



Speaking | Listening | Writing | Reading | **Grammar | Vocabulary**

Grammar-Vocabulary WORKBOOK

A complementary resource to your online TELL ME MORE Training

Learning Language: English

Nominal and modifiers B2

Forward

What are TELL ME MORE® Grammar-vocabulary workbooks?

TELL ME MORE® grammar-vocabulary workbooks gather most the grammar and vocabulary explanations available in TELL ME MORE.

They are a complimentary resource to your TELL ME MORE online language program.

6 workbooks per level are available addressing the following topics:

- Nominal and modifiers
- Mood, voice and auxiliaries
- The sentence
- The verbal group
- Linking words
- Vocabulary



Using TELL ME MORE® Grammar-vocabulary workbooks:

Most of the grammar and vocabulary explanations are accompanied with exercises, in order to help you put what you learn in practice.

At the end of each workbook, you can retrieve the solutions to the different exercises.

Don't forget to login to your TELL ME MORE account in order to practice all skills!

TELL ME MORE® Grammar/Vocabulary workbooks:

Language: **English**

Level: **B2 (Advanced)**

Topics covered: Nominal and modifiers

About TELL ME MORE

TELL ME MORE is a provider of technological solutions, digital content and distant services for foreign language teaching aimed at individuals, employees and students.

TELL ME MORE® is currently being used by more than 7 million learners worldwide in more than 10,000 organizations and training centers. Based in Paris, Auralog also has offices in the China, U.S., Italy, Germany, Spain, and Mexico.

Auralog® / TELL ME MORE® – Copyright © 2011 – All rights reserved.

This document contains Auralog® / TELL ME MORE® proprietary information. Any disclosure, distribution, copying or unauthorized use hereof is prohibited.

Photo credits: Thinkstock©

Table of Contents

NOMINAL AND MODIFIERS.....	5
<i>PRONOUNS</i>	5
Object pronouns	5
'How much' – 'How many'	6
Possessive pronouns	7
'Everybody' - 'Nobody'	8
'Which' - 'What'	9
'Each other' - 'One another'	12
'Everybody' - 'Somebody' - 'Nobody'	13
<i>NOUNS</i>	14
Invariable cardinal numbers.....	14
Nouns without singular forms.....	15
Singular nouns in '-s'	16
<i>ADJECTIVES</i>	17
Use of the past participle as an adjective	17
Adjectives ending in –ing	19
Verbs expressing impressions and feelings.....	20
<i>DETERMINERS</i>	22
Possessive adjectives	22
Demonstratives	23
The use and omission of 'the'	25
'Some,' 'any': singular or plural?	26
The article and geographical names	27
'Few' - 'A few' - 'Many'	29
'Little' - 'A little' - 'Much'	30
More uses of the possessive	31
'A little' - 'A bit'	32
Different meanings of 'all'	33

NOMINAL AND MODIFIERS - SOLUTIONS	35
<i>PRONOUNS – SOLUTION(S)</i>	<i>35</i>
Object pronouns – Solution(s)	35
'How much' – 'How many' - Solution(s)	35
Possessive pronouns – Solution(s)	35
'Everybody' - 'Nobody' – Solution(s)	35
'Which' - 'What' – Solution(s)	36
'Each other' - 'One another' – Solution(s)	37
'Everybody' - 'Somebody' - 'Nobody' – Solution(s)	37
<i>NOUNS – SOLUTION(S).....</i>	<i>38</i>
Invariable cardinal numbers – Solution(s)	38
Nouns without singular forms – Solution(s).....	38
Singular nouns in '-s' – Solution(s)	38
<i>ADJECTIVES – SOLUTION(S)</i>	<i>39</i>
Use of the past participle as an adjective – Solution(s)	39
Adjectives ending in –ing – Solution(s)	40
Verbs expressing impressions and feelings – Solution(s).....	40
<i>DETERMINERS – SOLUTION(S).....</i>	<i>40</i>
Possessive adjectives – Solution(s)	40
Demonstratives – Solution(s)	41
The use and omission of 'the' – Solution(s).....	42
'Some,' 'any': singular or plural? – Solution(s)	42
The article and geographical names – Solution(s)	43
'Few' - 'A few' - 'Many' – Solution(s)	43
'Little' - 'A little' - 'Much' – Solution(s)	44
More uses of the possessive – Solution(s)	44
Different meanings of 'all' – Solution(s)	44

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 – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

Keith says he went to the airport.	Keith said he had gone to the airport.
They say they have a flight for us.	
We think we'll get there on time.	
We hear the meeting is canceled.	

