

BASIC GRAMMAR

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PREFACE

All Praise is due to Allah The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful. Peace may always be upon His Prophet Muhammad who guides us from the darkness to the lightness. May this course book become an effort to follow his guidance to keep walking through the right path.

The impetus behind writing this book is to enlarge university students especially those who still in second semester to have good understanding in grammar. Moreover, as future generation they have to have much more knowledge to face 21st century. This forces them to be able to settle the obstacles in it.

This Basic Grammar is served and designed to develop students' competence in understanding and using it, emphasizing the use of parts of speech, modifier, and simple tenses. Through this book students are expected to understand every kind of rules.

Finally, the writer does realize that this Basic Grammar book is far from perfect. Thus, all critics and constructive idea are extremely expected.

Surabaya, March 2017

The Writer

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CHAPTER ONE
PARTS OF SPEECH

1. NOUN

Noun → names of people, places, things, and animal.

Based on its used there are:

Common nouns (general things): car, book, boy, lion, etc.

Proper nouns (specific names): Ahmad, John, Chicago, etc.

Based on its quantities there are:

Count noun (can be counted) →	Singular	Plural
	Chair	chairs
	Child	children
Non-count noun (can't be counted) →	Sunshine	luck
	sugar	Hair
	light	coffee

EXERCISE 1

A. Write the plural form of these words!

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. A glass | ..... | 6. A brush | ..... |
| 2. A computer | ..... | 7. An airplane | ..... |
| 3. A robot | ..... | 8. An orange | ..... |
| 4. An elephant | ..... | 9. A telephone | ..... |
| 5. A watch | ..... | 10. A house | ..... |

B. Complete the sentences with the given nouns, adding final s/es if necessary. Use each noun only once.

Advice	homework	music	stuff
Change	information	progress	thunder
Garbage	junk	river	traffic
Hardware	luggage/baggage	screwdriver	

1. I have some coins in my pocket. In other words, I have some change in my pocket.
2. The Mississippi, the Amazon, and the Nile are well-known rivers.
3. I like to listen to operas, symphonies, and folk songs. I enjoy _____.
4. The street is full of cars, trucks, and buses. It is full of _____.
5. I put some banana peels, empty juice cartons, and broken bottles in the waste can. The can is full of _____.
6. They have a rusty car without an engine, broken chairs, and an old refrigerator in their front yard. Their yard is full of _____.
7. Paul has books, pens, papers, notebooks, a clock, scissors, a tape recorder, and some other things on his desk. He has a lot of _____ on his desk.
8. The children got scared when they heard _____ during the storm.
9. Tools that are used for turning screws are called _____.
10. I went to the store to get some nails, hammers, and screws. In other words, I bought some _____.

2. PRONOUN

Pronoun → It is used in place of a noun. It can be as a subject or an object.

PERSONAL PRONOUN:

	SUBJECT PRONOUN	OBJECT PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE
SINGULAR	I YOU SHE	ME YOU HER	MINE YOURS HERS	MY NAME YOUR NAME HER NAME

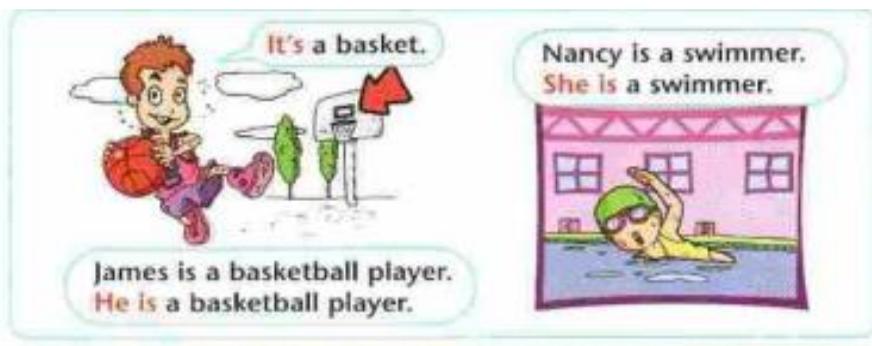
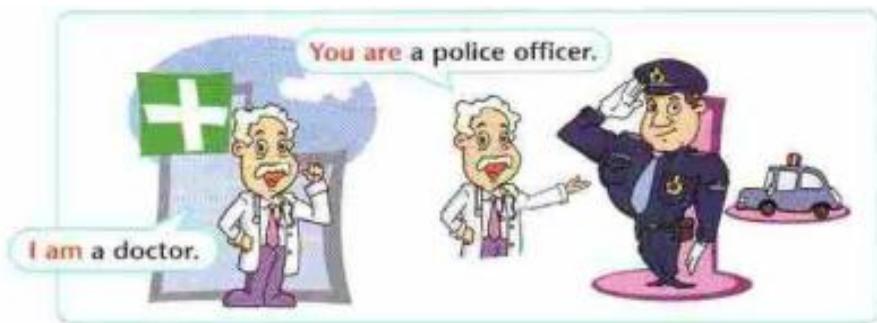
	HE IT	HIM IT	HIS ITS	HIS NAME ITS NAME
PLURAL	WE YOU THEY	US YOU THEM	OURS YOURS THEIRS	OUR NAMES YOUR NAMES THEIR NAMES

e.g *Datuk* is a singer.

I read *some books*. *They* were good.

John has a car. *He* drives to work.

That book is *hers*. *Yours* is over there.



We call *I, you, they, we, she, he,* and *it* as personal pronoun because they refer to 'grammatical person'.

1st person: I, We

2nd person: You

3rd person: He, She, It, They

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:

Singular	Plural
Myself	ourselves
Yourself	yourselves
Herself, himself, itself, oneself	themselves

e.g. Hanna lives by *herself*.

I saw *myself* in the mirror.

Alif was in the theater. I saw *him*. I talked to *him*.

I fax the report to him *myself*.

