

Luciana Popović-Miloš



PLAY AND LEARN



Luciana Popović-Miloš

PLAY AND LEARN

GRAMMAR PRACTICE
WITH KEY

BASIC TO UPPER-INTERMEDIATE
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
IN ONE BOOK

*Ovu knjigu posvećujem,
mojoj ćerki Zariji i unuci Taliji
za koje živim a koje su me neumorno bodrile.*

*Mom suprugu Jovi koji me podržava u svemu
što radim i bez čije zadivljujuće tolerancije
ova knjiga nikad ne bi bila napisana.*

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	9
1 NOUNS	11
2 COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	23
3 ARTICLES	39
4 ADJECTIVES	55
5 ADVERBS	71
6 PRONOUNS	91
7 VERBS	131
8 QUESTIONS	165
9 THE PRESENT TENSES	177
10 THE PAST TENSES	201
11 THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSES	229
12 THE PAST PERFECT TENSES	249
13 EXPRESSING THE FUTURE TENSE	257
14 REVISION OF TENSES	271
15 THE CONDITIONAL TENSES AND CLAUSES	275
16 THE INFINITIVE	299
17 THE GERUND	305
18 THE GERUND AND THE INFINITIVE	313
19 THE PARTICIPLES	317
20 GERUNDS INFINITIVES PARTICIPLES	321
21 THE PASSIVE VOICE	325
22 REPORTED SPEECH	343
23 NUMBERS	357
ANSWERS KEY	361

INTRODUCTION

There are many grammatical descriptions, and each one is a building block in the structure of your knowledge of how to form and use English correctly. The greater the number of building blocks that you master, the greater your accuracy with the spoken and written language will be.

The point here is that grammar rules will guide you towards speaking and writing better English. If you follow the rules of grammar, you can express yourself more clearly. But if you fail to observe those rules, people may find it difficult to understand you or they may even misunderstand you entirely.

However, just knowing the rules of grammar is not enough. The more you practise, the more you become proficient in how you use English and to what extent you understand it.

There are various kinds of exercises to allow you to manipulate the language from different angles.

The Answer Key at the end of the book gives you not only the right answers, but also suggestions as to how an exercise should be completed.



1

NOUNS

WHAT IS A NOUN?

It is a word that names a person, place, thing, idea or quality.

Person -boy, teacher, John, doctor

Place- London,city

Thing-house, tree, ice-cream, table
idea truth, illusion, fantasy, democracy
quality beauty, caring, hatred, boredom

MAKING NOUNS PLURAL

Most nouns have the same plural for the masculine and feminine forms:

cat, servant, painter, artist, rider, driver, cook, prisoner, singer, dancer, reporter, journalist, parent, author, cousin, child

We may say:

male teacher	lady teacher
manservant	woman servant
he cat	she cat

Some nouns form the feminine gender from the masculine by adding -ess

Words ending in -er or -or often drop the e or the o:

manager	manageress	actor	actress
waiter	waitress	conductor	conductress
lion	lioness	hero	heroine
host	hostess		
headmaster	headmistress		

Some nouns have different forms:

lord	lady	duke	duchess
uncle	aunt	nephew	niece
brother	sister	father	mother
drake	duck	cock	hen
bull	cow		

The plural of a noun is usually made by adding -s to the singular:

dog	dogs	week	weeks
day	days	pencil	pencils
book	books		

Nouns ending in -y following a consonant form their plural by dropping the -y and adding -ies

family	families	factory	factories
lady	ladies	country	countries
baby	babies	story	stories
key	keys	city	cities

Nouns ending in -y following a vowel form their plural by adding -s

boy	boys	donkey	donkeys
toy	toys	ray	rays
turkey	turkeys	way	ways

Some nouns ending in -f or -fe drop the -f or -fe and add -ves

wife	wives	life	lives
knife	knives	wolf	wolves
self	selves	calf	calves
shelf	shelves	leaf	leaves
loaf	loaves	thief	thieves
half	halves	sheaf	sheaves

