

English for Study Skills

Pre-Sessional English

plural nouns

Nouns change when there are more than one

~~I have two dog~~

I have two dogs

Singular = 1 (one)

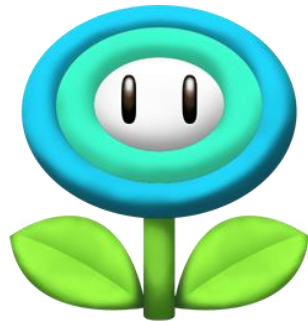
Plural = 2 + (two or more)

A flower → flowers

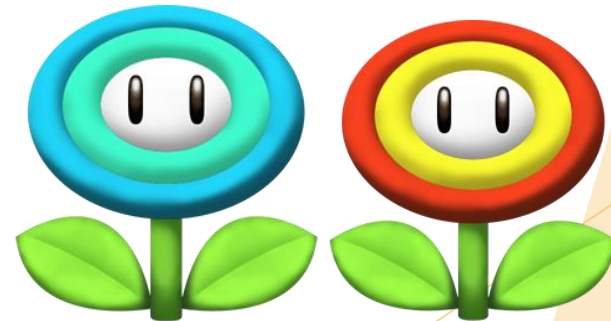
A week → weeks

A nice place → nice places

This hat → these hats



A flower



Flowers

Often we just add an s at the end (-s)

dog - I have two **dogs**

cat - you have two **cats**

book - please read the many **books** available

student - there are about 20 **students**

table - there were few **tables** in the room

apple - I bought bananas and four **apples**

but not always

we don't add -s to every noun

~~"The informations are incorrect"~~

"The information is incorrect."

Single & plural nouns

Regular nouns

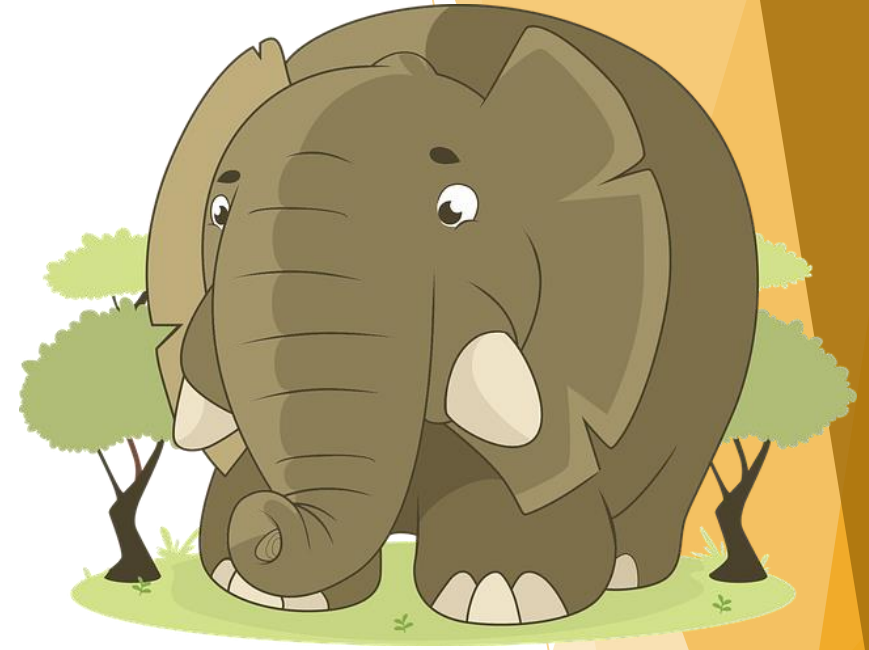
most nouns add -s,

e.g. one elephant, two elephants

but not all,

Irregular nouns

there are also irregular nouns



regular nouns

We have 4 main options when we have more than one noun

regular nouns

1. Add **-s** chair -> chairs
2. Add **-es** bus -> buses
3. Add **-ies** (remove -y) baby -> babies
4. *irregular nouns*

irregular nouns

We have 4 main options when we have more than one noun

irregular nouns

man -> **men**

woman -> **women**

Plural noun -es

- Boxes
- Buses
- Brushes
- Churches
- Classes
- Crashes
- Dresses
- Foxes
- Glasses
- Heroes
- Kisses
- Matches
- Passes
- Pitches
- Roses
- Sandwiches
- Tomatoes
- Watches
- Wishes
- Witches

regular nouns -es

Add -es if a noun ends in one of the following sounds:

/s/,	-ss	classes, glasses, guesses
/z/,	-z	roses, lenses, quizzes
/ʃ/,	-sh	dishes, brushes, wishes
/ʒ/,	-z	garages, massages, judges
/tʃ/,	-ch	churches, watches, benches
/dʒ/	j sound	bridges, hedges, judges

regular nouns -es

Add -es if a noun ends in a consonant followed by "o"

heroes,
potatoes,
tomatoes

•If a singular noun ends in a consonant followed by "y," and the "y" is preceded by a consonant, you change the "y" to "i" and add "es."
Examples: babies, cities, flies.

regular nouns -ies

Add **-ies** if a noun ends in a consonant followed by “y”
delete the **-y**

babies

cities

flies

Plural noun -ies

If a word ends in -y, then delete the y and add -ies.

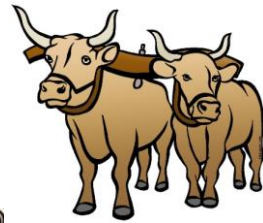
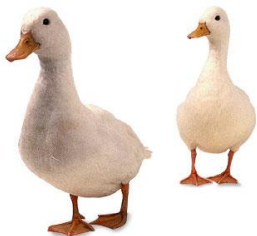
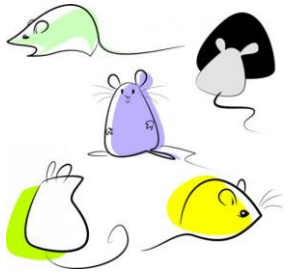
- Babies
- Countries
- Families
- Parties
- Stories
- Cherries
- Fairies
- Kitties
- Ponies
- Cookies
- Calamities
- Allies
- Pennies
- Studies
- Universities
- Spies
- Agencies
- Entries

Irregular nouns

Single	leaf,	child,	fungus,	mouse,	sheep
Plural	leaves,	children,	fungi,	mice,	sheep

Irregular nouns

Irregular nouns have a different plural form than the single form



A man - men

A woman - women

A person - people

A child - children

An ox - oxen

A mouse - mice

A louse - lice

A foot - feet

A tooth - teeth

A goose - geese



Irregular plural forms

A person - people

One sheep – two sheep

A deer – two deer

A fish – two fish

A dozen – two dozen

A means – means

A series – two series

A species – different species

A headquarters – headquarters

A crossroads – crossroads

Irregular nouns

#1 -f to-ves

leaf, loaf, calf -> leaves, loaves, calves

#2 -en

Child -> children, ox -> oxen



Irregular nouns

#3 base plurals

sheep -> sheep, fish, bison

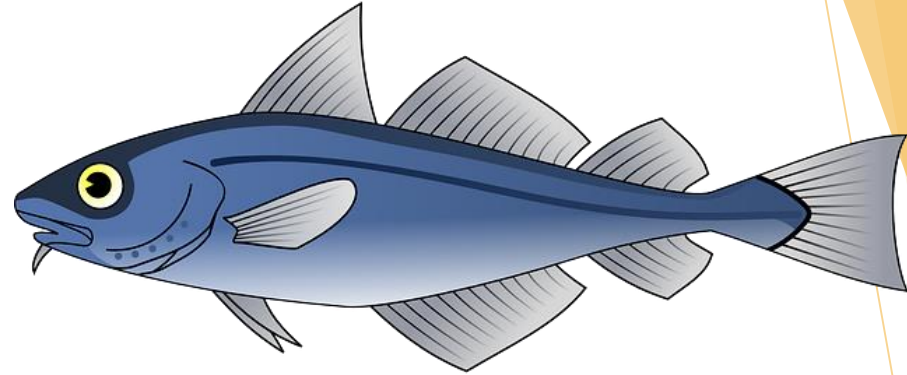
Species of fish are called fishes

#4 mutant plurals (like Germanic)

- vowel changes

foot, woman, man, tooth, goose, mouse, louse

feet, women, men, teeth, geese, mice, lice



Irregular nouns

#5 foreign plurals

e.g. Latin - fungus, cactus -> fungi, cacti

Latin a->ae, larva-> larvae (larvas)

Latin us--> i, fungus-> fungi (funguses)

Latin um->a, datum-> data

Latin ex->ices, index-> indices (indexes)