'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 – The right word

I don't know if we have enough rooms. How _____ do you need?

much - 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 – Word order

committed - burglary - was - the - in - to - a - house - next - ours.

'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 – Fill in the blanks

The _____ begins and _____ is very satisfied.

At the _____ of the day you join some _____ at the bar who are _____ in the same hotel.

They ask you some _____ about your company.

'Where is your _____ based?'

staying - everybody - participants - end - seminar - questions - company

'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 – B2 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 – The right word

_____ jacket do you plan on wearing to the interview?

Which - Who - Where - When - What - How

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

_____ would you like to leave?

_____ is this taking so long?

_____ do you mean you can't do anything? On _____ day?

Do you know _____ they're coming from?

what - which - why - when – where

'Which' - 'What'– Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

I didn't see the last episode.	Which episodes did you see?
He doesn't like Detroit.	
We never watch that channel.	
She doesn't read the Gazette.	

'Each other' - 'One another'

The plural and invariable reciprocal pronouns '**each other**' and '**one another**' are, in practice, interchangeable. Nevertheless, in theory, '**each other**' follows subjects made up of only **two** elements, and '**one another**' refers to those composed of **more than two** elements.

Example:

- **Forrest and Nancy** love **each other**.
- **Members of the family** may turn to **one another** for support.

<p>▶ 'Each other' and 'one another' are inseparable expressions when they are used with prepositions.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I put the suppliers in competition against each other. • The children are sitting opposite one another.
<p>▶ 'Each other' and 'one another' can be used in the possessive.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They took each other's hands. • We often meet at one another's places.

'Each other' - 'One another' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Express the following sentences in a different way:

I know her. She knows me.	She and I know each other.
He helps his colleagues. His colleagues help him.	
Management depends on labor. Labor depends on management.	
Advertising is important to marketing. Marketing is important to advertising.	

'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 – Word order

Help – will – Somebody – you.



Nouns

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 – The right word

The baseball player was offered _____ by a new team.

\$35 millions - 35\$ dollars million - \$35 million - million \$35 - 35\$ million - \$35 million dollars

Invariable cardinal numbers– Exercise – Fill in the blanks

The company employs _____ of workers.

They have _____ of factories in over a _____ countries.

Over ten _____ workers went on strike last month.

The work stoppage cost the company several _____ dollars.

thousands - million - dozen - thousand - hundreds

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 – Fill in the blanks

You finally find a _____ for your _____.

A young _____ looking very lost asks you:

'Excuse me, I was supposed to meet some _____ at the airport. But it is so big and there are so many _____, what should I do?' Go to the _____ point.

people - friends - passenger - solution - meeting - lady

Nouns without singular forms– Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

<p>Is your shirt new? (pants)</p>	<p>No, but my pants are.</p>
<p>Is his income considerable? (savings)</p>	
<p>Is her home amazing? (riches)</p>	
<p>Were all his possessions brought back? (clothes)</p>	

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

remains - safest - means - the - hijackers, - despite - flying - of - transportation

Adjectives

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 – Fill in the blanks

You _____ at the Information Desk at the airport.

A frantic passenger _____ up.

I got caught in traffic and _____ my flight. You've got to _____ me another flight.

You are busy _____ to find another flight for the passenger.

missed - walks - trying - work – find

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

Answer the question as in the example:

The seminar began at ten. (nine)	It should have begun at nine.
The room was a single. (double)	
The receptionist was talking on the phone. (attending to the guests)	
We ate lunch at the hotel. (to go to a restaurant)	

Use of the past participle as an adjective – Exercise – Word order

were - for - nights - Saturday - having - made - fun



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 – Exercises – Word order

1. _____
made - have - flights - most - airlines - their - non-smoking

2. _____
is - for - essential - atmosphere - working - good - a - production.

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 – Fill in the blanks

I _____ great about my new job.

I _____ I'm going to like it here.

Already I _____ it to my last job.

My boss _____ I'll be a big help.

prefer - believe - feel – thinks

Verbs expressing impressions and feelings – Exercise – Word order

look - find - I - you - your - help - may - You - lost, - way?



Determiners

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 – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

'I'm an engineer', he said.	He said that he was an engineer.
'My neighbors are friendly', she says.	
'Relationships here are superficial', he thought.	
I said, 'the Empire State Building was fun!'	

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

Rewrite as in the example:

The flight leaving this morning	This morning's flight
A journey that takes five days	
Departures on Tuesday	
The menu for this evening	
A time lasting three hours	
The budget for this year	
Problems we had last week	

Demonstratives – Exercise – Text transformation

Put the following text into the passive voice:

The Customer Service department ought to deal with lost luggage. Their staff should deal with such problems. These specialists should locate my suitcase very quickly. The department should receive the luggage delayed in Paris. The ground agents will send on my luggage. I hope my secretary will explain everything to the clients. My secretary will meet the clients at the time we agreed on.



