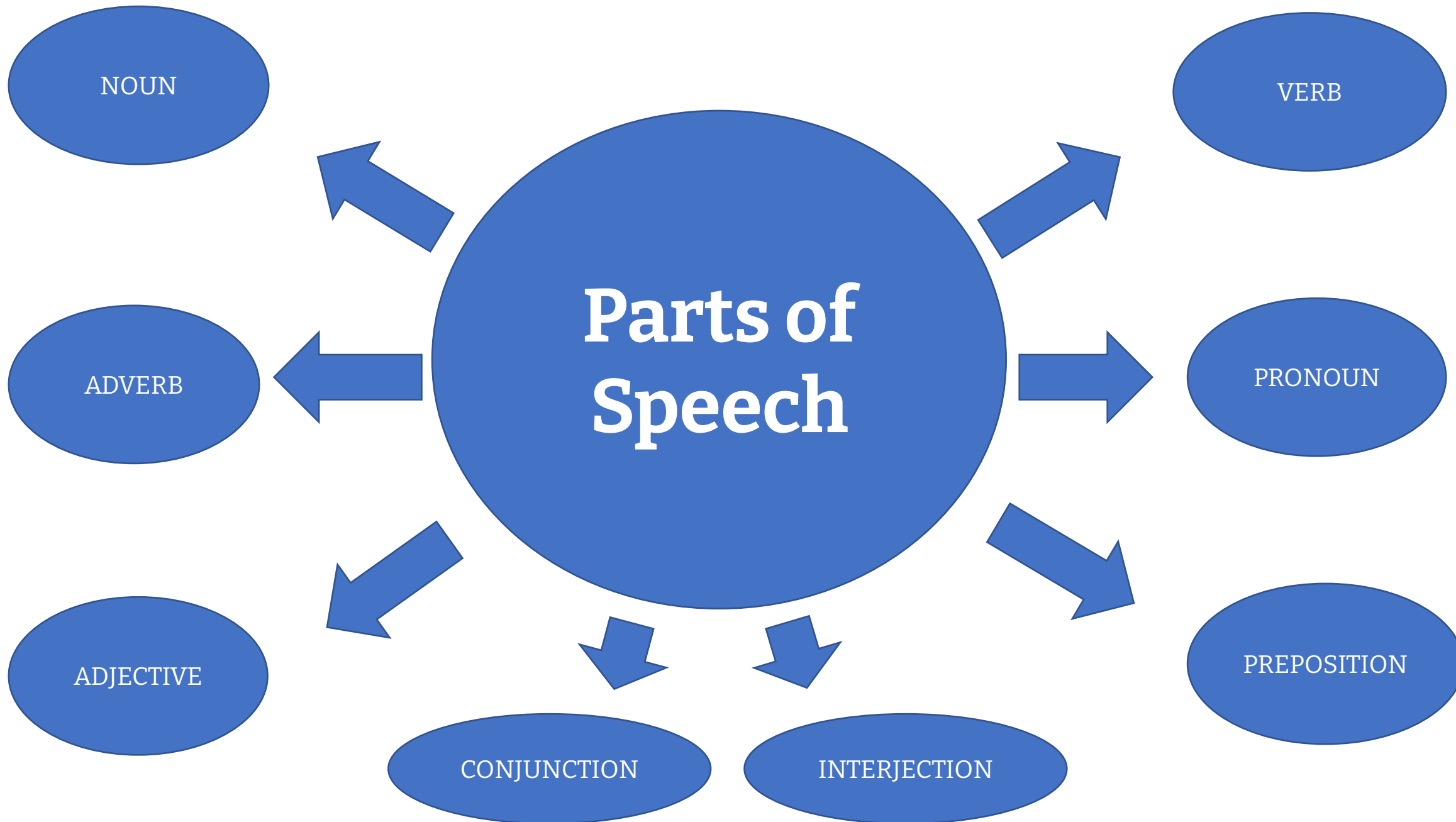




У Н И В Е Р С И Т Е Т С К И Й
КОЛЛЕДЖ БРИКС

English Class II

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NOUNS

Types of Nouns

Common Noun

Nonspecific people, places, things or ideas

Examples; Man, city, religion etc...

Proper Noun

Specific people, places, things...

Examples; Albert Einstein, London etc...

Abstract Noun

Something that you can not perceive with your five senses

Examples; Belief, love, pride, happiness etc...

Concrete Noun

Something that you can perceive with your five senses

Examples; Apple, lion, eyes, flower etc...

