

3. We use **me, you, him, her, it, us** and **them** as the object pronouns.
Examples:
 (a) My mother made **him** a cup of coffee. (c) Dinesh gave **it** some dog biscuits.
 (b) Shikin is waiting for **them** at the bus stop. (d) I bought Jane a book for **her** birthday.
4. Possessive pronouns such as **mine, yours, his, hers, yours, its, ours** and **theirs** are used to tell who owns something.
Examples:
 (a) The red pair of shoes is **mine**. (c) Is this pen **yours**?
 (b) The luggage bags near the bed are **theirs**. (d) Are these cups **ours**?
5. Possessive adjectives such as **his, her, my, your, our** and **their** are used to show belonging.
Examples:
 (a) **Her** house is near a shopping mall. (c) Have you started on **your** project?
 (b) We pitched **our** tents under the tree. (d) **Their** toys are all over the living room.
7. Demonstrative pronouns are used to point out people, animals or things.
8. We use **This** and **These** to show things that are near to the speaker.
Examples:
 (a) **This** is an orchid plant. (b) **These** are my storybooks.
9. We use **That** and **Those** to show things that are far from the speaker.
Examples:
 (a) **That** is Hisham's uncle. (b) **Those** are crows.
10. Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions.

Interrogative pronouns	Function	Example
who	ask questions about people	Who is the man in the jacket?
what	ask questions about animals, things and people	What plant is this?
whose	ask questions about people	Whose house was broken into?
whom	ask questions about people	Whom were you talking to?
which	ask questions about things	Which drink do you prefer, apple juice or orange juice?
where	ask questions about places	Where is the nearest police station?

10 VERB FORMS

1. Verbs are words that show action.
2. Verbs have different basic forms: the simple present tense, the present participle, the simple past tense and the past participle.
3. The simple present tense form is the base form of the verb.
Examples:
 act jump throw
 draw swim wear
4. The present participle is formed by **adding -ing** to the verb. It is used with the verb **to be** to form the present continuous tense.
Examples:
 eat – eating hunt – hunting sew – sewing
 do – doing push – pushing sing – singing
5. There are two types of past tense forms: regular verbs and irregular verbs.
6. Regular verbs are verbs that end with **-ed or -d** in the past tense.
Examples:
 bake – baked mail – mailed row – rowed
 lie – lied play – played wipe – wiped
7. Irregular verbs undergo **a vowel change** or **remain unchanged** in the past tense.
Examples:
 beat – beat fling – flung put – put
 cut – cut hit – hit sing – sang
 dig – dug lend – lent write – wrote



11 THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

The simple present tense is used:

- to show a habit or an action that is done every day

Examples:

- (a) I **sleep** at ten o'clock every night.

- to state facts or things which are true

Examples:

- (a) The sun **rises** in the east.

- to show a planned future action

Examples:

- (a) The plane from Phuket **arrives** in half an hour.

- to give instructions, orders or commands

Examples:

- (a) Please **keep** your voice down.

- (b) My father usually **jogs** in the park every morning.

- (b) Spiders **have** eight legs.

- (b) Pearl Point Shopping Centre **opens** next month.

- (b) **Turn** left after the junction.

12 THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- The present continuous tense is used:
 - to show an action taking place at the time of speaking
Examples:
 - He **is climbing** up the tree now.
 - The villagers **are painting** the community hall.
 - to show a future action that has been planned
Examples:
 - My uncle **is leaving** for Canada next year.
 - They **are moving** to their condominium next month.
- The present continuous tense form is: **verb to be + verb + -ing**.
 The subject and verb agreement are as follows:

I	am	verb + -ing
He, She, It	is	
You, We, They	are	



13 THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

- The simple past tense is used to:
 - show an action that happened at a certain time in the past
Examples:
 - We **visited** our uncle last week.
 - She **baked** a cake for tea.
 - show a habitual past action
Examples:
 - I **studied** Mandarin when I was a child.
 - The man usually **came** here with his wife.
- We form the past tense of regular verbs by **adding -ed or -d** to the verb.
Examples:

arranged	smiled	washed
cared	talked	yelled
- We form the past tense of irregular verbs by changing the vowels of the verb.
Examples:

arise – arose	fall – fell	lay – laid
break – broke	get – got	see – saw
drive – drove	keep – kept	weep – wept
- Some irregular verbs do not change their form in the past tense.
Examples:

burst – burst	cost – cost	let – let
beat – beat	hurt – hurt	put – put
cut – cut	hit – hit	set – set



14 THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

- The simple future tense is used:
 - to show an action that will happen in the future
Examples:
 - The teacher **will give** us a test next week.
 - The shopping centre **will open** soon.
 - I **shall learn** swimming next month.
 - We **shall go** to the book fair tomorrow.
 - in conditional sentences that state a likely event
Examples:
 - If you try again, you **will succeed**.
 - If the dry spell continues, the plants **will die**.
 - When it rains, we **will collect** water in the tubs.
 - Nurul **will certainly come** if you ask her.
- We form the simple future tense by using **shall/will + the base form of the verb**.

I, You, We	shall	cycle
He, She, It	will	walk

15 MODALS

- A modal verb is also known as an auxiliary verb. It is used to introduce the main verb.
- We use **can** to show ability.
Examples:
 - She **can** swim.
 - He **can** play the guitar.
- We use **could** to ask permission, make polite requests and to indicate possibility.
Examples:
 - Could** we stay out late tonight, Father?
 - That **could** be Sally's sister.

