1. **Nouns**
   1. **Countable and Uncountable Nouns**

**Countable Noun**

* has a singular and plural form; **book**, **books**.
* may be preceded by a, an in the singular; a **bottle**, an **egg**.
* can be used in questions with How many: How many **books**…?

**Uncountable Noun**

* has normally no plural form: **~~breads~~.**
* is not preceded by a, an.
* can be used in questions with How much?: How much **bread**.. . ?

**Some nouns can be countable and uncountable, with slightly a difference in meaning:**

* It was a marvellous **experience**. (countable = something that happened)
* We need someone with **experience**. (uncountable = skill and knowledge)
* Can you switch on the **lights**? (countable= electric lights)
* There isn’t much **light** in here. (uncountable= a substance)

**Some nouns are countable referring to a single item but they are uncountable referring to substance:**

* I had a boiled **egg (c)** for breakfast. There's some **egg** **(u)** on your tie.
* I bought five **chickens** **(c)** for the party yesterday. There is some **chicken** **(u)** in the fridge if you’d like it.
* I broke a **glass (c: thing)** this morning. **Glass (u: material)** is made from sand and lime.

**Practice**

Identify the types of nouns underlined in the sentences below Count (C) - Non - Count (N).

1. Ethan can operate his camera with only one hand.

2. Whipped butter contains fewer calories per serving than ordinary butter.

3. Randy installed a dashboard fan that runs on the power from his car's cigarette lighter.

4. His childhood was ordinary, if a little lonely.

5. The jacket is long enough to wear as a dress.

6. Fish and chicken are good for people with high cholesterol.

7. I didn't have much luggage - just two small bags.

8. Some people who have every pillow fluffed and in its proper place in their rooms never make an effort to organize their closets.

9. For her class Juanita created a gigantic collage that included old shoes, silverware, and clippings from newspapers.

10. Interesting baskets can be made of straw, bark or roots.

11. Osteoporosis is the abnormal loss of bone.

12. Vera's salsa was delicious and contained very few calories.

13. Customers are not in the mood to accept major changes in styles of clothing.

14. Shorter campaigns make voters more interested in politics.

15. After a long, lonely winter, the ugly duckling emerged as a beautiful swan.

16. Clutter can make a room seem smaller.

**Exercises**

**Exercise 1:** Are the following nouns countable or uncountable? Which can be either?

Information, traffic, courage, computer, city, furniture, money, hair, advice, chocolate, news, noise, equipment, luggage, country.

**Exercise 2:** Tick the words which normally have plurals in English.

1 advice - 2 answer- 3 penny - 4 money -5 diamond - 6 jewellery - 7 story - 8 news -9 meat- 10 carrot

**Exercise 3:** Some of these sentences need a/an. Correct the sentences where necessary.

1. Joe goes everywhere by a taxi because he hasn’t got car. He hasn’t got **a** car.
2. Helen was listening to music when I arrived.
3. I clean my teeth with toothpaste.
4. We bought nice flat last year.
5. My mother likes wearing jewellery.
6. I hate war and love peace.
7. We need petrol. I hope we come to petrol station soon.
8. Betty has got interview for job tomorrow.
9. I use toothbrush to clean my teeth.
10. Can you smell paint?

**Exercise 4:** Complete the sentences using the following words. Use a/ an where necessary.

~~Accident~~ biscuit blood coat decision electricity

interview key moment ~~music~~ question sugar

1. It wasn’t your fault. It was **an accident**.
2. Listen! Can you hear **music**?
3. I couldn’t get into the house because I didn’t have ………………….
4. It’s very warm today. Why are you wearing ………………….?
5. Do you take ………………. In your coffee?
6. Are you hungry? Would you like ……………..with your coffee?
7. Our lives would be difficult without ……………………
8. ‘I had ……………………. For a job yesterday.’ Did you? How did it go?
9. The heart pumps ………………….through the body.
10. Excuse me, but can I ask you………………….?
11. I am not ready yet. Can you wait …………………, please?
12. We can’t delay much longer. We have to make………………soon.