Countable Noun

Can be counted

Examples; Pencil/pencils, apple/apples, train, clock etc...

Uncountable Noun

Cannot be counted

Examples; Milk, music, food, water, snow, rice etc...

Compound Noun

Made up of two or more smaller words

Examples; Textbook, snowball, seafood, sunflower

Collective Noun

Refer to a group of things as one whole

Examples; Bunch, audience, flock, group, family

Singular Noun

Refer to one person, place things, or idea

Examples; Cat, dog, ship, monkey, hero etc...

Plural Noun

Refer to more than one person, place things, or idea

Examples; Dogs, cats, ships, babies etc..

Types of Verbs + Examples

VERBS

Action Verb

Describes an action that someone can do or demonstrate

Example: We baked a carrot cake.

Stative Verb

Describes a position or state of being that you can't see, but exists anyway

Example: You deserve a prize.

Regular Verb

Only adds -d or -ed in its past tense form

Example: We walked to the concert. (walk)

Irregular Verb

Changes form in the past tense

Example: I spoke to my neighbor. (speak)

Transitive Verb

Expresses an action and is followed by a direct object

Example: Oliver sends his love.

Intransitive Verb

Expresses an action, isn't followed by a direct object, may be followed by a phrase

Example: We sat on the stone wall.

Linking Verb

Connects the subject to details about the subject

Example: You seem like a thoughtful person.

Auxiliary Verb

Helps the main verb of a sentence by extending its meaning

Example: I have been there before.

Compound Verb

Two combined words that make one new verb

Example: Can you babysit my kids tonight?

ADJECTIVES

Types of Adjectives + Examples

Descriptive Adjective

Expresses a quality or attribute of a noun

Example: Will is my big brother.

Coordinate Adjectives

Work together to modify the same noun; separated by commas or *and*

Example: The book was long and boring.

Cumulative Adjectives

Build on each other by describing different qualities of a noun

Example: Six sweet tiny kittens meowed for their dinner.

Compound Adjective

Multiple words that work as one word to modify a noun

Example: I am looking for a full-time job.

Proper Adjective

Refers to specific nouns and must be capitalized

Example: I adore Japanese food.

Demonstrative Adjective

Points to which noun you're speaking about

Example: Would you like this bicycle?

Distributive Adjective

Modifies each member of a group equally

Example: Each attendee received a free gift.

Indefinite Adjective

Describes nouns or pronouns in a non-specific way

Example: There are some tickets left.

Interrogative Adjective

Asks a question and comes before a noun or pronoun

Example: Which shirt did you choose?

Possessive Adjective

Shows possession and comes before its corresponding noun

Example: Is that their Ferrari?

Predicate Adjective

Modifies the subject of the sentence and comes after a linking verb

Example: We used to be rich.

Quantitative Adjective

Describes the amount of something

Example: She has two children.

ADVERBS

Types of Adverbs + Examples

Adverbs of Manner	Adverbs of Degree	Adverbs of Frequency	Adverbs of Place	Adverbs of Time
Answers the Question				
How?	How much?	How often?	Where?	When?
Examples				
accidentally	almost	always	above	already
beautifully	barely	constantly	anywhere	immediately
boldly	completely	generally	back	earlier
generously	deeply	ever	below	eventually
happily	enough	every (time period)	everywhere	later
honestly	fairly	frequently	here	lately
laughingly	hardly	hardly ever	in	now
neatly	just	never	inside	recently
patiently	nearly	normally	into	someday
respectfully	quite	occasionally	near	soon
softly	simply	often	nowhere	still
suspiciously	so	rarely	out	then
quickly	somewhat	seldom	outside	today
quietly	too	sometimes	somewhere	tomorrow
well	very	usually	there	yesterday

PRONOUNS

Types of Pronouns + Examples

Personal Pronoun

Substitutes a person's name

Example: It wants more food.

Possessive Pronoun

Shows that a noun owns
or posses something

Example: The decision is theirs.

Indefinite Pronoun

Replaces a nonspecific noun

Example: Everything looks just right.

Interrogative Pronoun

Asks a question

Example: Who is absent?

Relative Pronoun

Connects a clause or phrase
to a noun or pronoun

Example: The dog that lives next door
barks all night long.

Reflexive Pronoun

Replaces the object of a sentence
when it refers to the same person
or item in the subject

Example: Nadine taught herself Spanish.

Intensive Pronoun

Emphasizes or intensifies nouns
and pronouns

Example: I myself like to travel.

Demonstrative Pronoun

Indicates a specific noun

Example: This is my favorite song.

