

المحاضرة الأولى

First Class

English Language

Basic English Grammar

In this lesson

- let's make sentences with verb "be" (am, are, is).
- Sentences = SUBJECT + VERB.
- Subjects = nouns and pronouns (I, you, he, she, it , we, they ,this, these.
- Subject + form of verb "be"

1-1 NOUN + IS + NOUN: SINGULAR

NOUN + IS + NOUN
(a) *Canada* is a *country*.

(b) Mexico is *a* country.

(c) *A* cat is *an* animal.

□ EXERCISE 3. Sentence practice.

Directions: Complete the sentences. Use an article (*a* or *an*).

1. A horse is an animal.
2. English is _____ language.
3. Tokyo is _____ city.

<i>animal</i>	<i>country</i>	<i>language</i>
<i>city</i>	<i>insect</i>	<i>sport</i>

1. Arabic is a language.
2. Rome is a city.
3. A cat is an animal.
4. Tennis is _____.
5. Chicago is _____.

1-2 NOUN + ARE + NOUN: PLURAL

NOUN + ARE + NOUN

(a) **Cats are animals.**

(b) SINGULAR: a cat, an animal

PLURAL: **cats, animals**

(c) SINGULAR: a city, a country

PLURAL: **cities, countries**

NOUN and NOUN + ARE + NOUN

(d) **Canada and China are countries.**(e) **Dogs and cats are animals.**

□ EXERCISE 6. Sentence practice.

Directions: Change the singular sentences to plural sentences.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

1. An ant is an insect. → Ants are insects.

2. A computer is a machine. → _____

1-3 PRONOUN + BE + NOUN

SINGULAR

PLURAL

PRONOUN + BE + NOUN

PRONOUN + BE + NOUN

(a) **I am** a student.(f) **We are** students.(b) **You are** a student.(g) **You are** students.(c) **She is** a student.(h) **They are** students.(d) **He is** a student.(e) **It is** a country.I
you
he
she
it
we
they

= pronouns

am
is
are

= forms of be

(i) Rita is in my class. **She** is a student.(j) Tom is in my class. **He** is a student.(k) Rita and Tom are in my class. **They** are students.

Rita and Tom _____.

I _____.

You (one person) _____.

Rita _____.

You (two persons) _____.

1-4 CONTRACTIONS WITH *BE*

	PRONOUN + <i>BE</i> → CONTRACTION		
<i>AM</i>	<i>I</i>	+ <i>am</i> → <i>I'm</i>	(a) <i>I'm</i> a student.
<i>IS</i>	<i>she</i>	+ <i>is</i> → <i>she's</i>	(b) <i>She's</i> a student.
	<i>he</i>	+ <i>is</i> → <i>he's</i>	(c) <i>He's</i> a student.
	<i>it</i>	+ <i>is</i> → <i>it's</i>	(d) <i>It's</i> a city.
<i>ARE</i>	<i>you</i>	+ <i>are</i> → <i>you're</i>	(e) <i>You're</i> a student.
	<i>we</i>	+ <i>are</i> → <i>we're</i>	(f) <i>We're</i> students.
	<i>they</i>	+ <i>are</i> → <i>they're</i>	(g) <i>They're</i> students.

1. Sara is a student. She's in my class.
2. Jim is a student. _____ in my class.
3. I have one brother. _____ twenty years old.

1-5 NEGATIVE WITH *BE*

	CONTRACTIONS
(a) I am not a teacher.	<i>I'm not</i>
(b) You are not a teacher.	<i>you're not</i> / <i>you aren't</i>
(c) She is not a teacher.	<i>she's not</i> / <i>she isn't</i>
(d) He is not a teacher.	<i>he's not</i> / <i>he isn't</i>
(e) It is not a city.	<i>it's not</i> / <i>it isn't</i>
(f) We are not teachers.	<i>we're not</i> / <i>we aren't</i>
(g) You are not teachers.	<i>you're not</i> / <i>you aren't</i>
(h) They are not teachers.	<i>they're not</i> / <i>they aren't</i>

Examples: Africa \ city . . . It \ continent

→ Africa isn't a city. It's a continent.

Baghdad and Chicago \ city . . . They \ continent

→ Baghdad and Chicago are cities. They aren't continents.

1. Canada \ country . . . It \ city

1-6 BE + ADJECTIVE

NOUN	+	BE	+	ADJECTIVE
(a) A ball		is		round.
(b) Balls		are		round.
(c) Mary		is		intelligent.
(d) Mary and Tom		are		intelligent.
PRONOUN	+	BE	+	ADJECTIVE
(e) I		am		hungry.
(f) She		is		young.
(g) They		are		happy.

1. I'm not sad. I 'm happy.
2. Mr. Thomas isn't rich. He _____.
3. My hair isn't long. It _____.

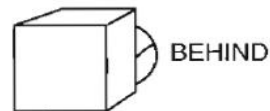
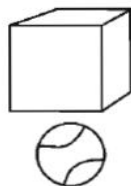
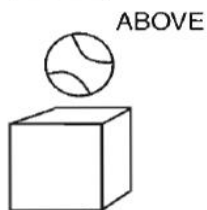
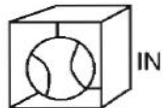
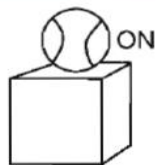
1-7 BE + A PLACE

- (a) Maria is **here**.
 (b) Bob is **at the library**.

- (c) Maria is { **here.**
there.
downstairs.
upstairs.
inside.
outside.
downtown.

- PREPOSITION + NOUN
 (d) Bob is { **at the library.**
on the bus.
in his room.
at work.
next to Maria.

1-7 BE + A PLACE



SOME COMMON PREPOSITIONS

*above**between**next to**at**from**on**behind**in**under**above*
*behind**between*
*✓ in**next to*
*on**under*1. The cat is in the desk.

2. The cat is _____ the desk.



3. The cat is _____ the desk.



4. The cat is _____ the desk.



5. The cat is _____ the desk.



6. The cat is _____ the desk.



7. The cat is _____ the desks.

2-1 YES/NO QUESTIONS WITH *BE*

QUESTION	STATEMENT
<i>BE</i> + SUBJECT	SUBJECT + <i>BE</i>
(a) <i>Is Anna</i> a student?	<i>Anna is</i> a student.
(b) <i>Are they</i> at home?	<i>They are</i> at home.

1. A: Is Mrs. Lee a teacher?

B: Yes, Mrs. Lee is a teacher.

2. A: _____

B: Yes, the sun is a ball of fire.

3. A: _____

B: Yes, carrots are vegetables.

2-2 SHORT ANSWERS TO YES/NO QUESTIONS

QUESTION	SHORT ANSWER
(a) <i>Is Anna</i> a student?	→ Yes, <i>she is</i> . → No, <i>she's not</i> . → No, <i>she isn't</i> .
(b) <i>Are they</i> at home?	→ Yes, <i>they are</i> . → No, <i>they aren't</i> .
(c) <i>Are you</i> ready?	→ Yes, <i>I am</i> . → No, <i>I'm not</i> .*

A: Is Anna in your class?

B: Yes, she is. (Anna is in my class.)

A: _____

B: _____ (I'm not homesick.)

WH Questions Chart

Who?	What?	Where?	When?	Why?	How?
person people	thing, idea, event or action	place	time	reason	manner, way
					
					

Write more examples for each WH question.

1. Who is he?

2. What is this?

3. Where are you?

4. When is class?















5. Why is he scared?

6. How can we learn English?




Feelings Vocabulary

How do you feel?

I feel _____.

proud 	angry 
greedy 	excited 
sleepy 	happy 
thirsty 	hungry 
relaxed 	hurt 
confused 	sad 
loving 	worried 

How does he feel?

1. 	1. How does he feel - sleepy or happy? He feels _____.
2. 	2. How does he feel - hungry or thirsty? He feels _____.
3. 	3. How does he feel - confused or sleepy? He feels _____.

2-4 USING *HAVE* AND *HAS*

SINGULAR	PLURAL	
(a) <i>I have</i> a pen.	(f) <i>We have</i> pens.	<i>I</i> <i>you</i> <i>we</i> <i>they</i> } + <i>have</i>
(b) <i>You have</i> a pen.	(g) <i>You have</i> pens.	
(c) <i>She has</i> a pen.	(h) <i>They have</i> pens.	
(d) <i>He has</i> a pen.		<i>she</i> <i>he</i> <i>it</i> } + <i>has</i>
(e) <i>It has</i> blue ink.		

□ EXERCISE 9. Sentence practice.

Directions: Complete the sentences. Use *have* and *has*.

- We have grammar books.
- I a dictionary.
- Kate a blue pen. She a blue notebook too.
- You a pen in your pocket.
- Bob a notebook on his desk.

