

Activity 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given nouns. Use each noun only one time.

chair	job	experience	
information	hair	luggage	
progress	furniture	permission	work

1. I don't have much _____. Just two small bags.
2. They are going to tell you all you want to know. They are going to give you a lot of _____.
3. There is room for everybody to sit down. There are a lot of _____.
4. We have no _____, not even a bed or a table.
5. 'What does Alan look like?' He's got a long beard and very short _____.
6. Carla's English is very bad. She must make _____.
7. George is unemployed. He's looking for a _____.
8. If you want to leave work early, you have to ask for _____.
9. I don't think Ann will get the job. She hasn't got enough _____.
10. Shakespeare's _____ are wonderful.

Grammar Beginner Application Study Guide

Season 1, Episode 1: The Boy in the Iceberg



BEFORE WATCHING:

Discussion Platform:

Two teenage siblings (Sokka and Katara) living in the South Pole discover a very strange boy (Aang), along with his pet flying bison Appa, in an iceberg. But can they trust him when he accidentally draws the war to their village's doorstep?

Vocabulary Work:

frozen

identity

siblings

iceberg

village

restore

beam

strange

enemy



Activity 1 (Summary)

beam	village	frozen
identity	restore	

Fill in the blanks with the words from the vocabulary list.

While fishing, siblings Katara and Sokka discover Aang, a young boy _____ in an iceberg. After freeing him and his flying bison named Appa, they learn his _____ as an airbender, long thought extinct, and bring him back to their _____ in the Southern Water Tribe.

After witnessing the _____ of light that shot through the sky after the two broke through the ice, Zuko, exiled prince of the Fire Nation tasked with finding the long lost Avatar to _____ his honor, becomes intent on capturing him. While playing, Aang and Katara mistakenly trigger a booby trap in an ancient Fire Nation ship, revealing Aang's whereabouts to the nearby Zuko.

Activity 2

Underline all the nouns in the passage.

Long ago, the legendary Avatar kept the world and its four nations at peace with each other. However, the Avatar disappeared one hundred years ago and has not been seen since. During that time, the tyrannical Fire Nation used the opportunity to

wage war with the other three nations, seeking to conquer them. One hundred years passed and people began to lose hope that the Avatar would ever return and bring peace back to the world. Even the Southern Water Tribe, located in the distant South Pole sea, has been affected by the Fire Nation's war. The men of the tribe all sailed abroad to fight, leaving behind the women and children. Sokka and his younger sister Katara are the oldest of the tribe's children in the South Pole.

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Day 2

Lesson: Nouns – Singular and Plural

Nouns can be singular or plural.

A. When you are talking about just one thing or person, use a singular noun.

For example:

a tent	a park	an idea
a taxi	a doctor	an oven
a house	a lady	an exercise

B. Use a plural noun when you are talking about two or more people, places or things.

Just add s to make most nouns plural.

Singular	Plural
a computer	computers
a chair	chairs
a train	trains
a player	players
a teacher	teachers
a taxi	taxis

C. Words called articles or determiners are used to signal nouns.

<u>a</u> river	<u>an</u> armchair	<u>three</u> biscuits
<u>a</u> castle	<u>an</u> idea	<u>five</u> eggs

D. The article *an* is used before nouns that begin with the vowels *a, e, i, o* and *u*.

an artist an eye an insect
an oven an umbrella

E. The article *a* is used before nouns that begin with the other letters, called consonants. But some words do not follow these rules.

- a uniform, a unit, a user: *a*, not *an*, is used because the vowel 'u' in these words is pronounced like the word 'you'
- an hour, an heir, an honor: *an*, not *a*, is used because the consonant 'h' in these words is not pronounced.

Singular	Plural
a mountain	mountains
a river	rivers
an envelope	envelopes
an insect	insects
an oven	ovens
an uncle	uncles

F. Nouns that end in *s, ss, ch, sh, or x*, are made plural by adding *es*:

Singular	Plural
glass	glasses
dress	dresses
branch	branches
church	churches
beach	beaches
sandwich	sandwiches
witch	witches
brush	brushes
flash	flashes
box	boxes
fox	foxes

G. Nouns that have a vowel before the 'y' are made plural by simply adding 's' at the end.

Singular	Plural
key	keys
monkey	monkeys
donkey	donkeys
toy	toys
boy	boys
cowboy	cowboys
day	days
tray	trays
runway	runways
chimney	chimneys
trolley	trolleys
valley	valleys

H. Most nouns that end in 'y' are made plural by changing the 'y' to 'i' and adding 'es'

Singular	Plural
baby	babies
family	families
story	stories
teddy	teddies
fairy	fairies
puppy	puppies
housefly	houseflies
library	libraries
city	cities
lily	lilies
party	parties
dictionary	dictionaries

- I. Many nouns that end in 'f' are made plural by changing the 'f' to 'v' and adding 'es'

Singular	Plural
half	halves
leaf	leaves
shelf	shelves
wolf	wolves
thief	thieves

- J. Some nouns that end in 'f' are made plural by simply adding 's'

Singular	Plural
Chief	chiefs
Roof	roofs
Handkerchief	handkerchiefs
Cliff	cliffs
Puff	puffs

- K. Some nouns that end in 'f' can be made plural in two ways:

Singular	Plural
Scarf	scarfs or scarves
Hoof	hoofs or hooves
Dwarf	dwarfs or dwarves
Wharf	wharfs or wharves

- L. Most nouns that end in 'fe' are made plural by changing the 'f' to 'v' and adding 's'

Singular	Plural
knife	knives
wife	wives
life	lives
midwife	midwives

M. Most nouns that end in 'o' are made plural by adding 's'

Singular	Plural
video	videos
hippo	hippos
zoo	zoos
kangaroo	kangaroos

N. But other nouns that end in 'o' are made plural by adding 'es'

Singular	Plural
tomato	tomatoes
potato	potatoes
hero	heroes

O. Some nouns change spelling from the singular form to the plural form.

Singular	Plural
man	men
woman	women
child	children
person	people
mouse	mice
tooth	teeth
foot	feet
goose	geese

P. The plural form of some nouns is the same as the singular form.

Singular	Plural
sheep	sheep (not sheeps)
deer	deer (not deers)
fish	fish (not fishes)
aircraft	aircraft (not aircrafts)
salmon	salmon (not salmons)

Q. If you are referring to different kinds of fish, the plural can be fishes.

For example: the different fishes in Taal Lake

R. Some nouns are always plural.

trousers	glasses
shorts	spectacles
jeans	goggles
pants	scissors
tights	binoculars
pajamas	pliers

S. Some nouns are usually plural.

shoes	chopsticks
sandals	gloves
slippers	clogs
boots	socks

T. You can 'a pair of' with these plural nouns

- a pair of trousers
- a pair of pants
- a pair of glasses
- a pair of scissors
- a pair of chopsticks
- a pair of sandals
- a pair of gloves

Practice Exercises

- 1. Read the following passage. Write S in the line after each singular noun and P in the line after each plural noun.**

Our teacher ____ is a very nice lady _____. She's very kind to all the children ____ in the class and she tells us very funny stories _____. Yesterday, she told a story about the animals ____ on a farm _____. They all had a race _____. The pigs ____ and sheep ran faster than the ducks ____ and cows, but the heroes ____ of the story were the mice _____. They were faster than all the other animals, even though they had the shortest legs _____.