Some nouns can have two plural forms:

scarf	scarfs scarves
wharf	wharfs wharves
hoof	hoofs
hooves	

Some nouns ending in -oof, -ief, -ff don't drop -f they form the plural by adding -s:

roof	roofs	dwarf	dwarfs
chief	chiefs	cliff	cliffs

Other words ending in -f, -fe, add -s:

cliff	cliffs	fife	fifes
safe	safes	reef	reefs
gulf	gulfs	staff	staffs
coif	coifs	strife	strifes

Some nouns form the plural by a vowel change:

mouse	mice	louse	lice
goose	geese	tooth	teeth
woman	women	man	men
foot	feet		

Some nouns form the plural by adding -en:

child	children
ox	oxen
brother	brethren

Some nouns don't have plural forms. If you need a plural you can use some words like 'piece',

advice
progress
knowledge
information
eg. furniture _____ four pieces of furniture

Some nouns have the same form in the singular and plural:

deer	deer
swine	swine
salmon	salmon
species	species
means	means
trout	trout
sheep	sheep

You can use numbers to make the plural e.g. one sheep, two fish etc.

Some have singular forms, but are followed by a verb in the plural:

people
police
cattle

Some have plural form, but are followed by a verb in the singular:

news
statistics
athletics
mathematics
physics
phonetics

Some nouns are used only in the plural:

alms	annals
headquarters	customs
oats	italics
thanks	tidings
victuals	wages
braces	scissors
trousers	nutcrackers
measles	ninepins
dominoes	billiards

Some nouns have two plural forms but different meanings

penny	pennies – individual coins
	pence - the amount
colour	colours
spirit	spirits
hair	hairs

Words with Greek or Latin forms often make their plurals according to the rules of Greek or Latin:

alga	algae	bacillus	bacilli
larva	larvae	fungus	fungi
formula	formulae	thesis	theses
crisis	crises	oasis	oases
datum	data		

Compound nouns - normally the last word is pluralised:

armchair armchairs bookcase bookcases

Where **man or woman** is prefixed, both parts are made plural;

manservant menservants

Words ending in **-ful** usually make their plural in the ordinary way

handful handfuls armful armfuls

Compound nouns formed with prepositions or adverbs make only the first word plural:

sister-in-law, sisters-in-law stepson stepsons
 mother-in-law mothers-in-law passer-by passers-by
but grown-up grown-ups

There are no absolute rules for plural. If you are uncertain, check your dictionary. It will tell you the correct plural for each word:

EXERCISES

1. 1 Write the plurals in the correct column:

toy	girl	child	baby
country	person	woman	animal
bus	man	dog	city
piano	ox	day	tooth
tomato	goose	foot	factory
bush	bench	bird	lady
week	mouse	louse	photo

<i>S</i>	<i>ES and IES</i>	IRREGULAR

1. 2 Make these nouns plural

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. banana - | 8. cucumber - |
| 2. photo - | 9. orange - |
| 3. melon - | 10. tomato - |
| 4. carrot - | 11. figs - |
| 5. radish - | 12. strawberry - |
| 6. cherry - | 13. peach - |
| 7. lemon - | 14. apple - |

1. 3 Insert the plural of the nouns in each sentence:

1. The students are carrying _____ (bag) and _____ (book).
2. It's autumn. The _____ (leaf) are falling.
3. John wants three _____ (sandwich).
4. If you go to the zoo you can see _____ (tiger) _____ (monkey), _____ (bird) and _____ (snake).
5. People have two _____ (ear), two _____ (eye), two _____ (arm), two _____ (hand), two _____ (leg), and two _____ (foot).
6. There are over ten _____ (college) in the city.
7. We like _____ (strawberry) _____ (peach) and _____ (banana)
8. We need some _____ (knife), _____ (fork) and _____ (spoon).
9. There are more _____ (woman) than _____ (man) in my class.
10. He has bought seven _____ (fish).