Do your Homework on →



- Chapter 1: Exercise 3. page 2
- Ch. 1: Ex 4. page 3
- Ch. 1: Ex 6. page 4
- Ch. 1: Ex 10. page 7
- Ch. 1: Ex 12. page 8
- Ch 1: Ex 15. page 10
- Ch 1: Ex17. page 12
- Ch 1: Ex 25. page 19
- Ch2: Ex 2. page 25 + 26
- Ch 2: Ex 3. page 25 + 26
- Ch 2: Ex 9. page 30

انتهت

المحاضرة الثانية

Reading Skill

- Scanning
- Skimming
- Previewing Vocabulary
- Revising some structures
- Writing : Jumbled sentences

SCANNING

Scanning is a technique you often use when **looking up** a word in the telephone book or dictionary. You search for key words or ideas. In most cases, you know what you're looking for, so you're concentrating on finding a particular answer. Scanning involves moving your eyes quickly down the page seeking specific words and phrases.

When scanning, look for the author's use of organizers such as numbers, letters, steps, or the words, **first, second, or next**. Look for words that **are bold faced, italics, or in a different font size, style, or color**. Sometimes the author will put key ideas in the margin.

Do Let's Scanning**Pulp Friction**

Every second, 1 hectare of the world's rainforest is destroyed. That's equivalent to two football fields. An area the size of New York City is lost every day. In a year, that adds up to 31 million hectares -- more than the land area of Poland. This alarming rate of destruction has serious consequences for the environment; scientists estimate, for example, that 137 species of plant, insect or animal become extinct every day due to logging. In British Columbia, where, since 1990, thirteen rainforest valleys have been clearcut, 142 species of salmon have already become extinct, and the habitats of grizzly bears, wolves and many other creatures are threatened. Logging, however, provides jobs, profits, taxes for the government and cheap products of all kinds for consumers, so the government is reluctant to restrict or control it.

1.How many species of salmon have become extinct in BC?

- a. 27
- b. 31
- c. 137
- d. 142

Do Scanning...

Much of Canada's forestry production goes towards making pulp and paper. According to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Canada supplies 34% of the world's wood pulp and 49% of its newsprint paper. If these paper products could be produced in some other way, Canadian forests could be preserved. Recently, a possible alternative way of producing paper has been suggested by agriculturalists and environmentalists: a plant called hemp.

2. How much of the world's newsprint paper is supplied by Canada?

- a. 31 %
- b. 49%
- c. 34%
- d. 19%

Understanding Pronoun Reference

Because a pronoun REFERS to a noun or TAKES THE PLACE OF that noun, you have to use the correct pronoun so that your reader clearly understands which noun your pronoun is referring to.

Therefore, pronouns should:

1. Agree in number

If the pronoun takes the place of a singular noun, you have to use a singular pronoun.

If a student parks a car on campus, he or she has to buy a parking sticker.

(NOT: If a student parks a car on campus, they have to buy a parking sticker.)

Hint:

Remember:

The words everybody, anybody, anyone, each, neither, nobody, someone, a person, etc. are singular and take singular pronouns.

Examples:

Everybody ought to do his or her best. (NOT: their best)

Neither of the girls brought her umbrella. (NOT: their umbrellas)

Understanding Pronoun Reference

2. Agree in person

If you are writing in the "first person" (I), don't confuse your reader by switching to the "second person" (you) or "third person" (he, she, they, it, etc.). Similarly, if you are using the "second person," don't switch to "first" or "third."

When a person comes to class, he or she should have his or her homework ready.

(NOT: When a person comes to class, you should have your homework ready.)

Choosing the Correct Pronoun

Circle the pronoun that agrees in number with its antecedent in each sentence.

1. Each of the girls makes (her, their) own clothes.
2. The jury finally made (its, their) decision.
3. It often seems that television programmers are not concerned with (its, their) viewers.
4. Both Tim and Tony write (his, their) mothers twice a week from camp.

Skimming for the topic Main Idea

Hint: Remember that the topic is just a word or noun phrase – a few words. It is not a sentence.

The main idea is in a sentence or two and can be found at the beginning, middle, or end of a paragraph.

Each Paragraph has a main idea.

¹Do you have a favorite season? ²Winter, fall, and spring have many advantages. ³However, summertime is my favorite season because it offers the tranquility of the beach as well as the exhilaration of outdoor sports. ⁴First, sitting on the other side of a sand dune, hidden by sea oats and sedge, I like looking at the Atlantic Ocean, scanning for dolphins and pelicans. ⁵Looking at something larger than I am gives me a sense of awe and gratitude and provides a backdrop for some deep musings. ⁶Second, summertime provides me with the chance to go sailing, surfing, and hiking along the shore. ⁷The exercise enhances my sense of well being and creates a feeling of optimism.

The topic of the paragraph is

- a. sailing and surfing.
- b. summertime.
- c. seasons at the beach.
- d. ways to develop optimism.

The main idea of the paragraph is

- a. sentence 1. b. sentence 2. c. sentence 3. d. sentence 4.

I. Read the following essay ,then answer the questions that follow

My name is Elena Sanchez. I am from Mexico, but now I live in California. I'm a student here in English language classes at a small college.

I live in an apartment building. It's on the corner of Olive Street and Sycamore Avenue. My address is 2201 Olive Street. There's a big olive tree in front of the building. There's a park across the street. There are a lot of oak trees in the park. The trees are beautiful in the summer.

A lot of my neighbors are from different countries. The people next to me are from Indonesia. The family across from the Indonesian family is from Colombia.

The stores in this neighborhood are always busy. There's a Korean drugstore and an Armenian flower shop.

There are three restaurants on Olive Street: One Mexican, one Japanese, and one Moroccan-Italian-American.

I like my neighborhood, but I ask myself one question. Where are the Americans?!!!

Now, Answer the following questions



Part one

1 Where is Elena from?

2. Why does she live now in California?

3 What kinds of trees are in California? [Mention TWO kinds]

4 When are the trees beautiful?

5 Which country are the people who live next to Elena from?

6. What does a Korean store sell?

7. Who is from Colombia?

8. How many restaurants are there in Olive Street?

9. What is in front of the building?

10. Where does Elena go if she wants to buy flowers?

Part Two

Complete each the following statements with correct information based on the passage content.

1. The underlined word "here" LINE 2 refers to **California**
2. The underlined word "one" LINE 11 refers to: **restaurant**
3. The underlined pronoun "me" refers to: **?????**
4. A word in the passage which has the same meaning as " shops" is **stores**
5. A word in the passage which has the same meaning as " flat" is **apartment**
6. A word in the passage which has the same meaning as " road" is **?????**
7. A word in the passage which has the opposite meaning of "behind" is **in front of**
8. A word in the passage which has the opposite meaning of "ugly" is **????**
9. A word in the passage which has the opposite meaning of " free" is **????**
10. The simple past form of the verb "am" is **was**
11. The simple past form of the verb " are" is **????**

II:Structure

Part One : Circle the correct response

1.Salma and Fatima -----from Riyadh.

- a. is
- b. was
- c. has
- d. are

2. _____ your car new?

- a. Are
- b. Is
- c. Aren't
- d. Has

3. London ----- a country. It is a city.

- A. is
- B. aren't
- C. isn't
- D. are

4. ----- ant is ----- insect.

- A. An / an
- B. An / a
- C. A / an
- D. A / a

5. Are you a doctor? No, -----.

- A. I'mn't
- B. amn't
- C. Iamn't
- D. I'm not

6. Where is the water? ----- inside the refrigerator.

- A. They're
- B. It
- C. It's
- D. He's

Part Two: Structure

7. A teacher usually starts a lesson by writing the date-----the board.

- A. in
- B. under
- C. over
- D. on

8. My friend is from America.----- lives in New York city.

- A. I
- B. We
- C. He
- D. It

9. ----- in the house now.

- A. We're
- B. Wer'e
- C. Were
- D. We re

10. Are you ready? - -----.

- A. No, I'm not
- B. Yes, Im
- C. No, Iamn't
- D. Yes, You're

III. Vocabulary

building	different	neighbors	crowded	front	drugstore
----------	-----------	-----------	---------	-------	-----------

1. This store is always _____. There are always lots and lots of people.

2. My _____ are from Mexico. They're very nice people.

3. There are two big trees in _____ of my house.

4. There is a big apartment _____ on the corner of the street.

5. People in my neighborhood are from _____ countries.

B. Identifying Opposites

Fill in each blank space with the opposite meaning

No.	Column A	Column B
1		large
2	love	
3		dirty
4	safe	
5		expensive
6	married	
7		hungry
8	healthy	
9		difficult
10	interesting	

IV. Writing: Jumbled sentences

Rewrite the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences

1. weather / very / in / Saudi Arabia / hot / in / The / summer / is.

The weather in Saudi Arabia is very hot in Summer

2. speak / at / The / this / English / university / lecturers.

3. fast / is / Driving / very / your / dangerous / car.

4. red / the / is / book / the / color / of

5. homework / I / my / myself / do / always.

انتهت

المحاضرة الثالثة

Grammar – Vocabulary - Reading

Chapter Three

Elements of the Lecture

I- Articles (A , An)

2- Pronouns

3- Verbs to Be

4. Have / Has / Had

5. Previewing Vocabulary

1. Articles- IndefiniteThere are 2 indefinite articles in English:

A= used before singular nouns that begin with consonants.

