

THEME 2 MY ENVIRONMENT GRAMMAR

1. THERE IS / THERE ARE

We use *there is* and *there are* to say that something exist(s).

We use *there is* before singular nouns and *there are* before plural nouns.

AFFIRMATIVE

There is a sofa in the living room.

There are two paintings on the wall.

NEGATIVE

There isn't a sofa in the living room.

There aren't two paintings on the wall.

INTERROGATIVE

Is there a sofa in the living room? Yes, there *is*. / No, there *isn't*.

Are there two paintings on the wall? Yes, there *are*. / No, there *aren't*.

Exercises A. Choose the correct option.

1. *There is / There are* a lamp on the bedside table.

2. *There isn't / There aren't* a carpet on the floor.

3. *There is / There are* three museums in our city.

4. *There isn't / There aren't* two pillows on my bed.

5. *There is / There are* a mall in my neighbourhood.

Exercises B. Write positive or negative sentences with *there is / there are / there isn't* or *there aren't*.

1. computer / on the desk (+) _____

2. trees/ in the garden (-) _____

3. cars/ in the garage (+) _____

4. library/ near our school (+) _____

5. television/ in the bathroom (-) _____

Exercises C. Complete the questions and answer them. Use *there is* or *there are*.

1. (a swimming pool) _____ ? _____ (-)

2. (books) _____ ? _____ (+)

3. (a leisure centre) _____ ? _____ (-)

2. SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

• Most nouns take -s to form their plural.

book books student students

• Nouns ending in -s, -ss, ch,-x or -sh take -es.

bus buses box boxes watch watches

• If the noun ends in a consonant +y, the -y changes to -ies.

country countries family families

• If the noun ends in a vowel + y, it takes -s.

boy boys toy toys

- If the noun ends in *-f* or *-fe*, it takes *-ves*.

wife wives half halves

- Some nouns are irregular.

child children

person people

woman women

man men

Exercises A. Write the plural form of the nouns

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. map _____ | 4. dictionary _____ | 7. child _____ |
| 2. watch _____ | 5. person _____ | 8. class _____ |
| 3. city _____ | 6. boy _____ | 9. shelf _____ |

3. PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

We use prepositions of place to show the position or location of one thing with another.

in / on / under / near / next to / in front of / behind / between / opposite

- Paris is *in* France.
- The cat is *under* the bed.
- They have a house *near* the sea.
- There are paintings *on* the wall.

Exercises A. Choose the correct prepositions to complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| 1. I have got a notebook _____ my bag. | a) at | b) in |
| 2. There is a computer _____ the desk. | a) on | b) under |
| 3. The tree is _____ the house. | a) in | b) in front of |
| 4. The pharmacy is _____ the bookshop and the cafe. | a) behind | b) between |
| 5. Room 21 is _____ Room 20. | a) next to | b) at |
| 6. Manchester is _____ Liverpool. | a) behind | b) near |
| 7. The carpet is _____ the coffee table. | a) under | b) in |
| 8. There is a window _____ the sofa. | a) in front of | b) behind |
| 9. Our house is _____ the school. | a) on | b) opposite |

4. POSSESSIVE 'S

When we want to show that something belongs to somebody or something, we usually add an *apostrophe ('s)* to a singular noun and an *apostrophe (')* to a plural noun.

Frank's shop is very big. / Mr. Riley's wife is an architect.

We often use *possessive 's* with names. When a name ends in s, we usually treat it like any other singular noun and add 's. But it is also possible to just add the *apostrophe (')*.

Charles's house or Charles' house are possible.

Exercises A. Circle the correct option.

1. Her *brothers* / *brother's* name is Andy.
2. *Pamela's* / *Pamela* mother is an officer.
3. *Anitas* / *Anita's* brother is my friend.
4. Sue is *Annie's* / *Annie is* sister.

5. OBJECT PRONOUNS

We use object pronouns when the speaker wants to talk about somebody or something in the object position.

They are used instead of nouns, usually because we already know what the object is. It makes the sentence easier to read and understand and avoids repetition. We normally use object pronouns after a verb or a preposition.

Subject Pronouns

Object Pronouns

| | |
|------|------|
| I | me |
| you | you |
| he | him |
| she | her |
| it | it |
| we | us |
| you | you |
| they | them |

- *They have got a new house. Let's visit them.*
- *Your mother is in the kitchen. You can help her.*

Exercises A. Complete the sentences with the correct object pronouns.

1. Mr. Wilson is our new teacher. We like _____
2. He has two sons. He plays football with _____
3. Jessica and I are good students. Our teacher likes _____
4. I have an idea. Listen _____
5. *Our cat* is very lovely. Everybody likes _____

6. DEMONSTRATIVES

We use *this singular and these plural* for people, things and animals that are *near* us.

This is my notebook. / This is our house.

These are Jenny's books. / These are the children's ice creams.

We use *that singular and those plural* for people, things and animals that are *away* from us.

That is Elizabeth's car. / That's your pen.

Those are Japanese cars. / Those birds are lovely.

We use *this / these* and *that / those* in questions. We generally use *it* or *they* in answers.

A: What's this / that? B: It's a book.

A: What are these / those? B: They are books.

Exercises A. Choose the correct word.

1. *This is / These are* my passport.
2. *That is / Those are* Mrs. Wilson's flowers.
3. *This is / These are* my sister's toys.
4. *That is / Those are* Betty's car.

Exercises B. Rewrite the sentences in plural.

1. That's your key. _____
2. Is that your pen? _____?
3. This is my wallet. _____
4. This is your map. _____

7. MAKING COMPARISONS

• We use the comparative form to compare two people, things, places etc. We usually use than with comparative adjectives.

My room is tidier than Will's room.

Istanbul is more exciting than Ankara.

1. one-syllable adjectives

adjective comparative

quiet quieter

big bigger

small smaller

2. adjectives with two or more syllables expensive

exciting more exciting

expensive more expensive

3. irregular adjectives

good better

bad worse

much more

many more

little less

Exercises A. Complete the sentences with the words in the parentheses as in the example.

e.g. In my opinion, English class is easier than other classes. (easy)

This film is more boring than the previous one. (boring)

1. The city centre is _____ than the other places in the city. (crowded)
2. Today I feel _____ than yesterday. (good)
3. Our school is _____ from the city centre than yours. (far)
4. I am _____ than my sister. (tall)

Exercises B. Complete the sentences. Each time use the comparative form of one of the words in the list.

| | | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|---------|--------|-----------|
| big | crowded | early | easily | high | important |
| interested | peaceful | reliable | serious | simple | thin |

1. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed _____ than usual.
2. I'd like to have a _____ car. The one I've got keeps breaking down.
3. Unfortunately her illness was _____ than we thought at first.
4. You look _____. Have you lost weight?
5. I want a _____ flat. We don't have enough space here.
6. He doesn't study very hard. He's _____ in having a good time.
7. Health and happiness are _____ than money.
8. The instructions were very complicated. They could have been _____.
9. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was _____ than usual.
10. I like living in the countryside. It's _____ than living in a town.
11. You'll find your way around the town _____ if you have a good map.
12. In some parts of the country, prices are _____ than in others