- 2. Write the plural of the following nouns**

chair	star	pencil	girl	boy
ax	bush	coat	tree	bench
sketch	owner	touch	latch	mug

- 3. Write the singular of the following nouns**

bells	churches	wagons	coals	pictures
clocks	boxes	kitchens	basins	chairs
days	houses	pencils	trees	tables

- 4. Read the following passage. Notice that the plural nouns are missing. Write the correct plural form of the singular nouns in parentheses.**

Three (lady) in pink (dress) took their (baby) for a walk in the zoo. They saw four (giraffe), three (hippo), two (kangaroo) and an elephant. They walked for so long that their (foot) became sore, so they sat down on a bench for a rest near some (monkey). The (monkey) were playing with cardboard (box) and were throwing

(stick) at each other. After a while, the (lady) looked at their (watch) and decided it was time to go home.

5. Write the plural form of the following nouns:

1. airbender _____
2. group _____
3. family _____
4. temple _____
5. range _____
6. root _____
7. baggage _____
8. soldier _____
9. warrior _____
10. person _____

6. Write the singular forms of the following nouns:

1. rooms _____
2. countries _____
3. roots _____
4. sanctuaries _____
5. flashbacks _____
6. people _____
7. children _____
8. individuals _____
9. airbenders _____
10. uniforms _____

Grammar Beginner Application Study Guide

Season 1, Episode 2: The Avatar Returns



BEFORE WATCHING:

Discussion Platform:

Katara and Sokka discover that Aang is the long-lost Avatar and must rescue him when a firebending prince named Zuko kidnaps him.

Vocabulary Work:

attacks

reveals

village

escape

furious

surrender

tribe

teacher

decide

Activity 1 (Summary)

Fill in the blanks with the words from the vocabulary list.

reveals	attacks	escape
	furious	teacher

Upon returning to the tribe, Aang is promptly banished by a _____ Sokka for alerting the ship of the Fire Nation prince. Later, Zuko _____ the Southern Water Tribe village and demands the Avatar be surrendered to him. Aang returns to the village where he _____ that he is the Avatar and surrenders himself to Zuko on the condition that the latter leave the village be.

Aboard Zuko's ship, Aang frees himself and battles Zuko. Katara and Sokka fly on Appa to save Aang, and the three manage to _____. Katara and Sokka decide to accompany Aang on his travels to the Northern Water Tribe to find a waterbending _____ for both Aang and Katara.

Activity 2

Underline the singular nouns and circle the plural nouns.

Aang arrives in the nick of time, riding on an otter penguin, and knocks Zuko off his feet. Zuko is shocked to discover that the Avatar is merely a twelve-year-old boy, rather than the ancient master he was expecting. As he voices this realization, the Water Tribe villagers express surprise as well, as Aang had never told them his true identity as the Avatar. Zuko quickly regains his focus and wastes no time in launching a series of fire blasts at Aang. Aang is able to defend himself with airbending, but soon decides to stop the battle when he realizes that Zuko's attacks would inevitably strike the children he

has befriended. Aang surrenders under the condition that Zuko leave the village alone, and Zuko's soldiers take him aboard as a prisoner before setting off for the Fire Nation.

Katara and Sokka, now with the knowledge that Aang is the Avatar, quickly resolve to save him. They ready a canoe to chase after Zuko's ship, and before embarking, receive farewells and encouragement from their grandmother. The siblings soon conclude, however, that their small boat cannot possibly catch the larger, faster Fire Nation ship, until Appa arrives to give them a ride.

On Zuko's ship, the guards escort Aang to the prison hold, while Prince Zuko entrusts his uncle, Iroh, with taking the boy's glider to his personal quarters. Iroh, true to his nature, immediately and casually passes the job on to the nearest guard. While being taken to the prison hold, Aang, with his hands tied, uses his powerful breath to knock out both of his escorts. He proceeds to rapidly run through the inner of the ship, trying to retrieve his staff. One of the escorts recovers and sounds the alarm.

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Day 3

Lesson: Common Nouns

Words for people, places and things are called common nouns.

A. These common nouns are words for things.

Pencil	loyalty	drill	ferry	fridge
Book	lamp	ladder	train	cooker
Ruler	chair	hammer	bicycle	truth
Pen	table	saw	ship	calculator
Crayons	sofa	axe	truck	television
Dictionary	carpet	lawnmower	bus	computer
Courage	telephone	spade	laziness	printer

B. These common nouns are words for animals. Notice that special names for young animals are included.

Animal	its young
horse	foal
dog	puppy
cat	kitten
cow	calf
sheep	lamb
goat	kid
frog	tadpole
fox	cub
elephant	calf
kangaroo	joey
bear	cub

lion	cub
tiger	cub
whale	calf

C. These common nouns are words for places.

bank	airport
hotel	gas station
library	park
museum	farm
mall	zoo
theater	factory
hospital	nursery
school	post office
university	police station
office	restaurant
mosque	supermarket
temple	stadium
shop	synagogue
gym	church

D. These common nouns are words for people who do certain things.

singer	manager	sailor	gardener
dancer	secretary	pilot	police officer
artist	teacher	driver	plumber
photographer	doctor	writer	farmer

magician dentist accountant clerk
athlete lawyer technician pilot

Practice Exercise:

1. Write each common noun under the correct heading.

theater lion father brother
doctor restaurant builder stove
elephant kangaroo museum library

things

animals

places

people

things	animals	places	people

2. Complete the following sentences using appropriate nouns. To make your job easier, the first letter of the nouns which fit the blanks are given:

1. We use a k_____ to cut up fruits and vegetables.
2. You write with a p_____.
3. We use a h_____ to drive a nail in.

4. You stir tea with a s_____.
5. You make tea with sugar and m_____.
6. H_____ is sweet.
7. You sharpen your pencil with a s_____.

