

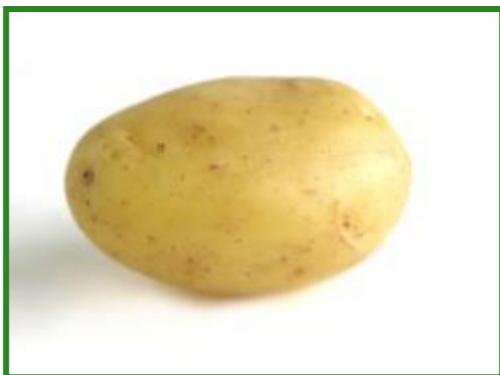


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one  
potato



six  
potatoes





### SINGULAR

### PLURAL

(a)	one dream	two <i>dreams</i>
	one boat	two <i>boats</i>
	one shoe	two <i>shoes</i>

**most plural nouns  
add *-s***



### SINGULAR

### PLURAL

(b)

one wish

two *wishes*

one latch

two *latches*

one glass

two *glasses*

one mix

two *mixes*

**endings: *-sh*, *-ch*, *-ss*, *-x***

**add *-es***



SINGULAR

PLURAL

(c)

one story

two *stories*

one party

two *parties*

endings: *consonant* + *-y*

*-y* → *-i* and add *-es*



SINGULAR

PLURAL

(d) one boy  
one ray

two *boys*  
two *rays*

endings: *vowel* + *-y*  
add *-s*



SINGULAR

PLURAL

(e) one life  
one elf

two *lives*  
two *elves*

endings: *-fe* or *-f* → *-ves*  
*-fe* or *-f* → *-ves*  
Exceptions:  
*beliefs, chiefs,*  
*roofs, cuffs, cliffs*



### SINGULAR

### PLURAL

(f)	one potato	two <i>potatoes</i>
	one piano	two <i>pianos</i>
	one zero	two <i>zeroes/zeros</i>

**endings: -o**

**sometimes -oes**

**sometimes -os**



### SINGULAR

### PLURAL

(g)

one child

two *children*

one goose

two *geese*

one tooth

two *teeth*

**irregular plural forms**



### SINGULAR

### PLURAL

(h)

one deer

two *deer*

one sheep

two *sheep*

one species

two *species*

**plural form = singular form**



### SINGULAR

### PLURAL

(i)	one bacterium	two <i>bacteria</i>
	one cactus	two <i>cacti</i>
	one crisis	two <i>crises</i>
	one phenomenon	two <i>phenomena</i>

**foreign plurals**



one goat



two goats





one ape



many apes





one stitch

many stitches





cats = cat/z/





- (a) eats = eat/s/  
taps = tap/s/  
bikes = bike/s/



**/s/ as in “bus”  
voiceless sounds**



- (a) eats = eat/s/  
taps = tap/s/  
bikes = bike/s/



/s/ as in “bus”  
**voiceless sounds**  
examples: /t/, /p/, /k/



(b) reads = read/z/  
jars = jar/z/  
tolls = toll/z/  
paws = paw/z/



**/z/ as in “buzz”  
voiced sounds**



(b) reads = read/z/  
jars = jar/z/  
tolls = toll/z/  
paws = paw/z/



/z/ as in “buzz”

**voiced sounds**

examples: /d/, /r/, /l/, /m/, /b/, **all vowel sounds**



(c) wishes	=	wish/əz/
catches	=	catch/əz/
glasses	=	glass/əz/
sizes	=	size/əz/
wages	=	wage/əz/
judges	=	judge/əz/

*/əz/* adds a syllable  
**-s/-es pronounced /əz/**



- (c) **wishes** = wish/əz/  
**catches** = catches/əz/  
**glasses** = glass/əz/  
**sizes** = size/əz/  
**wages** = wage/əz/  
**judges** = judge/əz/

/əz/ adds a syllable  
**-s/-es pronounced /əz/ after**  
**-sh, -ch, -s, -z, -ge / -dge sounds**



cupcakes = cupcake/s/

a. /s/

b. /z/

c. /əz/





watches = watch /əz/

a. /s/

b. /z/

c. /əz/





cars = car/z/

a. /s/

b. /z/

c. /əz/





The boys are happy.