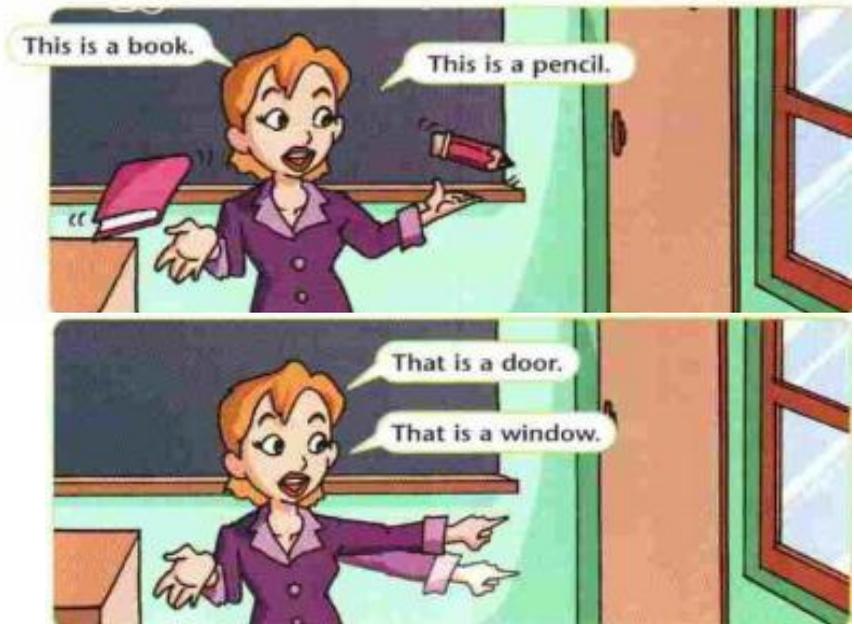
DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

THIS → Someone or something near by

THAT → Someone or something far away

e.g. This is a book.

That is a window.



EXERCISE 2

A. Write the correct pronoun!

1. Hamzah and Fauzan are doctors. _____ are doctors.
2. That is Mrs. Baker _____ is a good cook.
3. This is Jauharul. _____ is a pilot.
4. Are _____ nine years old? Yes, I am.
5. He is a teacher and _____ are students.
6. Fadlan works in my office. I know _____ well.
7. A bird uses _____ wings to fly.
8. A student walks into the room. _____ was looking for the teacher.
9. Students should always do _____ assignments.
10. Somebody left _____ book on the desk.

B. Look and write a question form!

1. I am beautiful girl. _____
2. They are twelve years old. _____
3. It is an octopus. _____
4. We are singers. _____
5. You are good researcher. _____

C. Supply pronoun and underline the words they replace!

1. Your parcel has arrived. _____ was delivered this morning.
2. Jane and I have already eaten. _____ had a meal before we left home.
3. When John comes in, please tell _____ I phoned.
4. Who's that? _____'s my mother. Would you like to meet her?
5. So you've had a baby! Is _____ a boy or a girl?

6. If you see Maya, please give _____ my regards.
7. Who's Jane Wilson? _____'s the woman who just started working for our company.
8. Who's cat is that? _____'s always in our garden.

D. Fill the blank with reflexive pronouns or object pronouns!



You're marvellous!

KEEP SMILING!

Psychiatrists have proved that happiness is the secret of good health. Mood really can affect the body 1_____. This means we all have to look after 2_____. We have to enjoy 3_____ and take pride in 4_____ and we'll rarely have to visit the doctor. Praise helps 5_____ to learn and is good for us, too.

We all know how pleased young children feel when they learn to dress 6_____ and do things by 7_____. We should praise 8_____ for their achievements. Bosses rarely have a good word for 9_____. Yet if we want to be happy and healthy, we need people around 10_____ who keep telling 11_____ how marvelous we are. Then we 12_____ will believe that we are marvelous, too!

3. VERB

VERB → any member of a class of words that are formally distinguished in many languages, as in English by taking the past ending in *-ed*, that function as the main elements of predicates, that

3. You're knowing what I mean. _____
4. Is he seeming unfriendly? _____
5. I prefer fish to meat. _____
6. Do you see that bird over there? _____
7. Why is he smelling his coffee? _____
8. She's weighing herself again. _____

4. ADVERB

ADVERB → Adds to the meaning of a verb.

ADVERBS OF MANNER

It tells us about *how* something happens.

We form adverbs of manner by adding -ly to an adjective.

e.g. slow - slowly heavy - heavily quick - quickly

It was a slow train. → The train went slowly.

It was heavy rain. → It rained heavily.

Some adverbs have two forms, one with -ly and one without -ly.

e.g. hard/hardly last/lastly

late/lately

He played *hard*. He *hardly* played at all.

ADVERBS OF TIME

It tells us about *when* something happens.

e.g. today yesterday last week next

month

afterwards recently lately suddenly

This morning → it means: now, earlier, later on today.

Still and yet → mean until now.

Already → means 'before now' or 'so soon'.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

It generally answers the question *how often?* The most common are:

Always almost always generally usually

normally

Frequently often sometimes hardly ever seldom

Ever not ... ever never

ADVERBS OF DEGREE

The common adverbs of degree are: quite, fairly, and rather.

We can put *quite* in front of ordinary adjectives (quite good), adverbs (quite slowly), and a few verbs (I quite enjoy).

Fairly (it is less complimentary than quite) often goes with 'good' adjectives and adverbs (good, nice, well, etc.)

Rather is stronger than *quite* and *fairly* and suggest 'inclined to be'.

It often goes with bad adjective (bad, poor, awful, unpleasant, etc).

When it goes with good adjectives (good, nice, well, etc) it often means surprisingly.

EXERCISE 4

A. Supply the right adverb. Some adverbs end in -ly and some do not.

1. He's a bad driver. He drives *badly* .
2. She's a hard worker. She works _____.
3. He's a fast runner. He runs _____.
4. I'm a better player than you. I play _____.
5. This is an airmail letter. Send it _____.
6. He made a sudden move. He moved _____.
7. She gave a rude reply. She replied _____.
8. The train is early. It has arrived _____.

9. Make your best effort. Do your _____.
10. She's glad to help. She helps _____.
11. He's a quick thinker. He thinks _____.
12. She's an eager helper. She helps _____.
13. My name is last. I come _____.
14. The plane is very high. It's flying _____.
15. Be careful. Act _____.
16. The bus was late. It came _____.
17. She was brave. She acted _____.
18. The house was near. We went _____.
19. What a wide window! Open it _____.
20. I get a monthly bill. I pay _____.