Reciprocal Pronoun

Shows an action that two or more nouns are performing together

Example: My parents love each other.

CONJUNCTION

1. Correlative Conjunction

Coordinating conjunction is used to connect 2 items that are Grammatically equal on both sides. Like two phrases, two words, and two independent clauses. In English, there are seven types of coordinating conjunctions.

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

you can remember these seven coordinating conjunctions by FANBOYS

2. Subordinate Conjunction

This type of conjunction is used to connect a word or phrase that introduces a dependent clause and independent clause or joins it to the main clause.

It is also known as subordinators, complementary and subordinate conjunction.

3. Coordinating Conjunction

This type of conjunction is used to join grammatically equal elements in a sentence and it comes in a pair.

It includes "not/but", "both/and," "neither/nor," either/or," and "not only/but also"

Correlative conjunctions can make great teams, and it can change the boring sentence into something interesting to read or speak.

4. Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive adverbs are used to contrast, cause, show sequence and effect, and other relationships. But mainly it is used to connect one clause to another clause.

Moreover, Nevertheless, However, Instead, Likewise these kind words we use in Conjunctive adverbs.

INTERJECTION

Interjection of Greetings

It is used to show the warmth of a person at the time of greetings,

Examples

Hello! How are you?
Hi! How is your health?
Hey! Do not be so hopeless.

Interjection of Surprise

It is used to express a strong sense of surprise such as What!, Oh!, Ah!, Etc.

Examples

Ah! I have won.
Dear! , That is a surprise.
Ah! , It feels good.

Interjection of Joy

These words show the happiness and joy of a happy event such as Hurrah!, Good, Wow Etc.

Examples

Wow! What a beautiful house.
Hurrah! We have won the match.
Yippee! We are going to the zoo.

Interjection of Approval

It is used to show a strong sense of approval or agreement, such as Bravo! , welcome! , Brilliant!

Examples

Well done! You have done it.
Bravo! You played well.
Brilliant! Your article was helpful.

Interjection of Attention

The words used to attract the attention of others like the look!, Listen!, Behold!, Shh!.

Examples

Listen! Walk slowly.
Behold! , The teacher comes.

Interjection of Sorrow

These words show the emotions of sorrow at an unfortunate event such as Alas!, Ouch!, Oops Etc.

Examples

Alas! , She is dead now.
Ouch! That hurts.

Subject + Verb

He sees
Sarah caught
We love

Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Preposition + Indirect Object

He named his son Mike.
They bought a house in Perth

Structure in English Sentence

Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

Sam gave Mary the flowers.
Kate introduced Pete to the group

Subject + Verb + Object

Dickens wrote David Copperfield.
Becky brought some presents

Types of Sentences

Declarative Sentences

- George brushes her teeth twice a day.
- We watched TV last night.
- She doesn't study German on Saturday.

Interrogative Sentences

- What sort of nation might you want to live in?
- What do you believe?
- Where did you lose your bracelet?

Imperative Sentences

- Turn left at that intersection.
- Play with intensity and courage.
- Do not use drugs after vaccination.

Exclamatory Sentences

- He is such a kind person!
- But don't forget what I said!
- You are such a liar!

PRACTICE

1. always / I / from home / work / on Tuesdays
2. met / at a nightclub / in 2006 / Linda / her husband
3. usually / She / cereal / has / for breakfast
4. play / football / after school / in the park / We
5. It / always / very hot / here / in July / is
6. are / never / at lunchtime / They / at home
7. have to return / I / the book / to the library / today
8. a nice lunch / had / today / we / at a restaurant
9. the keys / last night / in the car / forgot / He
10. often / Susan / takes / to work / a taxi



PRACTICE

1. he / when / suddenly/ the car / hurt / Sandy / was repairing/ herself.
2. larger / Los Angeles / Seattle / much / than / is.
3. whose / the author / book / I / on the / met / is / best-seller list.
4. dangerous / with / fire / it / playing / is.
5. raining / was / home / it / I / left / when
6. in the office / papers / some / there / on my desk / are.
7. in her room / Janet / the book / left / somewhere.
8. this morning / than / happier / he / looks / George / did.
9. to work / football / go /game /Joe / to the / he / has / because / can't.
10. every / eight hours / sleeps / night / my / dad.



