



GENERAL ENGLISH



1st Class

Verbs to be

The verb be is used as an auxiliary verb and it can also be used as a main verb. The verb be is irregular. It has eight different forms: be, am, is, are, was, were, being, been. The present simple and past simple tenses make more changes than those of other verbs.

singular	plural
I am late.	We are late.
You are late.	You are late.
He is late.	They are late.
I was late.	We were late.
You were late.	You were late.
She was late.	They were late.

Any form of be is made negative by adding not immediately after it. In speech, some forms of be also have contracted negative forms. Some of these forms emphasize the negative.

	emphasizes the negative
I'm not late.	We are not late.
You aren't late.	You're not late.
He isn't late.	He's not late.
We aren't late.	We're not late.
They aren't late.	They're not late.
I wasn't late.	We were not late.
You weren't late.	You were not late.
He wasn't late.	They weren't late.

Possessive pronouns:

I	Mine
He	His
She	Her
You	Your
We	Our
They	Their

1. I have a car. It is mine.
2. He has a car. It is His.
3. She has a car. It is her.
4. You have a car. It is yours.
5. We Have a car. It is ours.
6. They have a car. It is theirs.

A/an and the

A/an and *the* are articles. They are a type of determiner and they go before a noun.

A/an before a noun shows that what is referred to is not already known to the speaker, listener, writer and/or reader (it is the indefinite article):

*Do you have **a** car?* Yes, I have a car.

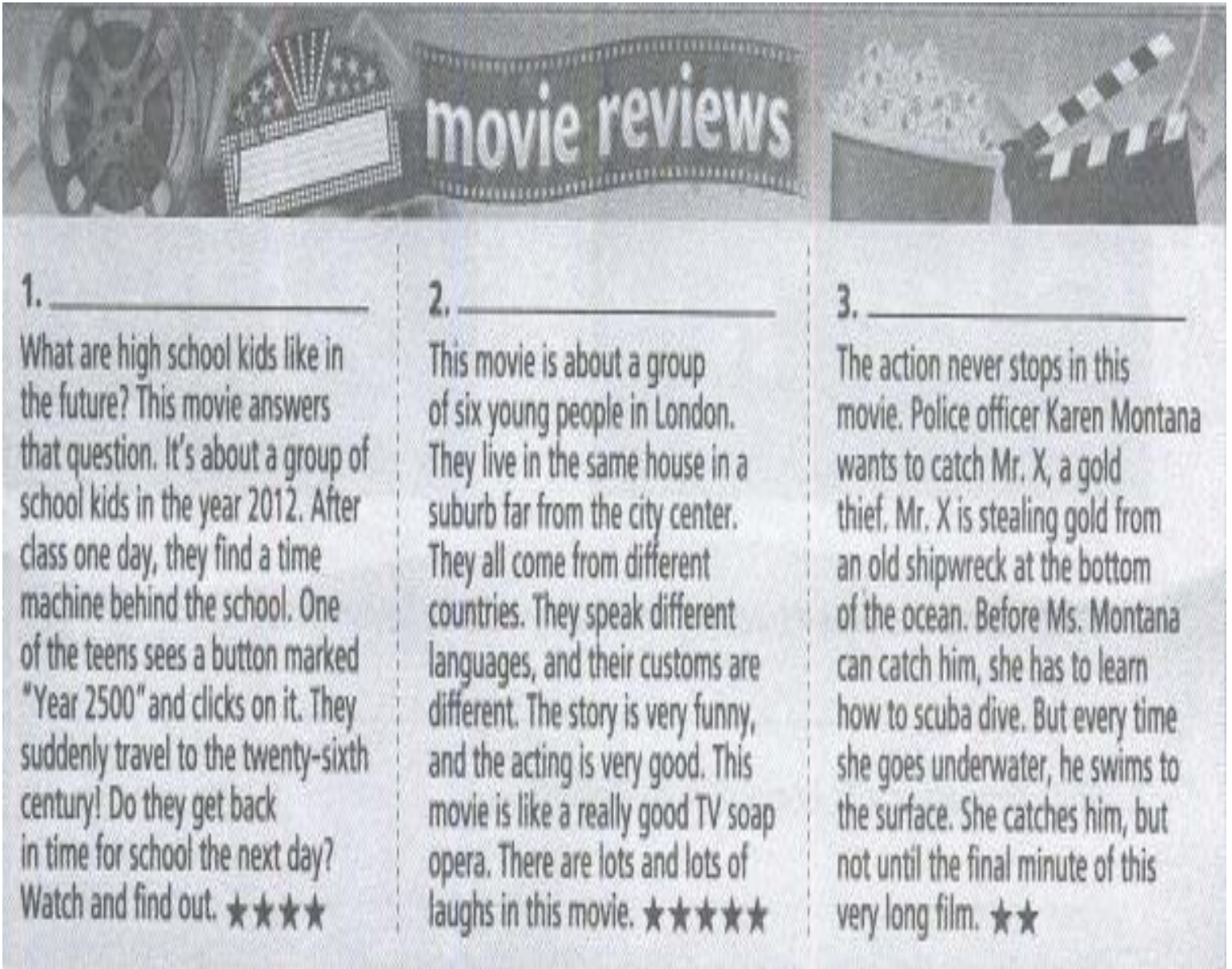
*Do you live in **a** house?* *No, actually, I live in **an** apartment.*

