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Learning Language: English

Nominal and modifiers

B1

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Topics covered: Nominal and modifiers

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Nominal and modifiers

Pronouns

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 – Fill in the blanks

Why doesn't my card go _____?

This ATM must be out _____ order!

I slide my card in and it keeps coming right _____ again! We'll check _____.

We'll do the transaction _____ you.

in - of - out - it - for

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:

large envelope, small envelope	a large envelope and a small one
regular stamp, commemorative stamp	
blue mailbox, red mailbox	
airmail package, surface package	
formal letter, informal letter	
birthday card, anniversary card	
express batch, priority batch	

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

We also have it in other _____.
 _____ colors?

We have navy blue, _____, red and black. Can I see the gray _____?

What are the _____? Large, _____ and small.

colors - gray - what - one - sizes - medium

Interrogative words

Interrogative words introduce questions which cannot be answered with yes or no.

The main **interrogatives** are:

- Who
- What
- When
- Where
- Why
- Whose
- How
- Which

<p>➔ Who always refers to people.</p> <p>➔ The structure of a who question varies depending on whether who refers to the object or the subject of the question.</p>	<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)
<p>➔ Which refers to either people or things.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which teacher do you like? • Which poem are they studying?
<p>➔ What can also refer to people, but usually refers to things.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What sport do you play? • What is her job?
<p>➔ How expresses the manner or means of an action.</p> <p>➔ How, as an adjective or adverb, is used to inquire about someone's well-being, enjoyment or progress.</p> <p>➔ How can come before an adjective or an adverb to express degree.</p>	<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 – B1 level

<p>➔ Why inquires about the reason behind an event or action.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why don't you like her? • Why are they taking the train?
<p>➔ Where refers to a location.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is the museum? • Where can I buy stamps?
<p>➔ When refers to a time or date.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When does it open? • When do we leave?
<p>• Whose refers to possession.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whose shirt is this? • Whose is that?
<p>➔ Questions using interrogative words are generally formed using the following structure:</p> <p>Interrogative word + Auxiliary/Modal + Subject + Verb</p> <p>➔ If the question contains a preposition, it is placed at the end of the sentence.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are you eating? • Where does the train go? • Who can I visit? <p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were you listening to? • Who is she talking about?

Interrogative words– Exercise – Sentence practice

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

I'm ordering ice cream for the kids.	Who are you ordering the ice cream for?
She is eating with Samantha.	
They are making a meringue pie for mom's birthday.	
I'm talking about great food!	

'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

_____ we have a table, please?
 _____ how _____ people? Us four, plus _____ couple
 coming. That's six _____.
 You're lucky, some people have just called to cancel their reservation, _____,
 the restaurant was full.
 All the other restaurants are full _____!

for - man - could - otherwise - too - another - then

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

package - to - this - will - send - i - much - How - cost - ?

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 – Exercises – The right word

1. Whose decision was it to come here? _____ or yours?

Our - Their - Its - Him - Mine – My

2. We asked for separate checks. I think this is _____.

yours - our - their - you - your – my

Possessive pronouns – Exercise – Sentence practice

Replace the object(s) with the corresponding personal pronoun(s):

It's my car.	It's mine.
That is his strawberry sherbert.	
This is Jennifer's dish.	
It is the Jeffersons' house.	



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 – B1 level

B - The Relative Adverbs

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

Relative pronouns and Adverbs – Exercise – Word order

I - yesterday - had - what - that's - exactly - !



Words ending in 'ever'

The suffix '-ever' is added to some **relative pronouns, adjectives and adverbs**, and **interrogatives** and may express one of two things:

<p>➔ Absence of restriction</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can I withdraw money whenever I like? • Choose whichever book you like.
<p>➔ The idea of possibility in concessive clauses; words ending in '-ever' are in this case used with the auxiliary 'may', as in the structure 'however' + adjective or adverb</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whatever you may think, it was a mistake to trust him. • However clever he may be, he can still do stupid things.

