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Learning Language: English

Nominal and modifiers A1

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Nominal and modifiers – A1 level

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Nominal and modifiers

Pronouns

Subject pronouns

	Singular	Plural
1st person	I	We
2nd person	You	You
3rd person:		
<i>masculine</i>	He	They
<i>feminine</i>	She	They
<i>neuter</i>	It	They

Subject pronouns – Exercise – The right word

_____ are married.

We - It - I

Subject pronouns – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

_____ is my brother.

Do _____ have a sister? Does _____ have a job?

_____ am a teacher.

you - I - she - he

Object pronouns

➔ Form

Pronouns	Singular	Plural
1st person	Me	Us
2nd person	You	You
3rd person:		
<i>masculine</i>	Him	Them
<i>Feminine</i>	Her	Them
<i>neuter</i>	It	Them

➔ Use

They are used as **direct** or **indirect complements** to the **object**.

They are **always** placed after the verb.

When a verb is followed by a particle, the object pronoun is **always** put **between the verb and the particle**.

Example:

- She's looking at **me**.
- We'll pick **you** up at eight.
- I'll give **them** the papers.

Object pronouns – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

I	Me
You	
He	
She	
It	
We	
They	

Object pronouns – Exercise – The right word

Can I deliver _____ on Friday the fifth?
the - they - them

Use of the pronoun 'one'

The pronoun 'one' (or 'ones' in the plural) is used after an adjective to replace:

<p>➔ A countable noun already expressed.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I bought a red shirt and a blue one. • She saw some beautiful homes and some ugly ones too.
<p>➔ A noun that hasn't been expressed.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That's a nice one. • The sensible ones have done their homework.

'One' is sometimes **omitted** in a question expressing a choice (with **which one**), in literary language, or, in a general sense, after a superlative.

Example:

- **Which one** will you take, the blue ~~one~~ or the yellow one?
- Spanish **bulls** are more fiery than Mexican ~~ones~~. (D.H. Lawrence)
- Your suit is the **most** beautiful ~~one~~.

Note: 'One' is **not used** to replace:

<p>➔ A noun indicating a person or a generalization.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A blond woman and a dark-haired woman. (instead of 'a dark-haired one'). • American cars are often bigger than French cars. (instead of 'French ones').
<p>➔ An uncountable noun (after an adjective).</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italian coffee is stronger than American coffee.

Use of the pronoun 'one' – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

a chocolate cake, a marble cake	a chocolate cake and a marble one
A big chicken, a small chicken	
One strawberry tart, one apple tart	
Some frozen peas, some fresh peas	
Two blueberry muffins, one bran muffin	
A yellow onion, a white onion	
Four paper bags, two plastic bags	

Use of the pronoun 'one' – Exercise – The right word

Which of these actors do you prefer? This _____!

ones - that - two - won - one

Use of the pronoun 'one' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I need a comb. Do you have _____?

What is _____? It's a pencil. Where is _____? On my desk.

Good _____!

Yes, I think _____.

idea - it - this - so - one

Interrogative words

- ➔ **Interrogative** words introduce questions which cannot be answered with yes or no.
- ➔ The main **interrogatives** are:
 - **Who**
 - **Where**
 - **How**
 - **What**
 - **Why**
 - **Which**
 - **When**
 - **Whose**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Who always refers to people. ➔ The structure of a who question varies depending on whether who refers to the object or the subject of the question. 	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is the President? • Who are you? <p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject: Who asked you? (sb asked you) • Object: Who did you ask? (you asked sb)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Which refers to either people or things. 	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which teacher do you like? • Which poem are they studying?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ What can also refer to people, but usually refers to things. 	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What sport do you play? • What is her job?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ How expresses the manner or means of an action. ➔ How, as an adjective or adverb, is used to inquire about someone's well-being, enjoyment or progress. ➔ How can come before an adjective or an adverb to express degree 	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you spell your name? (manner) • S-M-I-T-H. • How do you go to work? (means) • By bus. <p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are you? • How do they like their new apartment? • How is your new job going? <p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How long is the movie? (adjective) • How often does he play tennis? (adverb)

Nominal and modifiers – A1 level

➔ Why inquires about the reason behind an event or action	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why don't you like her?• Why are they taking the train?
➔ Where refers to a location	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where is the museum?• Where can I buy stamps?
➔ When refers to a time or date.	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When does it open?• When do we leave?
➔ Whose refers to possession.	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whose shirt is this?• Whose is that?

➔ Questions using **interrogative** words are generally formed using the following structure:

Interrogative word + Auxiliary/Modal + Subject + Verb

Example:

- **What** are you eating?
- **Where** does the train go?
- **Who** can I visit?

➔ If the question contains a **preposition**, it is placed at the end of the sentence.

