

Unit 4

FORMS OF THE TENSES

The forms of a tense may be expressed in different ways. There are three forms of tenses, the common, the progressive, and the emphatic.

Now read the following sentences:

- * I write.
- * I am writing.
- * I have written.
- * I have been writing.

The verbs in all of these sentences refer to the present time, and are, therefore, said to be in the present tense.

In sentence 1, however, the verb simply talks about the action. It doesn't state whether the action is complete or not. The verb is therefore said to be in the simple present tense.

In sentence 2, the verb shows that the action is incomplete or continuous. The verb is therefore said to be in the present continuous tense.

In sentence 3, the verb shows that the action is finished, complete or perfect at the time of speaking. The verb is therefore said to be in the present perfect tense.

In sentence 4, the verb is said to be in the present perfect continuous tense because it shows that the action which started at some point of time in the past is still continuing at the moment of speaking.

Just as the present tense has four forms, the past tense also has four forms.

- * I wrote. (Simple past tense)
- * I was writing. (Past continuous tense)
- * I had written (Past perfect tense)
- * I had been writing. (Past perfect continuous tense)

Similarly, the future tense has the following four forms:

- * I will/shall write. (Simple future tense)
- * I will/shall be writing. (Future continuous tense)
- * I will/shall have written. (Future perfect tense)
- * I will/shall have been writing. (Future perfect continuous tense)

Verb Tenses—Grammar Rules

BASICS

Verbs come in three tenses: past, present, and future. The past is used to describe things that have already happened (e.g., *earlier in the day, yesterday, last week, three years ago*). The present tense is used to describe things that are happening right now, or things that are continuous. The future tense describes things that have yet to happen (e.g., *later, tomorrow, next week, next year, three years from now*).

The following table illustrates the proper use of verb tenses:

<p>Simple Present</p> <p><i>I read</i> nearly every day.</p>	<p>Simple Past</p> <p>Last night, <i>I read</i> an entire novel.</p>	<p>Simple Future</p> <p><i>I will read</i> as much as I can this year.</p>
<p>Present Continuous</p> <p><i>I am reading</i> Shakespeare at the moment.</p>	<p>Past Continuous</p> <p><i>I was reading</i> Edgar Allan Poe last night.</p>	<p>Future Continuous</p> <p><i>I will be reading</i> Nathaniel Hawthorne soon.</p>
<p>Present Perfect</p> <p><i>I have read</i> so many books I can't keep count.</p>	<p>Past Perfect</p> <p><i>I had read</i> at least 100 books by the time I was twelve.</p>	<p>Future Perfect</p> <p><i>I will have read</i> at least 500 books by the end of the year.</p>
<p>Present Perfect Continuous</p> <p><i>I have been reading</i> since I was four years old.</p>	<p>Past Perfect Continuous</p> <p><i>I had been reading</i> for at least a year before my sister learned to read.</p>	<p>Future Perfect Continuous</p> <p><i>I will have been reading</i> for at least two hours before dinner tonight.</p>

The Present Tenses

Simple Present: 1.

Present Perfect: 1.

Present Continuous

The Past Tenses

Simple Past

Past Perfect

Past Continuous

Past Perfect

Continuous

The Future Tenses

Simple Future

Future Perfect

Future Continuous

Future Perfect

Continuous

Examples with explanation:

Common Form:

The common form of tenses is expressed in the above [sentences](#).

Progressive Form:

The progressive form of tenses is expressed in the above sentences, and represents an act or state as continuing at the time referred to.

Emphatic Form:

1. I do work.
2. I did read an entire hour.

The emphatic form of tenses is expressed by the above sentences, and expresses an act or state with positiveness. Do or did help to make the emphatic forms of tenses.

1. I did not see you yesterday.
2. He did not arrive as we expected.

Do and did do not render negative propositions emphatic, but simply make them more exact by including the negative [adverb](#) with in the parts of the [verb](#).

1. Did you receive the book that I sent?
2. Know you the people?
3. Have you spoken with the gentleman?

We see from the above sentences that a sentence may be made interrogative by placing the verb or some part of it before the subject.