Words ending in 'ever' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

The secretary makes the deposits. (the boss)	The boss lets the secretary make the deposits.
He borrowed on credit. (the bank)	
The retail chain lowered prices. (the manufacturer)	
We did whatever we wanted. (the competitor)	

The indefinite possessive

<p>➔ The expression 'a' + object + 'of' + subject + 's' is used to express the possessive case when the object is indefinite.</p>	<p>Example: She's a colleague of my brother's.</p>
<p>➔ The similar expression 'a' + object + 'of' + possessive pronoun is used with possessive pronouns.</p>	<p>Example: Peter is a nice cousin of mine.</p>
<p>➔ This same construction is possible with the negative article 'no'.</p>	<p>Example: He is no friend of mine.</p>

The indefinite possessive – Exercise – The right word

Hey John, is this a package _____?

of your - of yours - you're - your - yours

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:

Boots for skiing	Ski-boots
A room with a bed	
A man who sells things	
Schoolwork done at home	
Work done around the house	
Slacks for dressing up	
A glass for drinking wine	

Construction of compound nouns – Exercise – The right word

The _____ is where you buy stamps.

mailbox - grocery store - post office - clothes shop - coffee machine - drugstore

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:

Boots for skiing	Ski-boots
Horse that runs in races	
Tennis played on a table	
Game where players throw a ball into a basket	
Store that sells drugs and other items	
Center for shopping	
Tea with ice in it	

Use of compound nouns – Exercise – The right word

_____ is white or blue.

A double-decker bus - A ten-dollar bill - The Stars n' Stripes - A New York taxicab - Airmail paper

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

_____ are warm in the winter.

Linen suits - T-shirts - Cotton socks - Silk ties - Corduroy pants

Nouns without singular forms– Exercise – Word order

buy - really - must - a - pair - I - new - of - pants.

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

The food - shame - the - was - service - excellent, - a - was - it's - so poor.



Adjectives

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 – B1 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:

Cold as ice	Ice-cold
Produced in mass amounts	
Blue the color of the US Navy	
Fashion style that is old	
Made by hand	
Larger than the size large	
Style of shirt with sleeves that are short	

Compound adjectives – Exercise – The right word

_____ are cooked in water for less than three minutes.

Waffles - Sesame seed rolls - Croissants - Scrambled eggs and toast - Poached eggs and tomatoes - Soft-boiled eggs

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:

I (to eat)	I'd have eaten
he (to come)	
you (to enjoy)	
it (to taste)	
we (to order)	
she (to wait)	
Tony (to prepare)	

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

Your coffee, sir.

But I _____ black coffee.

Oh! I'm so absent-minded this morning?

I'm sorry, I'll set the cream _____ here.

Could you _____ bring _____ butter?
_____ course.

_____ you are. Do you have everything you need _____?

Can I have _____ piece of toast?

I'll bring it right _____.

here - away - now - also - ordered - more - another - over - of



Adjectives ending in –ing

- ➡ **Gerunds** ('-ing' verb forms) may be used as **adjectives**. They generally have active meanings in this case.

Example:

- This view is really **exhilarating**.
- That was a **disappointing** day.
- These **self-sticking** stamps don't stick!

Adjectives ending in –ing – Exercise – Grammar practice

Give the present participle of the following verbs:

A (to disappoint) meeting	a disappointing meeting
A (to trouble) problem	
A (to satisfy) meal	
An (to excite) dessert	
A (to fill) appetizer	
An (to exhilarate) experience	
A (to thrill) movie	

Adjectives ending in –ing – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Can I _____ this on?
 There's the _____ room.
 Where's the _____?
 There's a _____ on it.

mirror - try - fitting - stain

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

on - these - look - good - you.

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 – Fill in the blanks

Once _____ weekend arrives, I like to go _____.

I like to go to the _____ in the Village.

_____ are a bargain and you can find real _____.

I prefer _____ shops to superstores.

But most of all, I love to bargain with the _____.

prices - dealers - downtown - the - antique - treasures - market

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

<p>▶ 'This' implies proximity in space or time.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think we met this morning. • These muffins look good. • This is a pencil sharpener.
<p>▶ 'That' implies distance in space or time.</p>	<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 – Fill in the blanks

So this _____ is first class and _____ are second class, right?

