:
all the **fishes** of the Pacific Ocean

How many **fish** can the pelican catch in its beak?

There is a herd of **bison** grazing in that field.

Quick Check 5 ✓

Fill in the blank with the **plural form** of the noun in brackets.

1. Nine _____ pull Santa Claus's sleigh. (reindeer)
2. The five _____ flew over the city. (aircraft)
3. The boy drove his flock of _____ into the valley. (sheep)

Some nouns are always plural.



spectacles



goggles



binoculars



pliers



jeans

You can make these plural nouns singular by using a **pair of**:

a pair of binoculars

a pair of spectacles

a pair of goggles

a pair of jeans

a pair of shorts

a pair of pliers

WATCH OUT! 

When **glasses** refers to things you drink out of, you talk about **two glasses**. When glasses means spectacles, you talk about **a pair of glasses**.

Word File

Here are some more plural nouns like these:

pants

scissors

pyjamas

shorts

trousers

tongs

Some nouns are usually used in the plural.



socks



shoes



chopsticks



gloves

He broke his brother's favourite **pair of goggles**.

Your **spectacles** are on the table.

Quick Check 6 

Fill in the blank with the **plural form** of the noun in brackets.

1. Tom was wearing bright red swimming _____. (trunk)
2. This is Mum's favourite pair of _____. (glass)
3. I can't find my new pair of _____. (short)

2.8 Collective Nouns

Collective nouns are words for groups of people, animals or things.

The **swarm** of bees buzzed around the hive.

↑
collective noun



a crew



an orchestra

These are nouns for groups of people.



a family



a crowd

Word File

Here are some more groups of people:

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| an audience | a club |
| a band | a gang |
| a choir | a group |
| a class | a team |

A **team** of doctors went to the village.

A **gang** of thieves stole the diamonds.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with a suitable **collective noun**.

1. a _____ of people
2. a _____ of football players
3. a _____ of singers

These are collective nouns for groups of people, animals or things.



a **band** of musicians



a **team** of players



a **brood** of chickens

A **pack** of wolves chased the rabbit.

The library has a good **collection** of books.

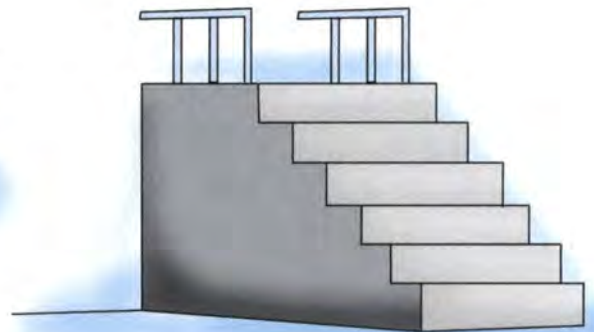
Word File

Here are some more collective nouns:

- a **block** of flats
- a **bunch** of keys
- a **herd** of horses
- a **collection** of books
- a **fleet** of ships
- a **flock** of sheep
- a **herd** of cattle
- a **litter** of cubs
- a **pack** of wolves
- a **set** of stamps
- a **troupe** of actors



a **shoal** of fish



a **flight** of steps

Quick Check 2 ✓

Farmer John had several different kinds of animals on his farm. Fill in the blank with a suitable **collective noun** for each group of his animals.



Farmer John had

a _____ of geese,

a _____ of sheep,

a _____ of cattle and

a _____ of horses.

One day a _____ of wolves wanted to eat his animals. Farmer John fired his rifle and frightened the wolves away.

2.9 Masculine and Feminine Nouns

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

My **uncle** and **aunt** live in Singapore.
↑ masculine noun ↑ feminine noun

Word File	
Masculine	Feminine
boy	girl
man	woman
prince	princess
steward	stewardess
waiter	waitress



The **steward** and **stewardess** look after the passengers on the plane.
The **prince** and **princess** lived happily ever after.

Here are some more masculine and feminine nouns for people.



Masculine

actor
brother
emperor
father
gentleman
grandfather
grandson
headmaster
husband
master
nephew
policeman
son
spaceman
uncle
wizard



Feminine

actress
sister
empress
mother
lady
grandmother
granddaughter
headmistress
wife
mistress
niece
policewoman
daughter
spacewoman
aunt
witch

Ladies and **gentlemen**, welcome to our party this evening.

My **grandfather** and **grandmother** live on a farm.

GRAMMAR HELP

Masculine nouns belong to the **masculine gender**.

Feminine nouns belong to the **feminine gender**.

Quick Check 1

Fill in each blank with a suitable **masculine** or **feminine noun**.

1. The _____ and hostess welcomed their guests.
2. The king and _____ had two children.
3. The headmaster and _____ sat in the front row, waiting for the concert to begin.

Here are some masculine and feminine nouns for animals.



Male

Animals

chicken
cattle
deer
dog
duck
fox
goose
horse
lion
sheep
tiger

cock / rooster
bull
buck
dog
drake
fox
gander
stallion
lion
ram
tiger



Female

hen
cow
doe
bitch
duck
vixen
goose
mare
lioness
ewe
tigress

GRAMMAR  HELP

Nouns that end in **-ess** and **-ress** often belong to the feminine gender:

actress

lioness

stewardess

empress

mistress

tigress

hostess

princess

waitress

The **lion** and **lioness** fought hard to save their cubs.

He owns two horses: a **stallion** and a **mare**.

Quick Check 2

Fill in each blank with a suitable **masculine** or **feminine noun**.

1. The _____ and drake were swimming in the pond.
2. The fox and _____ lived in a den.
3. Farmer Lee has two bulls and four _____ on his farm.

2.10 Noun Phrases

We often find groups of words that include a noun and say something about the noun. Such a group of words is called a **noun phrase**.

The thieves stole **some valuable jewels** from the palace.

↑
noun phrase

Here are some more noun phrases.

hot **drinks**

a birthday **present**

a daily **newspaper**

a slightly damaged **vase**

some old **paintings**

white **paper**

some very strange **people**

an ancient **vase**

pretty **gifts**



tree



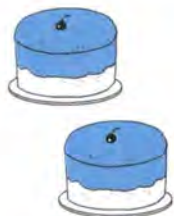
a tree



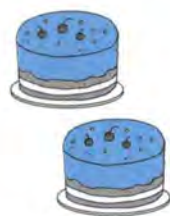
a tall tree



a very tall tree



cakes



lovely cakes



some lovely cakes



some really lovely cakes

Here are some more noun phrases.



a high **mountain**



three old **women**

Peter gave me a guitar as a **birthday present**.

Some very strange people have moved in yesterday.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Circle the **nouns** in these sentences and underline the **noun phrases** (including the nouns).

1. The little girl picked up some pretty stones on the beach.
2. The old horse was pulling a heavy cart along the dusty road.
3. The three very lazy cats were sleeping beside a nice, warm fire.

3

Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a common noun or a proper noun. There are different kinds of pronouns.

3.1 Personal Pronouns

The words **I**, **you**, **he**, **she**, **it**, **we** and **they** are called **personal pronouns**. They take the place of words for people, animals, places or things and are used as the **subject** of the verb in a sentence.

This is **my uncle**. **He** works in a bank.
pronoun used as a subject

GRAMMAR HELP

The **subject** of a sentence is the person, animal, place or thing that does the action shown by the verb.

My name is **David**. **I** am the youngest in the family.

This is **my father**. **He** is a lawyer.

This is **my mother**. **She** is a teacher.

I have **a brother and two sisters**. **They** are Brian, Ann and Liz.

I have **a dog**. **It** is called Lucky. **Lucky**, **you** are a good dog.

Good morning, **children**! **You** may sit down now.

My family and I live in a big city. **We** have an apartment.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with the correct **personal pronoun**.

1. Peter and I are brothers. _____ share a bedroom together.
2. My brother is a teacher. _____ teaches English.
3. Children, _____ are making too much noise!

The words **me, you, him, her, it, us** and **them** are also personal pronouns. They also take the place of words for people, animals, places or things. They are used as the **object** of the verb in a sentence.

Baby birds cannot fly. Mother bird has to feed **them**.

↑
pronoun used as an object



GRAMMAR HELP

The **object** of a sentence is the person, animal, place or thing that receives the action shown by the verb.

I am standing on my head. Look at **me**.

My mother is kind. Everybody likes **her**.

Lisa, I told **you** to tidy your bed!

Sharon and Jenny! Dad is waiting for **you**!

Lucky and I are playing in the park. Dad is watching **us**.

You must not play with **the knife**. Give **it** to me.

Pick up **your toys** and put **them** away.

The vase was very heavy and I almost dropped **it**.

Tom likes riding my bicycle. I often let **him** borrow it.

Quick Check 2 ✓

Fill in the blank with the correct **personal pronoun**.

1. Sue is not well. Dad is taking _____ to see a doctor.
2. All his students like _____.
3. Here is another tennis racquet. I don't know who left _____ here.

GRAMMAR HELP

In grammar you talk about the **first person**, **second person** and **third person**:

- ◆ The **person speaking** is called the **first person**. The first person pronouns are **I** or **me** (in the singular) and **we** or **us** (in the plural).
- ◆ The **person spoken to** is called the **second person**. The second person pronoun is **you** (in both singular and plural).
- ◆ The **person (or animal, or thing) spoken about** is called the **third person**. The third person pronouns are **he** or **him**, **she** or **her**, and **it** (in the singular) and **they** or **them** (in the plural).
- ◆ You always spell **I** with a capital letter.
- ◆ You use **he** for men and boys, **she** for women and girls and **it** for things and animals.

Here is a table to help you.

Singular	Subject	Object
First person	I	me
Second person	you	you
Third person	he	him
	she	her
	it	it

Plural	Subject	Object
First person	we	us
Second person	you	you
Third person	they	them

3.2 Reflexive Pronouns

The words **myself**, **yourself**, **himself**, **herself**, **itself**, **ourselves**, **yourselves** and **themselves** are called **reflexive pronouns**.

They refer to the person or animal that is the subject of the verb.

I made this cake **myself**.
 ↑ subject ↑ reflexive pronoun

Be careful with the knife. **You** will cut **yourself**.

Michael is looking at **himself** in the mirror.

Susan has hurt **herself**.

Our cat washes **itself** after each meal.

We organised the party all by **ourselves**.

Come in, **children**, and find **yourselves** a seat.

Baby birds are too young to look after **themselves**.

GRAMMAR HELP

Here is a table to remind you about reflexive pronouns.

	Singular		Plural
First person	I, me →	myself	we, us → ourselves
Second person	you →	yourself	you → yourselves
Third person	he, him →	himself	they, them → themselves
	she, her →	herself	they, them → themselves
	it →	itself	they, them → themselves

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with the correct **reflexive pronoun**.

1. No one can help us. We have to help _____.
2. John, you must behave _____ in front of your friends.
3. They painted the wall all by _____.

3.3 Possessive Pronouns

The words **mine**, **yours**, **his**, **hers**, **ours** and **theirs** are called **possessive pronouns**. You use possessive pronouns to talk about things that belong to people.

This must be **my mug**. I'm sure it's **mine**.
↑
possessive pronoun



This is not **your pen**. **Yours** is over there.
↑
possessive pronoun

Is **that glass** of lemonade **yours** or **mine**?

Joanne borrowed **my pencil** because she had lost **hers**.

Here comes **your bus** now. **Ours** is late.

SPELL IT RIGHT ✓

Be careful to spell **their** correctly. The **e** comes before the **i**.

Where are **Rita's gloves**? Are those gloves **hers**?
↑
possessive pronoun

Your dog is bigger than **our dog**. **Ours** is really small.
↑
possessive pronoun

This is **John's book**. At least, I think it is **his**.

possessive pronoun

That is not **the Tans' car**. **Theirs** is grey.

possessive pronoun

WATCH OUT!

Possessive pronouns **take the place of nouns**. They are not used in front of a noun.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with a suitable **possessive pronoun**.

1. It was my fault, not _____.
2. This is my bag. _____ is under that chair.
3. James and I both have bicycles. _____ is red but _____ is blue.

3.4 Interrogative Pronouns

The words **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **what** and **which** are called **interrogative pronouns**. You use these pronouns to ask questions.

Who knows the answer?

interrogative pronoun

What would you like to eat?

interrogative pronoun

What is your dog's name?
What are you yelling for?
What is the time?

Which of these bags is yours?
Which do you prefer?

Whose is this umbrella?
Whose are these gloves?

Who are those people?

subject

Who is he watching?

object

Whom did you see?

object

Whom did you speak to?

object

What is the matter with you?

Who invented the computer?

Who can be used as the **object** of a verb as well as the **subject**:

Who said that? (subject)

Who did he find in the shed? (object)

Who can also be the **object** of a preposition:

Who was he talking to?

Whom is used much less often than **who**. It can only be the **object** of a verb or preposition:

Whom did you see there?

Whom was he talking to?

In both these sentences, **whom** sounds rather formal; **who** would be much more natural. However, you must use **whom** after a preposition:

To **whom** was he talking?

Quick Check 1

Fill in the blank with the correct **interrogative pronoun**.

1. _____ broke the vase?
2. _____ came first, the chicken or the egg?
3. _____ is the word for a stamp collector?



3.5 Demonstrative Pronouns

The words **this**, **these**, **that** and **those** are called **demonstrative pronouns**. They are showing words.

That is a mountain.

demonstrative pronoun

These are sheep.



Those are goats.

This is my house.

Did you drop **this**?

Hi, Jane! **This** is Ben.

What is **this**?

This is a hill.

These are donkeys.

GRAMMAR HELP

You use **this** and **these** when you point to things **near** you.

You use **that** and **those** when you point to things **further away**.

Demonstrative pronouns can be singular or plural:

Singular	Plural
this	these
that	those

That is John's bicycle.

Those are horses.

What are **those**?

No, **that** is not mine.

We can do better than **that**.

Hello, who is **that** speaking, please?

Hello, is **that** you, George?

Those are my trousers.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with a suitable **demonstrative pronoun**.

1. _____ is a picture of our beach house.
2. Is _____ yours?
3. Are _____ your scissors? No, _____ are Mary's.
_____ are mine.

3.6 Indefinite Pronouns

The words **anyone**, **anybody**, **anything**, **someone**, **somebody** and **something** are called **indefinite pronouns**. You use indefinite pronouns when you are not talking about a particular person or thing.



Is **anybody** there?

↑
indefinite pronoun



There is **someone** in the garden.

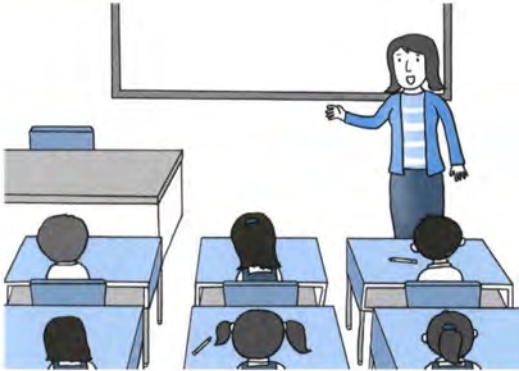
↑
indefinite pronoun

Did **anyone** see anything?

Can **somebody** help me, please?

There is **something** wrong with this machine.

The words **everyone**, **everybody**, **everything**, **no one**, **nobody** and **nothing** are also indefinite pronouns.



Has **everyone** got a pencil?