**Exercise 5 :** Complete the sentences. Put a/an/some if necessary+ words from the box.

beautiful weather bad news fruit ~~long hair~~ information

work perfume paper new socks new job envelope

1. Mary’s got **long hair** which comes half-way down her back.
2. There’s…………………about English courses in this book. It’s quiet useful.
3. I’ve got a card for Ian’s birthday but I haven’t got………………to put it in.
4. My daughter bought me………………..for my birthday. It smells lovely.
5. I don’t usually buy…………………, but I did this morning. There was an interesting story in it.
6. A: Why is Jane crying? B: She’s just had……………………
7. Oh dear! Look at this hole! I need……………….
8. It’s…………………today, isn’t it? Let’s go swimming.
9. I’m sure you’ve all got……………….to do, so please be quiet and do it!
10. Julia is really happy. She’s got………………..in a multi-national company. It’s a big change from her old one.
11. Please eat……………… . I bought a lot in the market today.

**Exercise 6:** Which of the underlined parts of these sentences is correct?

1. ‘Did you hear ~~noise~~/ a noise just now?’ ‘No, I didn’t hear anything.’ (a noise is correct)
2. a If you want to know the news, you can read paper/ a paper.

b I want to print some documents, but the printer is out of paper/ papers.

1. a I thought there was somebody in the house because there was light/ a light on inside.

b Light/ a light comes from the sun.

1. a I was in a hurry this morning. I didn’t have time/ a time for breakfast.

b ‘Did you enjoy your holiday?’ ‘Yes, we had wonderful time/ a wonderful time.’

1. This is nice room/ a nice room. Did you decorate it yourself?
2. Sue was very helpful. She gave us some very useful advice/ advices.
3. Did you have nice weather/ a nice weather when you were away?
4. We were very unfortunate. We had bad luck/ a bad luck.
5. When the fire alarm rang, there was total chaos/ a total chaos.
6. I had to buy a/ some bread because I wanted to make sandwiches.
   1. **Singular and Plural Nouns**

* We add -s to form the plural of most nouns: chief**s**, cake**s**, verb**s**…
* We add -es after nouns ending in -0: potato -potato**es**; -s: class -class**es**; -x: box - box**es**; -ch: match - match**es**; -sh: dish - dish**es**.
* Consonant (b, c, d, etc.) + -y becomes -ies: country/countr**ies**, strawberry/strawberr**ies**./ Vowel (a, e, o and u) + -y adds an -s: day**s**, key**s**, boy**s**, guy**s**. / Proper nouns ending in -y just add an -s: Have you met the Kennedy**s**? The last four January**s** have been very cold.
* We change the ending -for -fe into -ves in the plural with the following nouns: calf/cal**ves**, half/hal**ves**, knife/kni**ves**, leaf/lea**ves**, life/li**ves**, loaf/loa**ves**, self/sel**ves**, sheaf/shea**ves**, shelf/shel**ves**, thief/thie**ves**, wife/wi**ves** and wolf/wol**ves**.
* We add -s or -ves to: hoof - hoof**s**/hoo**ves**, scarf - scarf**s**/scar**ves**.
* We just add -s to: handkerchief/ handkerchief**s**, roof/roof**s**.

**Practice**

Change these sentences in the plural making necessary changes.

1 This cherry is very sweet.

2 The leaf is turning yellow in autumn.

3 I've lost my key.

4 The roof has been damaged because of a lot of rain.

5 This knife is blunt.

6 We have a Henry in our family.

* We generally add –es to nouns ending in -o: hero - hero**es**, potato -potato**es**, tomato - tomato**es**. / Or we add -es or -s: cargo - cargo**es** or cargo**s**, volcano - volcano**es** or volcano**s**. /Or we add only -s: bamboo**s**, photo**s**, piano**s**, radio**s**, solo**s**, videos, zoo**s**.
* We change the vowels of some nouns to form the plural (irregular plurals): foot/f**ee**t, goose/g**ee**se, man/m**e**n, mouse/m**i**ce, tooth/t**ee**th, woman/wom**e**n. /child/child**ren**, ox/ox**en**.
* Some nouns have the same singular and plural forms: aircraft, deer, salmon, trout, sheep.
* Nationality nouns ending in -ese and -ss have the same singular and plural forms: a Chinese - the Chinese; a Swiss - the Swiss.

**Practice**

Rewrite these sentences in the plural making necessary changes.

1 Which video do you like best?

2The policeman is in the service of citizens.