Give the tenses of the verbs in the following sentences:

1. The governor is in town to-day, but he will leave to-night at eight o'clock.
2. You are now where you stood fifty years ago this very hour, with your brothers, and your neighbours, shoulder to shoulder, in the strife for your country.
3. Those who survived that day, and whose lives have been prolonged to the present hour, are now around you.
4. Some of them you have known in the trying scenes of war.
5. And when you shall here have exchanged your embraces, when you shall have once more pressed the hands which have been so often extended to give succour in adversity, and then look abroad upon this lovely land which your young valour defended.
6. He had now entered the outskirts of the village.
7. There were rows of houses which he had never seen before, and those which had been his familiar haunts had disappeared.
8. Then all the people looked and saw that what the deep-sighted poet said was true.
9. I hope you will enjoy your vacation.
10. We are reading Emerson's "Behaviour," and find that it will be all or more than we can master.
11. I do believe you, my boy; for you have always shown an honest, manly spirit.
12. Have the times so changed, that merit cannot win without influence?

4.1 Complete the following sentences using an appropriate tense form.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I here since morning. | a) am always
b) have always been
c) had always been |
| a) am waiting
b) have been waiting
c) had been waiting | 4. They in this street for twenty years. |
| 2. It raining since yesterday. | a) have lived
b) have been living
c) Either could be used here |
| a) hasn't stopped
b) didn't stop
c) hadn't | 5. I to a foreign country. |
| 3. I interested in metaphysics. | a) am never gone |

- b) have never been
- c) was never gone

6. Where the sun rise?

- a) does
- b) do
- c) had

7. I Susie Monday.

- a) see
- b) am seeing
- c) Either could be used here

8. We the money on the 15th.

- a) are needing
- b) will need
- c) Either could be used here

9. 'There is the doorbell.' 'I

- a) am going
- b) will go
- c) Either could be used here

10. She half of her time traveling.

- a) spends
- b) is spending
- c) Either could be used here

What Are Articles?

The Articles

The words *a*, *an*, and *the* are known as articles. *A* and *an* are called the indefinite articles because they are used to indicate non-specific people or things. *The* is called the definite article because it does indicate a specific person or thing.

- **A** cup (i.e., any cup)
 - **The** cup (i.e., a specific cup)
1. The words *a* or *an* are called articles. They come before nouns.
 2. There are two articles-*a* (or *an*) and *The*.
 3. *A* or *An* is called the Indefinite Article, because it usually leaves indefinite the person or thing spoken of: as,

Example: A doctor; that is any person

4. *The* is called the definite article, because it normally points out some particular person or thing; as,

Example: He saw the doctor; meaning some particular doctor.

The indefinite article is used before singular countable nouns; e.g,

A book, an orange, a girl,

The definite article is used before singular nouns, plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns, e, g;

The book, the books, the milk

5. the choice between a or an is determined by sound. Before word beginig with a vowel sound an is used; as, an ass, an enemy, an ink pad an orange an umbrella, an hour, an honest Man, an heir.

It will be noticed that the words hour, honest heir begin with a vowel sound as the initial consonant h is not pronounced.

6 .before a word beginning with a consonant sound a is used; as

A boy, a reindeer, a woman , a yard, a horse a hole, also a university a union, a European , a ewe, a union ,a useful, article;

Because these words [university, union, etc] begin with a consonant sound, that of yu .similarly we say,

A one-rupee note such a one, a one eyed- man.

Because one begins with the consonant sound of w.

7. Some native speakers use an before words beginning with h the first syllable is not stressed.

An hotel [more common :a hotel]

An historical novel [more common: a historical novel.]

Articles are words that define a noun as specific or unspecific. Consider the following examples:

After the long day, the cup of tea tasted particularly good.

By using the article *the*, we've shown that it was one specific day that was long and one specific cup of tea that tasted good.

After a long day, a cup of tea tastes particularly good.

By using the article *a*, we've created a general statement, implying that any cup of tea would taste good after any long

English has two types of articles: definite and indefinite. Let's discuss them now in more detail.

The Definite Article

The definite article is the word *the*. It limits the meaning of a noun to one particular thing. For example, your friend might ask, "Are you going to the party this weekend?" The definite article tells you that your friend is referring to a specific party that both of you know about. The definite article can be used with singular, plural, or uncountable nouns. Below are some examples of the definite article *the* used in context:

Please give me the hammer.

Please give me the red hammer; the blue one is too small.

Please give me the nail.

Please give me the large nail; it's the only one strong enough to hold this painting.

Please give me the hammer and the nail.

Please hand me a book; any book will do.

Please hand me an autobiography; any autobiography will do.