↑
indefinite pronoun



There is **nothing** in the box.

↑
indefinite pronoun

Everybody likes ice cream.

No one saw who left the parcel at the door.

SPELL IT RIGHT

No one is usually written as two words, but it can also be written as **no-one**, with a hyphen.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with a suitable **indefinite pronoun**.

1. _____ knows the answer to that question.
2. Put _____ back in the cupboard, please.
3. I can see _____ but I don't know what it is.

4

Adjectives

An **adjective** is a describing word. It tells you about a noun, or describes it. An adjective often comes before the noun it describes. It can also come after the noun, later in the sentence.

This is a **busy** street.

adjective **before** a noun



a **low** fence

Sue's drawing is **beautiful**.

adjective **after** a noun

She hid the box in a **dark** corner.

The ship sank in the **deep** sea.

There is a **large** bed in the room.

It is **windy**.

John's handwriting is very **neat**.

The sea is **rough**.

The **sum** is too **difficult** for me.

Peter is very **quiet** today.



a **tall** basketball player



an **old** building



a **smart** dog

Quick Check 1 ✓

Underline the **adjectives** in the following sentences.

1. There is an empty room upstairs.
2. It is a hot summer.
3. Don't be crazy.
4. Singapore is clean and green.
5. Regular exercise keeps you healthy.
6. We are bored. There isn't anything to do.

4.1 Kinds of Adjectives

There are different kinds of adjectives.

Some adjectives describe people or animals or things by telling you what sort of people or animals or things they are. They are called **adjectives of quality**.

Bring me that **empty** basket.

↑
adjective of quality



an **empty** basket



a **loud** crash



a **fierce** dog

Dad is wearing **torn** shoes.

They live in a **quiet** street.

Word File

Here are some more adjectives of quality:

- a **clean** plate
- a **bright** day
- a **noisy** crowd
- a **rich** family
- a **strong** man
- a **wet** umbrella

Some adjectives say what you think about something. They are called **adjectives of opinion**.

Jane is a **beautiful** woman.

↑
adjective of opinion



an **ugly** monster



a **pretty** flower

Word File

Here are some more adjectives of opinion:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a dear friend | a difficult question |
| an interesting book | a lovely vase |
| a nice present | a sad story |
| a silly mistake | a useful tool |

I am reading an **interesting** book.

Sally is a **dear** friend.

Some adjectives describe how old people or things are. They are called **adjectives of age**.

Sheila bought a **new** car.

↑
adjective of age



a **new** car

Word File

Here are some more adjectives of age:

- an **ancient** church
- an **old** house
- a **newborn** baby
- an **aged** man



a **young** lady

Some adjectives describe how hot or cold a person or thing is. They are called **adjectives of temperature**.

Can I have a **hot** cup of tea?

↑
adjective of temperature

WATCH OUT!

The **u** of **useful** is pronounced like **you**, so you write **a useful** tool, not **an useful** tool.

Word File

Here are some more adjectives of temperature:

a **bitter** wind

a **warm** coat

a **cool** breeze

chilly weather

A **cool** breeze was blowing in from the sea.

Please put on a **warm** coat.



a **cold** drink

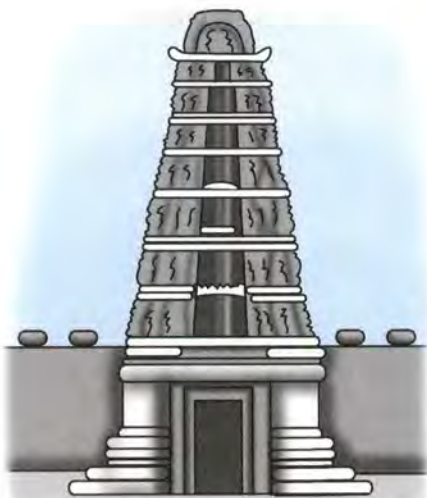


a **hot** bun

Some adjectives tell you which place or country a person or thing comes from, or belongs to. They are called **adjectives of origin**.

She wore a shawl made of **Belgian** lace.

↑
adjective of origin



an **Indian** temple



a **Filipino** shirt



Chinese kungfu



a **Mexican** hat



a **Malay** kris



Dutch clogs

He dreamt of owning an **Italian** car.

I prefer **Chinese** food to **Indian** food.

Word File

Here are some more adjectives of origin:

- an **African** tribe
- Australian** apples
- a **Balinese** dancer
- the **English** language
- the **French** flag
- a **German** castle
- an **Italian** car
- a **Japanese** garden
- a **Scottish** kilt
- Thai** boxing

Some adjectives tell you the colour of things. They are called **adjectives of colour**.

I love **yellow** roses.

↑
adjective of colour



Give me some **white** paint, please.



The sky is **grey**.



Your hands are **black**!

Word File

Here are some more adjectives of colour:

- The sea is **blue**.
- Ken is wearing **brown** shoes.
- I do not like **green** apples.
- Carrots are **orange**.
- Flamingoes are **pink**.
- Eggplants are **purple**.
- Roses are **red**.

Some adjectives tell you the size of people, animals, places or things. They are called **adjectives of size**.

We saw a **little** bird sitting on a branch.

↑
adjective of size



a **huge** balloon



a **thin** boy



a **fat** sumo wrestler



a **short** man

Word File

Here are some more adjectives of size:

- a **big** hat
- broad** shoulders
- a **large** ship
- a **long** bridge
- a **low** ceiling
- a **narrow** lane
- small** animals
- tiny** insects
- a **wide** street

WATCH OUT!

- ◆ You use **tall** to describe people and narrow, upright objects.
 - a **tall** girl
 - a **tall** building
- ◆ You use **high** to describe bigger or wider objects that reach a great height.
 - a **high** mountain
 - a **high** wall

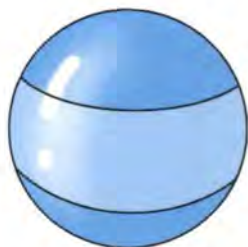
'The Titanic' was a **large** ship.

Don't open the window! **Tiny** insects will fly in.

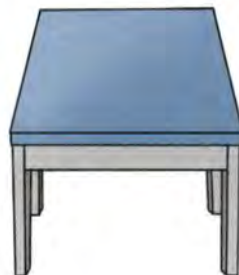
Some adjectives describe what shape a person or thing is. They are called **adjectives of shape**.

Sheena bought me an **oval** tray.

↑
adjective of shape



a **round** ball



a **square** table

Word File

Here are some other adjectives of shape:

a **bent** pin

a **curved** line

a **flat** stone

a **straight** road

a **thick** book

a **thin** branch

SPELL IT RIGHT

Straight is an adjective.

Can you draw a **straight** line?

A **strait** is a narrow part of the sea.

the **Strait** of Malacca

A dictionary is a **thick** book.

The bird sat on a **thin** branch.

Some adjectives describe what material a thing is made from. They are called **adjectives of material**.

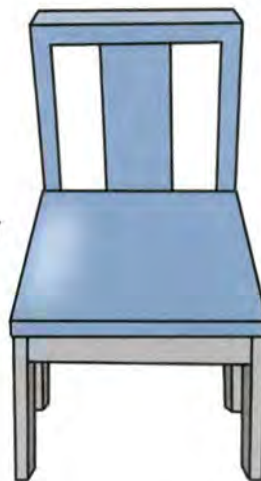
Who broke the **glass** bowl?

↑
adjective of material



a **brick** wall

a **wooden** chair



Word File

Here are some more adjectives of material:

a cardboard box	cotton socks
a tin kettle	a leather belt
a metal clip	a paper bag
a plastic cup	a woollen jersey

Put all your toys in the **cardboard** box.

The air hostess gave a **paper** bag to the sick traveller.

Quick Check 1 ✓

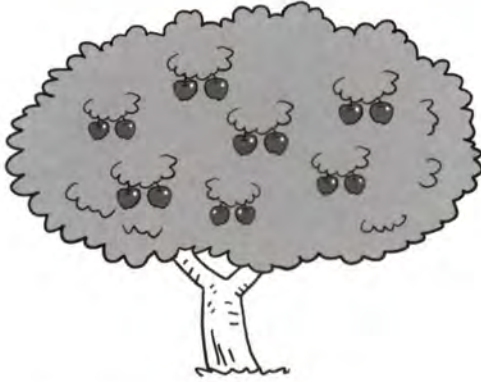
Underline the **adjectives** in these sentences. What kinds of adjectives are they?

In the blanks, write **Q** if the adjectives are **adjectives of quality**, **C** if the adjectives tell you about **colour**, **S** if they tell you about **size**, **Sh** if they tell you about **shape**, **Or** if they tell you about **origin**, or **M** if they are **adjectives of material**.

1. Dad has two pairs of leather shoes. _____
2. One pair is brown and the other pair is black. _____
3. What colour is the American flag? _____
4. They are driving a small car. _____
5. There is a large crowd of people outside. _____
6. Sue likes those yellow balloons. _____
7. Jack was carrying a wooden box with metal handles. _____
8. The box was square at one end and round at the other. _____
9. Grandma sat down on a smooth rock to rest. _____
10. There is an Indian temple in the city. _____

4.2 Nouns Used as Adjectives

Many nouns can be used in the same way as adjectives.



This is an **apple** tree.

noun describing a noun



This is my **tennis** racquet.

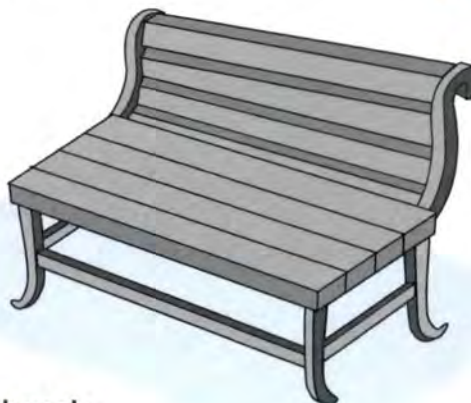
noun describing a noun



a **ballet** dancer



football boots



a **garden** bench

Word File

Here are some more nouns used as adjectives:

- a **cheese** sandwich
- a **dog** basket
- a **garage** door
- a **cherry** tree
- a **kitchen** table
- a **rugby** match
- a **train** station

Nouns when used as adjectives always come before the word they describe in the sentence.

a **church** bell

a **lunch** bag

Quick Check 1

Underline the **nouns** that are **used as adjectives** in these sentences.


1. The boys were playing on the basketball court.
2. This is my new pencil box.
3. Our cat knocked over the table lamp.
4. There is a rose plant just outside our gate.
5. Ray bought me a cotton shirt for my birthday.

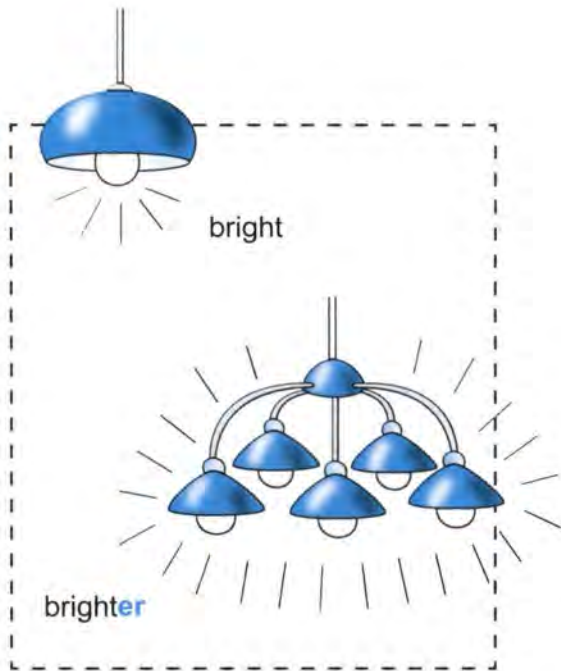
4.3 Comparison of Adjectives

When you compare two people or animals or things, you use the **comparative** form of the adjective.

Lots of comparative adjectives end in **-er**.

Your hair is **long**, but mine is **longer** than yours.

 comparative adjective



	Comparative
cheap	cheaper
clever	cleverer
loud	louder
old	older
rich	richer
short	shorter
tall	taller
slow	slower
thick	thicker

GRAMMAR HELP

You often use **than** together with comparative adjectives:

Jack is **taller than** John.

A sports car is **faster than** a motorbike.

Tom ran **fast**, but Jim was **faster** than him.

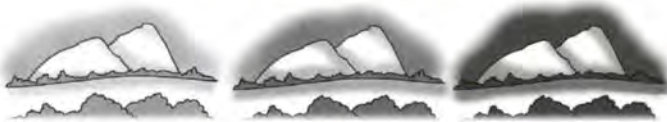
A ladybird is **small**, but an ant is **smaller** than it.

When you compare three or more people, animals or things, you use the **superlative** form of the adjective.

Lots of superlatives end in **-est**.

He dived into the **deepest** part of the pool.

↑
superlative adjective



dark

darker

darkest



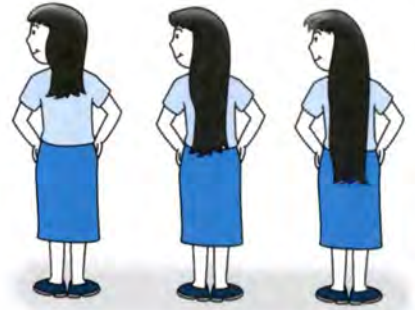
thick



thicker



thickest



long

longer

longest

		Superlative
clean	cleaner	cleanest
easy	easier	easiest
flat	flatter	flattest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
hot	hotter	hottest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
simple	simpler	simplest
thin	thinner	thinnest
wet	wetter	wettest

GRAMMAR  HELP

When you use the superlative form, you often add **the** before it:

Mount Everest is **the highest** mountain in the world.

Peter is **the tallest** boy in his class.

- ◆ With adjectives that end in **-e**, you just add **-r** to form the **comparative**, and **-st** to form the **superlative**:

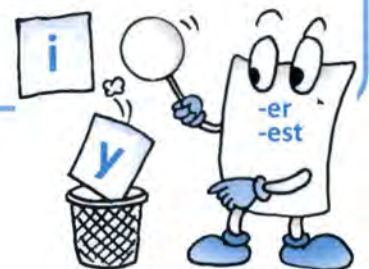
	Comparative	Superlative
close	closer	closest
large	larger	largest
safe	safer	safest
wide	wider	widest

- ◆ Some adjectives have only one syllable. They end with a consonant and have a single vowel before the consonant. With such adjectives you double the last letter before adding **-er** to form the **comparative** and **-est** to form the **superlative**:

	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
dim	dimmer	dimmest
mad	madder	maddest
sad	sadder	saddest

- ◆ Some adjectives have two syllables and end in **-y**. With such adjectives you change the **y** to **i** and add **-er** to form the **comparative**, and **-est** to form the **superlative**:

	Comparative	Superlative
busy	busier	busiest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
happy	happier	happiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest



The comparative and superlative forms of some adjectives are different from the adjective.



	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	worst
far	farther / further	farthest / furthest
many	more	most
much	more	most

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with the correct **comparative** or **superlative** form of the adjective in brackets.