3 Oh! This volcano is erupting.

4 We're going to sell that sheep.

5 This mouse is running after that cat.

1. My tooth is giving me trouble.
2. Which aircraft has just landed?

* We can use singular or plural verbs with nouns like **committee, company, family, government** and these words also have regular plurals: Many famil**ies** are in need of help.
* We can use singular or plural verbs with nouns like the **majority, the public and the youth**
* We use only plural verbs with nouns like cattle, **the military, people, the police** and **vermin**: The **police** are investigating the murder, but haven’t arrested anyone yet.
* We do not often use the plural of **person** (persons) but we normally use **people**.
* The word ‘**news**’ cannot be plural. What time is the **news** on television?
* Some nouns ending in - ics are not usually plural. **Gymnastics** is my favourite sport.
* We can use a plural verb for one thing that has two parts as **trousers, glasses, scissors**… .My **trousers** are too long.

**Practice**

Choose the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. The government (want/ wants) to increase taxes.
2. The news (is/ are) so interesting.
3. The staff at the school (is not/ are not) satisfied with their new working conditions.
4. Italy (is/are) playing Brazil next week.
5. Many people (don’t / doesn’t) have enough to eat
6. All governments (is/are) trying to control crime.
7. The public (is/are) concerned about it.
8. The jury (is/are) trying to decide now.
9. How many people (is/are) coming tonight?
10. The youth of today (has/have) many advantages.

**Exercises**

**Exercise 1:** Supply the correct plural forms.

If you're dieting there are certain (food) 1............you really have to avoid: (cake) 2........................ and (biscuit) 3........................ are out for a start, but you can't live forever on (tomato) 4........................and (orange) 5........................There are (man) 6.......................and (woman) 7........................ who spend their entire (life) 8........................ counting the calories they take in each day. Some national (cuisine) 9....................... make you fat. The (Japanese) 10.......................have a high protein diet, while the (Swiss) 11.......................eat a lot of milk (product) 12.......................Personally, I'm lucky not to have to diet, but my friend, John, can't eat anything without looking it up in his Calorie Chart. This is carefully organized so that (strawberry)13 .......................and (peach) 14........................ are under 'Fruit'; (potato) 15........................ and (spaghetti) 16........................ come under 'Starchy Foods', and so on.

**Exercise 2:** Complete these sentences with appropriate nouns ending in -s.

1. My eyesight isn’t very good. I need **glasses**.
2. **A species** is a group of animals or plants that have the same characteristics.
3. Footballers don’t wear trousers when they play. They wear …………
4. The bicycle is ……………… of transport.
5. The bicycle, the car and the train are ……………. Of transport.
6. In order to cut this piece of material, I need ………………..
7. He is writing……………..of articles for the newspaper.
8. We saw many different ………… of birds.

**Exercise 3:** Supply **is, are, has or have***.*

1. The acoustics in this room ....... very good.
2. The statistics in this report .............inaccurate.
3. This crossroads ............. dangerous.
4. ............. there any statistics for road accidents?
5. There ............. four crossroads in our village.
6. Many species of moth .............disappeared.
7. Acoustics ............. a subject I know little about.
8. This species ............. green and white spots.
9. Our company headquarters .............in London.
10. Our work .............a good canteen.
11. There .............many series of books on birds.
12. My maths ............. got worse and worse!

**Exercise 4:** Choose the correct form of the verbs underlined.

1. Gymnastics is/~~are~~ my favourite sport.
2. The trousers you bought for me doesn’t/ don’t fit me.
3. The police want/ wants to interview two men about the robbery of last week.
4. Physics is/are the subject I prefer.
5. Thirty degrees is/are too hot for people living in Canada.
6. Unfortunately the news was/ were so bad.
7. Where is/are your binoculars?
8. Where does/do your family live?
9. I bought scissors which isn’t/ aren’t sharp enough.
10. Does/ do the police arrested the thief?

**Exercise 5:** Supply the missing words.

1 The goods you ordered…….........arrived.

2 Where......................... the scissors? - ..................... are in the first drawer on the left.

3 How much....................... a good pair of trousers cost these days?

4 How much did you pay for ................ trousers? - .......................were very expensive!

5 1 know he's clever, but......................... aren't the only thing in life.

