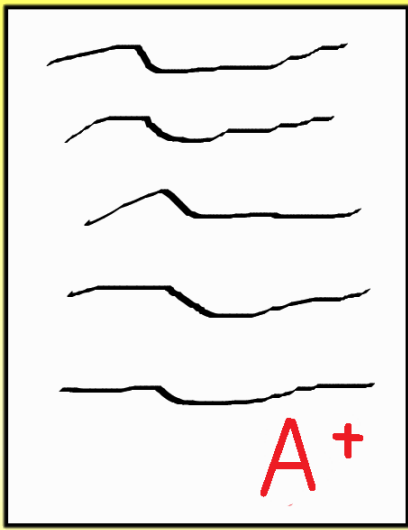
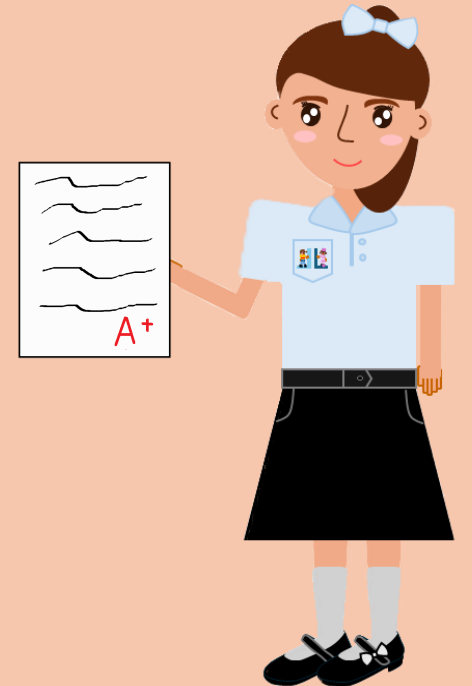




English Exam



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It was nearly the end of the school year which meant Lek and Luca had to sit exams. Because they were the same age they could revise together, and this made exam time much easier. One subject Lek found difficult was English but luckily Luca was around to help.

First, Lek needed to learn about vowels and consonants.

"There are five vowels in English," Luca explained. "They're **A**, **E**, **I**, **O** and **U**. All the other letters are consonants. You can remember this by making a funny rhyme."

"**A**n **E**lephant **I**s **O**pening **U**mbrellas, should help."



A & An

A hamster

An elephant



Next, Lek wanted to learn when to use **a** or **an** at the start of a sentence.

"Ok, so we use '**a**' when we talk about one thing or person. We use '**an**' for the same reason, but only if the next word begins with a vowel, a,e,i,o,u."

"For example, there's **a** bus or there's **an** airplane."

Another difficult problem was when to use **some** or **any**.

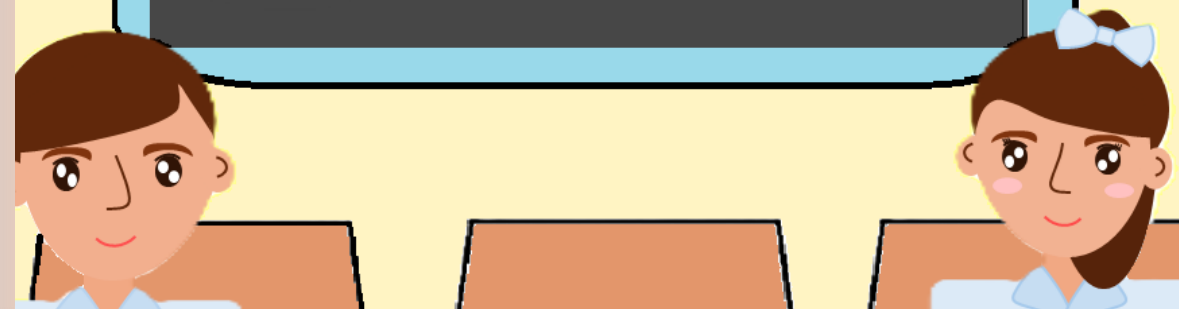
"We use **some** in positive sentences, for example, I'm going to buy **some** chocolate," Luca explained.

"We use **any** in negative sentences, for example, I don't have **any** money."

Some or Any

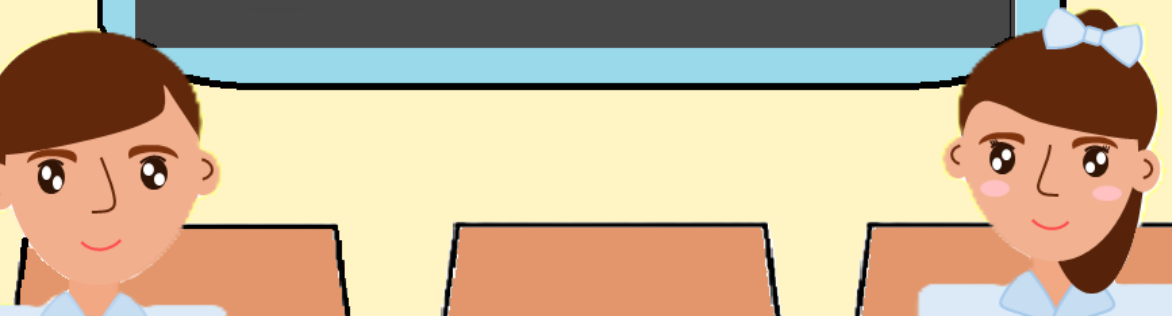
I have **some** money.

I don't have **any** food.



This or That

This is my coat.
That is your scarf.



Now Lek wanted to know how to use **this** or **that**.