The before a noun shows that what is referred to is already known to the speaker, listener, writer and/or reader (it is the definite article):

*Where did we park **the** car?* (The speaker and the listener know what car is being referred to.)

*We had to paint **the** apartment before we sold it.* (The speaker and the listener know what apartment is being referred to.)

The makes a noun specific



1. _____
 What are high school kids like in the future? This movie answers that question. It's about a group of school kids in the year 2012. After class one day, they find a time machine behind the school. One of the teens sees a button marked "Year 2500" and clicks on it. They suddenly travel to the twenty-sixth century! Do they get back in time for school the next day? Watch and find out. ★★★★★

2. _____
 This movie is about a group of six young people in London. They live in the same house in a suburb far from the city center. They all come from different countries. They speak different languages, and their customs are different. The story is very funny, and the acting is very good. This movie is like a really good TV soap opera. There are lots and lots of laughs in this movie. ★★★★★

3. _____
 The action never stops in this movie. Police officer Karen Montana wants to catch Mr. X, a gold thief. Mr. X is stealing gold from an old shipwreck at the bottom of the ocean. Before Ms. Montana can catch him, she has to learn how to scuba dive. But every time she goes underwater, he swims to the surface. She catches him, but not until the final minute of this very long film. ★★

1. What machine they found behind the school?
2. Where do the six young boys live?
3. Where do the boys come from?
4. What languages do the boys speak?
5. Was the movie comedy or tragedy?
6. What was the name of the police officer?
7. Was the police officer man or woman?
8. When did the police officer catch the thief?



Jobs

Use the following jobs in sentences:

actress /actor/ architect / singer/ dentist / detective / writer / farmer /nurse / pilot / engineer / accountant /butcher / cashier / barber / carpenter /lifeguard /baker /electrician / flight attendant /plumber / / receptionist / researcher /scientist / lawyer / bus driver / designer.

Leaving Home

Young people leave their parents' homes at different ages in different parts of the world. In the United States, a lot of college students do not live at home. They often choose to go to college in different cities – away from their parents. At college, many live in university housing. After college, most people prefer to live in their own homes. They often live alone, but some people rent apartments with others. These people are called *roommates*.

By the age of 22, few young people in the United States live with their parents. Families stay together longer in many Asian countries and cities. In Hong Kong, for example, nearly all university students live with their parents. Rents in the city are very expensive, and few students have the money to pay for their own apartments. Very few young people live alone or become roommates in a shared apartment. Many young people in Hong Kong continue to live with their parents even after they marry.

1. Where do American people like to live after college?
2. What are other people living in the same apartment called?
3. In which countries people like to live together?
4. Where do many people of Hong Kong live?

Go	Do	Play
riding	aerobics	badminton
jogging	gymnastics	table-tennis
hitch-hiking	taekwondo	football
fishing	judo	basketball
sailing	karate	chess
windsurfing	kung-fu	cricket
skiing	ballet	board games

Base form	Present	Past participle
Awake	awoke	Awoken
Be	was, were	Been
Beat	beat	Beaten
become	became	Become
Begin	began	Begun
Bend	bent	Bent
Bet	bet	Bet
Bid	bid	Bid
Bite	bit	Bitten
Blow	blew	Blown
Break	broke	Broken
Bring	brought	Brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
Build	built	built
Burn	burned or burnt	burned or burnt
Buy	bought	bought
Catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
Come	came	come
Cost	cost	Cost
Cut	cut	Cut
Dig	dug	Dug
Do	did	done
Draw	drew	drawn
Dream	dreamed or dreamt	dreamed or dreamt
Drive	drove	driven
Drink	drank	drunk
Eat	ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
Feel	felt	Felt
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Fly	flew	flown
Forget	forgot	forgotten

forgive	forgave	forgiven
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get	got	got
Give	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung	hung
Have	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Hide	hid	hidden
Hit	hit	hit
Hold	held	held
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Keep	kept	kept
Know	knew	known
Lay	laid	laid
Lead	led	led
Learn	learned or learnt	learned or learnt
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Let	let	let
Lie	lay	lain
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
Mean	meant	meant
Meet	met	met
Pay	paid	paid
Put	put	put
Read	read	read
Ride	rode	ridden
Ring	rang	rung
Rise	rose	risen
Run	ran	run
Say	said	said
See	saw	seen
Sell	sold	sold
Send	sent	sent