- I could send a letter, but a telephone call would be _____. (quick)
- Did you get the answer wrong? But that was the _____ question of them all! (easy)
- Don't wear that hat. You look much _____ without it. (nice)
- They are having a competition to see who is the _____ boy in the class. (strong)
- When we go on holiday, Mum always has the _____ suitcase. (heavy)
- My sister used to be much _____ than me, but she went on a diet. (fat)

5

Determiners

Determiners are words such as **the**, **this**, **those**, **my**, **their** and **which**. They are used before nouns.

5.1 The Articles

The words **a**, **an** and **the** belong to this group of words called determiners. The words **a** and **an** are called **indefinite articles**. You can use them with singular countable nouns to talk about any single person, animal or thing.

Can you hear **a bird** singing?

↑
indefinite article
before words
beginning with
consonants



What sound does an **an owl** make?

↑
indefinite article
before words
beginning with
vowels

This is **a** picture of **an** elephant.
Rudy is reading **a** book.
Mum bought me **a** new dress today.
Do you wear **a** uniform to school?
Take **an** umbrella with you.
She eats **an** apple **a** day.



WATCH OUT!

The **u** of **uniform** is pronounced like **you**, so you say **a uniform**, not **an uniform**.

GRAMMAR HELP

You usually put **an** before words beginning with **vowels**, and **a** before words beginning with **consonants**.

The word **the** is called the **definite article**. You can use **the** before a noun when you are talking about something or someone definite and people know which thing or person you mean.

Open **the** door, Paul.

↑
definite article



The telephone is ringing.



Tom has won **the** race.



Where is **the** cat?
I think she is under **the** bed.

Granny is sitting in **the** garden.

The street is very busy today.

The sky is getting dark.

GRAMMAR HELP

You also put **the** before a countable noun when there is only one:

the Sun

the Moon

the sky

the front door of my house

Quick Check 1

Write **a**, **an** or **the** in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. There is _____ rainbow in _____ sky.
2. Who is _____ man outside _____ gate?
3. _____ doctor gave Jane _____ injection.

5.2 Demonstrative Determiners

The words **this**, **that**, **these** and **those** are determiners. They are showing words. You use them to tell people which thing or person you mean. They are called **demonstrative determiners**.

This camera is mine.
↑
demonstrative determiner



James lives in **this** house.



I am keeping **these** books.
I am selling **those** books.

- This** ice cream is delicious.
- How much is **that** racquet?
- What is **that** animal?
- Bring me **those** books.
- Would you like **these** apples?

GRAMMAR HELP

- ◆ You use **this** and **these** to point to people or things **near** you.
- ◆ You use **that** and **those** to point to people or things **further** from you.
- ◆ You use **this** and **that** before singular nouns.
- ◆ You use **these** and **those** before plural nouns.
- ◆ Here is a table to help you remember the rules:

Singular	Plural
this	these
that	those



Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blanks with the correct **demonstrative determiners**.

1. Come and look at _____ insects.
2. Stop _____ man!
3. I was in Primary 1 last year. I am in Primary 2 _____ year.

5.3 Interrogative Determiners

The words **what**, **which** and **whose** are another set of determiners. You use them before nouns to ask about people or things. They are called **interrogative determiners**.



What size do you wear?

↑
interrogative
determiner
before a noun



Which runner is the winner?

↑
interrogative
determiner
before a noun

What time is it?

What colour is her hair?

What kind of bird is that?

What drink would you like to have?

interrogative
determiners



Which school do you go to?

Which doll is your favourite?

Which road leads to the zoo?

Do you know **which** train is going to London?

Whose footprints are these?

Whose baby is this?

Whose dog was barking in the middle of the night?



Quick Check 1 ✓

Choose the correct **interrogative determiner** from the box to fill in the blank.

what which whose

1. _____ kind of insect is that?
2. _____ desk is this?
3. _____ twin is taller?

5.4 Possessive Determiners

The words **my**, **your**, **his**, **her**, **its**, **our** and **their** are another set of determiners. They are called **possessive determiners**. You can use them before nouns to say who something belongs to.



possessive determiner
before a noun

The dentist asked **his** patient to open **her** mouth.

possessive determiner
before a noun

Here is a table to help you remember the **possessive determiners**.

	Singular	Plural
First person	my	our
Second person	your	your
Third person	his	their
	her	their
	its	their



I lent Doris **my** guitar.

↑
possessive determiner
before a noun

Is this **your** house?

My sister lost **her** way in the city.

Lisa, **your** handwriting is difficult to read.

Mike is showing **his** tortoise to **his** friends.

The lion is chasing **its** prey.

possessive
determiners



Quick Check 1

Choose the correct **possessive determiner** from the box to fill in the blank.

my his your her its our their

- Is this Jane's dog? Yes, this is _____ dog.
- The dog is chasing _____ own tail.
- Peter, is _____ father at home?
- Rudy is showing _____ stamps to Ali.
- I am going to _____ aunt's house this evening.
- We always keep _____ classroom clean.
- Children, have you all finished _____ homework?
- The children are proud of _____ school.

5.5 Cardinal Numbers

Numbers are determiners too. They tell you how many people, or animals, or things there are. Numbers such as **one**, **two**, **three**, **four**, **five**, **six**, **seven**, **eight**, **nine** and **ten** are called **cardinal numbers**.

In the forest, Snow White makes friends with **seven** dwarfs.

↑
cardinal number



one giant



two princes



three princesses



four mermaids



five witches



six fairies



seven elves



eight puppets



nine dwarfs



ten angels

My neighbour has **seventeen** kittens.

The farmer's **eleven** hens laid **twenty** eggs last week.

Word File

Here are some more cardinal numbers:

eleven hens

twelve geese

thirteen birds

fourteen mice

fifteen frogs

sixteen snails

seventeen kittens

eighteen ants

nineteen lizards

twenty butterflies

SPELL IT RIGHT

Numbers above twenty require a hyphen:

twenty-one roses

thirty-six miles

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with the correct **cardinal number**.

1. A week has _____ days.
2. A year has _____ months.
3. A day has _____ hours.

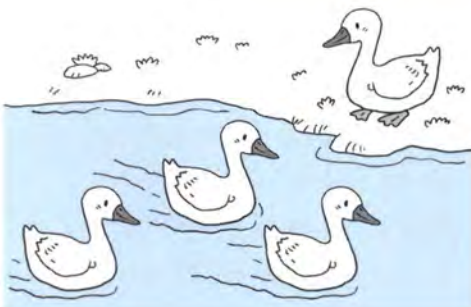
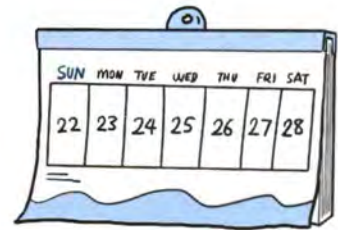
5.6 Ordinal Numbers

Numbers such as **first**, **second**, **third**, **fourth**, **fifth**, **sixth**, **seventh**, **eighth**, **ninth** and **tenth** are called **ordinal numbers**. Ordinal numbers tell you where people, animals or things come in a row, on a list or in a group.



Thomas came in **first** in the sack race, and Joanna was **second**.
ordinal numbers

Saturday is the **seventh** day of the week.
ordinal number



Three ducks were swimming in the pond.

The **fourth** duck was sitting on the bank.
ordinal number

Word File

Here are some more ordinal numbers:

eleventh	twelfth
thirteenth	fourteenth
fifteenth	sixteenth
seventeenth	eighteenth
nineteenth	twentieth

WATCH OUT!

Take care over the spelling of **eighth** (with only one **t**) and **ninth** (with no **e**).

What is the **sixth** letter of the alphabet?

Eight of the lambs were white but the **ninth** one was black.

That is the **tenth** time you have asked me that question today!

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with the correct **ordinal number**.

1. I'm taking four books on holiday with me. Three are adventure stories but the _____ one is a book about birds.
2. Sadly, eleven of the twelve eggs were broken, but the _____ one was all right.
3. John carried one of the two bottles. I carried the _____ one.

5.7 Quantifiers

Some determiners tell you how many people or things there are without giving you the exact number. These determiners are called **quantifiers**.

Is there **any** milk at home?
↑
quantifier

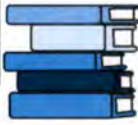
Yes, there is **some** in the jug.
↑
quantifier



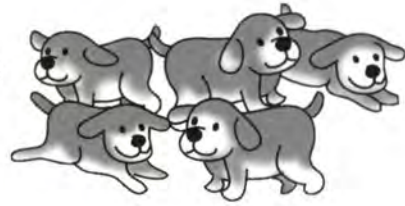
some soldiers



a lot of books



many puppies



a few cups

Word File

Here are some more quantifiers:

a little ice cream

several people

too much salt

lots of insects

plenty of money

enough food

GRAMMAR HELP

- ◆ You use **a few** and **many** with **countable nouns**.
- ◆ You use **a little** and **much** with **uncountable nouns**.
- ◆ You can use **a lot of**, **lots of**, **plenty of** and **some** with both **countable** and **uncountable nouns**.

He has **plenty of** money in the bank.

She put too **much** salt in the food.

You won't find **many** people on the streets after midnight.

The words **all**, **both**, **each**, **every** and **no** are also quantifiers.



Both the girls had ponytails.



I'm sorry. We have **no** bananas left.

All visitors must go to the school office.

No dogs allowed.

Each vase was carefully wrapped.

All and **both** often come between the helping verb and the main verb in a sentence.

The boys **were all playing** football.

The girls **are both doing** their homework.

Each sometimes follows the noun or pronoun it refers to.

We gave **them each** five dollars.

GRAMMAR HELP

When **each** comes before the noun, the noun and verb are singular.

Each child was given a present.

When **each** comes after the noun, the noun and verb are plural.

The **children each were** given a present.

Quick Check 1

Choose the correct **quantifier** from the box to fill in the blank.

a lot of much both all plenty of no every many

1. It was very crowded at the market. There were _____ people looking at the stalls.
2. The theatre was nearly empty. There weren't _____ people there.
3. There's not _____ water in the kettle. Shall I fill it?
4. 'Do I need to buy more milk?' 'No, we've got _____ milk.'
5. _____ pupil in the school learns English.
6. Mr and Mrs Wang have two sons. _____ boys want to be policemen.
7. The notice in the park said ' _____ ball games allowed', so we went to the beach instead.
8. The children were _____ shouting and laughing.

6

Verbs and Tenses

Most **verbs** are **doing words**. Verbs that tell you what people, animals or things are doing are called **main verbs**.

Bats **sleep** during the day.
↑
verb

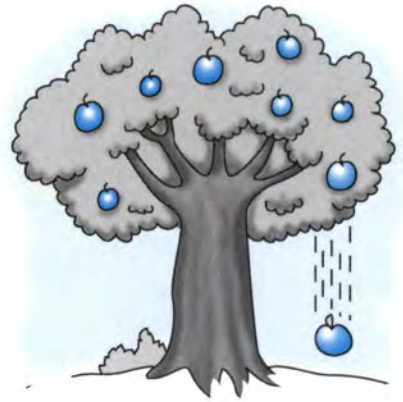
The children **go** to school by bus.
↑
verb



read



knock



drop

Word File

act	jump
bake	move
blow	pull
buy	run
close	shout
cook	sing
cross	sit
fall	slide
fly	stand
go	start
grow	swim



burst



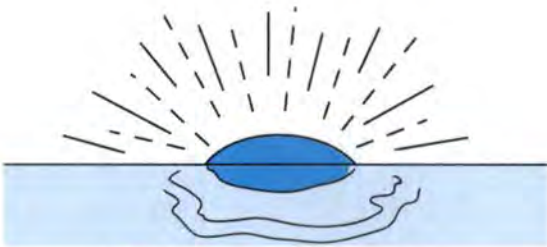
dig

6.1 The Simple Present Tense

The **simple present tense** tells you that something is always true or that it is true now even though it may not always be true.

Mr Thomas **teaches** English.

↑
simple present tense



The Sun **rises** in the east.



Sally **boils** water for tea.

Something that is always true



Ducks **love** water.

Something that is true now



Julia **lives** in the house next door to me.

Mary **enjoys** singing.

Cows **eat** grass.

The monsoon **brings** heavy rain.

It often **snows** in winter.

Caterpillars **turn** into butterflies.

This box **costs** twenty dollars.

Fish **swim** in the sea.

The Earth **goes** round the Sun.

John's uncle **owns** a sports car.

My brother **lives** in Australia.

The simple present tense also describes something that happens at one moment or some action that is done often or as a habit.



→ The children **go** to school by bus.



→ The dog **barks** when it sees the cat.

Action done as a habit



→ Uncle Joe **wears** glasses.

Action happening at one moment



→ The bus **stops** to pick up passengers.

The people **cheer** as Queen Elizabeth **drives** past.

Peter sometimes **lends** me his bike.

The tree **crashes** to the ground in the storm.

Fiona **cries** when she **drops** her ice cream.

Tom **collects** stamps.

Miss Lee **comes** into the room.

We **eat** three meals a day.

Suddenly, the door **opens**.

Father **takes** the dog for a walk every morning.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Circle all the **verbs** in this story and underline the verbs that are in the **simple present tense**.

On her birthday, Alice likes to open her presents and birthday cards before she goes to school. The postman usually comes early, before we have breakfast. Sometimes he brings the post too late, and Alice has to wait until after school.

Granny always tries to send her present early so that it arrives a few days before Alice's birthday, and so do Auntie Betty and Uncle Jack. Then we keep the presents and cards in a secret place until Alice's special day.



6.2 am, is and are

The words **am**, **is** and **are** are also verbs, but they are not action words. They are the simple present tense of the verb **be**.

You use **am** with

the pronoun **I**

You use **is** with

the pronouns **he, she, it**

You use **are** with

the pronouns **you, we, they**

I am angry with Joe, but **she is** not.

↓ ↓
pronoun verb

↓ ↓
pronoun verb

They are my good friends.

↓ ↓
pronoun verb



It is very hot today.
It is not very wet.



It is a donkey.
It is not a horse.

I **am** Peter. I **am** not Paul.

She **is** Miss Lee. She **is** my teacher.

He **is** my father. He **is** a doctor. He **is** not a lawyer.

You **are** a wolf. You **are** not my Granny.

We **are** in the same class, but we **are** not in the same team.

They **are** good friends. They **are** not enemies.



GRAMMAR HELP

- ◆ Here is a table to help you remember the use of **am**, **is** and **are**:

	Singular	Plural
First person	I am	we are
Second person	you are	you are
Third person	he is	they are
	she is	they are
	it is	they are

- ◆ Learn these short forms:

I **am** = I'**m**

you **are** = you'**re**

he **is** = he'**s**

she **is** = she'**s**

it **is** = it'**s**

they **are** = they'**re**

we **are** = we'**re**

am **not** = aren'**t** (only in questions)

is **not** = isn'**t**

are **not** = aren'**t**



- ◆ You use **aren't** as a short form of **am not** only in questions. For example, you can say:

I'm taller than you, **aren't** I?

but you say:

I'**m not** as old as you.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with **am**, **is** or **are**.

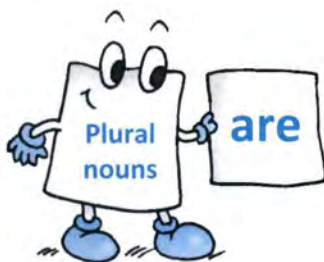
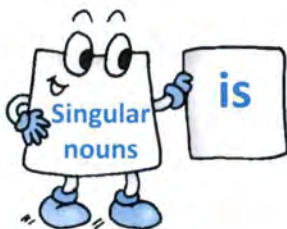
1. We _____ very hungry.
2. He _____ a soldier.
3. I _____ thinner than you.

