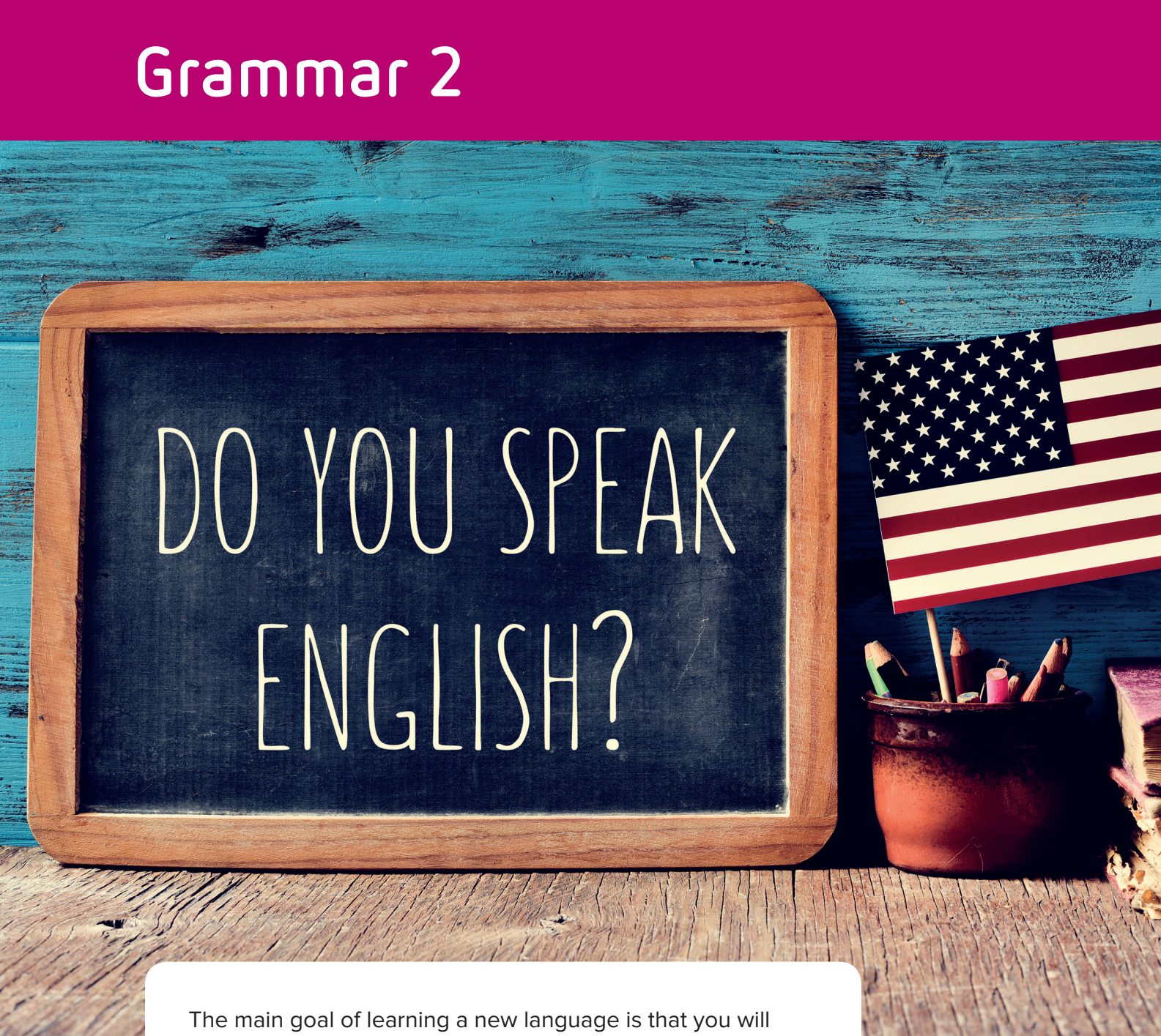


Grammar 2



DO YOU SPEAK
ENGLISH?

The main goal of learning a new language is that you will be able to communicate with other people in this language. If you can order a meal in a restaurant, if you can ask someone for help and if you can answer a question that somebody asks you, you will feel so much better! It will make you feel even more confident if you can take part in an online gaming community by doing more than just typing short commands. For instance, if you can ask questions or reply to other players' questions.

As you will probably have noticed by now, you need to know grammar rules to be able to do this correctly, next to a whole lot of vocabulary. This grammar file repeats the grammar of year two and explains a few new grammar topics for you to practise. Have fun in improving your communication.

