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Learning Language: English

Nominal and modifiers A2

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Language: **English**

Level: **A2 (Intermediate)**

Topics covered: Nominal and modifiers

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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 – Fill in the blanks

Excuse _____, _____ didn't understand.

Here's _____ ID.

Sorry, _____ ID is of no use. _____ need a passport to enter the country.

me - I - my - this - you

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 – Sentence practice

Express the following sentences in a different way:

Annette and Drew are in the same canoe.	Annette is in the same canoe as Drew.
You and I have the same shirt.	
You and he like the same sports.	
Terry and Franco are canoeing the same day.	

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 – A2 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 – The right word

_____ subway should I take to get to the exhibition hall?

When - Where - Which - Why

Interrogative words – Exercise – Sentence practice

Form a question based on the final part of the sentence:

I'm looking for an apartment.	What are you looking for?
I wrote to the agency.	
I spoke to the landlord.	
I went with my mother.	



'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 – Fill in the blanks

What are you going to visit _____?

How _____ flights will you take? Does _____ shock you?

There aren't _____ jobs. What _____ of job?

sort - many - enough - first - anything

'How much' – 'How many' – Exercise – Word order

rooms - you - how - do - need - many - ?

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:

My	Mine
Your	
His	
Her	
It	
Our	
Their	

Possessive pronouns – Exercise – The right word

Other similar products have fewer features than _____.

ours - we - us - our



'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:

They love tennis.	Everybody loves tennis.
I am playing today.	
You have an umbrella.	
They like the movies.	

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.

Nominal and modifiers – A2 level

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

_____ the bad news, you decide to go canoeing that _____.
 You are now _____ and you talk _____ it _____ a friend _____ asks you:
 ' _____ was it?'

with - about - who - back - how - weekend - despite

Relative pronouns and Adverbs – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

I looked at a house. The house is big.	I looked at a house that is big.
I talked to an agent. The agent is tall.	
I called the owner at his office. His office is on Clemente Street.	
The house is on Wagner Avenue. The house interests me.	

Relative pronouns and Adverbs – Exercise – Word order

It's - nicer - sun's - when - the - out!

'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 – A2 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

_____ two hours traveling, you arrive in Washington.

You go _____ a restaurant _____ a well deserved dinner.

You sit _____ and the waiter asks you _____ you would like to drink.

what - to - after - down – for

'Which' - 'What' – Exercise – Word order

you would - you - asks - to - what - waiter - the - like - drink



'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**.

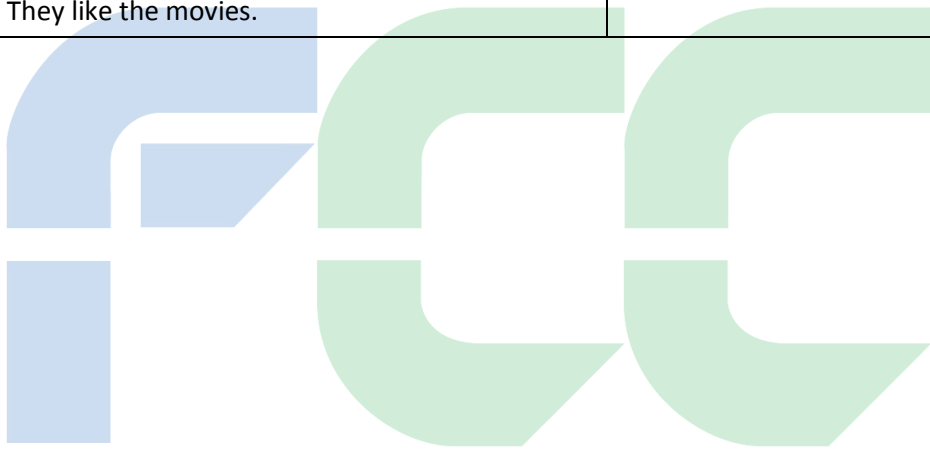
Example:

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

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

Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:

They love tennis.	Everybody loves tennis.
I am playing today.	
You have an umbrella.	
They like the movies.	



