

FEED YOUR BRAIN WITH KNOWLEDGE.

**English
Study Notes**



**Year 6
2018/9**



English Notes
week 1

Plural

- Most nouns add **-s**
Examples: girl - girls**s**, boy - boys**s**, animal - animals**s**
- Nouns ending with a hissing sound add **-es**
Examples: church - churches**s**, box - boxes**s**, dish - dishes**s**
- Nouns ending in o add **-es**
Examples: hero - heroes**s**, tomato - tomatoes**s**, potato - potatoes**s**
- Nouns ending with a consonant + y drop the y and add **-ies**
Examples: fairy - fairies**s**, baby - babies**s**, story - stories**s**
- Most nouns ending in f or fe drop the f/fe and add **-ves**
Examples: shelf - shelves**s**, thief - thieves**s**, life - lives**s**
- When writing in the plural **a** becomes **some**, **is** becomes **are**, **was** becomes **were**



English Notes
week 2

Verbs - The Simple Present Tense

Verbs are words that show action. Actions can happen in the present, in the past or in the future. We use the **simple present tense** for actions that occur regularly, often, occasionally or all the time (routine).

The simple present tense is often used with words like: usually, generally, everyday, sometimes, always, etc.

Important: Verbs in the 3rd person singular (he, she, it) in the present simple tense always end with **-s**, **-es**, or **-ies**

Examples:

He plays**s**

He watches**es**

He tries**ies**

She reads**s**

She brushes**es**

She cries**ies**

It barks**s**

It goes**es**

It fries**ies**

Remember:

he/she/it **has**

he/she/it **is**

Verbs - The Present Continuous Tense

We use the **present continuous tense** for an action that is occurring **NOW**. It shows us an action that is happening at or around the time of speaking. The action is not finished.

I	am + -ing	'm + -ing	I am doing my science project.
He	is + -ing	's + -ing	He is reading a book about planets.
She	is + -ing	's + -ing	She is flying her kite in the garden
It	is + -ing	's + -ing	It is barking his head off.
We	are + -ing	're + -ing	We are having lunch at Pizza Hut.
You	are + -ing	're + -ing	You are running really fast.
They	are + -ing	're + -ing	They are swimming in the pool.

Verbs - The Present Continuous Tense

Remember:

Verbs ending in **e** drop
the **e** to take -ing

come**e** - coming
dance**e** - dancing

write**e** - writing
ride**e** - riding

One syllable verbs ending
with (cvc), double the
last consonant

run - run**ning**
swim - swim**ming**

sit - sit**ting**
put - put**ting**

But **y**, **x** and **w** are never
doubled

say**y** - saying
fax**x** - faxing

sew**w** - sewing

Verbs ending in **ie** change
the **ie** to **y**

lie**ie** - lying
tie**ie** - tying

die**ie** - dying



English Notes
week 3

Verbs - The Past Tense

We use the **past tense** when we are talking about something that happened in the past. For regular verbs we add **-ed** or **-d**.

- Yesterday, he play**ed** football with his friends.
- Last month, my family mov**ed** to Mellieħa.

Present	Past	Present	Past
walk	walk ed	race	raced d
jump	jump ed	smile	smiled d
call	call ed	dance	danced d
rain	rained d	save	saved d
push	push ed	live	lived d
cook	cook ed	chase	chased d

Remember: In the past tense, verbs do not add s with he, she and it.

Verbs - The Past Tense

For irregular verbs, there is a special past tense form.

Present	Past	Present	Past
have	had	fall	fell
swim	swam	put	put
think	thought	come	came
see	saw	go	went
sing	sang	run	ran
eat	ate	grow	grew
drink	drank	sit	sat
begin	began	feel	felt

Remember: In the past tense, **am/is** become **was**, **are** becomes **were**.

Verbs - The Past Continuous Tense

We use the **past continuous tense** to say that somebody was in the middle of doing something at a certain time. The action or situation had already started before this time but had not finished.

I	was + -ing	While I was eating, mum baked a cake.
He	was + -ing	He was walking home when he met Tom.
She	was + -ing	She was running when it started raining.
It	was + -ing	It was drinking when I entered the room.
We	were + -ing	We were not working when the bell rang.
You	were + -ing	Were you sleeping?
They	were + -ing	They were waiting for me when I arrived.



English Notes
week 4

Verbs - The Future Tense

The **future tense** indicates that an action is in the future relative to the speaker or writer. It is a form of the verb that refers to an action or event that has not yet begun. This can happen this evening, tomorrow, the day after, next year or even in a matter of minutes. The **future tense** employs the helping verbs *will* or *shall* followed by the action word.

I / we / you / they	will ('ll) or shall	be play sing read eat drink
He / she / it		

Verbs - The Future Tense

Remember: When to use shall

➤ Shall can be used instead of will, with the pronouns I / we

I **shall** be late tomorrow.

OR

I will (I`ll) be late tomorrow.

I think we **shall** win the next league.

OR

I think we will (we'll) win the next league.

➤ Shall **cannot** be used with the pronouns you / they / he / she / it

The children (they) will go out and the dog (it) will follow.

NOT

The children (they) shall go out and the dog (it) shall follow.

NOT

➤ You will collect your ticket this evening.

➤ You shall collect your ticket this evening.

Verbs - The Future Tense with "going to"

Going to future expresses a conclusion regarding the immediate future or an action in the near future that has already been planned or prepared.

	positive	negative	question
I	I am going to sing.	I am not going to sing.	Am I going to sing?
you / we / they	You are going to read.	You are not going to read.	Are you going to read?
he / she / it	He is going to clean.	He is not going to clean.	Is he going to clean?



English Notes
week 5

Verbs - The Present Tense Negative

The **negative** is formed by using the word NOT with the verb.

The present tense negative is :

I / you / we / they

do not
(don't)

verb

He / she / it

does not
(doesn't)

Examples:

I **play** soccer.

You **have** a pet.

We **read** a book.

They **sing** a song.

He/She/It **runs**.

I **do not play** soccer.

You **do not have** a pet.

We **do not read** a book.

They **do not sing** a song.

He/She/It **does not run**.

Verbs - The Present Tense Negative

Positive	Negative
I like washing the car.	I do not (don't) like washing the car.
You drive very fast.	You do not (don't) drive very fast.
We go abroad every year.	We do not (don't) go abroad every year.
They visit Mellieħa.	They do not (don't) visit Mellieħa.
Peter paint s landscapes.	Peter does not (doesn't) paint landscapes.
Sarah speak s French.	Sarah does not (doesn't) speak French.
The cat drink s milk.	The cat does not (doesn't) drink milk.

Remember: In the present tense negative, we drop the **-s** of the action word with he/she/it.

English Notes

week 6

Mr. Duncan Mallia

Verbs - The Past Tense Negative

The **negative** is formed by using the word NOT with the verb. In the past tense negative, all pronouns take **did not**. After **did not**, write the verb in the **present tense** without the s for he/she/it.

The past tense negative is :

I / you / we / they he / she / it	did not (didn't)	verb
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Examples:

I **played** tennis.

You **had** a party.

We **bought** a car.

They **saw** a kite.

He/She/It **ate**.

I **did not play** tennis.

You **did not have** a party.

We **did not buy** a car.

They **did not see** a kite.

He/She/It **did not eat**.

Verbs - The Past Tense Negative

Positive	Negative
I bought a new computer.	I did not (didn't) buy a new computer.
You rode your bicycle.	You did not (didn't) ride your bicycle.
We went to New York.	We did not (didn't) go to New York.
They cleaned their room.	They did not (didn't) clean their room.
Tom drank a cup of tea.	Tom did not (didn't) drink a cup of tea.
Maria spoke to her friend.	Maria did not (didn't) speak to her friend.
The dog barked loudly.	The dog did not (didn't) bark loudly.

Remember: In the past tense negative, **was/were** become **was not (wasn't) / were not (weren't)**, **could** becomes **could not (couldn't)**, **would** becomes **would not (wouldn't)**.

English Notes

week 7

Mr. Duncan Mallia

Verbs - to be, to have, to do

Pronouns	To be		To have		To do	
	present	past	present	past	present	past
I	am	was	have	had	do	did
you	are	were	have	had	do	did
he	is	was	has	had	does	did
she	is	was	has	had	does	did
it	is	was	has	had	does	did
we	are	were	have	had	do	did
you	are	were	have	had	do	did
they	are	were	have	had	do	did

English Notes

week 8

Mr. Duncan Mallia

Possessive Adjectives

Subject Pronoun		Possessive Adjective	
I	I have a shirt.	My	My shirt is green.
You	You have a book	Your	Your book is new.
He	He has a pillow.	His	His pillow is soft.
She	She has a dog.	Her	Her dog is small.
It	It has a kennel.	Its	Its kennel is big.
We	We have a bird.	Our	Our bird is noisy.
You	You have a house.	Your	Your house is old.
They	They have a car.	Their	Their car is slow.