B. Put in the missing adjectives and adverbs. Add -ly or make other changes where you need to.



A SPLASH OF COLOR

1. Last Thursday I had an 2. _____ interview for a job. I got up 3. _____ and dressed 4. _____ . I put on my 5. _____ jacket and trousers, to look my 6. _____ . I had to travel by train, so I walked to the station which isn't 7. _____ from my house. I was walking quite 8. _____ when I saw a man just ahead painting his fence with red paint. He didn't notice me as I walked 9. _____. Then he

turned suddenly and splashed my 10. _____ trousers! He had acted 11. _____ and he apologized, but the damage was done. There was a big store on the corner, so I decided to buy a new pair 12. _____. I could change on the train. I 13. _____ found a nice pair, which I bought quite 14. _____. The shop was 15. _____, so I paid 16. _____, grabbed my shopping bag and left. On the train, I went to the toilet to change. I took off my stained trousers and threw them out of the window. Then I opened the bag to get my 17. _____- ones, but all I found was a pink woolen sweater!

5. ADJECTIVE

ADJECTIVE → a word or phrase naming an attribute, added to or grammatically related to a noun to modify or describe it.

▣ Many adjectives related to verbs or nouns have a characteristics ending (or suffix):

-able : manageable -ible : permissible

-ful : boastful -(i)an : Victorian

-ic : energetic -ish : foolish

-ive : attractive -ly : friendly

-ant : hesitant -ours : humorous

▣ A prefix added to an adjective generally has a negative effect:

I think it's possible to solve the problem. I think it's impossible to solve the problem.

Un- : uncooked, unimaginable im- : immoral, impractical

In- : incapable, inhuman dis- : dishonest, disagreeable

Il- : illegal, illegible ir- : irresponsible, irregular

▣ We combine numbers with nouns in the singular to form compound adjectives with hyphens:

A twenty-year-old man (Not 'a twenty-years-old man').

- We use some past participles ending in -ed (e.g. excited) and some present participles ending in -ing (e.g. exciting) as an adjective.

EXERCISE 5

- A. Supply the right adjectival forms. Refer to the above description.
1. I'm *attracted* by this scheme. I find it very *attractive*.
 2. A class of forty can be *managed*. It's just about _____.
 3. I know I *hesitated* before agreeing. I couldn't help being _____.
 4. I don't know where you find all that *energy*. You're tremendously _____.
 5. This piece of furniture was made in the reign of *Victoria*. It's _____.
 6. I don't know how to describe the color of the sky. It's almost *red*, sort of _____.
 7. I've never met anyone who *boasts* as he does. He's extremely _____.
 8. What level of radiation can be *permitted*? How much radiation is _____.
 9. The story is full of *humor*. I've rarely read anything that's so _____.
- B. Supply the right adjectival forms.
1. I suspect he isn't honest. In fact, I think he's quite *dishonest*.
 2. This arrangement isn't strictly legal. Some people would regard it as _____.

3. Sometimes she doesn't behave in a responsible manner. she's quite _____.
4. Such a situation is barely imaginable. It's quite _____.
5. Bob's not very capable. He's _____ of making sound decision.
6. This fish hasn't been cooked enough. It's _____.
7. This scheme isn't very practical. In fact, it's quite _____.
8. This dates from before the war. It's _____.

C. Rewrite the following sentences using compound adjective.

1. The office-block costs two million pounds. It's *a two-million-pound office-block*.
2. The woman is seventy years old. She's _____.
3. The conference lasts two days. It's _____.
4. The farm is eighty hectares. It's _____.
5. The journey takes three days. It's _____.
6. The bag weighs five kilos. It's _____.
7. My engine is three liters. It's _____.
8. It's a note for fifty pounds. It's _____.
9. The fence is twenty miles. It's _____.
10. The tunnel is fifty kilometers. It's _____.



D. Refer to the words in brackets and put in the right adjectives.

EAGER DRIVER

It's (*legal*)¹ *illegal* to drive under the age of seventeen in Britain, but a (*boy of seventeen years old*)² managed to pass his driving test on the day of his seventeenth birthday. Most people would consider this (*possible*)³ because you need a lot of lessons to pass the test. David Livesey arranged to have (*a lesson of eight hours*)⁴ beginning at dawn on his birthday. At first he was very (*care*)⁵ and (*hesitate*)⁶, but he had a (*wonder*)⁷ teacher and his driving improved amazingly during the day. By four in the afternoon, still feeling (*energy*)⁸, he was ready to take his test and he passed first time! He was almost in a state of shock after the test, and he drove home very slowly in the (*red*)⁹ light of the (*set*)¹⁰ sun. David's driving attracted the attention of two policemen, but they broke into smiles and congratulated him warmly when he showed them his certificate and told them his story.

6. PREPOSITION

- ✚ A preposition must have an object (a noun or a pronoun), so it is always related to a noun: *across the road, over the wall, up the hill, down the mountain.*
- ✚ An adverb particle does not need an object, so it is more closely related to a verb: *walk across, drive over, come up, climb down.*
- ✚ We use some 'small words' only as prepositions, so they always have a noun or pronoun object: *against, among, at, beside, during, except, for, from, into, of, onto, on top of, out of, since, till/until, to, towards, upon, with.*

PREPOSITION OF TIME

- ✚ We use at for: exact time: *at 10 o'clock*; meal times: *at lunch time*; points of time: *at night*; festivals: *at Idul Fitri*; age: *at the age of 14*; time: *at this time/that time.*

- ✚ We use *on* for: days of the week: *on Monday, on Mondays*; parts of the day: *on Monday morning*; dates: *on June 1st*; particular occasions: *on that day*; anniversaries: *on your birthday*; festival: *on New Year's Day*.
- ✚ We use *in* for: parts of the day: *in the evening*; months: *in May*; years: *in 2050*; seasons: *in the spring*; centuries: *in the 20th century*; periods: *in Ramadhan, in two years' time*.

1 **about** and **on**

We can use *about* and *on* to mean 'concerning'. We use *on* in a formal way, e.g. to describe a textbook: *a textbook on physics*; *about* is informal: *a book about animals*.

2 **according to** and **by**

We use *according to* to refer to information coming from other people or sources: *according to him, according to this guide book*. When we refer to ourselves, we say *in my opinion* (Not **according to me**). We can use *by* or *according to* when we refer to a clock or a timetable: *By or According to my watch, it's 3.15*.