Example:

- **What** were you listening **to**?
- **Who** is she talking **about**?

Interrogative words – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

how (you / to spell) it	How do you spell it?
Where (he / to work)	
How (she / to call back)	
Who (we / to want)	
What (they / to want)	
How (it / to speak)	
Who (I / to phone)	

Interrogative words – Exercise – The right word

_____ is the Statue of Liberty?

Was - Who - When - Whence – Where

Interrogative words – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

_____ ruler is mine?
_____ is the stapler?
_____ did you put it there?
_____ tape is this?

which - why - whose - where

‘How much’ – ‘How many’

How much and **how many** are **interrogative adjectives** of quantity.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ How much is used before an uncountable noun. ➔ How many is used before a plural countable noun. 	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much sauce do you want? • How many friends do you have?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ The noun or noun phrase can also be implied. 	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much (money) is it? • How many (books) do you have?

‘How much’ – ‘How many’– Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

How (much / many) eggs	How many eggs
How (much / many) bread	
How (much / many) money	
How (much / many) people	
How (much / many) soda	
How (much / many) books	
How (much / many) time	

‘How much’ – ‘How many’– Exercise – The right word

_____ tea would you like?

How old - How many - How - How much

Possessive pronouns

➔ Form

Pronouns	Singular	Plural
1st person	Mine	Ours
2nd person	Yours	Yours
3rd person:		
<i>masculine</i>	His	Theirs
<i>Feminine</i>	Hers	Theirs
<i>neuter</i>	Its	Theirs

➔ Use

The **possessive pronoun** replaces a **noun phrase**. It is **never** preceded by a determiner. It **doesn't vary** in function with the nominal group that it replaces.

Example:

- This skirt is **mine** (*my skirt*).
- These skirts are **mine** (*my skirts*).

In the **third person singular**, the **possessive pronoun agrees** with the gender and number of the possessor.

Example:

- This is Edward's hat - This is **his**.
- I like her shoes - I like **hers**.

Possessive pronouns – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

it's our office	it's ours
it's his task	
it's my job	
it's your team	
it's her project	
it's their secret	
it's our responsibility	

Possessive pronouns – Exercise – Word order

isn't - the - as - This is - ours, - same - carpet - it?



'Everybody' - 'Nobody'

➡ **Everybody** is the combination of **every** and **body**. **Everybody** (synonym of **everyone**) is **singular**.

Example: **Everybody** thinks he's clever.

In the negative form, **everybody** becomes **nobody**.

➡ **Nobody** (synonym of **no one**) is **singular**. This pronoun is followed by a verb in the **positive form**.

Example: **Nobody** is home.

'Everybody' - 'Nobody' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:

My co-workers are very friendly.	Everybody is very friendly.
My co-workers work very hard.	
My co-workers don't arrive late at the office.	
My co-workers are really helpful.	

'Everybody' - 'Nobody' – Exercise – Word order

called - being - nobody - likes - stupid!

'Everybody' - 'Somebody' - 'Nobody'

'Everybody', 'somebody' and 'nobody' take **singular verbs**. However, the **pronouns** and **adjectives** that take the '-body' forms as their antecedents are often those of the **third person plural**.

Example:

- **Everybody** was enjoying **themselves**.
- **Somebody** has to go shopping, don't **they**?
- **Nobody** really **knows**, do **they**?



Relative pronouns and adverbs

A - The Relative Pronouns

<p>➔ Who is the relative subject pronoun (singular and plural) that refers to a person.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I like people who are honest.
<p>➔ That and which are the relative subject pronouns and direct and indirect objects (singular and plural).</p> <p>➔ That is restrictive, while which is not.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She's reading a book that makes her laugh. The shoes, which I bought yesterday, hurt my feet.
<p>➔ Whom is the relative indirect object pronoun (singular and plural) that refers to an animate antecedent.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Whom is often replaced by who.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boy whom you met is my cousin. Here is the woman whom you were looking at.
<p>Whose and of which replace a noun phrase object to the noun:</p> <p>➔ Whose refers to an animate or inanimate antecedent.</p> <p>➔ Of which refers to an inanimate antecedent.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The girl whose dad is a scientist is very clever. (Animate antecedent.) Her room is the one whose door is locked. (Inanimate antecedent.) <p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She's in the room the door of which is locked.
<p>➔ What and which are the relative subject and object pronouns (direct and indirect) that announce or continue previous clauses.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't understand what you're saying. Darkness is what I'm afraid of. He said he's lazy, which is true. She'll give a party, which I'm excited about.

