

# Grammar

## Module 2: Ready for Anything

Nouns are names of things, people or expressions. Nouns can be countable or uncountable. **Quantifiers** or **determiners** are used to describe nouns. A quantifier is a word or phrase used before a noun to indicate the amount or quantity. ‘Some’, ‘many’, ‘a lot of’ and ‘a few’ are a few examples of quantifiers. It can be used with countable and uncountable nouns.

### Examples:

- There are **some** books on the desk.
- How **much** money have you got?
- There is **a large quantity of** fish in this river.
- He's got **more** friends than his sister.

### Countable nouns

Things we can count using numbers. They have a singular and a plural form. The singular form can use the determiner ‘a’ or ‘an’.

### Examples:

- |                                    |                                           |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| → Amira has <b>three rabbits</b> . | → I would like <b>four plates</b> please. |
| → Shukor owns <b>a motorbike</b> . | → <b>How many friends</b> do you have?    |

### Examples of quantifiers used with countable nouns:

- |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• many</li> <li>• a few/few/very few</li> <li>• a number (of)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• several</li> <li>• a large number of</li> <li>• a great number of</li> <li>• a majority of</li> </ul> |
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### Uncountable nouns

Things that we cannot count with numbers. They may be the names for abstract ideas or qualities or for physical objects that are too small to be counted. Uncountable nouns are used with a singular verb. They usually do not have a plural form.

### Examples:

- |         |            |
|---------|------------|
| → tea   | → research |
| → sugar | → evidence |

We cannot use ‘a/an’ with these nouns. To express a quantity of an uncountable noun, use ‘some’, ‘a lot of’, ‘a bit of’, or use an exact measurement like ‘a cup of’, ‘1 kg of’, ‘a handful of’, ‘a day of.’

### Examples:

- |                                                                            |                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| → There has been <b>a lot of research</b> into the causes of this disease. | → Measure <b>1 cup of water, 300g of flour, and 1 teaspoon of salt</b> . |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Examples of quantifiers used with uncountable nouns:

- |                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• much</li> <li>• a little/little/very little</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a bit (of)</li> <li>• a large amount of</li> <li>• a large quantity of</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Some quantifiers can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns. For examples:

- |                                                                                              |                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all</li> <li>• enough</li> <li>• not any</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any</li> <li>• a lot of</li> <li>• lots of</li> </ul> |
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## Relative clauses

Give us information about the person or thing mentioned. We can use relative clauses to join two sentences, or to give more information about something.

### Examples:

I bought a new car. It is very fast.  
→ I bought a new car **that** is very fast.

She lives in New York. She likes living in New York.  
→ She lives in New York, **which** she likes.

There are **two** types of relative clauses: restrictive (or defining) relative clauses and non-restrictive (or non-defining) relative clauses. The difference between them is restrictive relative clauses provide essential information about the noun to which it refers.

## Defining Relative Clauses

Give us essential information that tells us who or what we are talking about. We use a relative pronoun or adverb to start a defining relative clause: *who, which, that, when, where* or *whose*.

### Examples:

- The man **who lives next door** works in a bank.
- These are the flights **that have been cancelled**.

Relative pronouns	Explanation	Examples
who/that	We can use <i>who</i> or <i>that</i> to talk about people. <i>That</i> is more common and informal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• She's the woman <b>who</b> cuts my hair.</li><li>• He's the man <b>that</b> I met at the conference.</li></ul>
which/that	We can use <i>which</i> or <i>that</i> to talk about things. <i>That</i> is more common and informal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There was a one-year warranty <b>which</b> came with the television.</li><li>• The laptop <b>that</b> I bought last week has started making noise!</li></ul>
when	<i>when</i> refers to time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Summer is the season <b>when</b> I'm the happiest.</li></ul>
where	<i>where</i> refers to places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• That's the stadium <b>where</b> Real Madrid plays.</li></ul>
whose	<i>whose</i> refers to the person that something belongs to.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He's the musician <b>whose</b> albums have sold millions.</li></ul>

## Non-defining Relative Clauses

Give us *extra* information about someone or something.

### Examples:

- My grandfather, **who's 87**, goes swimming every day.
- The house, **which was built in 1883**, has just been opened to the public.
- The award was given to Sara, **whose short story impressed the judges**.
- We want to see the new Tom Carter film, **which was released** on Friday.

- Use commas to separate the clause from the rest of the sentence. Non-defining clauses still add information, but not in the same way as defining clauses.
- Non-defining clauses use relative pronouns too. The only difference is that you cannot use 'that' with a non-defining clause.

Relative pronouns	Explanation	Examples
<b>who</b> <b>which</b> <b>whose</b>	Use <b>who</b> to talk about people, <b>which</b> to talk about things and <b>whose</b> to refer to the person or thing that something belongs to.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yesterday, I met my new boss, <b>who</b> was very nice.</li> <li>• The house, <b>which</b> is big, is also very cold!</li> <li>• After the port, there is a row of fishermen's houses, <b>whose</b> lights can be seen across the bay.</li> </ul>
	Use <b>which</b> to talk about places and time. It's more common to use <b>where</b> or <b>when</b> instead of <b>which</b> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City Park, <b>where</b> we used to go, has been closed down.</li> <li>• December, <b>when</b> Christmas is celebrated, is a summer month in the southern hemisphere.</li> </ul>
	When using <b>which</b> without a preposition, we can't use <b>where</b> or <b>when</b> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centre Park, <b>which</b> we love, is busy at noon.</li> <li>• February, <b>which</b> is my favourite month, lasts 29 days this year.</li> </ul>

### Past Simple – Past Continuous Tense

To show that an action was in the past. Regular past simple verbs have <i>-ed</i> at the end. Irregular verbs have a different form, usually with a different vowel sound.	
<b>Examples:</b> → <i>Sheila called me yesterday.</i>	→ <i>I woke up early this morning.</i>

We form the negative with <i>didn't</i> and the infinitive verb.	
<b>Examples:</b> → Sheila <b>didn't call</b> me yesterday.	→ I <b>didn't wake up</b> early this morning.

We form the question form with <i>did</i> and then the subject and infinitive verb.	
<b>Examples:</b> → <b>Did</b> Sheila call you yesterday?	→ <b>Did</b> you wake up early this morning?

<b>Past continuous</b>
Shows us that the action was already in progress at a certain time in the past.
<b>Examples:</b> → It <b>was raining</b> and we <b>were watching</b> television.

<b>Past continuous and past simple</b>
The past simple action happened in the middle of the past continuous action, while in progress.
<b>Examples:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the guests arrived, Jane was cooking dinner.</li> <li>• When the guests arrived, Jane cooked dinner.</li> </ul>
In the first sentence, Jane started cooking dinner before the guests arrived.
In the second sentence, Jane started cooking when the guests arrived.