3 **across** and **over**

We can use both these prepositions to mean 'from one side to the other': *My house is across/over the road/the river*. We cannot use *over* for large areas: *They're laying a pipeline across Siberia*. (Not **over**) We use *over* after verbs like *wander* to mean 'here and there'. We use *across* to describe movement through water: *She swam across the Channel*. (Not **over the Channel**) But we say *over a wall/a fence*. (Not **across**)

4 **across** and **through**

Through, meaning 'from one side to the other', refers to something like a tunnel (*through a pipe*) or something dense (*through the forest*); *across* refers to a large area (*across the desert*). With some nouns, like *park*, we can use either *across* or *through*.

5 **after** and **afterwards**

We generally use a noun or pronoun with *after*: *after lunch* [> 8.1A]. We use *afterwards* on its own: *We had a swim in the sea. Afterwards we lay on the beach*. (Not **After**)

6 **around** and **about**

We use both words to refer to 'lack of purpose': *We didn't have anything to do, so we started fooling around/about*. But we say *He lives (a)round here*. (= near)(Not **about**)

7 **at, to** and **against**

We use *at* after adjectives like *good, clever*. After verbs like *throw*, *at* often means 'taking aim'. Compare: *throw at* (to hit) and *throw to* (for someone to catch). When there is no idea of 'taking aim', we use *against*: *throw the ball against the wall*. And note: *fight against*. We use *at* for speed or price: *at 100 miles an hour, at \$2 each*.

8 **away**

Away [> 8.1B] combines with *far* (*far away*) and *from* (*away from*) and with verbs which give the idea of 'distance': e.g. *live, work*: *I live 5 miles away*. (Not **I live 5 miles far away**)

9 **because** and **because of**

We use *because* to give a reason: *We left the party **because it was noisy**.* [> 1.9] We use a noun or pronoun after *because of*: *We left the party **because of the noise**.*

10 **before** or **in front of**

We often use *before* to refer to time (*before 7*); *in front of* (and its opposite, *behind*) refers to position. We can use either *before* or *in front of* after the verbs *come* and *go*.

11 **behind, at the back (of)** and **back**

We can put a noun or pronoun after *behind* (*behind this house*) or we can use it on its own (*there's a garden behind*). Or we can say: *at the back of this house, it's at the back*. Do not confuse *back* with *again*: *invite them back* means 'return their hospitality'. Don't use *back* after *return*: *We returned early*. (Not **returned back**) Note *3 years back* (= ago).

EXERCISE 6

A. Supply *at* or *in*.

1. He's gone to the station. He's probably _____ the station now.
2. She's gone to school. She's probably _____ school now.
3. He flew from London. He's probably _____ Paris now.
4. He's gone into the garden. He's _____ the garden now.
5. She's gone to bed. She's _____ - bed now.
6. He's gone to a dinner party. He's probably _____ the dinner now.
7. She's gone to a wedding. She's probably _____ the wedding now.
8. He's gone to the kitchen. He's probably _____ the kitchen now.
9. They've come out of the desert. They're probably _____ the jungle now.
10. They've gone to New York. They're probably _____ New York now.
11. She's gone to the waiting room. She's probably _____ the waiting room now.

12. He's been sent to prison. He's probably _____ prison now.
13. She's gone to the Doctor's. she's probably _____ the Doctor's now.
14. He's gone home. He's probably _____ home now.
15. She's gone to the old town. She's probably _____ the old town now.
16. They've sailed to the Pacific. They're probably _____ the Pacific now.
17. We live _____ 14 Woodland Avenue.
18. She was taken to hospital. She's _____ hospital now

B. Supply at, on or in.

1. I'll meet you _____ 10.30 _____ Monday, June 14.
2. We're taking our holiday _____ July.
3. I always finish work early _____ Fridays.
4. Who knows what the world will be like _____ the year 2030?
5. You don't want anything to go wrong _____ your wedding day.
6. _____ the 19th century many children died before they were a year old.
7. We got up _____ dawn and reached the summit _____ noon.
8. _____ the age of 14 I realized I would never become a brain surgeon.
9. The birds don't find much to eat in our garden _____ winter.
10. What will you be doing _____ the holidays?
11. What will you be doing _____ New Year's Day?

12. The year was 1986 _____ that time I was working as a waiter.
13. We try to get away _____ Ramadhan time.
14. I'll see you _____ ten day's time.
15. They prepared a surprise for me at the office _____ my birthday.

C. Supply the missing preposition.

'THE PROPHECY'

People who live ¹..... *in*..... California have every reason to be afraid of earthquakes. No one has ever forgotten the great quake that destroyed San Francisco ²..... 1906. ³..... May, 1988, the people of Los Angeles panicked. According to a prophecy made ⁴..... the 16th century by a prophet called Nostradamus, the city would be destroyed early ⁵..... 1988. During the panic, parents didn't send their children ⁶..... school and people didn't go ⁷..... work. No one stayed ⁸..... home, either. The airlines did great business carrying people who fled ⁹..... their 'doomed city'. Which is more puzzling: how Nostradamus knew that a city which didn't even exist ¹⁰..... his time would be destroyed ¹¹..... the 20th century, or the behaviour of the people who believed 'the prophecy'?



D. Supply suitable words. Refer to the notes only when you have to.

about or on?

1 Read this article *on/about* the Antarctic.

2 I've read a lot of books animals.

according to or by?

3 Dr Pim, the sea is rising.

4 the timetable, the train leaves at 8.27.

5 It's 10.15 my watch.

across or over?

6 There's a newsagent's the road.

7 No one wants a pipeline Alaska.

after or afterwards?

20 Come and see me work.

21 We tidied up. Our guests arrived soon

22 We had a swim and we sunbathed.

around or about?

23 We stood waiting.

24 I wish you'd stop fooling

25 Let me show you the house.

26 He lives somewhere Manchester.

at, to or against?