## SUBJECT

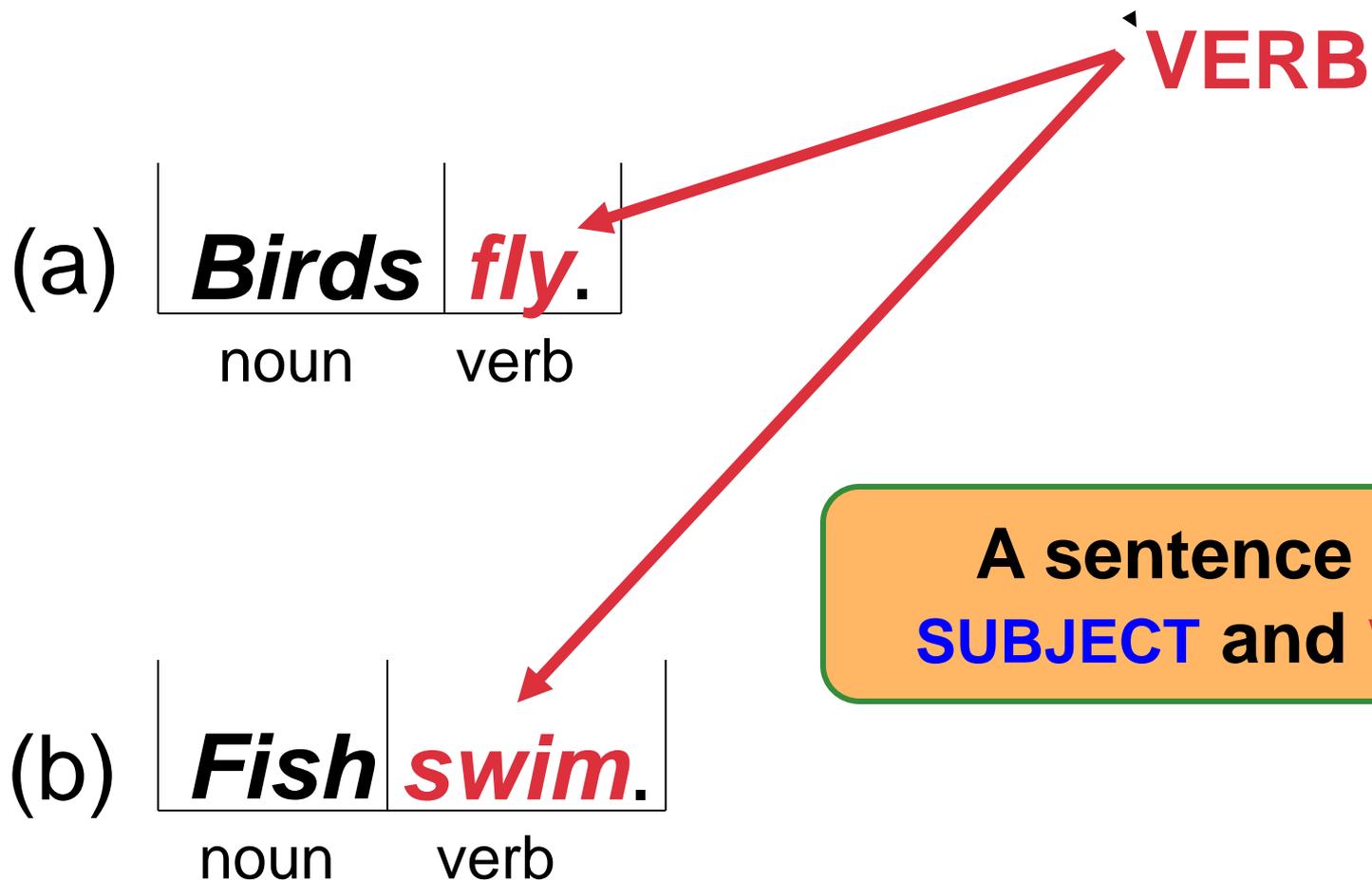
(a)

<b><i>Birds</i></b>	<b><i>fly.</i></b>
noun	verb

(b)

<b><i>Fish</i></b>	<b><i>swim.</i></b>
noun	verb

A **SUBJECT** is a **noun**.





(c) 

<b><i>Birds</i></b>	<b><i>have</i></b>	<b><i>wings.</i></b>
noun	verb	noun

**OBJECT**

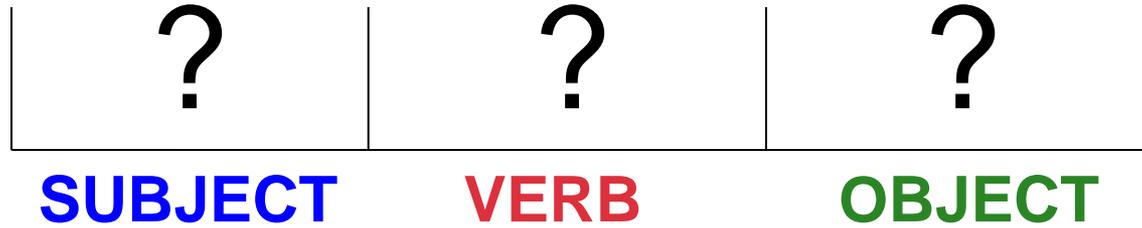
(d) 

<b><i>Fish</i></b>	<b><i>have</i></b>	<b><i>gills.</i></b>
noun	verb	noun

The **OBJECT** of a verb  
is a **noun**.