An= used before singular nouns that begin with vowels

Consonants= all letters in English except (a , e , i , o , (u)) u sometimes it is a consonant in a word like university

Vowels= (a , e , i , o , u)

Examples.

__book __orange __car __story __egg __lecture
 __man __umbrella __apple __pencil __table __email

Note: 1. Remember that all the above words are Singular**2. We can't use (A or An) before proper nouns, cities, days, months, etc**

I. Exercise (an & a)

- Could you please give me _____ piece of cake?
 a. an b. two c. a d. many
- _____ dog is _____ animal.
 a. An/a b. An/an c. A/an d. A/a
- I visited _____ Ahmed last week.
 a. an b. the c. a d. Nothing
- The capital of Saudi Arabia is _____ Riyadh.
 a. Nothing b. an c. a d. the
- I finished _____ unit in English language course.
 a. an b. a c. three d. few
- I take _____ umbrella when it rains.
 a. a b. an c. two d. several

(The) – Definite Article

The = definite article (a specific object that both the person speaking and the listener know)

The car over there is fast.

The teacher is very good, isn't he?

The first time you speak of something use "a or an", the next time you repeat that object use "the".

I live in a house. The house is quite old and has four

DO NOT use an article with countries, states, counties or provinces, lakes and mountains except when the country is a collection of states such as "The United States".

He lives in Washington near Mount Rainier.

They live in northern British Columbia.

Use an article with bodies of water, oceans and seas -

My country borders on the Pacific Ocean

DO NOT use an article when you are speaking about things in general

I like Russian tea.

She likes reading books.

DO NOT use an article when you are speaking about meals, places, and transport

He has breakfast at home.

I go to university.

He comes to work by taxi.

2. Word & Pronoun Reference

A. Personal Pronouns

No.	Subject	Object	Possessive	Possessive	Reflexives
1	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
2	He	Him	His	His	Himself
3	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
4	It	It	Its	Its	Itself
5	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself / yourselves
6	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
٧	They	them	their	theirs	themselves

Subject Pronouns - I, you, he, she, it, we,

you, they function as the *subject* of a

sentence: **I** live in New York.

Do **you** like playing tennis?

He doesn't want to come this evening.

She works in London.

It won't be easy.

We are studying pronouns at the moment.

You went to Paris last year, didn't you?

They bought a new car last month.

Object Pronouns - me, you, him, her, it, us,

you, them serve as the object of a

verb. Give **me** the book.

He told **you** to come tonight.

She asked **him** to help.

They visited **her** when they came to New York.

She bought **it** at the store.

He picked **us** up at the airport.

The teacher asked **you** to finish your homework.

I invited **them** to a party.

Possessive Pronouns - mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs show that something belongs to someone. Note that the possessive pronouns are similar to possessive adjectives (my, his, her). The difference is that the object follows the possessive adjective but does not follow the possessive pronoun. For example - Possessive Pronoun: That book is mine. - Possessive Adjective:

That is my book.

That house is **mine**.

This is **yours**.

I'm sorry, that's **his**.

Those books are **hers**.

Those students are **ours**.

Look over there, those seats are **yours**.

Theirs will be green.

2. Word & Pronoun Reference

B. Demonstrative Pronouns

No.		Near	Far
1	place	Here	There
2	Singular	This	That
3	Plural	These	Those

Demonstrative Pronouns - this, that, these, those refer to things. 'this' and 'these' refer to something that is near. 'that' and 'those' refer to things that are farther away.

This is my house.

That is our car over there.

These are my colleagues in this room.

Those are beautiful flowers in the next field.

II. Exercise

- The doctor gave _____ a lecture about pronouns.
 - we
 - us
 - our
 - ours
- _____ friend sent an email to the doctor regarding the homework.
 - I
 - Me
 - Mine
 - My
- Hani visits _____ every week.
 - them
 - they
 - theirs
 - their

4. _____ are the books you told me about.

- a. That
- b. These
- c. You
- d. Their

5. The building you need is _____.

- a. these
- b. those
- c. there
- d. her

6. That car over there is _____.

- a. mine
- b. me
- c. my
- d. I

3. Verbs to Be

No.	Subject	Present	Past	After has, have, had	After modals (will, can, shall, Would.....etc)
1	I	am	Was	Been	Be
2	He	is	Was	Been	Be
3	She	is	Was	Been	Be
4	It	is	Was	Been	Be
5	You	are	Were	Been	Be
6	We	are	Were	Been	Be
	They	are	Were	been	Be

III. Exercise (verbs to be)

1. She _____ at home now.
a. be b. was c. is d. been
2. My friends will _____ here after 15 minutes.
a. are b. were c. been d. be
3. I _____ in Riyadh two weeks ago.
a. was b. am c. be d. were
4. We _____ ready to start now.
a. were b. aren't c. weren't d. isn't
5. _____ Hiba at university yesterday?
a. Is b. Are c. Were d. Was
6. Will Rashed _____ at university tomorrow?
a. be b. is c. was d. been

4. Verbs to Have

There are THREE forms of HAVE

- A. Have= **Present** comes after (I , You, They, We or after plural nouns)
 B. Has = **Present** comes after (He, she , it or after singular nouns)
 C. Had= **Past** comes after all kinds of nouns plural or singular

Exercise:

1. We _____ a lecture in English yesterday. (has, have , had, having)
2. My friend _____ a new car nowadays. (has, having, had, have)
3. The students _____ studied English for a month. (has, have, had, having)
4. He has a car. He **doesn't have** a car. **Does he have** a car?
5. He has got a car. He **hasn't** got a car. Has he got a car?

Note: 1. (has, have, had) can be used as main verbs like 1 & 2 & 4 in the exercise or as helping verbs as 3 & 5.

IV. Exercise (verbs have)

1. She _____ a new car nowadays.
a. had b. have c. has d. hasn't
2. My friends _____ been here for 15 minutes.
a. has b. have c. hasn't d. aren't
3. I _____ an English lecture yesterday .
a. had b. have c. has d. haven't
4. Hind _____ a dictionary now.
a. hasn't b. doesn't have c. haven't d. didn't have
5. Ahmed and Abdullah _____ a mathematics test now?
a. has b. have c. doesn't have d. had
6. _____ she been here before ?
a. Have b. Has c. Is d. Was

5.Vocabulary Previewing (pages 5+ 18)

No.	Word	Meaning
1	Copy	Write the same thing
2	Wonderful	Very, very good/ fantastic
3	Population	Number of people in one square mile
4	Crowded	Having lots of people in one place
5	Monster	Fearful creature
6	Terrible	Very bad
7	Afraid	frightened
8	Mall	Shopping centre
9	Huge	Very big or large
10	Quit	Leave / give up

Exercise

1. You can go to the new _____ and buy whatever you need.
A. hospital
B. school
C. mall
D. cinema
2. Doctors always advice smokers to give up smoking. The underlined word give up has the same meaning as:
A. quit
B. Start
C. help
D. study
3. The children were afraid when they saw the _____ in the Luna park.
A. food
B. monster
C. games
D. juice
4. The phrase “ write the same thing’ means _____ .
A. cut
B. paste
C. copy
D. delete
5. The trip to the sea was very, very good. “ very, very good” means:-
A. wonderful
B. dangerous
C. terrible
D. easy
3. The men, women and children in Saudi Arabia are kind and generous. The underlined phrase can be replaced by:
A. visitors
B. people
C. soldiers
D. vehicles

انتهت

المحاضرة الرابعة

Grammar – Vocabulary - Reading

Chapter Three

Elements of the Lecture

1- Do / Did / Done

2- Prepositions with Time (at – on – in)

3-Vocabulary Previewing

4-Reading

A. Word & Pronoun reference

B. Scanning & Skimming

1. Do- Does- Did- Done- doing

They are used as helping verbs in order to form Questions & Negative OR used as main verbs.

- I, We, They, You or any plural subjects + **do** (Present)
- He, She, It or any singular subjects+ **does** (present)
- Plural OR singular subjects+ **did**
- After (has, have, had) + **done**
- After (is, am, are, was, were) + **doing** (active progressive)

- e.g:-
- We **do** the homework every week
 - She **does** the homework every week
 - The students **did** the homework last week
 - They **are doing** the homework now/ at the moment
 - Salma **has done** the homework.

1. Exercise

1. Sultan _____ his best to get full mark in the last homework.
a. do b. does c. did d. done
2. Fatin has _____ the homework perfectly.
a. done b. did c. do d. does
3. You will _____ me favor if you tell me the answer
a. doing b. do c. doing d. did
4. He always _____ the right thing.
a. do b. doing c. does d. done
5. The students are _____ the exercises now.
a. do b. doing c. done d. did
6. _____ the homework yesterday?
a. Have you do b. Can you doing c. Do you d. Did you do


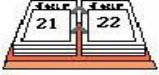

2. Prepositions with time (at- on – in)

At = used before o'clock / night

On = before days / following morning

In = before years and months/ morning/ evening / seasons

In – On – At

IN	ON	AT
Use in for larger periods of time.	Use on for smaller periods of time.	Use at for precise periods of time.
		