3. Underline the common nouns in the following sentences.

1. The mob in the village became violent.
2. Katara encourages the children to speak the truth.
3. He bought some apples and oranges.
4. We are waiting for his reply.
5. We are in a very difficult situation.
6. The boys are playing in the garden.
7. The jury has announced its verdict.
8. My father works in a ship.
9. The soldiers were praised for their bravery.
10. Wisdom is better than money.
11. John is my neighbor.
12. Alice is a doctor.

Grammar Beginner Application Study Guide

Season 1, Episode 3: The Southern Air Temple



BEFORE WATCHING:

Discussion Platform:

Aang is excited about going home (the Southern Air Temple) for the first time in one hundred years, but he is shocked to find out that the temple is deserted. Aang tells Sokka and Katara about his childhood as they explore the temple, but they soon discover something that Aang never expected. Meanwhile, Prince Zuko must make repairs to his ship and the only way he can do it is to dock his ship at his rival's naval base.

Vocabulary Work:

comfort

mentor

campsite

challenge

suggest

eradicate

shocked

rival

terrified

Activity 1 (Summary)

Fill in the blanks with the words from the vocabulary list.

challenges	comforted	suggests	mentor	eradicated
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Aang _____ a visit to the Southern Air Temple, where he tells stories of his old _____, his friends, and the games he used to play. Upon discovering Gyatso's skeleton and that the Fire Nation _____ his people, Aang becomes angry and enters the Avatar State, alerting the world of the Avatar's return. Aang is _____ by his friends, who tell him they are his family now. Meanwhile, Zuko and his uncle, Iroh, run into Commander Zhao, who learns that the Avatar has been found. Zuko _____ Zhao to a duel over the right to track the Avatar, which Zuko wins.

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Day 4

Lesson: Proper Nouns

The names of particular people, places and things are proper nouns. They always begin with a capital letter.

A. These people's names are proper nouns.

Robin Hood	Florence Nightingale	Mom	Mr. Nam
Aladdin	Muhammad Ali	Dad	Mrs. Kim
Frankenstein	George Washington	Granny	Mr. Young
Harry Potter	David Beckham	Grandad	Dr. Lee
Santa Claus	Julia Roberts	Uncle Dan	Professor Raj
Mahatma Gandhi	Nelson Mandela	Aunt Dana	Jose
Confucius	Alex Rodriguez	Ms. Hall	Yang Ming

B. The names of the days of the week and the months of the year are proper nouns.

Days of the week

Months

Monday	January	July
Tuesday	February	August
Wednesday	March	September
Thursday	April	October
Friday	May	November

Australia	Australian
Great Britain	British
China	Chinese
France	French
Germany	German
Indonesia	Indonesian
Italy	Italian
Japan	Japanese
Malaysia	Malaysian
New Zealand	New Zealander
Pakistan	Pakistani
Russia	Russian
South Africa	South African
Spain	Spanish
Switzerland	Swiss
Thailand	Thai
USA	American
Vietnam	Vietnamese
Philippines	Filipino

Practice Exercises

1. Underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns in the following sentences.

1. I told Uncle John about my accident.
2. Kim and Stephanie wore masks on Halloween.
3. The lawnmower is broken.
4. We're going to the movies tomorrow.

5. The lion is playing with one of its cubs.
6. My sister's favorite soccer player is David Beckham.
7. I'm watching a video tape about the Sahara Desert.
8. The tourists visited Rome and saw the Colosseum.
9. Does this bus go to the stadium?
10. We're reading a story about a boy called Harry Potter.

2. Read the following passage containing common nouns and proper nouns.

Put a C in the line after a common noun and a P in the line after a proper noun.

Mr. Peters _____ lives in Maine _____ in a big house _____ by the sea _____. He has three cats _____ and a dog _____. He likes to travel to different countries _____. Last Christmas _____, he went to Paris _____ and saw the Eiffel Tower _____. He enjoyed eating French food _____ in nice restaurants _____.

3. Underline all the nouns in the following sentences. Are they common or proper nouns?

Put a checkmark if it is a proper noun and an x mark if it is a common noun.

1. Do you like cheese?
2. They stood next to the Niagara Falls.
3. May I borrow your umbrella?
4. The ambulance was running very fast.
5. Carl did not agree with them.
6. She loves to visit Disneyland.
7. Would you like some more water?
8. The fog was very thick.
9. May I invite Tom to join us?
10. My car is very old.

4. Circle all the proper nouns in this passage.

WINNING

Mrs. Jones told us the story the day before. Kenneth was in junior high school in Jameson High and was excited and eager about participating in a day of Special Olympics events. While his parents watched expectantly from the stands, he ran and won the first race. He was proud of his ribbon and cheers from the crowd. He ran in the second race. Just at the finish line, when he again would have won, he stopped, then stepped off the track. His parents, John and Linda, gently asked him, "Why did you do that, Kenneth? If you had continued running, you would have won another race." Kenneth innocently replied, "But Mom, I already have a ribbon. Billy doesn't have a ribbon yet."

Grammar Beginner Application Study Guide

Season 1, Episode 4: The Warriors of Kyoshi



BEFORE WATCHING:

Discussion Platform:

The gang arrives at Kyoshi Island and are captured by some Kyoshi warriors. When Aang reveals that he is the avatar, news quickly spreads out and suddenly reaches to Prince Zuko who then goes to Kyoshi Island to capture him.

Vocabulary Work:

reveal

celebrate

force

completely

capture

sexist

warrior

detour

spread

Activity 1 (Summary)

Fill in the blanks with the words from the vocabulary list.

celebrate	forced	
completely	captured	sexist

Aang brings the group to Kyoshi Island to ride the giant koi fish, but the team is _____ by a group of female warriors. Aang reveals he is a reincarnation of Kyoshi Island's founder, Avatar Kyoshi, so the villagers _____ the arrival of the Avatar. Word of the Avatar's arrival eventually reaches Zuko. While Zuko sails to Kyoshi Island, Sokka befriends the warrior leader, Suki, who manages to change his _____ attitude. She teaches Sokka the warrior skills of Kyoshi, and Sokka does well. However, Zuko attacks the village, and burns it down in search of Aang. Suki turns out to have a crush on Sokka; however, Team Avatar is _____ to leave the village. At the end, the young Avatar manages to ride the unagi and make it gush water out of its mouth which stops the village from burning down _____.

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Day 5

Lesson: Collective Nouns

Words for groups of people, animals or things are called collective nouns.

A. Here are some collective nouns for group of people.

a family	a crew
a team	a club
a community	a committee
a choir	a company
a band	a gang
an orchestra	the government
an audience	the army

B. Collective nouns may be used with a singular verb or a plural verb. If the group is acting as a single unit, use a singular verb. If the members of the group are acting individually, use a plural verb.

For example:

The crowd was orderly

The crowd were clapping, yelling and cheering.

