

# Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

## 1 Subject and object pronouns

### *Subject pronouns*

I    you    he    she    it    we    you    they

### *Object pronouns*

Me    you    him    her    it    us    you    them

- The subject is the person or thing doing the action:

*I left early.*

*She went home.*

*We said goodbye.*

- The object is the person or thing receiving the action:

*She telephoned me.*

*I hit him.*

*We saw her.*

### Practice

Write the correct pronouns for these sentences.

1. ..*She*... telephoned yesterday, (she)
2. We watched *.him*... for hours, (he)
3. Hasn't arrived yet? (she)
4. don't understand. (I)
5. Are you talking to ? (I)
6. Don't ask doesn't know, (she/she)
7. This is Julia: have known for years, (we/she)
8. Nobody told the bus was leaving, (they)
9. Why didn't ask to come? (she/they)
10. Don't ask, Ask (I/he)
11. think doesn't like (They/I)
12. asked to invite (they/he/we)

## 2 Reflexive pronouns

Myself / yourself/ himself / herself / itself/

Ourselves / yourselves / themselves

- The object is the same person or thing as the subject:

*I cut **myself** when I was cooking.*

*The kettle will switch **itself** off automatically.*

### Practice

Write the correct reflexive pronouns for these sentences.

1. I like to wake *..myself..* up in the morning with a cup of coffee.

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- Thanks for a great party , we really enjoyed . *ourselves*.. .
- I hate watching on video.
- I'm sorry, Tony, but I haven't got enough money to pay for you.  
Can you pay for ?
- After his accident, Philip drove to the hospital.
- We don't need a babysitter - the children can look after
- Now, children, remember to give enough time to answer all the exam questions.
- 'Should I apply for the job?' she asked
- We're planning to buy a new television.
- He hurt when he was playing football.

### 3 Possessive adjectives

- Each pronoun has a possessive adjective:

I —> my	we —> our
you —> your	you —> your
he —> his	they --> their
she —• her	it —> its

### Practice

Write the correct possessive adjectives for these sentences.

- These are ..*my*... parents. (!)
- I've got..... watch, (he)
- Is this..... car? {you}
- Do they like.....new house? (she)
- Have you met..... teacher? (they)
- Who's got .....money? (I)
- I don't like..... teacher, (we)
- Have you got..... passport? (you)
- He forgot..... keys, (he)
- They changed .....hotel, (they)
- She gave the letter to .....secretary, (she)
- There's something wrong with..... car. (I)
- They're having a party in .....garden, (they)
- Where's .....pen? (I)
- I like..... jacket. (You)

## Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

### 4 Possessive adjectives and pronouns

#### *Possessive adjectives*

my your his her its our your their

#### *Possessive pronouns*

Mine yours his hers - ours yours theirs

- The possessive adjective is always followed by its noun:

*It's my car.*

*That's his mother.*

*This is our house.*

- The possessive pronoun is never followed by its noun:

*This is mine.*

*Give it to Peter: it's his.*

*The money is ours.*

### Practice

Write the correct possessive adjective or pronoun for these sentences.

1. Whose camera is this? Is it **yours**. ? (you)
2. Excuse me, those are **,our..** seats, (we)
3. Is it..... suitcase or .....? (you/he)
4. Has the dog had..... food? (it)
5. They're not..... keys - they're..... (I/she)
6. I don't think its..... room: I think it's..... (you/they)
7. The police asked me for .....address. (I)
8. Have you got pen....., or would you like to borrow.....?  
(you/I)
9. ....garden is bigger than..... (they/we)
10. I think this is .....book. Oh no, it's..... (I/you)
11. The decision is..... (they)
12. The cat wants..... dinner, (it)
13. You know it's not..... money. It's .....(you/I)
14. It isn't..... car, it's..... (he/she)
15. It wasn't..... mistake, it was.....(I/they)
16. Have you met..... mother? (they)
17. ....parents say the decision is .....(she/they)
18. .... brother hasn't got a phone, so he uses .....(I/we)
19. .... car wasn't working, so I used.....(I/he)  
..... house is smaller than..... (we/they)

## Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

### 5 The possessive with s

- To indicate possession for people or animals:

a) in the singular, add 's:

*Anne's bike*

*James's friend*

*The dog's food*

b) for plurals ending in s, just add ':

*The boys' mother*

*My pare/Us' house*

*The ladies' hats*

c) for other plurals, add 's:

*The children's friends*

*The women's cars*

**Note: *It's* = *It is*.** The possessive of *it* is ***its***:

*It's cold today.*

*Give the dog its food.*

### Practice

Rewrite these sentences, putting the apostrophe (') where necessary.  
If two answers are possible, write the more likely one.

1. We talked to the boys parents for some time.

*We talked to the boys' parents for some time.*

*We talked to the boy's parents for some time.*

2. We can borrow my fathers car.

*We can borrow my father's car.*

3. Have you met Susans friend?  
.....

4. About sixty people use the teachers room.  
.....

5. Someone had taken Barbaras purse.  
.....

6. Something was hurting the animals foot.  
.....

7. I'm going to write to the childrens parents.  
.....

8. Jane works in my mothers office.  
.....

9. The dog doesn't like its food.

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.....  
**10.** Mary and Pat stayed at their friends house.  
 .....

**11.** Are you going to the secretaries meeting?  
 .....

**12.** I put the money in the waiters hand.  
 .....

**13.** Ians suit was very expensive.  
 .....

### 16 Comparatives (tall, taller; comfortable, more comfortable)

• Adjectives with one syllable (*tall, great, short, etc.*) add *er*:

*tall* —> *taller*; *great* —> *greater*; *short* —> *shorter*

Adjectives that end with *e* just add *r*: *wide* -+ *wider*

a) If the word ends in one vowel + consonant, double the consonant:

*thin* —• *thinner*; *hot* --> *hotter*; *big* —• *bigger*

b) If the word ends in two vowels + consonant, do not double the consonant:

*great* —> *greater*; *poor* --> *poorer*

c) If the word ends in *e*, just add *r*:

*large* —> *larger*

d) Note the irregulars:

*good* —> *better*; *bad* —> *worse*

### Practice

**16a** -Write the comparatives.

Tall	<i>Taller</i>	large	
thin		rich	
wide		poor	
long		Young	
good		big	
fat		bad	
old		Clean	
short		cold	
hot		small	
warm		brave	
cheap			

## Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

- Adjectives with three syllables or more (*comfortable, beautiful expensive, etc.*)

add *more*:

*comfortable* —• *more comfortable*; *beautiful* —• *more beautiful*;  
*expensive* —> *more expensive*

- When making comparisons, use *than*:

*Mary's taller than John.*

*John's shorter than Mary.*

*The big television's more expensive than the small one.*

*This chair's more comfortable than that one.*

**16b** Write the correct comparative for these sentences.

1. The Mississippi's *longer than* the Thames, (long)
2. This hotel's *more, comfortable than* the other one.  
(comfortable)
3. I think this shop is that one. (good)  
.....
4. The restaurant is the cafe, (expensive)  
.....
5. Simon's Mark, (old)  
.....
6. I think Scotland is England, (beautiful)
7. ....
8. My brother's I am. (young)  
.....
9. I like this school because it's the other one. (big)  
.....
10. Accommodation here is in my country. (expensive)  
.....
11. The weather here is at home, (cold)  
.....
12. I think you're your father now. (tall)  
.....
13. His homework was mine, (bad)  
.....
14. This film is the one you wanted to see. (interesting)  
.....

## Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

15. The journey is I thought, (long)  
.....

16. This lesson is the last one. (difficult)  
.....

### 17 Comparatives

> Exercise 16 for adjectives with one syllable, and with three syllables or more.