6 I'm so pleased you got into university! ........................on your success!

7 If your clothes .............................dirty, please put them in the laundry basket.

8 My jeans (not).................faded much even though I keep washing............................

9 I'm looking for the pliers. - You'll find ............................on that shelf.

10 All their belongings .............................been destroyed in a fire.

11 My earnings (not) ...........................high, but at least they ...........................regular.

12 These shorts............................ fit me at all!

**Exercise 6:** Correct the wrong sentences.

1. Three years are a long time to be without a job. Three years **is** a long time.
2. The government want to increase taxes. **OK (wants is also correct)**
3. Ten euros aren’t enough to buy this dress.
4. Brazil are playing Italy in a football match next week.
5. Jane and Jessy are very nice persons.
6. My pyjamas is too small.
7. This scissors isn’t very sharp.
8. I wore a black jeans yesterday.
9. The committee haven’t made a decision yet.

**Exercise 7:** Put in singular or plural verb-forms.

Statistics (be) 1...............a branch of economics, but it is often said that there (be) 2................... lies, damn lies and statistics. Recent statistics of British life (show) 3................... that the family (be) 4...................happier than it used to be. The youth of today (be) 5...................likely to live longer than the previous generation. People (own) 6...................more things than they used to, but more police (be) 7...................employed to fight crime. Mathematics (be) 8...................a subject which is studied more by boys than by girls, as (be) 9...................physics. The earnings of working women (be) 10 ................... getting higher all the time and many women earn more than their husbands. Good manners (be) 11...................declining. The public (spend) 12................... more on clothes, and clothes (be) 13.................. becoming more and more expensive. Glasses (be) 14................... worn by more people, but only a minority (favour) 15...................contact lenses. Statistics (make) 16................... us want to grind our teeth and can probably tell us if we have any teeth left to grind!

* 1. **Gender**
* In grammar, the names of things such as book, chair, radio, and table may be masculine, feminine or neuter.
* We still have a few male and female word forms (man/woman) and a few -ess endings that refer to females: waiter/waitr**ess**, lion/lion**ess.**

**Practice**

Supply the missing words from the box bellow:

actress, aunt, bachelor, bridegroom, cows, daughter, female, goddess, hens, heroine, heiress, lionesses, mares, nephew, nieces, nuns, prince, queens, ram, saleswoman, ~~sister~~, sow, spinster, uncle, waitress, widower.

1 John's brother is a bank clerk and his **sister** is a nurse.

2 My aunt is very nice and my ................... has a wonderful sense of humour.

3 My ...................is a little boy of four; my niece is a little girl of two.

4 My father's brother and sister have never married. He's still a ............... and she's a ...................

5 These days, few men become monks and few women become...................

6 There is only one bull in the field, but there are dozens of...................

7 The cock crows at dawn and wakes up all the...................

8 The stallion is in a separate stable from the...................

9 We call the boar Henry and we call the ..................Jemima.

10 The ewes look quiet enough, but I don't like the look of that...................

1 1 Tony is an actor and his wife is an ...................

12 John and Jane work in a restaurant; he is a waiter and she is a ...................

13 In fairy tales the handsome ................... usually marries the beautiful princess.

14 We went to a wildlife park and saw a lot of lions and ...................

15 In mythology, Mars is the god of war; Diana is the ................... of hunting.

16 Katerina is the ...................to her father's fortune.

17 Why does everyone expect the hero of the story to marry the ................... ?

18 A widow can often manage much better on her own than a ...................

19 A ................... won the award for most sales this month; a salesman came second.

20 When you look at fish, it's often difficult to distinguish between male and ...................

21 Very few people know the names of the kings and ................... of England.

22 1 took a photo of the bride and ...................a t the wedding.

23 The Smiths have a son called Robert and a ...................called Jill.

24 My uncle and ................... are over here from Canada.

25 1 enjoy being an uncle. I have two ................... and three nephews.

* With most nouns that refer to people , we don't know whether the reference is to male or female until we hear the pronoun:

My **neighbour** has just bought a new shed for his garden. (male)

My **neighbour** is always telling us about her famous son. (female)

**Practice**

Supply the correct pronouns in these sentences.

1 When I saw the doctor, **she** told me to go back and see her again next week.

2 Jennifer is a fine musician. ....................plays in the Philharmonic.

3 My lawyer told me....................... would ring me when he had the information I wanted.

4 Your visitor left....................... glasses behind when he came here yesterday.

5 Professor Myers is a brilliant scientist. .......................should be given the Nobel Prize for her work.

6 Mrs Carter, our English teacher, really knows .......................grammar!

7 The artist, Rembrandt, painted several pictures of....................... wife.

8 Anton Schmidt works as a cook at a large hotel. ....................... is famous for his cooking.

9 How would you describe her? - Well, ...................... is a student of about 18.

10 How do you know this passport belongs to a woman? - The owner has .......................photo in it.

1 1 My daughter works as a journalist and .......................has been very successful.