Jenna studies Italian.





Zebras have stripes.





Horses love apples.



**SUBJECT**

**VERB**

**OBJECT**



He skied down the mountain.



## 6-4 OBJECTS OF PREPOSITIONS

(a)	Lenny	wrote	a book	about	dolphins.
	subject	verb	object	prep.	object of prep.
(b)	The snow	fell		on	the trees.
	subject	verb	object	prep.	object of prep.

**Prepositional Phrase =  
PREPOSITION + OBJECT OF A PREPOSITION**



They are wearing hats.

--	--	--	--	--

**subject**

**verb**

**object**

**prep.**

**object  
of prep.**





They are wearing hats on their heads.

--	--	--	--	--

**subject**

**verb**

**object**

**prep.**

**object  
of prep.**





The game went into overtime.

--	--	--	--	--

**subject**

**verb**

**object**

**prep.**

**object  
of prep.**



She has a piano lesson at 4:30  
on Tuesdays.





### IN

(a) I hope to see you *in the future*.

(b) I like a cup of tea *in the morning*.

*in + the past, the present, the future*

*in + the morning, the afternoon, the evening*



### IN

- (c) We start school *in September*.
- (d) My son was born *in 1975*.
- (e) We are *in the twenty-first century*.
- (f) The leaves are beautiful *in the fall*.

*in*

+

a month  
a year  
a century  
a season



### ON

- (g) They got married **on** *February 14*.
- (h) Her violin lesson is **on** *Monday*.
- (i) We eat out **on** *Sunday* afternoons.

**on** + a date  
**on** + a weekday  
**on** + a weekday morning(s),  
afternoon(s), evening(s)



### AT

- (j) We usually have lunch ***at noon***.
- (k) She has an appointment ***at 3:15***.
- (l) I'm using the computer ***at the moment***.

***at*** + ***noon, night, midnight***  
***at*** + ***“clock time”***  
***at*** + ***present, the moment,  
the present time***



I like to read in the evening.  
A friend gave me a book for  
my birthday on “May 3”.

**in**  
**on**  
**at**





**in**  
**on**  
**at**

I will graduate in 2012.

I hope to get a good job in the future.

I have an interview on June 8 at 3:00.



Laurette moved to Seattle in 2008.





**S**

**V**

**PLACE**

**TIME**

(a)

*Alba*

*went*

*to Rome*

*in October.*

**place**

**time**



Alba went in October to Rome.



S

V

O

P

T

(b) 

We	visited	a friend	in Caracas	in 2006.
----	---------	----------	------------	----------

**S-V-O-P-T = Subject – Verb – Object – Place – Time**

**S-V-O-P-T = a basic English sentence structure.**



**TIME**

**S**

**V**

**PLACE**

(c) *In October,* Alba went to Rome.

(d) *Last week,* she went to the park.

**time expression,** **sentence**



Create a sentence.

~~to~~ ~~went~~ ~~2006.~~ ~~—She~~ ~~Alaska~~ ~~on~~ ~~July 7,~~

She went to Alaska on July 7, 2006.



Create a sentence.

~~Moscow to we moved Last spring~~

Last spring we moved to Moscow.



Create another sentence.

~~to dance lessons they go Fridays on~~

They go to dance lessons on Fridays.

OR

On Fridays, they go to dance lessons.



The history of the pyramids  
is very interesting.





SINGULAR      SINGULAR  
(a)    The earth      spins.

verb + -s

PLURAL      PLURAL  
(b)    *Dogs*      *bark.*

noun + -s

singular subject      →      singular verb

plural subject      →      plural verb



SINGULAR      SINGULAR

(c) *Our teacher* **comes** from Madrid.

PLURAL                      PLURAL

(d) *Our teacher and her son* **come** from Madrid.

subject + *and* + subject → plural verb



(e) The giant ***pandas*** in the zoo ***eat*** bamboo.

(f) That ***money*** in my back pocket ***is*** for the rent.

phras  
ch



on't  
nt



(g) *There* <sup>v</sup> **is** *a* <sup>s</sup> **star** in the sky.

(h) *There* <sup>v</sup> **are** many <sup>s</sup> **stars** in the sky.

***There* + **be** + **subject** → something in a place**

**verb agrees with **noun** that follows **be****



(i) **Every star** **is** shining.