You use **is** with

singular nouns

You use **are** with

plural nouns



The camel **is** a desert animal.

singular noun



Lambs **are** baby sheep.

plural noun



Vegetables and fruit **are** good for the body.

plural nouns

Ali **is** a lawyer.

Rex **is** a clever dog.

A duck **is** a kind of bird.

My house **is** near the school.

The playground **is** full of people today.

These sums **are** too difficult.

The balloons **are** very colourful.

These people **are** very busy.

Dad and Mum **are** in the kitchen.

WATCH OUT!

Be careful not to write **your** when you mean **you're**. It is a very common error.

You're too late. **Your** bus has already left.

You use **is** and **are** with **there** to say what you can see and hear.



There is a castle on the hill.
There are some clouds in the sky.



There is a wasps' nest in the tree.

There is a fence round the school.
There are lots of books in the library.
There are two guards at the gate.
Is there any food in the fridge?
Are there any mangoes left in the tree?
How much rice **is there**?
There are a few sharks in the sea.
There are two pigeons on the roof.
There are enough sweets for everyone.

GRAMMAR HELP

Learn these short forms:

there **is** = there's

there **are** = there're

Quick Check 2

Fill in the blank with **There is** or **There are**.

- _____ a fence round the barn.
- _____ trees along the road.
- _____ a rainbow in the sky.
- _____ lots of parks in our country.
- _____ not many bedrooms in the new house.

6.3 The Present Continuous Tense

You use the **present continuous tense** to talk about actions in the present, or things that are going on or happening now.

You use **am**, **is** and **are** as **helping verbs** or **auxiliary verbs** to form the present continuous tense. You join them to the **present participle** (a verb ending in **-ing**).



helping verb + present participle
I **am writing** a letter.
↑
present continuous tense

helping verb + present participle
The phone **is ringing**.
↑
present continuous tense

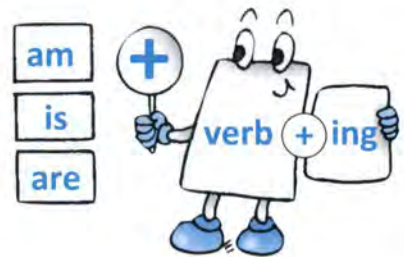
I **am playing** chess with my friend.

She **is riding** a horse.

We **are rushing** to the airport to meet Mr Lee.

They **are practising** for sports day.

What **are they** doing?



GRAMMAR HELP

Present participle → verb + **ing**

For example:

cook	+	ing	=	cooking
read	+	ing	=	reading
laugh	+	ing	=	laughing





- ◆ You have to double the last letter of some verbs before you add **-ing**. For example:

get	+	t	+	ing	=	get ting
nod	+	d	+	ing	=	nod ding
jog	+	g	+	ing	=	jog ging
rob	+	b	+	ing	=	rob bbing
stop	+	p	+	ing	=	stop pping
swim	+	m	+	ing	=	swim mming

Notice that these are all **short verbs** having **one syllable**. They all end with a **consonant** such as **b, d, g, m, p, t** and have only **one vowel** before the consonant.

- ◆ If the verbs end with **e**, you usually have to drop the **e** before you add **-ing**. For example:

chase e	+	ing	=	chasing
come e	+	ing	=	coming
cycle e	+	ing	=	cycling
drive e	+	ing	=	driving
smile e	+	ing	=	smiling
write e	+	ing	=	writing



Quick Check 1

Fill in the blank with the **present continuous tense** of the verb in brackets.

1. He _____ (run) after the thief.
2. Why _____ you not _____ (do) your homework?
3. They _____ (swim) in the sea.
4. Mum _____ (knit) a sweater for Sally.
5. Rita _____ (sit) by the fountain.



6.4 have and has

The verbs **have** and **has** are used to say what people own or possess. You also use them to talk about the things that people do and things that people get, like illnesses.

Have and **has** are the simple present tense of the verb **have**.

Emily **has** two brothers.

simple present tense

Sam and Tom both **have** new bikes.

simple present tense



Monkeys **have** long tails.



We **have** breakfast at 7.00 am.

He **has** a lot of stamps.

She **has** long hair.

I **have** a kid brother.

We **have** art lessons on Wednesdays.

Have another cup of tea.

Dad **has** a cold.

Jenny often **has** sandwiches for lunch.

Our house **has** large windows.



Peter **has** a sore knee.

You use **has** withthe pronouns **he, she, it**You use **has** with

singular nouns

You use **have** withthe pronouns **I, you, we, they**You use **have** with

plural nouns

- ◆ Here is a table to help you remember the rules:

	Singular	Plural
First person	I have	we have
Second person	you have	you have
Third person	he has she has it has	they have they have they have

- ◆ Learn these short forms:

I have	=	I've
you have	=	you've
he has	=	he's
she has	=	she's
it has	=	it's
we have	=	we've
they have	=	they've
have not	=	haven't
has not	=	hasn't



Quick Check 1

Fill in the blank with **have** or **has**.

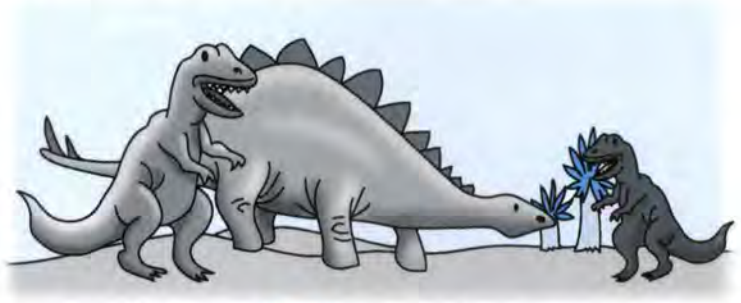
- The girls _____ golden hair.
- An insect _____ six legs.
- A triangle _____ three sides.
- The man _____ two daughters.
- The children _____ games in the afternoon.

6.5 The Simple Past Tense

You use the **simple past tense** to talk about things that happened in the past. You also use it to talk about things that happened in stories.

Mike **climbed** up the ladder carefully.

simple present tense



Dinosaurs **lived** millions of years ago.



The wicked queen **gave** Snow White a poisoned apple.



Pinocchio's nose **grew** longer every time he **told** a lie.

I **bought** a new camera last week.

Joe **learnt** to play the guitar very quickly.

We **drove** to the safari park last weekend.

The giant panda **gave** birth to a baby last night.

Yesterday Dad **took** me to the carnival.

The plane **landed** a few minutes ago.

The children **visited** a farm during the holidays.

Who **invented** the computer?

Jack and Jill **went** up the hill.

Little Red Riding Hood **decided** to visit her grandmother.

The three bears **found** Goldilocks asleep in their house.

6.6 was and were

The verbs **was** and **were** also belong to the verb **be**. **Was** is the simple past tense of **am** and **is**.

You use **was** with

the pronouns **I, he, she, it**

You use **was** with

singular nouns

Jack **was** a sailor.

↑
simple past tense

Sue was at the library this morning.

It was very wet on Monday.

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

He was not well yesterday.

Samantha was second in the race, **wasn't** she?



Edison **was** a famous inventor.

Were is the simple past tense of **are**.

You use **were** with

the pronouns **you, we, they**

You use **were** with

plural nouns

Jack's brothers **were** soldiers.

↑
simple past tense

They **were** third in the wheelbarrow race.

There **weren't** any clouds in the sky.

Were you still in bed when I phoned?

We **were** in the school team together.

The socks **were** in the wrong drawer.



These **were** my best jeans.

- ◆ Here is a table to help you remember the rules:

	Singular	Plural
First person	I was	we were
Second person	you were	you were
Third person	he was she was it was	they were they were they were

- ◆ Here is a table to show you the different forms of the verb **be**:

	Simple Present	Simple Past
Singular		
First person	am	was
Second person	are	were
Third person	is	was
Plural		
First person	are	were
Second person	are	were
Third person	are	were

- ◆ Learn these short forms:

was **not** = **wasn't**
were **not** = **weren't**



Quick Check 1

Fill in the blank with **was** or **were**.

- We _____ the champions last year.
- Where is James? He _____ here just now.
- Mum and Dad _____ on leave last week.
- The weather _____ fine this morning.
- There _____ a lot of people at our party yesterday.

6.7 Regular and Irregular Verbs

The simple past tense of most verbs ends in **-ed**. These verbs are **regular verbs**.



Who **closed** all the windows?

↑
simple past tense



It **snowed** last night.

Mum **opened** the door for us.

The story **happened** long ago.

We **visited** our uncle last week.

They **walked** to school together yesterday.

William Tell **aimed** at the apple on his son's head.

Word File

Base Form	Simple Past
aim	aimed
borrow	borrowed
open	opened
happen	happened
pull	pulled
push	pushed
scold	scolded
shout	shouted
visit	visited
wait	waited

NOTE: The **base form** means a verb in its basic form, without endings such as **s, ed, ing**.

GRAMMAR HELP

You usually form the **simple past tense** by adding **-ed** to the verb:

jump + ed = jump**ed**

lift + ed = lift**ed**

laugh + ed = laugh**ed**

look + ed = look**ed**

If the verb ends with **-e**, you just add **-d**:

agree + d = agree**d**

bake + d = bake**d**

die + d = die**d**

live + d = live**d**



Remember these spelling rules:

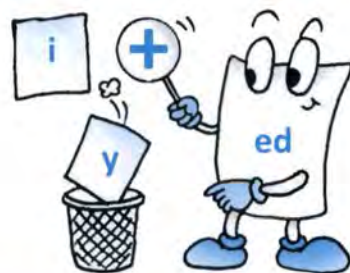
- ◆ You have to double the last letter of some verbs before you add **-ed**.
For example:

fan	+	n	+	ed	=	fanned
grab	+	b	+	ed	=	grabbed
nod	+	d	+	ed	=	nodd
pat	+	t	+	ed	=	patted
rip	+	p	+	ed	=	ripped
slam	+	m	+	ed	=	slammed

Notice that these verbs are all **short verbs** and have only **one syllable**. They all end with a **consonant** such as **b, d, m, n, p, t**, and have only a **single vowel** before the consonant.

- ◆ With verbs that end in **-y**, you change the **y** to **i** before adding **-ed**.
For example:

bury ⁱ	+	ed	=	buried
carry ⁱ	+	ed	=	carried
cry ⁱ	+	ed	=	cried
hurry ⁱ	+	ed	=	hurried
try ⁱ	+	ed	=	tried



Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with the **simple past tense** of the verb in brackets.

1. It all _____ (happen) very quickly.
2. She _____ (add) a little milk to her coffee.
3. They _____ (walk) as far as the corner of the street.
4. An apple _____ (drop) on his head.
5. She _____ (hurry) home in the rain.

The simple past form of some verbs does not end in **-ed**. Such verbs are called **irregular verbs**. The simple past tense of some irregular verbs does not change at all.



Her ring **cost** ten dollars.

↑
irregular verb



David **hurt** his foot when he jumped over the drain.



The worker **cut** down the tree this morning.

Word File

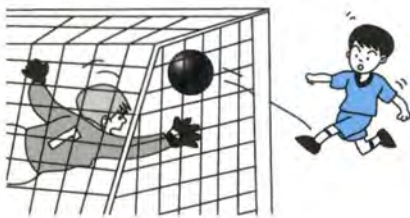
Base Form	Simple Past
beat	beat
burst	burst
cost	cost
cut	cut
hit	hit
hurt	hurt
put	put
read	read
shut	shut

He **hit** the ball over the net.

Dad **read** to us last night.

He **shut** the door.

Most **irregular verbs** change to a different form for their simple past tense.



Tom **shot** and scored a goal.



A bird **flew** into the classroom.

I **lost** my pen on the bus.

We **sold** our car last week.

Word File

Base Form	Simple Past
break	broke
bring	brought
buy	bought
fall	fell
fly	flew
get	got
hear	heard
keep	kept
lose	lost
sell	sold
shoot	shot
sleep	slept

The baby **slept** right through the night.
Peter **got** a watch for his birthday.
He **brought** his mouse to school.

Sam **broke** the stick in two.



Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with the **simple past tense** of the verb in brackets.

1. She _____ (go) home alone.
2. I _____ (think) I _____ (know) the answer to the question.
3. Mary _____ (sing) beautifully.

6.8 The Past Continuous Tense

You use the **past continuous tense** to talk about actions that were going on or happening at a certain moment in the past.

You use **was** and **were** as **helping verbs** or **auxiliary verbs** to form the past continuous tense. You join them to the **present participle**.

helping verb + present participle

Mary **was waiting** for the bus when Peter passed by.

↑
past continuous tense

Miss Lee **was cleaning** the blackboard.

Sally **was packing** her books into her schoolbag.

Mum **was cooking** the dinner when I came home.

Jenny and I **were tidying** the classroom.

The twins **were fighting** in the corner.

Michael and John **were washing** the paintbrushes.



In the examples given, **was** and **were** are called **helping verbs** or **auxiliary verbs**. They help to form the **past continuous tense** when you join them to the **present participle**. The present participle is the form of verb ending in **-ing**. For example:

Peter **was doing** his sums.

Ben and I **were making** a kite.



Quick Check 1

When Miss Lee walked into the class, what were the children doing? Fill in the blank with the **past continuous tense** of the verb in brackets.

1. James _____ (talk) to Peter.
2. Sue _____ (read) a storybook.
3. Rudy _____ (wipe) the blackboard.
4. David _____ (do) his Maths exercise.
5. Some children _____ (make) a lot of noise.

6.9 The Future Tense

You use the **future tense** for things that have not happened yet, but are going to happen.

You use the verbs **shall** and **will** as **helping verbs** or **auxiliary verbs** to form the future tense. You join them to other verbs in the **base form**.

They **will finish** the job next week.

↑
future tense

helping verb + base form





I **shall be** eight years old next year.

↑
future tense



The weatherman says it **will rain** this afternoon.

↑
future tense

We **shall have** a game of chess after tea.

You **will be** sick if you eat too much.

You **will enjoy** New Zealand.

Dad **will be** back for dinner.

He **will make** lots of friends at his new school.

Sharon is ill. She **will not be** at the party.

I hope it **will not rain** tomorrow.

GRAMMAR HELP

You can use **shall** or **will** with → the pronouns **I, we**

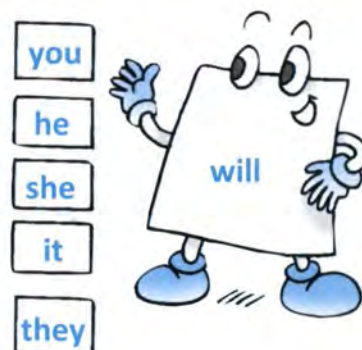
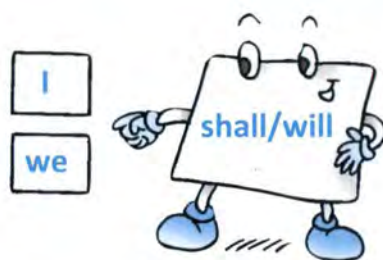
You use **will** with → the pronouns **you, he, she, it, they**

◆ Here is a table to help you remember the rules:

	Singular	Plural
First person	I shall	we shall
Second person	you will	you will
Third person	he will	they will
	she will	they will
	it will	they will

◆ Learn these short forms:

I shall	=	I'll
I will	=	I'll
you will	=	you'll
he will	=	he'll
she will	=	she'll
it will	=	it'll
we shall	=	we'll
we will	=	we'll
they will	=	they'll
shall not	=	shan't
will not	=	won't



Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with the **future tense** of the verb in brackets, using **shall** or **will**.

