Homework: to know by Tuesday week 13
(Numerals, centuries and dates)

Numerals

Numerals are written symbols used to represent numbers, like 3, 6, 27 etc. There are two types of number: **cardinal** numbers (1, 29, 107 etc.) and **ordinal** numbers (1st, 29th, 107th etc.).

The **cardinals** are numbers like **one**, **two**, **three** or **fifty**, **sixty**, **seventy** or **one hundred**, **one thousand** and **one billion**. They tell you how many things there are:
The girl is **sixteen** years old.
I have saved **one hundred and fifty** US dollars.
He has **three** sisters.

Ordinals show you in what order things come: **first**, **second**, **third** etc.
We live on the **second** floor.
This is the **third** time you have been late this week!
He was **fifth** in line.

PLEASE NOTE: Words like **double**, **single** and **triple** mean the same as 'one of', 'two of', or 'three of'. **Once** or **twice** are numeral adverbs that tell you how often.
He had to pay **double** because it was a bank holiday.
She had been there **twice** this week.
They **tripled** their money on horse betting.

Centuries

The way you count centuries is a bit different from Swedish:
in the 700s = the 8th century
in the 1900s = the 20th century
in the 2000s = the 21st century

Dates

There are two ways of writing dates in English:

7 July	You say the 7th of July.
July 7	You say July the 7th.

You don't always write **th** following the date, sometimes you only pronounce it:
Cat was born on May 5.
I was born on 19 October.

However, you can also write dates like this:

Cat was born on the 5th of May.	You use an of-construction.
Cat was born on the fifth.	You only mention the date, not the month.

When writing dates with numbers, you write it differently if you are American or British:

BRITISH	AMERICAN
day-month-year	month-day-year
16-05-2021	05-16-2021
the 16th of May, 2021	May the 16th, 2021

Homework: to know by Tuesday week 15

Translate and learn these expressions so you can use them in a context.

It is not always easy to know which preposition to use. The best way to learn prepositions as a student of English as a second language is to learn them by phrases you come across when you listen to English or read English.

Here are a few examples.

angry with/at	keen on	happy with	fond of
interested in	afraid of	different from	kind to
arrive at	arrive in	talk about	play with
pay for	ten to five	on the first of May	in 2030

Homework: to know by Tuesday week 16

Prepositions of Time

after, before, during
Use **after** when something has finished:
After school we went to a hamburger place.

Use **before** when something takes place earlier than something else:
Say goodbye **before** you go.

Use **during** when you talk about a certain length/period of time:
It rained **during** the whole week we were in Greece.

at, by, for/in, ago
Use **at** when you talk about a very specific time:
Let's meet **at** six o'clock.

Use **by** in the sense of not later than:
You must be here **by** six o'clock.

Use **for** or **in** when you talk about a certain period of time:
I haven't seen him **for** years. I haven't seen my mother **in** years.

Use **ago** when you want to show how far back in the past something happened. Please note: Ago is always placed after the time expression:
My sister moved to Canada three years **ago**.

Prepositions of Transport

by, in, on
Use **on** when you talk about a transport you share with other people.
We met **on** the train to Scotland.

Use **in** if it is a smaller vehicle.
I'll wait for you **in** my car.

Use **by** when you describe how you get somewhere.
Are you going **by** air or **by** train?

Homework: to know by Tuesday week 17

Prepositions of Position/Place

The following prepositions tell you the position or place of different things: **on**, **in**, **under**, **over**, **at**, **from**.

Compare these sentences with the picture.

The hamster is sitting **on** the ball.
Our dog is lying **under** the table.

My cat is **in** the kitchen.
The budgie is sitting on the picture **over** the table.



Use **at** when you talk about a specific place or address.
Let's meet **at** the station.

Use **from** when you talk about when you start from a particular place, position etc.
How do you get to Brighton **from** London?

PLEASE NOTE: **in/on** the street, **in/at** school, **at** work, **at** home

Prepositions of Direction

Some prepositions tell you in what direction you are moving: **into**, **onto**, **through** and **towards/toward**. (In American English you often use toward without the /s/.)

Compare the sentences in the table:

EXAMPLE	POSITION OR DIRECTION
She's **in** the room.	She is sitting or standing *inside* the room.
She walked **into** the room.	She is moving *into* the room from outside the room.
John was standing **on** the table.	*On* tells you about John's position.
John jumped **onto** the table.	*Onto* tells you that John jumped from the floor up onto the table.
The train drove **through** the tunnel.	The train *entered* the tunnel at one side and *came out at* the other side.
The dog came running **towards** me.	The dog came running *in my direction*.

Homework: to know by Tuesday week 18

Somebody/Someone; Anybody/Anyone; Something and Anything

You use **somebody** or **someone** and **anybody** or **anyone** when you talk about an unknown person. Use **something** and **anything** when you talk about an unknown thing.