MONTH in June	DAY on March 1, 2009	HOUR at noon, midnight
YEAR in 2005	WEEK DAY on Tuesday	TIME OF DAY at 3:00 a.m.
DECADE in the 1990s	EXPRESSIONS on the dot (exactly on time)	EXPRESSIONS at the end of the day, week, month, year
CENTURY in the 18th century	on time	at the beginning of the day, week, month
ERA in the pleistocene era		
EXPRESSIONS in a second in a minute in a while in the morning in the evening in time in the beginning of time *once in a blue moon		

Exercise:

- He goes to work _____ seven o'clock
a. in b. on c. at d. for
- She was born _____ October.
a. at b. in c. on d. with
- The weather is hot _____ summer.
a. in b. on c. At d. From
- Students don't go to university _____ Friday.
a. in b. At c. Over d. on

3. Vocabulary Previewing

No.	Word	Meaning
1	garage	A place to park your car
2	customers	People who buy
3	profit	Money you earn in business / interest
4	purchase	Buy
5	choose	Select
6	search	Look for
7	gourmet	A specialist in food
8	alone	Separated from others/ nobody with you
9	categories	Classifications
10	easy	Opposite of difficult

Exercise

- Where is the car? It's in the _____.
A. library B. bog
C. garage D. kitchen
- If you didn't find the book, you can look for it in the other room. the underlined word look for means:
A. buy B. search
C. read D. eat
- English language is _____. It is not difficult.
A. beautiful C. boring
C. safe D. easy
- The word "classifications" means _____.
A. entertainments B. eatables
C. categories D. customers
- The word "gourmet" means _____.
A. a policeman B. Food specialist
C. mechanic D. who works at hospital
- "separated from others". The underlined phrase means:
A. happy C. sick
C. alone D. busy

4. Reading :

A. Word & Pronoun Reference

Ahmed and his sister are from Riyadh. They study English at university. She is older than him. He speaks English better than her. They always go there by bus. It is a very suitable place for practicing English. They always speak English with each other to improve their language.

- She refers to : _____
- him refers to : _____
- They refers to: _____
- There refers to : _____
- He refers to: _____
- It refers to: _____
- Their refers to: _____

B. Scanning & Skimming

- Where are Ahmed and his sister from? They're from _____.
A. university B. Riyadh
C. English D. the bus
- Who is better in English? _____.
A. Ahmed's sister B. English language
C. Ahmed D. English
- How do they go to university? _____.
A. On foot B. In a taxi
C. By plane D. By bus

المحاضرة الخامسة

Grammar – Vocabulary – Reading

Ch 3-4

Elements of Lecture 5**I- Previewing Vocabulary****2- Present Simple Tense****3- Negative Forms****4. Forming Questions****5- Spelling & Pronunciation Of Final – es****6- Scanning & Skimming Reading Text****1. Vocabulary Previewing (Interaction Textbook pages 45, 50, 56,57, 61)**

No.	Word	Meaning
1	basics	The most important things /
2	Generation	A single state in a family history
3	marriage	A state of being husband and wife
4	average	The normal standard
5	either	one of the two / so /
6	too	very / so /
7	barbecue	Preparing meat on fire
8	branch	one of the main Parts
9	relative	a member of your family
10	wedding	A marriage ceremony

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 45, 50, 56,57, 61)

No.	Word	Meaning
11	alternate	Do things in turn with another one
12	argue	Discuss angrily / debate
13	picnic	a short journey with food
14	extended	Made larger or longer
15	dialect	accent
16	blog	A website that belong to a person
17	reunion	Rejoin
8	team	A group of people/ players
9	Traditional family	A family that follow customs
10	nuclear family	a modern family

I. Exercise

1. I speaks speak English fluently and Reem does, _____.
a. either b. too c. so d. neither
2. My _____ in this term is 84.3 %.
a. marriage b. package c. garage d. average
3. All members in _____ families were living in one house.
a. traditional b. nuclear c. rich d. bad
4. We went for a picnic by the sea and had a _____. It was a very delicious meal.
a. problem b. barbecue c. test d. camera
5. My uncle and my aunt are called my _____.
a. relatives b. brothers c. friends d. neighbors
6. Group of people/ playing a sport is called a _____.
a. family b. friend c. team d. match

2. Simple Present:

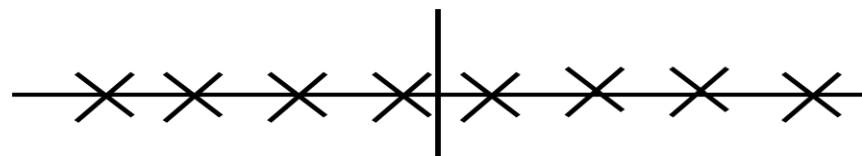
The Importance of Time

Verb tense expresses the time of an event or action. Time and how it is expressed in writing is very important to English readers. The English language has twelve different tenses. In this lesson, we will review the meaning of each verb tense.

The Simple Present Tense

Expresses a habit or often repeated action. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens. It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

Adverbs of frequency such as, *often, seldom, sometimes, never*, etc. are used with this tense.



She goes to work everyday.

They *always* eat lunch together.

The Present Tense

Use the **simple present tense** to tell about things that happen again and again.

Americans eat turkey on Thanksgiving.

Japanese always bows to others.

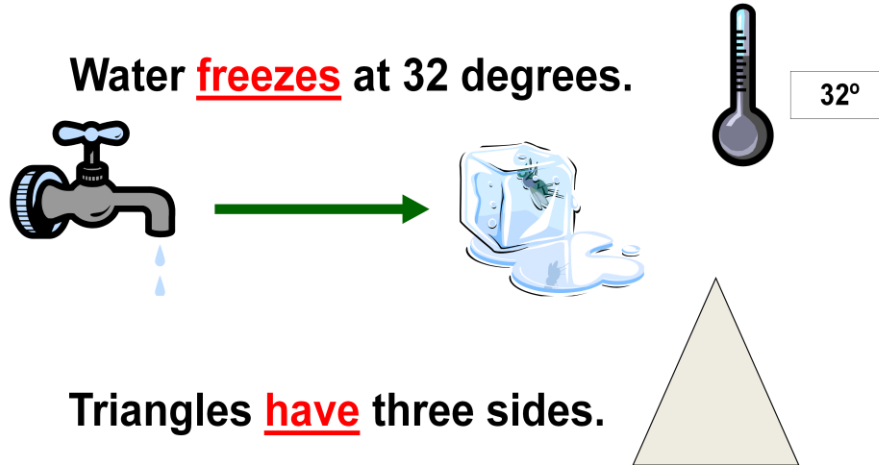
The Simple Present Tense

This tense also expresses general truths or facts that are timeless.

Snow falls in the December in Minnesota.

Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

Use the simple present tense to tell **facts**.



Daily Customs

She usually **works** on her basket after dinner.

He usually **drinks** tea after a meal.

They go to a dance every Sunday.

They take a walk with their son every day.

Exercise

- She _____ her mother in the house.
a. help b. doesn't help c. don't help d. doesn't helps
- The men _____ their work in the best way.
a. don't do b. does c. doesn't do d. don't
- _____ doesn't smoke nowadays .
a. My brothers b. You c. My father d. I
- _____ they play football every week?
a. Do b. Does c. Are d. Done
- Why _____ he always come late?
a. is b. do c. does d. was

3. Negative Statements

Use contractions like don't and doesn't for negative statements in speaking or in informal writing.

Some women don't wear a lot of makeup.

Maria doesn't eat pizza.

§ Negative and question forms

Use **DOES** (=the third person of the auxiliary '**DO**') + the infinitive of the verb.

He wants. **Does** he want? He **does not** want.



4. Simple Present –Forming Questions

We have two forms forms:-

A. **Doesn't** When the verb ends with s:-

Kamal Lives in an apartment.

Does Kamal **live** in an apartment ?

Where **does** Kamal **live**? – In an apartment

B. **Don't** when the verb is infinitive without to

We **live** in an apartment

Do you live in an apartment ?

Where **do** you **live**? We live in ----

Present Simple, form:

Example: to think, present simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You don't think
he, she, it thinks	Does he, she, it think?	He, she, it doesn't think
We think	Do we think?	We don't think
You think	Do you think?	You don't think

Put in : do/don't/does/doesn't

1.Excuse me, _____ you speak English?

2.Where's Ann? I _____ know.

3.George is a good tennis player but he _____ play very often

Write the questions for the following answers. (Present Simple)

1. _____?

I work in a bank.

2. _____?

My brother is an engineer.

3. _____?

He lives in an apartment building.

5. Third-Person Singular (Spelling and Pronunciation)

Put an -s or -es ending on third-person singular (*he, she, it*).