**Exercises**

**Exercise 1: Rewrite the following sentences changing the Gender of the Nouns.**

1. His mother took him to the Zoo where he had a look at the lions, tigers, stags, rams, and peacocks.
2. The merchant accompanied by his wife and daughters came to the king’s palace.
3. The poet, the priest, and the prophet are always inspired by a high ideal.
4. The Count married a rich heiress, a lass of fifteen, who was a Jewess by birth
5. The Duke called the hunter to his presence and asked him how he had caught the tiger.

**Exercise 2: Rewrite the following sentences changing the Gender of the Nouns.**

1. The ways of the tempter, the enchanter, the wizard, and the sorcerer are the same.
2. The prince declared that the author had been his sole benefactor.
3. The abbot declared that the waiter was a traitor and murderer.
4. The Mayor was the patron of art and learning.
5. This shepherd once acted as a host to the Marquis.

**Exercise 3: Rewrite the following sentences, changing the gender of the nouns.**

1. He owns a colt, a goose and a bull.
2. The wife is a maidservant to the queen.
3. He went with his step-son, brother-in-law and uncle to see the fair.
4. The huntress killed a tigress, a lioness and a hen.
5. The bride was thirty years old.

**Exercise 4: Rewrite the following sentences, changing the gender of the nouns.**

1. May I come in, Sir?
2. He keeps bitches and foxes.
3. He is an old bachelor.
4. The lion is the king of the forest.
5. A duck is smaller than a goose.

**Exercise 5: Rewrite the following sentences changing the gender:**

1. She is the heiress to this big estate.
2. When are you expecting your uncle?
3. The bridegroom was a lad of fourteen.
4. The headmaster gave away the prizes.
5. The widower is the father of four sons.
6. He took the old gentleman for a widower.
7. A hunter killed a tiger, a stag and a lion.
8. The tailor asked the priest to feed his horse.
9. A hunter requested a shepherd to tell him when the tigress was last seen.
10. The bitch came bounding to meet its master.

**3.4** **Compound Nouns**

* We can use two nouns together (noun+noun) to mean one thing/ person/ idea etc. A tennis ball a road accident a toothpaste

**Practice**

Form compound nouns from the following definitions:

* Tax that you pay on your income= ……………………
* The temperature of the water= ……………………
* A doctor from London= ………………..
* The story of my life= ………………….
* A centre in the city= ……………
* A manager who works in a bank= …………….
* We can use names of materials and substances (**leather, gold**) to form compound nouns: a watch made of gold = a **gold watch**. (Not "golden'); except for two materials (**wool** and **wood**) which have adjectival forms: a table made of wood = a **wooden table**; a dress made of wool = a **woollen dress**.
* When we use the adjectival forms of the other materials and substances, it is to mean like: glass/**glassy**, gold/**golden**, leather/**leathery**, silver/**silvery**, silk/**silky**/silken, steel/**steely**, stone/**stony**.

A **golden sunset** = a sunset like gold.

**Practice**

Make compound nouns.

1 a raincoat made of plastic= a plastic raincoat

2 a blouse made of cotton =....................................

3 a shirt made of silk =.........................................

4 a teapot made of silver =......................................

5 hair like silk =....................................................

6 a voice like silver =...............................................

7 a table-top made of glass =..............................

8 a wall made of stone= .........................................

9 eyes like glass= ...............................................

10 silence like stone= ...............................................

11 a wallet made of leather =................................

1. a tile made of ceramic =.......................................

13 a spoon made of stainless steel= ....................

14 a nailbrush made of nylon =.................................

15 nerves like steel =.............................................

1. a tongue like leather =..........................................

17a pullover made of wool =.................................

1. a spoon made of wood =......................................

* Sometimes the first word of a compound noun ends in –ing: A frying pan a washing machine a swimming pool.

