

Luciana Popović-Miloš



PLAY AND LEARN





Luciana Popović-Miloš

---

◆

# PLAY AND LEARN

---

◆

GRAMMAR PRACTICE  
WITH KEY

---

◆

BASIC TO UPPER-INTERMEDIATE  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR  
IN ONE BOOK



*Ovu knjigu posvećujem,  
mojoj ćerki Zariji i unuci Taliji  
za koje živim a koje su me neumorno bodrile.*

*Mom suprugu Jovi koji me podržava u svemu  
što radim i bez čije zadivljujuće tolerancije  
ova knjiga nikad ne bi bila napisana.*



# CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....	9
1 NOUNS .....	11
2 COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS .....	23
3 ARTICLES .....	39
4 ADJECTIVES .....	55
5 ADVERBS .....	71
6 PRONOUNS .....	91
7 VERBS .....	131
8 QUESTIONS .....	165
9 THE PRESENT TENSES .....	177
10 THE PAST TENSES .....	201
11 THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSES .....	229
12 THE PAST PERFECT TENSES .....	249
13 EXPRESSING THE FUTURE TENSE .....	257
14 REVISION OF TENSES .....	271
15 THE CONDITIONAL TENSES AND CLAUSES .....	275
16 THE INFINITIVE .....	299
17 THE GERUND .....	305
18 THE GERUND AND THE INFINITIVE .....	313
19 THE PARTICIPLES .....	317
20 GERUNDS INFINITIVES PARTICIPLES .....	321
21 THE PASSIVE VOICE .....	325
22 REPORTED SPEECH .....	343
23 NUMBERS .....	357
ANSWERS KEY .....	361





## INTRODUCTION

*There are many grammatical descriptions, and each one is a building block in the structure of your knowledge of how to form and use English correctly. The greater the number of building blocks that you master, the greater your accuracy with the spoken and written language will be.*

*The point here is that grammar rules will guide you towards speaking and writing better English. If you follow the rules of grammar, you can express yourself more clearly. But if you fail to observe those rules, people may find it difficult to understand you or they may even misunderstand you entirely.*

*However, just knowing the rules of grammar is not enough. The more you practise, the more you become proficient in how you use English and to what extent you understand it.*

*There are various kinds of exercises to allow you to manipulate the language from different angles.*

*The Answer Key at the end of the book gives you not only the right answers, but also suggestions as to how an exercise should be completed.*



# 1

## NOUNS

### WHAT IS A NOUN?

It is a word that names a person, place, thing, idea or quality.

**Person** -boy, teacher, John, doctor

**Place**- London,city

**Thing**-house, tree, ice-cream, table  
idea truth, illusion, fantasy, democracy  
quality beauty, caring, hatred, boredom

### MAKING NOUNS PLURAL

**Most nouns have the same plural for the masculine and feminine forms:**

cat, servant, painter, artist, rider, driver, cook, prisoner, singer, dancer, reporter, journalist, parent, author, cousin, child

We may say:

male teacher	lady teacher
manservant	woman servant
he cat	she cat

**Some nouns form the feminine gender from the masculine by adding -ess**

**Words ending in -er or -or often drop the e or the o:**

manager	manageress	actor	actress
waiter	waitress	conductor	conductress
lion	lioness	hero	heroine
host	hostess		
headmaster	headmistress		

**Some nouns have different forms:**

lord	lady	duke	duchess
uncle	aunt	nephew	niece
brother	sister	father	mother
drake	duck	cock	hen
bull	cow		

**The plural of a noun is usually made by adding -s to the singular:**

dog	dogs	week	weeks
day	days	pencil	pencils
book	books		

**Nouns ending in -y following a consonant form their plural by dropping the -y and adding -ies**

family	families	factory	factories
lady	ladies	country	countries
baby	babies	story	stories
key	keys	city	cities

**Nouns ending in -y following a vowel form their plural by adding -s**

boy	boys	donkey	donkeys
toy	toys	ray	rays
turkey	turkeys	way	ways

**Some nouns ending in -f or -fe drop the -f or -fe and add -ves**

wife	wives	life	lives
knife	knives	wolf	wolves
self	selves	calf	calves
shelf	shelves	leaf	leaves
loaf	loaves	thief	thieves
half	halves	sheaf	sheaves

**Some nouns can have two plural forms:**

scarf	scarfs scarves
wharf	wharfs wharves
hoof	hoofs
hooves	

**Some nouns ending in -oof, -ief, -ff don't drop -f they form the plural by adding -s:**

roof	roofs	dwarf	dwarfs
chief	chiefs	cliff	cliffs

**Other words ending in -f, -fe, add -s:**

cliff	cliffs	fife	fifes
safe	safes	reef	reefs
gulf	gulfs	staff	staffs
coif	coifs	strife	strifes

