

GRAMMAR

NOUNS

I. *Singular – Plural*

Ex.: a dog – dogs; a boy – boys;

a **baby** – babies;

a **fox** – **foxes**; a **bus** – **buses**; a **glass** – **glasses**; a **brush** – **brushes**;
a **watch** – **watches**; a **tomato** – **tomatoes**;

!!! a radio – radios; a photo – photos; a video – videos; a piano – pianos

a **wolf** – **wolves**; a **wife** – **wives**; !!! a roof – roofs; a chief – chiefs

NOUNS

!!! Irregular nouns:

a tooth – teeth; a foot – feet; a goose – geese;

a man – men; a woman – women; a child – children;

A PERSON – PEOPLE;

a mouse – mice; an ox – oxen;

a sheep – sheep; a fish – fish; a deer – deer.

NOUNS

2. *Possessive case.*

Ex.: Jane's umbrella; the girl's dog; the dog's food;

the girls' dog; the parents' car;

the men's hats; the children's toys;

This is *Jack and Susan's laptop*.

These are *Jack's and Susan's laptops*.

PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns		Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
(before verbs, as subjects)	(after verbs, as objects)	(followed by nouns)	(not followed by nouns)
I You He/She/It We You They	Me You Him/Her/It Us You Them	My Your His/Her/Its Our Your Their	Mine Yours His/Hers/— Ours Yours Theirs

PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns	Reflexive–Emphatic pronouns
before verbs as subjects	
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	themselves

Reflexive Pronouns are used:

after certain verbs (**cut, behave, burn, enjoy, hurt, look at, teach**, etc.) when the subject and the object of the verb are the same person.

I've cut **myself**.

Emphatic Pronouns are used:

at the end of the sentence or after the noun phrase they refer to to emphasise the noun or the fact that **one person** and not another performs an action.
He can fix the car (by) **himself**.

Note these expressions: **Enjoy yourself!** = Have a good time! **Behave yourself!** = Be good!
I like being by myself. = I like being alone. **She lives by herself.** = She lives alone.
Help yourself to tea. = Don't wait to be offered tea.

ADJECTIVES

Comparative and superlative forms.

Ex.: long – longer – the longest;

large – larger – the largest;

big – bigger – the biggest;

funny – funnier – the funniest;

helpful – more / less helpful – the most / least helpful;

ADJECTIVES

Types of Comparisons



The armchair is **as comfortable as** the sofa but it **isn't as expensive as** the sofa.



The ring is **less expensive than** the necklace. The earrings are **the least expensive of all**.



The more he studies, **the better** student he becomes.

1 **as ... (positive) ... as**
not so / as ... (positive) ... as

Paul is **as heavy as** Tom.
Jane is **not so / as tall as** Mary.

2 **less ... (positive) ... than**
the least ... (positive) ... of / in

Betty is **less hard-working than** Kate but
Jean is **the least hard-working of all**.

3 **the + comparative ..., the + comparative**

The harder you work, **the more** money
you earn.

ADVERBS

Comparative and superlative forms.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
adverbs with the same form as adjectives	fast	faster	the fastest
two syllable adverbs ending in -y	early	earlier	the earliest
two-syllable or compound adverbs	often clearly	more often les clearly	the most often the leas clearly
		s	t

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good / well	better	best
bad / badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
many / a lot of	more	most
little	less	least
far	further / farther	furthest / farthest

a) **further / farther** (adv) = longer (in distance)

His house is **further / farther** away from the bus stop than mine.

further (adj) = more

For **further** information, see the secretary.

b) **very** + positive degree

much + comparative degree

It's **very cold** today.

It's **much colder** today than yesterday.

NUMBERS

- *Cardinal and Ordinal numbers*

Ex.: one – the first; two – the second; three – the third;

ten – the tenth; twenty – the twentieth; twelve – the twelfth;

- *Cardinal and Multiplicative numbers*


Ex.: one – once; two – twice; three – thrice*;

I play football *once/twice/thrice* a week.

VERBS

I. Tenses

Here is a list of examples of these tenses and their definitions:



	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	I play	I am playing	I have played	I have been playing
Past	I played	I was playing	I had played	I had been playing
Future	I shall play	I shall be playing	I shall have played	I shall have been playing

VERBS

2. Tenses (Active / Passive)

	Subject	Verb	Object	(agent)
Active	Picasso	Painted	that picture.	
Passive	That picture	was painted		by Picasso.

The Passive is formed with the appropriate tense of the verb **to be** + **past participle**.

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	He delivers letters.	Letters are delivered .
Past Simple	He delivered the letters.	The letters were delivered .
Present Perfect	He has delivered the letters.	The letters have been delivered .
Past Perfect	He had delivered the letters.	The letters had been delivered .
Present Continuous	He is delivering the letters.	The letters are being delivered .
Past Continuous	He was delivering the letters.	The letters were being delivered .
Future Simple	He will deliver the letters.	The letters will be delivered .
Infinitive	He has to deliver the letters.	The letters have to be delivered .
Modal + be + past part.	He must deliver the letters.	The letters must be delivered .