Exceptions: Choosing A or An

There are a few exceptions to the general rule of using *a* before words that start with consonants and *an* before words that begin with vowels. The first letter of the word *honor*, for example, is a consonant, but it's unpronounced. In spite of its spelling, the word *honor* begins with a vowel sound. Therefore, we use *an*. Consider the example sentence below for an illustration of this concept.

My mother is a honest woman.

My mother is an honest woman.

Similarly, when the first letter of a word is a vowel but is pronounced with a consonant sound, use *a*, as in the sample sentence below:

She is an United States senator.

She is a United States senator.

This holds true with acronyms and initialisms, too: an LCD display, a UK-based company, an HR department, a URL.

Article before an Adjective

Sometimes an article modifies a noun that is also modified by an adjective. The usual word order is article + adjective + noun. If the article is indefinite, choose *a* or *an* based on the word that immediately follows it. Consider the following examples for reference:

Eliza will bring a small gift to Sophie's party.

I heard an interesting story yesterday.

Indefinite Articles with Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns are nouns that are either difficult or impossible to count. Uncountable nouns include intangible things (e.g., information, air), liquids (e.g., milk, wine), and things that are too large or numerous to count (e.g., equipment, sand, wood). Because these things can't be counted, you should never use **a** or **an** with them—remember, the indefinite article is only for singular nouns. Uncountable nouns can be modified by words like *some*, however. Consider the examples below for reference:

Please give me a water.

Water is an uncountable noun and should not be used with the indefinite article.

Please give me some water.

However, if you describe the water in terms of countable units (like bottles), you can use the indefinite article.

Please give me a bottle of water.

Please give me an ice.

Please give me an ice cube.

Please give me some ice.

Note that depending on the context, some nouns can be countable or uncountable (e.g., hair, noise, time):

We need a light in this room.

We need some light in this room.

Using Articles with Pronouns

Possessive pronouns can help identify whether you're talking about specific or nonspecific items. As we've seen, articles also indicate specificity. But if you use both a possessive pronoun and an article at the same time, readers will become confused. Possessive pronouns are words like *his*, *my*, *our*, *its*, *her*, and *their*. Articles should not be used with pronouns. Consider the examples below.

Why are you reading the my book?

The and *my* should not be used together since they are both meant to modify the same noun. Instead, you should use one or the other, depending on the intended meaning:

Why are you reading the book?

Why are you reading my book?

Omission of Articles

Occasionally, articles are omitted altogether before certain nouns. In these cases, the article is implied but not actually present. This implied article is sometimes called a “zero article.” Often, the article is omitted before nouns that refer to abstract ideas. Look at the following examples:

Let’s go out for a dinner tonight.

Let’s go out for dinner tonight.

The creativity is a valuable quality in children.

Creativity is a valuable quality in children.

Many [languages and nationalities](#) are not preceded by an article. Consider the example below:

I studied the French in high school for four years.

I studied French in high school for four years.

Sports and academic subjects do not require articles. See the sentences below for reference:

I like to play the baseball.

I like to play baseball.

My sister was always good at the math.

My sister was always good at math.

PREPOSITION

Definition

1. This part of a speech basically refers to words that specify location or a location in time. Examples of Prepositions: *above, below, throughout, outside, before, near, and since* Aboard, About, Above, Absent, Across, After, behind, but, by.
2. A **preposition** is a word or set of words that indicates location (*in, near, beside, on top of*) or some other relationship between a noun or pronoun and other parts of the sentence (*about, after, besides, instead of, in accordance with*). A preposition isn't a

preposition unless it goes with a related noun or pronoun, called the object of the preposition.

Sample Sentences:

- Micah is hiding *under* the bed.
 - The italicized preposition introduces the prepositional phrase “under the bed,” and tells **where** Micah is hiding.
 - *During* the game, the audience never stopped cheering for their team.
 - The italicized preposition introduces the prepositional phrase “during the game,” and tells **when** the audience cheered
 - prefer to read *in* the library.
 - He climbed *up* the ladder to get *into* the attic.
 - Please sign your name *on* the dotted line *after* you read the contract.
 - Go *down* the stairs and *through* the door.
 - He swam *across* the pool.
 - Take your brother *with* you.
1. There is a cow in the field.
 2. He is fond of tea.
 3. The cat jumped off the chair.

In sentence 1, the word in shows the relation between two things –cow and field.