Greek is->es, thesis - > theses

Greek on->a, criterion, criteria





exercise #1
single to plural

Put the plural form of the verb in the correct column

Noun	-s	-es	-ies	irregular
book				
party				
family				
class				
quiz				
watch				
student				
country				
business				
sheep				
fly				
fish				
leaf				



exercise #2
find the plurals

Tick the correct plural forms and cross out the wrong ones

knives ✓

tooths

women

wishes

~~matches~~

citys

cities

matches

countries

potatoes

teeth

familys

wishes

tomatos

wives

wifes

mens

mice

knifes

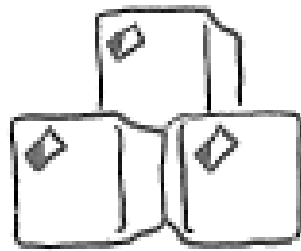
families



exercise #3
insert the plurals

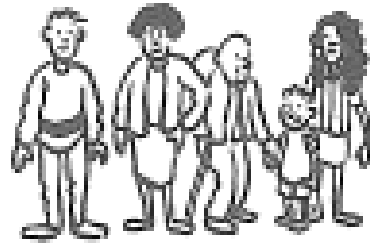
add the plural form to describe the pictures

0



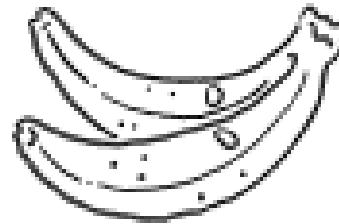
Some boxes

1



Some _____

2



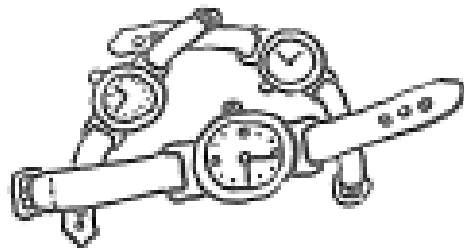
Two _____

3



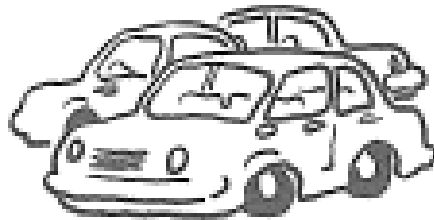
Some _____

4



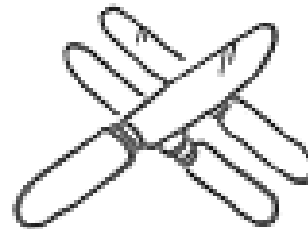
Three _____

5



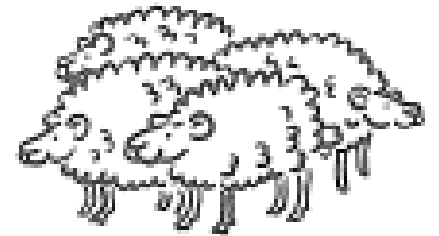
Some _____

6



Some _____

7



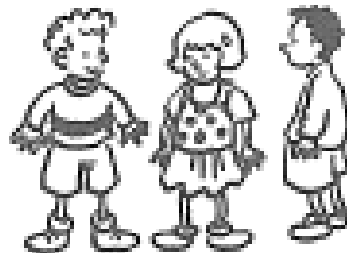
Four _____

8



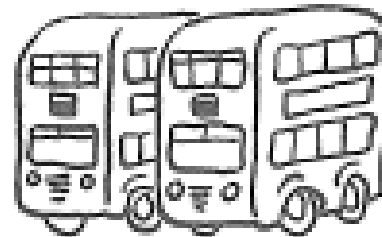
Some _____

9



Three _____

10



Two _____

11



Two _____

part 2

sentences

SVO subject - verb - object

(Thai, Chinese & English)

The boy kicked the ball

The boy (S) kicked (V) the ball (O)

nouns - boy, ball, verb - kicked

Sentence verb

Change the verb easily

- ▶ The boy **kicked** the ball
- ▶ The boy **hit** the ball
- ▶ The boy **caught** the ball
- ▶ The boy **punched** the ball
- ▶ The boy **threw** the ball
- ▶ The boy **ran with** the ball

Sentence SVO

Subject

The boy

The boy

The boy

The boy

The boy

The boy

Verb

kicked

hit

caught

punched

threw

ran with

Object

the ball

the ball

the ball

the ball

the ball

the ball

article + noun

Subject

The boy

The boy

The boy

The boy

The boy

The boy

Object

the ball

the ball

the ball

the ball

the ball

the ball

article + noun

article + noun

Using a pronoun

These are the **noun phrases**

- ▶ Article + noun (**the boy, the ball**)
- ▶ Article + noun (**a boy, a ball**)
- ▶ Article + noun (**an artist, an apple**)

