Word class and word order

In the world today, people speak around 2,700 different languages.

More than 750 million people use the English language.
But only about 350 million people speak it as a first language.

About 885 million people speak Chinese as their first language.

About 80% of the information on the world’s computers is in English.

There are 26 letters in the English alphabet. The sentence
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog uses all 26 letters.

? Underline the correct option: English is the first language of around 350 / 750 / 885 million people in the world.

1 A noun can be singular (e.g. world) or plural (e.g. computers, people).

Examples of nouns are:
- man, girl (people)
- fox (animals)
- computer, letter, language (things)
- world (places)
- success (qualities)

2 A pronoun can replace a noun.

Examples of pronouns are:
- I, me, you, she, him, it, we, them

3 An adjective describes a noun.

Examples of adjectives are:
- quick, brown, first, different, good

4 Adjectives usually come before the noun.

a first language NOT a language first

Adjectives have no plural form.

different languages NOT diferentes languages

5 A verb can refer to the past, present or future.

Examples of verbs are:
- speak, jump (actions)
- be, like, stay (states)

6 An adverb can describe a verb, an adjective or a whole sentence.

Examples of adverbs are:
- carefully, slowly (adverbs that describe a verb)
- very, extremely (adverbs that describe adjectives)
- however, sometimes, luckily (adverbs that describe sentences)

7 A sentence usually contains a subject (S) and a verb (V).

He (S) won (V).
Williams (S) was (V) the winner.
Our team (S) is playing (V) in the big stadium.

8 Many sentences contain an object (O). In these sentences the word order is SVO.

She (S) won (V) the race (O).

9 Adverbs which describe a verb usually come at the end of a sentence.

My brother speaks English quickly.
Practice

A Find examples of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs in the following sentences and write them below.

1. The alphabet has 26 letters.
2. 750,000,000 people use the language.
3. It has five vowels: a, e, i, o and u.
4. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
5. He studied the new words very carefully.

Nouns: alphabet, letters
Pronouns:
Adjectives:
Verbs: has
Adverbs:

B What is the subject in each of the sentences in Exercise A?

1. the alphabet
2. 2
3. 4
5. 

C Complete the sentences with an appropriate word.

Use the part of speech in brackets.

1. He’s a _______ happy _______ child – he’s always smiling. (adjective)
2. ________ loves her. (pronoun)
3. She goes _______ to the pool every Saturday. (verb)
4. Can you speak more ________? I can’t understand you. (adverb)
5. They’re both very _______ and thin. (adjective)
6. Luckily, the weather is _______. It has been sunny all week. (adverb)
7. I study at school. I’m a _______. (noun)
8. My teacher _______ really good stories. (verb)
9. They work at the _______. They’re nurses. (noun)
10. My cousins live in Brazil. _______ speak Portuguese. (pronoun)

D Make sentences by putting the words in the correct order.

1. walks / he / quickly... He walks quickly.
2. we / speak / Russian...
3. a / woman / strange / is / she...
4. very badly / drives / my aunt...
5. they / live / in this street...
6. he / two brothers / has...
7. the dog / my sandwich / ate...
8. we / film / the / new / saw...

Use the words in the box to complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjectives</th>
<th>adverbs</th>
<th>nouns</th>
<th>pronouns</th>
<th>verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>nouns</td>
<td>bee</td>
<td>country</td>
<td>game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>leaves</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>crazy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>stripy</td>
<td>tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ugly</td>
<td>wonderful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>young</td>
<td>quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>slowly</td>
<td>angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>happily</td>
<td>quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sadly</td>
<td>slowly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now use the words from the table to make ten or more sentences and write them in your notebook. Use the verb in any appropriate tense. Your sentences must be correct but they can be crazy!

Example: The tall man ate his pizza slowly.

My Test!

Circle the correct option.

1. My sister and I love computer games. _______ all the time. a We play them b Them play we c Play we them
2. My uncle speaks four _______. a different languages b languages differently c different languages
3. My mother is Spanish and my father is Japanese, but _______ both speak English with me. a we b them c they
4. I like the book and my friend likes _______ too. a book b him c it
5. Cat, rabbit, dog and snake are _______. a adverbs b nouns c pronouns

Word class and word order 7
Be

1 Use be to give and ask for information.
   I'm Tom.
   The story isn't true. Is he in England?

2 Use be with ages.
   Two boys are 15 years old.

3 Use be and a/an with jobs.
   She's a teacher.

4 Use be to describe the weather.
   It's cold.

5 Use be to talk about time and place.
   It's six o'clock.
   Edward is in London.

6 There is a full form and a short form.
   I am ➔ I'm.

In conversation, the short form is more common.
   'They're not my clothes.'

In writing, the short form is used mainly with pronouns, not nouns.
   The old King is not well, he's sick.