Your = Possessive Adjective

You're = You are (contraction)

Its = Possessive Adjective

It's = It is (contraction)

E.g. You need to bring **your** pen.

E.g. **You're** an excellent student.

E.g. The dog played with **its** ball.

E.g. **It's** very hot today.

Possessive Pronouns

A **Possessive Pronoun** replaces a possessive adjective + noun to avoid repeating information that is already clear.

E.g. This book is my book, not your book. - This book is **mine**, not **yours**.

Possessive Adjective		Possessive Pronoun	
My	My shirt is green.	Mine	The shirt is mine.
Your	Your book is new.	Yours	The book is yours.
His	His pillow is soft.	His	The pillow is his.
Her	Her dog is small.	Hers	The dog is hers.
Its	Its kennel is big.	---	<i>We do not use its as a possessive pronoun.</i>
Our	Our bird is noisy.	Ours	The bird is ours.
Your	Your house is old.	Yours	The house is yours.
Their	Their car is slow.	Theirs	The car is theirs.

Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns

SUBJECT PRONOUN	OBJECT PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	X
we	us	our	ours
they	them	their	theirs

English Notes

week 9

Mr. Duncan Mallia

Adverbs

An **adverb** adds to a verb; it tells us how, how often, when, or where something was done. In other words, an adverb describes, modifies or provides more information about a verb in a sentence.

Example:

Ms. Jones is walking **cheerfully**.

The word 'cheerfully' tells us how Ms. Jones was walking.

She could have walked in several ways, such as:

slowly

hurriedly

happily

quickly

All these words describe how she is walking (describe a verb).

So all these words are adverbs.

Adverbs

Remember:

Most adverbs are formed by adding **-ly** to the adjectives:

slow - slowly	wide - widely	brisk - briskly	polite - politely
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Some adjectives ending in **-y** change it to **-i**, before adding **-ly** to form the adverb:

easy - easily	heavy - heavily	lucky - luckily	hasty - hastily
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Some adjectives drop the **-e**, before adding **-ly** to form the adverb:

gentle - gently	true - truly	humble - humbly	wise - wisely
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Adverbs

An adverb describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb and answers the questions below.

How?

easily
happily
loudly
quickly
quietly
sadly
silently
slowly

How Often?

always
every day
frequently
never
often
once
seldom
sometimes

When?

after
before
early
now
since
soon
today
yesterday

Where?

away
everywhere
here
home
inside
near
outside
there

Example: The boy plays the drums loudly!



Adverb

A word that
describes a verb
and tells how,
when, and where

The turtle
walked slowly.



He went to the
beach today.



My dog ran
over there.





ASTOUNDING ADVERBS



accidentally
always
angrily
annually
anxiously
awkwardly
badly
boastfully
bravely
briefly
brightly
calmly
carefully
cautiously
cheerfully
constantly
correctly
courageously
crossly
cruelly
daily
deliberately
doubtfully

elegantly
enthusiastically
eventually
fiercely
fondly
foolishly
gently
gladly
gracefully
greedily
happily
honestly
hourly
hungrily
innocently
kindly
lazily
loosely
loudly
madly

again
afterwards
before
early
lately
often
punctually
recently
soon
then
today
tomorrow
yesterday

WHEN?



merrily
monthly
mysteriously
nearly
neatly
nervously
never
noisily
occasionally
once
painfully
perfectly
politely
powerfully
promptly
quickly
quietly
rapidly
regularly

repeatedly
roughly
rudely
sadly
safely
selfishly
seriously
sharply
shyly
silently
sleepily
slowly
smoothly
softly
sometimes
speedily
successfully
suddenly
suspiciously
swiftly
thoughtfully
usually
warmly

extent
outside
quietly
eagerly
weekly
annually
peacefully
cheerfully
stylishly
effortlessly
anywhere
really
daily
tomorrow
quickly
not/n't
away
loyally
sloppily
recklessly
accidentally
gracefully
underground
quite
well
still
afterwards
brutally
happily
upstairs
lazily
ruthlessly
somewhere
home
intentionally
competitively
now
since
awkwardly
extravagantly
beautifully
remorsefully
quizzically
carefully
urgently
terribly
inside
today
never
rather
order
grimly
briskly
adoringly
worryingly
competitively

Adverbs

An **adverb** is a word that describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. It tells how, how often, when, and where.

An adverb answers the question . . .

How?	How Often?	When?	Where?
easily	always	after	away
happily	every day	already	everywhere
loudly	frequently	before	here
quickly	never	early	home
quietly	often	now	inside
reluctantly	once	since	near
sadly	seldom	soon	outside
silently	sometimes	today	southward
slowly	twice	yesterday	there

EXAMPLE The trumpeter swan glided **silently** across the pond.
(adverb)



Watch these:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zz6B4vmDrsE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NviAzQfMX2w&t=144s>

English Notes

week 10

Mr. Duncan Mallia

Interrogative Adjectives

The **interrogative adjectives** are **whose**, **what**, and **which**.

Interrogative adjectives modify nouns and are used in interrogative sentences (questions).

Examples of Interrogative Adjectives:

Whose car will they give us?

What car will they give us?

Which car will they give us?

The difference between *what* and *which* as interrogative adjectives is very subtle.

What car will they give us? (In this example, the speaker does not know the choice of cars available. So, you can use *what* when the options are unknown.)

Which car will they give us? (In this example, the speaker does know the choice of cars available.)

Interrogative Adjectives

<p>who whom</p>	<p><i>Used for persons</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Who won the game yesterday?• To whom did you give the book?
<p>whose</p>	<p><i>Used for persons to show possession</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whose car was parked there just now?• Whose mother works as a nurse in the hospital?
<p>what</p>	<p><i>Used for animals and things</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What animal has horns?• What is the colour of her hair?
<p>which</p>	<p><i>Used for persons, animals and things</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Which boy took my book just now?• Which cat stole the fish from the basket?• Which is the biggest building in the area?

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

WHO?

• Asks questions about people (subject)

WHOM?

• Asks questions about people (object)

WHICH?

• Asks questions about animals and objects

WHOSE?

• Asks questions about possession

WHERE?

• Asks questions about places

WHEN?

• Asks questions about time

WHY?

• Asks questions about reason

WHAT?

• Asks questions about things

HOW?

• Asks questions about manner

Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives are adjectives that are used to modify a noun so that we know which specific person, place, or thing is mentioned. We use the words **this**, **that**, **these** and **those** to point out specific people or things.

This and **that** - **This** and **that** modify singular nouns.

- **This** is used to point out something that is near by:
"This book I'm holding is very old."
- **That** is used to point out something that is farther away:
"That mountain looks small because it is so far away."



These and **Those** - **These** and **those** are used for plural nouns.

- **These** is similar to **this**, but it is used for nearby plurals:
"These keys are all the wrong size for this door."
- **Those** is similar to **that**, but it is used for far away plurals:
"Those taxi drivers we had on holiday were dangerous drivers."

This - That - These - Those

Demonstratives



English
Grammar

singular

plural

here

this

these

there

that

those

Demonstrative
Pronouns

singular This is a red pen.

plural These are blue pens.

Demonstrative Pronoun + Verb*

* or by itself. - e.g. Do you want this?

Demonstrative
Adjectives

singular This pen is red.

plural These pens are blue.

Demonstrative Adjective + Noun



this book

(here / close)



that book

(there / not close)



these books

(here / close)



those books

(there / not close)

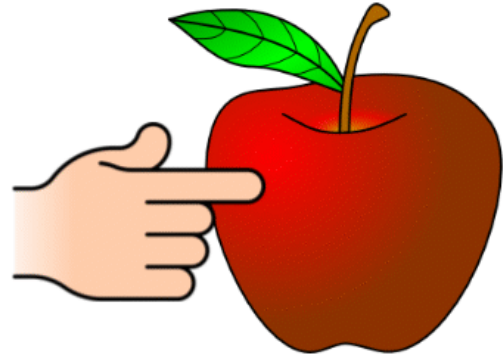


www.grammar.cl

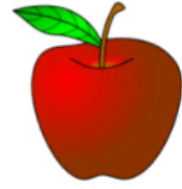
www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

Singular

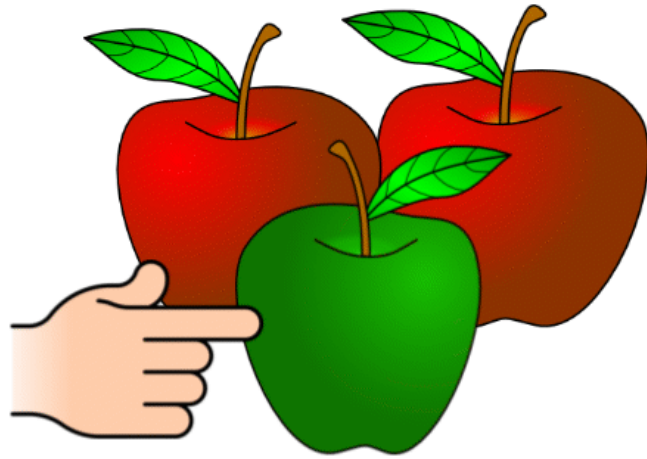


This is an apple.