**Some nouns form the plural by a vowel change:**

mouse	mice	louse	lice
goose	geese	tooth	teeth
woman	women	man	men
foot	feet		

**Some nouns form the plural by adding -en:**

child	children
ox	oxen
brother	brethren

**Some nouns don't have plural forms. If you need a plural you can use some words like 'piece',**

advice  
progress  
knowledge  
information  
eg. furniture \_\_\_\_\_ four pieces of furniture

**Some nouns have the same form in the singular and plural:**

deer	deer
swine	swine
salmon	salmon
species	species
means	means
trout	trout
sheep	sheep

You can use numbers to make the plural e.g. one sheep, two fish etc.

**Some have singular forms, but are followed by a verb in the plural:**

people  
police  
cattle

**Some have plural form, but are followed by a verb in the singular:**

news  
statistics  
athletics  
mathematics  
physics  
phonetics

**Some nouns are used only in the plural:**

alms	annals
headquarters	customs
oats	italics
thanks	tidings
victuals	wages
braces	scissors
trousers	nutcrackers
measles	ninepins
dominoes	billiards

**Some nouns have two plural forms but different meanings**

penny	pennies – individual coins
	pence - the amount
colour	colours
spirit	spirits
hair	hairs

**Words with Greek or Latin forms often make their plurals according to the rules of Greek or Latin:**

alga	algae	bacillus	bacilli
larva	larvae	fungus	fungi
formula	formulae	thesis	theses
crisis	crises	oasis	oases
datum	data		

**Compound nouns - normally the last word is pluralised:**

armchair    armchairs    bookcase    bookcases

Where **man or woman** is prefixed, both parts are made plural;

manservant      menservants

Words ending in **-ful** usually make their plural in the ordinary way

handful      handfuls      armful      armfuls

**Compound nouns formed with prepositions or adverbs make only the first word plural:**

sister-in-law,      sisters-in-law      stepson      stepsons  
 mother-in-law      mothers-in-law      passer-by      passers-by  
**but** grown-up      grown-ups

**There are no absolute rules for plural. If you are uncertain, check your dictionary. It will tell you the correct plural for each word:**

EXERCISES

**1. 1 Write the plurals in the correct column:**

toy	girl	child	baby
country	person	woman	animal
bus	man	dog	city
piano	ox	day	tooth
tomato	goose	foot	factory
bush	bench	bird	lady
week	mouse	louse	photo

<i>S</i>	<i>ES and IES</i>	IRREGULAR

**1. 2 Make these nouns plural**

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. banana - | 8. cucumber -    |
| 2. photo -  | 9. orange -      |
| 3. melon -  | 10. tomato -     |
| 4. carrot - | 11. figs -       |
| 5. radish - | 12. strawberry - |
| 6. cherry - | 13. peach -      |
| 7. lemon -  | 14. apple -      |

**1. 3 Insert the plural of the nouns in each sentence:**

1. The students are carrying \_\_\_\_\_ (bag) and \_\_\_\_\_ (book).
2. It's autumn. The \_\_\_\_\_ (leaf) are falling.
3. John wants three \_\_\_\_\_ (sandwich).
4. If you go to the zoo you can see \_\_\_\_\_ (tiger) \_\_\_\_\_ (monkey), \_\_\_\_\_ (bird) and \_\_\_\_\_ (snake).
5. People have two \_\_\_\_\_ (ear), two \_\_\_\_\_ (eye), two \_\_\_\_\_ (arm), two \_\_\_\_\_ (hand), two \_\_\_\_\_ (leg), and two \_\_\_\_\_ (foot).
6. There are over ten \_\_\_\_\_ (college) in the city.
7. We like \_\_\_\_\_ (strawberry) \_\_\_\_\_ (peach) and \_\_\_\_\_ (banana)
8. We need some \_\_\_\_\_ (knife), \_\_\_\_\_ (fork) and \_\_\_\_\_ (spoon).
9. There are more \_\_\_\_\_ (woman) than \_\_\_\_\_ (man) in my class.
10. He has bought seven \_\_\_\_\_ (fish).

**1. 4 Circle or write the correct form of the verb:**

1. Most of the information \_\_\_\_\_ (was/were) wrong.
2. Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) not an easy subject).
3. The furniture in this room \_\_\_\_\_ (don't / doesn't) need to be polished.
4. Physics \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) my favorite subject.
5. (Does / Do) the police know about the accident?
6. The scissors \_\_\_\_\_ (isn't/ aren't) sharp enough.
7. Five miles \_\_\_\_\_ (isn't / aren't) a long distance.
8. Politics \_\_\_\_\_ (isn't / aren't) my choice.

9. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (are / is) controlling the highway.
10. The trousers \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) too long.
11. The news \_\_\_\_\_ (was / were) about a robbery.
12. There \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) a lot of interesting series on British television.
13. The news \_\_\_\_\_ (wasn't / weren't) as bad as we had expected.
14. Three years \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) a long time to be without you.

**1. 5 Write these sentences in the plural:**

1. This baby is getting a new tooth.

---

2. A leaf is falling from the tree.

---

3. The woman usually spends her holiday in a big city.

---

4. There is a big red tomato in this sandwich.

---

5. The child has something on his foot.

---

6. A student is holding a pen.

---

7. The hungry boy has a fresh apple.

---

8. Can he put a book on the shelf?

---

9. I see a person waiting for a child.

---

10. Look! There's a sheep in the bush.

---

11. The man is from Italy.

---

12. This person is Italian.

---

13. This coin isn't American.

---

14. A dictionary is useful.

---

15. This woman is ill.

---

16. My brother likes fish.

---

17. This story is very interesting.

---



**1. 6 Insert the plural of the nouns in each sentence:**

1. Everybody has two \_\_\_\_\_(foot)
2. There are many \_\_\_\_\_(factory) in his town.
3. How many \_\_\_\_\_(box) have you found in the stockroom?
4. There are seven \_\_\_\_\_(day) in a week.
5. You can have a beautiful view from those \_\_\_\_\_(cliff).
6. He likes buying \_\_\_\_\_(scarf).
7. He enjoys taking \_\_\_\_\_(photo).
8. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ empty \_\_\_\_\_(shelf).
9. I am sure there are lots of \_\_\_\_\_ (mouse) in this house.
10. Mexico City is bigger than lots of other \_\_\_\_\_(city).
11. His life is more interesting than the \_\_\_\_\_(life) of many other people.
12. That roof is green and the \_\_\_\_\_(roof) of other houses are red.
13. He makes \_\_\_\_\_(toy) as a hobby.
14. This volcano is more active than other \_\_\_\_\_(volcano) in Italy.
15. Were those \_\_\_\_\_(nobleman) \_\_\_\_\_(hero)?

**MAKING NOUNS POSSESSIVE**

**Possessive nouns are nouns which show possession. A singular noun usually adds an apostrophe and -s (’s). Plural nouns usually add an -s followed by an apostrophe (s’):**

**Example:**

My sister’s friends  
My sisters’ friends

**There are some irregular possessive nouns:**

children \_\_\_\_\_ children’s  
men \_\_\_\_\_ men’s  
women \_\_\_\_\_ women’s  
people \_\_\_\_\_ people’s

**Names which end in -s are written two ways: usually with ’s (Marcos’s) but sometimes with only an apostrophe (Marcos’):**

**Example:**

Lois’s dog  
Actress’s show  
Thomas’s house

**We can use 's without a following noun if the meaning is clear**

This is Peter's car.  
These are father's trousers

This is Peter's.  
These are father's.

**Classical names ending in s and some English names add only the apostrophe.**

Archimedes' Law,

Keats' poetry

**We normally use 's when the noun is a person or animal and for things we use .... of....**

Tom's car

the door of the garage.

**Sometimes we can use 's when the noun is a thing but it's better to use ...of...(it's more common)**

the street's name

the name of the street

**But for an organization, place, (a group of people, ) we can use either 's or .... of.... .**

the government's plan  
the schools 's success

the plan of the government  
the success of the school

**To indicate someone's shop, or places we use 's.**

at the butcher's  
at the dentist's

Britain's largest city  
the city's new theatre

**If two people own the same thing, use 's for only the second person.**

Peter and Jack's office (they share one office)

**If two people don't share the same thing use 's for both people.**

Adam's and Peter's house (they don't share the same house)

**Compounds are treated as one word.**

my brother-in-law's house

**We can use 's without a following noun.**

Ann's house is larger than Sara's

**We can use 's with words denoting time(yesterday, tomorrow, three weeks, five hours, etc.)**

two days' holiday  
a week's holiday  
eight hours' flight

Tomorrow's meeting has been canceled

**When the possessor is a thing indicating the position of something, we use neither -'s nor . . . of..**

town square

city hall

street lamp

kitchen table

**It is similar with the names of towns, clothes, equipment, vehicles, kind of stories, connection with time etc.**

winter sports

Sunday dinner

adventure stories

coffee bar birthday party

**The possessives of titles are formed as follows:**

George the First's reign

## PRACTICE

### 1. 7. Change the nouns in brackets with 's and apostrophe only (')

#### Example:

Peter is \_\_\_\_\_ husband (Tina).  
Peter is Tina's husband.  
Their names are \_\_\_\_\_ Peter and David (sons)  
Their sons' names are Peter and David