Nouns

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 – Grammar practice

Form compound words as in the example:

suit for swimming	swimsuit
Case for suits	
House at the beach	
Board for surfing	
Seat in the back	
Jackets for saving lives	
Coat for the rain	

Construction of compound nouns – Exercise – The right word

A _____ is needed for surfing in the ocean.

hammock - automobile - bucket and shovel - surfboard - bikini - hungry shark

Construction of compound nouns – Exercise – Word order

is - too - a - to - bedroom - small - the - fit - double - bed.

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 – Grammar practice

Form compound words as in the example:

Tank for gas	Gas tank
Drive for testing a car	
Car for sports	
Station for trains	
Power of horses	
Green of an emerald	
Conditioning of the air	

Use of compound nouns – Exercise – The right word

Use _____ if you don't want the sun to hurt your eyes.

ski boots - jean shorts - porcelain figures - sunglasses - business suits - computer disks

Invariable cardinal numbers

<p>➔ When preceded by specific quantities or by 'several' or 'a few', 'dozen', 'hundred', 'thousand', and 'million' are invariable.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I bought two dozen eggs.• His purchase volume is around \$2 million.• Several hundred people came.
<p>➔ The same numbers become plural when followed by 'of.'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The system allows millions of people to send each other messages.

Invariable cardinal numbers – Exercise – Word order

Although - of - worth - diamond - is - scratched, - the - millions - dollars



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

Your _____ will help you buy a house in a few years.

memory - health insurance - camera - backpack - savings

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

simple - means - by - Caviar - champagne - and - are - no - tastes

Uncountable nouns which may take 'a'

- ➔ **Uncountable nouns** are usually **not** preceded by an **indefinite article** (e.g., 'a').
- ➔ There are however exceptions; these include '**pity**', '**shame**', '**disgrace**', '**relief**', '**hurry**', '**waste**', '**mess**', '**fuss**', and '**shambles**'.

Example:

- What **a pity**!
- This is such **a waste** of time!
- He's in **a big hurry**.

Uncountable nouns which may take 'a' – Exercise – Word order

destination - waste - of - a - our - reaching - Stopping - is - before - time.



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 – Grammar practice

Put the following phrases in the right order:

sunny room big living	big sunny living room
building old nice manager	
newspaper helpful daily	
dining small room	
interesting apartment two-bedroom	
brick big building	
ad small classified	

Placing the adjectives – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

What was the _____ like?

It was just _____! That's great!

The weather _____ was wrong! I went skiing that same _____. And what was the weather like?

The first day was fantastic, but the second was _____. That's not too _____!

weather - weekend - beautiful - forecast - drizzly - bad

'To get' + adjective

<p>➡ 'To get' + an adjective expresses a change from one state to another.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let's go before we get all wet. It'll take months before I get familiar with all this! Put some sunscreen on, or you'll get sunburned.
<p>➡ 'To get' + a comparative adjective expresses a change of degree.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When will it get warmer? Things will get better then.

'To get' + adjective – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

to cool down	to get cooler
To warm up	
To become wet	
To improve	
To prepare	
To get out of bed	
To dress	

'To get' + adjective – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

It _____ be cloudy and there _____ a few showers.
 _____ 51°F today. It will _____ warmer on Tuesday.
 Sunday's _____ to be very uncertain too. We could even _____ storms.

it was - will - going - might be - get - have

Compound adjectives

The **second** part of a **compound adjective**, which is the more **important** part and is **modified** by the **first**, may be:

<p>➔ an adjective;</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I fell in the water, and it was ice-cold!
<p>➔ a present participle;</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This movie's heartbreaking.
<p>➔ a past participle;</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You go to a restaurant for a well-deserved dinner. We need a hand-held vacuum.
<p>➔ a noun + '-ed'.</p> <p>Note. Compound adjectives ending in '-ed' must be attributive when they have concrete meanings. (Otherwise they can be used as predicate adjectives.)</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your husband is a bad-tempered man. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She's a fair-haired girl. What an old-fashioned lady!