This Is What You Will Do

You will practise all grammar topics that you have practised before in the files of year two.

You will find some new topics too, so you can prepare for year three.

This Is What You Will Need

You will need:

- everything you already know about grammar;
- the explanations in this file;
- the contents page at the front of this file in which you can find every topic that will be covered in this file.

This Is What You Will Learn

You will learn how to use English correctly, whether you are speaking, writing, reading or listening.

Checklist

1	Personal Pronouns	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
2	Possession	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Articles	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
4	Plurals	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
5	Demonstrative Pronouns	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
6	The Present Simple - To Be & To Have	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
7	The Present Simple - Positive Sentences	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
8	The Present Simple - Negative Sentences & Questions	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
9	The Present Continuous - Positive Sentences	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
10	The Present Continuous - Negative Sentences & Questions	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>		
11	The Present Simple Versus the Present Continuous	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
12	The Past Simple - To Be & To Have	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
13	The Past Simple - Other Verbs in Positive Sentences	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
14	The Past Simple - Other Verbs in Negative Sentences & Questions	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
15	The Past Simple and The Past Continuous	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
16	The Present Perfect in Positive Sentences	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
17	The Present Perfect in Negative Sentences & Questions	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
18	Past Simple versus Present Perfect	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
19	Auxiliary Verbs	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
20	The Future	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
21	Question Words and Relative Pronouns	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
22	Question Tags	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
23	Long and Short Answers	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
24	Word Order	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
25	Adjectives and Adverbs	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
26	Degrees of Comparison	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
27	Numbers	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
28	Telling the Time	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
29	Dates and Calendar	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
30	Quantifiers	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
31	Prepositions	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				

1.1

Personal Pronouns - 1

What do you remember? Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Please give **I / me** that book, will you?
- 2 **Them / They** really love making music together.
- 3 Are **she / you** one of Josie's friends?
- 4 Would you like to come to the library with **I / me**?
- 5 Mitchell and I were having dinner, so **we / they** didn't see what happened.
- 6 There were lots of paintings in the museum, but I didn't like any of **it / them**.
- 7 If you have guests, you must take care that **them / they** have a good time.
- 8 When Hamid is studying, **he / him** always wears headphones.
- 9 Peter and Jim are learning to play golf, but **it / they** is a difficult sport.
- 10 I don't know Shirley and Jane, but I heard that **she is / they are** very kind.
- 11 Are your parents at home? I'd like to speak to **them / they**.
- 12 Whose pencils are these? Jake says **it is / they are** his.
- 13 This is a beautiful bike! Yes, and **he / it** rides great too!
- 14 Have you seen my glasses? I need **it / them** to read these small letters.
- 15 Nicky lives with his aunt in Glasgow, **doesn't he / don't they**?

1.2

Personal Pronouns - 2

Read **Personal Pronouns** and fill in a personal pronoun to make logical, complete sentences.

- 1 Tom and Sjoerd are twin brothers, look exactly the same.
- 2 Where is Susan? I haven't seen since yesterday.
- 3 Hi Mary, how are?
- 4 Kelly and I can't do this, who will help?
- 5 Hello Erik, can help Sofia, please?
- 6 Do you know my friend Gerrit? spend a lot of time with
- 7 Hey, that's my book! Give back to
- 8 Where's Jeanet, I'd like to ask something.
- 9 We've got new neighbours, but I haven't met yet.
- 10 Maybe Klaas can help with your homework; is very good at maths.
- 11 Where are Enzo and Fabrice; I haven't seen for ages.
- 12 Formula One cars are very fast, but use a lot of fuel!
- 13 Do you know Fred and Alice? are my best friends.
- 14 I'm sure I left my books here, but now I can't find anywhere.
- 15 Surely, Mr Roberts will help Jacqueline; he really likes a lot.
- 16 I like our house a lot, but is very old.
- 17 Toni and Vincent are good players; would like to have in my team.
- 18 When Mary and I came home, saw the TV was gone.
- 19 We have an appointment with Louise and Thelma, but are not here yet.

Personal Pronouns

Je gebruikt persoonlijke voornaamwoorden (personal pronouns) om personen, dieren of dingen aan te duiden. Vaak worden ze gebruikt in de plaats van namen of aanduidingen zoals **vrouw** of **jongen**.