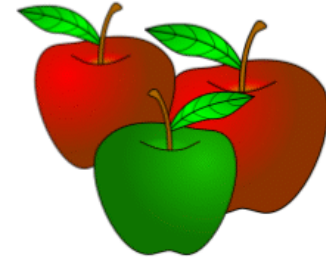


That is an apple.

Plural



These are apples.



Those are apples.



Demonstrative Pronouns

THIS

THAT

THESE

THOSE

Watch these:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gl_ygAB10SE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jVy1HnIwCrc>



English Notes week 11

Mr. Duncan Mallia

Prepositions

Prepositions are words which link nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. Prepositions usually describe the position of something, the time when something happens and the way in which something is done.

The table below shows some examples of how prepositions are used:

<i>Function</i>	<i>Sentence</i>
<i>Position</i>	The cat is under the table. He is sitting on the chair. The pencil is in the box.
<i>Time</i>	The class starts at 8 am. I am going to Spain on Wednesday.
<i>How Something is Done</i>	We travelled by car.
<i>Possession</i>	The book belongs to Colin. The door of the house is red.

Prepositions

A preposition combines with a noun or pronoun to show location, time, or movement.

Location

above
behind
below
beside
between
by
in
inside
near
on
over
through

I am **in** the pool.



Time

after
before
by
during
from
on
past
since
through
to
until
upon

We will meet **after** swimming lessons.



Movement

against
along
down
from
into
off
on
onto
out of
toward
up
upon

I am getting **out of** the pool.



on



under



next to



in front of



behind



between



around

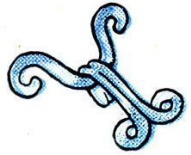


through



PREPOSITION

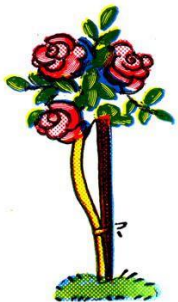
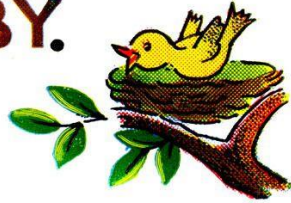
Linking like a hook
and eye,



IN and **OUT**,

and **FOR** and **BY**.

Bird **in** nest,
and rose **on**
tree.



Gift **for** you
and
sit
by me.



in **from** **for**
on **of** **under**
by **at** **with**
over

Let's build a...
Preposition Wall!



before

along

through



across

underneath

out

beyond

opposite

with

since

above

between

inside

of

off



down

behind

around

against

under

during

beside

onto

over

outside

by

into

after

in

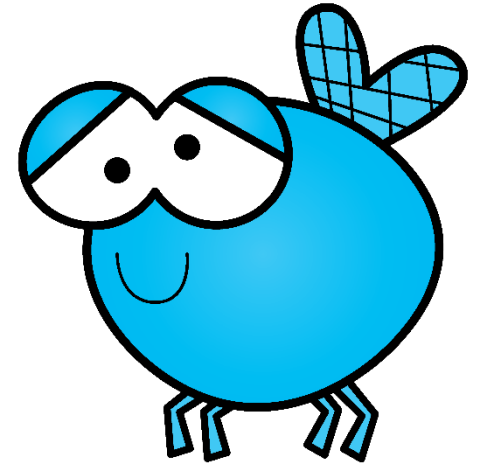
below

near

next to

to

up



Time

IN - ON - AT

Location

Centuries The 1800's
 Decades The 80's
 Years 1970, 1981
 Months July, May
 Weeks 2 weeks

General
IN
Bigger

England Country
 London City
 Chinatown Neighborhood

May 7th, 1964
Days My Birthday
Weekend Friday
 The Weekend

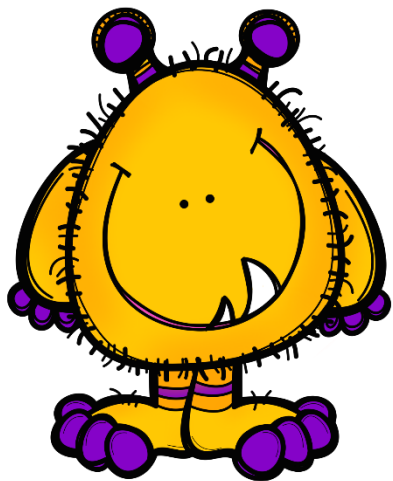
More Specific
ON
Smaller

Oxford Street **Streets,**
 The Corner **Avenues**

Hours 7 am
 12 o'clock
 5 pm

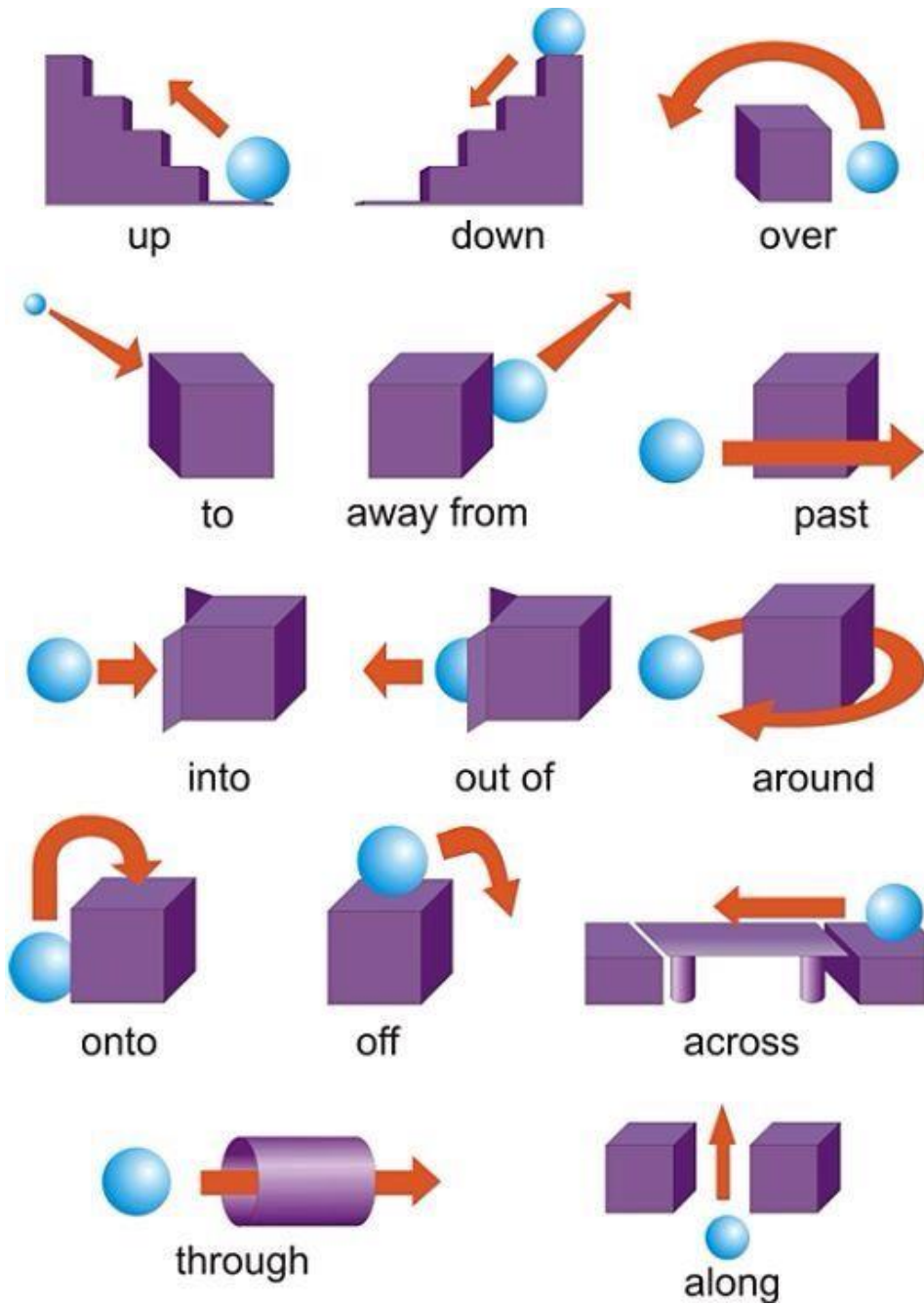
Very Specific
AT
 Smallest

734 Oxford Street **Address,**
 The Store **Specific Location**



Prepositional Phrases

on	in	by	for	at
on suspicion of on holiday on vacation on purpose on tiptoe on no account on a diet on approval on behalf of on time on business on edge on the verge of on a trip on a journey	in view of in love with in defense of in disguise in charge of in terms of in response to in brief in a sense in reality in action in hand in distress in progress in confusion	by chance by law by force by order of by air by sea by land by nature by no means by hand by mistake by means of by heart by far by request by oneself by my watch	for granted for fear of for the good of for the sake of for life for some reasons for good for sure for certain for a change for real	at noon at the peak of at the expense of at the latest at length at a distance at times at night at the top of at the bottom of at once at odds with at random at all costs at present at the end of something