- 8 We skated the frozen lake.
 9 I'm going to swim the river.
across or through?
- 10 Nothing can flow this pipe.
 11 We managed to get the jungle.
 12 I've never walked the park.
away (add *far* where possible)
- 13 I see storm clouds in the distance.
 14 London is 15 miles from here.
because or because of?
- 15 I couldn't get to work I was ill.
 16 I couldn't get to work my illness.
before or in front of?
- 17 Make sure you're there 7.
 18 I'll wait for you the shop.
 19 You come me in the queue.
- 27 I'm not very good figures.
 28 Throw it me so that I can catch it.
 29 Jim is always throwing stones birds.
 30 We fought the enemy.
 31 Ron is driving 100 miles an hour.
 32 We have combs \$2 each.
behind, at the back (of) or back?
- 33 There's a garden in front and one
 34 Keep this book. I don't want it
 35 There's a garden the house.
 36 I saw him four years
 37 They invited us. We must invite them
 38 We had to go early after the party.
 39 Put it in its place.
 40 I've fallen in my work.
 41 I tried to lift it out of the hole but it fell

E. Put in about, according to, across, after, at, away, because, before, behind, in front of, on.



A GOOD EYE FOR A LEFT EAR

My friend Jonathan, who lives 1. _____ the road, develops and prints films. 2. _____ Jonathan most of us take awful pictures. Usually, we fail to aim 3. _____ the subject is not even in the picture. Sometimes the subject is too far 4. _____ sometimes too near. Some photos are spoilt because the sun is 5. _____ us, when of course, it should always be 6. _____ us.

Some of us take blank pictures 7. _____ we take the lens cover off
 8. _____ we have taken our shots. We take most of our pictures

when we are on holiday and like to catch our friends when they are fooling 9. _____ . it's a pity we don't practice using our cameras 10. _____ we go on holiday. A good book 11. _____ photography would make us better 12. _____ taking pictures, but most of us too lazy to bother. I asked Jonathan what was the worst film he had ever seen. He didn't have to think very hard 13. _____ the question. At once he answered, 'twenty-four shots of the photographer's left ear!'

7. CONJUNCTION

- ❖ A conjunction is a word that joins words or groups of words.
- ❖ *And* is a coordinating conjunction. It connects parallel elements: elements having the same structure.
- ❖ Like other coordinating conjunction, *so* connects two independent clauses. Unlike *and*, *but*, and *or*, the word *so* is not used to connect parallel elements within a clause.

EXERCISE 7

A. Make sentences using *both ... and* / *either ... or* / *neither ... nor*.

1. The hotel wasn't clean. And it wasn't comfortable.
The hotel was
2. It was a very boring movie. It was very long too.
The movie was
3. Is that man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? It's one of the two.
That man's name
4. I don't have the time to take a vacation. And I don't have the money.
I have
5. We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow- whichever you prefer.
We
6. He gave up his job because he needed a change. Also because the pay was low.
He gave up his job both
7. Laura doesn't smoke. And she doesn't eat meat.
.....
8. The front of the house needs painting. The back needs painting too.
.....

B. Combine the following into sentences that contain parallel structure. Used *both ... and / not only ... but also / either ... or / neither ... nor*.

1. He does not have a pen. He does not have paper.
He has neither a pen nor paper.
2. Ron enjoys horseback riding. Bob enjoys horseback riding.
.....
3. You can have tea, or you can have coffee.
.....
4. Arthur is not in class today. Ricardo is not in class today.
.....
5. Arthur is absent. Ricardo is absent.
.....
6. We can fix dinner for them here, or we can take them to a restaurant.
.....
7. She wants to buy a Chevrolet, or she wants to buy a Toyota.
.....
8. The leopard faces extinction. The tiger faces extinction.
.....
9. The library does not have the book I need. The bookstore does not have the book I need.
.....
10. We could fly, or we could take the train.
.....

8. INTERJECTION

The interjection is an exclamatory word that expresses emotion.

- e.g. Goodness!
 What a cute baby!
 Look!
 What a beautiful sunset!

CHAPTER TWO

MODIFIER

1. USING NOUNS AS MODIFIER

USING NOUNS AS MODIFIERS	
<p>The soup has vegetables in it. (a) It is <i>vegetable soup</i>.</p> <p>The building has offices in it. (b) It is an <i>office building</i>.</p>	<p>When a noun is used as a modifier, it is in its singular form.* In (a): <i>vegetable</i> modifies <i>soup</i>.</p> <p>In (b): <i>office</i> modifies <i>building</i>.</p>
<p>The test lasted two hours. (c) It was a <i>two-hour test</i>.</p> <p>Her son is five years old. (d) She has a <i>five-year-old son</i>.</p>	<p>When a noun used as a modifier is combined with a number expression, the noun is singular and a hyphen (-) is used. <i>INCORRECT</i>: She has a <i>five years old</i> son.</p>

2. MODIFYING NOUNS WITH ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

MODIFYING NOUNS WITH ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS	
<p style="text-align: center;">ADJECTIVE + NOUN</p> <p>(a) I bought an <i>expensive</i> <i>book</i>.</p>	<p>Adjectives can modify nouns, as in (a). See Chart 6-2, p. 161, for a list of common adjectives.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">NOUN + NOUN</p> <p>(b) I bought a <i>grammar</i> <i>book</i>.</p>	<p>Nouns can modify other nouns. In (b): <i>grammar</i> is a noun that is used as an adjective to modify another noun (<i>book</i>).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">NOUN + NOUN</p> <p>(c) He works at a <i>shoe</i> <i>store</i>. <i>INCORRECT</i>: He works at a <i>shoes store</i>.</p>	<p>A noun that is used as an adjective is always in its singular form. In (c): the store sells shoes, but it is called a <i>shoe</i> (singular form) <i>store</i>.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ADJECTIVE + NOUN + NOUN</p> <p>(d) I bought an <i>expensive</i> <i>grammar</i> <i>book</i>. <i>INCORRECT</i>: I bought a <i>grammar expensive book</i>.</p>	<p>Both an adjective and a noun can modify a noun; the adjective comes first, the noun second.</p>

EXERCISE 2

A. Underline the adjectives and identify the nouns they modify.

1. I drank some hot tea.
2. My grandmother is a wise woman.
3. English is not my native language.
4. The busy waitress poured coffee into the empty cup.
5. A young man carried the heavy suitcase for Fumiko.
6. I sat in an uncomfortable chair at the restaurant.
7. There is international news on the front page of the newspaper.
8. My uncle is a wonderful man.

B. Underline the nouns used as adjectives and identify the nouns they modify.

1. We sat at the kitchen table.
2. I bought some new CDs at the music store.
3. We met Jack at the train station.
4. Vegetable soup is nutritious.
5. The movie theater is next to the furniture store.
6. The waiter handed us a lunch menu.
7. The traffic light was red, so we stopped.
8. Ms. Bell gave me her business card.

