

b) Use the following un-countable (mass) nouns in simple sentences.  
Give the containers where possible.

Wine It is a goblet of wine

Coffee It is a cup of coffee

Cotton

Soap

Soup

Toast

Money

Cake

Ink

Tea

Hydrogen

Corn

Paint

Meat

Syrup

Honey

Butter

Flame

Flask

Aligator

Beer

Snake

## LIST OF PRONOUNS

Exercises: Fill in the blank with the correct personal pronoun

1.- The boy is here. PERSONAL	OBJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE
2.- The girl is happy.			
3.- Susan and I are friends. I	ME	MY	MINE
4.- Sus and Ann are tall.			
5.- YOU are old.	YOU	YOUR	YOURS
6.- The men are young. HE	HIM	HIS	HIS
7.- She and John are short.			
8.- SHE and John are brothers.	HER	HER	HERS
9.- Tom is angry. IT	IT	ITS	ITS
10.- Mary Ann is intelligent.			
WE	US	OUR	OURS
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS
THEY	THEM	THEIR	THEIRS

Possessive Pronouns come in place of the noun.

Personal Pronouns

That is yours

P.P.

P.P.

These pronouns usually substitute the subject we refer to them as:

Exer 1st. person singular I

3rd. person singular He, She, It

1.- 3rd. person plural You, We, They

2.- These pronouns can be used as follows.

3.- These cigarettes Subject + To Be + Adjective cigarettes.

Example He is old

4.- Charles has a horse. The horse is It is horse.

Subject + To Be + Noun

5.- Example It is a dog

6.- This desk belongs to Paul and Dick. It is desk.



# LIST OF PRONOUNS

PERSONAL	OBJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE
I	ME	MY	MINE
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS
HE	HIM	HIS	HIS
SHE	HER	HER	HERS
IT	IT	ITS	ITS
WE	US	OUR	OURS
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS
THEY	THEM	THEIR	THEIRS

## Personal Pronouns

These pronouns usually substitute the subject we refer to them as:

1st. person singular	I
2nd. person singular	He, She, It
3rd. person plural	You, We, They

These pronouns can be used as follows.

Example	Subject + To Be + Adjective
He	is old
Example	Subject + To Be + Noun
It	is a dog

7.- This typewriter belongs to Alice. It is \_\_\_\_\_ typewriter.

Exercises: Fill in the blank with the correct personal pronoun

- These lands belong to Mr. and Mrs. Yates. The lands are \_\_\_\_\_.
- The boy is here. \_\_\_\_\_ is here.
- These books to you and me. They are \_\_\_\_\_.
- The girl is happy. \_\_\_\_\_ is happy.
- That is his car. That is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Susan and I are friends. \_\_\_\_\_ are friends.
- It's our car. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sue and Anne are tall. \_\_\_\_\_ are tall.
- It is her coat. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- The cow is old. \_\_\_\_\_ is old.
- This is David's bike. This is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The men are young. \_\_\_\_\_ are young.
- This is your car. This is \_\_\_\_\_.
- She and I are short. \_\_\_\_\_ are short.
- That is my book. That is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Henry and John are brothers. \_\_\_\_\_ are brothers.
- Tom is angry. \_\_\_\_\_ is angry.
- Mary Anne is intelligent. \_\_\_\_\_ is intelligent.

## Objective Pronouns

Are used to substitute the indirect objects and direct objects.

## Form 1

Possessive Adjectives - Possessive Pronouns.

Subject + Verb + Direct object + to - For + Prepositional Phrase

Possessive Adjectives are always followed by a noun.

Ex. Jennifer gave a card to Mary.  
This is my book. That is your pencil.  
P.A. N. P.A. N.

## Form 2

Possessive Pronouns come in place of the noun.

Ex. This is mine. That is yours.  
Jennifer's P.P. her P.P.

Exercises: Fill in the following exercise with the appropriate possessive pronouns or possessive adjective.

- Susan has an umbrella. It is \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
- I have a new radio. The radio is \_\_\_\_\_.
- These cigarettes belong to Tom. They are \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes.
- Charles has a horse. The horse is \_\_\_\_\_. It is \_\_\_\_\_ horse.
- This house belongs to you and Mary. The house is \_\_\_\_\_.
- This desk belongs to Paul and Dick. It is \_\_\_\_\_ desk.



Exercises: Fill in the blank with the correct personal pronoun

- 1.- The boy is here. \_\_\_\_\_ is here.
- 2.- The girl is happy. \_\_\_\_\_ is happy.
- 3.- Susan and I are friends. \_\_\_\_\_ are friends.
- 4.- Sue and Anne are tall. \_\_\_\_\_ are tall.
- 5.- The cow is old. \_\_\_\_\_ is old.
- 6.- The men are young. \_\_\_\_\_ are young.
- 7.- She and I are short. \_\_\_\_\_ are short.
- 8.- Henry and John are brothers. \_\_\_\_\_ are brothers.
- 9.- Tom is angry. \_\_\_\_\_ is angry.
- 10.- Mary Anne is intelligent. \_\_\_\_\_ is intelligent.

Possessive Adjectives - Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Adjectives are always followed by a noun.

This is my book. That is your pencil.  
P.A. N. P.A. N.

Possessive Pronouns come in place of the noun.

This is mine. That is yours.  
P.P. P.P.

Exercises: Fill in the following exercise with the appropriate possessive pronouns or possessive adjective.

- 1.- Susan has an umbrella. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2.- I have a new radio. The radio is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3.- These cigarettes belong to Tom. They are \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes.
- 4.- Charles has a horse. The horse is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5.- This house belongs to you and Mary. The house is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6.- This desk belongs to Paul and Dick. It is \_\_\_\_\_ desk.

7.- This typewriter belongs to Alice. It is \_\_\_\_\_ typewriter.