~~Every stars~~

(j) **Everybody/Everyone** **loves** ice cream.

**Every** → a singular word

Subjects with **every** → a singular verb



(k) **People** in Honduras **speaks** Spanish.

**People** → a plural noun

→ takes a plural  
verb



subject ?

verb

The morning **air** **feels** refreshing.

correct ?

yes  
no

yes



subject ?

verb

Everybody like dancing.

correct ?

yes  
no

no



subject ?

verb

The **students** in this class **work** hard.

correct ?

yes  
no

yes



The young man is a  
talented musician.





ADJ NOUN

(a) Marcela has a *blue car*.



words that describe nouns → *adjectives*



- (b) The *small child* is sitting in a *large chair*.
- (c) The *colorful sunset* makes a *lovely picture*.
- (d) The *baby elephants* stay near the *adult elephants*.

adje





(e) Elephants are *interesting animals*.

*adjectives* → no plural form



Elephants are  
~~*interestings animals*~~.



(f) Marcela has a **blue car**.

*Marcela has a car blue.*

(g) Orchids **are expensive**.

(h) Her hair **is red**.

**adjectives + nouns**

**main verb + adjectives**

**be**



## Find the Adjective(s)

The **playful** lions are enjoying the **cool** weather.





## Find the Adjective(s)

The **long** movie bored my **impatient** friend.



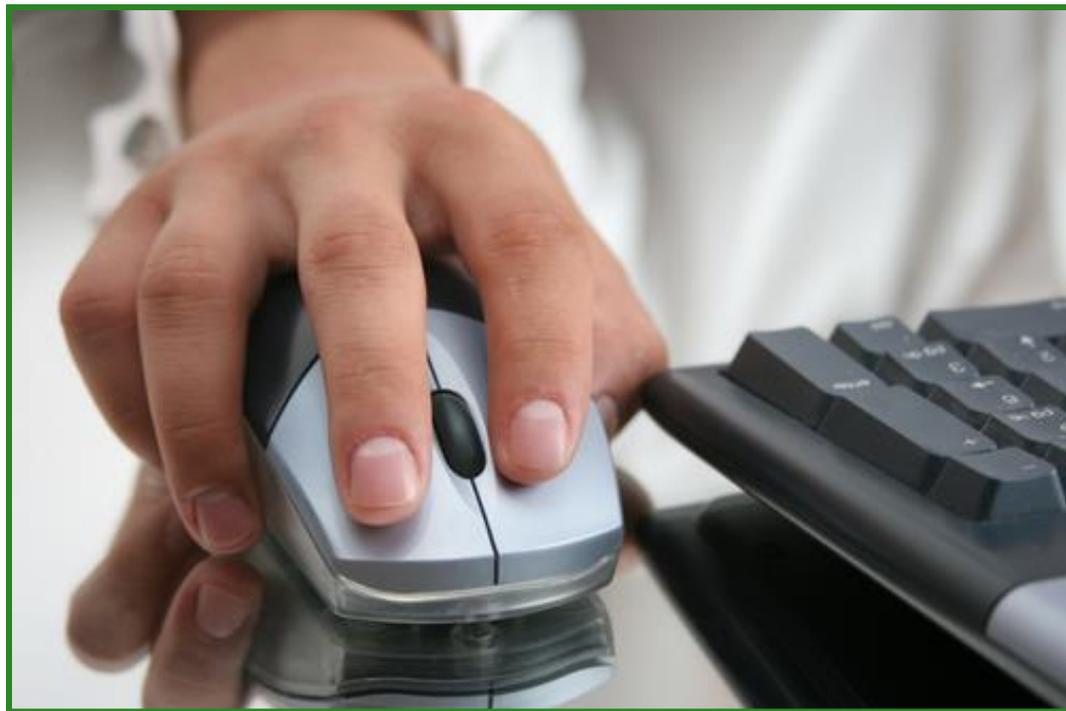
## Find the Adjective(s)

Cows are **farm** animals, but lions are **wild** animals.





I use a computer mouse.





(a) Kids love *water slides*.





(a) Kids love *water slides*.

(b) The *night market* has fruits and vegetables.





(a) Kids love ***water slides***.

(b) The ***night market*** has fruits and vegetables.