In sentence 2, the word of shows the relation between the attribute expressed by the adjective found and tea.

In sentence 3, the word off shows the relation between the action expressed by the verb jumped and the chair.

The words in, of, off, are here used as prepositions.

Def –A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else..

[The word preposition means that which is placed before ,]

It will be noticed that-

In sentence 1, the preposition joins a noun to another noun;

In sentence 2, the preposition joins a noun to an adjective ;

In sentence 3, the preposition joins a noun to a verb.

2) The noun and pronoun which is used with a preposition is called its objects. It is in the accusative case and is said to be governed by the preposition.

Thus in sentence 1 the noun field is in the accusative case, governed by the preposition in.

4. A preposition may have two or more objects; as,
The roads run over hill and plain.
4. The preposition is usually placed before its objects, but sometimes it follows it; as ,
 1. Here is the watch that you asked for.
 2. That is the boy [whom] I was speaking of.
 3. What are you looking at?
 4. What are you thinking of?
 5. Which of the chairs did you sit on?

Note: when the object is the relative pronoun that, as in sentence 1 , the preposition is always placed at the end.

The preposition is often placed at the end when the object is an interrogative pronoun [as in sentences 3,4 and 5] or a relative pronoun understood [as in sentence 2]

Note: sometimes the objective its placed first for the sake of emphasis; as

This I insist on. He is known all the world over.

The preposition for, from, in, on, are often omitted before nouns of place or time ; as, we did it last week . I cannot wait a minute.

KINDS OF PREPOSITIONS

1. Simple preposition

At, by, for, from in, off, on ,out ,through, till, to, up ,with

2. Compound prepositions

Which are generally formed by prefixing a preposition [usually a= no or be=by]to a noun ,an adjective or an adverb.

About, above, across, along, amongst, around, before, behind, below, beneath ,beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, underneath, within, without

3. Phrase preposition

According to away from because of by way of, In
accordance with, in spite of, along with, in front of

Grammar Rules Review

This is a quick, basic grammar review for nouns, verbs, and the sometimes confusing usage of lay versus lie, and rise versus raise. This reference can be used for term papers, grammar class reviews, or simply for anyone confused or curious about the basics of English grammar.

Nouns

1. Noun identification
2. Count, Mass, and Collective Nouns
3. Plural and Possessive Nouns

Noun Identification

What is a noun? A noun is a person, place, thing, quality, animal, idea or activity.

For example:

Person — Maria, Place — Detroit, Thing — Desk, Quality — Animal — Dog,
Idea — Independence, activity — Navigation

Spot the nouns in a sentence: Maria went into the city to purchase detergent.

Nouns: Person — Maria Place — City Thing — Detergent

The functions of nouns

Nouns sometimes function differently in sentences. For example:

Subject: Maria likes ice cream

Object of Preposition: He gave the ice cream to Maria

Subject complement: The best customer is Maria

Grammar vocabulary: Nominal means any word, or group of words, used as a noun. The nominal word used in the original noun example is Maria.

Types of Nouns

The names of specific things, places, and people, like Maria or Detroit, are Proper nouns.

General, colloquial names, like table or house are Common nouns. Common nouns can either be concrete, or abstract.

When an object is concrete i.e. you can see it and touch it, like a phone or a chair, it is a Concrete noun.

When it is a quality or idea, like freedom or justice, it is an Abstract noun.

Count Nouns

Count nouns are anything that can be counted. They are singular or plural. Plurals usually end with "s."

Singular — Car

Singular — Chair

Singular — Dog

Plural — Cars

Plural — Chairs

Plural — Dogs

Irregular Examples

Singular — Mouse

Singular — Child

Plural — Mice

Plural — Children

Most nouns ending in s, sh, o, or ch need an -es suffix to be plural

Singular — Bus

Plural — Dishes

Singular — Church

Plural — Buses

Singular — Potato

Plural — Churches

Singular — Dish

Plural — Potatoes

Nouns ending in a consonant followed by y become plural by changing the y to i and adding -es

Singular — Mystery

Plural — Mysteries

Mass Nouns are nouns that cannot be counted and they usually do not have a plural form

Examples: Freedom, sand, money

Collective nouns refer to groups of people and/or things. Unlike mass nouns, they can usually be counted, so they usually have plural forms.

