CONTENTS

1. THE NOUN ................................................................................................................. 6
   • Number of nouns, formation of the plural, the plural of compound nouns, number agreement, number and meaning
   • The gender of nouns, means of expressing the gender of inanimate nouns
   • The case of nouns

2. THE ARTICLE .............................................................................................................. 21
   • The definite article
   • The indefinite article
   • The zero article

3. THE ADJECTIVE ........................................................................................................ 29
   • Classification of adjectives
   • Position of adjectives
   • Comparison of adjectives (compound adjectives, special constructions with the comparative and the superlative)

4. THE PRONOUN ......................................................................................................... 37
   • The personal pronoun
   • The possessive pronoun
   • The reflexive ("self") pronoun
   • The reciprocal pronoun
   • The demonstrative pronoun
   • The indefinite pronoun
   • The interrogative pronoun
   • The relative pronoun
5. THE NUMERAL
   - The cardinal numeral
   - The ordinal numeral
   - The fractional numeral
   - The multiplicative numeral
   - The distributive numeral

6. THE VERB
   - Classification
   - Modal verbs
   - Grammatical categories of the verb
   - Tenses of the indicative mood (present tenses, past tenses, future tenses, ways of expressing future time)
   - The Subjunctive mood
   - The Imperative mood
   - Non-finite forms of the verb (the Infinitive, the Gerund, the Participle)

7. CONDITIONALS
   - IF clause Type 1
   - IF clause Type 2
   - IF clause Type 3
   - Mixed Conditionals

8. THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES
   - Overview

9. REPORTED SPEECH
   - Direct – Indirect Speech changes

10. THE PASSIVE VOICE
    - Uses of the Passive Voice
    - Other passive constructions

11. THE ADVERB
    - Form and types of adverbs
    - Regular and irregular comparison of adverbs
    - The position of adverbs, inversions
12. THE PREPOSITION .................................................. 148
   • Overview and classification
   • Place of prepositions in the sentence
   • The ellipsis of the preposition
13. THE CONJUNCTION .................................................. 152
   • Overview and classification
14. THE INTERJECTION .................................................. 155
   • Overview and classification
15. QUESTION TAGS AND SHORT ANSWERS .................. 157
   • Overview
16. IRREGULAR VERBS .................................................. 160
   • Overview and classification
17. FALSE FRIENDS ...................................................... 169
   • Overview
18. WH-QUESTIONS ...................................................... 171
   • Overview
19. WORD ORDER ......................................................... 173
   • Overview
20. ENGLISH UNITS OF MEASUREMENT ...................... 175
   • Overview

BIBLIOGRAPHY .......................................................... 176
1. THE NOUN

Noun → a part of speech that refers to a person, place, thing, event or idea which can be replaced by a pronoun.

A. CLASSIFICATION OF NOUNS

1. According to the way they are formed, nouns are:
   a. simple: pencil, dog, chair;
   b. derived: driver, booklet, discontentment, kindness, misunderstanding;
   c. compound: postcard, dining-room, brother-in-law;

2. According to their countability, nouns are:
   a. countable: have a plural form and can be used with the indefinite article “a / an” or with “many”, “few”, “several”:
      a joke → few jokes, an apple → many apples;
      one lesson → several lessons;
   b. uncountable: cannot be used in the plural or with the indefinite article, but can be used with “much” and “little”: noise; health; pride:
      noise → little noise; pride → much pride;
   c. collective: refer to a group of people or things: family, team, crew:
      The crew abandoned the ship just before it sank.

3. According to their meaning, nouns are:
   a. common: denote members of a certain class: child; bird; garden;
   b. proper: refer to a particular person, place or thing and are written in capital letters: Mary; France; the Danube;
c. **concrete**: denote material objects that can be perceived by our senses: wall; team; pencil;

d. **abstract**: denote things that are only perceived by our mind (qualities and states): health; youth; pride.

### B. NUMBER OF NOUNS

**Formation of the plural**

1. **Countable nouns** can take a plural form:

   - I need one more orange for the cake.
   - I like oranges very much.

   a. **-s** is added to the singular form of most of the nouns: 
      
      book – books; cat – cats; toy – toys;

   b. **-es** is added to the singular form of nouns ending in -s, -z, -x, -ch, -sh, -ss:

      - bus – buses; buzz – buzzes; box – boxes; watch – watches;
      - brush – brushes; business – businesses;

   c. **-es** is added to nouns ending in -y (-y changes into -i):

      - fly – flies; city – cities; lady – ladies;

      **BUT:**

      - toy – toys; boy – boys; cowboy – cowboys;

   d. **-es** is added to nouns ending in -o:

      - hero – heroes; potato – potatoes; tomato – tomatoes;

      **BUT:**

      - photo – photos; kilo – kilos; kangaroo – kangaroos; radio – radios; scenario – scenarios; piano – pianos; tobacco – tobaccos; tango – tangos; soprano – sopranos;

*Booklet’s English Grammar - a comprehensive guide*
e. -(e)s is added to nouns ending in -f(e) ("f" changes into -v):
   knife – knives; leaf – leaves; life – lives;

   **BUT:**
   roof – roofs; belief – beliefs; chief – chiefs;

f. nouns ending in -is form their plurals in -es:
   analysis – analyses; antithesis – antitheses; crisis – crises;

g. nouns ending in -on form their plurals in -a:
   criterion – criteria; phenomenon – phenomena;

h. Latin nouns ending in -um have their plurals in -a:
   bacterium – bacteria; erratum – errata; stratum – strata;

i. irregular Plurals:
   man – men; woman – women; foot – feet;
   tooth – teeth; goose – geese; louse – lice;
   mouse – mice; child – children; ox – oxen;

**The plural of compound nouns:**

a. -s is added to the final element:
   washing-machine – washing-machines;
   knock-out – knock-outs; forget-me-not – forget-me-nots;

b. -s is added to the first element:

b1. when the first element is a noun and the second element is a
preposition or an adverb:
   passer-by – passers-by;
   going-out – goings-out;

b2. when the compound word is formed of two nouns linked by a
preposition:
   editor-in-chief – editors-in-chief;
   son-in-law – sons-in-law;
   doctor of philosophy – doctors of philosophy.
1) Compound nouns formed with “and” change both elements into plural forms:

- up and down – ups and downs;
- pro and con – pros and cons;

2) Compound words formed with the nouns “man” and “woman” take the plural in both elements: manservant – menservants; woman driver – women drivers.

2. Uncountable nouns cannot have a plural form and cannot take the indefinite article “a” / “an”, but they may be used with “much” or “little”:
   a. There was too much noise and I could not focus on what I was doing.
   b. When I was a teenager I had little freedom.
   c. Too much pride is not good in a relationship.

Types of uncountable nouns:

a. material nouns: milk; cotton; air; sand;
   Cotton is heavily used in the textile industry.

b. abstract nouns: peace; beauty; freedom;
   They want to live in peace.

c. names of sports: tennis, skating, football;
   Skating is practised in winter.

d. names of plants (when referring to the species): garlic, potato, maize;
   Potato was discovered in America.

e. names of towns, countries, months: Paris, England, February;
   February is the second month of the year.