1. 4 Circle or write the correct form of the verb:

1. Most of the information _____ (was/were) wrong.
2. Mathematics _____ (is / are) not an easy subject).
3. The furniture in this room _____ (don't / doesn't) need to be polished.
4. Physics _____ (is / are) my favorite subject.
5. (Does / Do) the police know about the accident?
6. The scissors _____ (isn't/ aren't) sharp enough.
7. Five miles _____ (isn't / aren't) a long distance.
8. Politics _____ (isn't / aren't) my choice.

9. The police _____ (are / is) controlling the highway.
10. The trousers _____ (is / are) too long.
11. The news _____ (was / were) about a robbery.
12. There _____ (is / are) a lot of interesting series on British television.
13. The news _____ (wasn't / weren't) as bad as we had expected.
14. Three years _____ (is / are) a long time to be without you.

1. 5 Write these sentences in the plural:

1. This baby is getting a new tooth.

2. A leaf is falling from the tree.

3. The woman usually spends her holiday in a big city.

4. There is a big red tomato in this sandwich.

5. The child has something on his foot.

6. A student is holding a pen.

7. The hungry boy has a fresh apple.

8. Can he put a book on the shelf?

9. I see a person waiting for a child.

10. Look! There's a sheep in the bush.

11. The man is from Italy.

12. This person is Italian.

13. This coin isn't American.

14. A dictionary is useful.

15. This woman is ill.

16. My brother likes fish.

17. This story is very interesting.

1. 6 Insert the plural of the nouns in each sentence:

1. Everybody has two _____(foot)
2. There are many _____(factory) in his town.
3. How many _____(box) have you found in the stockroom?
4. There are seven _____(day) in a week.
5. You can have a beautiful view from those _____(cliff).
6. He likes buying _____(scarf).
7. He enjoys taking _____(photo).
8. There are two _____ empty _____(shelf).
9. I am sure there are lots of _____ (mouse) in this house.
10. Mexico City is bigger than lots of other _____(city).
11. His life is more interesting than the _____(life) of many other people.
12. That roof is green and the _____(roof) of other houses are red.
13. He makes _____(toy) as a hobby.
14. This volcano is more active than other _____(volcano) in Italy.
15. Were those _____(nobleman) _____(hero)?

MAKING NOUNS POSSESSIVE

Possessive nouns are nouns which show possession. A singular noun usually adds an apostrophe and -s (’s). Plural nouns usually add an -s followed by an apostrophe (s’):

Example:

My sister’s friends
My sisters’ friends

There are some irregular possessive nouns:

children _____ children’s
men _____ men’s
women _____ women’s
people _____ people’s

Names which end in -s are written two ways: usually with ’s (Marcos’s) but sometimes with only an apostrophe (Marcos’):

Example:

Lois’s dog
Actress’s show
Thomas’s house

We can use 's without a following noun if the meaning is clear

This is Peter's car.
These are father's trousers

This is Peter's.
These are father's.

Classical names ending in s and some English names add only the apostrophe.

Archimedes' Law,

Keats' poetry

We normally use 's when the noun is a person or animal and for things we use of....

Tom's car

the door of the garage.

Sometimes we can use 's when the noun is a thing but it's better to use ...of...(it's more common)

the street's name

the name of the street

But for an organization, place, (a group of people,) we can use either 's or of.... .

the government's plan
the schools 's success

the plan of the government
the success of the school

To indicate someone's shop, or places we use 's.

at the butcher's
at the dentist's

Britain's largest city
the city's new theatre

If two people own the same thing, use 's for only the second person.

Peter and Jack's office (they share one office)

If two people don't share the same thing use 's for both people.

Adam's and Peter's house (they don't share the same house)

Compounds are treated as one word.

my brother-in-law's house

We can use 's without a following noun.