C. Here are more collective nouns that you can use for group of people.

A crowd of shoppers	a gang of thieves
A company of actors	a panel of judges
A class of children	a platoon of soldiers

D. Many groups of animals have their own special collective nouns.

a herd of cattle	a pack of wolves	a litter of puppies
a flock of birds	a pride of lions	a troop of monkeys
a drove of sheep	a pod of dolphins	a brood of chickens
a gaggle of geese	a school of fish	a swarm of bees

E. Always use a plural verb with the collective nouns, people and police

For example:

Those people live in Asia.

The police have caught the thief.

F. Some groups of things also have their own special collective nouns.

a bunch of bananas	a deck of cards
a cluster of grapes	a flight of steps
a bunch of flowers	a suite of rooms
a bouquet of flowers	a suite of furniture
a range of mountains	a set of tools
a fleet of ships	a string of beads
a fleet of vehicles	a grove of trees

G. Some nouns name the amount or form of something

a loaf of bread	a bar of soap
a ball of string	a bar of chocolate

H. The phrase 'a piece of' means a single serving or part of something.

a slice/ piece of bread	a slice/ piece of cheese
a piece/ square of chocolate	a slice/ piece of cake
a sheet/ piece of paper	a piece of chalk
a piece of information	a piece of advice

Practice Exercise

1. **Read the following passage. Insert the missing collective nouns in the sentences. Remember that sometimes there are two words you can use.**

Mom took Kate, Rudy and Derrick to the zoo. The zoo was very busy. A of people had gathered round the monkeys. One of the monkeys had a of bananas. Watching the monkey eat made the children feel hungry. Mom took a of bread and some of cheese out of the picnic hamper and everyone made sandwiches. After eating sandwiches, the children had two of chocolate each. Rudy wanted to give one piece to a monkey, but the zookeeper gave Rudy a very useful of advice. "Monkeys may look friendly, but sometimes, they are very fierce," he said.

2. **Read the sentences. Does the collective noun indicate a group acting together as a single unit? If so, circle the singular verb. Does the collective noun indicate a group in which each member acts individually? If so, circle the plural noun.**

1. The jury (were/was) arguing about the importance of the evidence.
2. A whole company of soldiers (is/ are) marching in the parade.
3. A gaggle of geese (is/ are) running in the barnyard.
4. Those people (live/lives) in North America.
5. The police (have/has) arrested the suspect.
6. The troop of actors always (stay/ stays) at the Grand Hotel.
7. The committee (is/ are) handing in their ballots.
8. Our school band (play/ plays) many lively marches.
9. A big colony of ants (live/ lives) under the front porch.
10. The government (are/is) entitled to collect taxes.

3. Complete each phrase with a noun from the box that names a part or an amount of something.

bushel	scoop	ream	pair
drop	grain	pinch	galaxy

1. a _____ of stars
2. a _____ of sand
3. a _____ of paper
4. a _____ of salt
5. a _____ of potatoes
6. a _____ of bookends
7. a _____ of ice cream
8. a _____ of rain

Grammar Beginner Application Study Guide

Season 1, Episode 5: The King of Omashu



BEFORE WATCHING:

Discussion Platform:

Aang's abilities as an airbender are challenged by a king.

Vocabulary Work:

wonder

jeopardy

mortal

chaos

bizarre

recognize

impressive

summon

patience

Activity 1 (Summary)

Fill in the blanks with the words from the vocabulary list.

chaos	wonder	
jeopardy	impressive	bizarre

In another detour on their way to the North Pole, Aang brings Katara and Sokka to the _____ Earth Kingdom city of Omashu for a little fun. But when the fun turns to _____, the group is summoned before the King who quickly recognizes Aang as the Avatar. The next day the King forces Aang into a series of _____ challenges meant to test his patience, focus, and wisdom. But when one of the challenges puts Aang in mortal _____, the test becomes a matter of life and death. The kids _____ if the King is trying to teach Aang an important lesson or if he's just crazy.

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Day 6

Lesson: Masculine and Feminine Nouns

A. Masculine nouns are words for male person or animal. Feminine nouns are words for female person or animal.

boy	girl
man	woman
father	mother
son	daughter
brother	sister
husband	wife
grandfather	grandmother
uncle	aunt
nephew	niece
king	queen
prince	princess
emperor	empress
wizard	witch
actor	actress
policeman	policewoman
waiter	waitress

B. Many nouns are used for both males and females. They are called common gender nouns.

teacher	baby	doctor	scientist
pupil	parent	astronaut	president
child	cousin	dancer	manager

C. With animals, there is one general word for the animal and special words for the male and the female. Sometimes, the word for the male animal is the same as the general word. Other times, the word for the female animal is the same as the general word.

animal	male	female
rabbit	buck	doe
horse	stallion	mare
sheep	ram	ewe
pig	boar	sow
chicken	rooster	hen
duck	drake	duck
cattle	bull	cow
goose	gander	goose
fox	fox	vixen
tiger	tiger	tigress
lion	lion	lioness

Review:

Masculine gender – nouns which are the names of males.

Example: tiger, duke, husband, gentleman, boy

Feminine gender – nouns which are the names of females.

Example: tigress, lady, lass, wife, girl

Neuter gender – nouns which are neither male nor female.

Example: box, book, desk, bench, book, barn

Common gender - nouns which the gender is unknown

Example: neighbor, parent, friend, bird, people, cousin

Lesson: The Possessive forms of nouns

Use the possessive form of a noun to show ownership.

A. To make the possessive form, put an apostrophe and 's' after a singular noun.

This is my bed and that is Peter's bed.

We all like Dad's cooking.

It is my job to collect everybody's plate after the meal.

The flies are buzzing around the horse's tail.

This is Susan and Jenny's room.

This is Tom's and that is Tom's father's hat.

B. After plural nouns that do not end in 's', use apostrophe and 's' to make the possessive form.

The children's room is always messy.

Some people's houses are bigger than ours.

Rats' tails are longer than mice's tails.

Men's voices are deeper than women's voices.

C. How do you make the possessive form when two names linked by 'and' are the owners? Put an 's' after the second name only.

Katy and Mike's house is big. (the house that belongs to both Katy and Mike).

Joe and Sarah's dad works at the shoe factory. (he is Joe's dad and Sarah's dad).

D. Sometimes, two possessive forms with 's' appear together, one after the other.

This is John's brother's ball.

Paul's teacher's house has a swimming pool.

E. After plural nouns that end in 's', add an apostrophe only.

The pupils' desks are arranged in rows.

The boys' bedroom is bigger than the girls' bedroom.

The strong wind destroyed all the farmers' crops.