8.- These lands belong to Mr. and Mrs. Yates. The lands are \_\_\_\_\_.

9.- These books to you and me. They are \_\_\_\_\_.

10.- That is his car. That is \_\_\_\_\_.

11.- It's our car. It's \_\_\_\_\_.

12.- It is her coat. It's \_\_\_\_\_.

13.- This is David's bike. This is \_\_\_\_\_.

14.- This is your car. This is \_\_\_\_\_.

15.- That is my book. That is \_\_\_\_\_.

8.- I bought a new dress.

### Objective Pronouns

Are used to substitute the indirect objects and direct objects.

#### Form 1

10.- She lent Susan her car.  
Subject + Verb + Direct Object + To - For + Prepositional Phrase

Ex.	Jennifer	gave	a card	to	Mary
	Jennifer	gave	it	to	her

Exercise: Form 2 Change the sentences of the exercise above to the structure of form 1.

Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

Ex.	Jennifer	gave	Mary	a card
2.-	Jennifer	gave	her	a card

Exercise A: Put indirect object or direct object over the nouns and - - substitute for the correct pronouns.

- 1.- The crowd gave the clown an applause. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- I bought Helen a dress. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- Mr. Murphy sent his wife a birthday present. \_\_\_\_\_



7. - This typewriter belongs to Alice. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. - These lands belong to Mr. and Mrs. Yates. The lands are \_\_\_\_\_.
9. - These books to you and me. They are \_\_\_\_\_.
10. - That is his car. That is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. - It's our car. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
12. - It is her coat. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
13. - This is David's bike. This is \_\_\_\_\_.
14. - This is your car. This is \_\_\_\_\_.
15. - That is my book. That is \_\_\_\_\_.

# Objective Pronouns

Are used to substitute the indirect objects and direct objects.

## Form 1

Subject + Verb + Direct Object + To - For + Prepositional Phrase

Ex. Jennifer gave a card to Mary	Jennifer gave it to her
----------------------------------	-------------------------

## Form 2

Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

Ex. Jennifer gave Mary a card	Jennifer gave her a card
-------------------------------	--------------------------

Exercise A: Put indirect object or direct object over the nouns and - substitute for the correct pronouns.

1. - The crowd gave the clown an applause. \_\_\_\_\_
2. - I bought Helen a dress. \_\_\_\_\_
3. - Mr. Murphy sent his wife a birthday present. \_\_\_\_\_

# ADJECTIVES

4. - We paid the landlord a hundred dollars. \_\_\_\_\_
5. - The old men told me a story. \_\_\_\_\_
6. - Please take Mary her keys. \_\_\_\_\_
7. - She fed the baby his bottle. \_\_\_\_\_
8. - I bought my mother a dress. \_\_\_\_\_

1. - Helen is \_\_\_\_\_ Mary. (young)

9. - The traffic inspector asked me a question. \_\_\_\_\_

10. - She lent Susan her car. \_\_\_\_\_

5. - This exercise is \_\_\_\_\_ the last one. (easier)

6. - Helen is \_\_\_\_\_ her sister. (intelligent)

Exercise B: Change the sentences of the exercise above to the structure of form 1.

1. - \_\_\_\_\_ your classroom. (large)
2. - \_\_\_\_\_ the next one. (long)
3. - \_\_\_\_\_ you were \_\_\_\_\_
4. - \_\_\_\_\_ (usual)
5. - \_\_\_\_\_ New York City is \_\_\_\_\_ Washington.
6. - \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting)
7. - \_\_\_\_\_ Fifth Avenue. (wide)
8. - \_\_\_\_\_ the last one I read. (good)
9. - \_\_\_\_\_ the month of February is \_\_\_\_\_
10. - \_\_\_\_\_ month of March. (short)



4. - We paid the landlord a hundred dollars.
5. - The old man told me a story.
6. - Please take Mary her keys.
7. - She fed the baby his bottle.
8. - I bought my mother a dress.
9. - The traffic inspector asked me a question.
10. - She lent Susan her car.

Exercise 8: Change the sentences of the exercise above to the structure of form 1.

1. -
2. -
3. -
4. -
5. -
6. -
7. -
8. -
9. -
10. -

# ADJECTIVES

Comparative degree: We form the comparative degree of most adjectives by adding ER to the positive degree (Examples; tall-taller; cold-colder, etc.). If the adjective has more than two syllables, we generally form the comparative with more (Examples; difficult-more difficult; beautiful-more beautiful, etc.). The comparative form of adjectives is generally followed by than.

Example: John is taller than his sister.  
This lesson is more difficult than that one.

Exercise:

In the blanks at the right, write the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses. Include the word than.

1. - Helen is \_\_\_\_\_ Mary. (young) (younger than)
2. - This book is \_\_\_\_\_ that one. (interesting)
3. - Oranges are \_\_\_\_\_ lemons. (sweet)
4. - The weather today is \_\_\_\_\_ it was yesterday. (warm)
5. - This exercise is \_\_\_\_\_ the last one. (easy)
6. - Helen is \_\_\_\_\_ her sister. (intelligent)
7. - The month of February is \_\_\_\_\_ the month of March. (cold)
8. - I am \_\_\_\_\_ I was last night. (tired)
9. - Our classroom is \_\_\_\_\_ your classroom. (large)
10. - This lesson is \_\_\_\_\_ the next one. (long)
11. - You seem to be \_\_\_\_\_ today \_\_\_\_\_ you were \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. (busy)
12. - To me New York City is \_\_\_\_\_ Washington. \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting)
13. - Park Avenue is \_\_\_\_\_ Fifth Avenue. (wide)
14. - This book is \_\_\_\_\_ the last one I read. (good)
15. - The month of February is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ month of March. (short)