B - The Relative Adverbs

<p>➔ When replaces an adverbial phrase of time.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day when he arrived, his family wasn't there.
<p>➔ Where replaces an adverbial phrase of place.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We live in a place where the sun shines very often.
<p>➔ (The reason) why replaces an adverbial phrase of cause.</p>	<p>Example: I don't know why he's so angry.</p>

Relative pronouns and Adverbs – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

_____ just before one thousand?
 I know _____ to spell Tuesday.
 I also know Thursday, that's _____ I play tennis.
 _____ are you? In my bedroom.

what's - when - how - where

Relative pronouns and Adverbs – Exercise – Word order

named - who - I - man - Slim - a - anything - but - met - was - that

'Which' - 'What'

'What' and 'which' may introduce **non-interrogative clauses**.

In such a case:

<p>▶ 'What,' which has no antecedent, introduces a relative clause which may be subject or object to the sentence's main verb.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What worries me is how he'll get here.
<p>▶ 'Which' relates to an antecedent which may be a noun, noun phrase, or clause.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She often smiles, which is nice. • You're inspecting the downtown branch, which has higher operating costs than the others.

In an **interrogative clause**:

<p>▶ 'What' is used generally to convey a choice between or among things.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What books do you prefer? • What kind of services do you want? • What time do they open?
<p>▶ 'Which,' which may precede both things and people, conveys a choice between or among a limited number of possibilities.</p> <p>Note: 'Which' is sometimes followed by 'one'.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which friend did you invite? • Which of these shirts is yours? • Which airline did you choose? <p>Example: Which one do you prefer?</p>
<p>▶ Both 'which' and 'what' are used to talk about choices. When used as question words, they are often interchangeable.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What/which products are you interested in? • What/which size would you prefer? <p>Note: 'What' usually refers to objects, and not people. 'Which' refers to both objects and people.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which colleagues are coming to the meeting? • What file are you looking for? 	

Nominal and modifiers – A1 level

- ➡ There are small differences in meaning between '**which**' and '**what**'.
- ➡ Generally, use '**what**' to talk about a **large** and **indefinite** number of choices. Use '**which**' when the number of choices is **limited** and **definite**. To ask for more information about available choices, you can follow '**what**' with expressions such as **kind/s of**, **sort/s of**, or **type/s of**.

Example:

- **What** kinds of services do you offer? (Services are indefinite)
- **What** books do you recommend on the topic? (Any books, rather than specific books)
- **What** type of material is this made from?
- We have five different sizes. **Which** size do you prefer? (There are only five possible sizes)
- **Which** way should I turn when I get to Coldcreek Street? (Right or left?)

Note: You can **only use which** before the **pronoun one**.

Example:

- We have several colors available.
- **Which** one do you like best?

- ➡ When **which** refers to something mentioned immediately before, you may refer back to it **without** repeating the noun or using a pronoun.

Example:

- We have coffee, tea, or mineral water.
- **Which** do you prefer?

- ➡ **Which** and **what** may fall **before** a given set of choices.

Example:

- **Which** do you think is more appropriate: **an e-mail or a letter**?

'Which' - 'What' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

- _____ is your favorite season?
_____ many people are with you?
_____ time is it?
_____ is your birthday?

when - how - what - which

Nouns

The plural

<p>➔ In general, the plural is formed by adding an -s to the end of the noun.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a book - books • a house - houses
<p>➔ Nouns that end with an -s, -sh, -ch and -x, as well as certain other nouns that end with an -o, have a plural ending of -es.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bus - buses box - boxes • dish - dishes beach - beaches • tomato - tomatoes
<p>➔ Nouns that end with a -y often have a plural ending of -ies.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • family - families
<p>➔ Some nouns have irregular plural endings.</p> <p><u>The main ones are:</u> man – men woman – women foot - feet child - children</p>	

The plural – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

a skirt (black)	a black skirt
The women (beautiful)	
Hair (long)	
A restaurant (Vietnamese)	
The eyes (brown)	
A question (hard)	
The socks (ugly)	

The plural – Exercise – The right word

Are they your _____?

babysitter - brother - daughter - children

Construction of compound nouns

<p>▶ The compound noun is made up of a principal noun preceded by one or several nouns or a noun phrase that has the same function as an adjective.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An alarm clock, a bedroom, the London-New York flight
<p>▶ The first element is always in the singular, even if it has a plural sense, except if it exists only in the plural form or if there is risk of ambiguity.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ski boots, a clothes factory, a goods-train (risk of ambiguity if 'good' was in the singular)
<p>▶ Most compound nouns are written as two (or several) separate words. Some of them are written with a dash, others as a single word.</p> <p>Note: The same compound noun can sometimes be written as two words, with a dash or as single word.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A great-grandfather, housework <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ice-cream, ice cream.

