

THE SENTENCE



A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense by itself. A sentence may consist of just a noun and a verb or even a single word.

Fish swim. Yes. Inventors create.

A sentence has two main parts, called the subject and the predicate. The subject tells us who or what performs the action. The main word in the subject is usually a noun or a pronoun. Whatever is said about the subject is called the predicate. The predicate always contains a verb.

In the examples below, notice that the subject of a sentence can be a single word or a group of words and the same is true for the predicate.

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
He	lived.
Napoleon	lived in France.
The Wright brothers	had invented the first successful airplane.
The great contribution of the prehistoric man	was to create rope by twisting vines together.
The angry boss	stormed out of the room.

A Write down the subject and predicate of each of the following sentences. One good way of identifying the subject is to put the question 'Who?' or 'What?' in front of the verb.

- Levi Strauss made the first pair of jeans out of canvas.
- The invention of water-pipes took place about five thousand years ago.
- The first traffic-light was installed in Cleveland, USA, in 1914.
- The development of plastic led to the invention of the long-playing record.
- Originally, windows were designed as openings to let light in.

B Correctly match up the subjects and predicates of these proverbs.

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
The early bird	flock together.
Absence	sweep clean.
Many hands	has a silver lining.
A drowning man	makes the heart grow fonder.
Necessity	is the mother of invention.
Too many cooks	catches the worm.
Birds of a feather	make light work.
New brooms	will catch at a straw.
Every cloud	spoil the broth.

C A word for a phrase

Write down one word for each phrase.

- To give oneself up to the enemy : s u r r e n d e r
- To drink in small amounts : s _ _
- A person under the care of a doctor : p _ _ _ _ _
- The poison of snakes and spiders : v _ _ _ _ _
- A paid driver of a motorcar : c _ _ _ _ _
- A hoarder of money : m _ _ _ _ _
- A bunch of flowers : b _ _ _ _ _
- The greater number or part : m _ _ _ _ _
- Troops mounted on horseback : c _ _ _ _ _
- To stare open-mouthed : g _ _ _ _ _
- Lasting only for a time : t _ _ _ _ _
- To put off or defer : p _ _ _ _ _
- To walk with long steps : s _ _ _ _ _
- Not true or genuine : f _ _ _ _ _
- To bite a little at a time : n _ _ _ _ _
- Feeling sleepy : d _ _ _ _ _
- Far away : d _ _ _ _ _
- A person entertained at another's house : g _ _ _ _ _

D SINGLE WORDS

assist extraordinary determined anxiety usually astonishment enveloped spectacle essential ordeal

Give a single word from the spelling box for each of the following :

- a remarkable sight:
- a difficult, painful experience:
- a worry about what may happen:
- unusual:
- absolutely necessary:
- surrounded completely:
- with one's mind firmly made up:
- on most occasions:
- amazement:
- to help:

E HOMES FOR CREATURES

Put the creature on the left in touch with its usual home on the right.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1) spider | hive |
| 2) rabbit | cave |
| 3) ant | stable |
| 4) lion | burrow |
| 5) snail | pen |
| 6) dog | shell |
| 7) bat | den |
| 8) bee | nest |
| 9) horse | kennel |
| 10) sheep | web |

NOUNS

A noun is the name of a person (father), animal (horse), place (London), thing (car) or quality (beauty).

F Underline the nouns in the following sentences.

- You can see all the beauty of the world around you.
- You can go for nice walks with other people.
- You can read books and watch TV and listen to music.
- In your imagination you can swim the broadest river, run the fastest race, climb the highest mountain.
- He was a young lion in chains.

Although most nouns form the plural simply by adding 's' to the singular form, there are exceptions.



Some rules and examples :

- For nouns ending with 's', 'sh', 'ch', 'x', or 'z', the ending 'es' has to be added to form the plural.

fox - foxes church - churches
glass - glasses bush - bushes

- Nouns ending with 'y', with a consonant coming before the 'y', form their plural by changing the 'y' into 'i' and adding 'es'.

city - cities fairy - fairies mystery - mysteries

- But nouns ending with 'y', with a vowel coming before the 'y', just add 's'.

monkey - monkeys kidney - kidneys jockey - jockeys

- Nouns ending with 'f' form their plural either by simply adding 's' or by changing the 'f' to 'v' and then adding 'es'.

reef - reefs wolf - wolves

- Most nouns ending with 'o' form their plural by adding 'es'.

potato - potatoes echo - echoes cargo - cargoes

- But there are a few nouns ending with 'o' which form the plural simply by adding 's'.

studio - studios piano - pianos solo - solos

- Finally, some nouns have peculiar plurals that you'll just have to learn as you meet up with them.

child - children phenomenon - phenomena
tooth - teeth

G Form the plurals of these nouns :

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1) baby | 2) chief..... | 3) chimney |
| 4) cry | 5) echo | 6) diary |
| 7) elf | 8) journey | 9) mosquito |
| 10) piano | 11) salary | 12) secretary |
| 13) self | 14) monkey | 15) society |
| 16) story | 17) tomato | 18) torch |
| 19) turkey | 20) silo | |

H Change the following nouns into singular forms :

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1) appendices | 2) batteries | 3) brothers-in-law |
| 4) buffaloes | 5) charities | 6) colonies |
| 7) commandos | 8) curricula | 9) economies |
| 10) heroes | 11) leaves | 12) memories |
| 13) photos | 14) remedies | 15) summaries |
| 16) tornadoes | 17) trolleys | 18) worries |

GENDER

A masculine noun names a male, a feminine noun names a female, and a neuter noun names a thing (neither masculine nor feminine).