Ann's house is larger than Sara's

We can use 's with words denoting time(yesterday, tomorrow, three weeks, five hours, etc.)

two days' holiday
a week's holiday
eight hours' flight

Tomorrow's meeting has been canceled

When the possessor is a thing indicating the position of something, we use neither -'s nor . . . of..

town square

city hall

street lamp

kitchen table

It is similar with the names of towns, clothes, equipment, vehicles, kind of stories, connection with time etc.

winter sports

Sunday dinner

adventure stories

coffee bar birthday party

The possessives of titles are formed as follows:

George the First's reign

PRACTICE

1. 7. Change the nouns in brackets with 's and apostrophe only (')

Example:

Peter is _____ husband (Tina).
Peter is Tina's husband.
Their names are _____ Peter and David (sons)
Their sons' names are Peter and David

1. Mrs. Blake is _____ mother (Amanda)
 2. Is Diana _____ sister (Jenny)?
 3. My _____ names are Nick and Tom (children).
 4. These are our _____ shoes (mother).
 5. The girls _____ bicycles are blue (girl).
 6. Is Miss Mill _____ teacher (Marta)?
 7. Are these _____ rackets (boy)?
 8. We are _____ parents (Nick and Marta).
 9. Jenny, is your _____ Nick (brother name)?
 10. Is _____ pencil red (Carlos)?
 11. He walked across Park of St. James through the snow.
-

1. 8 To make nouns possessive use (') with or without (s). In some sentences use only of...

Example:

Miss Mill is the teacher of Jenny.
Miss Mill is Jenny's teacher.

1. The new house of Trina.

2. This is the car of my parents.

3. We didn't expect the success of the company.

4. The meeting tomorrow will be at 8 o'clock.

5. The husband of Fiona is ill.

6. It was dark, but they could see the chimneys of the house.

7. My friend cheered the football match that evening.

8. The experts of Japan were welcomed.

9. The government changed the names of the street.

10. Mr. Watkins is the new headmaster of the school.

11. He walked across Park of St. James through the snow.

1. 9 Make the possessive in questions and sentences:

Example:

Marta is a friend of my sister.

Marta is my sister's friend

1. Are these presents from Sarah?

2. Skiing is my best sport in winter.

3. What are the names of your children?

4. We had a very big table in the dining room.

5. This painting belongs to Amanda.

6. Have you taken the trolley of the shop?

7. The friends of my parents live in London.

1. 10 Make these nouns possessive:

Example:

Where is the department for women?

Where is the women's department.

1. John lives in the house of his mother-in-law.

2. These shoes for children are very old.

3. This is the house of Mary and Peter.

4. One of the paintings by Picasso is missing.

5. The theatres of Queen Elizabeth I were round.

6. It was a long line of 500 metres.

7. The arrival of the Queen was the happiest moment for the people of England.

8. The decision of the government to reduce taxes was surprising.

9. The evening show will be at 8 o'clock.

10. During the two weeks' holiday of my secretary I'll have to work much more.

11. In the time of a week.

12. A wedding reception of the young couple will be on Sunday.

13. Those government projects are quite new.

14. She is going to show how to mend the dress of her sister-in-law.

15. My graphic designer is designing the new cover of the magazine.

16. Can you finish your project in the time in a month?

17. The offices of Mr. Brown and Mr. Ford are in the same building.

18. I get a holiday of three months.

19. Who will vote for the rights of students in our country?

20. The daughter of Charles who is twenty -three years old, works in a public school.

21. Today over four hundred years the plays of Shakespeare are still running.

22. The music of Mozart, Bach, Beethoven is played all over the world

1. 11 Complete the conversation using the noun or nouns in brackets.

Example:

A: Who are you talking to on the telephone?

B: (friend) I am talking to my friend's father.

1. A: Is that Sarah's office?
B: (Sarah) Yes, it's _____ office.
2. A: Do these books belong to the boys?
B: (boys/ girls). No, they're not the _____ books. They're _____.
3. A: Who is that?
B: (Henry) That 's _____ sister.
4. A: What is the name of the library?
B: (library) The _____ name is the Globe.
5. A: What are the names of your pets?
B: (pets) My _____ names are Trig, Luna and Diana.
6. A: Who are you painting this picture for?
B: (children) I am painting it for my _____ school.
7. A: Excuse me. Is this the department for women?
B: (men) No, it's _____ department.
8. A: Is this your racket?
B: (Nick) No, it's _____.
9. A: What are the names of the parents of your friend?
B: (friend/parents) My _____ names are Peter and J Jenny.

I can see ...