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>Example:</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>Example:</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>Example:</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 – The right word

Have you ever been to _____ British Virgin Islands?

them - the - then - there - a

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

I can't stand filling out _____.
 _____ the insurance agent brought were pretty simple, though. We
 have serious financial _____.
 My banker gave me _____ I needed.
 Normally I prefer _____, but I do like _____ that's for sale.

the forms - station wagons - problems - forms - the advice - the sedan

'Some,' 'any': singular or plural?

➡ When **'some,' 'any,' 'none,' 'all'** and **'most'** refer to a **singular noun**, the verb is **singular**.
When they refer to a **plural noun**, the verb is **plural**.

Example:

- **Some** of the **meal was** really good.
- **Some** of the **books are** quite funny.
- **None** of the **presentation seems** interesting.
- **None** of the **stories seem** interesting.

'Some,' 'any': singular or plural? – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

Some of the advice (to help)	Some of the advice helps
Any of the companies (to work)	
All of the people (to call)	
None of the purchases (to make)	
Most of the survey (to lack)	
Most of the surveys (to lack)	
Some of the contract (to seem)	

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 – The right word

_____ can be a state or a capital.

Miami - New York - Timbuktu - Hawaii - Washington - Chicago

The article and geographical names – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

The bank where I'm training is on _____.

To get there, I walk across the _____.

My company in _____ sent me for the training.

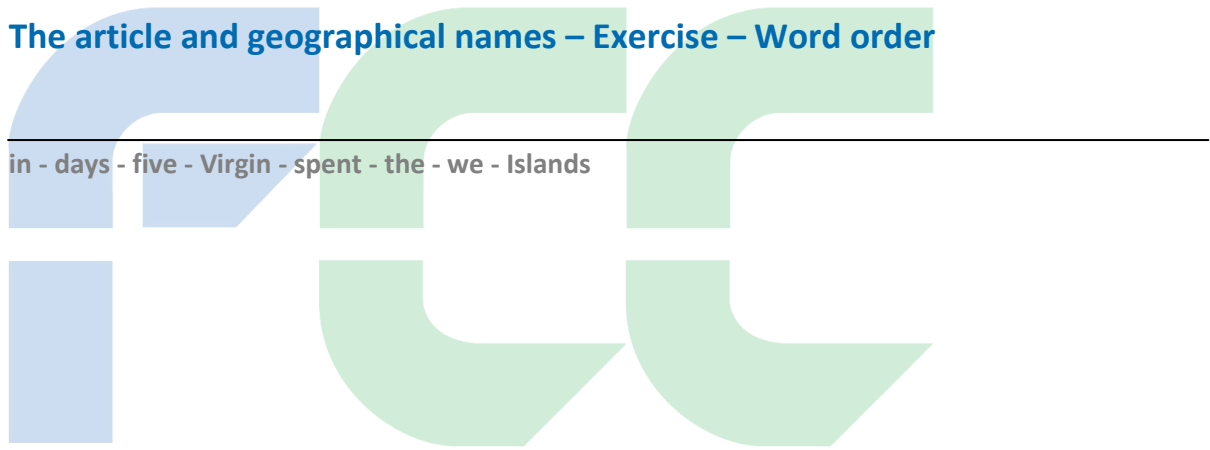
Sometimes I have lunch along the _____.

Last weekend I drove up to _____.

Grant Street - Smithfield Street Bridge - Zimbabwe - Lake Erie - Monongahela River

The article and geographical names – Exercise – Word order

in - days - five - Virgin - spent - the - we - Islands



'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 – The right word

It's a secret, _____ people know about it.

a few - few - little - a little - honeydew - whew

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

There are only _____ banks on Louther Street.

It's good that so _____ of them offer free checking, though.

Yes, _____ banks have begun offering this service.

I'm not taking _____ money out, since I have very _____ left.

I deposited _____ of my last paycheck.

a little - much - a few - many - few - little

'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

People know very _____ about last night's scandal.

a few - little - fickle - a little - few - whew

'Little' - 'A little' - 'Much' – Exercise – Word order

you - little - to - wait - have - a - bit.