• Adjectives with two syllables

a) generally use **more careful**

-> **more careful**; *stupid* —> **more stupid**; *cautious* --> **more cautious**

b) but if the adjective ends in **er, y, ow**, add **er**:

*clever* --> *cleverer*; *friendly* —• *friendlier* (note: y changes to i);

*pretty* —> *prettier*; *narrow* —> *narrower*

• The comparative of **little** is **less**, and of **few** is **fewer**:

*I've got less money than she has.*

*There are fewer problems than there were before.*

**Note:**

*It's getting hotter and hotter.*

*It's getting more and more dangerous.*

### Practice

Write the comparative of the words given to complete the sentences.  
Add **than** where necessary.

1. He is **more helpful** than he used to be. (helpful")

2. It was slowly getting **hotter** and **hotter**... (hot)

3. I had time than T needed to finish the job. (Little)  
.....

4. Peter gets and all the time, (selfish).  
.....

5. You seem you were yesterday, (happy)  
.....

6. My chair was getting and (uncomfortable)  
.....

7. We need actors for this film, (young)  
.....

8. I think that the new salesman is the last one. (honest)  
.....

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9. This road is and the other one. (long/dangerous)  
.....
10. Is the new car the old one? (expensive)  
.....
11. This system is the last one we had. (easy)  
.....
12. People here are they are at home, (polite)  
.....
13. The man was getting and (angry)  
.....
14. The city is it used to be. (crowded)  
.....
15. She was feeling she had been earlier.(miserable)  
.....
16. Computers are nowadays, (complicated)  
.....
17. I think trains are and cars, (fast/comfortable)  
.....
18. We will have to think of a method, (good)  
.....
19. I'm beginning to feel about the results.(hopeful)  
.....
20. She seems to be getting and (thin]  
.....
21. My new dictionary is a lot the last one. (useful)  
.....
22. These trousers are too wide. Do you have any that are ?(narrow)  
.....
23. young people learn to play musical instruments than in the past,  
(few)  
.....
24. The film got and until I fell asleep! (boring)  
.....
25. I think that people who live in villages are people in big cities,  
(friendly)  
.....
26. Her new job is a lot the last one. (stressful)

## Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

### 18 Comparatives

.....  
**Check: Complete** these sentences, using the comparative form of the adjectives given.

1. It's **hotter**.. here than in London, (hot)
2. She's **.more imaginative**.. than her brother, (imaginative)
3. He's than all the other students, (old)  
.....
4. Do you think Pat is than Brian? (intelligent)  
.....
5. This school is than ours, (old-fashioned)  
.....
6. The computer was than I thought.(expensive)  
.....
7. The rooms are than they used to be.(clean)  
.....
8. He's than he was a year ago. (healthy)  
.....
9. Do you think English is than French.(difficult)  
.....
10. He eats a lot - he's getting and (fat)  
.....
11. His face was getting and (red)  
.....
12. He was than I had ever seen him before. (angry)
13. Big cars are than small ones, (comfortable)  
.....
14. My exam was than I had thought, (bad)  
.....
15. The road becomes after four or five miles. (narrow)  
.....
16. I'm sure I'll find New York than Houston. (exciting)  
.....
17. I need to go to the doctor - this cough is getting and (bad)  
.....
18. He thinks Charlie Chaplin is than Mr Bean, (funny)

## Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

.....  
19. Their plane ticket was than mine because they flew on a Sunday,  
(cheap)

.....  
My son is a lot now that he's a teenager, (lazy)  
.....

### 19- as... as

• To say that two things or people are the same or equal:

*My son is **as tall** as you.*

• To say that two things or people are not the same or equal:

*The second half of the football match was **not as exciting** as the first half.*

### Practice

Complete these sentences, using the adjectives in the box.