> See Units 25 and 32 for more information on be in questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>statement ✓</th>
<th>negative X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am (m)</td>
<td>I am not (m not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You / We / They are (re)</td>
<td>You / We / They are not (aren't / 're not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / She / It is (s)</td>
<td>He / She / It is not (isn't / 's not)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>question ?</th>
<th>short answer ✓</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Am I ...?</td>
<td>Yes, I am.                   No, I am not (I'm not).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you / we / they ...?</td>
<td>Yes, they are.                  No, they are not (aren't / 're not).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is he / she / it ...?</td>
<td>Yes, he is.                    No, he is not (isn't / 's not).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

English sentences normally need a subject.
   It is cold. NOT is cold.
   I am sure. NOT Am sure.
Practice

A Underline the correct option.

1. I be/am/is twelve years old.
2. They be/am/are in the garden.
3. It am/is/are six o’clock.
4. You be/is/are a dentist.
5. I am/is/are in the station.
6. It am/is/are very hot.
7. My sister am/is/are at work.
8. I be/am/are hungry.
9. We am/is/are students.
10. The book be/is/are about tigers.

B Complete the sentences from stories with the present simple of be. Some are negatives or questions.

1. The poor boy has no coat. He’s cold.
2. We are the three bears. We in the woods.
3. Cinderella is running home. It’s 12 o’clock.
4. Tweedledum and Tweedledee have the same parents. They brothers.
5. The monster has a very ugly face. He handsome.
6. The wicked queen is asking her mirror: I beautiful?
7. Achilles and Hector fight. They friends.
8. Robinson Crusoe has no friends on the island. he unhappy?

C Complete this book review of The Prince and the Pauper with the present simple of be.

The Prince and the Pauper is a very good book. I 111 years old and I very interested in history but I really like this book. Mark Twain a great writer. It a true story but the characters very realistic. The story difficult. It easy to understand and enjoy the book. Tom is a simple English boy. His family are poor and they always hungry. Edward (not) poor because he a prince. The boys very different but at the end of the book they friends. There are many films of the book too but they very good – the book is the best!

D Make Tom’s questions, using the words given and be.

Then make Edward’s replies with short answers using be.

1. you / prince?
   Tom: Are you a prince?
   Edward: Yes, I am.

2. King Henry / your father?
   Tom: Is your father a prince?
   Edward: Yes, he is.

Use the verb be to make these sentences true for you.

1. My mobile phone isn’t new.
2. Today Monday.
3. Coffee my favourite drink.
4. I a good cook.
5. My eyes blue.
6. It warm today.
7. My shoes clean.
8. I at home.
9. History books interesting.
10. My bed next to the door.

Circle the correct option.

1. Tom and Edward .
   a have 15 years b is 15 years old c are 15 years old
2. Paul .
   a isn’t b aren’t c isn’t
3. A: What’s the time? B: 11 o’clock.
   a is b It’s c It’s
   a I’m not b I am’t c I am
5. A: today? B: No, it isn’t. It’s warm.
   a Is cold b Is it cold c It cold

My Test! My Turn!
Present simple 1: statements

Maybe you know her.

There's a new girl at school. Maybe you know her. She has beautiful black hair down to her waist. Her big, brown eyes are pools of chocolate.

The new girl's name is Layla. My sister and I see her every day. We think she's 15. She lives in the apartments on the corner of our street. She goes to the library after school. I hope she is happy.

Layla has a young brother. They walk to school together. Her mum works as a cleaner at our school. She comes from Egypt. I don't know much about Egypt. My dad says that it never rains in Cairo.

Present simple 1: statements

1. Use the present simple for:
   - things that are always or usually true
     It never rains in Cairo.
   - regular or repeated events
     They walk to school together.
   - states, with verbs such as feel, hate, know, like, look, love, prefer, think, understand, want.
     We think she's 15. Maybe you know her.

2. Use the infinitive without to with I, you, we and they.
   Add -s with he, she and it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>statement</th>
<th>I / You / We / They</th>
<th>He / She / It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>think</td>
<td>think</td>
<td>thinks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Spelling of the final -s:
   - With most verbs, just add -s after the verb.
     think → he thinks
   - After verbs which end -o, -ch, -sh, -ss, -x, add -es.
     go → she goes
     catch → he catches
     push → she pushes
     miss → it misses
     fix → she fixes
   - When the verb ends in consonant + y, drop the -y and add -ies.
     fly → the bird flies
   - But add -s when the verb ends in vowel + y.
     play → he plays
     enjoy → she enjoys

   Irregular forms:
   - have → he has

   Tips:
   - In the present simple, the verb only changes with he, she or it.
   - So remember ...
   - A ssssssssnake never sleepsssssssss.

   See page 182 for more spelling rules.