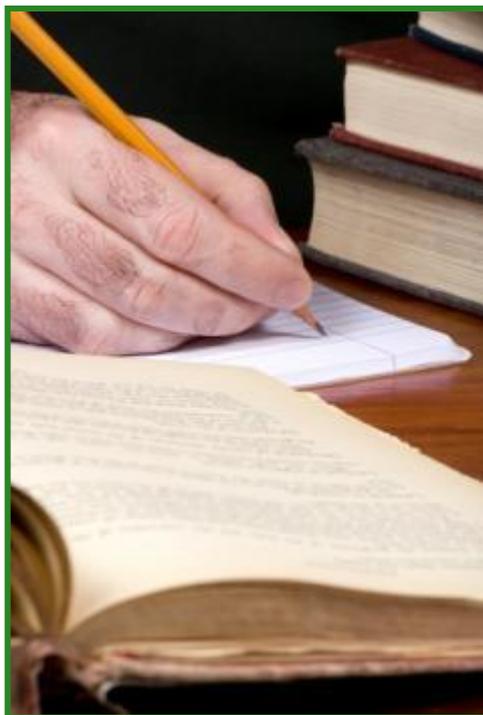
(c) ~~*waters slides*~~

(d) ~~*a nights market*~~

**noun used as adjective → singular**



**Nouns ?** He is writing a report about his research.





## Nouns

He is writing a *report* about his *research*.

It is a research report.





**Nouns ?** We use computers in the lab.





**Nouns** We use *computers* in the *lab*.

It is a computer lab.





## Nouns ?

He is a clown in the circus.



## Nouns

He is a *clown* in the *circus*.

He is a circus clown.



Gina is running fast.  
She is late for work.





# 6-10 PERSONAL PRONOUNS: SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS

SUBJECT PRONOUNS: *I we you he, she, it they*

OBJECT PRONOUNS: *me us you him, her, it them*

(a) **Emma** is a professor. *She* has a PhD.

(b) **Bill** is a kind person. I like *him* very much.



**Bill**ma *him*



# 6-10 PERSONAL PRONOUNS: SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS

SUBJECT PRONOUNS: *I we you he, she, it they*

OBJECT PRONOUNS: *me us you him, her, it them*

(c) Marcela has a *new blue car*. *It* is nice.



*new blue car* *it*





# 6-10 PERSONAL PRONOUNS: SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS

**SUBJECT PRONOUNS:** *I we you he, she, it they*

**OBJECT PRONOUNS:** *me us you him, her, it them*

(d) <sup>S</sup>  
Ahmid and I are teachers.

(e) Mary met <sup>O</sup>  
Ahmid and me at our school.

(f) Mary often has lunch with <sup>O of PREP</sup>  
Ahmid and me.

pronoun part of subject → **subject pronoun**  
 pronoun part of object → **object pronoun**



## 6-10 PERSONAL PRONOUNS: SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS

(d) *Ahmid and I* are teachers.

(e) Mary also works with *Ahmid and me*.

(f) Mary often has lunch with *Ahmid and me*.

*Mary works with Ahmid and I.*  
 pronoun part of subject → **subject pronoun**  
 pronoun part of object → **object pronoun**



## 6-10 PERSONAL PRONOUNS: SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS

**SINGULAR PRONOUNS:** *I me you he, she, it him, her*

**PLURAL PRONOUNS:** *we us you they them*

(g) **Emma** works hard. **She** is a good teacher.

(h) The **exams** are long. **They** can be difficult.

(i) My **husband and I** like to travel. **We** often fly.

~~singular pronouns~~

~~singular pronouns~~



I  
me

Do you want to go for a walk with Spot and me ?



I  
me

Waldo and I usually walk him at night.