Construction of compound nouns – Exercise – Word order

increasing - figures - are - Our - sales

Use of compound nouns

- ➔ The **first** element of the **compound noun** is used to **determine** the **second**.
- ➔ Different **meanings** exist between the terms of a **compound noun**: ownership, composition, purpose, aim...

Example:

- The castle dungeon, a pearl necklace, a jewelry box, a tennis racket

Note: A compound noun **cannot** express the idea of a cause or a group, or refer to the contents of a container.

Example:

- A cry of joy, a group of tourists, a gallery of paintings

Use of compound nouns – Exercise – Word order

representative - the - twenty scanners - sold - sales - this week.

Nouns without singular forms

Some **plural nouns** have **no singular forms**. These include the following:

<p>➡ Certain nouns referring to objects composed of two symmetrical parts, e.g. 'jeans', 'shorts', 'pajamas', 'pants', or 'scissors'.</p> <p>Note: When used as countable nouns, such nouns are preceded by 'a pair of'.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My pants are too short. • She bought two pairs of scissors.
<p>➡ Certain collective nouns, e.g. 'clothes', 'goods', 'people,' 'cattle,' or 'poultry'.</p> <p>Note: At times, 'people' is the plural form of 'person'. 'Head of cattle', in which 'head' is invariable, is the singular of 'cattle'. The rare 'article of clothing' is the singular of 'clothes'.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are very friendly here. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were ten people at the party. • They have ten head of cattle.
<p>➡ 'savings', 'riches' and 'remains'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She used her savings to invest in a start-up.

Nouns without singular forms– Exercise – The right word

_____ can be used to cut hair.

Calendars - Erasers - Sharpeners - Scissors - Wineglasses - Grass mowers

Nouns without singular forms– Exercise – Fill in the blanks

This is a pencil _____.
_____ tape.

A stapler? Use the _____.

Are these your _____?
I need a comb. Do you have one? No, but I have a _____.

sharpener - Scotch - scissors - brush - glue

Singular nouns in '-s'

Some nouns end in '-s' in the **singular**.

<p>➔ The uncountable noun 'news' is always singular.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I watch the six o'clock news. (singular use, plural sense)• This is an interesting piece of news. (singular use, singular sense)
<p>➔ 'Means' may be singular or plural.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Subways are an excellent means of transport in cities. (singular use, singular sense)• Use whatever means are necessary. (plural use, plural sense)

Singular nouns in '-s' – Exercise – Word order

day, - was the - had - on - icing - a - but - your - nice - good news - I - the cake.

Adjectives

Placing the adjectives

<p>➡ The qualifying adjective is always invariable.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beautiful dresses • They are crazy
<p>➡ The attributive adjective is placed before the noun.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A red apple • Very interesting movies

Placing the adjectives – Exercise – The right word

_____ water is extremely hot.

Boiling - Ocean - Lukewarm - Well-done - Medium heat

Placing the adjectives – Exercise – Sentence practice

Put the following phrases in the right order:

computers / these / large / are	These are large computers.
cheap / are / computers / they	
is / expensive / an / it / computer	
is / saleswoman / a / she / new	

Verbs expressing impressions and feelings

Verbs expressing **impressions** and **feelings**- 'to look', 'to sound', 'to smell', 'to taste', 'to feel'- may be followed by:

<p>➔ The preposition 'like'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He looks like his father. • It sounds like you're angry. • It smells like smoke. • It feels like velvet. • This cake tastes just like the one I had yesterday.
<p>➔ 'as if / as though'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You look as if you didn't (<i>or don't</i>) understand me. • It sounds as if you weren't (<i>or aren't</i>) listening to me. • It smelt as if she had burnt something. • These potatoes taste as if I added too much salt. • I felt as if I were (<i>or was</i>) going to fall asleep.
<p>➔ an adjective</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He looks happy. • This ice cream tastes very good. • It feels funny to write with my left hand. • I felt so sick!

Note: 'To be', 'to seem', and 'to appear' (all of which can indicate impressions) may also be followed by 'like' and 'as if'.

Example:

- What **was** the dinner **like**?
- She **seems as if** she's going to get very mad.

Verbs expressing impressions and feelings – Exercise – Word order

look - like - the villa - It - the - doesn't- in - brochure!

Adjective + infinitive

➡ To describe or qualify an action, sentences are sometimes formed with an **adjective + infinitive**. The sentence structure is usually **subject + state verb (to be, to seem, etc.) + adjective + infinitive**.

Example:

- This printer is **easy to operate**.
- Innovative products are **difficult to produce**.
- This problem will be **expensive to solve**.
- It was **rewarding to see** the final result.
- It is **important to follow** the instructions.
- We're **lucky to have** such positive feedback.
- It seems too **complicated to change** plans now.