PRACTICE

1. go / now / home / will / I
2. give / the present / tomorrow / we / him / will
3. her / met / last night / at / we / the station
4. was / last week / he / in hospital
5. in Greece / spend / I / will / next year / my holiday
6. must / at 6 pm / leave / we / the house
7. the library / take / I / the book / will / today / to
8. my mum / breakfast / in the morning / made
9. tonight / want / to the cinema / to go / we
10. wrote / last week / they / at school / a test
11. read / books / I / at home
12. she / the guitar / every evening / plays
13. we / walk / often / in the forest
14. at home / is / Emily
15. they / are sitting / on the bench



PRACTICE

16. after school / Jack and Tim / met
17. the boys / to the museum / are running
18. can / he / swim
19. songs / Victoria / usually / sings / in the bathroom
20. Pat / English / speaks
21. I / clean / always / my teeth / in the morning
22. now / the questions / we / answering / are
23. raining / it / is
24. the teacher / collects / the homework / every morning
25. the girl / helping / mother / her / is
26. never / my cat / in my bed / sleeps
27. mobile / Frank / at the moment / checking / is / Tim's
28. must / you / the / shopping / do
29. sometimes / home / in the evening / works / Ben / at
30. go / every / to the club / the girls / Saturday



READING - The amazing Timothy Doner

Timothy Doner **looks like** an average student in his T-shirt and jeans. But there is something very **special about** him. He **speaks** 20 languages. He doesn't speak all of them equally well, but he is very comfortable in many of them. He feels most comfortable with Hebrew, Farsi, French, and Arabic. **At any one time**, he **is studying** three to four languages.

Videos of him are going around the Internet. In one video, he is riding in a taxi and talking to a Haitian taxi driver in French. In it, he is telling the driver that he **wants** to learn Creole, a language of Haiti. In another he is speaking Russian with the owners of a video store in New York, where he lives. In another, he is speaking Farsi with the **owner** of a bookstore. He is **asking** the Farsi speaker for more information about that language. In other videos, he is studying Mandarin or **discussing** the **similarities between** Hebrew and Arabic with **native speakers** of these languages. He also speaks Urdu, Indonesian, Swahili, and Ojibwe, an American Indian language.

Doner **spends** almost all his time **trying to** learn languages. To learn some languages, he takes classes. To learn others, he studies on his own. He always **looks for opportunities** to practice with native speakers. Sometimes he uses video chats to practice with native speakers in other countries. He uses other methods to **improve** his language **ability**: He memorizes the lyrics of songs or watches movies in other languages. He really enjoys himself. He thinks that language helps you connect to other people. When he speaks another language, he feels like a different person. Interestingly, he doesn't study Spanish. For him, Spanish isn't **challenging** enough.

Reading – About my family

Dear Marta,

I'm going to tell you about my family. I live with my little sister, mum, and dad. We live in London, although I grew up in Lancaster, a beautiful city in the North of England.

My dad's name is Pierre. He's from France, and he speaks English and French. When he was young, my mother went to France on a student exchange, and they met there. A few years later, my dad moved to England and married my mum. He works as a French teacher. He's very tall –much taller than my mum– and athletic. He's got short blonde hair and blue eyes.

My mum's name is Anna. She's English. She's quite short, and she's got long curly brown hair and brown eyes. She works at a drug store opposite our home. She can speak French too!

My sister Julia is 18 years old, and she's got the same color of hair and eyes as my father. She loves playing the piano and dancing. She's very talented, and she would like to be a professional musician.

I've got short blonde hair like my dad, but brown eyes like my mom. We all love playing board games together on Friday evenings, and we always order pizza. Our favourite game is Monopoly. Oh, I almost forgot...we've also got a pet cat, Snowball. She's all white and has got a lot of fur. She likes sleeping on me.

Write back soon. Please, tell me about your family too.

Love

Jonathan

Active vocabulary

- Do you **look like** your sister or your brother?
- Let's see what's so **special about** this movie.
- People who **speak** two or more languages have significantly better chances of getting a great job.
- Laura **wants** to **study** interior design or corporate law after she finishes school.
- Only seven people can be in an elevator **at any one time**.
- Jim told the **owner** that he couldn't pay him back.
- Don't be shy to **ask** for help when you need.
- Let's **discuss** this topic with the rest.
- Are there any **similarities between** English and Spanish?
- Sometimes it is difficult to understand **native speakers**, especially when they speak so fast.
- I **spend** a lot of time reading books and listening to podcast. I **try to keep up with** all the trends.
- The task our teacher gave us was a rather **challenging** one.
- You should always **look for opportunities** to **improve** your speaking **ability**.

Let's watch the video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tpBhlCeT20w>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uySvCvjBF4k>



QUESTIONS



УНИВЕРСИТЕТСКИЙ
КОЛЛЕДЖ БРИКС