Mice's tails are shorter than rats' tails.

F. When a name ends in 's', you can make the possessive form in two ways. Either add an apostrophe and 's', or just add an apostrophe.

This is James's house or This is James' house.

Which is Charles's bike? or Which is Charles' bike?

Practice Exercise:

1. Write the correct gender of each of the following nouns.

son	daughter	brother	sister	father
cousin	mouse	boy	general	house
sheep	mother	tree	apple	goose
drake	brush	uncle	Douglas	Anne
niece	England	clock	pitcher	leaf
cow	friend	George	mom	road

2. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding male or female equivalent.

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| 1. _____ | aunt |
| 2. nephew | _____ |
| 3. _____ | sister |
| 4. Husband | _____ |
| 5. Grandfather | _____ |
| 6. Wizard | _____ |
| 7. _____ | actress |
| 8. Prince | _____ |
| 9. Policeman | _____ |
| 10. _____ | waitress |
| 11. _____ | queen |
| 12. _____ | daughter |

3. Read the following passage. The possessive nouns are missing. Write the correct possessive forms of the nouns in parentheses.

Peter is spending the day at (Tom) house. Peter likes Tom's family. He likes (Tom's mom) cooking! The boys play lots of games together. (Tom) sister doesn't like (Tom and Peter) games. She is playing by herself. Sometimes the (boys) games become so noisy that Mom tells them to go to the garden and play. (Tom) dog is in the garden, lying under the sunshine. Tom wants to play with the dog, but Peter is afraid of the (dog) big teeth and sharp claws. At seven o'clock, (Peter) dad arrives with his car to take Peter home. Tom says he likes (Peter's dad) new car. (Peter) dad says that he'll take Tom for a ride sometime.

Grammar Beginner Application Study Guide

Season 1, Episode 6: Imprisoned



BEFORE WATCHING:

Discussion Platform:

In a nearby Earth Village, the gang meets a teenage earthbender named Haru. This village lives in fear of the Fire Nation, for soldiers there capture any earthbenders they can find.

Vocabulary Work:

arrested

offshore

threat

rescue

activism

occupied

downtrodden

spark

empower

Activity 1 (Summary)

Fill in the blanks with the words from the vocabulary list.

	arrested	rescue
threat	occupied	downtrodden

The group arrives at a small Earth Kingdom mining town which is _____ by the Fire Nation. They meet a young earthbender named Haru who is forced to hide his earthbending abilities. In this town, any person demonstrating earthbending powers is considered a _____ and is removed by the Fire Nation. Katara convinces Haru to use earthbending to help save a man's life, but this backfires and Haru is _____ and taken away in the night. Katara feels responsible to _____ Haru. She gets herself arrested, and leads the group to an offshore prison rig where the earthbenders, including Haru, are held captive and extremely demoralized. Katara refuses to give up on the _____ earthbenders. Eventually her activism pays off, and with a little help from Aang and Sokka, she sparks a revolt and empowers the earthbenders to take over the rig, and eventually reclaim their town.

Grammar Module
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Day 7

Lesson: Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun. There are different kinds of pronouns.

Personal Pronouns – these are pronouns that can be used as subject of a verb, or object of a verb.

A. Subject pronouns

The subject of a verb does the action of a verb. The personal pronouns I, you, he, she, it, we and they can all be used as subject of a verb. Study the following two sentences.

Lisa likes cats. She has four cats.

In the first sentence, the proper noun Lisa is the subject of the verb likes. In the second sentence, the pronoun she is the subject of the verb has.

Here are some more pairs of pairs of sentences that show personal pronouns used as subjects of the verb.

My name is Michael. I am fourteen.

My father works hard. He works in a factory.

My sister is older than me. She is twelve.

Our dog is very naughty. It likes to chase cats.

Bob, you are a bad dog!

David and I are playing football. We like sports.

Jim and Jeff are my brothers. They are older than me.

B. Object Pronouns

The object of the verb receives the action of the verb. The personal pronouns me, you, him, her, it, us and them can all be used as the object of the verb.

Look at the following two sentences.

Lisa likes cats. She likes to stroke them.

In the first sentence, the noun cats is the object of the verb likes. In the second sentence, the pronoun them is the object of the verb stroke.

Here are some more pairs of sentences that show personal pronouns used as objects of verbs.

I'm doing my homework. Dad is helping me.

Goodbye children! I'll call you later.

Where is John? I need to speak to him.

Miss Garcia is very nice. All the children like her.

The car is very dirty. Mom is cleaning it.

Uncle Harry called Mary to ask her a question.

My chocolates are all gone. Someone has eaten them.

C. First Person, Second Person and Third Person

In grammar, the person who is speaking is called the first person. The one spoken to is called the second person, and the one spoken about is called the third person.

Here is the guide to help you remember which pronouns to be used.

	subject	object
first person singular	I	me
second person singular	you	you
third person singular	he	him

	she	her
	it	it
first person plural	we	us
second person plural	you	you
third person plural	they	them

D. Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are words that refer to pronoun that is the subject of the verb (similar to the reflexive noun). The words myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves are reflexive pronouns.

My brother built this computer himself.

Be careful not to cut yourself with that knife.

John was looking at himself to the mirror.

Kate fell and hurt herself.

Our cat l cleans itself after every meal.

We baked the cake by ourselves.

Come in, everybody, and find yourself a seat.

The children cleaned their room all by themselves.

Bears like to rub themselves against the tree.

The bird washed itself in a puddle.

The players train every day to keep themselves fit.

Have yourselves a good time.

E. Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are used to talk about things that belong to people.

This book is mine.

Have you lost yours, Tom?

This pen is mine and that one is his.

Sarah has lost her cat. Is this cat hers?

I can see our car, but where is yours?

We've had our lunch, but they haven't had theirs.

Practice Exercise:

A. Answer the questions using subject and object pronouns.

1. Does Peter like Italian food? Yes, _____ loves _____.
2. Do you listen to American pop songs? No, _____ don't like _____.
3. Are those flowers for you? No, _____ aren't for _____.
4. Did I give you the keys? Yes, _____ gave _____ to me.
5. Does Anne love Peter? Yes, _____ loves _____.

B. Fill in the blanks with the right pronoun.

1. I didn't believe _____ (her, hers) story.
2. I saw it with _____ (my, mine, myself) own eyes.
3. No one would help us, so we had to do it _____. (us, ourself, ourselves)
4. Someone took it while _____ (ourselves, we) were asleep.
5. He'll just have to do it _____. (him, himself)

6. It's not _____ problem. (our, ours)
7. I don't think it's _____. (mine, my, myself)
8. It's _____ (my, mine) party.
9. It's _____ (her, hers, herself) not mine.
10. She didn't do _____ (her, hers, herself) best.