Als het persoonlijk voornaamwoord het onderwerp van de zin is, gebruik je de vorm uit de eerste twee kolommen. Als het persoonlijk voornaamwoord niet het onderwerp van de zin is, gebruik je de derde en vierde kolom.

Nederlands	Engels	Nederlands	Engels
onderwerp van de zin		niet onderwerp van de zin	
Ik ben Sam.	I am Sam.	Kent u mij ?	Do you know me ?
Jij / U bent aardig.	You are nice.	Ik ken je (jou) / u .	I know you .
Hij woont hier.	He lives here.	Ik ken hem ook.	I know him , too.
Zij is vrolijk.	She is happy.	Ik ken haar goed.	I know her well.
Het is koud.	It is cold.	Ik heb het gemerkt.	I noticed it .
Wij zijn zussen.	We are sisters.	Kent u ons ?	Do you know us ?
Jullie zijn Nederlands.	You are Dutch.	Ik ken jullie .	I know you .
Zij zijn mijn neefjes en nichtjes.	They are my cousins.	Ken je ze ?	Do you know them ?

Als je de vraag stelt: Wie/Wat + gezegde + rest van de zin? is het antwoord het onderwerp van die zin.

Jennifer geeft haar boek aan Peter. Jennifer gives her book to Peter.

Het onderwerp is het antwoord op de vraag: **Wie** geeft haar boek aan Peter?

Dat is **Jennifer**. Jennifer is dus het onderwerp. Als je de naam wilt vervangen door een persoonlijk voornaamwoord, kies je voor: ze/zij. In het Engels dus voor: **she**.

Peter is dus niet het onderwerp. Als je zijn naam wilt vervangen, kies je dus voor 'hem'. In het Engels is dat **him**.

1.3 Personal Pronouns - 3

Read **Personal Pronouns** and replace the underlined words with a personal pronoun to make logical, complete sentences. Example: Tom is my brother - He is my brother.

- 1 Francesca has two children. has two children.
- 2 Sam and Dave sing beautiful songs. sing beautiful songs.
- 3 Have you met Anushka before? Have you met before?
- 4 Could you give that book to me? Could you give to me?
- 5 Frieda and I are going to the cinema. are going to the cinema.
- 6 Did Peter do his homework? Did do?
- 7 Our teachers really helped Jim and me. really helped
- 8 How is your father today? How is today?
- 9 I didn't watch the film yesterday evening. I didn't watch yesterday evening.
- 10 The pupils were working silently. were working silently.
- 11 Can you and Cheryl please follow me? Can please follow me?
- 12 We gave the principal an applause. We gave an applause.
- 13 I baked a lovely lemon meringue pie. I baked
- 14 I asked my neighbours to help find my dog. I asked to help find my dog.
- 15 Can you bring my brother and me? Can you bring?

2.1 Possession - 1

What do you remember? Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Shall I introduce you to **me / my** good friend Frank?
- 2 There is no need to be afraid of **our / us** dog.
- 3 This is **Jenny's / Jenny her** husband Edwin.
- 4 Have you seen **their / them** new car?
- 5 Catherine got a little boy, **he's / his** name is Xander.
- 6 A visit to Windsor Castle and **it's / its** gardens is very worthwhile.
- 7 Could you please leave **you're / your** dog at home?
- 8 Is that **Angelas / Angela's** cat?
- 9 They love **their / there** baby sister very much.
- 10 And this is the **teacher's / teachers'** restroom.
- 11 Here are **Peters / Peter's** sister and her husband.
- 12 This is a photo of **Mum's / Mums** wedding dress.
- 13 The cat left **it's / its** play mouse on the table, yuck!
- 14 Is that **Charles's / Charles'** address?

2.2 Possession - 2

Read **Possession - part 1** and fill in the correct translation of the Dutch words between brackets.

- 1 They don't know how rental car works. (hun)
- 2 This is (de auto van mijn zus)
- 3 Jack doesn't know who put book back in the bookcase. (zijn)
- 4 What are? (de kleuren van de Nederlandse vlag).
- 5 Amsterdam will always be favourite city. (mijn)
- 6 Come on Robert, give Christine pen back. (haar)
- 7 is in the garage. (de fiets van Barry)
- 8 Have you seen purse anywhere? (mijn)
- 9 The teacher handed out the assignments. (van de studenten)
- 10 What is telephone number? (uw)
- 11 The cat was playing with kittens. (zijn)
- 12 Dad, I found the! (sleutels (keys) van de auto)
- 13 Where are calculators, Bob and Shania? (jullie)
- 14 Alex and I are looking for the , have you got an idea?
(de betekenis (meaning) van dit woord)
- 15 I forgot and Bob forgot , too. (mijn tas, zijn tas)
- 16 Mark and Jennifer are going to spend the weekend in caravan. (hun)
- 17 Border terriers are favourite dogs. (van de koningin)
- 18 I have to clean the (vloer van mijn kamer).