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 flight leaving this morning	this morning's flight
The meeting on Thursday	
The program for Wednesday	
A drive of fifty miles	
A walk taking four days	
The schedule for next week	
The report given last month	

'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 have) all	That's all we have.
(in this area / the Australians / live) all	
(in this area / they / live) all	
(my friend / them / saw) all	



Nominal and modifiers - solutions

Pronouns – Solution(s)

Object pronouns – Solution(s)

Object pronouns – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

Keith says he went to the airport.	Keith said he had gone to the airport.
They say they have a flight for us.	They said they had a flight for us.
We think we'll get there on time.	We thought we'd get there on time.
We hear the meeting is canceled.	We heard the meeting was canceled.

'How much' – 'How many'- Solution(s)

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

I don't know if we have enough rooms. How **many** do you need?

Possessive pronouns – Solution(s)

Possessive pronouns – Exercise – Word order

A burglary was committed in the house next to ours.

'Everybody' - 'Nobody' – Solution(s)

'Everybody' – 'Nobody' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

The **seminar** begins and **everybody** is very satisfied.

At the **end** of the day you join some **participants** at the bar who are **staying** in the same hotel.

They ask you some **questions** about your company.

'Where is your **company** based?'

'Which' - 'What' – Solution(s)

'Which' - 'What'– Exercise – The right word

Which jacket do you plan on wearing to the interview?

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

When would you like to leave?

Why is this taking so long?

What do you mean you can't do anything? On **which** day?

Do you know **where** they're coming from?

'Which' - 'What'– Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

I didn't see the last episode.	Which episodes did you see?
He doesn't like Detroit.	Which cities does he like? Which city does he like? What cities does he like? What city does he like? Which towns does he like? Which town does he like? What towns does he like? What town does he like?
We never watch that channel.	Which channels do you watch? Which channel do you watch? What channel do you watch? What channels do you watch?
She doesn't read the Gazette.	What does she read? What newspaper does she read? What paper does she read? Which newspaper does she read? Which does she read?

.....

'Each other' - 'One another' – Solution(s)

'Each other' - 'One another'– Exercise – Sentence practice

Express the following sentences in a different way:

I know her. She knows me.	She and I know each other.
He helps his colleagues. His colleagues help him.	His colleagues and he help one another. His colleagues and he help each other. He and his colleagues help one another. He and his colleagues help each other.
Management depends on labor. Labor depends on management.	Management and labor depend on each other. Management and labor depend on one another. Labor and management depend on each other. Labor and management depend on one another.
Advertising is important to marketing. Marketing is important to advertising.	Advertising and marketing are important to each other. Advertising and marketing are important to one another. Marketing and advertising are important to each other. Marketing and advertising are important to one another.

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

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

Somebody will help you.

.....

Nouns – Solution(s)

Invariable cardinal numbers – Solution(s)

Invariable cardinal numbers– Exercise – The right word

The baseball player was offered **\$35 million** by a new team.

Invariable cardinal numbers– Exercise – Fill in the blanks

The company employs **thousands** of workers.
 They have **hundreds** of factories in over a **dozen** countries.
 Over ten **thousand** workers went on strike last month.
 The work stoppage cost the company several **million** dollars.

Nouns without singular forms – Solution(s)

Nouns without singular forms– Exercise – Fill in the blanks

You finally find a **solution** for your **passenger**.
 A young **lady** looking very lost asks you:
 'Excuse me, I was supposed to meet some **friends** at the airport.
 But it is so big and there are so many **people** , what should I do?' Go to the **meeting** point.

Nouns without singular forms– Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

Is your shirt new? (pants)	No, but my pants are.
Is his income considerable? (savings)	No, but his savings are.
Is her home amazing? (riches)	No, but her riches are.
Were all his possessions brought back? (clothes)	No, but his clothes were.

Singular nouns in '-s' – Solution(s)

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

Despite hijackers, flying remains the safest means of transportation.

Adjectives – Solution(s)

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

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

You **work** at the Information Desk at the airport.

A frantic passenger **walks** up.

I got caught in traffic and **missed** my flight. You've got to **find** me another flight.

You are busy **trying** to find another flight for the passenger.

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

Answer the question as in the example:

The seminar began at ten. (nine)	It should have begun at nine.
The room was a single. (double)	It should have been a double. The room should have been a double. It should've been a double. The room should've been a double.
The receptionist was talking on the phone. (attending to the guests)	He should have been attending to the guests. She should have been attending to the guests. The receptionist should have been attending to the guests. He should've been attending to the guests. She should've been attending to the guests. The receptionist should've been attending to the guests.
We ate lunch at the hotel. (to go to a restaurant)	We should have gone to a restaurant. You should have gone to a restaurant. We should've gone to a restaurant. You should've gone to a restaurant.

Use of the past participle as an adjective – Exercise – Word order

Saturday nights were made for having fun.

.....