"We use **this** when pointing at things close to us."

"We use **that** when pointing at things that are far away. For example, I'm holding **this** picture, or I'm looking at **that** picture over there."

"Fantastic," said Lek. "But how do I know when to use **how much** or **how many**?"

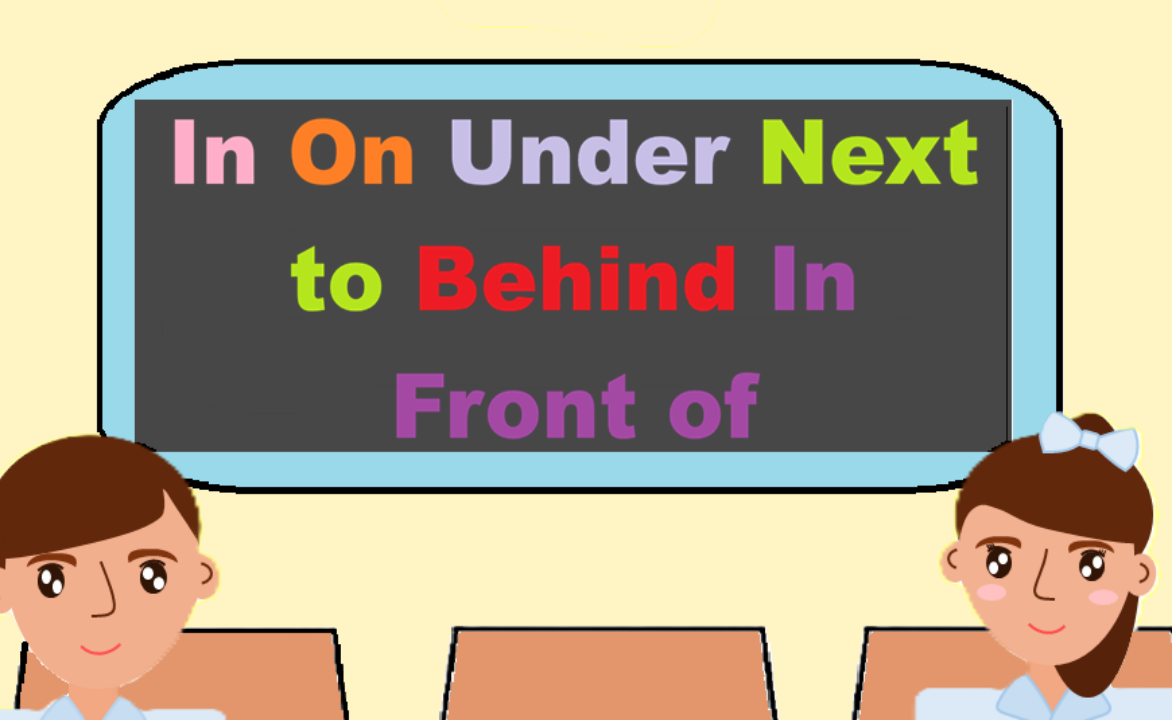
"Good question," replied Luca. "We use **how much** when we talk about something we can't count. For example, **how much** food do you have?"

"We use **how many** when we can count something, for example, **how many** sausages do you have?"

How much or How many

How much money?
How many apples?





In On Under Next
to Behind In
Front of

"How about prepositions of place such as *in*, *on*, or *under*?"

"We use prepositions of place to talk about where something is. For example, a bridge goes *over* the river, or worms live *under* the ground."

"How can we compare things in English Luca?"

"If we are comparing two things we use '*er*' at the end of an adjective. For example, I'm *taller* than you."

"If a word ends in the letter '*y*' we change the '*y*' to '*ier*'. For example, I'm *heavier* than you."



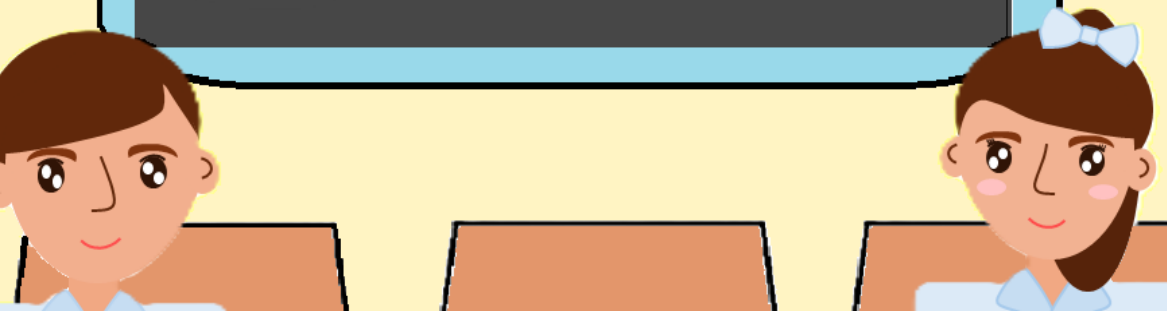
Comparatives

I'm taller than you.
He's heavier than me.

Superlatives

Whales are the largest animals in the sea.

Elephants are the heaviest animals in Africa.



"How can we compare more than two things?" asked Lek.

"We do this by using '**est**' at the end of an adjective. For example, whales are the **biggest** mammals in the world."

"If a word ends in the letter '**y**' we change the '**y**' to '**iest**'. For example, whales are the **heaviest** animals in the ocean."

Lek and Luca were tired after learning so many things about the English language. However, Lek had one more question.

"Tell me Luca, how are you so good at English?"

"It's because I love reading Lek. It's the quickest way to learn a new language and helps me relax."



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