First and second _____, yes.

No, it's the _____ way _____. Oh yes, _____ about that.

these - batch - class - sorry - other – around

Demonstratives – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

The man said 'Please take off your shoes'.	The man said to take off your shoes.
The security guard ordered Max, 'Show me the inside of your shopping bag'.	
The old lady instructed her, 'Buy only those things that you can afford'.	
They urged the passers-by, 'Buy three pairs and get one free!'	



'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 – The right word

There is _____ money in his wallet.

plenty - many - few - some – any

'Some' - 'Any' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

We _____ have sesame seed rolls, doughnuts, buns...

_____ you have apple pie?

No, not _____ breakfast, I'm sorry. We have waffles, toast, pancakes...

Yes, give me _____ toast.

_____ some eggs? How do you serve them?

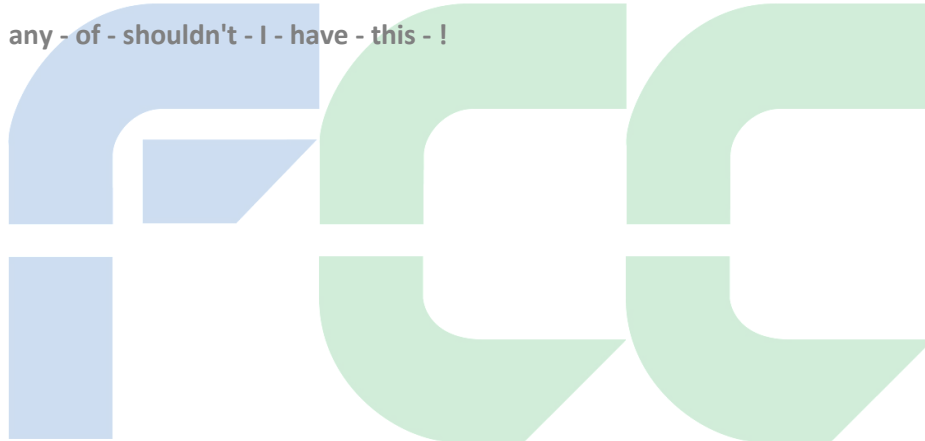
Fried _____ bacon, scrambled, hard _____ soft boiled, poached... That's a good idea. I'll have scrambled eggs.

do - for - with - some - or - also - how about

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



any - of - shouldn't - I - have - this - !



The use and omission of 'the'

The article “**the**” is used before **plural nouns** or **uncountable nouns** when the **noun is determined**; its meaning is defined by the **context**.

Example:

- **The cities** in Europe are all very different.
- **The coffee** you gave me is really good.

The is not used:

<p>➔ In generalizations with plural nouns or uncountable nouns.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't like towns. (plural noun) • I prefer tea to coffee. (uncountable)
<p>➔ Before a plural or an uncountable noun with the meaning 'a certain amount of.'</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have to buy butter and jelly. (uncountable) • There are cities I don't like. (plural noun)
<p>➔ Before names of meals when they have a general sense.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The breakfast I had yesterday was very good. (particular sense) • Breakfast is ready. (general sense)

The use and omission of 'the' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Once _____ weekend arrives, I like to go _____.

I like to go to the _____ in the Village.

_____ are a bargain and you can find real _____.

I prefer _____ shops to superstores.

But most of all, I love to bargain with the _____.

'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

I _____ write straight, anyway.

Do you _____ write letters?

Only when I _____ have to.

Do you have _____ envelopes?

I must have a _____ left.

often - really - few - never - enough

'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 – The right word

There is _____ tea left in the teapot.

a little - many - plenty - a lot

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

As they say in America, 'Time is money'.

I just have a coffee and a _____ for breakfast.

Because I have _____ work to do and _____ time to eat.

I wish I had less work and _____ more time in the _____.

Then I'd _____ the breakfast special every day!

little - morning - a little - much - donut - have

More uses of the possessive

- ➔ The **possessive** '-s,' although primarily used with nouns designating countries, groups, institutions, and living beings, is also commonly used with **dates** — expressed either as days of the week or as adverbs like 'today,' 'yesterday,' and 'year' —as well as with **durations** and **distances**.