I Write down the masculine and feminine term for each of the person in the list below :

- A person who practices magic : wizard, witch
- A person who rules an empire :
- A person who entertains guests :
- A person who acts :
- A person who is a parent :
- A person whose spouse has died :
- A person who reigns supreme :
- A person whose parent is a monarch :
- A person about to be married :
- A person who serves food :

J COMPOUND WORDS

Complete the following groups of words by choosing a word from the box for each group.

sun foot play news rain land dead book
butter hand

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) agent | (6) scape |
| paper | mark |
| reader | lady |
| | slide |
| (2) fall | 7) bag |
| bow | rail |
| coat | cuffs |
| drop | writing |
| (3) lock | (8) mate |
| end | ground |
| heat | wright |
| (4) mark | (9) ball |
| case | path |
| keeping | step |
| (5) fly | hold |
| cup | |
| milk | (10) rise |
| | glasses |
| | shade |
| | shine |



K Try thinking of the right name for each of the following.

- The name for an underwater vessel : s _ _ _ _ _
- The name for the bone framework that supports the body : s _ _ _ _ _
- The name for a machine that calculates and remembers : c _ _ _ _ _
- The name for a place where films are shown : c _ _ _ _ _
- The name for a book that lists the meanings of words : d _ _ _ _ _
- The name for a place where grain is stored : s _ _ _ _ _
- The name for a song for two people : d _ _ _ _ _
- The name for a person who plays games of chance for money : g _ _ _ _ _
- The name for a boat that carries passengers across a waterway : f _ _ _ _ _
- The name for idle talk about other people : g _ _ _ _ _
- The name for an exact copy of something : d _ _ _ _ _
- The name for a large spoon with a long handle : l _ _ _ _ _

K Complete the words by filling in the blanks.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. approach_b _ _ | 7. anxio_u _ y |
| 2. argument_t _ e | 8. journ _ s |
| 3. disturb_nc _ | 9. benefit _ _ |
| 4. graduat_o _ | 10. struggl_n _ |
| 5. miser _ _ _ y | 11. mechan _ _ m |
| 6. agon _ s | 12. safel _ |

J Complete this verb table by filling in the missing parts.

Present Tense	Present Participle	Past Tense	Past Participle
fly	flying	flew	flown
drink			
	ringing		
		swam	
sing			shaken
	blowing		
		stood	
			fought
take			
	sinking		
		began	
			thrown

N ABBREVIATIONS AND THEIR MEANINGS

See if you can match the useful abbreviations on the left with their meanings on the right.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1) R.S.V.P. (<i>repondez s'il vous plait</i>) | namely |
| 2) v. (<i>versus</i>) | after noon |
| 3) e.g. (<i>exempli gratia</i>) | something written afterwards |
| 4) N.B. (<i>nota bene</i>) | note well |
| 5) p.a. (<i>per annum</i>) | that is to say |
| 6) etc. (<i>et cetera</i>) | against |
| 7) i.e. (<i>id est</i>) | for example |
| 8) p.m. (<i>post meridiem</i>) | yearly |
| 9) P.S. (<i>postscriptum</i>) | and so on |
| 10) viz. (<i>videlicet</i>) | please reply |



Find the answers in next MONDAY issue

ANSWER KEY TO THE LAST EIS PAGE ACTIVITIES (DATED JUNE 6, 2016)

- KEY
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 2. (a) leisure activities | % |
| playing video games | 11 |
| going for a run / to the gym | 28 |
| going to the cinema | 46 |
| renting a video / DVD | 40 |
| reading a newspaper/magazine | 100 |
| going for a walk | 93 |
| going to a restaurant | 64 |
| listening to the radio | 71 |
| playing a musical instrument | 8 |

- (b) most popular - reading a news paper or a magazine least popular - playing a musical instrument
3. b GOING FOR A run / walk
e DOING yoga

- QUIZ
- a. Japan b. 2000 c. every 4 years d. 21 spots e. white player f. because there are 52 weeks g. by blowing his whistle h. green and red
6. (a) 1. On Sunday mornings. 2. My friends from college. 3. In the local park. 4. Because it's fun and it's good exercise.

- (b) 1. Twice a week. 2. Ninety minutes. 3. Tuesdays and Thursdays. 4. Two.

- (c) 1. Nearly three o'clock. 2. Five forty-five. 3. Monday. 4. The sixteenth of May.

7. 1. How often do you go to the cinema?
2. How do you come to school?
3. When is your birthday?
4. What kind of music do you like?
5. What is your favourite colour?
6. How many people are there in your family?
7. How long does it take to go to your school? Or How long is the journey to your school?
8. Which countries would you like to visit?

10. Group A
1. Do you 2. Are you, do you 3. Do you, do you
4. do you 5. Are you 6. Are you 7. Do you
- Group B
1. do you 2. Do you, are you 3. Do you 4. do you
5. do you 6. Do you 7. are you