➔ Many **compound adjectives** fit none of the cases described above.

Example:

- I bought some **secondhand** books.
- I want an **18-month** loan.
- The interest is on a **four-year** basis.

➔ Use a **hyphen** in a **compound adjective** when the compound adjective **precedes a noun**.

Example:

- His **best-known** work was translated into seventeen languages.
- Thanks to a **well-trained** taxi driver, they arrived at the airport on time.
- The report was full of **time-sensitive** material.

Nominal and modifiers – A2 level

➡ But do **NOT** use a hyphen when the compound adjective comes **after the noun** it modifies.

Example:

- He is **best known** for his short stories.
- We want to make sure our drivers are **well trained**.

➡ Also, do **NOT** use a hyphen in a compound adjective that begins with an **adverb ending in -ly** or with **too, very, or much**.

Example:

- She is a **highly trained** legal secretary.
- The book had a **very contrived** plot.
- I want to take my time and not make a **too hasty** decision.

Compound adjectives – Exercise – Grammar practice

Form compound words as in the example:

held in a hand	handheld
Lasting two years	
Green, like an emerald	
Having four wheels	
As cold as ice	
As tired as a dog	
Having fair skin	

Compound adjectives – Exercise – The right word

_____ means almost frozen.

Mind-blowing - Boiling - Ice-cold - Lukewarm - Teeth chattering - Frozen

Order of adjectives

Attributive adjectives precede the nouns they modify. When several **attributives** are present, the one on which **one places the most emphasis** goes closest to the noun.

Example: Look at this **beautiful little** girl.

A few rules follow:

<p>➔ Adjectives of color, origin, composition and function are normally placed in that order and directly before the noun they modify.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Spanish leather walking boots
<p>➔ 'First,' 'last' and 'next' usually precede any other adjectives present (e.g., numbers).</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monthly payments are high during the first two years only. • That was the first American space capsule.
<p>➔ Adjectives expressing judgments precede any others present.</p> <p>Note: Adjectives of equal importance are separated by commas.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have a huge red suitcase. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A long, difficult exercise. • It's a nice, well-equipped, four-room apartment.

Order of adjectives – Exercise – Grammar practice

Put the following phrases in the right order:

sunny room big living	big sunny living room
Building old nice manager	
Newspaper helpful daily	
Dining small room	
Interesting apartment two-bedroom	
Brick big building	
Ad small classified	

Order of adjectives – Exercise – Word order

bright red - woman - a - wear - eccentric - An - would - wedding - dress



Use of the past participle as an adjective

A - Formation

Certain **past participles** may be used as **adjectives**.

<p>➔ The past participles of regular verbs are formed by adding '-ed' or '-d' to their infinitives.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enjoyed (to enjoy) created (to create) designed (to design) liked (to like)
<p>➔ The past participles of irregular verbs follow no general rules.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> come (to come) made (to make) taken (to take) gone (to go)

B - Use

Past participles used as adjectives usually have **passive meanings**.

Example:

- Your **soiled** clothes are in the laundry.
- I will fix the **broken** cup.

Use of the past participle as an adjective – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

to go	gone
To be	
To do	
To begin	
To make	
To fly	
To know	

Determiners

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.

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 – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

Mine (passport)	My passport
hers (airline)	
ours (luggage)	
yours (carry-on bag)	
theirs (gate)	
his (flight number)	
mine (ticket)	

Possessive adjectives – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Excuse _____, _____ didn't understand.

Here's _____ ID.