He needs a shirt.



She wants an apple.



It catches the stick.



Grammatical View

Present Simple, third person singular

Note:

he, she, it

A: in the third person singular the verb, always ends in : **S**

he wants

she need **s**

Third-Person Singular

B. Add es to verbs ending in: pronunciation : /z/

x
he fixes

sh
it pushes

ss
he passes

ch
she catches

o
He goes

C: Verbs ending in y ; the *third person* changes the y to ies

fly → *flies*

cry → *cries*

Exception:

If there is a vowel before the y :

play → *plays*

pray → *prays*

Irregular Forms

Third-person singular forms of have, do, and go are not regular.

have →

has

He **has** a new shirt.

do →

does

She **does** the work.

go →

goes

He **goes** to school.

6. Scanning & Skimming Reading paragraph

(Interaction, Page 47)

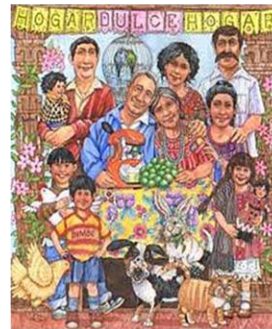
Families in almost every country are changing. This is true in rich countries and poor ones. It is true in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. All over the world, families are getting smaller.

In North Africa , in the past, many people lived in extended families. Fifty to hundred people lived together in a group of houses.



These were all family members- grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, children, and grandchildren. But now this traditional family is breaking into smaller groups.

The traditional family in Mexico was also big. One generation ago, the average Mexican woman had seven children. Today, she has an average of only 2.5 children. Now , without so many children, families don't need to spend so much money on basics, such as food, clothing and housing.



Scan and skim the previous paragraph

1. The underlined word “ ones” refers to _____.
a. families b. countries c. children d. Americas
2. Food and clothing are _____.
a. grandchildren b. families c. members d. basics
3. The underlined pronoun “ she” refers to _____.
a. a brother b. an aunt c. a Mexican women d. a family
4. How many children did a Mexican woman have?
a. 2.5 b. 7 c. 4 d. 3
5. What happened to the traditional family? _____.
a. getting larger b. breaking into smaller groups
c. became rich d. had no children

Activities

1. Ask your friends questions about what they do at different times. Also ask about their families.

- "What time do you get up?" - "When do your brothers go to bed?"

Write down the questions and give them to your teacher for checking.

Exercise

1. My uncle _____ us every week.
a. visit b. visits c. visiting d. has visited
2. Water _____ at 100 degree centigrade.
a. boiled b. boiling c. boil d. boils
3. They _____ the work at 7 every morning.
a. begins b. have begun c. begin d. beginning
4. _____ drinks milk before sleeping.
a. The child b. The children c. The boys d. You
5. I usually _____ carefully when it rains.
a. drove b. drives c. driving d. drive
6. My mother cooks rice and meat _____.
a. now b. yesterday c. once a week d. last month

Exercise

1. The underlined letter /s/ in the word 'leaks' has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: _____.
a. hats b. toys c. windows d. rains
2. The underlined letter /es/ in the word 'fixes' has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: _____.
a. employs b. rooms c. matches d. helps
3. The underlined letter /s/ in the word 'goes' has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: _____.
a. heats b. repairs c. breaks d. catches

انتهت

المحاضرة السادسة

Grammar – Vocabulary – Reading

Chapter 4-5

Elements of Lecture

- 1.. Present Progressive Tense
- 2 .Non-Action Verbs
3. Negative Form of Present Progressive
4. Forming Questions with Present Progressive
5. Spelling for Progressive Tense
6. Comparison: Simple present vs. present progressive

2.The Present Progressive (page 92)

This tense is used to describe an action that is occurring right now (at this moment, today, this year, etc.). The action has begun and is still in progress.

She is typing a paper for her class.

He can't talk. He is fixing the sink right now.

The present progressive can also be used to describe an action that is occurring in the present, but is temporary.

John is living in Modesto, but he might move soon.

4-6 NONACTION VERBS NOT USED IN THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

(a) I'm hungry **right now**. I **want** an apple.
INCORRECT: I am wanting an apple.

(b) I **hear** a siren. **Do you hear** it too?
INCORRECT: I'm hearing a siren. Are you hearing it too?

Some verbs are NOT used in the present progressive. They are called "nonaction verbs."
In (a): *Want* is a nonaction verb. *Want* expresses a physical or emotional need, not an action.
In (b): *Hear* is a nonaction verb. *Hear* expresses a sensory experience, not an action.

NONACTION VERBS

<i>dislike</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>believe</i>
<i>hate</i>	<i>see</i>	<i>know</i>
<i>like</i>	<i>smell</i>	<i>think</i> (meaning <i>believe</i>)*
<i>love</i>	<i>taste</i>	<i>understand</i>
<i>need</i>		
<i>want</i>		

Examples:

1. I **hear** you now clearly.
2. They **understand** the lesson now.
3. Be careful! We **smell** dangerous chemical gas.

Elements : 4 + 5

We form the present continuous tense with the present tense of be and a verb ending in ing.

We form the present continuous tense with the present tense of **be** and a verb ending in **-ing**.

Affirmative	
I	am
You	are
He/She/[It]	is
We You They	are

cleaning up.

Negative	
I	am
You	are
He/She/[It]	is
We You They	are

not cleaning up.

Question	
I	Am
you	Are
he/she/[it]	Is
we you they	Are

cleaning up?

Example

The students **are clearing** away the rubbish.

Module 7 Scenic Spots

6. The table shows how we form the -ing form of a verb.

Most verbs

+ ing

walk →

walking

Verbs ending in e

-e + ing

come →

coming

Verbs ending in ie

-ie + y + ing

lie →

lying

Short verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant

Double the consonant + ing

run → running

AzNow try these ones:

drive	driving
hope	hoping
smile	smiling
dance	dancing
joke	joking
shake	shaking
choose	choosing
come	coming

4-5 THE SIMPLE PRESENT vs. THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

<p>STATEMENTS</p> <p>(a) I sit in class <i>every day</i>.</p> <p>(b) I am sitting in class <i>right now</i>.</p> <p>(c) The teacher writes on the board <i>every day</i>.</p> <p>(d) The teacher is writing on the board <i>right now</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SIMPLE PRESENT expresses habits or usual activities, as in (a), (c), and (e). The PRESENT PROGRESSIVE expresses actions that are happening right now, while the speaker is speaking, as in (b), (d), and (f).
<p>QUESTIONS</p> <p>(e) Do you sit in class <i>every day</i>?</p> <p>(f) Are you sitting in class <i>right now</i>?</p> <p>(g) Does the teacher write on the board <i>every day</i>?</p> <p>(h) Is the teacher writing on the board <i>right now</i>?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SIMPLE PRESENT uses do and does as helping verbs in questions. The PRESENT PROGRESSIVE uses am, is, and are in questions.
<p>NEGATIVES</p> <p>(i) I don't sit in class <i>every day</i>.</p> <p>(j) I 'm not sitting in class <i>right now</i>.</p> <p>(k) The teacher doesn't write on the board <i>every day</i>.</p> <p>(l) The teacher isn't writing on the board <i>right now</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SIMPLE PRESENT uses do and does as helping verbs in negatives. The PRESENT PROGRESSIVE uses am, is, and are in negatives.

□ EXERCISE 27. Sentence practice.

Pay Attention: Non-Action Verbs

Directions: Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences. Use the simple present or the present progressive.

- Alice is in her room right now. She (*read*) is reading a book. She (*like*) likes the book.
- It (*snow*) is snowing right now. It's beautiful! I (*like*) like this weather.
- I (*know*) know Jessica Jones. She's in my class.
- The teacher (*talk*) is talking to us right now. I (*understand*) understand everything she's saying.
- Mike is at a restaurant right now. He (*eat*) is eating dinner. He (*like*) likes the food. It (*taste*) tastes good.

Sample Questions

- The men are working in the building now.
 - worked
 - works
 - are working
 - working
- Where is he waiting me at the moment? – near the pharmacy.
 - Where he is
 - Where does he
 - Where did he
 - Where is he
- The boys are playing football now.
 - are play
 - play
 - is playing
 - aren't playing

- 4. Listen! The baby _____ in the next room.**
- a. will cry b. crying
b. are crying d. is crying
- 5. I can't go with you. I _____ my homework now.**
- a. did b. have don c. am doing d. do
- 6. She _____ meat with rice now.**
- a. isn't liking b. doesn't like c. is liking d. like
- 7. She _____ meat with rice at the moment.**
- a. eats b. doesn't eats c. is eating d. eat
- 8. The boys _____ football now .**
- a. are play b. play
c. is playing d. aren't playing
- 9. look! The car _____ coming toward us.**
- a. will come b. coming
b. are coming d. is coming
- 10. My mother is in the kitchen. She _____ now.**
- a. cooked b. have cooked c. is cooking d. cook

انتهت

المحاضرة السابعة

Grammar – Vocabulary – Reading

Elements of the Lecture

- Question Formation (WH-Q)
- Reading Passage
- Simple Past Tense

1. QUESTION FORMATION

WH Questions

???