Note:

A complement, such as a **noun** or **adverb**, may fall before or after the **adjective + infinitive** structure.

Adjective + infinitive – Exercise – The right word

This project is going to be difficult _____.

be done - do - doing - to do

Determiners

Definite and indefinite articles

<p>➔ The indefinite article</p> <p>“A” is the indefinite article in the singular. In the plural, there is no article.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a cat in our garden. • There are cats in our garden.
<p>➔ The definite article</p> <p>“The” is the definite article in the singular and plural.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cat is in his house. • The cats are in his house.
<p>➔ The indefinite article is used to introduce a noun in a general context.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is a writer.
<p>➔ The definite article is used to introduce a noun in a specific context.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is the writer of "The Sound and the Fury."
<p>➔ In general, names of places do not take the definite article. Exceptions to this rule include compound and plural names, as well as certain geographical features.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We went to Peru on vacation. • He is going to Beijing next week. • I'm studying in the United States. • The scenery in the Rocky Mountains is breathtaking.

Definite and indefinite articles – Exercise – The right word

_____ best medicine is laughter!

The - That - At - In - A - An

Definite and indefinite articles – Exercise – Sentence practice

Replace the definite article with the indefinite article where possible:

He eats the apple.	He eats an apple.
He sees the house.	
I wear the bow tie.	
She wears the orange skirt.	

The difference between 'a' and 'an'

The **indefinite article** takes two forms:

<p>➔ 'A' is used before words that begin (phonetically) with consonants.</p> <p>Note: The letters u and o are at times pronounced as consonants. The article 'a' is used in such cases.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm a man. • Are you a grandfather? • That's a nice color! <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can download a one-megabyte file. • I study at a university for foreigners.
<p>➔ 'An' is used before words beginning (phonetically) with vowels.</p> <p>Note: Before certain words beginning with silent h, the article 'an' is used.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>I have an uncle. I have an apartment. It's an expensive shop.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An hour. • An honest man.

The difference between 'a' and 'an' – Exercise – Grammar practice

Give the appropriate indefinite article for the words listed:

(a / an) salesman	a salesman
(a / an) manager	
(a / an) assistant	
(a / an) receptionist	
(a / an) name	
(a / an) export manager	
(a / an) marketing manager	

Possessive adjectives

Pronouns	Singular	Plural
1st person	My	Our
2nd person	Your	Your
3rd person:		
<i>masculine</i>	His	Their
<i>Feminine</i>	Her	Their
<i>neuter</i>	Its	Their

► The possessive adjective precedes a **noun phrase**. It **never** agrees with the noun that follows.

Example:

- I like **my** suit - I like **my** suits.
- She's visiting **our** house - She's visiting **our** houses.

Possessive adjectives – Exercise – The right word

_____ son is beautiful.

They're - Their - They - There

Possessive adjectives – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

(He) mom is smart.	His mom is smart.
The handsome man is (I) dad.	
(You) friend is handsome.	
(They) parents are nice.	

The possessive

A - Construction

<p>➔ An -s is added to singular nouns (even those ending with an -s) and to nouns in the plural without -s.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John's birthday • My boss's secretary • Children's feelings
<p>➔ An apostrophe (') is added to plural nouns ending with an -s.</p> <p>Note: The second noun (that follows 's) loses its article.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The horses' stables

B - Use

- ➔ The **possessive case** is used in general with names of living things, countries, groups, and institutions.

Example:

- Iris's job
- The Ministry's officials
- Washington's economy

The possessive – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

This is the desk of Neil.	This is Neil's desk.
This is the office of Sarah.	
That is the computer of Peter.	
This is the department of Neil.	

Demonstratives

➔ Form

The **demonstratives** 'this' and 'that' may be used as **adjectives** or as **pronouns**. Their **singular** and **plural** forms are as follows:

Singular	Plural
This	These
That	Those

➔ Use

➔ 'This' implies proximity in space or time.	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think we met this morning. • These muffins look good. • This is a pencil sharpener.
➔ 'That' implies distance in space or time.	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That evening, you are invited to a cocktail party. • Those exercises were difficult. • That's a nice car!

Demonstratives – Exercise – The right word

_____ is a beautiful city!

This - These – Those

Demonstratives – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Is _____ a mouse?

No, it's a rat.

An _____ is an insect.

_____ at the butterfly! Do you like _____?

look - spiders - ant - this

'Some' - 'Any'

<p>➔ The article 'some' precedes a countable plural or uncountable noun or noun phrase and indicates an undetermined quantity.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could you give me some information on your villas? • Some children were playing outside.
<p>➔ The pronoun 'some' replaces a countable plural or uncountable noun or noun phrase.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you like milk, I have some. • Where are the sponges? We have to buy some.
<p>➔ The article or the pronoun 'any' replaces the article or the pronoun 'some' in an interrogative or negative clause.</p> <p>➔ Any may also be used to express total permission, possibility, or restriction.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you have any children? • No, we don't have any.