- You _____ (grow) fat if you eat too many sweets.
- The new school building _____ (be) ready soon.
- We _____ (go) to the zoo after breakfast.
- I _____ (take) my bath before dinner.
- Peter _____ (find) lots to do at his grandmother's home.

There are other ways of talking about future actions and happenings. You can use **be + going to**.

verb **be** + going to + verb
Lily is not well. She **is going to see** a doctor.



We **are going to make** a cake this afternoon.

I am sure Mum and Dad **are going to be** proud of me.

When **are you going to tidy** your room?

They **are going to wash** the car for Dad.

It **is going to get** dark very soon.

You can also say that something is **not going to** happen.

I don't need a coat. It's **not going to rain**.

I'm **not going to wait** for him any longer.

You're **not going to tell** her, are you?

We're **not going to go** swimming today.

Jane is **not going to sing** in the school choir after all.



It's all right. I'm **not going to drop** the vase.

Quick Check 2 ✓

Change the words in bold to **is /are + going to /not going to** to complete these sentences.

1. They **will** be busy tomorrow.

They _____ be busy tomorrow.

2. We **shall** visit James this evening.

We _____ visit James this evening.

3. Dad **will** take us to the movie tomorrow.

Dad _____ take us to the movie tomorrow.

4. We **will** not wait for you.

We _____ wait for you.

5. She **will not** be home for tea.

She _____ be home for tea.

6.10 do, does and did

You use **do**, **does** and **did** to talk about actions. **Did** is the simple past tense of **do** and **does**.

You use **do** with

the pronouns **I, you, we, they**

You use **do** with

plural nouns

You use **does** with

the pronouns **he, she, it**

You use **does** with

singular nouns



Mum **does** the cooking.

Our dog **does** such funny tricks.

simple present tense

Tell Daddy what we **did** today.

simple past tense

He **does** such interesting work.

They **do** two shows every day.

Sally **did** her hair in front of the mirror.

They **did** the dusting and cleaning.

You **did** well in the test.



Dad **does** the washing-up.



Who **did** this drawing?



We always **do** exercise together.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with **do**, **does** or **did**.

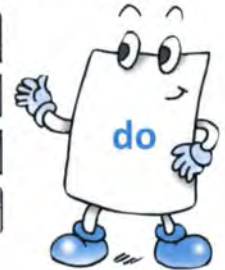
- I _____ badly in my exam.
- Jane _____ all the washing by herself every day.
- The book is called 'What Katy _____ Next'.
- We _____ a lot of walking when we're on holiday.

GRAMMAR HELP

- ◆ Here is a table to remind you about the use of the verbs **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

I
you
we
they



he
she
it



- ◆ Here is a table to remind you about the use of the verb **did**:

	Singular	Plural
First person	I did	we did
Second person	you did	you did
Third person	he did she did it did	they did they did they did

I
we
you
he
she
it
they



- ◆ Learn these short forms:

do **not** = don't
 does **not** = doesn't
 did **not** = didn't

You also use **do**, **does** and **did** as **modal verbs**. You use **do**, **does** and **did** with other verbs in the base form to ask questions and you use **do**, **does** and **did** to answer them.



Where **did** you **find** the wallet?



Do ducks **like** water?
Yes, they **do**.

Do you **like** ice cream?

Yes, I **do**.

Does it **rain** often here?

Yes, it **does**.

Does he **enjoy** music?

Yes, he **does**.

Did it **snow** last night?

No, it **didn't**.

Who wants to come
with me to the zoo?

We all **do**!

Who broke this vase?

Peter **did**!

Does everyone **have** a dictionary?

Yes, we **do**.

Quick Check 2 ✓

Fill in the blank with **do**, **does** or **did**.

1. The shoes are too small. They _____ not fit me.
2. _____ Ken often come home late?
Yes, he _____.
3. Why _____ he leave so suddenly?
4. _____ cats like fish?
5. What _____ you want for lunch?

You use **do not**, **does not** and **did not** to make other verbs **negative**.



Dad **did not** catch his train.



The baby **does not** look very happy.

Cats **do not** like water.

Sophie **does not** want to go to school.

He **did not** get to the station in time.

Don't you have a ticket? No, I **don't**.

Didn't they win? No, they **didn't**.

Did you see the rainbow? No, I **didn't**.

Do not forget to switch off the fan.



The garden **looks** lovely, **doesn't** it?
Yes, it does.

Quick Check 3 ✓

Fill in the blank with **don't**, **doesn't** or **didn't**.

1. I _____ enjoy Maths tests.
2. _____ they go to the gym on Mondays? Yes, they do.
3. You _____ draw that picture yourself, did you?
4. Jane _____ like spiders.
5. I _____ believe him. Did you?
6. He _____ always tell the truth, does he?

6.11 can and could

The verbs **can** and **could** are **modal verbs**. You use **can** and **could** to talk about people's ability to do things.

Could is the past tense of **can**.

You use **can** and **could** with

the pronouns **I, you, he, she, it, we, they**

You use **can** and **could** with

singular or plural nouns

I **can** see lots of stars!

↑
present tense

The children **could** smell something burning.

↑
past tense



Jack **could** run very fast.

He **can** run faster than me.

Can you help me?

The children **can** all read and write.

I knew you **could** do it if you tried.

She **could not** come because she was ill.
She **cannot afford** such an expensive ring.
I am full. I **cannot** eat any more.



Some birds **cannot** fly.

GRAMMAR HELP

People often use **can** when they are asking for permission to do something. For example:

Can I use your pen? Yes, here it is.

Learn these short forms:

cannot = **can't**

could not = **couldn't**

SPELL IT RIGHT

When you put **not** after **can**, you write it as one word:
cannot.

Quick Check 1

Fill in the blank with **can**, **can't**, **could** or **couldn't**.

- _____ you jump over that fence?
- We ran as fast as we _____.
- Some people _____ speak three languages.
- _____ I borrow your dictionary?
- I _____ swim, I have never learned how to.
- _____ you show me the way to the zoo?
- There are too many people here. I _____ see Tim in the crowd.
- I was waving at you but you _____ see me.



6.12 may

May is a **modal verb** too.

May I borrow your pen?
↑
modal verb



You use **may** to ask if you are allowed to do something, or to give someone permission to do something.

You **may come** in.

You **may go** now.

Simon **may have** a biscuit, but you **may not**.



May I watch television now?
Yes, you **may**.

You can ask for or give permission with **can** or **may**.

Can I use your ruler?

Yes, of course you **can**.

May I use your ruler?

Yes, of course you **may**.

Although in this case **can** and **may** mean the same thing, asking permission with **may** is a little more polite than asking permission with **can**.

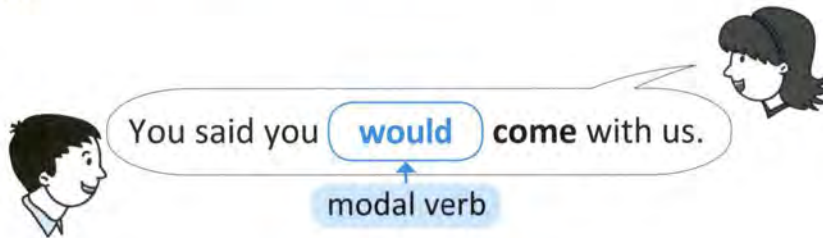
Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with **can**, **may** or **could**.

1. _____ I speak to the principal, please?
2. She _____ ride a horse when she was only four years old.
3. No, you _____ not go to the park.
4. Who _____ answer that question?

6.13 would and should

Would and **should** are **modal verbs** too. You use **would** as the past tense of **will**.



Ben and Sue said they **would come**.

I knew you **would enjoy** Disneyland.

John said he **would meet** me at the airport.

He promised he **would not forget** her birthday.

You use **should** to talk about things people ought to do.

We **should** wait for them to arrive.
↑
modal verb

If you are tired, you **should go** to bed early.

We **should** all **drink** more water.

Should I **turn off** the computer when I am not using it?

We **should** always **say** thank you for presents, **shouldn't** we?



Children **should not** play on the road.

GRAMMAR HELP

Learn these short forms:

I **would** = I'd

he **would** = he'd

we **would** = we'd

should not = shouldn't

you **would** = you'd

she **would** = she'd

they **would** = they'd

would not = wouldn't

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with **would** or **should**.

1. Every student _____ have a good dictionary.
2. _____ you like some coffee?
3. Yes, I _____ love a cup of coffee.
4. What _____ we do now?
5. _____ you help if I asked?
6. Of course, I _____ help you!

6.14 must

The verb **must** is another **modal verb**. You use **must** to talk about something you have to do.

I **must** remember to phone Mum this evening.

↑
modal verb



I **must** go and post this letter.



You **must** finish your homework before you watch television.

I **must** buy some new shoes.

Children **must** learn how to write neatly.

Why **must** I get up so early?

You **must not** pull the cat's tail.

You **must not** play with matches.

Go to bed now. Oh, **must** I?

You also use **must** to talk about something necessary.

If you want to be a good pianist, you **must practise** every day.

To stay healthy, you **must eat** fruit and vegetables.

If we want flowers in spring, we **must plant** bulbs in autumn.

To cross the road safely, you **must wait** till the traffic stops.

GRAMMAR HELP

Learn this short form:

must **not** = **mustn't**

We **mustn't be** late for school, must we?

We must **remember** to say thank you, **mustn't** we?

Quick Check 1

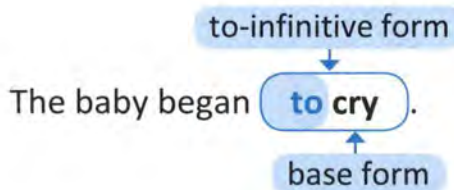
Fill in the blank with **must** or **mustn't**.

1. You really _____ come and see my garden one day.
2. You _____ disturb Grandma when she's sleeping.
3. _____ we leave now? I don't want to.
4. I _____ thank her for all her help.
5. Tell the boys they _____ do that, it's too dangerous.

6.15 Infinitives

The **infinitive** is the base form of the verb. It is the form a verb has without any endings such as **-s**, **-ed** or **-ing**. It is often used with the word **to** in front of it. This is called a **to-infinitive**.

You can use a to-infinitive after some verbs.





It's starting **to rain**.



I didn't mean **to break** the vase.

I want **to come** with you.

All the children learn **to play** a musical instrument.

The puppy tried **to climb** on the bed.

Crowds of people were waiting **to see** the parade.

We're hoping **to go** to Japan this year.

Sometimes there is a noun or a pronoun between the verb and the to-infinitive.

Mummy asked **us to help** her.

Miss Lee told **the girls to wait** for her in the classroom.

He wants **us to meet** him at the station.

GRAMMAR HELP

If you use the word **not** with a to-infinitive, the **not** comes before the **to**:

I promised **not to tell** anyone.

I told you **not to come**.

You can use a to-infinitive after adjectives as well.

I'm so **pleased to meet** you.

The children are **keen to go** camping.

John is always the **first to arrive** and the **last to leave**.

History books are always **interesting to read**.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill the first blank in the sentence with a **to-infinitive** and the second blank with a **to-infinitive** and **not**.

1. John wanted _____ (go) but I asked him _____ (go).
2. Joan promised _____ (tell) Mary but promised _____ (say) anything to anyone else.
3. I was pleased _____ (see) John at the concert but disappointed _____ (be) able to speak to him.
4. John decided _____ (buy) a puppy and _____ (buy) a rabbit.

6.16 Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

A verb which has an object is called a **transitive verb**.

I **was watching** television last night.
↑ ↑
transitive verb object



Tom **is eating** a banana.



Our cat **likes** milk.

Who **knows** the answer?

That big dog **frightened** my baby sister.

I **met** Sue this morning.

Simon **scored** two goals in the football match.

The car **needs** a good wash.

A verb which has no object is called an **intransitive verb**.

Fish **live** in water.
↑
intransitive verb



The little dog **looked** so sad.



Anne **is standing** beside Kim.

Simon and Jane **live** on a farm.

Suddenly the baby **sneezed**.

You must **work** harder.

James **cycles** to school every day.

We **arrived** in London at nine o'clock.

GRAMMAR  HELP

Some verbs can be both transitive and intransitive:

The girls **are playing tennis**. (transitive)

The girls **are playing** in the garden. (intransitive)

Quick Check 1

Underline the verbs and decide whether they are transitive or intransitive. Write **T** beside a **transitive verb** and **I** beside an **intransitive verb**.

1. The little mouse was eating the cheese.
2. The plane flew over our house.
3. Write your name at the top of the page.
4. The wind blew through the trees.
5. Mr Lee always drives carefully.
6. The loud noise wakened the baby.

6.17 Phrasal Verbs

A **phrasal verb** is a phrase that consists of a verb and either an adverb or a preposition.



Jane **dressed up** as a princess.



The plane **took off** with a loud roar.

Don't **throw** that box **away**, we might need it.

↑ verb ↑ adverb

Do you **believe in** ghosts?

↑ verb ↑ preposition

These phrasal verbs consist of a **verb** and an **adverb**.

Donald **woke up** very early on his birthday.

Please **go away**.

The cat **ran out** into the garden and **came back** with a bird in its mouth.

The adverb in a phrasal verb often shows the direction in which a person, animal or thing is moving.

John **ran back** quickly.

When the bus stopped, a lot of people **got on**.

Suddenly the door opened and Simon **rushed in**.

The man **drove away** in a hurry.

The puppy kept **jumping up**.

“**Get down!**” I said.

These phrasal verbs consist of a **verb** and a **preposition**.

That car **belongs to** my uncle.

I don't **agree with** you at all.

Baby animals **depend on** their parents for food.

You know you can **rely on** me.

Some phrasal verbs are easy to understand.

Come in and **sit down**.

Take off your shoes.

Daddy **cut down** the old apple tree.

The notice said, ‘**Keep out!**’

Breathe in, then **breathe out** slowly.

Some phrasal verbs have special meanings that are harder to guess.

A fire **broke out** (= **began**) in the factory.

I **came across** (= **met**) a friend of yours last week.

John and I **get on** very well (= **are very friendly**).

Robert tried to **cover up** (= **hide**) his mistake.

The referee **called off** (= **cancelled**) the match because the ground was too wet.

GRAMMAR HELP

Sometimes, the words in a phrasal verb are separated by another word or words:

Please **put** that vase **down**.

Mummy spilt some milk and the cat **licked** it **up**.

Quick Check 1

Complete the **phrasal verbs** in these sentences with the correct preposition or adverb from the box.

after of with back up in

1. Beware _____ the dog!
2. Stop fiddling _____ your pencil and pay attention!
3. Doctors and nurses look _____ patients.
4. Let's swim as far as that rock and then swim _____ to the beach again.
5. Please pick _____ all those books and put them on that shelf.
6. Come _____ out of the rain. It's too wet to play outside.

7

Subject-Verb Agreement

When you write a sentence you have to make sure that the **subject** and the **verb** match each other.