WH Questions

Who	Person
What	Things
Where	Place
Why	Reason
When	Time
How	Process
Which	Choose

1) Sentences with helping verbs.

-You must ***invert*** the subject and the helping verb following the 'wh' word.

Sammy is going to Florida.

Subject Helping Verb Main Verb Where?

Where is Sammy going?

'Do' Markers

-Present Tense

I	do	He	does
You	do	She	does
We	do	It	does
You	do		
They	do		

'Do' Markers

-Past tense

I	did	He	did
You	did	She	did
We	did	It	did
You	did		
They	did		

2) Sentences without auxiliary verbs.

-Change the main verb to its Base form.

-Sentences without an auxiliary verb need to have a form of the verb "do" inserted.

-Place the wh word in the initial position

The man **broke** the window.

What did the man **break**

3)The subject is unknown

when the subject of the sentence is not known, **there is no inversion.**

-Just add the wh word to take the place of the unknown subject

? is **feeling** sick

Who is feeling sick?

helping verb Main verb

Examples...

Jenny went to the store.

no helping verb

Who: People

Rule?

There is no change b/c...

-there is no helping verb!

Who went to the store?

(Jenny)

Matt is going to the mall tonight.

When: Time

Rule?

We must invert the subject and the helping verb.

Why?

B/c there is a helping verb in the sentence.

When is Matt going to the mall?

(tonight)

Bob brought cookies to school.

What: Thing

Rule?

Change the **verb to the present tense**.

Needs **'do' support**

What did Bob **bring** to school?

(cookies)

Remember!!!!

- Sentences **with** helping verbs.

Invert the **subject** and **helping verb**

-Sentences **without** helping verbs.

Needs **'do' support**

Change **verb to its present form**

-Unknown **Subject?**

Leave them alone!!

2 .Scan and Skim the reading passage (page 89)

Marriage is often not easy. Maybe man and woman love each other, but they argue . They get angry. Later they apologize, but it happens again and again. What's the problem? Are men and women really very different.

Deborah Tannen says yes, men and women are very different. Tannen teaches at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. She writes books about the ways people talk. She believes that men and women talk- and think- in different ways. She tells about some differences in her book, *You Just Don't Understand*.

The differences, Tannen says, begin when men and women are children. Very young boys and girls are similar to each other. In other words, they like many of the same things and play in the same ways. They aren't very different. But then there is a change. When children in the United States are five or six years old, boys usually play in large groups. One boy gives orders . For example, he says, "Take this," "Go over there". He is the leader. Boys also brag . In other words, they say good thing about themselves. But girls there usually play in small groups or with one other girl. A girl's best friend is her very good friend and important to her. Girls often don't give orders; they give suggestions.

Sample questions (page 89)

1. The differences between men and women begin _____.
A. at the age of sixteen
B. when they are old
C. when they are babies
D. when they are children
2. The underlined pronoun “ she” Line 5 refers to _____.
A. woman
B. man
C. Deborah Tannen
D. a girl
3. Where does Deborah Tannen work? _____.
A. At school
B. At hospital
C. At university
D. At restaurant
4. The underlined word “ argue” line 1 means _____.
A. discuss angrily
B. cry loudly
C. speak slowly
D. listen carefully
5. _____ gives orders while playing in groups.
A. A man
B. A girl
C. A boy
D. A woman
6. A word in paragraph ONE which has the opposite meaning of “ similar” is _____.
A. apologize
B. problem
C. different
D. angry
7. The underlined pronoun “ they” Line 9 refers to _____.
A. women
B. men
C. boys
D. young boys and girls
8. Who gives suggestions? _____.
A. Girls
B. Boys
C. Deborah Tannen
D. The men
9. Which country does Deborah live in? _____.
A. Japan
B. Europe
C. America
D. Saudi Arabia
10. The underlined word “ brag” means _____.
A. cry
B. talk proudly
C. play
D. laugh

3. Simple Past Tense

Chapter 8

Simple Past Tense is an action or event that happened in the past ; before now.

1. The verb is in the second form (play- played/ go-went)
2. The indicators (ago, yesterday, in the past, last , any date in the past)
3. No helping verbs
4. We use didn't in forming Negative
5. We use did in forming questions

We have 2 kinds of verbs:

A- Regular verbs: end with -ed in past tense

B- Irregular verbs: they end with different forms in past tense

Sample questions

1. The students _____ the homework last week.
a. do b. did c. will do d. are doing
2. We _____ to the new shopping mall yesterday.
a. go b. are going c. didn't go d. didn't went
3. _____ he _____ the accident two days ago?
a. Does/ see b. Does/ saw c. Did / saw d. Did/ see
4. The doctor _____ busy when I phoned him.
a. was b. is c. did d. are
5. She _____ a meeting with the doctor at university last Monday.
a. has b. doesn't have c. had d. hadn't
6. When he came, I _____ here.
a. didn't was b. wasn't c. am not d. didn't do

Sample Questions (Wh- Questions)

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

1. _____ was the reason of the car accident? – It was the very high speed.
A. Why B. Where C. What D. How
2. Could you please tell me _____ will be the final test ? - Next Monday.
A. Where B. When C. How D. Who
3. _____ do you eat a day? - Only twice.
A. How far B. How long C. How often D. How
4. How long did it take you to finish doing the homework? - _____
A. Three kilometers B. Two hours C. Four children D. Yesterday

5. _____ is knocking at the door? __ It is Rami
A. How B. When C. Why D. Who
6. I really don't know _____ the football match begins.
A. when b. who C. what D. whose
7. How _____ is the hospital from the police station? _ Three kms.
A. long B. often C. much D. far
8. _____ did she say? – Nothing
A. Who B. Why C. What D. When
9. I need your help please. I don't know _____ to start this machine.
A. who B. how C. what D. whose
10. _____ house is that beautiful one? – Its mine
A. Who B. What C. Whose D. Where
11. _____ colour do you prefer Aysha ? – The red one
A. Which B. Who C. When D. how
12. How _____ are you Abdullah? _ 178 cm
A. long B. tall C. far D. old

انتهت

المحاضرة الثامنة**Accountable and Unaccountable
or Mass Nouns****Elements of the Class**

- Countable & Non-Countable Nouns
- Many, much, few, a few, little, a little etc.
- Reading Passage
- Vocabulary

There are 2 kinds of noun in English:

Countable

Things you can count
(singular or plural)

One apple, two apples,
three apples...

Uncountable

- Things you can't count
(they can't be plural)
- Butter, meat...
- Some nouns can be
countable or
uncountable but the
meaning is different.
- Example: chocolate

In English, the distinction into countable and uncountable (mass) nouns is basic.

Countable nouns take definite and indefinite articles and admit a plural form:

I would like to buy a book.

Here's the book I've told you about.

There are many books on that shelf.

Uncountable nouns take zero article, as well as definite and indefinite quantifiers, but do not really admit a plural form.

There is juice on the table.

This juice is sour.

Please, take some juice!

Sometimes, an unaccountable noun like *bread* can be reclassified as an accountable noun meaning "type of bread":

What breads have you got today?

A / AN / SOME / ANY

Type of sentence	Countable	Uncountable
+ We need	an apple some apples	some butter some milk
- We don't need	a tomato any tomatoes	any rice any sugar
? Do we need	a tomato? any tomatoes?	any rice? any sugar?

- Use a / an with singular countable nouns.
- Use some with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in + sentences.
- Use any with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in – or ? sentences.
- We can also use some in ? to ask for and offerings:
 - Can I have some coffee?
 - Do you want some biscuits?

How much / how many...?

Use *How much...*? with uncountable nouns.

How much water do you drink?

Use *How many...*? with plural countable nouns.

How many students do you have?

- Possible answers:
- *I drink **a lot** of water.*
- *I drink **quite a lot**.*
- *I don't drink **much** water. (**not much**)*
- *I don't drink **any** water.*
- *None.*
- ***Not many** (students).*

Use of some – many/much – few/little
with accountable and unaccountable nouns:

Would you like some apples? (plural)

Would you like some water? (partitive – a glass of water)

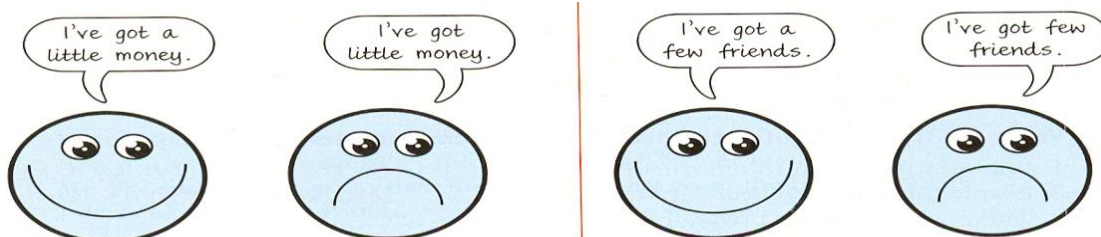
There are many things I would like to tell you.