**Boring comfortable dangerous deep difficult feet  
independent old relaxing valuable**

1. This summer is not as **.hot..** as last summer.
2. I hope his new book is not as **.boring...as** his last one.
3. She was afraid of flying, but I told her it's not as  
.....as travelling by car.
4. Don't worry. The river isn't as..... as it looks.
5. Silver isn't as..... as gold.
6. Dogs aren't as..... as cats.
7. Our new car is very fast, but it's not as..... as the  
old one.
8. Do you think French is as..... to learn as English?
9. Were you really born in 1980? I didn't realize you were  
as..... as me.
10. For me, lying on the beach is not as .....as walking  
in the mountains.

### 20 Superlatives

• Adjectives with one syllable add *est*:

*great* —• *greatest*; *small* --> *smallest*; *old* —> *oldest*

> Exercise 18 for spelling changes.

• Adjectives with two syllables use *most*:

## Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

*careful --> most careful; patient --> most patient*

But two syllable adjectives ending in *er*, *y* or *oxv*, add *est*:

*clever --> cleverest; happy --> happiest; pretty --> prettiest* (*y* changes to *i*); *narrow --> narrowest*

• Adjectives with three syllables or more use **most**:

*expensive --> most expensive; dangerous --> most dangerous;*

*comfortable --> most comfortable*

**Note:** The irregulars:

*bad --> worst*

*good --> best*

*little --> least*

### USE

Superlatives are used to compare one thing with several others.

They are used with **the ... in**, or **the ... of**; sometimes they are used with just **the ...**

*This is **the** longest river in the world.*

*This is **the** most expensive car of them all.*

*This is **the** most expensive car here.*

### Practice

Write the superlatives of the words given, using *in* or *of* where necessary.

1. This is **.the biggest building in..** the world, (big building)

2. This is here, (comfortable chair)  
.....

3. He bought the shop, (expensive flowers)  
.....

4. I think she's the group, (good singer)  
.....

5. He's the company, (careful driver)  
.....

6. Who's the class? (old student)  
.....

7. It's I've ever seen, (bad film)  
.....

8. She's all the students, (intelligent)  
.....

9. It was I had ever heard, (beautiful music)

## Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

.....  
10. He's all the assistants, (helpful)

.....  
11. He's his class, (young)

.....  
12. This is the world, (poor country)

.....  
13. She's I've ever met. (strange person)

.....  
14. I didn't answer questions, (difficult)

.....  
15. Peter's them all. (old)  
.....

### 21 too, enough

• The infinitive with **to** is often used after **too** + adjective, or **not** + adjective + *enough*.

*It's **too** cold to swim today. (We can't swim today - it's **too** cold.)*

*It isn't warm **enough** to go to the beach. (We can't go to the beach - it's **not** warm enough.)*

### **Practice**

Complete these sentences using **too** or **not ... enough**.

1. I can't walk any further - I'm **..too tired...** (tired)

2. I'm sorry. You're **.not old enough to see this film.** (old)

3. It's to work here. Let's go to the library.[noisy]

.....  
1. Ian was to get into the swimming team.(fast)

.....  
2. Your handwriting is to read, (small)

.....  
3. I'm afraid we can't buy that computer. It's (expensive)

.....  
1. I don't think George should get the new job - he's (efficient)

.....  
2. Those jeans are to wear to the party. (dirty)

.....  
3. We couldn't talk to each other in the pub - the music was (loud)

## Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

.....  
4. Can you help me with this bottle? I'm to  
open it. (strong)  
.....