Watch these:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VK-kXkXTBc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xyMrLQ4ZI-4>

English Notes week 12

Mr. Duncan Mallia

Conjunctions

A **conjunction** is a word that joins together words, phrases, or parts of sentences.

The three most-used conjunctions are **and**, **or**, and **but**.

Conjunctions can join words together, like in this sentence:
I'd like five peanut butter **and** jelly sandwiches, please.

Conjunctions can also join phrases together, like in this sentence:
Do you want to go down the hill **or** up the mountain?

Conjunctions also join parts of sentences together, as shown here:
I ran, **but** the ice cream melted before I got home.

Conjunctions

There are many **conjunctions**. Here are some that we use every day:

although	because	if
since	though	unless
when	where	however
therefore	whenever	while

Sometimes **conjunctions** are used in pairs, like the ones shown in this chart:

either / or	neither / nor	not only / but also
both / and	whether / or	just as / so

Conjunctions

Imagine you're at a party. Look around. **Conjunctions** came to the party with you!

A couple dancing	boy and girl
A girl coming in from the rain	soaked but happy
A waiter offering drinks	soda or punch?
At the dessert table	both cookies and ice cream
The disk jockey offers	either fast or slow music
Dress styles you see	not only plain but also wild
A guard stopping people at the door	neither pets nor monsters allowed

Conjunctions

A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses.

Coordinating conjunctions

join words that are similar.

- and** I like strawberries **and** bananas on my cereal.
- nor** Bob does not like broccoli **nor** do I.
- but** Jill likes oranges **but** does not like apples.
- or** We can eat salad **or** vegetables for dinner.
- so** Dad went to the bakery, **so** we can have dessert.

Correlative conjunctions

join similar words, but are always used in pairs.

- both...and** The dinner was **both** delicious **and** nutritious.
- either...or** I will eat **either** carrots **or** peas for dinner.
- neither...nor** Natalie likes **neither** milk **nor** ice cream.
- whether...or** Do you care **whether** we have noodles **or** rice for dinner?
- not only...but also** **Not only** will we have cake for dessert, **but also** ice cream.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that join words or groups of words.

and	or	but
yet	nor	so
for	because	while
after	once	when
until	who	so that

We use conjunctions to make our sentences longer.

Tip: try not to use 'and' too often!

Conjunctions

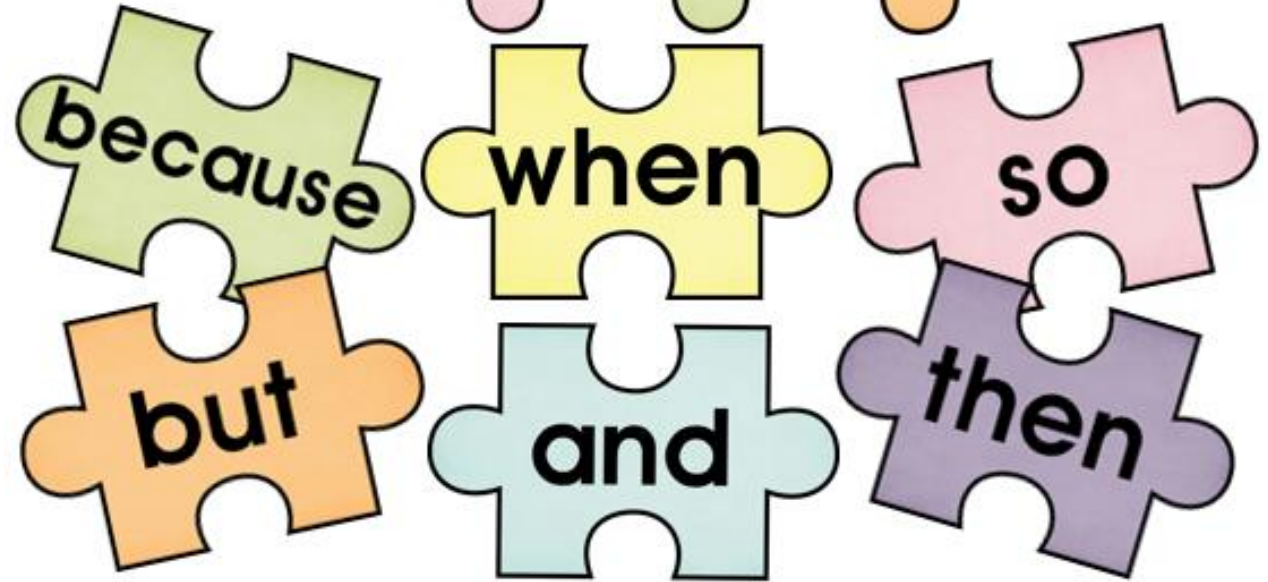
conjunctions are used to link one sentence to another or to extend a sentence



and...	if...	in addition to...
then...	although...	contrary to...
next...	also...	fortunately...
after...	contrary to...	unfortunately...
when...	however...	happily...
finally...	nevertheless...	as a result...
so...	as well as...	consequently...
first...	despite...	just then...
last...	besides...	sadly...
because...	so as to...	therefore...
but...	even though...	for this reason...
while...	soon...	I felt as...
with...	subsequently...	moreover...

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Conjunctions



as long as
 if rather than
Subordinating
 when
 while
 once
 in case
Conjunctions
 because
 while
 unless
 wherever
 as soon as
 since
 though
before
 until
 instead of
 in order to
although



Conjunctions



A conjunction is a joining word. We use conjunctions to join two words, phrases or clauses together to make one long sentence.

Watch these:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k2ug9xr0las>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ULew-IgW5sw>

English Notes week 13

Mr. Duncan Mallia

~~I VISION~~

~~VISION~~

~~VISION~~

~~VISION~~

ReVISION

vision?

~~VISION~~

WORDS ARE STOPPED

~~VISION~~

English Notes

week 14

Mr. Duncan Mallia

~~I VISION~~

~~VISION~~

~~VISION~~

~~VISION~~

ReVISION

vision?

~~VISION~~

WORDS ARE STOPPED

~~VISION~~

English Notes week 15

Mr. Duncan Mallia

Idiom

An expression that doesn't exactly mean what the words say.



Example:

She spilled the beans.

(she talked too much and told the secret)