Possession - part 1

Je kunt aangeven van wie iets is, door een bezittelijk voornaamwoord (**possessive pronoun**) te gebruiken. Je gebruikt zo'n **possessive pronoun** ook om te zeggen bij wie iets hoort. In het linkerrijtje zie je steeds een zinnetje met een personal pronoun als onderwerp en in het rechterijtje een zinnetje met een possessive pronoun. Zo zie je welke personal pronouns en possessive pronouns bij elkaar horen.

Personal Pronoun

I have a book
You have a pen
He has a bike
She has a doll
The dog has a bone
We have a house
They have a caravan

Possessive Pronoun

It is **my** book
 It is **your** pen
 It is **his** bike
 It is **her** doll
 The dog eats **its** bone
 It is **our** house
 It is **their** caravan

Als iets van iemand (één persoon) is, of bij iemand (één persoon) hoort, gebruik je vaak **'s** achter de naam. Doe dat ook als de naam al op een **s** eindigt.

De fiets van Nancy. Nancy**'s** bike.
 De fiets van Iris. Iris**'s** bike.

Maar, als het woord waar je de **'s** achter wilt zetten al op een **s** eindigt omdat het meervoud is, schrijf je alleen een apostrof: **'**.

Het huis van mijn ouders. My parents' house.
 De boeken van de leerlingen. The students' books.

Let op het verschil tussen:

Het huis van mijn vriend. My friend's house. Het huis is van één vriend.
 Het huis van mijn vrienden. My friends' house. Het huis is van meer dan één vriend.

Wanneer de meervoudsvorm niet op een **s** eindigt, komt er gewoon **'s** achter voor het 'bezit'.

De schoenen van de kinderen. The children's shoes.

Je gebruikt die **'s** ook als het over dagen of tijd gaat:

De krant van gisteren. Yesterday's newspaper.
 De toetsen van vorige week. Last week's tests.

Dit is ook meteen de reden waarom je nooit een meervoud mag maken met **'s**.

Als het gaat om iets wat niet bij personen, maar bij dingen hoort, gebruik je **of**, net als in het Nederlandse 'van'.

De takken van de boom. The branches of the tree.
 De deur van het lokaal. The door of the classroom.

2.3 Possession - 3

Read **Possession - part 2** and fill in the correct translation of the Dutch words between brackets.

- 1 Is that car? (van John)
- 2 No, I think it is (de auto van Marcel)
- 3 Is this blue coat? (van jou)
- 4 Or is it? (van Maria)
- 5 Well, she said it's (van haar)
- 6 No, that blue one is! (van mij)
- 7 And the red one is! (van Joy)
- 8 Could you give this pen to Marc? I think it's (van hem)
- 9 Whose pen is this? Is it? (van Rita)
- 10 No, that one is! (van meneer Johnson)
- 11 I have two identical books; which one is? (van jou)
- 12 Demelza and John bought this house; now it's (van hun)
- 13 But which house is then? (van jullie)
- 14 Alex and William told me these bags are (van hen)
- 15 Oh, I thought that brown one was (de tas van Klaas)

Possession - part 2

Bij **Possession - part 1** heb je geleerd over de possessive pronouns die altijd vóór het woord staan waar ze iets over zeggen. Ze zeggen, net als bijvoeglijke naamwoorden (zie onderdeel 25), iets over het woord erachter. Daarom noemen we deze bezittelijke voornaamwoorden: bijvoeglijk gebruikt.

Er zijn ook possessive pronouns die na het woord staan waar ze iets over zeggen. Die noemen we zelfstandig gebruikt.

	Bijvoeglijk	Zelfstandig
I have a book.	It is my book.	The book is mine .
You have a pen.	It is your pen.	The pen is yours .
He has a bike.	It is his bike.	The bike is his .
She has a doll.	It is her doll.	The doll is hers .
The dog has a bone.	The dog eats its bone.	-
We have a house.	It is our house.	The house is ours .
They have a caravan.	It is their caravan.	The caravan is theirs .