### 22 Participial adjectives (bored/boring)

#### CONTRAST

• Note the difference:

*I was bored.*

*The lesson was boring.*

It is not possible to say: *The lesson was bored.*

It is possible to say: *She was boring.*

**Practice** :Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1. It was a very [*interested-interesting*^] performance.
2. We were all very *interested* (*interesting*) in what he said.
3. It was a very {*tired/tiring*} journey.
4. We were all very [*worried/worrying*].
5. The children are [*frightening/frightened*] by the animals.
6. Why do you look so {*bored/boring*} at school?
7. It was a terribly [*excited/exciting*] day.
8. Don't look so [*worrying/worried*].
9. We had a [*tiring/tired*] trip home.
10. It was an extremely {*amused/amusing*} programme.
11. It was an [*exciting/excited*] idea!
12. It was the most [*boring/bored*] lesson I can remember.
13. We were all feeling (*tired/tiring*),
14. Didn't you think it was an {*amused/amusing*} play?
15. The last half hour was a [*worrying/worried*] time.
16. I've never been so [*frightened/frightening*] in my life.

### 23 Adverbs of manner

• Adverbs of manner are formed from adjectives by adding *ly*:  
*quick* --> *quickly*; *polite* —> *politely*; *careful* —• *carefully*

• Note these irregulars: *good* -> *well*; *hard* -> *hard*; *fast* --> *fast*;  
*early* --> *early*;

*late* --> *late*; *loud* --> *loud* or *loudly*.

*He's a good worker. He works well.*

## Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

*She's a hard worker. She works hard.*

*She's a fast runner. She runs fast.*

**Practice:** Write the adverbs.

Quick	<i>Quickly</i>	clever	
slow		nice	
fast		bad	
careful		intelligent	
stupid		polite	
dangerous		rude	
good		brave	
hard		early	

### 24 Comparison of adverbs

- Most adverbs are used with *more* and *most*:

*slowly* —> *more slowly*, *most slowly*

*dangerously*--> *more dangerously*, *most dangerously*

- One-syllable adverbs add *er* and *est*:

*hard* —• *harder*, *hardest*; *fast* --> *faster*, *fastest*; *loud* --> *louder*, *loudest*

- The irregular comparisons are:

well	better	best	far	farther/ further	farthest/ furthest
badly	worse	worst			
little	less	least			

### Practice

Write the correct form of adverbs for these sentences.

1. She works *..harder..* than all the others, (hard)

2. Of all the machines, this one works the (good)

.....

3. Couldn't you drive a bit ? (careful)

.....

4. I can't understand. Would you ask him to speak ? (clear]

.....

5. They all behaved badly, but Pat behaved the (bad)

.....

6. John was shouting than everybody else, (loud)

.....

7. I think I understand than the others, (good)

## Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

.....  
8. Susan climbed *faster* than the rest of us. (fast)

.....  
9. She gets up *earlier* than everybody else in the house, (early)

.....  
10. Do you think they have acted *stupidly*? (stupid)  
.....

### 25 Adjectives and adverbs

**Check:** Complete these sentences.

1. It was *the best* driving I have ever seen, (good)

2. Peter sang *louder* than all the others, (loud)

3. The holiday wasn't *as expensive* as the one we had last year.

4. She's a good student: she works *more carefully* than the others, (careful)  
.....

5. Would you play *quietly*, please? I'm trying to sleep, (quiet)  
.....

6. Of all the people in the factory, Joan works *most efficiently* (efficient)  
.....

7. The weather isn't *as good* as I had expected. (bad)  
.....

8. This is the *biggest* company in the world, (big)  
.....

9. She plays the piano *more beautifully* than anyone else in her class, (beautiful)  
.....  
.....

10. Mr Jones is the *oldest* person in the village, (old)  
.....

11. Mark hit the ball *very hard* (hard)  
.....

12. She runs *faster* than anyone else in the team. (fast)  
.....

13. Do you think older people drive *more slowly* than younger people? (slow)  
.....  
.....

14. They all dance well, but John dances *best* (good)  
.....

## Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

15. This computer is nearly twice as the old one. (expensive)

.....  
.....

16. He doesn't ski as his sister, (good)

.....

17. This typewriter is than mine, (modern)

.....

18. I think they both behaved very (rude)

.....

19. People aren't as they used to be.(thoughtful)

.....

20. I waited than anyone else, (long)

.....