There is much trouble in this house.

There are few people I can trust.

There was little food in the fridge.

Note the differences between little/a little, few/a few:



Using (many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc)

page 195

A. Many, a few, few, some, several = Used before countable nouns

Countable nouns (nouns that can be singular and plural)

e.g [boy- car – door – page – girl – houses.....etc]

B. Much, a little, little, some = Used before uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns (nouns that don't have singular or plural forms)

e.g [water – sugar – snow – money – food – milk,etc]

C. A, An, Each & Every = used before singular nouns

D. Any = used in negative and questions.

E. Some = used when we offer something

a little / a few

1. Have you got any money? Yes, I have got _____.
2. Have you got many envelopes? No, I've got just _____.
3. Does your friend speak English? Yes, he speaks _____.
4. Do you want sugar in your coffee? Yes, I would like _____.
5. We are going away for _____ days.

very little / very few

1. Your English is very good. You make _____.
2. I drink _____. I don't like it.
3. Hurry up. We've got _____.
4. I am sad and lonely. I've got _____.
5. I'm afraid I won't be able to buy that, I've got _____.

much / many

1. Do you drink _____ coffee?
2. I stay at home most of the time. I don't go out _____.
3. I've seen _____ films with Brad Pitt.
4. How _____ photos did you take?
5. Do you eat _____ chocolate?

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 107 110/ 113)

No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	evidence	wonder	awake	however
2	hormone	Fix	anxious	
3	psychologist	Happen	familiar	
4	emotions	Wish	complicated	
5	symbols	travel		
6	vision	realize		
7	logic	Make sense		
8	Reason			
9	Opinions			
10				

Scan and Skim the reading passage(page 108/ 109)

Many people wonder: Why do we sleep? Why do we dream? They ask themselves the purpose, or reason. There are many theories, or opinions about this , but scientists don't know if these ideas are correct.

One theory of sleep says that during the day, we need sleep to make new chemicals and repair, or fix, our bodies. This theory is called the " Repair Theory". One piece of evidence for this theory is that our bodies produce more of growth hormone while we sleep.

Another theory is that the purpose of sleep is to dream. Dreaming occurs only during one stage , or period, of sleep (Rapid Eye movement- REM)sleep. REM sleep occurs about 90 minutes and last for about 20 minutes. Some scientists believe that REM sleep helps us to remember things, but others don't believe and don't agree.

Sample questions (page 108/ 109)

- The underlined pronoun " themselves" refers to: _____
 A. purposes
 B. dreams
 C. many people
 D. reasons
- The underlined pronoun " this " Line 2 refers to _____
 A. theories
 B. purpose of dreaming & sleeping
 C. many people
 D. scientists
- Who don't know if these ideas are correct or no? _____
 A. many people
 B. theories
 C. dreams
 D. scientists
- Why do we need sleep according to " Repair Theory" _____
 A. to dream
 B. to fix or repair our bodies
 C. take rest
 D. to help our friend sleep
- The underlined word " evidence " line 6 means _____.
 A. proof
 B. chemicals
 C. dream
 D. repair

6. How long does REM sleep last? _____
- A. 20 minutes B. 90 minutes
C. the whole night D. 2 minutes
7. how many theories about sleep and dream are in the passage? _____
- A. One theory B. many theories
C. Two theories D. Three theories
8. What does REM sleep help us to do? _____
- A. To dream B. To remember things
C. To make chemicals D. to last for a long time
9. The underlined word “occurs” means _____
- A. dreams B. helps
C. happens D. sleeps
10. The underlined word “others” refers to _____.
- A. theories B. chemicals C. scientists D. many people

Sample Questions

(many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc)

page 195

1. I was very hungry. I ate _____ food .
- a. many b. little c. much d. a few
2. _____ students will pass the test. It is very easy.
- a. Few b. Some c. A few d. Many
3. Fortunately, _____ people died in the terrible accident.
- a. Many b. Some c. Few d. A few
4. He was very happy . He won _____ money in the project.
- a. many b. much c. little d. a few
5. _____ student should have the textbooks.
- a. many b. Some c. Every d. All
6. I didn't like the food. I ate _____
- a. much b. many c. little d. few
7. I read _____ books about English literature.
- a. a little b. several c. much d. every
8. I haven't seen _____ students at university on Friday.
- a, many b. some c. any d. a few

انتهت

المحاضرة التاسعة

- **Frequency Adverbs**
- **Scanning & Skimming A reading Text**
- **Past Progressive Tense**
- **Previewing Vocabulary**

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 127 / 132 / 139)

No.	New words		meanings
1	environment	N	The condition we live in/ everything around
2	hardships	N	Problems in life/ pains
3	teenager	N	a person's age between 13 and 19
4	contrast	N	A big or strong difference
5	Crime	N	illegal behavior like killing or stealing
6	Emotions	N	Love, anxiety, joy / feelings
7	Vision	N	A picture
8	Volunteer	V	Work for free
9	Release	V	To let things/ persons free
10	Prepare	V	To get ready
11	Deliver	V	Take things to destination / hand on
12	Famous	<u>Adj</u>	Well-known
13	Lonely	<u>Adj</u>	Being without any people around
14	Tough	<u>Adj</u>	Very hard / strong
15	Fun	<u>Adj</u>	Happiness or enjoyment
16	Fast	<u>Adj</u>	quickly
17	Take care of	PV	Look after

Exercise

- I. The word “ _____ ” means work for free.**
- A. employ B. volunteer
- C. prepare D. watch
- 2. The phrase “ a big or strong difference” means _____.**
- A. contract B. difficulty
- B. contrast D. similarity
- 3. You are _____ because every body knows about you.**
- A. sick B. a driver
- C. a player D. famous
- 4. A person between 13 and 19 years old is a _____**
- A. teenager B. worker
- C. volunteer D. pilot

5. In our society, a mother usually _____ her children and prepares food.
 A. kills B. goes for
 C. Takes care of D. sets out
6. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the word " a picture".
 A. mission B. vision
 B. revision D. television
7. The box is _____. It is not easy to break it.
 A. heavy B. rough
 C. tough D. red
8. Some examples of _____ are love, feelings and joy.
 A. invitation B. emotions
 C. tourism D. sickness

Adverbs of Frequency

Always 100%
 Usually 80%
 Often 65%
 Sometimes 50%
 Seldom 30%
 Rarely 15%
 Never 0%

Location or position of Frequency Adverbs in sentences.

1. If there is only a main verb in a sentence we put the frequency adverb immediately before it
 e.g.,- Sami _____ his friends.
 A. respects always B. respects never
 C. always respects D. respects sometimes
2. If there is only one of the verbs to Be (is, am, are, was, were), we put the frequency adverb immediately after that verb to Be.
 e.g.,- The students _____ afraid of the final tests.
 A. usually are B. are usually
 C. is usually D. usually is
3. If there is a helping verb and a main verb in a sentence we put the frequency adverb between the helping verb and the main verb
 e.g.- Our doctor _____ his mobile.
 A. has switched off rarely B. has rarely switched off
 C. rarely has switched off D. never has switched off
4. In case of a question , we just replace the subject with the helping verb
 e.g. – The doctor has never disappointed any student.
Has the doctor ever disappointed any student?
- Note: Be careful! In questioning, we change never to ever**

Exercise

1. My friend is very clever. He _____ passes the tests.
A. sometimes B. always
C. never D. seldom
2. My friend is very clever. He _____ fails the tests.
A. always B. sometimes
C. never D. seldom
3. _____ a snake? – No, I haven't.
A. Have you seen ever B. Have you ever seen
C. Have you seen never D. Have you never seen

FORM

The position of these adverbs is:

➤ before the main verb

		Adverbs of frequency	verb	
I		always	get up	at 6.45.
Ali	can	usually	play	football.
Mandy	has	sometimes	got	some homework.

➤ after a form of to be am, are, is (was, were)

	verb	Adverbs of frequency	
Laila	is	never	late.

Examples

- Ali always plays the tennis.
- She usually eats some chocolate.
- She often goes shopping.
- He is sometimes late for work.
- Ali hardly ever travels by cars.
- He never smokes a cigarette.

II. Read the following essay ,then answer the questions that follow page 128

Some people go to work each day and then come home. They spend time with their family and friends. Maybe they watch TV or go to a movie. Sometimes they exercise or read. This is their life. But for other people, this is not enough. They look around their neighborhoods and see people with terrible hardships: sickness, loneness, and homelessness. Other people see problems with the environment. Many people want to help. They volunteer. They give some of their time to help others.

Volunteers help in many ways. Some visit sick and lonely people. Some give their friendship to children without parents. Some build houses for homeless people .