Grammar Beginner Application Study Guide

Season 1, Episode 7: Winter Solstice, Part 1: The Spirit World



BEFORE WATCHING:

Discussion Platform:

Aang and friends visit a village being terrorized by an angry spirit. Iroh is captured by Earth Kingdom soldiers.

Vocabulary Work:

appease

stumble

peace

mission

evident

rid

experience

temple

recruit

Activity 1 (Summary)

Fill in the blanks with the words from the vocabulary list.

mission	evident	
experience	stumbled	appease

Aang's need for a teacher becomes _____ when he is recruited to help rid a town of a monster from the spirit world - a perfect job for the Avatar, which Aang has no idea how to perform. When the spirit monster arrives, Aang not only fails to _____ it but it kidnaps Sokka. Aang returns to the village, only to find that no one can see or hear him - he has _____ into the spirit world! In the spirit world, Aang is contacted by a dragon and finds out what his next _____ will be, to contact the previous Avatar (Avatar Roku), who has extremely important information for him. The only problem is, to contact Avatar Roku, Aang must get to a temple in the Fire Nation before the end of the winter solstice, in a couple of days. Aang eventually makes it out of the spirit world, and with the _____ he has gained, he is able to make peace between the village and the spirit monster. The town is saved and Sokka returns.

Grammar Module
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Beginner
Day 8

Lesson: Adjectives

An **adjective** describes a noun or a pronoun. It gives more information about people, place, animal or thing.

A. Kinds of Adjectives

Some adjectives tell about the size of people or things.

a big house	a long bridge	tiny feet
a large army	a high mountain	big hands
a huge ship	a short man	short skirts
a tall building	a thin boy	long trousers

Some adjectives tell about the color of things.

a red carpet	a gray suit	a brown bear
a white swan	an orange balloon	green peppers
a blue uniform	a yellow ribbon	black shoes

Some adjectives tell what people or things are like by describing their quality.

a beautiful woman	a young soldier	a flat surface
a handsome boy	an old uncle	a hot drink
a poor family	a kind lady	a cold winter
a rich couple	a familiar voice	a sunny day
a strange place	a deep pool	a cold weather

Some adjectives tell what things are made of. They refer to substances.

a plastic folder	a stone wall	a clay pot
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a paper bag

a metal box

a glass door

a cotton shirt

a silk dress

a concrete road

a jade ring

a wooden spoon

a porcelain vase

Some adjectives are made from proper nouns of place. These adjectives are called adjectives of origin.

a Mexican hat

a British police officer

the French flag

a Filipino dress

an American custom

Washington apples

a Japanese lady

a Spanish dance

an Indian temple

an Italian car

B. The Order of Adjectives

Sometimes, several adjectives are used to describe a single noun or pronoun.

When using two or more adjectives, the usual order is: size, quality, color, origin, substance.

For example:

a small green plastic box
size color substance

a stylish red Italian car
quality color origin

Here are more examples:

a large Indian temple

a tall white stone building

a colorful cotton shirt

a long Chinese silk robe

delicious Spanish food

an old graceful Japanese lady

crunchy Australian apples

a short handsome English man

Adjectives of quality sometimes come before adjectives of size.

For example:

beautiful long hair

elegant short hair

But adjectives of size always come before adjectives of color.

For example:

beautiful long black hair

elegant short red hair

If you use any adjective of substance, it comes after the adjective of color.

For example:

a beautiful long black silk dress

Practice Exercise:

1. Read the following passage and underline the adjectives. Write S above adjectives of size, C above adjectives of color, Q above adjectives of quality and O above adjectives of origin.

Sydney is a large Australian city with busy streets and expensive shops. During the summer, it is a very hot place. People wear cool clothes and drink cool drinks. There are beautiful sandy beaches where people can rest and look up at the wide blue sky. There are big parks for tourists to visit. Japanese tourists like to sit and watch other people. British tourists take photographs of the strange plants and colorful birds.

2. The following passage contains many adjectives. Some of the adjectives appear in the wrong order. First underline the wrongly ordered adjectives. Then write them in their correct order on the lines below the passage.

My friend Jeremy is a handsome tall boy. He always wears a white long T-shirt and a big red cap. He carries a blue huge canvas bag to school. His favorite food is red crunchy apples and he always has one in his bag. Our teacher is an English

kind tall man called Mr. Clark. He wears a blue smart suit and glasses with black plastic thick frames.

3. Provide the appropriate adjectives before the nouns

Metal	ignorant	glorious	firebending	many
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On the way to Ba Sing Se, Iroh spots Roku's _____ dragon. Iroh then attempts to escape by burning his _____ chains and making the _____ soldiers touch them. He fails and the soldiers decide to crush Iroh's _____ hands. Just as it's about to happen, Zuko arrives and together they defeat the _____ soldiers. Aang reveals to Katara and Sokka that he has to go to the Fire Nation to speak to Roku.

4. Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box.

Blue	bald	straight
lively	middle-aged	hardworking

1. No, he's not young. Haru's father is a _____ man.
2. Momo has big _____ eyes.
3. Katara's got a _____ nose.
4. His nephew is a _____ student, because he learns all the time.
5. Aang is _____. He hasn't got any hair.
6. The baby is very _____. It never goes to sleep.

Grammar Beginner Application Study Guide

Season 1, Episode 8: "Winter Solstice, Part 2: Avatar Roku"



BEFORE WATCHING:

Discussion Platform:

To contact the spirit of the previous Avatar, Aang must reach a temple in the Fire Nation before the sun sets on the following day. There he will learn what he must do to restore balance to the world. Zuko must defy his banishment to follow Aang.

Vocabulary Work:

spare

huge

loyal

solstice

exits

track

trouble

fleet

unleash

Activity 1 (Summary)

Fill in the blanks with the words from the vocabulary list.

solstice	spare	trouble	huge	exits
-----------------	--------------	----------------	-------------	--------------

In order to talk to Avatar Roku, the group has only 18 hours to make it to a temple in the Fire Nation before the sun sets on the _____. On their way, the group is tracked by Zuko... who is tracked by Commander Zhao. The group arrives at the temple with barely an hour to _____, but are faced with another problem: there are Fire Sages who will not let Aang enter. There is one Sage, Shyu, who is loyal to the Avatar instead of to the Fire Lord, and who helps the kids. They are about to make it in the temple when Zuko arrives. Aang manages to get in the temple while Katara and Sokka are captured. In the temple, Aang only has a few moments to talk to Roku. He learns about a comet that is coming which will give a _____ boost to the power of the Fire Lord. Aang must face and defeat the Fire Lord before the comet arrives, or the world will be in real _____. Meanwhile, Zhao and his fleet arrive and await the Avatar's exit. To Commander Zhao's surprise, Avatar Roku _____ the temple and unleashes his powers upon the fleet. The kids get away as the winter solstice ends.