add fuel to the fire



do something
to make a
bad situation
worse

an arm and a leg



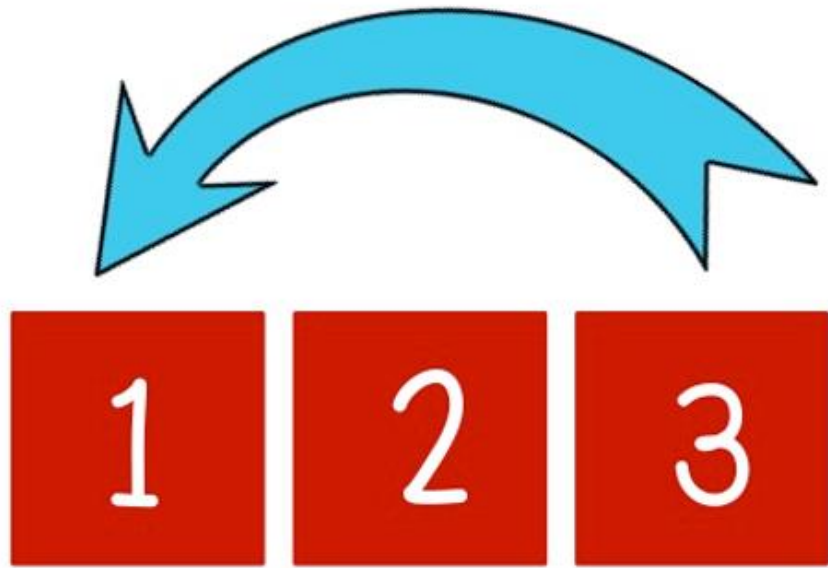
costing a lot
of money,
expensive

the apple of my eye



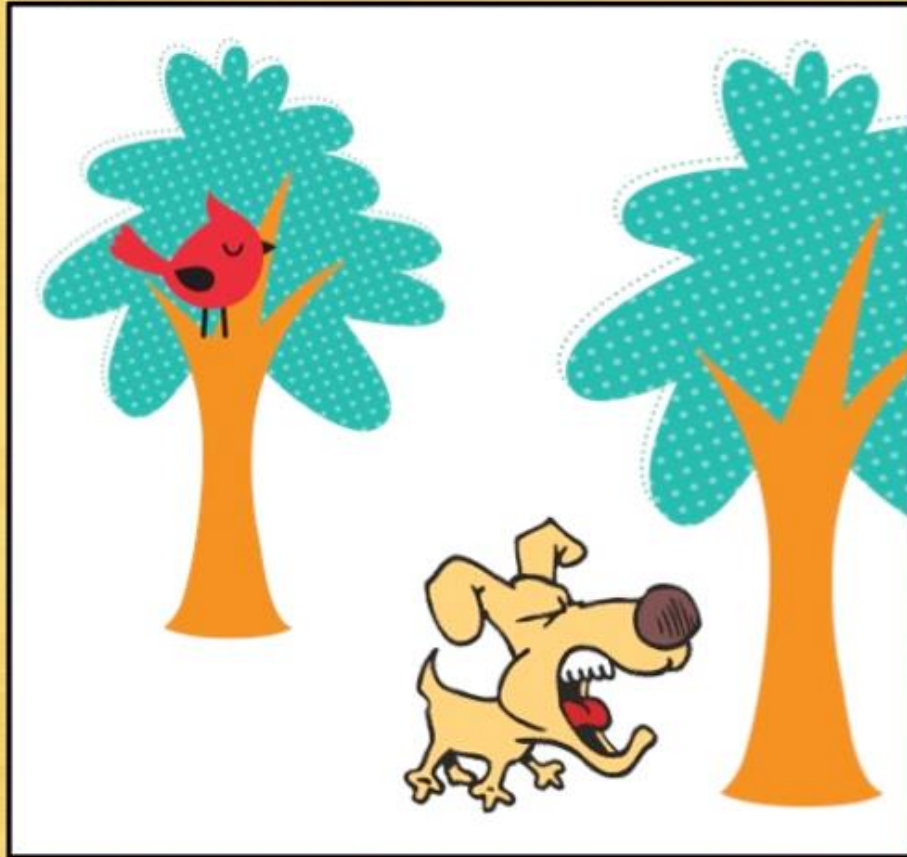
the person
you love
more than
anything

back to square one



when you
have to start
something all
over again

bark up the wrong tree



to go about
something
in the
wrong way

bend over backwards



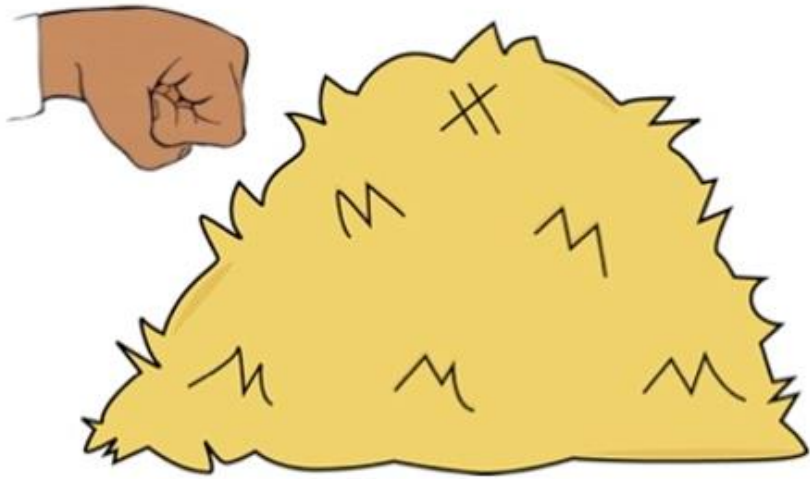
to try very
hard to help
or to please
someone else

cry over spilt milk



to get
upset over
something
that can't
be changed

hit the hay



to go to bed
or prepare
for sleep

hit the nail on the head



to get
something
exactly
right

a dime a dozen



something
that is very
common and
easy to get

a drop in the bucket



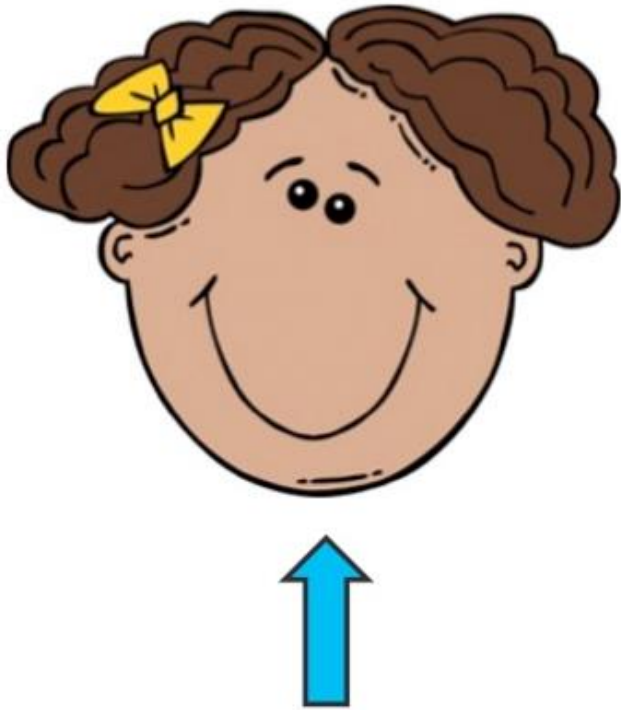
a very
small or
unimportant
amount

go out on a limb



to take a
chance on
something,
take a risk

keep your chin up



stay positive
even when
things are
going badly

**let the cat
out of the bag**



to give
away
a secret

let sleeping dogs lie



leave things
alone if it
might cause
trouble

once in a blue moon



happening
very rarely
or not very
often

a piece of cake



a task that
can be done
very easily

raining cats and dogs



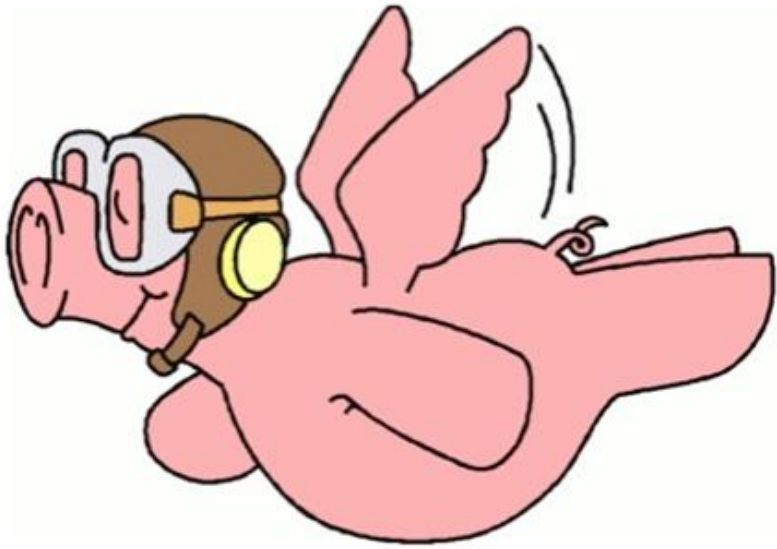
a very
heavy rain
storm

under the weather



feeling sick
or not well

when pigs fly



something
that has no
chance of
happening



English Notes
week 16 - 18

Mr. Duncan Mallia

Test Week

& Revision



English Notes week 19

Mr. Duncan Mallia

WISH YOU
SUCCESS IN
YOUR EXAMS



English Notes week 20

Mr. Duncan Mallia

Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes or clarifies a noun. Adjectives describe nouns by giving some information about an object's size, shape, age, colour, origin or material. Simple words like **tall** and **small** are adjectives commonly used in writing.

You use adjectives to give your nouns a little attitude or to communicate clearly. The purpose is to give more information so that the author's meaning is clear to the reader. If you want to add a little spice and flair to your writing, adjectives can make a dull sentence come alive.

One can make adverbs from some adjectives by adding the suffix **ly** (slides 28-34). For example, take the adjective **beautiful**, the adverb is **beautifully**.

