**YEAR 8 GRAMMAR REVISION for January 2016 Exam**

**NOUN**: Words used to name people, animals or things. They can be …

PROPER: nouns always use a capital letter. ***(London, Mary, MacDonalds)***

COMMON: Concrete ***(table)*** or Abstract ***(happiness)***

COLLECTIVE: ***(audience, family)***

**SPELLING PLURALS**

|  |
| --- |
| Word ending in **f / fe** = -**ves** *(wife-wives, half-halves)* |
| Word ending in **Consonant + y**= **-ies** *(baby-babies)* |
| Word ending in ch / sh / s / x / o = -ES *(bench-benches / tomato- tomatoes)* |
| Irregular words: *man-men fish-fish child-children woman-women person-people tooth-teeth* |

**ADJECTIVE:** Describes a noun *(big, furious, yellow, amazing…)*

A **PRONOUN:** Substitutes a noun. (I, me, mine, myself,) Possessive Determiner (my)

**PRONOUNS / POSSESSIVE DETERMINERS**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject**  **(before a verb)** | **Object**  **(after a verb or preposition)** | **Possessive (substitutes a poss. Determiner+ noun)** | **Reflexive**  **(Action you do + receive)** | **Possessive Determiner (before a noun)** |
| I | me | mine | myself | my |
| you | you | yours | yourself | your |
| he/she / it | him / her / it | his / hers / its | himself / herself /itself | his /her / its |
| we | us | ours | ourselves | our |
| you | you | yours | yourselves | your |
| they | them | theirs | themselves | their |

An **ARTICLE:** They are used in front of nouns. They can be…

**DEFINITE: “**The” for both singular or plural nouns *( the boy , the boys)*

**INDEFINITE:** “a /an” only for singular nouns *(a boy , an orange)*

An **ADVERB:** Gives information about a verb or an adverb. Many adverbs end in- LY *(quickly, beautifully)* Be careful! *friendly* is NOT an adverb, it´s an adjective!

**VERB**: An action or a state *(played, is, know)*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **VERB TENSES:** | STRUCTURE (How do we form it? | USE (When do we use it?) | CLUES (What words can help me?) |
| Present Simple | 3rd person singular add S | Routine | *Always*  *Every morning*  *Usually* |
| Present Continuous | am/is/are + ING | Ac tion moment of speaking | *Today*  *Now*  *This moment* |
| Past Simple | Regular: +ED  Irregular: 2nd column | Finished past action | *Yesterday*  *Last week* |
| Past Continuous | Was/were + ING | Interrupted action in the past | *While*  *When* |
| Present Perfect | Have / has + past participle | Recent past  Past action no time reference | Just  Ever  Since / for |
| Future “will” | Will +verb  (won´t for negative | Spontaneous decision | Now  (this very moment) |

**IRREGULAR VERBS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| BE | WAS / WERE | BEEN |
| BREAK | BROKE | BROKEN |
| BRING | BROUGHT | BROUGHT |
| CATCH | CAUGHT | CAUGHT |
| DO | DID | DONE |
| DRAW | DREW | DRAWN |
| EAT | ATE | EATEN |
| FALL | FELL | FALLEN |
| FLY | FLEW | FLOWN |
| FORGET | FORGOT | FORGOTTEN |
| GET | GOT | GOT |
| GO | WENT | GONE |
| KNOW | KNEW | KNOWN |
| LEAVE | LEFT | LEFT |
| MAKE | MADE | MADE |
| MEET | MET | MET |
| READ | READ | READ |
| SEE | SAW | SEEN |
| SLEEP | SLEPT | SLEPT |
| STEAL | STOLE | STOLEN |
| TAKE | TOOK | TAKEN |
| WRITE | WROTE | WRITTEN |

**USED TO / BE USED TO / GET USED TO**

**USED TO + Infinitive**: I did something regularly in the past and now I don´t do it (Solía hacer algo)

*I used to eat a lot of chocolate and now I don´t.*

Be careful! If the verb is in negative or in question form you write **“use”** not “used”.

*I didn´t* ***use*** *to eat a lot of chocolate, now I do.*

*Did you* ***use*** *to eat a lot of chocolate?*

**BE USED TO + ING / noun** = Something isn´t strange or new for me (Estar acostumbrado a hacer algo)

*Henry wasn´t used to running long distances. He was used to short distances.*

**Remember it could go in Present or Past***: I* ***am*** *used to going to bed late./ I* ***was*** *used to going to bed late.*

**GET USED TO + ING / noun** = Slowly, I´m getting accustomed to something (Estar acostumbrándose a hacer algo)

*You will get used to doing this type of exercise. /She´ll get used to the grammar when she practices more.*

**Remember it could go in…**

**Present continuous***: I am getting used to watching scary movies.*

**Past continuous:** *I was getting used to watching scary movies.*

**Present Perfect:** *I have got used to watching scary movies.*

**Future:** *I will get used to watching scary movies.*

**USE OF COMMAS:**

1. To separate a list of things*: I went to the shops and bought bread, lettuce, chocolate and coffee.*
2. To separate an extra piece of information that is not necessary to understand the sentence: *Mary, who lives next door, is lovely.*
3. To separate a time expression that is placed at the beginning of the sentence*. Tomorrow, we will be going to the beach.*

**USE OF APOSTROPHES:**

Omission: *do not = don´t / you are = you´re / is not=isn´t*

Possession:

**´s** = for singular nouns: *The boy´s house*

**s´=** for plural nouns ending in s: *The boys´houses*

**s´=** for nouns ending in s: *Thomas´house*

**ALTHOUGH / EVEN THOUGH / IN SPITE OF / DESPITE /IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT**

Last month we did an English exam. I studied a lot but I didn´t pass.

*Although / Even though* are followed by a subject + verb

**Although** I studied a lot, I didn´t pass. (aunque)

**Even though** I studied a lot, I didn´t pass. (aunque)

*In spite the fact that/ Despite the fact that* is followed by a subject + verb

**In spite of the fact that** I studied a lot, I didn´t pass (a pesar del hecho)

**Despite the fact that** I studied a lot, I didn´t pass ( a pesar de que)

*In spite of / Despite* are followed by a verb in **ING** or a **noun phrase**

**In spite of** studying a lot, I didn´t pass. (a pesar de)

**Despite** studying a lot, I didn´t pass. (a pesar de)

**In spite of** all my effort, I didn´t pass. ( a pesar de)

**Despite** all my effort, I didn´t pass. ( a pesar de)

**PRACTISE THE FOLLOWING GRAMMAR POINTS ON THE COMPUTER and COPY into your exercise books:**

[www.learn-english-today.com](http://www.learn-english-today.com)

Grammar exercises: Despite / Although

Used to / to be used to exercise

Used to / to be /to get used to

Possessive exercise 1 and 2

At/on/in

Grammar lessons: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple vs Past Continuous