

Unit 1

Read the following passage:

- 1 Ari was a lonely lad who lived on a large island called Iceland. His village was a fishing hamlet along the green rugged coastline, and Ari often wondered what lay beyond the horizon. The days were long and cold, and he spent many hours of silence in his tiny cottage, thinking about what life would be like in a warm, sunny place.
- 2 “I shall find a true friend far away from here,” Ari mused, and he began writing a letter. He described himself as a loner who had few visitors, yet he had a warm heart. It was his hope to find true friendship with someone who understood his sadness.
- 3 Ari described the volcanoes on his snowy island and the magnificent glaciers. He wrote about the sky turning green, blue, yellow and pink at night when the Northern Lights swirled in the heavens like silk. For days, Ari poured his soul and innermost thoughts into the letter. Then he rolled the parchment, placed it into a bottle, and sealed it tightly.
- 4 At high tide, Ari flung the bottle out into the sea and wished upon the brightest star that a true friend would find the letter. A year later, many cold nights after tossing his message into the sea, Ari received a letter in the mail. He had no idea who would be writing him, but with glee, he ripped open the envelope.

Dear Ari,

I found your simple but lovely letter. Imagine my surprise when your little bottle from so far away washed up on my shore. I, too, live on an island. It is called Sardinia. My island is warm and filled with mountains, crystal white beaches, and emerald waters. Most of the people I know are my family, and I, too, long for a true friend. Now that you have found a friend far away, I do hope that you will write and tell me more about your life and people.

Your new friend,

Renata

Exercise 1: Answer the questions below.

From paragraph 1 (3 marks)

1. Ari lived on a large island called

A Finland

B Iceland

C Ireland

2. What was Ari thinking about?

.....

3. The days were

A long and cold

B short and hot

C hot and long

Nouns in the plural form

Regular plural forms of nouns

1. The most common case : Adding 'S'
Examples : pear – pears , pencil - pencils
2. Nouns that **end with s, x, z, ch** or **sh** : Adding 'ES'
Examples: box – boxes , bus – buses , watch – watches , brush - brushes
3. Nouns that **end with consonant + y**, Adding 'ies'
Examples: enemy – enemies , city – cities , puppy – puppies
4. Nouns that **end with vowel + y** : Adding 'S'
Examples : toy – toys , boy - boys

Irregular plural forms of nouns

1. Nouns that **end with consonant + o** : Adding 'ES'
Examples: potato - potatoes , mango – mangoes , volcano – volcanoes
2. Nouns that **end with vowel + o** : Adding 'S'
Examples : radio – radios , video – videos , kangaroo - kangaroos
3. Nouns **ending with -f** and **-fe** : Add 'VES'
Examples: wolf - wolves , calf – calves , life – lives , knife - knives
4. Nouns **ending with -us**, where you change **-us** to **-i**.
Examples : fungs – fungi , syllabus – syllabi , nucleus - nuclei
5. Nouns that contain **-oo**, change **-oo** to **-ee**.
Examples: foot - feet , tooth – teeth
6. Nouns that don't change.
Examples: sheep – sheep , deer – deer , fish – fish , news - news

Exercise 2: Give the plural form of the nouns.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| 1. pen | - _____ | 11. key | - _____ |
| 2. day | - _____ | 12. woman | - _____ |
| 3. fly | - _____ | 13. class | - _____ |
| 4. person | - _____ | 14. sheep | - _____ |
| 5. fish | - _____ | 15. ox | - _____ |
| 6. tomato | - _____ | 16. foot | - _____ |
| 7. mouse | - _____ | 17. mosquito | - _____ |
| 8. child | - _____ | 18. wife | - _____ |
| 9. deer | - _____ | 19. dog | - _____ |
| 10. family | - _____ | 20. half | - _____ |

Exercise 3: Give the plural form of the words in brackets.

1. Did you brush your _____? (**tooth**)
2. The shepherd counted ten _____. (**sheep**)
3. _____ can climb tall trees. (**monkey**)
4. We need two _____ to play this board game. (**dice**)
5. Sonali played a few of the _____ at the store. (**piano**)
6. There are bears and _____ in the woods. (**moose**)
7. The field was ploughed by a pair of _____. (**ox**)
8. Police arrested the two _____. (**thief**)
9. Would you like to see some of the _____ I took on our vacation? (**video**)

Exercise 4:

Put interrogative pronouns (who, what, which, whose, where, whom) into these sentences.