An adjective...

describes a noun

tastes



sweet

color



orange

smells



yummy

looks



pretty

size



tall

sounds



quiet

feels



soft

how many



two

behavior



funny



Amazing ADJECTIVES



angry
 annoyed
 anxious
 arrogant
 ashamed
 bored
 clumsy
 confused
 creepy
 cruel
 depressed
 disgusting
 embarrassed
 envious
 fierce
 foolish
 grumpy
 hungry
 jealous
 lazy
 lonely
 mysterious
 nervous
 thoughtless

Feelings

adorable
 aggressive
 annoying
 beautiful
 clumsy
 confident
 considerate
 excitable
 firm
 glamorous
 grumpy
 helpful
 handsome
 important
 kind
 moody
 pretty
 talented
 thoughtful
 thoughtless

People

blaring
 calm
 deafening
 gentle
 loud
 noisy
 peaceful
 relaxed
 restful
 silent
 still
 tranquil
 quiet

Noise



big
 fat
 gigantic
 great
 high
 huge
 immense
 large
 little
 mammoth
 massive
 miniature
 petite
 short
 skinny
 small
 tall
 tiny
 wide

Size

agreeable
 amused
 brave
 charming
 cheerful
 courageous
 delightful
 determined
 eager
 energetic
 enthusiastic
 friendly
 gentle
 happy
 helpful
 jolly
 lively
 perfect
 pleasant
 proud
 relieved
 successful
 thoughtful

Feelings

Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun or pronoun such as a person, place, thing, or idea.

An adjective can tell ...

Color

black
blue
coral
green
pink

Size

big
huge
large
little
short

Shape

boxy
oval
round
square
triangular

Taste

bitter
sour
sweet
tangy
tart

Odor

flowery
fresh
musty
salty
stinky

Texture

bumpy
furry
slimy
smooth
squishy

Sound

faint
harmonious
loud
pleasant
quiet

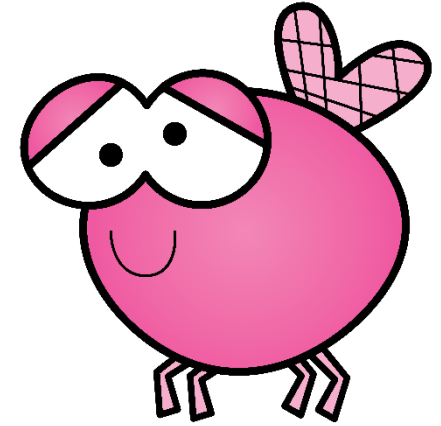
Number

few
fifty
many
sparse
two

Weather

clear
dry
foggy
rainy
windy

EXAMPLE A **pleasant** purr came from the **furry black** kitten.
(adjective) (adjective)(adjective)



Watch these:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=94cdAyyPj3Q>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PVyNi_DGJ5g



**English Notes
week 21**

Mr. Duncan Mallia

Comparative and Superlative of Adjectives

We use the **comparative** and **superlative** forms of adjectives to compare things, people, actions and states in our writing.

- Usually we add the suffixes **-er** and **-est**: warm/war**mer**/warm**est**
- When the adjective ends in -e we drop it and add **-er** and **-est**:
large/larg**er**/larg**est**
- Adjectives that end in one consonant double it before adding **-er** and **-est**: red/redd**er**/redd**est**
- Adjectives ending in -y change it to i and add **-er** and **-est**:
juicy/juici**er**/juici**est**
- Some adjectives use '**more**' for the comparative form and '**most**' or the superlative: famous/**more** famous/**most** famous
- Some comparative and superlative forms of adjectives are irregular: bad/**worse**/**worst**; much/**more**/**most**; well/**better**/**best**

A. Add -er and -est

adjective	comparative	superlative
quick	quicker	quickest
deep	deeper	deepest
strong	stronger	strongest
weak	weaker	weakest
large	larger	largest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
wide	wider	widest

B. Double the last letter and add -er and -est

adjective	comparative	superlative
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
thin	thinner	thinnest
fat	fatter	fattest
slim	slimmer	slimmest
flat	flatter	flattest
wet	wetter	wettest

C. Drop the 'y' and add -ier and -iest

adjective	comparative	superlative
noisy	noisier	noisiest
early	earlier	earliest
happy	happier	happiest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
easy	easier	easiest
funny	funnier	funniest
heavy	heavier	heaviest

D. The use of 'more' and 'most'

adjective	comparative	superlative
active	more active	most active
charming	more charming	most charming
cheerful	more cheerful	most cheerful
delicious	more delicious	most delicious
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
famous	more famous	most famous
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent



small



smaller

the smallest

ISLCollective.com



bad



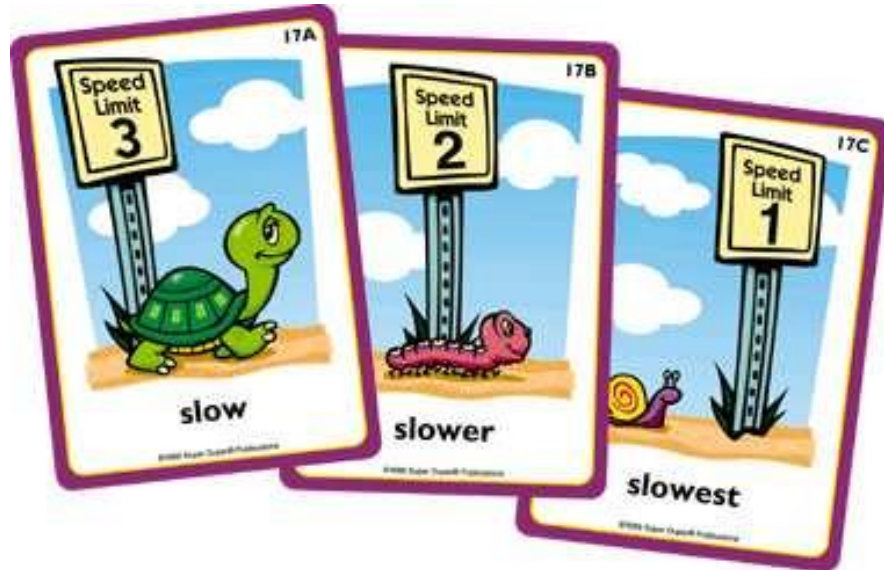
worse



the worst

Watch this:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jEKV5TBeLfo>



This bead is the *smallest*.
My rucksack is the *heaviest*.
This road is the *quietest*.
My bouquet is the *prettiest*.

English Notes week 22

Mr. Duncan Mallia

Punctuation Marks

Punctuation is the name for marks used in writing. These marks help with understanding. The most common punctuation marks in English are: capital letters and full stops, question marks, commas, colons and semi-colons, exclamation marks and quotation marks.

A B C	capital letters
.	period / full stop
?	question mark
!	exclamation mark
,	comma
:	colon
;	semi-colon
' ' or " "	quotation / speech marks

Capital Letters (ABC) and full stops (.)

We use **capital letters** to mark the beginning of a sentence and we use **full stops** to mark the end of a sentence:

- **W**e went to France last summer. **W**e were really surprised that it was so easy to travel on the motorways.
- **T**he Football World Cup takes place every four years. **T**he next World Cup will be held in Russia. **I**n 2014 it was held in Brazil.
- **M**alta is an archipelago in the central Mediterranean between Sicily and the North African coast. **I**t has two official languages which are Maltese and English. **T**he capital city of Malta is Valletta.

We also use capital letters at the beginning of proper nouns. Proper nouns include personal names (including titles before names), nationalities and languages, days of the week and months of the year, public holidays as well as geographical places:

- Dr. David James is an Irish consultant at Leeds City Hospital.
- They are planning a long holiday in New Zealand.
- Can she speak Italian?
- The next meeting of the group will take place on Thursday 15th May.
- What plans do you have for Chinese New Year?

We use capital letters for the titles of books, magazines and newspapers, plays and music:

- 'Oliver' is a musical based on the novel 'Oliver Twist' by Charles Dickens.
- The Straits Times is a daily English language newspaper in Singapore.
- They are performing Beethoven's Sixth Symphony.

In addition to closing sentences, we also use **full stops** in initials for personal names and after abbreviations (etc.):

- Prof. G. W. Dwyer
- Dr. David A. Johnston

Question marks (?) and exclamation marks (!)

We use **question marks** to make clear that what is said is a question. When we use a question mark, we do not use a full stop:

- Why do they make so many mistakes?
- So you're Harry's cousin?
- How old are you?
- What's your favourite colour?