Show	showed	showed or shown
Shut	shut	shut
Sing	sang	sung
Sink	sank	sunk
Sit	sat	sat
Sleep	slept	slept
Speak	spoke	spoken
Spend	spent	spent
Stand	stood	stood
Stink	stank	stunk
Swim	swam	swum
Take	took	taken
Teach	taught	taught
Tear	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Think	thought	thought
Throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
Wake	woke	woken
Wear	wore	worn
Win	won	Won
Write	wrote	Written

MODERN LIFE

Modern Life magazine asked two people about their neighborhoods.

Interview with Diana Towne



"My neighborhood is very convenient – it's near the shopping center and the bus station. It's also safe. But those are the only good things about living downtown. It's very noisy because the streets are always full of people! The traffic is terrible, and parking is a big problem! I can never park on my own street. I'd like to live in the suburbs."

Interview with Victor Bord



"My wife and I live in the suburbs, and it's just too quiet! There aren't many shops, and there are certainly no clubs or movie theaters. There are a lot of parks, good schools, and very little crime, but nothing ever really happens here. And it takes a long time to drive anywhere. I'd really love to live downtown."

A:

1. Who was interviewed?
2. What buildings are near the neighborhood?
3. What is good with the neighborhood?
4. What is bad with neighborhood?
5. Why it's noisy?
6. Where does the interviewee like to live?

B:

1. How is the suburb?
2. What are there in the suburbs?
3. Is the suburb safe?
4. Where does the interviewee like to live?

Adjectives

7 Types of English Adjectives

1. **Descriptive**
2. **Quantitative**
3. **Demonstrative**
4. **Possessive**
5. **Interrogative**
6. **Distributive**
7. **Articles**

A **descriptive adjective** is probably what you think of when you hear the word “adjective.” Descriptive adjectives are used to describe nouns and pronouns.

Words like *beautiful*, *silly*, *tall*, *annoying*, *loud* and *nice* are all descriptive adjectives. These adjectives add information and qualities to the words they’re modifying. You can find a list of the 25 most commonly used adjectives at [the English Club](#).

Examples:

“The flowers have a smell” is just stating a fact, and it has no adjectives to describe what the flowers or their smell are like.

“The *beautiful* flowers have a *nice* smell” gives us a lot more information, with two descriptive adjectives.

You can say “The cat is *hungry*,” or “The *hungry* cat.” In both cases, the word *hungry* is an adjective describing the cat.

2. Quantitative

Quantitative adjectives describe the quantity of something.

In other words, they answer the question “how much?” or “how many?” Numbers like *one* and *thirty* are this type of adjective. So are more general words like *many*, *half* and *a lot*.

Examples:

“How many children do you have?” “I only have *one* daughter.”

“Do you plan on having more kids?” “Oh yes, I want *many* children!”

“I can’t believe I ate that *whole* cake!”

3. Demonstrative

A **demonstrative adjective** describes “which” noun or pronoun you’re referring to. These adjectives include the words:

- **This** — Used to refer to a singular noun close to you.
- **That** — Used to refer to a singular noun far from you.
- **These** — Used to refer to a plural noun close to you.
- **Those** — Used to refer to a plural noun far from you.

Demonstrative adjectives always come before the word they’re modifying.

Sometimes, like when you’re responding to a question, you can leave off the noun being described and only use the adjective. For example, if someone asks you how many cakes you want to buy you can respond: “I want to buy *two* cakes,” or you can just say: “I want to buy *two*.”

Examples:

“Which bicycle is yours?” “*This* bicycle is mine, and *that* one used to be mine until I sold it.”

4. Possessive

Possessive adjectives show *possession*. They describe to whom a thing belongs. Some of the most common possessive adjectives include:

- **My** — Belonging to me
- **His** — Belonging to him
- **Her** — Belonging to her
- **Their** — Belonging to them
- **Your** — Belonging to you
- **Our** — Belonging to us

All these adjectives, except the word *his*, can only be used before a noun. You can’t just say “That’s my,” you have to say “That’s *my* pen.” When you want to leave off the noun or pronoun being modified, use these possessive adjectives instead:

- Mine
- His
- Hers
- Theirs
- Yours
- Ours

For example, even though saying “That’s *my*” is incorrect, saying “That’s *mine*” is perfectly fine.