C. Complete the sentences. Use the information in the first part of the sentence. Use a noun that modifies another noun in the completion.

1. Vases that are used for flowers are called _____.
2. A cup that is used for coffee is called _____.
3. A story that appears in a newspaper is called _____.
4. Rooms in hotels are called _____.
5. A worker in an office is called _____.
6. A tag that gives the price of something is called _____.
7. A room that contains computers is called _____.

8. Seats on airplanes are called _____.
9. A bench that is found in a park is called _____.
10. Soup that is made of beans is called _____.

CHAPTER THREE

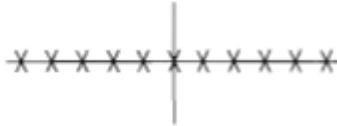
SIMPLE TENSES

1. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

There are seven basic uses of the simple present tense. We use it for:

- ✚ Permanent truths: summer follows spring. Gases expand when heated.
- ✚ ‘The present period’: my sister works in a bank.
- ✚ Habitual actions: I sometimes stay up till midnight.
- ✚ Future reference: The concert begins at 7.30 next Friday evening.
- ✚ Observations and declarations: I hope so. It says here that ... I love you. I hate him.
- ✚ Instructions: first you weigh the ingredients.
- ✚ Commentaries: backer serves to Lendi.

SIMPLE PRESENT



Tom *studies* every day.

FORM AND BASIC MEANING OF THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	Notice: The verb after <i>she, he, it</i> (3rd person singular) has a final <i>-s</i> : <i>talks</i> .
1st PERSON	I talk	we talk	
2nd PERSON	you talk	you talk	
3rd PERSON	she talks he talks it rains	they talk	

<p>(a) I eat breakfast every morning.</p> <p>(b) Olga speaks English every day.</p> <p>(c) We sleep every night.</p> <p>(d) They go to the beach every weekend.</p>	<p>The simple present tense expresses habits. In (a): Eating breakfast is a habit, a usual activity. <i>Every morning</i> = Monday morning, Tuesday morning, Wednesday morning, Thursday morning, Friday morning, Saturday morning, and Sunday morning.</p>
---	---



She wakes up every morning at 7:00.



He shaves every morning.

EXERCISE 1

A. Give the correct form of the simple present of each verb.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Water <i>boils</i> at 100°C. (boil)</p> <p>2 Hot air (rise)</p> <p>3 My uncle in a factory. (work)</p> <p>4 John and Sue glasses. (wear)</p> <p>5 The children a lot of sweets. (eat)</p> <p>6 He only at weekends. (work)</p> <p>7 I always out on Saturdays. (go)</p> <p>8 She to London once a week. (drive)</p> | <p>9 She never up very early. (get)</p> <p>10 I occasionally meat. (eat)</p> <p>11 The coach at 6 this evening. (leave)</p> <p>12 The concert at 7 next Friday. (start)</p> <p>13 I Barcelona won again. (see)</p> <p>14 It's not right, you (know) – I (agree)</p> <p>15 Can he manage? – I so. (hope)</p> <p>16 It in the paper it'll be hot. (say)</p> |
|--|---|

B. Put in the simple present or the present progressive tenses.

CHOMP CHAMP!

¹(you sit) ... *Are you sitting* ... comfortably? Good! I ²(hope) you ³(study) this text carefully because I ⁴(have) news for you. The *Guinness Book of Records* ⁵(not include) records for eating any more. People who ⁶(try) to swallow 47 hard boiled eggs in half a minute will have to do it for pleasure and not to get into the record book. 'We ⁷(regard) these records as unhealthy,' said the book's editor, Mr Donald McFarlan. However, one record-holder will remain. He is Michel Lotito of Grenoble ('Monsieur Mangetout'). Since 1966, he has chomped his way through 10 bicycles, 7 TV sets and a light aircraft. He's likely to remain world champ, unless you ⁸(want) to challenge him, of course!

2. SIMPLE PAST TENSE

We use the **simple past** to talk about events, actions or situations which happened in the past and are now finished. We always have to say (or imply) **when** the action happened, so we often use time references like *yesterday, ago, last summer* [> 7.2A].

We use the past:

– to describe actions which happened in the recent or distant past:

*Sam **phoned a moment ago**.* (Not **Sam has phoned**) [> 9.5A]

*The Goths **invaded Rome in A.D. 410**.* (Not **The Goths had invaded**) [> 9.6]

– to describe past habit: *I **smoked forty cigarettes a day** till I gave up.* [compare > 11.11]

If we do not use time references (*a moment ago, when I was young*, etc.) we imply them:

*I **saw** Fred in town.* (i.e. when I was there this morning)

*I **never met** my grandfather.* (i.e. perhaps he died before I was born)

SIMPLE PAST



Tom **studied** last night.

USING BE: PAST TIME

PRESENT TIME	PAST TIME
(a) I am in class today . (c) Alice is at the library today . (e) My friends are at home today .	(b) I was in class yesterday . (d) Alice was at the library yesterday . (f) My friends were at home yesterday .
SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF BE	
Singular I was you were (one person) she was he was it was	Plural we were you were (more than one person) they were
	$\left. \begin{array}{l} I \\ she \\ he \\ it \end{array} \right\} + was$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} we \\ you \\ they \end{array} \right\} + were$

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE: USING -ED

SIMPLE PRESENT	(a) I walk to school every day .	verb + -ed = the simple past tense
SIMPLE PAST	(b) I walked to school yesterday .	
SIMPLE PRESENT	(c) Ann walks to school every day .	
SIMPLE PAST	(d) Ann walked to school yesterday .	
		$\left. \begin{array}{l} I \\ you \\ she \\ he \\ it \\ we \\ they \end{array} \right\} + walked \text{ (verb + -ed)}$

THE SIMPLE PAST: IRREGULAR VERBS (GROUP 1)

Some verbs do not have **-ed** forms. Their past forms are irregular.