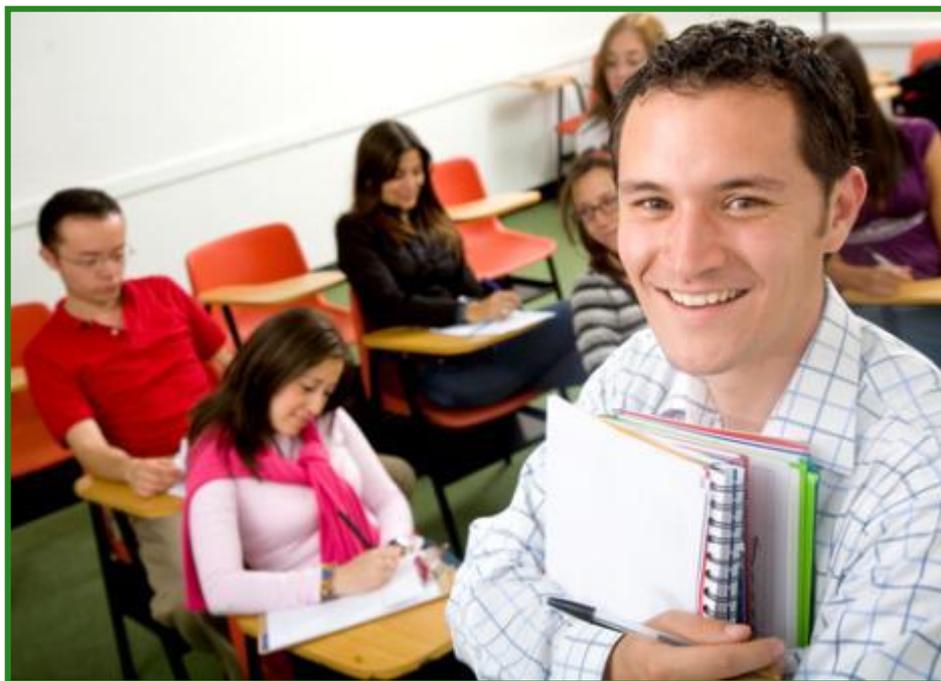
they  
them

I bought some peaches at the store.

I will serve them for dessert tonight.



I try to remember my  
classmates' names.





SINGULAR: (a) Do you know the **teacher's** name?

PLURAL: (b) Do you know the **teachers'** names?

PLURAL: (c) Do you know the **children's** names?

---

### SINGULAR

(d) the teacher      **→**      the **teacher's** name

her cat      **→**      her **cat's** name

a woman      **→**      that **woman's** name

(e) Miles      **→**      **Miles'/Miles's** name



SINGULAR

SINGULAR POSSESSIVE NOUN:  
noun + apostrophe + **-s**

(d) the teacher → the **teacher's** name  
her cat → her **cat's** name  
a woman → the **woman's** name

two possibilities

(e) Miles → **Miles'/Miles'** name



SINGULAR: (a) Do you know the **teacher's** name?

PLURAL: (b) Do you know the **teachers'** names?

PLURAL: (c) Do you know the **children's** names?

---

### PLURAL

(f) the workers      **→**      the **workers'** names

my friends      **→**      my **friends'** names

(g) men      **→**      **men's** names

children      **→**      the **children's** names



PLURAL

PLURAL POSSESSIVE NOUN:  
noun + **-s** + apostrophe

(f) the workers      **→**      the **workers'** names  
my friends          **→**      my **friends'** names

IRREGULAR PLURAL POSSESSIVE NOUN:  
noun + apostrophe + **-s**

(g) men                      **→**      **men's** names  
children                    **→**      the **children's** names



### COMPARE

(h) **Camilla's** here.

**Camilla's** = Camilla + is

(i) **Camilla's** son is here.

**Camilla's** = a possessive



The engineer's drawing is almost complete.

1. engineer's
2. engineers'





1. engineer's
2. engineers'

*Sometimes people work in teams.*

The engineers' drawing is for a new symphony hall.





1. engineer's
2. engineers'



*A project may require multiple drawings.*

The engineers' drawings are almost complete.



That suitcase is mine.  
It is my suitcase.





The suitcase belongs to me.

(a) It's *mine*.

(b) It is *my* suitcase.



same meaning

*possessive pronoun*  
*possessive adjective*



## 6-12 POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

POSSESSIVE  
PRONOUNS

- (c) I have *mine*.
- (d) You have *yours*.
- (e) She has *hers*.
- (f) He has *his*.
- (g) We have *ours*.
- (h) You have *yours*.
- (i) They have *theirs*.
- (j) -----

used alone

POSSESSIVE  
ADJECTIVES

- I have *my* suitcase.
- You have *your* suitcase.
- She has *her* suitcase.
- He has *his* suitcase.
- We have *our* suitcases.
- You have *your* suitcase.
- They have *their* suitcases.
- I have a suitcase. *Its* handle is broken.

used only with a noun



COMPARE *its* vs. *it's*:

(k) I read a great book. *Its* title is Moby Dick.

*its* = a possessive adjective

(l) *It's* wonderful to read a good book.

*it's* = contraction of it + is



COMPARE *their* vs. *there* vs. *they're*

(m) The travelers have *their* suitcases.

possessive adjective

(n) The suitcases are over *there*.

an expression of place

sound  
the  
same

(o) *They're* very heavy.

they + are



The elephant is spraying sand on its back with its trunk. It's fun to watch!

it's  
its





her there their

People should cover their  
mouths when they sneeze.





This team is working on a report. Their boss wants it by tomorrow. They're working as fast as possible. They can finish on time if there aren't any new problems.

1. their
2. there
3. they're





They can see themselves  
in the water.