Example:

dates	Sunday's weather tomorrow's flight next year's budget
durations	three weeks' vacation
distances	a hundred miles' drive

More uses of the possessive– Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

The weather for next Tuesday	Next Tuesday's weather
A resolution for New Year	
The newspaper from yesterday	
The mail from last week	
A walk of an hour	
Product for the next century	
A drive of a mile	

More uses of the possessive– Exercise – The right word

_____ party was excellent!

Saturdays - From Saturdays - On Saturday - Saturday's - Saturday

'A little' - 'A bit'

<p>➔ 'A little' is used with uncountable nouns to designate a small quantity. It may also replace nouns to avoid repetition.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We wanted a little fresh air.• Do you want some coffee?• A little, please.
<p>➔ 'A little' is also an adverb of degree used before adjectives and after verbs.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We're a little busy today.• This tooth aches a little.
<p>➔ 'A bit' often replaces 'a little' in speech.</p> <p>Note: 'A bit' is followed by 'of' before nominal groups and pronouns.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It's a bit bright but it looks nice. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I have a bit of work to do.• Do you want some cake?• I still have a bit of it.



Different meanings of 'all'

<p>➔ 'All' precedes and modifies uncountable or plural countable nouns. When it designates all of something limited, the noun follows 'the' or a demonstrative or possessive adjective.</p> <p>Note: When 'all' modifies something unlimited, no article precedes the noun.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cat drank all the milk. • Make sure you take all your pills! <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All children like sweets. • The Internet has spread to all sectors of the population.
<p>➔ 'All' may also be used in two ways with personal pronouns: personal pronoun + 'all', or 'all of' + personal pronoun.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you read these books? • I've read them all. <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I've read all of them.
<p>➔ When 'all' is used with a subject pronoun, it may occupy various positions in the sentence. It is placed either before a simple verb, or after a modal, an auxiliary, or 'to be'.</p> <p>Note: In a short answer, 'all' precedes the auxiliary, modal, or 'to be'.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The girls all left early. • We will all have some tomato juice. • They're all ready to go. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did you guys go to the movies with your friends? • Yes, we all did.
<p>➔ 'All' may be used as an object pronoun.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That's all we have. • That's all we need. <p>Note: In such cases, 'all' is in fact short for 'all that'.</p>

Different meanings of 'all' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Put the following phrases in the right order:

That's / we ordered / all.	That's all we ordered.
The dishes / fries / come with / all	
We / spicy food / like / all	
Have / tried / you / them / all	

Different meanings of 'all' – Exercise – Word order

you - take - make - sure - your - all - pills



Nominal and modifiers - Solutions

Pronouns – Solution(s)

Object pronouns – Solution(s)

Object pronouns– Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Why doesn't my card go **in**?
 This ATM must be out **of** order!
 I slide my card in and it keeps coming right **out** again! We'll check **it**.
 We'll do the transaction **for** you.



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

Rewrite as in the example:

large envelope, small envelope	a large envelope and a small one
regular stamp, commemorative stamp	a large envelope and a small one
blue mailbox, red mailbox	a regular stamp and a commemorative one
airmail package, surface package	a blue mailbox and a red one
formal letter, informal letter	an airmail package and a surface one
birthday card, anniversary card	a formal letter and an informal one
express batch, priority batch	a birthday card and an anniversary one

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

We also have it in other **colors**.
What colors?
 We have navy blue, **gray**, red and black. Can I see the gray **one**?
 What are the **sizes**?
 Larg, **medium** and small.

.....

Interrogative words – Solution(s)

Interrogative words– Exercise – Sentence practice

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

I'm ordering ice cream for the kids.	Who are you ordering the ice cream for?
She is eating with Samantha.	Who is she eating with? Who's she eating with?
They are making a meringue pie for mom's birthday.	What are they making a meringue pie for? Who are they making a meringue pie for?
I'm talking about great food!	What are you talking about?

'How much' – 'How many' – Solution(s)

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

Could we have a table, please?