If the subject is a **singular noun**, or the **pronoun he, she** or **it**, you need a **singular verb**.



She shares her books with her friend.

singular
pronoun

singular
verb



It is snowing.

singular
pronoun

singular
verb

GRAMMAR HELP

You can say that the subject and verb in a sentence **agree** with each other or that a verb **agrees** with its subject. This is called **agreement**.

The zookeeper is feeding the animals.

The child is playing on the swing.

The Earth moves round the Sun.

Dad always drives to work.



singular
noun

singular
verb

My brother enjoys music.

The **postman** is **delivering** a parcel.
 Does **everyone** **know** the answer?
Mum has **bought** a dress for Sally.
Mary is **practising** her piano lesson.

SPELL IT RIGHT ✓

Practise is a verb, **practice** is a noun:

John **practises** a lot because he needs a lot of **practice**.

If the subject is a **plural noun**, or the **pronoun we, you** or **they**, you need a **plural verb**.



All birds **lay** eggs.
 ↑ plural noun ↑ plural verb



They **are playing** on the swing.
 ↑ plural pronoun ↑ plural verb



Zoe and Linda always **walk** home together.
 ↑ plural noun ↑ plural verb

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

Mum and Dad **love** us.

Do **you** all **know** the words?

We have **finished** our game of tennis.

They have both **worked** very hard.

- ◆ Remember that the noun or pronoun nearest the verb may not be the subject of the verb:

That box of books **is** too heavy to lift.
 ↑ ↑
 singular noun singular verb

The pieces of the broken vase **were lying** on the floor.
 ↑ ↑
 plural noun plural verb

- ◆ **I** is a singular pronoun, but the singular verb with **I** has the same form as the plural verb:

My sisters like chocolate and **I like** chocolate too.

Similarly, when **you** is a singular pronoun, the singular verb with **you** has the same form as the plural verb:

Your sisters like chocolate and **you like** chocolate too, don't you, Johnny?

Quick Check 1

Fill in the blank with the simple present tense of the verb in brackets. Use the correct form so that the **verb matches the subject**.

1. I always _____ (go) to school with my brother.
2. Mark always _____ (go) to school with his brother.
3. You _____ (know) the answer.
4. She _____ (know) the answer too.
5. Pat and Alice _____ (be) good at English.
6. There _____ (be) twelve months in a year.

8

Adverbs

An **adverb** is a word that describes a verb. It tells you about an action or the way somebody does something. A lot of adverbs end in **-ly**.



They laughed **loudly**.
↑
adverb



The baby is sleeping **soundly**.

The dog is barking **fiercely**.
You have all answered **correctly**.
The man drove **carelessly**.
The Sun is shining **brightly**.

GRAMMAR HELP

Many adverbs are made by adding **-ly** to **adjectives**.

Word File

Adjective	Adverb
beautiful	beautifully
bright	brightly
careless	carelessly
correct	correctly
different	differently
fierce	fiercely
playful	playfully
loud	loudly
peaceful	peacefully
slow	slowly
sound	soundly
sweet	sweetly

The birds are singing **sweetly**.
The old man walked **slowly**.
The twins liked to dress **differently**.
The dog and the cat lived together **peacefully**.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Underline the **adverbs** in these sentences.

1. Rabbits run quickly, tortoises crawl slowly.
2. I don't completely understand what happened.
3. The birds were singing merrily in the trees.

8.1 Adverbs of Manner

Some adverbs tell you the way people do things. They are called **adverbs of manner**.



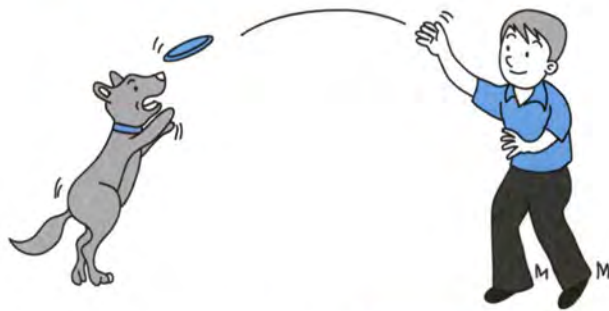
tells you how

The parcel **arrived** **safely**.



tells you how

The driver **braked** **suddenly**.



The dog **jumped** up **playfully**.

tells you how

Please **speak** **clearly**.

Peter **dressed** **smartly** for the party.

Look **closely** at these footprints.

You **can buy** everything **cheaply** in this shop.

The prince and the princess **lived happily** ever after.

It is **raining heavily**.

The soldiers **fought bravely**.

SPELL IT RIGHT

When an adverb is formed from an adjective ending in **-y**, the **-y** changes to **-i-** before the **-ly**.

The man was **angry**. He shouted **angrily**.

The rain was very **heavy** last night. It rained very **heavily**.

Word File

Adjective

brave
cheap
clear
close
happy
heavy
safe
selfish
skilful
smart

Adverb

bravely
cheaply
clearly
closely
happily
heavily
safely
selfishly
skilfully
smartly

Quick Check 1

Fill in the blank with the correct **adverb of manner** formed from the adjective in brackets.

1. She played _____ (skilful).
2. Sally is behaving _____ (selfish).
3. The boys walked away _____ (sad).

8.2 Adverbs of Time

Some adverbs tell you about time. They are called **adverbs of time**.



The train has **already** left.

The children are **still** in bed.

I haven't **finished** my homework **yet**.

Paul has **just** arrived.

Everyone **arrived** **early**.

This dress **fitted** me **last year** but **this year** it's too small.

The mother bird **started** to build her nest **yesterday**.

It **rained** **last night**.

I **will meet** my friends **tomorrow**.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Underline the **adverbs of time** in these sentences.

1. I need you to help me now, not later.
2. The parcel will arrive either today or tomorrow.
3. Has the bus gone or hasn't it come yet?

8.3 Adverbs of Frequency

Some adverbs tell you how often something happens. They are called **adverbs of frequency**.



The bus is **always** crowded.

tells you
how often



We **visit** Granny **every week**.

tells you
how often

He **often** swims in the evening.

Sometimes I cycle to school.

It is snowing **again**.

I would **never** hurt an animal.

Have you **ever** been to America?

I **usually** have a shower when I come home from school.

My parents **occasionally** have a glass of juice with their dinner.

You **seldom** see eagles around here.

The paper is **delivered** to our house **every day**.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Underline the **adverbs of frequency** in these sentences.

1. Lisa is always cheerful.
2. Barking dogs seldom bite.
3. We usually drink tea in the evening.
4. I go to the gym every day.
5. She never finishes her homework on time.
6. My brother Sam visits me every Sunday.



8.4 Adverbs of Place

Some adverbs tell you about place and direction. They are called **adverbs of place**.

Mum and Dad **are watching**

television

upstairs

tells you
where



The children **are playing**

downstairs

tells you
where



tells you
where

It is raining. Let's **go**

inside

tells you
where

Rex, you **can stay**

outside

Come here!

Please **put** the books **there**.

I will **come back** tomorrow.

The miners **are working**
underground.

They **have planted** trees **everywhere**.

Alice **lived next door**.

Do **come in**.

The workers **are moving** the
rubbish **away**.

WATCH OUT!

Many adverbs of time, frequency and place do not end in **-ly**.

Joy is playing in the garden **today**.

She **often** plays in the garden.

She is playing **there** with her friends.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Underline the **adverbs of place** in these sentences.

1. My purse isn't here.
2. Perhaps I left it somewhere when I was shopping.
3. Oh, I know, it's upstairs.

8.5 Comparison of Adverbs

Many adverbs that do not end in **-ly** form their comparative and superlative in the same way as adjectives, by adding **-er** and **-est**.



John is running **fast**, Tom is running **faster**, but Simon is running the **fastest**.

adverb

comparative adverb

superlative adverb

Mary **works hard**, but Sue **works harder**.

I **arrived late**, but my brother **arrived even later**.

A bird **can fly high** in the sky, but a plane **can fly higher**.

GRAMMAR HELP

- ◆ You often use **than** with comparative adverbs:
Dad will be home **sooner than** Mum.
Can a shark swim **faster than** a whale?
- ◆ You often use **the** with superlative adverbs:
We all sent Tim a postcard, but my card arrived **the soonest**.

My brother **arrived later than** me, but my sister **arrived the latest**.

A plane **can fly higher than** a bird, but a spaceship **can fly the highest**.

James **got up earlier than** me, but Tim **got up the earliest**.

The comparative and superlative forms of some adverbs are quite different from the base form of the adverb.

Susan **sings well**.

I **play** the violin **badly**.

Maggie **sings better**.

John **plays** the violin **worse** than me.

Diana **sings the best**.

We all agree that Peter **plays the worst**.

Cats **don't like** swimming very **much**.

Mike's baby sister **cried a little**.

Ducks **like** swimming **more** than cats.

My baby sister **cried less** than Mike's baby sister.

Fish **like** swimming **the most**.

Kim's baby brother **cried the least**.

GRAMMAR HELP

The comparative and superlative of **far** are **farther** and **farthest** or **further** and **furthest**.

Anne swam **farther** than Tim, but Sue swam **the farthest**.

Quick Check 1

Fill in the blank with the correct **comparative** or **superlative** form of the underlined adverb.

1. I got up early, but James got up even _____.
2. Mary works hard. Sue works _____ than Mary, but Kim works _____.
3. Jim only likes Maths a little, Sam likes Maths _____ than Jim, and Tom likes Maths _____ of all of them.
4. I play golf very badly, my sister plays _____ than I do, but my brother plays _____ of all of us.

9

Prepositions

A **preposition** is a word that connects one thing with another and shows how they are related.

9.1 Prepositions of Position

Some prepositions tell you about the position or place of someone or something. These prepositions are known as **prepositions of position** or **place**.



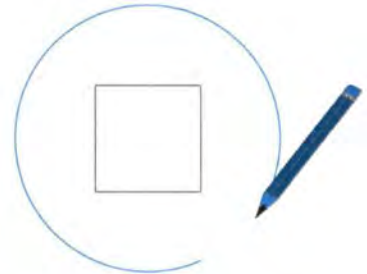
Dad is standing

behind Mum.

followed by
a noun

GRAMMAR HELP

A **preposition** is usually followed by a noun, a pronoun or a noun phrase (two or more words doing the work of a noun).



Draw a square and then

draw a circle **round** it.

followed by
a pronoun



Jane is playing **in** the pool.

followed by
a noun phrase

The lions were sleeping **under** the tree.

There is a long mirror **on** the wall.

The school is **near** the park.

There is an old castle **on** the hill.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with a suitable **preposition of position**.

1. There is a fence _____ the house.
2. Why are you still _____ bed?
3. There is a picture _____ the wall.

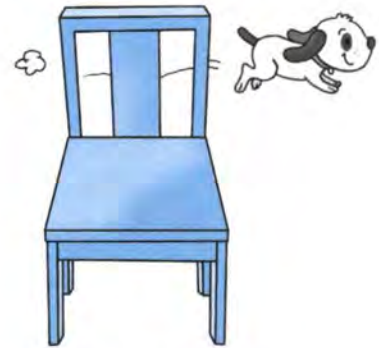
9.2 Prepositions of Direction

Some prepositions are used to talk about where someone or something comes from or goes to. These prepositions are known as **prepositions of direction**.



Jane is jumping

into the pool.



The puppy ran

behind the chair.

The giant panda comes **from** China.

We were driving **along** the road when a tyre burst.

The book fell **off** the shelf.

We drove **past** your house this afternoon.

We rowed our boat **across** the river.

The train went **through** a tunnel.

Please give this letter **to** your parents.

SPELL IT RIGHT ✓

Take care not to confuse the preposition **past** with the verb **passed**.

The procession went **past** our apartment. (preposition)

We **passed** the procession as we were driving to the airport. (verb)

Some words can be both prepositions of position and prepositions of direction. The meaning of the sentence can help you decide which is which:

- Her shoes were **under** the bed. (position)
- The mouse ran **under** the bed. (direction)
- You've got mud all **over** your clothes. (position)
- The plane flew **over** our house. (direction)

Quick Check 1

Underline the **prepositions of direction** in these sentences.

1. John comes from Australia.
2. I'm not allowed to eat sweets between meals.
3. I thought she was my friend, but she just walked past me yesterday.

9.3 Prepositions of Time

Some prepositions are used to talk about time. They are known as **prepositions of time**.



Many shops close **on** Sundays.



Dad gets home **about** six **in** the evening.



The trees lose their leaves

during winter.



We watched the World

Cup **until** 2.00 am.

We get up **in the morning**.

We go to bed **at night**.

It is always hot **in summer**.

They were married **in 1990**.

Joe arrived **after me**.

It has not been raining **for two weeks**.

Breakfast is served **from seven o'clock**.

Peter and Joe have been in the same class **since Primary 1**.



We always wash our hands **before** meals.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with the correct **preposition of time**.

1. Autumn begins _____ September.
2. The movie starts _____ two _____ the afternoon.
3. I'll be here again _____ two o'clock and four o'clock this afternoon.
4. Always brush your teeth _____ going to bed.
5. I have not spoken to her _____ we left school.

9.4 Prepositions with Special Uses

Here are some more uses of prepositions.

A **preposition of purpose** is used to say why something happens.

For is a common preposition of purpose.

My brother runs five miles every day **for** fun.

Mark bought a toy **for the little girl**.

They went shopping **for Jean's birthday present**.

A **preposition of means** tells us how something is done.

The problem was solved **by** computer.

He cut the string **with** a pair of scissors.

I painted the picture by myself, **without** anyone's help.

A **preposition of possession** describes what a person or thing has (or sometimes what a person or thing does not have).

The workmen are repairing the surface **of** the road.

Who is that man **with** the long beard?

Our house is the only one **without** a chimney.

One common example of a **preposition of accompaniment** is **with**.

With is used to say that two or more people or things are together.

When Mary had to go to hospital, I went **with** her.

John came home **with** terrible scratches on his face.

Lee's grandparents live **with** him.

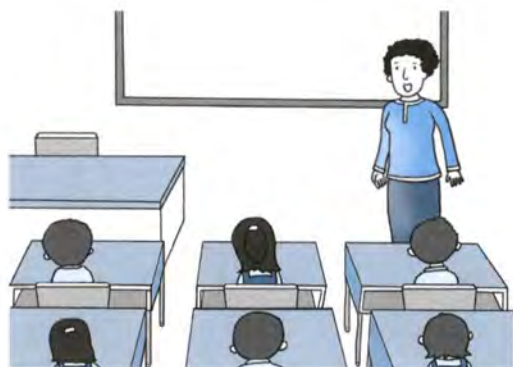
Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with the correct **preposition**.

1. I baked a cake _____ your birthday.
2. They crossed the river _____ great care.
3. Chop the vegetables _____ a sharp knife.
4. My granddad is that man over there _____ a cheerful smile _____ his face.
5. Help came to the islanders _____ sea and _____ air.
6. We don't use knives and forks, we eat _____ chopsticks.

9.5 Complex Prepositions

Complex prepositions are phrases that act like single prepositions. Here are some examples of complex prepositions.



Miss Lee is standing

in front of the class.



Look! The cat is sitting

on top of our car.

There were fifty people **on board** the ship when it sank.

When you walk on the beach, you get sand **in between** your toes.

The swimmers were trying to climb **on to** the raft.