Using a pronoun

Use pronouns to replace the subject or object

The boy kicked the ball

He kicked the ball

The boy kicked it

Notice we replace the nouns, but also the article with the noun

The boy-> he

The ball -> it

Using a pronoun

Use pronouns to replace the noun phrase:

The tall boy kicked **the blue ball**

He kicked **it**

A young boy kicked **an orange ball**

He kicked **it**

A good artist can paint **a tasty apple**

She/He can paint **it**

pronouns

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of orange and yellow, creating a modern, layered effect on the right side of the page.

Pronouns - gender

Replace the underlined noun with the correct pronoun:

My friend likes soccer. _____ plays it every day.

My friend likes soccer. **He** plays it every day.

My friend likes soccer. **She** plays it every day.

Pronouns - agreement

~~"Me and him went to the store"~~

"He and I went to the store."

Personal pronouns

<i>person</i>	singular	plural
1st	I	we
2nd	you	you
3rd	she / he / it	they

Personal pronouns



	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
1st person	I	me
2nd person	you	you
3rd person (male)	he	him
3rd person (female)	she	her
3rd thing	it	it
1st person (Plural)	we	us
2nd person (Plural)	you	you
3rd person and thing (Plural)	they	them

subject pronouns

Use pronouns to replace the noun phrase:

I kicked the ball

you kicked the ball

she / he / it kicked the ball

we kicked the ball

you kicked the ball

they kicked the ball

object pronouns

Use pronouns to replace the noun phrase:

The boy kicked the ball to **me**

The boy kicked the ball to **you**

The boy kicked the ball to **her / him / it**

The boy kicked the ball to **us**

The boy kicked the ball to **you**

The boy kicked the ball to **them**

1 Look at this:

SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT		
Mary	saw	Peter and Paul.
She	saw	them.

Note that we can use **she** (subject pronoun) instead of **Mary**, and **them** (object pronoun) instead of **Peter and Paul**.

2 Here are the subject and object pronouns:

	SUBJECT		OBJECT	
singular	1	I	9	me
	2	you	10	you
	3	he	11	him
	4	she	12	her
	5	it	13	it
plural	6	we	14	us
	7	you	15	you
	8	they	16	them

We must always have a subject in English:
They are coming. (Not ~~Are coming.~~)

3 Look at the subject and object pronouns (1–16) in this conversation:

A: I¹ saw Sheila yesterday, but **she**⁴ didn't see **me**⁹.

B: Are **you**² going to see **her**¹² tomorrow?

A: No, I'm meeting Steve. **We**⁶ are playing golf.

B: **You**⁷'re both beginners! **It**⁵ isn't an easy game. I played **it**¹³ last year and I was terrible!

A: Why don't you come with **us**¹⁴? We can help **you**¹⁰.

B: I would like to play with **you**¹⁵ both tomorrow, but my brother is leaving in the afternoon. **He**³ is catching the two o'clock train, and we're taking **him**¹¹ to the station. He's spending a month with our aunt and uncle. **They**⁸ live in Scotland. I stayed with **them**¹⁶ last year.

4 We use **it** for things and for the weather, time, days, dates, distances, and for animals:

*I'm studying economics. **It's** a difficult subject.*

***It's** hot today.*

***It's** four o'clock.*

***It's** Tuesday. **It's** the third of April.*

***It's** 200 miles to York.*

*Look at that bird! **It's** eating the bread.*



exercise #1
insert the pronouns

Change the underlined words to the correct pronouns

0. John and I saw Peter yesterday. He bought John and me a cup of coffee
___ **We** ___ saw Peter yesterday. He bought _____ **us** _____ a cup of coffee
1. David and Mike are arriving today. I'm meeting David and Mike at the station
_____ are arriving today. I'm meeting _____ at the station
2. I'm looking for Mary. Have you seen Mary? Mary isn't at home.
I'm looking for Mary. Have you seen _____? _____ isn't at home.
3. John and I saw a film called 'The Tiger' yesterday. Have you seen 'The Tiger'?
_____ saw a film called 'The Tiger' yesterday. Have you seen _____?
4. Come to the swimming pool with Joanna and me. Joanna and I are leaving now.
Come to the swimming pool with _____. _____ are leaving now.
5. George and Jane are meeting Paul today. Paul is having lunch with George and Jane.
_____ are meeting Paul today. _____ is having lunch with _____.
6. There's Jack! Jack's got a heavy suitcase. Shall we help Jack?
There's _____! Jack's got a heavy suitcase. Shall we help _____?