For how many people?

Us four, plus another couple coming. That's six then .

You're lucky, some people have just called to cancel their reservation, otherwise, the restaurant was full.

All the other restaurants are full too!

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

How much will it cost to send this package?

Possessive pronouns – Solution(s)

Possessive pronouns – Exercises – The right word

1. Whose decision was it to come here? **Mine** or yours?
2. We asked for separate checks. I think this is **yours**.

Possessive pronouns – Exercise – Sentence practice

Replace the object(s) with the corresponding personal pronoun(s):

It's my car.	It's mine.
That is his strawberry sherbert.	That is his. That's his.
This is Jennifer's dish.	This is hers
It is the Jeffersons' house.	It is theirs. It's theirs.

Relative pronouns and adverbs – Solution(s)

Relative pronouns and Adverbs – Exercise – Word order

That's exactly what I had yesterday!

Words ending in 'ever' – Solution(s)

Words ending in 'ever' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

The secretary makes the deposits. (the boss)	The boss lets the secretary make the deposits.
He borrowed on credit. (the bank)	The bank let him borrow on credit.
The retail chain lowered prices. (the manufacturer)	The manufacturer let the retail chain lower prices.
We did whatever we wanted. (the competitor)	The competitor let us do whatever we wanted.

The indefinite possessive – Solution(s)

The indefinite possessive – Exercise – The right word

Hey John, is this a package **of yours**?

Nouns – Solution(s)

Construction of compound nouns – Solution(s)

Construction of compound nouns – Exercise – Grammar practice

Form compound words as in the example:

Boots for skiing	Ski-boots
A room with a bed	Bedroom
A man who sells things	Salesman Sales clerk
Schoolwork done at home	Homework
Work done around the house	Housework
Slacks for dressing up	Dress slacks
A glass for drinking wine	A wineglass

Construction of compound nouns – Exercise – The right word

The **post office** is where you buy stamps.

.....

Use of compound nouns – Solution(s)

Use of compound nouns – Exercise – Grammar practice

Form compound words as in the example:

Boots for skiing	Ski-boots
Horse that runs in races	racehorse
Tennis played on a table	table tennis
Game where players throw a ball into a basket	basketball
Store that sells drugs and other items	drugstore
Center for shopping	shopping mall shopping center
Tea with ice in it	ice tea

Use of compound nouns – Exercise – The right word

Airmail paper is white or blue.

.....

Nouns without singular forms – Solution(s)

Nouns without singular forms– Exercise – The right word

Corduroy pants are warm in the winter.

Nouns without singular forms– Exercise – Word order

I really must buy a new pair of pants.

.....

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

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

The food was excellent, it's a shame the service was so poor.

.....

Adjectives – Solution(s)

Compound adjectives – Solution(s)

Compound adjectives – Exercise – Grammar practice

Form compound words as in the example:

Cold as ice	Ice-cold
Produced in mass amounts	mass-produced
Blue the color of the US Navy	navy blue
Fashion style that is old	old-fashioned
Made by hand	hand-made
Larger than the size large	extra-large
Style of shirt with sleeves that are short	short-sleeve short sleeve short-sleeved

Compound adjectives – Exercise – The right word

Soft-boiled eggs are cooked in water for less than three minutes.

.....

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:

I (to eat)	I'd have eaten
he (to come)	he'd have come he would have come
you (to enjoy)	you'd have enjoyed you would have enjoyed
it (to taste)	it would have tasted
we (to order)	we'd have ordered we would have ordered
she (to wait)	she'd have waited she would have waited
Tony (to prepare)	Tony would have prepared

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

Your coffee, sir.

But I **ordered** black coffee.

Oh! I'm so absent-minded this morning? I'm sorry, I'll set the cream **over** here.

Could you **also** bring **more** butter?

Of course.

Here you are. Do you have everything you need **now**? Can I have **another** piece of toast?

I'll bring it right **away**.

.....