We use **exclamation marks** to indicate an exclamative clause or expression in informal writing. When we want to emphasise something in informal writing, we sometimes use more than one exclamation mark:

- Hi! Hey! Hello!
- Oops! Listen! Hooray!
- Oh no!!! Please don't ask me to phone her. She'll talk for hours!!! Lol!

Commas (,)

We use **commas** to separate a list of similar words or phrases:

- It's important to write in clear, simple, accurate words.
- They were more friendly, more talkative, more open than last time we met them.

We do not normally use a comma before **and** at the end of a list of single words:

- They travelled through Bulgaria, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Poland.

We use commas to separate words or phrases that mark where the voice would pause slightly:

- I can't tell you now. However, all will be revealed tomorrow.
- James, our guide, will accompany you on the boat.

We commonly separate tags and yes-no responses with commas:

- They are going to the party, aren't they?
- No, thank you. I've already eaten too much.

We also usually separate vocatives, discourse markers and interjections with commas:

- Open the door for them, Kayleigh, can you? Thanks.
- Well, what do you think we should do about it?
- Wow, that sounds really exciting.

We use commas to show that direct speech is following or has just occurred. When the direct speech is first, we use a comma before the closing of the quotation/speech marks:

- He said in his opening speech, "Now is the time to plan for the future."
- "We don't want to go on holiday to the same place every year," he said impatiently.

Colons (:) and Semi-colons (;)

We use **colons** to introduce lists:

- There are three main reasons for the success of the government: economic, social and political.

We also use colons to indicate a subdivision of a topic:

- Life in Provence: A Personal View

We often use colons to introduce direct speech:

- Then he said: "I really cannot help you in any way."

We use **semi-colons** instead of full stops to separate two main clauses. The clauses are related in meaning but are separated grammatically:

- Spanish is spoken throughout South America; in Brazil the main language is Portuguese.

Semi-colons are not commonly used. Full stops and commas are more common.

Quotation marks (' ') or (" ")

Quotation marks in English are '...' or "...". In direct speech, we enclose what is said within a pair of single or double quotation marks. Direct speech begins with a capital letter and can be preceded by a comma or a colon:

- She said, "Where can we find a nice Indian restaurant?" or She said: 'Where can we find a nice Indian restaurant?'

We can put the reporting clause in three different positions. Note the position of commas and full stops here:

- The fitness trainer said, 'Don't try to do too much when you begin.'
(quotation mark after comma introducing speech and after full stop)
- 'Don't try to do too much when you begin,' the fitness trainer said. *(comma before closing quotation mark)*
- 'Don't try to do too much,' the fitness trainer said, 'when you begin.'
(commas separating the reporting clause)

When we use direct speech inside direct speech, we use either single quotation marks inside double quotation marks, or double quotation marks inside single quotation marks:

- "It was getting really cold," he said, "and they were saying 'When can we go back home?'"
- Jaya said, 'They were getting really excited and were shouting "Come on!"'.

We commonly use question marks inside the quotation marks unless the question is part of the reporting clause:

- 'Why don't they know who is responsible?' they asked.
- So did they really say 'We will win every match for the next three weeks'?

We also use single quotation marks to draw attention to a word:

- I am very disappointed by his 'apology'. I don't think he meant it at all.

We sometimes use quotation marks to refer to the titles of books, newspapers, magazines, films, songs, poems, videos, CDs, etc:

- There's a special report all about it in 'The Daily Mail'.

Articles or chapters within books, or titles of short stories, are normally punctuated by single quotation marks:

- The longest chapter in the book is the last one called 'The Future of Africa'.



Watch this:

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

English Notes

week 23

Mr. Duncan Mallia

Sentence Structure and Types of Sentences

A **simple sentence** has only one clause:

- The children were laughing.
- John wanted a new bicycle.
- All the girls are learning English.

A **compound sentence** has two or more clauses:

- (We stayed behind) and (finished the job).
- (We stayed behind) and (finished the job), then (we went home).

The clauses in a compound sentence are joined by co-ordinating conjunctions:

- John shouted **and** everybody waved.
- We looked everywhere **but** we couldn't find him.
- They are coming by car **so** they should be here soon.

The common coordinating conjunctions are: **and, but, or, so, then, yet**

Let's Learn
About...



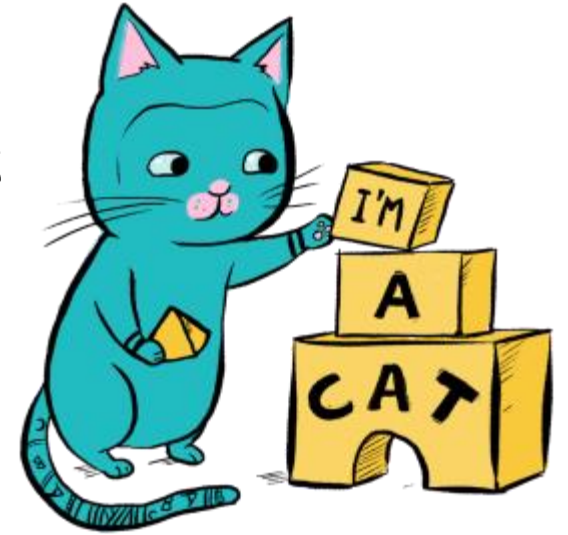
Sentences

A **complex sentence** has a main clause and one or more adverbial clauses.

Adverbial clauses usually come after the main clause:

Her father died when she was very young.

- Her father died (main clause)
- when (subordinating conjunction)
- she was very young (adverbial clause)



She had a difficult childhood because her father died when she was very young.

- She had a difficult childhood (main clause)
- because (subordinating conjunction)
- her father died (adverbial clause)
- when (subordinating conjunction)
- she was very young (adverbial clause)



Some subordinate clauses can come in front of the main clause:

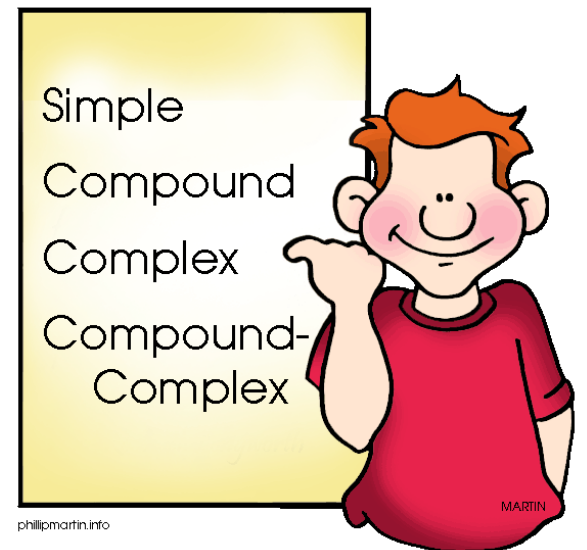
Although a few snakes are dangerous most of them are quite harmless.

- **Although** (subordinating conjunction)
- **some snakes are dangerous** (adverbial clause)
- **most of them are harmless** (main clause)

A sentence can contain both subordinate and coordinate clauses:

Although she has always lived in France, she speaks fluent English because her mother was American and her father was Nigerian.

- **Although** (subordinating conjunction)
- **she has always lived in France** (adverbial clause)
- **she speaks fluent English** (main clause)
- **because** (subordinating conjunction)
- **her mother was American** (adverbial clause)
- **and** (coordinating conjunction)
- **her father was Nigerian** (adverbial clause)





English Notes
week 24

Mr. Duncan Mallia

Pronouns

Pronouns are words that can be used to take the place of a noun.

Personal pronouns are words that take the place of nouns. They are used instead of the names of people, places, or things. Think of it like a football game. When the players on the pitch get tired, the coach puts in new players and gives the tired players a break. Personal pronouns are just like the substitute players the coach puts in. They are giving a noun a break from being constantly used in a person's writing.

Not only do personal pronouns help a writer to keep their writing interesting, but they also give information about the noun they are replacing to include how many, whether a person is male or female, and who is writing the sentence.

Pronouns

	Person	Gender	Subject	Object
<i>Singular</i>				
	1 st person	male/female	I	me
	2 nd person	male/female	you	you
	3 rd person	male	he	him
	3 rd person	female	she	her
	3 rd person	neutral	it	it
<i>Plural</i>				
	1 st person	male/female	we	us
	2 nd person	male/female	you	you
	3 rd person	male/female/neutral	they	them

Possessive Adjectives

Subject Pronoun		Possessive Adjective	
I	I have a shirt.	My	My shirt is green.
You	You have a book	Your	Your book is new.
He	He has a pillow.	His	His pillow is soft.
She	She has a dog.	Her	Her dog is small.
It	It has a kennel.	Its	Its kennel is big.
We	We have a bird.	Our	Our bird is noisy.
You	You have a house.	Your	Your house is old.
They	They have a car.	Their	Their car is slow.