Sorry, _____ ID is of no use. _____ need a passport to enter the country.

my - you - I - this - me

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:

<p>Nanos Telecom's rates are worse than (our rates).</p>	<p>Nanos Telecom's rates are worse than ours.</p>
<p>My computer is slower than (her computer).</p>	
<p>Hera Telecom's sound quality is clearer than (Nanos Telecom's sound quality).</p>	
<p>Our monthly fees are less expensive than (their monthly fees).</p>	

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 – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

I (be)	I have been
The plane (land)	
The Immigration officer (repeat)	
Your family (wait)	
Those tourists (visit)	
The Statue of Liberty (hold)	
Florida (attract)	

Demonstratives – Exercise – Text transformation

Rewrite the following text using the comparative:

This second floor apartment is a good deal; that one is not a very good deal. This one is large; that one is small. This equipped kitchen is new; that one is old. This apartment is far; that apartment is near.



'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

Make the following sentences negative:

I have got some gas.	I haven't got any gas.
Did he buy some oil?	
Did she get some snacks?	
Have you seen a rest stop?	

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

have - work - I - some - to - do.



'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

What _____ do you want to know?

Tomorrow is going to be the same _____ today. What about the day _____ tomorrow?

There might be a _____ showers. It's just a _____ rainy season.

few - after - exactly - as - very

Nominal and modifiers - Solutions

Pronouns – Solution(s)

Subject pronouns – Solution(s)

Subject pronouns – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Excuse **me**, I didn't understand.

Here's **my** ID.

Sorry, **this** ID is of no use. **You** need a passport to enter the country.

Object pronouns – Solution(s)

Object pronouns – Exercise – Sentence practice

Express the following sentences in a different way:

Annette and Drew are in the same canoe.	Annette is in the same canoe as Drew.
You and I have the same shirt.	You have the same shirt as me. You have the same shirt as I. You have the same shirt as I do.
You and he like the same sports.	You like the same sports as him. You like the same sports as he. You like the same sports as he does.
Terry and Franco are canoeing the same day.	Terry is canoeing the same day as Franco. Terry's canoeing the same day as Franco.

Interrogative words – Solution(s)

Interrogative words – Exercise – The right word

Which subway should I take to get to the exhibition hall?

Interrogative words – Exercise – Sentence practice

Form a question based on the final part of the sentence:

I'm looking for an apartment.	What are you looking for?
I wrote to the agency.	Who did you write to? Whom did you write to? To whom did you write?
I spoke to the landlord.	Who did you speak to? Whom did you speak to? To whom did you speak?
I went with my mother.	Who did you go with? Whom did you go with? With whom did you go?

'How much' – 'How many' – Solution(s)

'How much' – 'How many' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

What are you going to visit **first**?

How **many** flights will you take?

Does **anything** shock you? There aren't **enough** jobs. What **sort** of job?

'How much' – 'How many' – Exercise – Word order

How many rooms do you need?

Possessive pronouns – Solution(s)

Possessive pronouns – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

My	Mine
Your	Yours
His	His
Her	Hers
It	Its
Our	Ours
Their	Theirs

Possessive pronouns – Exercise – The right word

Other similar products have fewer features than **ours**.

.....

'Everybody' - 'Nobody' – Solution(s)

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

Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:

They love tennis.	Everybody loves tennis.
I am playing today.	Everybody is playing today. Everybody's playing today.
You have an umbrella.	Everybody has an umbrella.
They like the movies.	Everybody likes the movies.

.....

Relative pronouns and adverbs – Solution(s)

Relative pronouns and Adverbs – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Despite the bad news, you decide to go canoeing that **weekend**.

You are now **back** and you talk **about** it **with** a friend **who** asks you:

' **How** was it?'