types of pronouns

pronouns

ENGLISH PRONOUNS



	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1st person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2nd person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3rd person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd thing	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1st person (Plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd person (Plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd person and thing (Plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

possessive adjectives

The boy kicked **my** ball

The boy kicked **your** ball

The boy kicked **her / his/ its** ball

The boy kicked **our** ball

The boy kicked **your** ball

The boy kicked **their** ball

possessive pronouns

The ball is mine

The ball is yours

The ball is hers / his / -

The ball is ours

The ball is yours

The ball is theirs

reflexive pronouns

The ball is owned by **myself**

The ball is owned by **yourself**

The ball is owned by **herself / himself / itself**

The ball is owned by **ourselves**

The ball is owned by **yourselves**

The ball is owned by **themselves**

1 Look at these sentences:



This car belongs to me.
It's my car.
It's mine.

2 Now look at this table:

OBJECT PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
me	my	mine
you	your	yours
him	his	his
her	her	hers
it	its	its
us	our	ours
you	your	yours
them	their	theirs

3 **my, your** etc.

- ▶ We use **my, your** etc. with nouns:
my book his hands their house
- ▶ We say:
Tony and his wife. (Not ... ~~her wife.~~)
Sara and her husband.
(Not ... ~~his husband.~~)

- ▶ We use possessive adjectives with parts of the body:

Her hair is red. My hands are cold.

4 **mine, yours** etc.

- ▶ We use **mine, yours** etc. instead of **my book, your keys** etc:
My flat is in the centre of town. Where's yours? (*yours* = your flat)
- ▶ We often use possessive pronouns in comparative sentences:
Our cat is smaller than theirs.
(*theirs* = their cat)
Your house is older than mine.
(*mine* = my house)

5 We do not use **a/an** or **the** with possessive adjectives or pronouns:

It's ~~a~~ my bag. They're ~~the~~ ours.

6 Remember that **its** and **it's** are different:

I've got a new dog. Its name is Pluto.
(*Its* = possessive adjective)

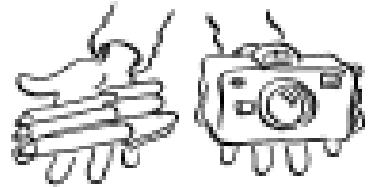
It's cold today.
(*It's* = It is)



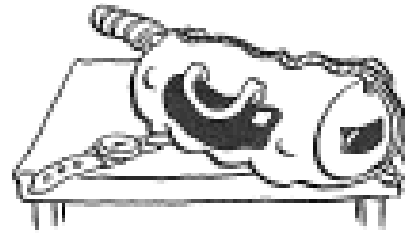
exercise #2

insert the pronouns

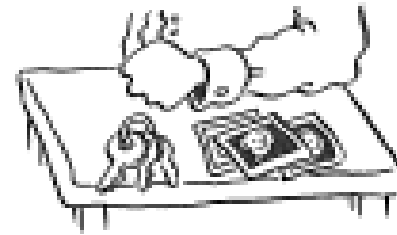
insert the pronouns (my, your, etc., and mine, yours, etc.)