- |                   |     |   |
|-------------------|-----|---|
| <i>myself</i>     | (a) | <i>I</i> can see <b><i>myself</i></b> in the water. |
| <i>yourself</i>   | (b) | <i>You</i> saw <b><i>yourself</i></b> .             |
| <i>herself</i>    | (c) | <i>She</i> saw <b><i>herself</i></b> .              |
| <i>himself</i>    | (d) | <i>He</i> saw <b><i>himself</i></b> .               |
| <i>itself</i>     | (e) | <i>It</i> saw <b><i>itself</i></b> .                |
| <i>ourselves</i>  | (f) | <i>We</i> saw <b><i>ourselves</i></b> .             |
| <i>yourselves</i> | (g) | <i>You</i> saw <b><i>yourselves</i></b> .           |
| <i>themselves</i> | (h) | <i>They</i> saw <b><i>themselves</i></b> .          |

**subject & object are same person**



(i) *Angela* is lonely when she eats out ***by herself***.



(j) Sometimes *I* enjoy eating ***by myself***.

***by*** + reflexive pronoun = alone



(k) Angela usually *enjoys herself*.

*enjoy* (and other verbs)

*reflexive pronoun*



pinch yourself

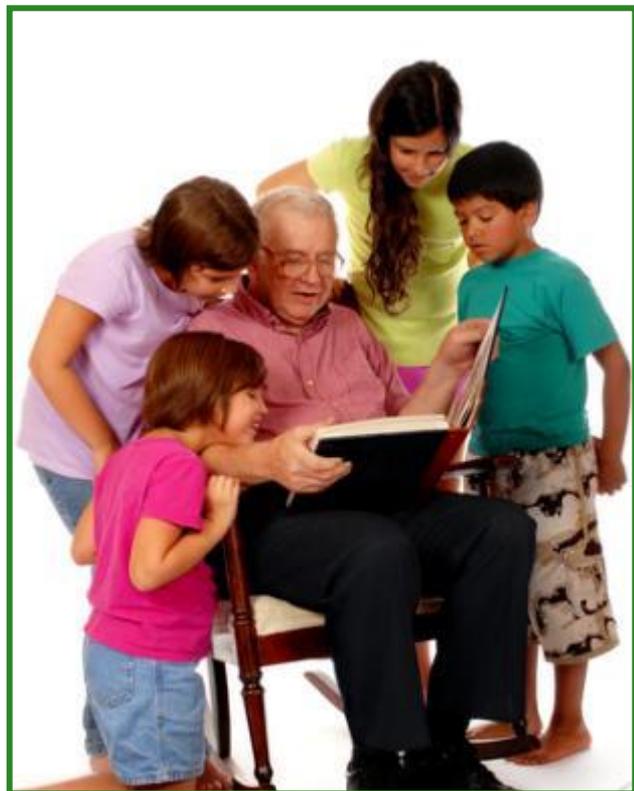
be proud of yourself

kill yourself

teach yourself

blame yourself

help yourself



We all enjoy seeing old  
pictures of ourselves .

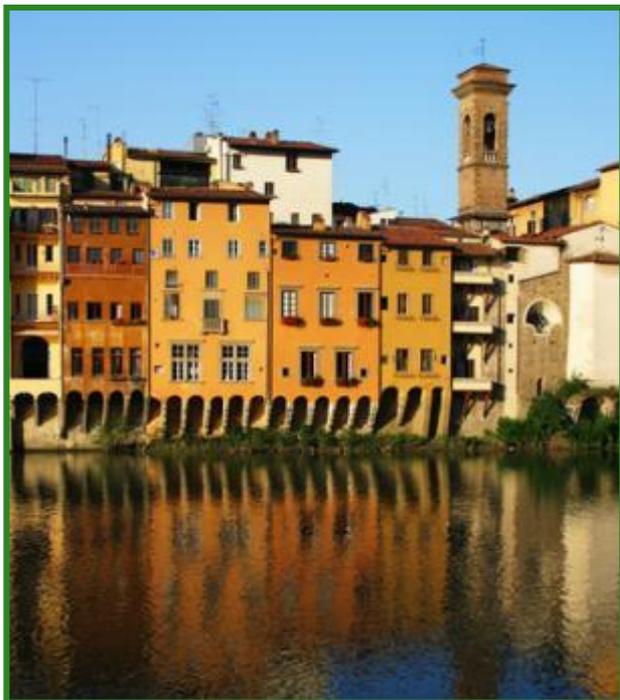
myself  
yourself  
herself  
itself  
ourselves



When people talk on cell phones, it can look as if they are talking to themselves .



myself  
yourself  
herself  
ourselves  
themselves



If cities had eyes, this one  
could see itself in the water.

myself  
yourself  
herself  
itself  
ourselves



## 6-14 SINGULAR FORMS OF *OTHER*: *ANOTHER* VS. *THE OTHER*

May I have another piece  
of pizza?





## 6-14 SINGULAR FORMS OF *OTHER*: *ANOTHER* VS. *THE OTHER*

### **ANOTHER**

(a) I already ate one cookie,  
but I want ***another*** one.