Relative pronouns and Adverbs – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

I looked at a house. The house is big.	I looked at a house that is big.
I talked to an agent. The agent is tall.	I talked to an agent who is tall. I talked to an agent who's tall. I talked to an agent that's tall. The agent whom I talked to is tall. The agent who I talked to is tall. The agent that I talked to is tall. The agent I talked to is tall. The agent, whom I talked to, is tall. The agent, who I talked to, is tall. I talked to an agent that is tall.
I called the owner at his office. His office is on Clemente Street.	I called the owner at his office, which is on Clemente Street. I called the owner at his office which is on Clemente Street. The owner's office, where I called him, is on Clemente Street. The office where I called the owner is on Clemente Street. The office, where I called the owner, is on Clemente Street.
The house is on Wagner Avenue. The house interests me.	The house, which is on Wagner Avenue, interests me. The house which is on Wagner Avenue interests me. The house that is on Wagner Avenue interests me. The house that's on Wagner Avenue interests me. The house, which interests me, is on Wagner Avenue. The house that interests me is on Wagner Avenue. The house which interests me is on Wagner Avenue.

Relative pronouns and Adverbs – Exercise – Word order

It's nicer when the sun's out!

.....

'Which' - 'What' – Solution(s)

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

After two hours traveling, you arrive in Washington.

You go **to** a restaurant **for** a well deserved dinner.

You sit **down** and the waiter asks you **what** you would like to drink.

'Which' - 'What' – Exercise – Word order

The waiter asks you what you would like to drink.

.....

'Everybody' - 'Somebody' - 'Nobody' – Solution(s)

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

Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:

They love tennis.	Everybody loves tennis.
I am playing today.	Everybody is playing today. Everybody's playing today.
You have an umbrella.	Everybody has an umbrella.
They like the movies.	Everybody likes the movies.

.....

Nouns – Solution(s)

Construction of compound nouns – Solution(s)

Construction of compound nouns – Exercise – Grammar practice

Form compound words as in the example:

suit for swimming	swimsuit
Case for suits	suitcase
House at the beach	beach house
Board for surfing	surfboard
Seat in the back	backseat
Jackets for saving lives	back seat
Coat for the rain	life jackets

Construction of compound nouns – Exercise – The right word

A **surfboard** is needed for surfing in the ocean.

Construction of compound nouns – Exercise – Word order

The bedroom is too small to fit a double bed.

.....

Use of compound nouns – Solution(s)

Use of compound nouns – Exercise – Grammar practice

Form compound words as in the example:

Tank for gas	Gas tank
Drive for testing a car	test drive
Car for sports	sports car
Station for trains	train station
Power of horses	horsepower
Green of an emerald	emerald green
Conditioning of the air	air conditioning

Use of compound nouns – Exercise – The right word

Use **sunglasses** if you don't want the sun to hurt your eyes.

.....

Invariable cardinal numbers – Solution(s)

Invariable cardinal numbers – Exercise – Word order

Although scratched, the diamond is worth millions of dollars.

.....

Nouns without singular forms – Solution(s)

Nouns without singular forms– Exercise – The right word

Your **savings** will help you buy a house in a few years.

.....

Singular nouns in '-s' – Solution(s)

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

Caviar and champagne are by no means simple tastes.

.....

Uncountable nouns which may take 'a' – Solution(s)

Uncountable nouns which may take 'a' – Exercise – Word order

Stopping before reaching our destination is a waste of time.

.....

Adjectives – Solution(s)

Placing the adjectives – Solution(s)

Placing the adjectives – Exercise – Grammar practice

Put the following phrases in the right order:

sunny room big living	big sunny living room
building old nice manager	Nice old building manager
newspaper helpful daily	Helpful daily newspaper
dining small room	Small dining room
interesting apartment two-bedroom	Interesting two-bedroom apartment
brick big building	Big brick building
ad small classified	Small classified ad

Placing the adjectives – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

What was the **weather** like?

It was just **beautiful!**

That's great!

The weather **forecast** was wrong!

I went skiing that same **weekend**. And what was the weather like?

The first day was fantastic, but the second was **drizzly**.

That's not too **bad!**

.....

'To get' + adjective – Solution(s)

'To get' + adjective – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

to cool down	to get cooler
To warm up	to get warmer
To become wet	to get wet
To improve	to get better
To prepare	to get ready
To get out of bed	to get up
To dress	to get dressed

'To get' + adjective – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

It **will** be cloudy and there **might be** a few showers.
 It **was** 51°F today. It will **get** warmer on Tuesday.
 Sunday's **going** to be very uncertain too. We could even **have** storms.