Je ziet dat er nu bijna overal een **s** achter het bijvoeglijke possessive pronoun komt om een zelfstandige possessive pronoun te maken.

Is dit jouw pen?	Is this your pen?
Is deze pen van jou?	Is this pen yours ?
Nee, die is van Kitty.	No, that one is Kitty's .

Als er in het Nederlands **van** gebruikt wordt, moet je meestal de vorm met **s** gebruiken. Bij (**van + naam**) zoals het laatste voorbeeld, gebruik je gewoon de 's die je geleerd hebt in **Possession part 1**

De zelfstandige vorm bij **it** wordt nooit gebruikt. Let op dat je voor bezit nooit **it's** gebruikt. Dat is de samentrekking van **it is** en dat betekent **het is!**

2.4 Possession - 4

Read **Personal Pronouns, Possession - part 1 & part 2** and choose the correct alternative in the Dutch statements.

- 1 The burglar stole the boys' toys.
Dit gaat over het speelgoed van **één jongen / meerdere jongens**.
- 2 Let me introduce you to my sister's friends.
Dit gaat over de vrienden van **één zus / meerdere zussen**.
- 3 The storm destroyed the people's houses.
Dit gaat over de huizen van **één persoon / meerdere personen**.
- 4 The girls' clothes are upstairs.
Dit gaat over de kleren voor **één meisje / meerdere meisjes**.
- 5 This is the politicians' meeting room.
Dit gaat over de kamer van **één politicus / meerdere politici**.

2.5 Possession - 5

Read **Personal Pronouns, Possession - part 1 & part 2** and complete the sentences with the translations of the words between brackets.

- 1 I promise I won't tell anybody about secret. (je)
- 2 The is a very famous building. (Tower van Londen)
- 3 The poor donkey stood in stable, all alone. (zijn)
- 4 Please tell what have told (mij - ze - jou)
- 5 always does homework before dinner.
(De zus van Danny - haar)
- 6 What did tell you about trip to America? (hij - hun)
- 7 Please show where found
(me - jullie - jullie boeken)
- 8 Have you got new address? (hun)
- 9 If you saw off the make sure you do it right!
(poten (legs) van de tafel)
- 10 The are really dirty! (wielen van deze fiets)
- 11 I hope you've got raincoat with you! (jouw)
- 12 No, that glass is not ; is ! (van jou - het - van mij)
- 13 Do you know where is? (de tas van meneer Brown)
- 14 is getting cold, shall call?
(de koffie van Mike - ik - hem)
- 15 How did books get into bag? (mijn - haar)
- 16 From here to the station is only
(een wandeling van vijf minuten)
- 17 Don't give all food at once. (ze - hun)

3.1 Articles - 1

What do you remember? Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Why do you go to **a / an** school outside your own town?
- 2 I was so sorry I couldn't see **a / the** final race yesterday.
- 3 They made **a / an** fantastic journey through Africa.
- 4 I was late because there was **a / an** accident.
- 5 **A / The** main problem is my French.
- 6 Alex and Joseph are in **a / the** semifinals!
- 7 We hope you'll all have **a / an** fantastic holiday.
- 8 Thomas says this is **an / the** only possibility.
- 9 I have never met such **a / the** good player before!
- 10 We had to wait for more than **a / an** hour.
- 11 Would you give **a / an** beggar a Euro to buy food?
- 12 Emily is such **a / an** smart girl!
- 13 Bruce's Dad is **a / an** MP.
- 14 Does that mean he is **a / an** policeman?
- 15 No, he's **a / the** Minister of Finance!

3.2 Articles - 2

Read **Articles** and complete the translations by filling in: **a, an** or **the**.

- 1 Ik ben bang dat er een probleem is.
I'm afraid that there is problem.
- 2 Het is een afschuwelijke troep hier.
It's awful mess in here.
- 3 Wie is degene die je het meest vertrouwt?
Who is person you trust most?
- 4 Hij rijdt in een oude zwarte auto.
He drives old black car.
- 5 Mijn opa was timmerman.
My granddad was carpenter.
- 6 Ik heb maar één schoen, waar is de andere?
I have one shoe, where is other one?
- 7 Die zanger geeft nooit een interview.
That singer never gives interview.
- 8 Is er ook een vakbond voor scholieren?
Is there union for students, too?
- 9 Mijn broers gaan naar dezelfde school.
My brothers go to same school.
- 10 Denk erom dat je een paraplu meeneemt!
Remember to take umbrella with you!