Grammar Module
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Day 9

Lesson: Comparison of Adjectives

A. The Comparative Form

To compare two people or things, use the **comparative form** of an adjective. The comparative form is usually made by adding **-er** at the end of an adjective.

adjective	comparative form	adjective	comparative form
dark	darker	hard	harder
light	lighter	warm	warmer
high	higher	cold	colder
low	lower	fast	faster
old	older	slow	slower
young	younger	rich	richer
poor	poorer	tall	taller
small	smaller	soft	softer

B. The Superlative Form

When you compare three or more people or things, use the **superlative form** of an adjective. The superlative form is usually made by adding **-est** to the adjective.

adjective	superlative form	adjective	superlative form
dark	darkest	warm	warmest
light	lightest	cold	coldest
high	highest	fast	fastest
low	lowest	slow	slowest
old	oldest	young	youngest
rich	richest	poor	poorest

tall	tallest	small	smallest
soft	softest	hard	hardest

The word **the** is usually used before the superlative form.

For example:

A bee is a small insect. A ladybird is smaller, but an ant is the smallest.

The word **than** is used to compare two things or people

For example:

Mr. Lee is taller than Philip

A car is faster than a bike.

C. If the adjective ends in 'e', add 'r' to form the comparative and 'st' to form the superlative.

adjective	comparative	superlative
nice	nicer	nicest
close	closer	closest
large	larger	largest
rude	runder	rudest
safe	safer	safest
wide	wider	widest

D. Suppose the adjective is a short word that ends in a consonant and has a single vowel in the middle. In this case, double the consonant and add –er to make the comparative and –est to make the superlative.

adjective	comparative	superlative
sad	sadder	saddest
wet	wetter	wettest
slim	slimmer	slimmest

thin	thinner	thinnest
big	bigger	biggest

E. Suppose the adjective has two syllables and ends in 'y'. change the 'y' to 'i' and add -er to make the comparative and -est to make it superlative.

adjective	comparative	superlative
easy	easier	easiest
funny	funnier	funniest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
happy	happier	happiest
naughty	naughtier	naughtiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
lovely	lovelier	loveliest
tidy	tidier	tidiest
friendly	friendlier	friendliest
tiny	tinier	tiniest

F. Using more and most to compare with adjectives containing two or more syllables.

adjective	comparative	superlative
famous	more famous	most famous
precious	more precious	most precious
handsome	more handsome	most handsome
exciting	more exciting	most exciting
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

comfortable	more comfortable	most comfortable
delicious	more delicious	most delicious
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
difficult	more difficult	most difficult

G. Irregular comparative and superlative forms

A few adjectives do not form their comparative and superlative forms in any of the usual ways. The comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives are **irregular forms**.

adjective	comparative	superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
many	more	most
far	farther	farthest

Practice Exercises:

1. Consider the following people:

Bob	Homer	Alice
28 years old	39 years old	9 years old
55 kilos	80 kilos	33 kilos
1.50 meter	1.55 meter	1.20 meter

- Bob is (young) _____ than Homer.
- Homer is (old) _____ than Alice
- Alice is (slim) _____ than Bob.
- Bob is (short) _____ than Homer.
- Homer is (fat) _____ than Bob.

6. Alice is (short) _____ than Homer.
7. Homer is (slow) _____ than Bob.
8. Alice has got (long) _____ hair than Bob.
9. Homer can play the guitar (good) _____ than Alice.

2. Consider the following characters:

Harry	Garfield	Sponge Bob
32 years old	10 years old	6 years old
75 kilos	60 kilos	3 kilos
1.90 meter	0.57 meter	0.20 meter

Example:

Harry is older than Garfield. (old – young)

1. Garfield _____ Sponge Bob. (young – old)
2. Sponge Bob _____ Harry (fat – slim)
3. Harry _____ Sponge Bob (short – tall)
4. Garfield _____ Harry. (short – tall)
5. Garfield _____ Harry. (funny – boring)
6. Harry _____ Garfield (strong – weak)

3. Complete the following sentences using adjectives or adverbs in the appropriate degree of comparison.

1. Sokka is _____ than his sister.
 - a. Taller
 - b. Tall
 - c. Tallest
 - d. Either taller or tallest

2. Appa, can't you fly any _____ ?
 - a. Fast
 - b. Faster
 - c. Fastest
 - d. Either faster or fastest

3. The pirates sell _____ expensive items for the collectors.
- Less
 - Lesser
 - Least
 - Either less or lesser
4. I like Aang and Sokka, but I think Katara is the _____ of them all
- Nice
 - Nicer
 - Nicest
 - Either nicer or nicest
5. I have got _____ energy than I used to.
- Less
 - Lesser
 - Least
 - Either less or least
6. My accent is the _____ in my class.
- Worst
 - Bad
 - Worse
 - Either worse or worst
7. Toph is one of the _____ people in town.
- Richer
 - Richest
 - Rich
 - Either richer or richest
8. I will give you the _____ steak. I am not very hungry.
- Bigger
 - Biggest
 - Big
 - Either bigger or biggest

9. Could you talk _____?

- a. More quietly
- b. Most quietly
- c. Quietlier
- d. Quietest

10. The _____ person in my village are the two girls from the water tribe.

- a. Clever
- b. Cleverer
- c. Cleverest
- d. Either cleverer or cleverest

Grammar Beginner Application Study Guide

Season 1, Episode 9: "The Waterbending Scroll"



BEFORE WATCHING:

Discussion Platform:

Jealous of the ease with which Aang is learning waterbending, Katara goes to extreme lengths to get a scroll that teaches advanced techniques. Zuko is frustrated when Uncle Iroh insists they put to land to get a new White Lotus tile for his Pai Sho game.

Vocabulary Work:

sour

limitations

deal

scroll

boutique

skill

escape

battle

realize

Activity 1 (Summary)

Fill in the blanks with the words from the vocabulary list.

	scroll	sour	
escape	limitations	boutique	

Katara realizes her _____ as a Waterbender when she tries to teach Aang some basic moves. Her ambition gets the best of her when she steals a Waterbending scroll from a pirate _____. The kids narrowly _____ being captured. Katara justifies her stealing by saying it was for Aang, but we soon see that Katara wanted the _____ for herself. Meanwhile, Zuko arrives and teams up with the pirates. Together they make a deal to get the kids and the scroll. The kids are soon captured, but the deal goes _____. There is a huge battle between the pirates and Zuko's men. Katara and Aang work together and use their newly learned waterbending skills to get away.