Compound adjectives – Solution(s)

Compound adjectives – Exercise – Grammar practice

Form compound words as in the example:

held in a hand	handheld
Lasting two years	two-year
Green, like an emerald	emerald green
Having four wheels	four-wheel
As cold as ice	ice cold ice-cold
As tired as a dog	dog-tired
Having fair skin	fair-skinned

Compound adjectives – Exercise – The right word

Ice-cold means almost frozen.

.....

Order of adjectives – Solution(s)

Order of adjectives – Exercise – Grammar practice

Put the following phrases in the right order:

sunny room big living	big sunny living room
Building old nice manager	Nice old building manager
Newspaper helpful daily	Helpful daily newspaper
Dining small room	Small dining room
Interesting apartment two-bedroom	Interesting two-bedroom apartment
Brick big building	Big brick building
Ad small classified	Small classified ad

Order of adjectives – Exercise – Word order

An eccentric woman would wear a bright red wedding dress.

.....

Use of the past participle as an adjective – Solution(s)

Use of the past participle as an adjective – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

to go	gone
To be	been
To do	done
To begin	begun
To make	made
To fly	flown
To know	known

.....

Use of the past participle as an adjective – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Have you **gone to** the new movie theater yet?
 Do you want to **go and** see a movie with us?
 You could **come** have dinner at my place afterwards.
 Just **come to** the theater at seven; we'll meet you in front.

.....

Determiners – Solution(s)

Possessive adjectives – Solution(s)

Possessive adjectives – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

Mine (passport)	My passport
hers (airline)	her airline
ours (luggage)	our luggage
yours (carry-on bag)	your carry-on bag
theirs (gate)	their gate
his (flight number)	his flight number
mine (ticket)	my ticket

Possessive adjectives – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Excuse **me**, I didn't understand.
 Here's **my** ID.
 Sorry, **this** ID is of no use. **You** need a passport to enter the country.

.....

The possessive – Solution(s)

The possessive – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

Nanos Telecom's rates are worse than (our rates).	Nanos Telecom's rates are worse than ours.
My computer is slower than (her computer).	My computer is slower than hers
Hera Telecom's sound quality is clearer than (Nanos Telecom's sound quality).	Hera Telecom's sound quality is clearer than Nanos Telecom's.
Our monthly fees are less expensive than (their monthly fees).	Our monthly fees are less expensive than theirs.

Demonstratives – Solution(s)

Demonstratives – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

I (be)	I have been
The plane (land)	The plane has landed
The Immigration officer (repeat)	The Immigration officer has repeated
Your family (wait)	Your family has waited
Those tourists (visit)	Those tourists have visited
The Statue of Liberty (hold)	The Statue of Liberty has held
Florida (attract)	Florida has attracted

Demonstratives – Exercise – Text transformation

Rewrite the following text using the comparative:

This second floor apartment is a good deal; that one is not a very good deal. This one is large; that one is small. This equipped kitchen is new; that one is old. This apartment is far; that apartment is near.

This second floor apartment is a better deal than that one. This one is larger than that one. This equipped kitchen is newer than that one. This apartment is further than that apartment.

.....

'Some' - 'Any' – Solution(s)

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

Make the following sentences negative:

I have got some gas.	I haven't got any gas.
Did he buy some oil?	Didn't he buy any oil?
Did she get some snacks?	Didn't she get any snacks?
Have you seen a rest stop?	Haven't you seen a rest stop?

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

I have some work to do.

.....

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

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

What **exactly** do you want to know?

Tomorrow is going to be the same **as** today.

What about the day **after** tomorrow? There might be a **few** showers.

It's just a **very** rainy season.

.....

ENGLISH

SPANISH

FRENCH

GERMAN

ITALIAN

DUTCH