A strange man was getting **out of** the car.

WATCH OUT!

You can have two prepositions together in a sentence:

The mouse scurried **from below** the bed **to under** the wardrobe.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with a **complex preposition** using the word in brackets.

1. The parcel was hidden _____ the cupboard. (top)
2. John was several metres _____ the other runners. (front)
3. _____ the ship were many people from North Africa. (board)

10

Connectors

Connectors are linking words. You use connectors to link words and sentences together.

Look both ways **before** you cross the road.

↑
connector



Maggie could play the piano **before** she was five.

10.1 Connectors of Sequence

The words **after**, **afterwards**, **as**, **before**, **since**, **then**, **until**, **when** and **while** are **connectors of sequence** or **time**. You use them to say when something happens.

Joe listened to the music **while** he was doing his homework.

Miss Lee was smiling **as** she walked into the class.

Finish your homework, **then** you can watch television.

Do not leave **until** you have finished your work.

We had a lovely meal. **Afterwards**, we walked along the beach.

Take all your belongings with you **when** you leave the plane.

Tom and Joe have been together **since** they were in Primary 1.



I always brush my teeth **after** I have had my breakfast.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with a suitable **connector of sequence**.

1. Peter saw an accident _____ he was walking home.
2. Wait here _____ I come back.
3. Joe met his friend _____ he was walking to the bus stop.

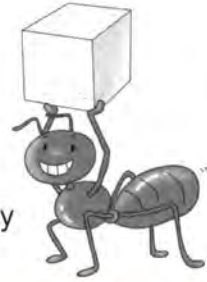
10.2 Connectors of Contrast

The words **although**, **but**, **even if**, **however**, **nevertheless**, **or**, **though** and **while** are **connectors of contrast**. You use connectors of contrast to link words or ideas that have different or opposite meanings.



Although the Sun was shining, it was cold and windy.

Ants are small **but** they are very strong.



SPELL IT RIGHT

Watch the spelling of **although**. There is only one **l**.

Elephants are large **but** very gentle animals.

Even if I don't win the race, I'll enjoy taking part.

I thought Mum would be angry with me. **However**, she wasn't.

I know you were just trying to catch the ball. **Nevertheless**, you should not have run out on the road.

All the flowers have turned out to be pink **or** red.

I enjoy playing the piano, **though** I'm not very good.

Mr Wong is very keen on football, **while** his wife prefers to watch tennis.

WATCH OUT!

At the beginning of a sentence, **however** should be followed by a **comma (,)**:
It's a pity it's raining. **However**, we can go to the zoo tomorrow.

In the middle of a sentence, you put a comma before and after **however**:
We can, **however**, go to the zoo tomorrow.

At the end of a sentence, you put a comma before **however**:
We can go to the zoo tomorrow, **however**.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with a suitable **connector of contrast**.

1. There was snow on the ground _____ the Sun was shining.
2. I was ready to catch him if he fell. _____, he didn't.
3. My mother drinks tea _____ my father doesn't.

10.3 Connectors of Reason

The words **as**, **because**, **for**, **in case**, **since**, **so** and **therefore** are **connectors of reason**. You use connectors of reason to say why something happens.

As it was raining, we took a taxi home.

James ate some biscuits **because** he was hungry.

Because you have both been very good, I'm going to take you to the cinema.

They knew it was time to get up, **for** the Sun was shining through the window.

Take an umbrella with you **in case** it rains.

Since you're going to the supermarket, could you get me some milk, please?

I had nothing to do that afternoon, **so** I went to the museum.

His story is quite unbelievable. **Therefore**, I think he is lying.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Complete these sentences using the **connectors of reason** in brackets.

1. John didn't go to school this morning _____. (because)
2. _____ we couldn't play outside. (so)
3. Take some money with you, _____. (in case)

10.4 Connectors of Purpose

The words **in order to**, **so**, **so as to** and **so that** are **connectors of purpose**. You use connectors of purpose to say what the purpose is of doing something.

In order to win the race, you will need to train hard.

I'll take a note of your phone number **so** I don't forget it.

We started off early **so as to** get to the beach before it became too crowded.

I gave George a map **so that** he wouldn't get lost.

WATCH OUT!

Sometimes **so** is a **connector of purpose**, sometimes it is a **connector of reason**:

I wrote down the address **so** I wouldn't forget it. (purpose)

I didn't have any paper, **so** I wrote the address on my arm. (reason)

GRAMMAR HELP

In these **connectors of purpose**, the word **not** comes before **to**:

In order not to wake her, he tiptoed out of the room.

He asked her her name twice **so as not to** forget it.

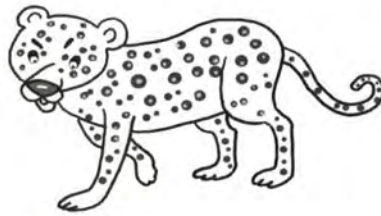
Quick Check 1 ✓

Fill in the blank with a suitable **connector of purpose**.

1. We will have to leave early _____ arrive on time.
2. We'll stop in the next town _____ we can get something to eat.
3. Stand still a moment _____ I can brush your hair.
4. You should brush your teeth twice a day _____ get cavities.
5. _____ get perfectly shaped cookies, you must use a cookie cutter.

10.5 Connectors of Addition

The words **also**, **and**, **as well**, **as well as** and **too** are **connectors of addition**. Connectors of addition link words or sentences that you have to think of together, adding one piece of information to another.



Lions **and** tigers are big cats.
Leopards are big cats **too**.

Tim eats a lot of fruit. He **also** eats a lot of vegetables.

Fruit **and** vegetables are good for you.

I'm coming, and Jean is coming **as well**.

As well as tennis, my sister plays hockey.

GRAMMAR HELP

Sometimes there is more than one connector in a sentence:

Bobby is a very fat cat, **and also** very lazy.

Bobby is a very fat cat, **and** a very lazy cat **too**.

Quick Check 1

Fill in the blank with **and**, **also** or **as well as**.

1. Mary's uncle is a famous writer _____ poet.
2. _____ being a famous writer, Mary's uncle is a well-known poet.
3. Mary's uncle is a famous writer. He is _____ well known for his poetry.

11

Sentences

A **sentence** is a group of words that you use to say something. It must have a **subject** and a **verb**, but it may or may not have an **object**.

SENTENCE		
Subject	Verb	Object
Sally	is making	a doll .
The hedgehog	curled up	— .
Maggie	is reading	a book .
It	is raining	— .
Dad	cooked	dinner .
Janet	screamed	— .

↑ begins with a capital letter

↑ usually ends with a full stop

GRAMMAR HELP

A **written sentence** usually begins with a **capital letter** and ends with a **full stop**.

A sentence may also have an **adverb** in it.

Subject	Verb	Adverb
Jean	was reading	quietly.
Snails	move	slowly.
Bring	the ball	here.
My aunt	is coming	tomorrow.

Subject	Verb	Object	Adverb
Jane	plays	the piano	beautifully.
I	won't do	that	again.

The adverb does not always come at the end of a sentence:

The train has **already** left.

I **usually** walk to school.

Quick Check 1 ✓

In these sentences, draw a line (|) between the **subject**, the **verb**, the **object** and the **adverb**. An example is done for you.

Example: She | read | the report | nervously.

1. John bought some new shoes yesterday.
2. The banker counted the money carefully.
3. Everyone arrived early.
4. We often drink milk.

11.1 Kinds of Sentences

There are **four kinds** of sentences.

A **declarative sentence** makes a **statement**.

The children are swimming.

The telephone rang.

Everyone sat down.

Paul is feeding
the hens.



An **interrogative sentence** asks a **question**.

Where are the twins?

Are you watching TV now?

What is your name?

What is
Ben doing?



An **exclamatory sentence** is in the form of an **exclamation**.

- The silly girl!
- How stupid I am!
- What a surprise!

What lovely weather!



An **imperative sentence** gives an **order**.

- Please sit down.
- Tell me the truth.
- Speak up!

Come back!



GRAMMAR HELP

When you are giving orders or instructions, you use the base form of the verb. This use of the verb is called the **imperative**. Imperative sentences are the only sentences that do not need a subject.

Stand, everyone! **Take** a sandwich.

You can make an imperative sound politer by using **do** or **please** before it.

- Do sit** down.
- Please help** yourselves to some food.
- Would** you **please talk** quietly?



Quick Check 1

Here are different kinds of sentences. In the blanks, write **D** if it is a **declarative sentence**, **In** if it is an **interrogative sentence**, **E** if it is an **exclamatory sentence** and **Im** if it is an **imperative sentence**.

1. Have you seen my glasses? _____
2. The dogs were still barking. _____
3. Please come back tomorrow. _____
4. The children sang a song. _____
5. Do stop arguing, you two. _____
6. Can you draw an elephant? _____
7. Look out! _____
8. That's wonderful! _____

11.2 The Subject and the Object

The **subject** of a sentence sometimes does something to someone or something else. The person or thing that the subject does something to is called the **object**.



Dad is cooking **supper**.
 ↑ subject ↑ object



We have built **a sandcastle**.
 ↑ subject ↑ object

Subject	Verb	Object
Susan	has bought	a painting.
Maggie	is reading	her book.
The twins	climbed	the hill.
James	stroked	the cat.
Mum	is holding	the baby.
Peter	is making	a kite.
They	were playing	football.
I	am writing	a story.
Sally	crossed	the road.
You	have forgotten	your umbrella.

Quick Check 1 ✓

Underline the **subjects** and circle the **objects** in these sentences.

1. Anne has drawn a panda.
2. They are playing table tennis.
3. Judy has a pretty doll.

11.3 Positive and Negative Sentences

A **positive sentence** is a sentence that tells you something is so. A sentence that tells you something is not so is called a **negative sentence**. It contains a negative word like **not**, **never**, **no**, **no one**, **nobody** or **none**, or a negative verb like **is not**, **cannot** or **will not**.



Positive sentence

Peter is running.
We should tell the truth.
Everyone is in the garden.
The fridge is empty.
It is very cloudy.
I have sold the last newspaper.
Someone has eaten all the cookies.

Negative sentence

He is **not** walking.
We should **never** tell lies.
There is **no one** in the house.
There is **nothing** in the fridge.
It **isn't** sunny.
I have **no** newspapers left.
There are **none** in the tin.



Quick Check 1 ✓

Turn these **positive sentences** into **negative sentences**, using the words in brackets.

1. There are some biscuits left. (no) _____
2. It is very windy today. (not) _____
3. There is somebody in the garden. (nobody) _____
4. It always rains on my birthday. (never) _____

11.4 Questions

There are two kinds of questions: **yes** or **no** questions and **wh-** questions.

When you ask a **yes** or **no** question, you want the answer **yes** or the answer **no**. You use the verbs **be**, **have** or **do**, or any of the helping verbs, to ask **yes** or **no** questions.

Question	Answer
Can you swim?	Yes.
Is it raining?	No.
Are they coming?	No.
Do you read?	Yes.
May I come in?	Yes.

↑
helping verb

In questions, the **helping verbs** come before the **subject** of the sentence. The **verbs be** and **have** come before the **subject** when they are used as ordinary verbs in questions too.

Statement	Question
Jim is ill today.	Is Jim ill today?
She has an older brother.	Has she an older brother?
We should go now.	Should we go now?
You may use my computer.	May I use your computer?
The children want to go shopping.	Do the children want to go shopping?
Kate can ride a bike.	Can Kate ride a bike?

↑ subject before the verb or helping verb

↑ verb or helping verb before the subject

GRAMMAR HELP

Here are some different ways of asking the same question:

- Has he a sister called Jane?
- Does he have a sister called Jane?
- Has he got a sister called Jane?

Quick Check 1 ✓

Change the following statements into **questions**.

1. It will rain tomorrow. _____
2. The cats want to be fed. _____
3. Janet was laughing at John. _____
4. Jim has finished his homework. _____

Although you can answer **yes** or **no** questions by simply saying **yes** or **no**, you can also answer with short sentences that include a **subject** and a **verb** (and sometimes **not** or the shorter form **-n't**).

Question	Answer
Did Alice like her present?	Yes, she did.
Did you see John at the party?	No, I didn't.
Can your brother really speak Japanese?	Yes, he can.
Can you speak Japanese too?	No, I can't.
Are you coming with us?	No, I'm not.
May I borrow a pen?	Yes, you may.
Should I tell her what really happened?	No, you shouldn't.
Has your grandmother got a pet parrot?	Yes, she has.
Did Mum tell you about the party?	Yes, she did.

You form **wh-** questions with the verbs **be**, **have**, **do**, or any of the **helping verbs**.

You use the question words **what**, **which**, **who**, **whom**, **how**, **when**, **why**, **where** and **whose** to ask for facts.

The helping verbs in **wh-** questions usually come before the subject. So does the verb **be** when used as an ordinary verb.

be verb before
the subject

subject

What **is** your problem?

Where **are** you?

What **is** David saying?

How **did** you get up here?

Why **was** the girl crying?

Which colour **do** you prefer?

Who **is** she going to invite to her party?

When **do** the shops open in the morning?

Where **shall** I put this box?

What **have** you done to my computer?

How **am** I going to finish all this work?

What **would** you like for dinner?



Whose dictionary

is **this** ?

verb **be**
before the
subject

subject

If the **wh-** question word is the subject of the question, it comes before the verb.

What **made** you change your mind?

wh- question word
as the subject

verb after
the subject

Who **told** you that?

SPELL IT RIGHT



Remember that **how** is the only **wh-** word that doesn't start with **w**. **Wh-** words are so called because they include the letters **w** and **h** in them (**why**, **how**, **when**, **what**, **who**, **where**, **whose**, **which**, **whom**).

There are many different ways in which you can answer a **wh-** question. Look at the examples below, which show you some possible answers to **wh-** questions.

Question	Answer
Who gave you that book?	John. John did. John gave me this book.
Where are you going?	Into town. I'm going into town.
What have you got in your hand?	Nothing. A pencil. I haven't got anything in my hand.
Why is she crying?	Because a dog ate her ice cream.
Which car is yours?	The blue one. The blue one is ours. Ours is the blue one.
When is Granny leaving?	Tomorrow. She's leaving tomorrow.

Quick Check 2

Choose the correct **question word** from the box to fill in the blank. You may have to use some of the words more than once.

where when why how whose what who which

1. _____ is your house?
2. _____ wallet is this?
3. _____ are you always late?
4. _____ wrote this book?
5. _____ of the two boys is smarter?
6. _____ size do you wear?
7. _____ old is he?
8. _____ is Jeff going to have a haircut?

11.5 Linking Sentences

You can use the connector **and** to link short sentences together to make longer sentences.

Some people are rich **and** some people are poor.

↑
connector



Peter is singing.



Lucy is playing the piano.



Peter is singing **and** Lucy is playing the piano.

Sentences made in this way are called **compound sentences**.

Here are more examples of compound sentences formed with **and**.

Dad is working in the garden **and** Mum is working in the kitchen.

Sam had a glass of lemonade **and** Samantha had a glass of orange juice.

Here is another way of using **and** to join sentences.

Liz likes to swim. Liz likes to play tennis.

Liz likes to swim **and** play tennis.

You can also use **and** to make a list.

I like apples. I like plums. I like peaches.

I like apples **and** plums **and** peaches.

I like apples, plums **and** peaches.

We saw lions. We saw tigers. We saw elephants. We saw giraffes.

