

9. Indonesia has several active volcano.

10. Baboon are big monkey. They have large head and

sharp tooth. They eat leaf, root, insect, and egg.



6-2 PLURAL FORMS OF NOUNS

| SINGULAR | PLURAL | To make most nouns plural, add -s . |
|---|--|---|
| (a) one bird one street one rose | two <i>birds</i> two <i>streets</i> two <i>roses</i> | |
| (b) one dish one match one class one box | two <i>dishes</i> two <i>matches</i> two <i>classes</i> two <i>boxes</i> | Add -es to nouns ending in -sh , -ch , -ss , and -x . |
| (c) one baby one city | two <i>babies</i> two <i>cities</i> | If a noun ends in a consonant + -y , change the y to i and add -es , as in (c). |
| (d) one toy one key | two <i>toys</i> two <i>keys</i> | If -y is preceded by a vowel, add only -s , as in (d). |
| (e) one knife one shelf | two <i>knives</i> two <i>shelves</i> | If a noun ends in -fe or -f , change the ending to -ves . (Exceptions: <i>beliefs</i> , <i>chiefs</i> , <i>roofs</i> , <i>cuffs</i> , <i>cliffs</i> .) |
| (f) one tomato one zoo one zero | two <i>tomatoes</i> two <i>zoos</i> two <i>zeroes/zeros</i> | The plural form of nouns that end in -o is sometimes -oes and sometimes -os . -oes : <i>tomatoes</i> , <i>potatoes</i> , <i>heroes</i> , <i>echoes</i> -os : <i>zoos</i> , <i>radios</i> , <i>studios</i> , <i>pianos</i> , <i>solos</i> , <i>sopranos</i> , <i>photos</i> , <i>autos</i> , <i>videos</i> -oes or -os : <i>zeroes/zeros</i> ; <i>volcanoes/volcanos</i> , <i>tornadoes/tornados</i> , <i>mosquitoes/mosquitos</i> |
| (g) one child one foot one goose one man one mouse one tooth one woman _____ | two <i>children</i> two <i>feet</i> two <i>geese</i> two <i>men</i> two <i>mice</i> two <i>teeth</i> two <i>women</i> two <i>people</i> | Some nouns have irregular plural forms. (Note: The singular form of <i>people</i> can be <i>person</i> , <i>woman</i> , <i>man</i> , <i>child</i> . For example, one man and one child = two people.) |
| (h) one deer one fish one sheep one offspring one species | two <i>deer</i> two <i>fish</i> two <i>sheep</i> two <i>offspring</i> two <i>species</i> | The plural form of some nouns is the same as the singular form. |
| (i) one bacterium one cactus one crisis one phenomenon | two <i>bacteria</i> two <i>cacti</i> two <i>crises</i> two <i>phenomena</i> | Some nouns that English has borrowed from other languages have foreign plurals. |

□ EXERCISE 4. Plural nouns. (Chart 6-2)

Directions: Write the plural forms of the nouns.

1. one potato, two potatoes
2. a library, many _____
3. one child, two _____
4. a leaf, a lot of _____
5. a wish, many _____
6. one fish, two _____
7. an opinion, many _____
8. a mouse, several _____
9. a sandwich, some _____
10. a man, many _____
11. one woman, two _____
12. a flash, three _____
13. one tomato, a few _____
14. one tooth, two _____
15. one half, two _____
16. a tax, a lot of _____
17. a possibility, several _____
18. a thief, many _____
19. a hero, many _____
20. a goose, a lot of _____
21. an attorney, a few _____
22. a butterfly, several _____
23. one category, two _____
24. a mosquito, a lot of _____
25. one sheep, two _____
26. a wolf, some _____
27. one stitch, two _____
28. one foot, three _____
29. one piano, two _____
30. a belief, many _____

6-3 SUBJECTS, VERBS, AND OBJECTS

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>(a) The ^S <i>sun</i> ^V <i>shines</i>. (noun) (verb)</p> <p>(b) ^S <i>Plants</i> ^V <i>grow</i>. (noun) (verb)</p> | <p>An English sentence has a SUBJECT (S) and a VERB (V).</p> <p>The SUBJECT is a noun. In (a): <i>sun</i> is a noun; it is the subject of the verb <i>shines</i>.</p> |
| <p>(c) ^S <i>Plants</i> ^V <i>need</i> ^O <i>water</i>. (noun) (verb) (noun)</p> <p>(d) ^S <i>Bob</i> ^V <i>is reading</i> ^O <i>a book</i>. (noun) (verb) (noun)</p> | <p>Sometimes a VERB is followed by an OBJECT (O).</p> <p>The OBJECT of a verb is a noun. In (c): <i>water</i> is the object of the verb <i>need</i>.</p> |

□ EXERCISE 5. Subjects, verbs, and objects. (Chart 6-3)

Directions: Identify the subject (s) and verb (v) of each sentence. Also find the object (o) of the verb if the sentence has an object.

1. The ^scarpenter ^vbuilt a ^otable.

2. ^sBirds ^vfly.

3. Cows eat grass.

4. My dog barked.

5. The dog chased the cat.

6. Steam rises.

7. Accidents happen.

8. Most birds build nests.

9. Our guests arrived.

10. Teachers assign homework.

11. My roommate opened the window.

12. Jack raised his hand.

13. Irene is watching her sister's children.



□ EXERCISE 6. Nouns and verbs. (Charts 6-2 and 6-3)

Directions: Some words can be used both as a noun and as a verb. If the word in *italics* is used as a noun, circle **n.** If the word in *italics* is used as a verb, circle **v.** (**n.** = **noun** and **v.** = **verb**)

1. **n.** **(v.)** People *smile* when they're happy.
2. **(n.)** **v.** Mary has a nice *smile* when she's happy.
3. **n.** **v.** Emily does good *work*.
4. **n.** **v.** Emily and Mike *work* at the cafeteria.
5. **n.** **v.** People usually *store* milk in the refrigerator.
6. **n.** **v.** We went to the *store* to buy some milk.
7. **n.** **v.** The child wrote her *name* on the wall with a crayon.
8. **n.** **v.** People often *name* their children after relatives.
9. **n.** **v.** Airplanes *land* on runways at the airport.
10. **n.** **v.** The ship reached *land* after seventeen days at sea.
11. **n.** **v.** I took a *train* from New York to Boston last week.
12. **n.** **v.** I *train* my dogs to sit on command.
13. **n.** **v.** Alex *visits* his aunt every week.
14. **n.** **v.** Alex's aunt enjoys his *visits* every week.