Examples:

Singular — Staff

Singular — Herd

Plural — Staffs

Plural — Herds

Plural Nouns

Plural nouns are the nouns that have been changed into their plural states by adding -s or -es. Remember your irregular nouns, such as mice and children! They too are plural nouns.

Possessive Nouns

Nouns can be possessive and express ownership, usually following the use of “of.”

Example: The life of Maria

Most singular possessives are formed by adding an apostrophe and “s.” If the noun is plural, the possessive form becomes “s” and apostrophe.

Singular Common: Dog

Plural Common: Dogs

Singular Possessive: Dog’s

Plural Possessive: Dogs’

Exception: if the plural noun does not end with an “s,” the possessive is formed by adding apostrophe and “s.”

Example:

Singular Common: Woman

Plural Common: Women

Singular Possessive: Woman’s

Plural Possessive: Women’s

Pronouns

A pronoun takes the place of an unknown noun. The unknown noun is called the “antecedent.”

Example: Maria wondered if she was late for work.

Maria is the antecedent of “she.” Instead of saying: Maria wondered if Maria was late for work, “she” appears to take the place of “Maria.”

The Nine forms of Pronouns:

Personal, possessive, interrogative, relative, and
indefinite, reflexive, demonstrative.
reciprocal, intensive,

The pronoun must always agree with antecedent, so if the antecedent is male, the pronoun must be male, if the antecedent is plural, the pronoun must be plural, etc.

Example:

Correct: When Maria bought the detergent, she used her credit card.

Incorrect: When Maria bought the detergent, they used his credit card.

Pronoun Cases

Nominative Cases: I, you, he, she, it, we, they, who

The nominative, or subjective, case pronoun is the subject of the sentence.

Examples: She went to the store.

Who has the book?

I am he.

This is she.

Objective Cases: Me, you, him, her, it, us, them, whom

These function as direct or indirect objects.

Examples:

We gave HER the bus money.

The bag is with HER.

We gave IT to HER.

I don't know to WHOM I speak.

Possessive Cases: My, mine, his, her, hers, its, our, ours, their, theirs, your, yours, whose

The possessive case pronoun shows possession

Example:

That is MY bag.

HER bus was late.

That bag is MINE.

The bags are all HERS.

Personal Pronouns can refer to the person/people speaking (First person,) spoken to (second person,) or spoken ABOUT (third person.)

First person subject singular: I

Second person subject singular: you

First person subject plural: We

Second person subject plural: you

First person object singular: me

Second person object singular: you

First person object plural: us

Second person object plural: you

Third person subject singular: he, she, it

Third person object plural: them

Third person subject plural: they

Third person object singular: him, her, it

Example: I wanted to give them to her, but he wouldn't let me.

I — first person singular

He — third person singular

Them — third person plural

Me — first person singular

Her — third person singular

Possessive Pronouns

Like regular nouns, personal pronouns can also be possessive. Possessive Determiners are possessive forms of personal pronouns. Possessive Determiners must have a following noun.

First person determiner singular: My
(book)

Second person pronoun singular: Yours

First person determiner plural: Our (book)

Second person pronoun plural: Yours

First person pronoun singular: Mine

Third person determiner singular: His,
Her, Its (book)

First person pronoun plural Ours

Third person determiner plural: Their
(book)

Second person determiner singular: Your
(book)

Third person pronoun singular: His, hers,
its

Second person determiner plural Your
(book)

Third person pronoun plural: Theirs

Example: They have MY bags but they know they're MINE.

My — Determiner, dependent on "Bags"

Mine— stands in place of "My bags."

Indefinite Pronouns

These have no specific antecedents. These are usually identified with general words like: all, any, some, or none.

Examples:

Singular: another, both, nobody, everything, nothing, somebody, everyone, no one, something, etc.

Plural: all, many, most, much, some

Examples: Somebody has her bags.

Plural: Everyone knows about Maria's bags.

Indefinite pronouns are only pronouns if they are used ALONE. If they are used with a noun, they become indefinite adjectives.

Pronoun: Both knew they were Maria's bags.

Adjective: Both baggers knew they were Maria's bags.

If the subject performs actions TO or FOR itself, the action in the sentence passes BACK to the subject and becomes a reflexive pronoun.

First person singular: Myself

Second person plural: Yourselves

First person plural: Ourselves

Third person singular:
Himself/Herself/Itself

Second person singular: Yourself

Third person plural: Themselves

Example: We asked OURSELVES where her bags were.