We saw lions **and** tigers **and** elephants **and** giraffes.

We saw lions, tigers, elephants **and** giraffes.

You can also use the connector **or** to link short sentences together to make compound sentences. The sentences should have different or opposite meanings.



Would you like an apple?



Would you prefer an orange?



Would you like an apple **or** would you prefer an orange?

Here are some compound sentences formed with **or**.

Are you coming with us **or** are you staying here?

Is John the older of the two children **or** is Wendy older than John?

Shall I carry the tray **or** do you want May to carry it?

Do you want a taxi **or** are you going to catch the bus?

Here is another way of using **or** to join sentences.

Is a spider an insect? Is a spider an animal?

Is a spider an insect **or** an animal?

Would you like a cup of tea? Would you like a glass of juice?

Would you like a cup of tea **or** a glass of juice?

Will Uncle John come by plane? Will Uncle John come by train? Will Uncle John come by car?

Will Uncle John come by plane **or** by train **or** by car?

Will Uncle John come by plane, by train **or** by car?

Quick Check 1

Fill in the blank with **and** or **or**.

1. Is it your sister ____ your brother who likes painting?
2. On my birthday I got a new bike, a new dress ____ a new doll.
3. You can have an apple ____ a pear but not both.
4. Daddy must be in the garage ____ the garden hut.
5. Daddy is in the garage ____ James is in the garden hut.
6. In the box were pencils, pens ____ paper to draw on.
7. Tim ____ Tom are brothers.
8. Sue likes to plant seeds in the garden ____ watch the flowers grow.
9. Does Sue only plant flowers ____ does she plant vegetables as well?
10. Jane's grandma has bought a kitten ____ a puppy. I can't wait to see them!

11.6 Direct Speech

When you write down the exact words that someone says or thinks, it is called **direct speech**. When you write direct speech, you put the words that people say or think between **quotation marks** or **inverted commas** like this “ ” or this ‘ ’.

“Come in,” said the old lady.

↑
direct speech

GRAMMAR HELP

The full stop at the end of the direct speech goes **inside** the quotation marks.

Mum said, “Your shoes are very dirty.”

John said, “The path was very muddy.”

Here are some examples of direct speech.

Sally closed her eyes and whispered, “**Thank you for a lovely day.**”

Dan thought to himself, “**The bus is very late.**”

Mummy said, “**It's time for bed.**”

The speaking or thinking verb is followed by a comma if it comes before the direct speech.

Dad laughed and **said**, 'I've lost the car keys.'

James got out of bed, **saying**, 'I must brush my teeth.'

Granny gave Sue \$10 and **said**, 'Buy something for your holiday.'

The teacher **said**, 'All students must stand in line.'

The speaking or thinking verb may come after the direct speech. In such cases, the direct speech is followed by a comma, not a full stop.

"I've found your missing glove," he **said**.

"I'll see you next week," she **promised**.

"That's very strange," I **thought**.

GRAMMAR HELP

When the subject of the speaking or thinking verb is not a pronoun, it often comes **after** the verb.

'This is my house,' **said the old woman**.

'I can finish this after tea,' **thought John**.

As well as full stops and commas, you can use question marks and exclamation marks in direct speech.

'Who are you?' asked the man.

'Are you not ready yet?' asked Simon.

'Why did they paint the door red?' she wondered.

'Look out!' they shouted.

'I've found it!' said the elf.

'Help! We're lost!' shouted the boys.

'Where are you going?' asked Mum.

The first letter of direct speech must be a capital letter.

“**H**ow old are you?” asked the policeman.

The policeman asked, “**H**ow old are you?”

“**W**e like cheese,” said the girls.

The girls said, “**W**e like cheese.”

“**A**re you ready?” asked Daddy.

Daddy asked, “**A**re you ready?”

Quick Check 1

Write out these sentences in **direct speech**. Remember to use capital letters and the correct punctuation marks.

1. where are you going asked the mouse
2. I am six years old said the little girl
3. is it your birthday today asked her teacher
4. ouch he said
5. mandy's cat has got five kittens said grace
6. here I come he shouted
7. jane asked what are you doing
8. simon said I feel sick
9. you look a little pale said his mother
10. peter picked up the book and asked how much is this book

12

Punctuation

Punctuation marks are signs such as **full stops**, **commas** and **question marks**. You use them in sentences to make the meaning clear.

12.1 Full Stop .

You put a **full stop** at the end of a sentence.

He drew a horse .



Peter is my good friend.
Please do not be late.
The bird is sitting on a branch.
It is raining heavily.
There is a rainbow in the sky.
This big house belongs to a rich man.
I can swim.
James is good at drawing.
They all enjoyed playing chess.

12.2 Comma

,

You put a comma between **nouns** and **noun phrases** in a list.

I bought **two apples, three oranges** and **some grapes**.

He enjoys **tennis, badminton, skating** and **football**.

We study **English, Maths, Science, History** and **Health Education** at school.

You put commas between **adjectives** when you use a lot of them to describe something.

A giraffe is a **tall, long-necked, long-legged** animal.

She wore her **pretty, new, pink, woollen** coat to the party.

You put a comma after **yes** and **no**, and before **please**. You also put a comma before or after the name of the person you are speaking to.

No, it has stopped.

Good morning, **sir**!

Can you tell me what time it is, **please**?

Yes, it is a quarter past three, **George**.

Goodbye , George!



You use commas to show where there is a little pause.

Unfortunately, she injured her knee.

She was in the bedroom, listening to music on the radio.

12.3 Exclamation Mark

!

You often put an **exclamation mark** after commands and words that show **surprise, fear or anger**.

Sit down!

Oh dear!

What a surprise!

Look out!

I told you not to do that!

Quiet!

Put the knife down!

Help! Help!

Eeek! A ghost!

Stop him!

12.4 Question Mark

?

You put a **question mark** after a **question**.

How are you



What is your name?

How many stamps do you have?

Where do they come from?

Who has taken my pen?

Can you lend me your bicycle?

Where are you going?

Why are you always late?

What is the meaning of this word?

Do you know the answer to this sum?



Quick Check 1 ✓

Choose the **punctuation marks** from the box and put them in the correct places in the following sentences.



1. He hates cheese
2. Who is your teacher
3. Stop that man
4. Keep quiet
5. Good morning madam
6. George are you OK
7. Peter David and Susan are playing hide and seek
8. Mum bought meat fish and vegetables from the supermarket
9. What is the time now
10. Anne is a pretty girl

12.5 Apostrophe '

You use the **apostrophe** with an **s ('s)** to show who owns something.

You add **'s** after singular nouns or names.



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



A squirrel's tail is big and bushy.

We all like Mum's cooking.
Susan collects everybody's plate after the meal.
John's dog is very friendly.
All the pupils have a month's holiday in June.
I took a ride in Tom's car.
Father is holding Susie's hand.
Jane is wearing her mother's shoes.
We are going to our aunt's house.
There is a bird's nest in that tree.
Our dog's collar is brown.
Is this Singapore's tallest building?

SPELL IT RIGHT

Possessive pronouns like **yours**, **hers** and **theirs** also show who owns something but they do not use an apostrophe:

This book is **hers**.

Those pencils are **theirs**.

Is this purse **yours**?

When a name or a singular noun ends in **-s**, you use the same rule. You put an apostrophe first and then add another **s** ('s).

The princess's golden ball fell into a well.
A rhinoceros's skin is very thick.
Dad is at his boss's party.

WATCH OUT!

When a name ends in **-s**, some people prefer not to add 's to it, only an apostrophe:

I think that is James' book.

For plural nouns that end in **-s**, you put the apostrophe after the **-s** (s').

Birds' beaks are all different shapes and sizes.
Miss Lee is marking her pupils' work.
This is my parents' wedding photo.
Dresses are upstairs in the ladies' department.
James goes to a boys' school.
Dr Kim parked his car in the doctors' car park.
My brothers' bedrooms are always tidy.
The girls' bedrooms are usually untidy.
A flood has destroyed all the farmers' crops.

Some plural nouns do not end in **-s**. With these plural nouns, you just add **'s**.

There are slides and swings and seesaws in the children**'s** playground.

The men**'s** changing room is over there.

The newsagent sells newspapers, comics and women**'s** magazines.

Doctors look after people**'s** health.

GRAMMAR HELP

- ◆ You can also refer to a **person's office** or **shop** by using a possessive form with an apostrophe:

I will collect the bread from **the baker's**.

I was reading a book at **the dentist's**.

It is time you went to **the barber's**.

- ◆ You can also refer to your **friends' homes** like this:

I am going round to **Peter's**.

I stayed the night at **Susan's**.

I spent the evening at **David's** playing video games.

- ◆ When you make a possessive form of two people joined by **and**, like Peter and John, or Mary and Anne, you put **'s** only after the **second name**:

Barbara and David's house

Jill and Andy's party

- ◆ You can use these possessive forms of names and nouns without a following noun:

Which desk is **Susan's**?

George's is in the back row.

This room is **my brother's**.



You also use the **apostrophe** to show a letter or some letters in a word have been left out.

Mary would

Mary'd

like a cat as a pet, but she **wouldn't** like a turtle.

would not





You are taller than Peter, but
you **aren't** as tall as me.

↑
are not

You often find **has** and **is** shortened to **'s** after a noun or proper noun:

The mail **has** arrived.

The mail**'s** arrived.

Sally **is** here.

Sally**'s** here.

I've finished my sums, but I **haven't** finished my spelling.

We'll come to your party, but **you'll** have to drop us back.

He's gone to the library.

Dad **wasn't** at home and the children **weren't** at home either.

I **don't** like potatoes and Susan **doesn't** like tomatoes.

I **didn't** watch which way I was going and now I **can't** find my way home.

We're late because we **couldn't** find your house.

Mum's finished her shopping but she **hasn't** been through the checkout yet.

Quick Check 1

Put the **apostrophe** (') in the right place in these sentences.

1. This is Peters bike.
2. Paul cant find his shoes.
3. Miss Lee is marking the pupils papers.
4. They are all in the childrens playground.
5. Dont make so much noise!
6. Doctors take care of peoples health.
7. Theyre having a game of tennis.
8. Jack doesnt look well.

12.6 Indentation

When you have a long piece of writing, it is best to break it up into groups of sentences. This makes it easier to read. A group of sentences is called a **paragraph**.

When you start a new paragraph, you should start on a new line and leave a small space before the first word. You should leave a space equal to three letters. This is called **indentation**.

Here is an example of a story written in paragraphs.

first paragraph → One stormy night, a girl appeared at the door of a castle. She was cold and hungry, and she asked for shelter for the night. She said she was a princess.


second paragraph → In the castle, there lived a king and queen and their son, the prince. The prince wanted to marry a princess, and he liked the girl who had just come to the castle, but he had to be sure that the girl was a real princess.

third paragraph → The queen had a plan. Before the girl went to bed, she put a pea under the mattress on the girl's bed, and then put another mattress on top of the first mattress, and a third mattress on top of the second one.

fourth paragraph → In the morning, the queen asked the girl if she had slept well. The girl said that she had not slept at all, because there was something very hard and uncomfortable under the mattresses.

fifth paragraph → Then the queen knew that the girl was a real princess. Only a real princess could feel something as small as a pea through three thick mattresses. The prince married the princess and they lived happily ever after.

Quick Check 1

Read through this story and divide it into six separate paragraphs. Mark the beginning of each paragraph with a bracket like this . The first paragraph should tell you how the story begins, and then each paragraph after that should describe a separate part of the story.

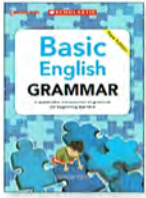
As a birthday treat, Mum had promised to take Sarah and her friend, Lucy, to the seaside. So when the day came, Mum, Sarah and Lucy got into the car and Mum drove to the beach. Fortunately, it was a lovely, sunny day, with not a cloud in the sky. When they arrived at the beach, Sarah and Lucy saw some children riding donkeys, and they decided that that was the first thing they wanted to do too. Mum paid the boy who was looking after the donkeys. The boy helped the girls to get on to two of the donkeys, and away they rode, up the beach and back again. What fun! After the donkey ride, the girls built a huge sandcastle, and decorated it with pretty stones and shells that they found on the beach. They even found a stick and some seaweed to make a flag for the highest tower on the castle. It looked very grand! When Sarah and Lucy had finished building and decorating the castle, Mum said it was time for a picnic. She had brought sandwiches, biscuits, fruit and lemonade with her. And of course, since it was Sarah's birthday, there was a birthday cake as well. After the picnic, the girls went to play in the sea. The Sun was hot, so it was lovely to splash about in the cool water. They looked for fish, but they couldn't see any. But there were some crabs, which they put in a pail and took back up the beach to show Sarah's mother. Mum said it was time to get ready to go home, so the girls took the crabs back to the sea, and got dried and dressed while she packed everything into the car. Then off they went home again. It had been a lovely day.

LEARNERS

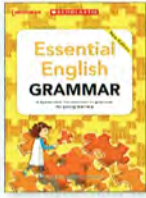
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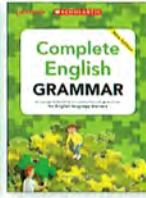
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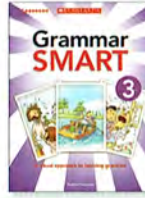
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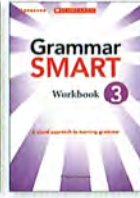
L3 – 4



L5 – 6+



L1 – 6

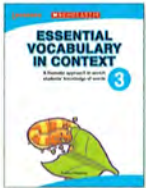


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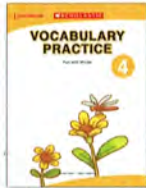


L1 – 6

Vocabulary



L1 – 6



L1 – 6



L1 – 6



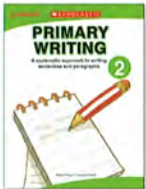
L1 – 6



L1 – 6

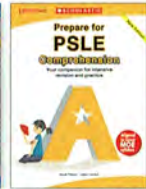
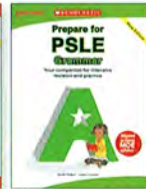
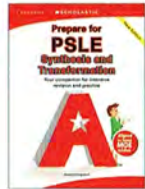
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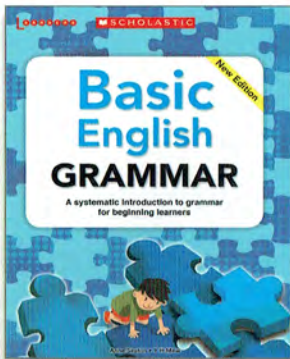


L1 – 6

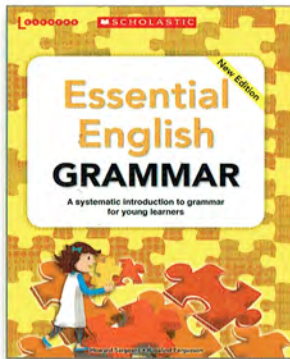
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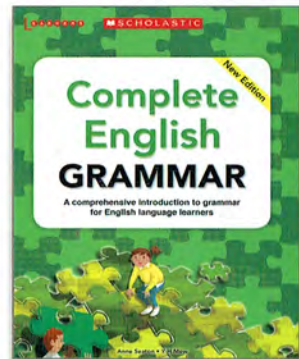
L5 – 6



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