**Exercises**

**Exercise 1:** Write the compound noun referring to the words in brackets.

**GREEK BIRDMAN**

You probably remember the story of Daedalus, who made (wings of feathers) **feather wings** for himself and his son, Icarus, to escape Minos, King of Crete. A young Greek, Kanellos Kanellopoulos, recently repeated this journey in (a machine that flies) ............................called 'Daedalus'. His (path of flight) .............................was from Crete to Santorini, a distance of 119 kilometres. Kanellos, (a cyclist who is a champion) .............................didn't use wax and feathers, but (power from pedals) .............................to drive his machine. He was in the (seat of the pilot) ............................for 3 hours and 5 minutes. His (machine made of carbon fibre) .............................weighed 31 kilos and its wings measured 34 metres. Icarus, in the old story, flew too close to the sun. The wax that held his wings melted, so he crashed into the sea. Kanellos, however, kept 3 to 4 metres above the water and had a good (wind from the south) ............................He broke the record for human-powered flight previously set up by Bryan Allen, who 'cycled' 35.8 km across the English Channel.

**Exercise 2:** What do we call these things and people?

1. A ticket for a concert is **a concert ticket**.
2. Problems concerning health are **health problems**.
3. A magazine about computers is ………………….
4. Somebody whose job is to inspect factories is ……………………
5. A scandal involving an oil company is ………………………….
6. A race for horses is …………………
7. The results of your exams are your ……………...........
   1. **Possessive Case**

* We use -‘s mostly for people or animals.

David**’s** hat is so beautiful. Never step on the cat**’s** tail.

* We can sometimes use -‘s without a following noun.

It isn’t my book. It’s my friend**’s**.

* With plural nouns ending in –s, we put only apostrophe (‘). With names ending in –s or irregular plural, we put ‘s

They are my sisters**’** books. The children**’s** book is nice. This is Anis**’s** school bag.

**Practice**

Rewrite these sentences using 's, s: or just an apostrophe (‘).

1 This bicycle is for a child. This is a **child’s** bicycle.

2 This pen belongs to the teacher.

3 He described the career of the actress.

4 That's a job for a stewardess.

5 These toys belong to the children.

6 This is a club for women.

7 It's a school for girls.

8 This is the lounge for residents.

9 This umbrella belongs to James.

10 That hat belongs to Doris.

* For things, we normally use **of** instead of ‘s or the structure **noun+ noun** when possible. The name of the book. (~~the book’s name~~)/ The garage door.

**Practice**

Only where possible, use an apostrophe to show possession in these sentences.

1 That's the voice of a man. That’s the man**’s** voice.

Only where possible, use an apostrophe to show possession in these sentences.

1 That's the voice of a man. That’s the man**’s** voice.

2 1 can't see the bottom of the box.

3 That's the decision of the committee.

4 It's the fault of no one.

5 This is a copy of the poetry of Keats.

6 That's the leg of the table.

7 Where's the key of the car?

8 That's the bell of the village church that you can hear.

9 These are the stables of the horses.

* We use **'s** and **s'** with some non-living things:

- fixed phrases: the **earth's** surface, **journey's** end, **the ship's** company

- time expressions (singular or plural): **an hour’s** journey, **two days’** work, **a month’s** salary. **Yesterday’s** newspaper.

* We can usually use –‘s or of … for organization: the government’s decision/ the decision of the government.

**Practice**

Use 's or s' only where possible with these phrases.

1 a delay of an hour an **hour’s** delay

2 the price of success

3 a journey of two days

4 work of seven years

5 the shade of the tree

6 the surface of the earth

7 the book of the film

8 at the door of death

9 the inside of the box

10 an absence of a year

**Exercises**

**Exercise 1:** Change the underlined part using –‘s or –‘ where necessary.

1. Who is the owner of this restaurant? OK
2. Where are the children of Chris? Chris’s children
3. Is this the umbrella of your friend? …………………..
4. Write your name at the top of the page. ………………….
5. I’ve never met the daughter of Charles. …………………….
6. Have you met the son of Mary and Dan? …………………..
7. Do we still have the newspaper of yesterday? …………………
8. What’s the name of this street? ………………….

**Exercise 2:** Read the sentences bellow and write new ones beginning with the underlined words.

1 The meeting tomorrow has been cancelled. **Tomorrow’s meeting** has been cancelled.

2 The storm last week caused a lot of damage. ……………………………………………………

3 The only cinema in the town has closed down. …………………………………………………………

4 The weather in Britain is very changeable. ………………………………………………………….

5 Tourism is the main industry in the region. …………………………………………………………….