Grammar Module
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Day 10

Lesson: Adjective Endings

Adjectives have many different endings.

A. Adjectives ending in -ful

These adjectives describe nouns or pronouns that are full of something or have a lot of something.

a beautiful face	a painful injury	a careful student
a cheerful baby	a joyful smile	a helpful teacher
a powerful machine	a wonderful time	playful children
a skillful player	a useful book	colorful clothes

B. Adjectives ending in -ous

a famous writer	a courageous soldier
a mountainous area	an adventurous explorer
a dangerous job	a poisonous snake
a humorous film	a generous gift
mischievous children	marvelous results

C. Adjectives ending in -y

a messy room	a noisy car	dirty hands
a sleepy dog	a cloudy sky	thirsty children
a muddy path	a sunny day	stormy weather
an easy test	a lazy worker	a juicy fruit

D. Adjectives ending in –less

These adjectives describe a person or a thing that lacks something

a cloudless sky	a meaningless word
a sleeveless dress	a fearless fighter
a careless driver	homeless people
a joyless song	seedless grapes
a useless tool	harmless animals

E. Adjectives ending in –al

a national flag	personal possession
musical instruments	a traditional costume
electrical goods	magical powers
a coastal town	medical equipment

F. Adjectives ending in –ic, -ish, -ible, -able, -ive, and –ly.

a fantastic singer	a terrible mess	an imaginative story
an energetic dog	a sensible answer	expensive jewelry
basic grammar	horrible smells	talkative children
enthusiastic shouting	visible footprints	a creative artist
a selfish act	a likeable child	friendly teachers
foolish behavior	comfortable pants	a lovely dress
stylish clothes	valuable advice	a lively cat
childish talk	suitable colors	an elderly man

G. Adjectives ending in –ing

loving parents	an interesting book
a caring nurse	a disappointing result
a flashing light	an outstanding swimmer

a smiling face	an exciting ride
a boring story	chattering monkeys
a gleaming car	shocking news

Words like smiling, caring and flashing are present participle of verbs, they are formed by adding –ing to the verbs. Many present participles can also be used as adjectives.

H. Adjectives ending in –ed

a closed door	satisfied customer
boiled eggs	worried passengers
wasted time	escaped prisoners
a painted wall	excited students
reduced prices	invited guests

I. Describing what something is made of

Some nouns can be used as adjectives.

For example, if you have a chair that is made of plastic, you can use the noun plastic as an adjective and say that the chair is a plastic chair. If you have a watch that is made of gold, you can say it is a gold watch.

But the nouns wood and wool can't be used like this. To make adjectives out of this noun, you have to add –en.

noun	adjective	example
wood	wooden	a wooden door
wool	woolen	a woolen jumper

J. Describing what something is like

There's another way to make adjectives from nouns. Suppose you want to say that something is like a certain material, although not made of it.

To make these adjectives, add –en to some nouns and –y to other nouns.

noun	adjective	example
gold	golden	a golden sunrise (bright yellow, like gold)
silk	silky	silky skin (as soft as silk)
lead	leaden	a leaden sky (dark gray – color of lead)

Words like closed, wasted and escaped are past participles of verbs. Many past participles can also be used as adjectives.

Practice Exercises:

1. The following sentences contain adjectives made by adding endings to nouns. Write the nouns that each adjective comes from. Remember that some nouns must be changed slightly before the endings can be added.

1. She's always making careless mistakes.
2. It was a very painful injury.
3. Witches and wizards have magical powers.
4. These oranges are very juicy.
5. Dogs are usually more energetic than cats.
6. Our neighbors are not very friendly.
7. She keeps her toys in a large wooden box.
8. Take off your muddy shoes before you come in.
9. May I borrow your pencil sharpener? Mine is useless.
10. What a beautiful dress!

2. Fill in the blanks with adjectives made from the verbs in parentheses. Remember that both present participles and past participles can be used as adjectives. Choose the adjective that suits the sentence best. The first one is done for you.

1. It wasn't a very (interest) interesting movie.
2. We could hear the (excite) _____ fans screaming.
3. I hope the pupils don't think that my class is (bore) _____.
4. My dad had a very (worry) _____ look on his face.

5. Have the police found the (steal) _____ car already?
6. The supermarket sells many (freeze) _____ food.
7. The players on the (win) _____ team don't look tired at all.
8. Some of the old houses had (break) _____ windows.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box. The first one is done for you.

Blue	beautiful	good-looking
confident	straight	young

1. This dog has got big blue eyes.
2. Kate's got _____ hair.
3. He's really _____. His friends call him Brad Pitt.
4. He is a _____ man – he is nineteen years old.
5. My teacher's got a _____ car.
6. Her husband is a businessman and he's a very _____ man.

4. Put the adjectives inside the brackets in the correct order.

1. It's a nice small black (black, nice, small) car.
2. Kelly's father is a _____ (middle-aged, shy, short) man.
3. My teacher is a _____ (tall, serious, old) man.
4. His cat's got _____ (grey, big, beautiful) eyes.

5. Complete the blanks with the correct articles a, an, or the

1. It's a German car.
2. He is very rich. He's got _____ attractive wife, _____ enormous house and _____ big car.
3. I've got _____ CD player and _____ mobile phone in my bag. _____ CD player is black and _____ mobile phone is grey.
4. Ann has _____ cat. _____ cat often plays with _____ ball.

Grammar Beginner Application Study Guide

Season 1, Episode10: "Jet"



BEFORE WATCHING:

Discussion Platform:

Aang, Katara, and Sokka have their friendship tested by a charismatic Rebel Leader who is fighting against the Fire Nation.

Vocabulary Work:

rebel

ambush

occupants

occupy

dam

flooded

evacuate

charismatic

warn

Activity 1 (Summary)

Fill in the blanks with the words from the vocabulary list.

Rebels	ambushed	
occupied	evacuated	dam

While traveling, the kids are _____ by Fire soldiers and then quickly saved by a group of teenagers, The Rebels. The leader of The _____ is a boy named Jet. Katara and Aang instantly like him, but Sokka has his doubts. Jet has been doing his part to fight the Fire Nation, and he has a master plan to save an _____ Earth Kingdom town. Katara and Aang decide to help, but Sokka learns that Jet's idea of "saving" the town is to completely destroy it, and its occupants, including the Earth Kingdom people. Sokka is taken away by The Rebels just as Katara and Aang realize what's going on. There is a fight with Jet but it is too late, his plan to destroy a _____ works and the town is flooded and destroyed. However, we find out that Sokka managed to warn the people of the town, and they _____ in time. The kids make it out just as the Fire Nation comes for Jet.