➔ Permission and Restriction

Example:

Feel free to ask questions at **any** time during the presentation.
 Employees may not leave the premises under **any** circumstances.
 You cannot open these files at **any** time.

➔ Possibility or Indifference

Example:

- **Any** of these designs would work well.
- You can choose **any** topic you think is pertinent for your presentation.
- We could meet **any** place that's convenient to discuss the project.

'Some' - 'Any' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

Do you have any chops?	Yes, we have some chops.
Do you have any roast beef?	
Do you have any veal cutlets?	
Do you have any chicken?	

'Some' - 'Any' – Exercise – Word order

There - are - the - bottom - on - some - shelf.



The elliptic genitive

- ➔ In the **elliptic genitive** case, a noun is **not mentioned again** if its repetition is not essential to the clarity of the sentence.

Example:

- My son is bigger than Karen's (*son*).
- Bill's party was as fun as Fred's (*party*).



The article and geographical names

<p>➔ In front of the singular name of a country (or a continent or region), no article is used.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France, Great Britain, Spain, • Germany, Japan, America, Wales. <p>Exceptions: the Sahara, the United Kingdom ('kingdom' is a common noun in origin), the Congo, the Tyrol, the South Pole...</p>
<p>➔ In front of a plural name of a country, an article is always used.</p> <p>➔ Abbreviations of countries' names (or of continents and regions) are preceded by an article (the U.K., the U.S.).</p> <p>Note: Countries that take a plural name are collective nouns and are often followed by a verb in the singular.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States, the West Indies, • The Philippines (the Philippine Islands). <p>Example: The United States is a federation of several states.</p>
<p>➔ Names of oceans, seas and rivers are always preceded by the article 'the', but names of lakes and ponds never have an article.</p> <p>Note: Most geographical names don't have an article, except if they are preceded by 'of' or if they are in the plural. (Cape Cod, the Great Lakes)</p>	
<p>➔ The names of streets, squares, monuments and parks are not, in general, preceded by an article, except if they contain the preposition 'of,' or, in certain cases, if it refers to foreign names.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifth Avenue, Hyde Park, Westminster Abbey • the Statue of Liberty, the Champs-Élysées <p>Note: the White House, the Kremlin...</p>

The article and geographical names – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

Miguel lives in Madrid.	Miguel lives in Spain.
Hisako lives in Tokyo.	
Pierre lives in Paris.	
Li lives in Beijing	

The article and geographical names – Exercise – Word order

America - age - is - The - drinking - in - legal - twenty-one



'Few' - 'A few' - 'Many'

The indefinite adjectives (or pronouns) **few**, **a few** and **many** express a **notion of quantity** and are used before a **countable plural noun**.

<p>➔ Few is used to stress a very small quantity.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He has few friends.
<p>➔ A few is used to stress a small quantity, but contrary to few, it is only a simple statement.</p> <p>➔ When a few is used with the, these or those, the indefinite article a disappears.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He has a few friends abroad. • The few people I met have gone.
<p>➔ Many is used when describing a large quantity.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many companies in that area.

Note:

➔ Often, in the **affirmative form**, **many** is replaced by **a lot of** (or **lots of**) or **plenty of**.

Example: She has **lots of** friends.

➔ When the noun is **understood**, the indefinite adjectives become indefinite pronouns.

Example: These students are working hard and **many** (*students*) are quite clever.

'Few' - 'A few' - 'Many' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Do you know _____ nice?

I am _____.

I know _____ of people.

I have _____ aunts and uncles.

lots - single - anybody – many

'Few' - 'A few' - 'Many' – Exercise – Word order

black - rock - many - stars - wear - leather

'Little' - 'A little' - 'Much'

The indefinite adjectives (or pronouns) **little**, **a little** and **much** express a **notion of quantity** and are used before an **uncountable singular noun**.

<p>➔ Little is used to stress a very small quantity.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is very little juice left.
<p>➔ A little is used when describing a small quantity, but contrary to little, it is only a simple statement.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a little juice in the fridge, if you want.
<p>➔ Much is used when describing a large quantity.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have much work to do today. There isn't much coffee left.

Note:

➔ Often, in the **affirmative form**, **much** is replaced by **a lot of** or **plenty of**.

Example: There's **a lot of** tea in China.

➔ When the noun is **understood**, the indefinite adjectives become indefinite pronouns.

Example: There is **little** (*juice*) left.

'Little' - 'A little' - 'Much' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

_____ we go! The beginning of our vacation!

Watch _____! The brooms are going to fall out! Is this a gas cooker?