***another*** – “one more of a group”

***another*** = ***an*** + ***other***



## THE OTHER

(b) I'll eat one cookie.

I'll give you *the other* one.



*the other* – “last one in a  
specific group”



# 6-14 SINGULAR FORMS OF *OTHER*: *ANOTHER* VS. *THE OTHER*

(c) He ate one cookie. Then he ate { *another* cookie.  
*another* one.  
*another*.



6-14 SINGULAR FORMS OF *OTHER*: *ANOTHER* VS.  
*THE OTHER*

ation for  
we need  
mation  
rt (d)

(c) He ate one cookie. Then he ate

*another* cookie.  
*another* one.  
*another*.

(d) He ate one cookie. Then he ate

*the other* cookie.  
*the other* one.  
*the other*.





## 6-14 SINGULAR FORMS OF *OTHER*: *ANOTHER* VS. *THE OTHER*

### THE OTHER

- (c) He ate one cookie. Then he ate { *another* cookie.  
*another* one.  
*another*.
- (d) He ate one cookie. Then he ate { *the other* cookie.  
*the other* one.  
*the other*.

*another, the other* can be

adjectives      noun

or alone as pronouns



another  
the other

My TV broke, so I bought another one.



another  
the other

Here are two animals.

One is a guinea pig; the other is a mouse.



Here are three animals.

One is a guinea pig.

Another is an elephant.

The other is a dog.

another  
the other



## 6-15 PLURAL FORMS OF *OTHER*: *OTHER(S)* VS. *THE OTHER(S)*

There are other paintings  
in Mary's studio.





## 6-15 PLURAL FORMS OF *OTHER*: *OTHER(S)* VS. *THE OTHER(S)*

### **OTHER(S)**

There are many paintings in Mary's studio. Mary is working on one of them.

(a) There are ***other*** + ***paintings*** on the wall.  
(adjective) + (noun)

(b) There are ***other*** + ***ones*** on the chair.  
(adjective) + (ones)

**several more out of a group**  
***other* + plural noun or *ones***



## 6-15 PLURAL FORMS OF *OTHER*: *OTHER(S)* VS. *THE OTHER(S)*

### **OTHER(S)**

(c) There are ***others*** on the wall.  
(pronoun)

***others = other paintings***





## 6-15 PLURAL FORMS OF *OTHER*: *OTHER(S)* VS. *THE OTHER(S)*

### THE OTHER(S)

There are five paintings on the floor. Ann is going to buy one of them.

(d) Lin is going to buy ***the other*** *paintings*.  
(adjective) + (noun)

(e) Lin is going to buy ***the other*** *ones*.  
(adjective) + (ones)

last ones in a group  
***the other*** + (noun or ***ones***)



## 6-15 PLURAL FORMS OF *OTHER*: *OTHER(S)* VS. *THE OTHER(S)*

### THE OTHER(S)

There are five paintings on the floor. Ann is going to buy one of them.

- (f) Lin is going to buy ***the others***.  
(pronoun)

***the others = other paintings***



other  
others  
the other  
the others

One of these fruits is a lemon,  
and the other is a pear.



other  
others  
the other  
the others

One of these fruits is an orange;

the others are both apples.



another  
other  
others  
the other  
the others

I ate one kebab, but I'm still hungry.

I want to eat another one.



Another cookie, please.





I think I'll have  
**another** cookie.



SINGULAR  
ADJECTIVE

I'll have  
**another**  
too, please.



SINGULAR  
PRONOUN



The chocolate ones are good, but I like **the other cookies** better.



PLURAL  
ADJECTIVE

Some of the cookies are chocolate; **other**s are vanilla creme.



SINGULAR  
PRONOUN



Ben will eat one cookie  
and leave **the other** cookie  
for Rachel.



SINGULAR  
ADJECTIVE

Ben will eat one and  
leave **the other** for  
Rachel.



SINGULAR  
PRONOUN

6-16 SUMMARY OF FORMS OF *OTHER*

Jill will eat one cookie  
and leave **the other**  
cookies for Ahmed.

PLURAL  
ADJECTIVE



Jill will eat one and  
leave **the others** for  
Ahmed.

PLURAL  
PRONOUN

***other*** + **-s** → only as a plural pronoun



other      the other  
others     the others  
another

One of our friends wants to go to the movies.

Another wants to go dancing.

The others want to stay home and play video games.



other      the other  
others    the others  
another

Two of the triplets are girls.

The other is a boy.



One thing to do for good health is to eat healthy food.

Another one is to have hobbies.

Other things include exercising and sleeping well. A very important one is not to smoke.

other      the other  
others     the others  
another