1. Mrs. Blake is \_\_\_\_\_ mother (Amanda)
  2. Is Diana \_\_\_\_\_ sister (Jenny)?
  3. My \_\_\_\_\_ names are Nick and Tom (children).
  4. These are our \_\_\_\_\_ shoes (mother).
  5. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ bicycles are blue (girl).
  6. Is Miss Mill \_\_\_\_\_ teacher (Marta)?
  7. Are these \_\_\_\_\_ rackets (boy)?
  8. We are \_\_\_\_\_ parents (Nick and Marta).
  9. Jenny, is your \_\_\_\_\_ Nick (brother name)?
  10. Is \_\_\_\_\_ pencil red (Carlos)?
  11. He walked across Park of St. James through the snow.
- 

### 1. 8 To make nouns possessive use (') with or without (s). In some sentences use only ..... of...

#### Example:

Miss Mill is the teacher of Jenny.  
Miss Mill is Jenny's teacher.

1. The new house of Trina.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. This is the car of my parents.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We didn't expect the success of the company.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The meeting tomorrow will be at 8 o'clock.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The husband of Fiona is ill.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. It was dark, but they could see the chimneys of the house.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. My friend cheered the football match that evening.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The experts of Japan were welcomed.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The government changed the names of the street.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Mr. Watkins is the new headmaster of the school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. He walked across Park of St. James through the snow.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**1. 9 Make the possessive in questions and sentences:**

**Example:**

Marta is a friend of my sister.

Marta is my sister's friend

1. Are these presents from Sarah?

---

2. Skiing is my best sport in winter.

---

3. What are the names of your children?

---

4. We had a very big table in the dining room.

---

5. This painting belongs to Amanda.

---

6. Have you taken the trolley of the shop?

---

7. The friends of my parents live in London.

---

**1. 10 Make these nouns possessive:**

**Example:**

Where is the department for women?

Where is the women's department.

1. John lives in the house of his mother-in-law.

---

2. These shoes for children are very old.

---

3. This is the house of Mary and Peter.

---

4. One of the paintings by Picasso is missing.

---

5. The theatres of Queen Elizabeth I were round.

---

6. It was a long line of 500 metres.

---

7. The arrival of the Queen was the happiest moment for the people of England.

---

8. The decision of the government to reduce taxes was surprising.

---

9. The evening show will be at 8 o'clock.

---

10. During the two weeks' holiday of my secretary I'll have to work much more.

---

11. In the time of a week.

---

12. A wedding reception of the young couple will be on Sunday.

---

13. Those government projects are quite new.

---

14. She is going to show how to mend the dress of her sister-in-law.

---

15. My graphic designer is designing the new cover of the magazine.

---

16. Can you finish your project in the time in a month?

---

17. The offices of Mr. Brown and Mr. Ford are in the same building.

---

18. I get a holiday of three months.

---

19. Who will vote for the rights of students in our country?

---

20. The daughter of Charles who is twenty -three years old, works in a public school.

---

21. Today over four hundred years the plays of Shakespeare are still running.

---

22. The music of Mozart, Bach, Beethoven is played all over the world

---

**1. 11 Complete the conversation using the noun or nouns in brackets.**

**Example:**

A: Who are you talking to on the telephone?

B: (friend) I am talking to my friend's father.

1. A: Is that Sarah's office?

B: (Sarah) Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_ office.

2. A: Do these books belong to the boys?

B: (boys/ girls). No, they're not the \_\_\_\_\_ books. They're \_\_\_\_\_.

3. A: Who is that?

B: (Henry) That 's \_\_\_\_\_ sister.

4. A: What is the name of the library?

B: (library) The \_\_\_\_\_ name is the Globe.

5. A: What are the names of your pets?

B: (pets) My \_\_\_\_\_ names are Trig, Luna and Diana.

6. A: Who are you painting this picture for?

B: (children) I am painting it for my \_\_\_\_\_ school.

7. A: Excuse me. Is this the department for women?

B: (men) No, it's \_\_\_\_\_ department.

8. A: Is this your racket?

B: (Nick) No, it's \_\_\_\_\_.

9. A: What are the names of the parents of your friend?

B: (friend/parents) My \_\_\_\_\_ names are Peter and J Jenny.

I can see ...