“We” is the doer and receiver of the action “ask.”

Intensive Pronouns are used to point back to the noun or pronoun for emphasis.

Example: I myself knew they were Maria's bags.

The intensive pronoun does not always need to directly follow the noun.

Example: I prefer walking myself.

Reciprocal pronouns express mutual action.

Examples: each other/ each other's

One another/one another's

Maria and Heather greeted each other.

Interrogative Pronouns

These are used to ask questions and can be personal or non-personal

Personal subject: Who/Whoever

Personal object: Whom/Whomever

Personal possessive: Whose

Non-personal subject: Which

Non-personal subject: What

Example:

Who has the bags?

Which bagger has them?

Whose bags are these?

Demonstrative Pronouns

These substitute specific nouns, usually when someone is gesturing toward something.

Singular: This/That

Plural: These/Those

Example: These are for her.

Verbs

A verb is an action part of speech. It can also express a state of being, or the relationship between two things. It is most powerful when following a noun. Example: He HIT her. Verbs are the most complicated part of speech because they can sometimes become nouns, depending on their use.

The three kinds of verbs: transitive verbs, intransitive verbs, and linking verbs.

Transitive verbs

These take objects. Transitive verbs carry the action of subject and apply it to the object.

Example: She TOOK the bags.

Intransitive verbs

These do not take an object, but express actions that do not require the agent doing something to something else.

Example: She LEFT.

Linking verbs

These link the agent with the rest of the sentence and explain the link between the subject and the rest of the sentence.

Examples: appear, grow, seem, smell, taste

example: Maria seems tired from shopping.

The Lay/Lie and Raise/Rise Confusion

Thee two pairs of verbs are constantly misused. In each, there is a transitive verb (TRV) and an intransitive verb (INV).

Lie — Intransitive, means recline or be situated

Lay — Transitive, means to place or put something

Infinitive — INV: Lie

TRV: Lay

INV: Rise

TRV: Raise

1. He usually (do) his homework in his room.

2. The doctor told him to stop (smoke) and take a trip.

3. Could you (help) me please?

4. I have decided (study) more and improve my overall average.

5. Let me (leave) the classroom please.

6. He wants Mary (do) the dishes.

7. She (not /do) any bad thing yesterday, I'm

Rise — Intransitive, means to get up.

Raise — Transitive, means to lift something up.

sure.

8. They (come) here next week to visit my new office.

9. Would you mind (open) the window, please? It's hot here.

10. Had they (leave) your husband before you came here?

1. Lots of people waiting in the entrance hall.

2. The office closed all day yesterday.

3. The print very small, we can hardly see it.

4. The carpet lots of stains.

5. The meeting upstairs in the conference room.

6. Mr and Mrs Taylor moved in next door.

7. Two cars involved in the A19 crash.

8. Richard does not care whether United or City winning.

9. His application form posted last week.

10. The flowers arrived in a beautiful long box.

Complete the exercise according to the picture.

- the picture, I can see a woman.
- The woman is sitting a table.
- She is sitting a chair.
- There is another chair the woman.
- Her feet are the table
- The woman is holding a cup her hands.
- the table are a laptop, a paper, a calculator, an appointment calendar, two pens and a muffin.
- The woman is looking her laptop.
- The woman's bag is the table.

Exercise:

- I **have** -----here since morning.
- It _____ raining since yesterday.
- I _____ interested in metaphysics.
- They _____ in this street for twenty years.
- I _____ to a foreign country.
- Where _____ the sun rise?

7. I _____ Susie Monday.
8. We _____ the money on the 15th.
9. 'There is the doorbell.' '_____.'
10. She _____ half of her time traveling.

Exercise:

1. We walked _____ the edge of the desert.
2. It is another three weeks _____ the holidays.
3. I don't know how she manages to support such a large family. She has nothing _____ her pension.
4. Are you wearing anything _____ your sweater?
5. Do you mind? I was _____ you!
6. We should arrive _____ their place **in** time _____ lunch.
7. They live _____ a small one bedroom flat _____ the third floor.
8. Granny is arriving _____ the 3.30 train.
9. Last year, there were a large number of mangoes _____ the tree.
10. His house is _____ the way from Mumbai to Thane.
11. He met and fell in love with a French girl when he was _____ the London School of Economics.
12. A few days after the accident she died _____ the injuries.

2.