Adjectives ending in –ing – Solution(s)

Adjectives ending in –ing – Exercises – Word order

1. Most airlines have made their flights non-smoking.
2. A good working atmosphere is essential for production.

Verbs expressing impressions and feelings – Solution(s)

Verbs expressing impressions and feelings – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I **feel** great about my new job.
 I **believe** I'm going to like it here.
 Already I **prefer** it to my last job. My boss **thinks** I'll be a big help.

Verbs expressing impressions and feelings – Exercise – Word order

You look lost, may I help you find your way?

Determiners – Solution(s)

Possessive adjectives – Solution(s)

Possessive adjectives – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

'I'm an engineer', he said.	He said that he was an engineer.
'My neighbors are friendly', she says.	She says that her neighbors are friendly. She says her neighbors are friendly
'Relationships here are superficial', he thought.	He thought that relationships here were superficial. He thought relationships here were superficial.
I said, 'the Empire State Building was fun!'	I said that the Empire State Building was fun. I said the Empire State Building was fun.

.....

Demonstratives – Solution(s)

Demonstratives – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

The flight leaving this morning	This morning's flight
A journey that takes five days	Five days' journey 5 days' journey
Departures on Tuesday	Tuesday's departures
The menu for this evening	This evening's menu
A time lasting three hours	Three hours' time 3 hours' time
The budget for this year	This year's budget
Problems we had last week	Last week's problems

Demonstratives – Exercise – Text transformation

Put the following text into the passive voice:

The Customer Service department ought to deal with lost luggage. Their staff should deal with such problems. These specialists should locate my suitcase very quickly. The department should receive the luggage delayed in Paris. The ground agents will send on my luggage. I hope my secretary will explain everything to the clients. My secretary will meet the clients at the time we agreed on.

Lost luggage ought to be dealt with by the Customer Service department. Such problems should be dealt with by their staff. My suitcase should be located very quickly by these specialists. The luggage delayed in Paris should be received by the department. My luggage will be sent on by the ground agents. I hope everything will be explained to the clients by my secretary. The clients will be met by my secretary at the time we agreed on.

.....

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

The use and omission of 'the' – Exercise – The right word

Have you ever been to **the** British Virgin Islands?

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

I can't stand filling out **forms**.

The forms the insurance agent brought were pretty simple, though.

We have serious financial **problems**.

My banker gave me **the advice** I needed.

Normally I prefer **station wagons**, but I do like **the sedan** that's for sale.

.....

'Some,' 'any': singular or plural? – Solution(s)

'Some,' 'any': singular or plural? – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

Some of the advice (to help)	Some of the advice helps
Any of the companies (to work)	Any of the companies work
All of the people (to call)	All of the people call
None of the purchases (to make)	None of the purchases make
Most of the survey (to lack)	Most of the survey lacks
Most of the surveys (to lack)	Most of the surveys lack
Some of the contract (to seem)	Some of the contract seems

.....

The article and geographical names – Solution(s)

The article and geographical names – Exercise – The right word

Washington can be a state or a capital.

The article and geographical names – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

The bank where I'm training is on Grant Street.
To get there, I walk across the Smithfield Street Bridge.
My company in Zimbabwe sent me for the training.
Sometimes I have lunch along the Monongahela River.
Last weekend I drove up to Lake Erie.

The article and geographical names – Exercise – Word order

We spent five days in the Virgin Islands.

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

'Few' - 'A few' - 'Many'– Exercise – The right word

It's a secret, few people know about it.

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

There are only a few banks on Louther Street.
It's good that so many of them offer free checking, though.
Yes, few banks have begun offering this service.
I'm not taking much money out, since I have very little left.
I deposited a little of my last paycheck.

.....

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

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

People know very **little** about last night's scandal.

'Little' - 'A little' - 'Much' – Exercise – Word order

You have to wait a little bit.

More uses of the possessive – Solution(s)

More uses of the possessive– Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

the flight leaving this morning	this morning's flight
The meeting on Thursday	Thursday's meeting
The program for Wednesday	Wednesday's program
A drive of fifty miles	Fifty miles' drive 50 miles' drive
A walk taking four days	Four days' walk 4 days' walk
The schedule for next week	Next's schedule
The report given last month	Last month's report

Different meanings of 'all' – Solution(s)

Different meanings of 'all' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Put the following phrases in the right order:

(that's / we have) all	That's all we have.
(in this area / the Australians / live) all	All the Australians live in this area. The Australians all live in this area
(in this area / they / live) all	They all live in this area.
(my friend / them / saw) all	My friend saw them all.

ENGLISH

SPANISH

FRENCH

GERMAN

ITALIAN

DUTCH