The cooking burners aren't _____ clean!

We're not going to do _____ with just two pans!

Let's go and get sandwiches and eat them _____ the beach. Oh yes, let's forget _____ all this.

very - about - there - on - out - much

Nominal and modifiers - Solutions

Pronouns – Solution(s)

Subject pronouns – Solution(s)

Subject pronouns – Exercise – The right word

We are married.

Subject pronouns – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

He is my brother.
Do **you** have a sister?
Does **she** have a job?
I am a teacher.

Object pronouns – Solution(s)

Object pronouns – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
We	Us
They	Them

Object pronouns – Exercise – The right word

Can I deliver **them** on Friday the fifth?

.....

Use of the pronoun 'one' – Solution(s)

Use of the pronoun 'one'– Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

a chocolate cake, a marble cake	a chocolate cake and a marble one
A big chicken, a small chicken	A big chicken and a small one
One strawberry tart, one apple tart	A strawberry tart and an apple one One strawberry tart and one apple one One strawberry tart and an apple one
Some frozen peas, some fresh peas	Some frozen peas and some fresh ones
Two blueberry muffins, one bran muffin	Two blueberry muffins and a bran one Two blueberry muffins and one bran one
A yellow onion, a white onion	A yellow onion and a white one
Four paper bags, two plastic bags	Four paper bags and two plastic ones

Use of the pronoun 'one'– Exercise – The right word

Which of these actors do you prefer? This **one**!

Use of the pronoun 'one'– Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I need a comb. Do you have **one**?

What is **this**?

It's a pencil. Where is **it**? On my desk. Good **idea**! Yes, I think **so**.

Interrogative words – Solution(s)

Interrogative words – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

how (you / to spell) it	How do you spell it?
Where (he / to work)	Where does he work?
How (she / to call back)	How does she call back?
Who (we / to want)	Who do we want?
What (they / to want)	What do they want?
How (it / to speak)	How does it speak?
Who (I / to phone)	Who do I phone?

Interrogative words – Exercise – The right word

Where is the Statue of Liberty?

Interrogative words – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Which ruler is mine?

Where is the stapler?

Why did you put it there?

Whose tape is this?

.....

'How much' – 'How many' – Solution(s)

'How much' – 'How many' – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

How (much / many) eggs	How many eggs
How (much / many) bread	How much bread
How (much / many) money	How much money
How (much / many) people	How many people
How (much / many) soda	How much soda
How (much / many) books	How many books
How (much / many) time	How much time

'How much' – 'How many' – Exercise – The right word

How much tea would you like?

.....

Possessive pronouns – Solution(s)

Possessive pronouns – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

it's our office	it's ours
it's his task	It's his It is his
it's my job	It's mine It is mine
it's your team	It's yours It is yours
it's her project	It's hers It is hers
it's their secret	It's theirs It is theirs
it's our responsibility	It's ours It is ours

Possessive pronouns – Exercise – Word order

This is the same carpet as ours, isn't it?

.....

'Everybody' - 'Nobody' – Solution(s)

'Everybody' - 'Nobody' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:

My co-workers are very friendly.	Everybody is very friendly.
My co-workers work very hard.	Everybody works very hard.
My co-workers don't arrive late at the office.	Nobody arrives late at the office
My co-workers are really helpful.	Everybody is really helpful. Everybody's really helpful.

'Everybody' - 'Nobody' – Exercise – Word order

Nobody likes being called stupid!

.....

Relative pronouns and adverbs – Solution(s)

Relative pronouns and Adverbs – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

What's just before one thousand?
 I know **how** to spell Tuesday.
 I also know Thursday, that's **when** I play tennis.
Where are you? In my bedroom.

Relative pronouns and Adverbs – Exercise – Word order

I met a man named Slim who was anything but that.

'Which' - 'What' – Solution(s)

'Which' - 'What' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Which is your favorite season?
How many people are with you?
What time is it?
When is your birthday?

Nouns – Solution(s)

The plural – Solution(s)

The plural – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

a skirt (black)	a black skirt
The women (beautiful)	The beautiful women
Hair (long)	Long hair
A restaurant (Vietnamese)	A Vietnamese restaurant
The eyes (brown)	The brown eyes
A question (hard)	A hard question
The socks (ugly)	The ugly socks

The plural – Exercise – The right word

Are they your **children**?

Construction of compound nouns – Solution(s)

Construction of compound nouns – Exercise – Word order

Our sales figures are increasing.

Use of compound nouns – Solution(s)

Use of compound nouns – Exercise – Word order

The sales representative sold twenty scanners this week.

Nouns without singular forms – Solution(s)

Nouns without singular forms– Exercise – The right word

Scissors can be used to cut hair.