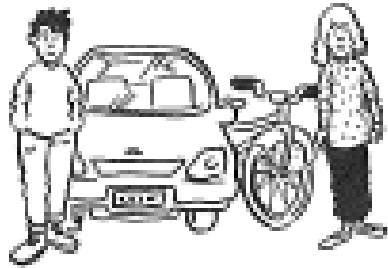
me



you



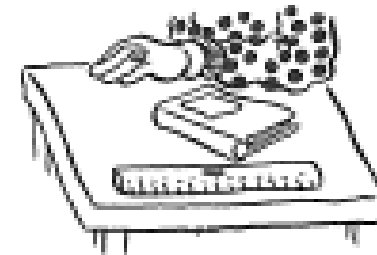
him



us



them



her

0 Those are his keys.

1 That book is _____.

2 These pens are _____.

3 That's _____ money.

4 This bike is _____.

5 That ruler is _____.

6 This is _____ car.

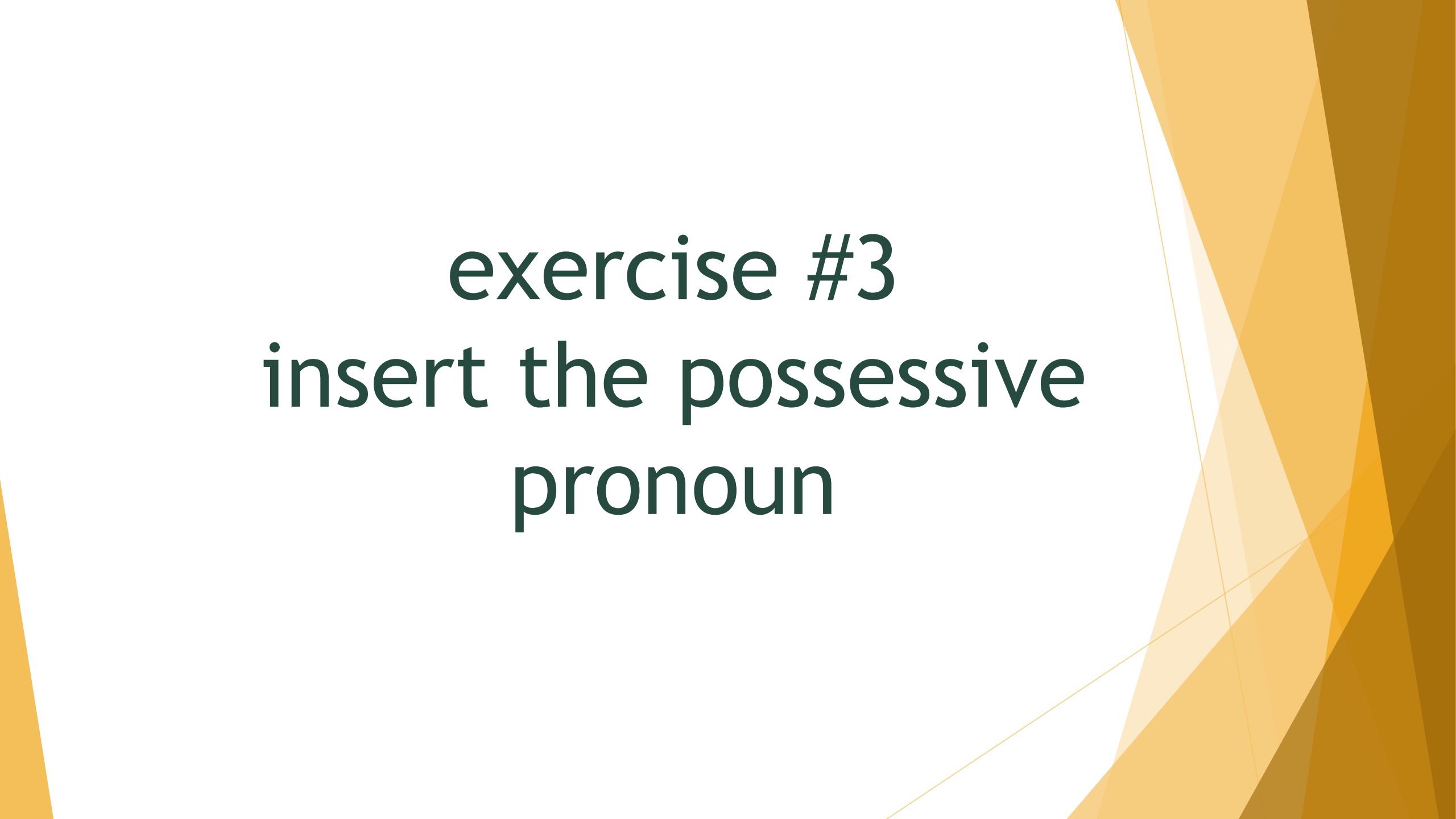
7 Those are _____ sandwiches.

8 Is this bag _____?

9 Those photos are _____.

10 This is _____ camera.

11 Is this _____ watch?



exercise #3
insert the possessive
pronoun

replace the words in brackets with possessive pronouns

mine yours his hers
ours yours theirs

0 My car is faster than (your car).

 yours

1 Her house is bigger than (my house).

2 Your watch is more expensive than (his watch).

3 My exams are more difficult than (their exams).

4 Their garden is more beautiful than (our garden).

5 Your son is younger than (her son).

6 My husband is stronger than (your husband).

7 Her job is harder than (his job).

Thank you!
any questions?