PRESENT PAST come - came do - did eat - ate get - got go - went have - had put - put see - saw sit - sat sleep - slept stand - stood write - wrote	(a) I come to class every day . (b) I came to class yesterday . (c) I do my homework every day . (d) I did my homework yesterday . (e) Ann eats breakfast every morning . (f) Ann ate breakfast yesterday morning .
--	--

IRREGULAR VERBS (GROUP 2)

bring - brought
buy - bought
catch - caught
drink - drank

drive - drove
*read - read**
ride - rode

run - ran
teach - taught
think - thought

IRREGULAR VERBS (GROUP 3)

break - broke
fly - flew
hear - heard
leave - left

meet - met
pay - paid
ring - rang
send - sent

sing - sang
speak - spoke
take - took
wake up - woke up

IRREGULAR VERBS (GROUP 4)

begin - began
find - found
lose - lost
hang - hung

say - said
sell - sold
steal - stole

tell - told
tear - tore
wear - wore

EXERCISE 2

A. Give complete answer to these questions using the time references in brackets.

1 How long ago did you work as a civil servant? (five years ago)

I worked as a civil servant five years ago.

2 When did you last play football? (when I was 14)

.....

3 When did the Carters leave for their summer holiday? (last night)

.....

4 What time did John arrive? (at 4)

.....

5 When did you last see 'Gone with the Wind'? (recently)

.....

6 How long did you wait at the airport? (till they arrived)

.....

7 When did Sally tell you about her engagement? (when she was here)

.....

- B. Put in the correct form of the simple past tense of the verbs in brackets.

LIZARDMAN

Christopher Davis, a young driver from South Carolina, (*claim*)
 1 *claimed* a monster (*attack*) 2 him while he was
 driving along a lonely road. The monster (*be*) 3 seven
 feet tall and (*have*) 4 red eyes and green, scaly skin. It
 (*chase*) 5 Christopher's car and (*jump*)
 6 on the roof. Many people (*believe*) 7
 the story and the newspapers (*call*) 8 the monster
 'Lizardman'. Seventy hunters recently (*set out*) 9 to trap
 Lizardman and a local radio (*offer*) 10 \$1 million to anyone
 who (*capture*) 11 him dead or alive. Lizardman had so
 much publicity that thousands of people (*visit*) 12 South
 Carolina to find him. No one has found him yet. As everyone knows,
 monsters may or may not exist, but they are very good for the tourist
 industry!

3. SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

SIMPLE FUTURE



FUTURE TIME: USING BE GOING TO	
(a) I am going to go downtown tomorrow. (b) Sue is going to be here tomorrow afternoon. (c) We are going to come to class tomorrow morning.	Be going to expresses (talks about) the future. FORM: am is are } + going + infinitive*
(d) I'm not going to go downtown tomorrow. (e) Ann isn't going to study tonight.	NEGATIVE: be + not + going to
(f) "Are you going to come to class tomorrow?" "No, I'm not." (g) "Is Jim going to be at the meeting tomorrow?" "Yes, he is." (h) "What time are you going to eat dinner tonight?" "Around six."	QUESTION: be + subject + going to A form of be is used in the short answer to a yes/no question with be going to , as in (f) and (g). (See Chart 2-2, p. 25, for information about short answers with be .)

EXERCISE 3

A. Complete the sentences. Use be going to and the given expressions.

<i>call the manager</i>	<i>✓ go to the bookstore</i>	<i>see a dentist</i>
<i>call the police</i>	<i>go to an Italian restaurant</i>	<i>stay in bed today</i>
<i>get something to eat</i>	<i>lie down and rest for a while</i>	<i>take a long walk in the park</i>
<i>go to the beach</i>	<i>look it up in my dictionary</i>	<i>take it to the post office</i>
<i>go to bed</i>	<i>major in psychology</i>	<i>take them to the laundromat</i>

1. I need to buy a book. I am going to go to the bookstore.
2. It's midnight now. I'm sleepy. I _____.
3. Sue is hungry. She _____.
4. My clothes are dirty. I _____.
5. I have a toothache. I _____.
6. I'm writing a composition. I don't know how to spell a word. I _____.
7. George has to mail a package. He _____.
8. It's a nice day today. Marry and I _____.
9. Sue and I want to go swimming. We _____.
10. I have a headache. I _____.
11. It's late at night. I hear a burglar! I _____.
12. I want to be a psychologist. When I go to the university, I _____.
13. I feel terrible. I think I'm getting the flu. I _____.
14. Ivan and Natasha want to go out to eat. They _____.
15. Rosa lives in an apartment. There's a problem with the plumbing. She _____.

USING THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TO EXPRESS FUTURE TIME

- (a) Sue **is going to leave** at 8:00 tomorrow.
(b) Sue **is leaving** at 8:00 tomorrow.
(c) We **are going to drive** to Toronto next week.
(d) We **are driving** to Toronto next week.

Sometimes the present progressive is used to express future time.

- (a) and (b) mean the same thing.
(c) and (d) mean the same thing.

The present progressive is used for future meaning when the speaker is talking about plans that have already been made.

COMMON VERBS

<i>come</i>	<i>drive</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>meet</i>	<i>spend</i>	<i>stay</i>
<i>do</i>	<i>fly</i>	<i>leave</i>	<i>return</i>	<i>start</i>	<i>take</i>

B. Rewrite the sentences using the present progressive.

1. My mother and I are going to leave for our trip at 10:00 tomorrow.
→ *My mother and I are leaving for our trip at 10:00 tomorrow.*
2. We are going to fly to Athens.
3. We are going to spend a week there.
4. My brother is going to meet us there.
5. He is going to take the train.
6. We are going to go sightseeing together.
7. I am going to come back by boat, and they are going to return by train.