Examples:

“Whose dog is that?” “He’s *mine*. That’s *my* dog.”

5. Interrogative

Interrogative adjectives *interrogate*, meaning that they ask a question. These adjectives are always followed by a noun or a pronoun, and are used to form questions. The interrogative adjectives are:

- **Which** — Asks to make a choice between options.
- **What** — Asks to make a choice (in general).
- **Whose** — Asks who something belongs to.

Other question words, like “who” or “how,” aren’t adjectives since they don’t modify nouns. For example, you can say “whose coat is this?” but you can’t say “who coat?”

Which, *what* and *whose* are only considered adjectives if they’re immediately followed by a noun. The word *which* is an adjective in this sentence: “*Which* color is your favorite?” But not in this one: “*Which* is your favorite color?”

Examples:

“*Which* song will you play on your wedding day?”

“*What* pet do you want to get?”

“*Whose* child is this?”

6. Distributive

Distributive adjectives describe specific members out of a group. These adjectives are used to single out one or more individual items or people. Some of the most common distributive adjectives include:

- **Each** — Every single one of a group (used to speak about group members individually).
- **Every** — Every single one of a group (used to make generalizations).
- **Either** — One between a choice of two.
- **Neither** — Not one or the other between a choice of two.
- **Any** — One or some things out of any number of choices. This is also used when the choice is irrelevant, like: “it doesn’t matter, I’ll take *any* of them.”

These adjectives are always followed by the noun or pronoun they’re modifying.

Examples:

“*Every* rose has its thorn.”

“Which of these two songs do you like?” “I don’t like *either* song.”

7. Articles

There are only three **articles** in the English language: *a*, *an* and *the*. Articles can be difficult for English learners to use correctly because many languages don't have them (or don't use them in the same way).

Although articles are their own part of speech, they're technically also adjectives! Articles are used to describe which noun you're referring to. Maybe thinking of them as adjectives will help you learn which one to use:

- **A** — A singular, general item.
- **An** — A singular, general item. Use this before words that start with a vowel.
- **The** — A singular or plural, specific item.

ADVERBS

The 5 Basic Types of Adverbs:

1. **Adverbs of Time**
2. **Adverbs of Place**
3. **Adverbs of Manner**
4. **Adverbs of Degree**
5. **Adverbs of Frequency**

Adverbs provide a deeper description of a verb within any sentence. There are five basic types of adverbs in the English language, namely that of Manner, Time, Place, Frequency, and Degree. Here is a brief explanation of the meaning each has, along with example sentences using each type of adverb.

Adverbs of Time

An adverb of time provides more information about when a verb takes place. Adverbs of time are usually placed at the beginning or end of a sentence. When it is of particular importance to express the moment something happened we'll put it at the start of a sentence.

Examples of adverbs of time: **lately**, **just**, **recently**, **during**, **yet**, **soon**, **so far**

- *So far*, we have found twelve grammar mistakes.
- I haven't been going to the gym *lately*.
- We *recently* bought a new car.

Adverbs of Place

Adverbs of place illustrate where the verb is happening. It's usually placed after the main verb or object, or at the end of the sentence.

Examples of adverbs of place: **here, there, nowhere, everywhere, out, in, above, below, inside, outside, into**

- *We went into the cave, and there were bats **everywhere!***
- *One day when my dad wasn't paying attention to where he was going, he walked **into** a wall.*
- *There aren't any Pokémon **here**, let's look somewhere else.*

Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner provide more information about how a verb is done. Adverbs of manner are probably the most common of all adverbs. They're easy to spot too. Most of them will end in -ly.

Examples of adverbs of manner: **neatly, slowly, quickly, sadly, calmly, politely, loudly, kindly, lazily**

- *The young soldier folded his clothes **neatly** in a pile at the end of his bunk.*
- *I **politely** opened the door for my grandmother as she stepped out of the car.*
- *A fat orange and white cat rested **lazily** on the sofa.*

Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of degree explain the level or intensity of a verb, adjective, or even another adverb.

Example of adverbs of degree: **almost, quite, nearly, too, enough, just, hardly, simply, so**

- *Can I come to the movies **too**?*
- *Aren't you hungry? You've **hardly** touched your dinner.*
- *I'm **so** excited to see the new James Bond movie!*

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency explain how often the verb occurs. They're often placed directly before the main verb of a sentence.

Examples of adverbs of frequency: **never, always, rarely, sometimes, normally, seldom, usually, again**

- *I **rarely** eat fast food these days.*
- *Tom **usually** takes his dog for a walk before breakfast.*
- *They **always** go to the same restaurant every Friday.*