Adjectives ending in –ing – Solution(s)

Adjectives ending in –ing – Exercise – Grammar practice

Give the present participle of the following verbs:

A (to disappoint) meeting	a disappointing meeting
A (to trouble) problem	a troubling problem
A (to satisfy) meal	a satisfying meal
An (to excite) dessert	an exciting dessert
A (to fill) appetizer	a filling appetizer
An (to exhilarate) experience	an exhilarating experience
A (to thrill) movie	a thrilling movie

Adjectives ending in –ing – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Can I **try** this on?
There's the **fitting** room.
Where's the **mirror**? There's a **stain** on it.

.....

Verbs expressing impressions and feelings – Solution(s)

Verbs expressing impressions and feelings – Exercise – Word order

These look good on you.

.....

Determiners – Solution(s)

Definite and indefinite articles – Solution(s)

Definite and indefinite articles – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Once **the** weekend arrives, I like to go **downtown**.
I like to go to the **market** in the Village.
prices are a bargain and you can find real **treasures**. I prefer **antique** shops to superstores.
But most of all, I love to bargain with the **dealers**.

.....

Demonstratives – Solution(s)

Demonstratives – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

So this **batch** is first class and **these** are second class, right?
First and second **class**, yes.
No, it's the **other** way **around**. Oh yes, **sorry** about that.

Demonstratives – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

The man said 'Please take off your shoes'.	The man said to take off your shoes.
The security guard ordered Max, 'Show me the inside of your shopping bag'.	The security guard ordered Max to show him the inside of his shopping bag.
The old lady instructed her, 'Buy only those things that you can afford'.	The old lady instructed her to buy only those things that she can afford. The old lady instructed her to buy only those things that she could afford.
They urged the passers-by, 'Buy three pairs and get one free!'	They urged the passers-by to buy three pairs and get one free.

'Some' - 'Any' – Solution(s)

'Some' - 'Any' – Exercise – The right word

There is **some** money in his wallet.

'Some' - 'Any' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

We **also** have sesame seed rolls, doughnuts, buns...

Do you have apple pie?

No, not **for** breakfast, I'm sorry.

We have waffles, toast, pancakes... Yes, give me **some** toast.

How about some eggs?

How do you serve them?

Fried **with** bacon, scrambled, hard **or** soft boiled, poached... That's a good idea. I'll have scrambled eggs.

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

I shouldn't have any of this!

.....

The use and omission of 'the' – Solution(s)

The use and omission of 'the' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Once **the** weekend arrives, I like to go **downtown**.
I like to go to the **market** in the Village.
prices are a bargain and you can find real **treasures**. I prefer **antique** shops to superstores.
But most of all, I love to bargain with the **dealers**.

.....

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

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

I **never** write straight, anyway.
Do you **often** write letters?
Only when I **really** have to.
Do you have **enough** envelopes? I must have a **few** left.

.....

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

'Little' - 'A little' - 'Much' – Exercise – The right word

There is **a little** tea left in the teapot.

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

As they say in America, 'Time is money'.
I just have a coffee and a **donut** for breakfast.
Because I have **much** work to do and **little** time to eat.
I wish I had less work and **a little** more time in the **morning**. Then I'd **have** the breakfast special every day!

.....

More uses of the possessive – Solution(s)

More uses of the possessive– Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

The weather for next Tuesday	Next Tuesday's weather
A resolution for New Year	a New Year's resolution
The newspaper from yesterday	yesterday's newspaper
The mail from last week	last week's mail
A walk of an hour	an hour's walk
Product for the next century	next century's product
A drive of a mile	a mile's drive

More uses of the possessive– Exercise – The right word

Saturday's party was excellent!

.....

Different meanings of 'all' – Solution(s)

Different meanings of 'all' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Put the following phrases in the right order:

That's / we ordered / all.	That's all we ordered.
The dishes / fries / come with / all	All the dishes come with fries. The dishes all come with fries.
We / spicy food / like / all	We like all spicy food. We all like spicy food.
Have / tried / you / them / all	Have you tried them all? Have you all tried them?

Different meanings of 'all' – Exercise – Word order

Make sure you take all your pills.

.....

ENGLISH

SPANISH

FRENCH

GERMAN

ITALIAN

DUTCH

