**The Singular and Plural Nouns**

Basics:

* **Singular** means only one.
* **Plural** means more than one.

The form:

* The regular nouns :

In order to express the amount of something , we usually add the sound ‟S” to the singular noun to indicate the plural. We follow these four rules:

* Add –s to most of the nouns (like :dog / dogs , girl / girls)
* Add–es to nouns that end with s/ ss / sh / ch / x / z / o (like:box/boxes, kiss/kisses, bus/buses)
* For the nouns that end with consonant +y , drop the –y , and add –ies (country/countries, baby/babies)
* For the nouns that end with –f or –fe ,drop the –f or –fe , and add –ves (wife/wives, helf/ helves)
* The irregular nouns :

(Check the list)

**Activities:**

Write the plural form of the nouns given below:

 child man woman

 mouse tooth foot

 potato tomato piano

 medium phenomenon category

 syllabus analysis thesis

 diagnosis crisis sheep

 dish flash deer

 toe book pen

 pencil shirt chair

 table computer bird

 knife wife church

 diary half fox

 lily dish baby

 life class box

 class bus address

 country brush leaf

Make these sentences plural:

1. My friend is studying. My friends are studying.
2. There is one box under the table. ................................................
3. The child plays videogames. .......................................................
4. There is a big bus in the street. ...................................................
5. Take an orange! .........................................................................
6. She drives red car. ......................................................................
7. Give me one blue card. ...............................................................

Make these sentences singular:

1. The babies are crying. The baby is crying
2. The men drive new cars. .......................................................................
3. There are some chairs in the office. ..........................................................
4. Can you see any mice on the floor? .........................................................
5. I have three apples in my hands. .............................................................. -------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Future perfect**

We use the future perfect (*will/won't have* + past participle) to talk about something that will be completed before a specific time in the future.

Irregular: /3/ column

The Form:***will/will not have* + past participle**

Regular : verd+ed

* *On 9 October we'****ll have been married*** *for 50 years.*
* *By tomorrow noon, I* ***will have finished*** *this book.*
* *When you arrive, I* ***will have cooked*** *dinner*

The uses:

### Completed Action Before Something in the Future :

The future perfect expresses the idea that something will occur before another action in the future. It can also show that something will happen before a specific time in the future.

*will have cooked*

*arrive*

* *When you* ***arrive****, I will have cooked dinner*  

**Activity:**

 *Put the verbs in the future perfect tense:*

1. Barbara and her husband........................... (To visit) the south of Morocco **by** the end of next week.

2. Next week, that football player.......................... (To play) with our national team for six years.

3. By 2025, our population ………………………….(to increase) enormously.

4. By the beginning of June, my father …………………………….. (to return) to France.

5. Two new private radio stations............................... (To start) by the end of the next month.

6. Many women.............................. (To join) this association by the beginning of the next year.

7. The school library................................. (To receive) many interesting books and magazines by the end of this month.

8. This time next year, hundreds of palm trees......................... (To plant) in our area.

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**The past perfect:**

The past perfect is a verb tense which is used to show that an action took place once or many times before another point in the past.

Irregular: /3/ column

## The Form:  had****/ had not** + past participle**

Regular : verd+ed

## You ****had studied**** English before you moved to New York.

## After I had eaten , I drank a cup of tea .

* I **had brushed** my teeth before I went to bed

The use:

* **Completed Action Before Something in the Past** :

The past perfect expresses the idea that something occurred before another action in the past. It can also show that something happened before a specific time in the past.

had brushed

went to bed

* I had brushed my teeth before I **went** to bed 

**1st action :** past simple **2nd action** **:** past perfect

**Activity:**

Put the verbs into the correct form (past perfect simple):

• The storm destroyed the sandcastle that we (build)..........................

• He (not / be)......................to Cape Town before 1997.

• When she went out to play, she (do / already)......................... her homework.

• My brother ate all of the cake that our mum (make).......................... .

• The doctor took off the plaster that he (put on)............... six weeks before.

• The waiter brought a drink that I (not / order)............................

• I could not remember the poem we (learn) .................. the week before.

• The children collected the chestnuts that (fall).......................... From the tree.

• She (not / ride) ..................... a horse before that day.

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**Present Perfect**

The present perfect is a verb tense which is used to show that an action has taken place once or many times before now. The present perfect is most frequently used to talk about experiences or changes that have taken place, but there are other less common uses as well.

Irregular: /3/ column

## The Form: has/have (Negative: has/have not**)+ past participle**.

Regular : verd+ed

## You ****have seen**** that movie many times.

**The use:**

**1) Recent actions:**

We use the present perfect to describe a recent action. It’s often used with words like **just**, **already**, **yet**, **still**. We often use the present perfect in this case when some action or situation has an effect on the present. (Finished action in recent past / consequence now)

Examples:

* I’**ve lost** my passport so I can’t get on the plane!
* you **Have not finished** the report **yet**.
* I **haven’t seen** Pablo today.
* Sally **has just gone** out.
* We **have already had** lunch.
* They **still haven’t delivered** the goods

**2) Life experience :**

We use the present perfect to talk about things that have or haven’t happened in our lives, without referring to a specific time. We often use ‘ever’ in questions with this use, and ‘never’ in negative sentences.

 Examples:

* **Have** you **ever been** to Montreal?
* No, **I’ve never been** there.
* She **has visited** Australia three times!
* We’**ve never missed** a flight fortunately.
* **Has** this team **ever won** a tournament?

**3) Unfinished actions**

We also use the present perfect to talk about actions or situations that started in the past and continue in the present. To refer to the time the action started we use ‘**since**’, and to refer to a period of time we use ‘**for**’.

 Example :

* We’**ve lived** here **for** 10 years.
* They’**ve been married for** 25 years.
* How long **have** you **worked** for this company?
* It **hasn’t rained** **for** weeks.
* You**’ve had** that car for ages
* ***How to know when to use the present perfect or the past simple***

|  |
| --- |
| ***Is the action finished?*** |
| ***NO****: Use the present perfect* | ***YES:*** *Ask yourself the next question* |
| **Is there a finished time expression?** |
| ***NO:*** *Use the present perfect.* | ***YES*** *:Use the simple past.* |

**Activity:**

Put the verbs in present perfect :

• She (already/drink) a lot of beer.

• Simon (not/pass) his exam yet.

• She (not / see) the car.

• He (not / study) for the test yet.

• They (win).

• Sam (make) a cake.

• I(not/make) my bed yet.

• I (break) my leg.

• The car (just/ stop).

• She (write) a poem.

• He (not / catch) the train.

• Tina (not / cook) fish yet.

• A dog (bite) Mr Simpson.