Your = Possessive Adjective

You're = You are (contraction)

Its = Possessive Adjective

It's = It is (contraction)

E.g. You need to bring **your** pen.

E.g. **You're** an excellent student.

E.g. The dog played with **its** ball.

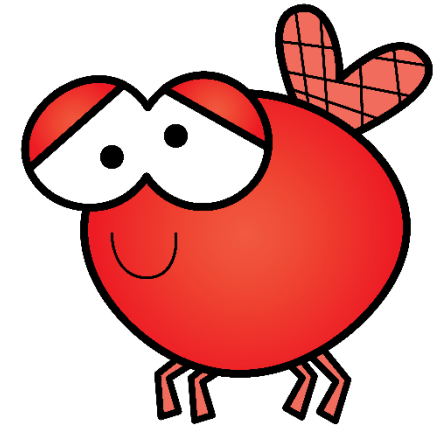
E.g. **It's** very hot today.

Possessive Pronouns

A **Possessive Pronoun** replaces a possessive adjective + noun to avoid repeating information that is already clear.

E.g. This book is my book, not your book. - This book is **mine**, not **yours**.

Possessive Adjective		Possessive Pronoun	
My	My shirt is green.	Mine	The shirt is mine .
Your	Your book is new.	Yours	The book is yours .
His	His pillow is soft.	His	The pillow is his .
Her	Her dog is small.	Hers	The dog is hers .
Its	Its kennel is big.	---	<i>We do not use its as a possessive pronoun.</i>
Our	Our bird is noisy.	Ours	The bird is ours .
Your	Your house is old.	Yours	The house is yours .
Their	Their car is slow.	Theirs	The car is theirs .



Watch these:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=udK8N-ZqSxM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tHTyYYzQ8qQ>

PRONOUNS			
Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	its
We	us	our	ours
You	you	your	yours
They	them	their	theirs



English Notes
week 25

Mr. Duncan Mallia

Direct and Indirect Speech

We often have to give information about what people say or think. In order to do this you can use **direct** or quoted speech, or **indirect** or reported speech.

You can answer the question *What did he say?* in two ways:

- by repeating the words spoken (**direct speech**)
- by reporting the words spoken (**indirect speech**).

Direct Speech / Quoted Speech

Direct speech repeats, or quotes, the exact words spoken. When we use direct speech in writing, we place the words spoken between quotation marks (".....") and there is no change in these words.

For example:

- She said, "Today's lesson is on presentations."
- "Today's lesson is on presentations", she said.

Indirect Speech / Reported Speech

Indirect speech (sometimes called reported speech), doesn't use quotation marks to enclose what the person said and it doesn't have to be word for word.

When reporting speech the tense usually changes. This is because when we use reported speech, we are usually talking about a time in the past (because obviously the person who spoke originally spoke in the past). The verbs therefore usually have to be in the past too.

For example:

Direct Speech:

"I'm going to the cinema", he said.

Indirect Speech:

He said that he was going to the cinema.

Direct Speech:

Lisa said, "I want to meet your parents."

Indirect Speech:

Lisa said that she wanted to meet my parents.

Basic Rules for Indirect Speech

Rule 1:

Words of the speaker (reported speech) are not enclosed in inverted commas or quotation marks in indirect speech.

Rule 2:

Usage of the word **that**: The conjunction **that** is always used between reporting verb and reported speech in indirect speech.

For example:

Direct Speech:

He said, "I write a letter."

Indirect Speech:

He said **that** he wrote a letter.

Direct Speech:

Ben and Tom said, "We love football."

Indirect Speech:

Ben and Tom said **that** they loved football.

Rule 3:

Change in tense of the reported speech: A change is made in tense of reported speech for changing a direct speech into indirect speech. If the reporting verb (or first sentence) of direct speech is either Present tense or Future tense, no changes will be made in the reported speech for making indirect speech. Only if the reporting verb (or first sentence) of direct speech belongs to the Past tense, changes will be made in tense reported speech for making indirect speech.

For example:

Direct Speech:

She said, "I am watching a movie."

Indirect Speech:

She said that she was watching a movie.

Direct Speech:

He says, "I am playing tennis."

Indirect Speech:

He says that he is playing tennis.

Rule 4:

Changes in Pronoun: The pronoun (or subject) of reported speech is sometimes changed according to the pronoun (or subject) or object of the reported verb (first sentence of direct speech). The possessive pronouns (his, her, my, their, your, etc.) may also change according to the subject or object of the first sentence.

For example:

Direct Speech:

He said, "I eat two apples."

Indirect Speech:

He said that he ate two apples.

Direct Speech:

She said to me, "I like your book."

Indirect Speech:

She said to me that she liked my book.

Direct Speech:

They said to Maria, "We can see you."

Indirect Speech:

They said to Maria that they could see her.

Rule 5:

Change in Time: If there is time mentioned in the sentence of direct speech, the time will be changed in indirect speech. There are certain rules when changing the time.

- yesterday - the previous day
- today - that day
- tomorrow - the next day

For example:

Direct Speech:

They said, "We had a party yesterday."

Indirect Speech:

They said that they had party the previous day.

Direct Speech:

She said, "I am buying a laptop today."

Indirect Speech:

She said that she was buying a laptop that day.

Direct Speech:

He said, "I have a Maths test tomorrow."

Indirect Speech:

He said that he had a Maths test the next day.



Friday night



... the following Tuesday


Watch this:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rcxytsa8Cbl>

English Notes

week 26

Mr. Duncan Mallia



English idioms and expressions

English Idioms and Expressions

Idiom	Meaning
I'm green with envy.	<i>I'm very jealous.</i>
I'm feeling under the weather.	<i>I'm feeling sick.</i>
He's catching some z's.	<i>He's sleeping.</i>
He's a couch potato.	<i>He watches too much TV.</i>
She laughed her head off.	<i>She laughed and laughed.</i>
Get off your high horse.	<i>Stop acting conceited.</i>
Put on your thinking cap.	<i>Try to solve a problem.</i>
He has butterflies in his stomach.	<i>He's nervous.</i>
We see eye to eye.	<i>We agree.</i>
Don't cry over spilled milk.	<i>Don't cry over what it can't be undone.</i>

English Idioms and Expressions

Idiom	Meaning
They're going bananas.	<i>They're behaving in a crazy way.</i>
She's down in the dumps.	<i>She's very sad.</i>
She has egg on her face.	<i>She's embarrassed.</i>
She gave me the cold shoulder.	<i>She ignored me.</i>
They're in hot water.	<i>They're in trouble.</i>
It's raining cats and dogs.	<i>It's raining very hard.</i>
It's a piece of cake.	<i>It's easy to do.</i>
She's afraid of her own shadow.	<i>She is easily frightened.</i>
His head is in the clouds.	<i>He's daydreaming.</i>
I'm on top of the world.	<i>I'm very happy.</i>

English Idioms and Expressions

Idiom	Meaning
He's all tied up.	<i>He's very busy.</i>
I'm all ears.	<i>I'm listening carefully.</i>
The cat's got her tongue.	<i>She's so shy she can't speak.</i>
She got cold feet.	<i>She lost the courage to act.</i>
Stop pulling my leg.	<i>Stop teasing me.</i>
Hold your horses.	<i>Be patient.</i>
She's been hitting the books.	<i>She's been studying hard.</i>
I put my foot in my mouth.	<i>I said something I shouldn't have.</i>
Don't burry your head in the sand.	<i>Don't ignore things.</i>
Don't open a can of worms.	<i>Don't start trouble.</i>

English Idioms and Expressions

Idiom	Meaning
Stay on your toes.	<i>Pay close attention.</i>
She has a heart of gold.	<i>She is a kind, generous person.</i>
Don't let the cat out of the bag.	<i>Don't tell the secret.</i>
It goes in one ear and out the other.	<i>He doesn't pay attention.</i>
She has ants in her pants.	<i>She can't sit still.</i>
He's a barrel of laughs.	<i>He's funny.</i>
That knocked my socks off.	<i>That was really amazing.</i>
He's a big cheese.	<i>He's a very important person.</i>
It costs an arm and a leg.	<i>It's expensive.</i>
I had to eat my words.	<i>I had to take back what I said.</i>



Idioms

Some useful links:

<https://www.eslbuzz.com/30-english-idioms-commonly-used-in-daily-conversations/>

<http://www.smart-words.org/quotes-sayings/idioms-meaning.html>

<http://www.idiomsite.com/>





English Notes
week 27 - 30

Mr. Duncan Mallia

~~I VISION~~

~~VISION~~

~~VISION~~

~~VISION~~

ReVISION

vision?

~~VISION~~

WORDS ARE STOPPED

~~VISION~~