WORDS USED FOR PAST TIME AND FUTURE TIME

PAST	FUTURE	
<i>yesterday</i>	<i>tomorrow</i>	PAST: It <i>rained yesterday</i> . FUTURE: It's <i>going to rain tomorrow</i> .
<i>yesterday morning</i> <i>yesterday afternoon</i> <i>yesterday evening</i> <i>last night</i>	<i>tomorrow morning</i> <i>tomorrow afternoon</i> <i>tomorrow evening</i> <i>tomorrow night</i>	PAST: I <i>was</i> in class <i>yesterday morning</i> . FUTURE: I'm <i>going to be</i> in class <i>tomorrow morning</i> .
<i>last week</i> <i>last month</i> <i>last year</i> <i>last weekend</i> <i>last spring</i> <i>last summer</i> <i>last fall</i> <i>last winter</i> <i>last Monday, etc.</i>	<i>next week</i> <i>next month</i> <i>next year</i> <i>next weekend</i> <i>next spring</i> <i>next summer</i> <i>next fall</i> <i>next winter</i> <i>next Monday, etc.</i>	PAST: Mary <i>went</i> downtown <i>last week</i> . FUTURE: Mary <i>is going to go</i> downtown <i>next week</i> . PAST: Bob <i>graduated</i> from high school <i>last spring</i> . FUTURE: Ann <i>is going to graduate</i> from high school <i>next spring</i> .
... <i>minutes ago</i> ... <i>hours ago</i> ... <i>days ago</i> ... <i>weeks ago</i> ... <i>months ago</i> ... <i>years ago</i>	<i>in ... minutes (from now)</i> <i>in ... hours (from now)</i> <i>in ... days (from now)</i> <i>in ... weeks (from now)</i> <i>in ... months (from now)</i> <i>in ... years (from now)</i>	PAST: I <i>finished</i> my homework <i>five minutes ago</i> . FUTURE: Pablo <i>is going to finish</i> his homework <i>in five minutes</i> .

C. Complete the sentences. Use yesterday, last, tomorrow, or next.

1. I went swimming yesterday morning.
2. Ken is going to go to the beach tomorrow morning.
3. I'm going to take a trip _____ week.
4. Maria went to Miami _____ week for a short vacation.
5. We had a test in class _____ afternoon.
6. _____ afternoon we're going to go on a picnic.
7. My sister is going to arrive _____ Tuesday.
8. Mr. Koh bought a used car _____ Friday.
9. My brother is going to enter the university _____ fall.

10. _____ spring I took a trip to San Francisco.
11. Mia is going to fly to London _____ month.
12. Rick lived in Tokyo _____ year.
13. I'm going to study at the library _____ night.
14. _____ night I watched TV.
15. _____ evening I'm going to go to a baseball game.
16. Mrs. Chang went to the opera _____ evening.

USING TODAY, TONIGHT, AND THIS + MORNING, AFTERNOON, EVENING, WEEK, MONTH, YEAR

PRESENT	Right now it's 10 A.M. We are in our English class. (a) We are studying English this morning .	<i>today</i> <i>tonight</i> <i>this morning</i> <i>this afternoon</i> <i>this evening</i> <i>this week</i> <i>this weekend</i> <i>this month</i> <i>this year</i>	These words can express present, past, or future time.
PAST	Right now it's 10 A.M. Nancy left home at 9 A.M. to go downtown. She isn't at home right now. (b) Nancy went downtown this morning .		
FUTURE	Right now it's 10 A.M. Class ends at 11 A.M. After class today, I'm going to go to the post office. (c) I'm going to go to the post office this morning .		

D. Answer the questions with your own words.

1. What is something you did earlier this year?
→ I came to this city this year.
2. What is something you are doing this year?
→ I am studying English this year.
3. What is something you are going to do this year?
→ I am going to visit my relatives in Cairo this year.
4. What is something you did earlier today?
→ I _____ today.

5. What is something you are doing today, right now?

→ I _____ today.

6. What is something you are going to do later today?

→ I _____ today.

7. What is something you did earlier this morning / afternoon / evening?

→ I _____ this _____.

8. What is something you are going to do later this morning / afternoon / evening?

→ I _____ this _____.

FUTURE TIME: USING WILL		
STATEMENT	(a) Mike will arrive at 10:00 tomorrow. (b) Mike is going to arrive at 10:00 tomorrow.	(a) and (b) have basically the same meaning.
	(c) CORRECT: Mike will go there. INCORRECT: Mike will goes there. INCORRECT: Mike wills go there.	The simple form of a verb follows will . In (c): <i>goes</i> and <i>wills go</i> are NOT correct.
	(d) CORRECT: Mike will arrive at 10:00. INCORRECT: Mike will arrives at 10:00. (e) CORRECT: Mike will go there. INCORRECT: Mike will to go there.	There is never a final -s on will for future time. Will is not followed by an infinitive with to .
CONTRACTIONS	(f) I will come. = I'll come. You will come. = You'll come. She will come. = She'll come. He will come. = He'll come. It will come. = It'll come. We will come. = We'll come. They will come. = They'll come.	Will is contracted to 'll with subject pronouns.* These contractions are common in both speaking and writing.
NEGATIVE	(g) Bob will not be here tomorrow. (h) Bob won't be here tomorrow.	Negative contraction will + not = won't

E. Change the sentences by using will to express future time.

1. I'm going to arrive around six tomorrow.

→ *I'll arrive around six tomorrow.*

2. Ahmed isn't going to come to our party.

3. He's going to be out of town next week.
4. Mrs. Rivera is going to be in class tomorrow.
5. She has a cold, but she isn't going to stay home.
6. Jack and Olga are going to meet us at the movie theater.
7. They're going to be there at 7:15.
8. Tina is going to stay home and watch TV tonight.*
9. This is an important letter. I'm going to send it by express mail.
10. My parents are going to stay at a hotel in Honolulu.
11. Hurry up, or we're going to be late for the concert.
12. I'm not going to be at home this evening.
13. I'm going to wash the dishes and clean the kitchen after dinner.
14. Be careful with those scissors! You're going to hurt yourself!

VERB SUMMARY: PRESENT, PAST, AND FUTURE

	STATEMENT	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
SIMPLE PRESENT	I eat lunch every day. He eats lunch every day.	I don't eat breakfast. She doesn't eat breakfast.	Do you eat breakfast? Does she eat lunch?
PRESENT PROGRESSIVE	I am eating an apple right now. She is eating an apple. They are eating apples.	I 'm not eating a pear. She isn't eating a pear. They aren't eating pears.	Am I eating a banana? Is he eating a banana? Are they eating bananas?
SIMPLE PAST	He ate lunch yesterday.	He didn't eat breakfast.	Did you eat breakfast?
BE GOING TO	I am going to eat lunch at noon. She is going to eat lunch at noon. They are going to eat lunch at noon.	I 'm not going to eat breakfast tomorrow. She isn't going to eat breakfast tomorrow. They aren't going to eat breakfast tomorrow.	Am I going to see you tomorrow? Is she going to eat lunch tomorrow? Are they going to eat lunch tomorrow?
WILL	He will eat lunch tomorrow.	He won't eat breakfast tomorrow.	Will he eat lunch tomorrow?

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