Use **somebody** or **someone** and **something** in positive sentences:
There's **somebody/someone** in the garden.
I've got **something** to tell you.

Use **anybody** or **anyone** and **anything** in negative sentences and questions:
There isn't **anybody/anyone** in the garden.
Did you see **anybody/anyone** in the garden?
I haven't got **anything** to tell you.

In questions when you offer something or ask for something, use **something**:
Do you want **something** to drink?
Can I have **something** to eat?

Use **some** in positive sentences:
There is **some** juice in the fridge.
I saw **some** funny birds in the garden.

Use **any** in negative sentences and in questions:
I don't need **any** help.
I haven't got **any** money.
Do you have **any** brothers or sisters?
I don't have **any** brothers or sisters.

In questions when you offer something or ask for something, use **some**:
Would you like **some** coffee? Yes, please.
Can I have **some** tea, please?

Use **some** and **any** when you don't want to give an exact number:
I saw **some** funny birds in the garden. (Not exactly two birds or four birds or ten birds.)
Have you got **any** money? – Well, I've got **some** money. (Not exactly ten pounds or one hundred pounds etc.)

Homework: to know by Tuesday week 19

The s-genitive the of-genitive

The Genitive

There are two kinds of genitive: **the s-genitive** and **the of-genitive**.

The s-Genitive

You use **the s-genitive** when you talk about someone who owns something or something that belongs to someone.
Use the s-genitive when you talk about people, often also about countries and animals.

If it's a singular noun, you add **'s** (apostrophe + s).
John**'s** car
Belinda**'s** friend
Sweden**'s** national day
the cat**'s** whiskers
Trevis**'s** flat
Alex**'s** shoes



The cat's whiskers.

If it's a plural noun, you add **s'** (s + apostrophe):
my parent**s'** car
all the cat**s'** milk
my two sister**s'** friends.
his friend**s'** books

When the nouns have irregular plural forms, you add **'s** (apostrophe + s):
the children**'s** toys
the people**'s** candidate
the U.S. women**'s** national team
men**'s** underwear

PLEASE NOTE: You use the s-genitive in the following time expressions.
today**'s** news
next year**'s** budget
yesterday**'s** meeting
New Year**'s** Eve
last week**'s** programme
two week**s'** holiday

The Of-Genitive

You use **the of-genitive** when you talk about things, emotions and often about geographical names.

the roof **of the house** the leader **of the group**
the power **of love** the streets **of London**

PLEASE NOTE: The definite article (*the*) is used in front of the noun before the of-genitive.

the name of the street **the** windows of the house

Homework: to know by Tuesday week 20

Nouns always in singular or plural

ney – People – Police

Money is always treated as singular: Where **is** the money? (You use **is**, not are.)

People and **police** are always treated as plural: How many people **were** there? (With countable nouns in the plural you use **many** not much. You also use **were** not was.):
The police **were** late. (You use **were**, not was.)

oose the correct alternative.

Much/Many people **go/goes** to Brighton for a holiday.

Three people **was/were** killed in the plane crash.

The police **is/are** looking for fingerprints.

How **much/many** money **is/are** there in the bank account?

That/Those money **is/are** mine.

I don't like **that/those** people.

The police **has/have** not arrested anybody.

Money **has/have** been a part of human history for thousands of years.

Homework: to know by Tuesday week 21

Regular countable nouns and irregular plural of countable nouns

Regular Countable Nouns

Do you remember? A noun is, for example, a thing, a person or a thought. Nouns that you **can count** are called **countable** nouns, for example: one phone, two phones, three phones etc.
With countable nouns you can ask How many ...?

Countable nouns have a:

- singular form: one phone, one dollar, one artist
- plural form: two phones, fifty dollars, two hundred dollars, many artists

Most countable nouns add -s to form the plural: two apple**s**, fifteen student**s**.

Countable nouns that end in -s or an s-sound (ch, x, sh, z), add -es: bus**es**, match**es**, tax**es**, flash**es**, quizz**es**

Words ending in a consonant + -y have plurals ending in -ies: baby- bab**ies**, story – stor**ies**

Some nouns that end in -f or -fe have plurals ending in -ves:

half – hal**ves**	knife – kni**ves**	leaf – lea**ves**
life – li**ves**	loaf – loa**ves**	shelf – shel**ves**
thief – thie**ves**	wife – wi**ves**	wolf – wol**ves**.

Please note, if a noun is not countable (uncountable) you can't add a plural -s, for example energy, air, happiness.

Irregular Plural of Countable Nouns

Some nouns have the same form for both the singular and the plural: sheep, aircraft, fish.

How many **fish** did you catch? There were hundreds of **sheep** in the field.
There were ten **aircraft** in the air show.

Some nouns have **irregular** plural forms without an -s.

man	men	woman	women
child	children	foot	feet
tooth	teeth	goose	geese
mouse	mice	sheep	sheep
deer	deer	aircraft	aircraft
phenomenon	phenomena	analysis	analyses