Nouns without singular forms– Exercise – Fill in the blanks

This is a pencil sharpener.

Scotch tape.

A stapler? Use the glue. Are these your scissors?

I need a comb. Do you have one? No, but I have a brush.

Singular nouns in '-s' – Solution(s)

Singular nouns in '-s' – Exercise – Word order

I had a nice day, but your good news was the icing on the cake.

Adjectives – Solution(s)

Placing the adjectives – Solution(s)

Placing the adjectives – Exercise – The right word

Boiling water is extremely hot.

Placing the adjectives – Exercise – Sentence practice

Put the following phrases in the right order:

computers / these / large / are	These are large computers.
cheap / are / computers / they	They are cheap computers. They're cheap computers.
is / expensive / an / it / computer	It is an expensive computer. It's an expensive computer.
is / saleswoman / a / she / new	She is a new saleswoman. She's a new saleswoman.

Verbs expressing impressions and feelings – Solution(s)

Verbs expressing impressions and feelings – Exercise – Word order

It doesn't look like the villa in the brochure!

Adjective + infinitive – Solution(s)

Adjective + infinitive – Exercise – The right word

This project is going to be difficult **to do**.

Determiners – Solution(s)

Definite and indefinite articles – Solution(s)

Definite and indefinite articles – Exercise – The right word

The best medicine is laughter!

Definite and indefinite articles – Exercise – Sentence practice

Replace the definite article with the indefinite article where possible:

He eats the apple.	He eats an apple.
He sees the house.	He sees a house.
I wear the bow tie.	I wear a bow tie.
She wears the orange skirt.	She wears an orange skirt.

The difference between 'a' and 'an' – Solution(s)

The difference between 'a' and 'an' – Exercise – Grammar practice

Give the appropriate indefinite article for the words listed:

(a / an) salesman	A salesman
(a / an) manager	A manager
(a / an) assistant	An assistant
(a / an) receptionist	A receptionist
(a / an) name	A name
(a / an) export manager	An export manager
(a / an) marketing manager	A marketing manager

Possessive adjectives – Solution(s)

Possessive adjectives – Exercise – The right word

Their son is beautiful.

Possessive adjectives – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

(He) mom is smart.	His mom is smart.
The handsome man is (I) dad.	The handsome man is my dad. The handsome man's my dad.
(You) friend is handsome.	Your friend is handsome. Your friend's handsome.
(They) parents are nice.	Their parents are nice.

The possessive – Solution(s)

The possessive – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

This is the desk of Neil.	This is Neil's desk.
This is the office of Sarah.	This is Sarah's office.
That is the computer of Peter.	That is Peter's computer. That's Peter's computer.
This is the department of Neil.	This is Neil's department.

Demonstratives – Solution(s)

Demonstratives – Exercise – The right word

This is a beautiful city!

Demonstratives – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Is **this** a mouse?

No, it's a rat.

An **ant** is an insect.

Look at the butterfly! Do you like **spiders**?

.....

'Some' - 'Any' – Solution(s)

'Some' - 'Any' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

Do you have any chops?	Yes, we have some chops.
Do you have any roast beef?	Yes, we have some roast beef. Yes, I have some roast beef.
Do you have any veal cutlets?	Yes, we have some veal cutlets. Yes, I have some veal cutlets.
Do you have any chicken?	Yes, we have some chicken. Yes, I have some chicken.

'Some' - 'Any' – Exercise – Word order

There are some on the bottom shelf.

.....

The article and geographical names – Solution(s)

The article and geographical names – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

Miguel lives in Madrid.	Miguel lives in Spain.
Hisako lives in Tokyo.	Hisako lives in Japan.
Pierre lives in Paris.	Pierre lives in France.
Li lives in Beijing	Li lives in China. Li lives in the People's Republic of China.

The article and geographical names – Exercise – Word order

The legal drinking age in America is twenty-one.

.....

'Few' - 'A few' - 'Many' – Solution(s)

'Few' - 'A few' - 'Many'– Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Do you know **anybody** nice?
I am **single**.
I know **lots** of people.
I have **many** aunts and uncles

'Few' - 'A few' - 'Many'– Exercise – Word order

Many rock stars wear black leather.

.....

'Little' - 'A little' - 'Much' – Solution(s)

'Little' - 'A little' - 'Much' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

There we go! The beginning of our vacation!
Watch **out** ! The brooms are going to fall out!
Is this a gas cooker?
The cooking burners aren't **very** clean!
We're not going to do **much** with just two pans!
Let's go and get sandwiches and eat them **on** the beach. Oh yes, let's forget **about** all this.

.....

ENGLISH

SPANISH

FRENCH

GERMAN

ITALIAN

DUTCH