1. _____ would you like to do this evening?
2. _____ is your favourite author?
3. _____ is your favourite food?
4. _____ is your favourite subject at school?
5. Of these two books _____ do you prefer?
6. This is my coat, but _____ is yours?
7. _____ is paying for the tickets?
8. To _____ shall I send the card?
9. _____ is your homework?

Exercise 5:

Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions (e.g. in, behind, among, across, towards, at, by...)

1. Late shoppers hurried _____ the street.
2. Suddenly she came _____ the corner.
3. Jake was standing _____ the counter.

4. I was glancing _____ the shop window displays.
5. They arrived _____ all the other cinemagoers.
6. Someone had come _____ this door recently.
7. She did not leave the party _____ ten p.m.
8. He waited _____ a taxi _____ the door of the restaurant.
9. Stop beating _____ the bush.

Collective nouns

Collective are used to refer to a group or collection of people, animals, or things.

A <u>band</u> of musicians	A <u>circle</u> of friends	A <u>crowd</u> of people
A <u>choir</u> of singers	A <u>company</u> of actors	A <u>fleet</u> of ships
A <u>flock</u> of sheep	A <u>dynasty</u> of kings	An <u>army</u> of soldiers
A <u>herd</u> of cows	A <u>flock</u> of birds	A <u>board</u> of directors
A <u>team</u> of players	A <u>group</u> of dancers	A <u>pride</u> of lions
A <u>bouquet</u> of flowers	A <u>horde</u> of savages	A <u>range</u> of mountains
A <u>class</u> of pupils	A <u>litter</u> of puppies	A <u>school</u> of fish
A <u>crew</u> of sailors	A <u>pack</u> of wolves	A <u>swarm</u> of bees

Exercise 6: Fill in the blanks with the correct collective nouns.

1. A _____ of wolves.
2. A _____ of singers.
3. A _____ of musicians.
4. A _____ of students.
5. A _____ of fish.
6. A _____ of lawyers.
7. A _____ of cards.
8. A _____ of teachers.
9. A _____ of players.
10. A _____ of grapes.
11. A _____ of lions.
12. A _____ of bees.
13. A _____ of employees.
14. A _____ of birds.

Exercise 7 : Choose the correct collective nouns in brackets and fill in the blanks.

1. A _____ of cows grazed in the meadow. (**group / herd**)
2. The _____ of birds flew across the sky in the evening. (**flock / swarm**)
3. The farmer spotted a _____ of fish swimming in the pond. (**school / group**)
4. A _____ of sheep roamed freely on the hillside. (**herd / class**)
5. The children watched a _____ of dolphins playing in the ocean. (**pod / herd**)
6. In the forest, we saw a _____ of trees with colourful leaves. (**grove / school**)
7. The _____ of bees buzzed around the flowers in the garden. (**swarm / class**)
8. A _____ of horses galloped across the open field. (**herd / group**)
9. The chef prepared a delicious dish using a _____ of fresh vegetables.
(**bunch / band**)
10. During migration, an _____ of soldiers blocked the road. (**flock / army**)

Exercise 8: Read the text and answer the questions which follow.

The boats are floating along the lakeshore. It is the summer boat parade. There are motorboats, rowboats and sailboats. Jessica's favourite is the yellow motor boat with the flag. The rowboat decorated with flowers is Lisa's favourite. Tony likes the purple sailboat. The boats float by one at a time. The people on the boats wave at the crowds. The crowds cheer the boats. The boat parade is so much fun to watch. It is the best part of the summer.



1. Where are the boats floating?

2. What kind of boats are there?

3. What is Lisa's favourite boat?

4. What is the best part of summer?

Simple present tense

	(to tell)	(to try)	(to catch)	(to do)	(to be)
<i>I</i>	tell	try	catch	do	am
<i>You</i>	tell	try	catch	do	are
<i>He</i>	tells	tries	catches	does	is
<i>She</i>	tells	tries	catches	does	is
<i>It</i>	tells	tries	catches	does	is
<i>We</i>	tell	try	catch	do	are
<i>They</i>	tell	try	catch	do	are

Verbs for He/She/It

1. Most verbs add 's'. Examples : tell-tells , live-lives , fall-falls , ...
2. Ending in **consonant + y** = remove y and add '**ies**'. Examples : try-tries, carry-carries , ...
3. Ending in **s, z, ch** or **x** = Add '**es**'. Examples : miss-misses, buzz-buzzes, catch-catches , ...

Use of the simple present tense

1. **Always True** : Example : Two and two make four
2. **Permanent situations** : Example : The sun rises in the east.
3. **Habits** : Example : She plays tennis every Friday.
4. **Short commentaries** : Example : He scores a goal.

Exercise 9 : Put the verbs in brackets in the simple present tense.

1. She always _____ in dance competitions. **(to participate)**
2. Mohan _____ every morning. **(to jog)**
3. I _____ in Mauritius. **(to live)**
4. Sheetal _____ in a multinational company. **(to work)**
5. Doctors _____ avoiding junk food. **(to recommend)**
6. Emma _____ up the mountain. **(to hike)**
7. Laura _____ to Florida once every year. **(to go)**
8. He _____ the house each year at the same period. **(to paint)**
9. The train usually _____ at every station. **(to stop)**
10. I _____ my teeth twice a day **(to brush)**

11. We _____ football every weekend. **(to play)**

12. Ryan and Terry _____ to bed at 9.00 p.m. **(to go)**

Exercise 10: Write the verbs in brackets in the Present Tense.



Christophe **(to get)** the bus into town on Saturday morning.

He **(to meet)** his friends in town.



In the morning, Christophe and his friends **(to go)** shopping.

At noon, they **(to have)** lunch together.



After lunch, Christophe **(to play)** football.

At three o'clock, he **(to do)** his homework in the library.



At six o'clock, he **(to cook)** dinner for his family.

At eight o'clock, Christophe **(to play)** darts with his friends.



At ten o'clock, Christophe **(to go)** home and **(to watch)** television.

He **(to sleep)** at midnight.

Simple present tense – Negative form

The **present simple**, in its **negative** form, has this structure:

Subject + do/does + not + verb + ...

Example 1

I	eat	-	I do not eat
You	eat	-	You do not eat
He	eats	-	He does not eat
She	eats	-	She does not eat
It	eats	-	It does not eat
We	eat	-	We do not eat
They	eat	-	They do not eat

Example 2

I	try	-	I do not try
You	try	-	You do not try
He	tries	-	He does not try
She	tries	-	She does not try
It	tries	-	It does not try
We	try	-	We do not try
They	try	-	They do not try

- **Do/does:** the third person singular changes from **do** to **does**;
- **Verb:** the base form of the verb is the same (without any changes);
- **Irregular verb to be:** I am not – you aren't – he isn't...

Exercise 10: Write the sentences below in the negative form.

Example : Mira goes to church - Mira **does not go** to church.

1. My dad crafts a boat.

.....

2. He mows the grass every week.

.....

3. We serve lunch at 12:30.

.....

4. I wave at my sister.

.....

5. Sara cooks breakfast every morning.

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6. Every night I open my book.

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7. Sam picks up his journal every day.

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8. They come to school by metro.

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9. She gives up too quickly every time.

.....

10. He reaches his goals through consistency.

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11. They play loud music until late at night.

.....

12. The dog barks at the postman every day.

.....

13. I am happy today.

.....

Simple present tense – Interrogative form

The **simple present** tense, in its **interrogative** form, has this structure:

Do/does + subject + verb + ...?

(Positive)	(Interrogative)	(Positive)	(Interrogative)
I eat bread.	Do I eat bread?	I try hard	Do I try hard?
You eat bread.	Do you eat bread?	You try hard	Do you try hard?
He eats bread.	Does he eat bread?	He tries hard	Does he try hard?
She eats bread.	Does she eat bread?	She tries hard	Does she try hard?
It eats bread.	Does it eat bread?	It tries hard	Does it try hard?
We eat bread.	Do we eat bread?	We try hard	Do we try hard?
They eat bread.	Do they eat bread?	They try hard	Do they try hard?

- **Do/does:** the third person singular changes from **do** to **does**;
- **Verb:** the base form of the verb is the same (without any changes);
- **Irregular verb to be:** Am I...? – Are you...? – Is she...? ...