Exercise

1. The most suitable Topic for the passage is _____.
 A. Homelessness
 B. Volunteering
 C. Hardships
 D. Sickness
2. The underlined word " exercise " means: _____.
 A. building houses
 B. question
 C. Practice sports
 D. test
3. _____ is an example of hardships.
 A. Volunteering
 B. environment
 C. neighborhood
 D. homelessness
4. Why do some people give some of their time to others?
 A. To earn much money
 B. To help them
 C. To know the time
 D. To watch TV
5. The underlined pronoun " their " Line 9 refers to _____.
 A. all people
 B. friendships
 C. some volunteers
 D. all volunteers
6. _____ is closest in meaning to the phrase "work for free ".
 A. Volunteer
 B. build houses
 C. give some time
 D. look around

The Simple Past

We use the simple past to indicate exactly when an action or event took place in the past.

I visited my sister yesterday.

We went out to dinner last night.

The Past Progressive

The past progressive is used to talk about an activity that was in progress at a specific point of time in the past. The emphasis is on the duration of the activity in the past.

I was studying for an exam while my mother was cooking dinner.

We were walking in the park around 7 p.m. last night.

The past progressive is often used with the simple past to show that one action was in progress when another action occurred.

I was taking a bath when the doorbell rang.

They were eating dinner when the neighbors stopped by for a visit.

Exercise : Past Progressive

1. We saw an accident while we _____ to university.
A. go
C. were going
B. have gone
D. was going
2. When he _____, it was raining heavily.
A. was arriving
B. arrives
B. arrived
D. is arriving
3. As the children _____ in the park, someone fell down.
A. were playing
C. play
B. played
D. are playing

Exercise : Adverbs of Frequency

1. Hind is very punctual. She _____ comes late to her work.
A. always
C. sometimes
B. never
D. often
2. Rami plays football three times a week. He _____ plays football.
A. always
C. never
B. sometimes
D. seldom
3. _____ the homework alone?
A. Do you do usually
C. Do usually you do
B. Do you never do
D. Do you usually do

انتهت

المحاضرة العاشرة

Elements of Class

- Vocabulary
- Parts of Speech

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 147/ 50/ 152 /160))

No.	New words	meanings
1	Attractive (Adj)	Very beautiful
2	Diet (N)	Special food for sick or for slimming
3	Raw (Adj)	Not cooked
4	Slim (Adj)	thin in an attractive way
5	Gain (V)	Win or get something
6	join (V)	Meet or unite
7	Overweight (Adj)	Fat – the opposite of slim or thin
8	While (conj)	during
9	Work (V)	Do / succeed/ have a job
10	Snack (N)	a small or light meal between main meals
11	Bake (V)	Heat with fire
12	Boil (V)	Heat in water
13	Fry (V)	Heat in oil
14	Disgusting (adj)	Old, smelly and bad
15	Delicious (adj)	Very pleasant taste
16	Except (Conj)	Apart from

Previewing Vocabulary

- The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " not cooked".
 - boiled
 - raw
 - fried
 - ugly
- Some people lose weight fast, but they usually _____ it back again.
 - gain
 - eat
 - help
 - give
- The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " very beautiful".
 - interesting
 - attractive
 - difficult
 - thin
- She looks very _____ because of the diet she follows.
 - slim
 - ugly
 - dangerous
 - tall
- I remembered the meanings of all words _____ the word " except".
 - expect
 - accept
 - except
 - receipt

6. My friend suffers from being _____. He is now too fat.
 A. thin B. overweight
 C. light D. happy
7. " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " old, smelly and very bad".
 A. interesting B. attractive
 C. disgusting D. delicious
8. Dieting often doesn't work. People usually gain back the weight.
 The word "Work" means: _____
 A. have a job B. succeed
 C. fail D. be active and try

Eight Parts of Speech

Interjections
 Nouns
 Verbs
 Pronouns
 Adverbs
 Adjectives
 Prepositions
 Conjunctions

Noun: Word that names

- A Person
- A Place
- A Thing
- An Idea

Kinds of Nouns

Common Nouns boy girl	Proper Nouns John Mary
Singular Nouns boy girl	Plural Nouns boys girls
Singular Possessive boy's girl's	Plural Possessive boys' girls'

The Verb

A word that expresses action or otherwise helps to make a statement

Action

Subject

Linking

predicate

“be” verbs & taste /feel/sound/look/appear/become/seem/grow/remain/stay

Every sentence must have

- A verb

Kinds of Verbs

- Action verbs express mental or physical action.
- He rode the horse to victory.
- Linking verbs make a statement by connecting the subject with a word that describes or explains it.
- He has been sick.

The Pronoun

The pronoun is a word used in place of one or more nouns.

It may *stand for* a person, place, thing, or idea.

Personal Pronouns

I, me, mine
you, your, yours
she, her, hers,
it, its
we, us, our, ours
they, them, their,
theirs
myself
yourself

Indefinite Pronouns

anybody
each
either
none
someone, one, etc.

Demonstrative Pronouns

this
that
these
those

Interrogative Pronouns

who
whom
what
which
whose

The Adjective

Modifies or describes a
noun or pronoun.

Did you lose your address
book?

Is that a wool sweater?

Just give me five minutes.

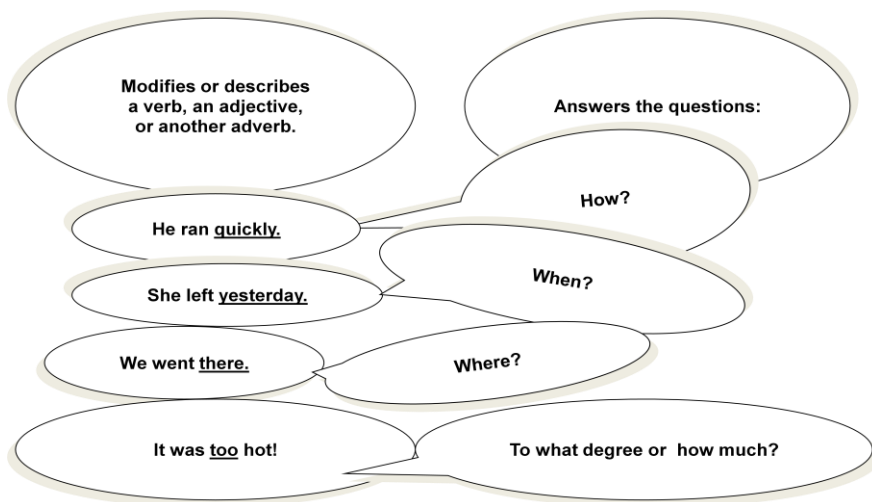
Answers these questions:

Which?

What kind?

How many?

The Adverb



Kinds of Adverbs

Interrogative Adverbs

introduce questions

How?

How often?

How often do you run?

How did you break your leg?

When

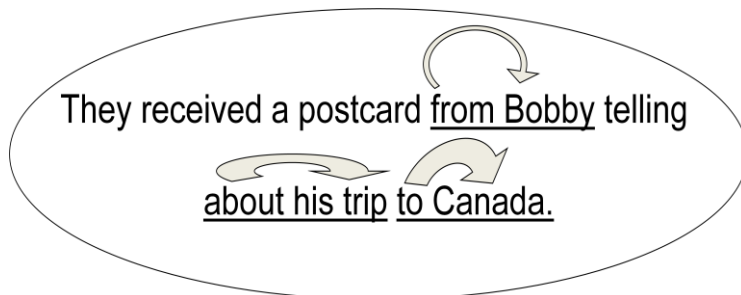
When does your plane leave?

Where

Where did you put the mouse trap?

The Preposition

A preposition introduces a noun or pronoun or a phrase or clause functioning in the sentence as a noun. The word or word group that the preposition introduces is its object.



Some Common Prepositions

aboard	behind	from	throughout
about	below	in	to
above	beneath	into	toward
across	beside	like	under
after	between	of	underneath
against	beyond	off	until
along	by	on	up
among	down	over	upon
around	during	past	with
at	except	since	within
before	for	through	without

The conjunction

A conjunction is a word that joins words or groups of words.

and

either/or

but

or

neither/nor

The interjection

is an exclamatory word that expresses emotion

Goodness! What a cute baby!

Wow! Look at that

sunset!

Exercise

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

- The final test will be similar to the questions in the lectures exercises.

1. The part speech of " final" is _____
A. a verb
B. an adverb
C. a noun
D. an adjective
2. The part speech of " questions " is _____
A. a verb
B. an adverb
C. a noun
D. an adjective
3. The part speech of " will" is _____
A. a main verb
B. a verb to be
C. a modal
D. a preposition
4. The part speech of " in" is _____
A. a verb
B. a preposition
C. a noun
D. an adjective

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

The doctor gave us the first homework last week.

5. The part speech of " us" is _____pronoun
A. a possessive
B. an object
C. a subject
D. a reflexive
6. The part speech of " gave " is _____
A. a present verb
B. an auxiliary
C. a future verb
D. a past verb
7. The part speech of " last" is _____
A. an adjective
B. a verb to be
C. an article
D. a preposition
8. The part speech of " doctor" is _____
A. a verb
B. a subject noun
C. an object noun
D. an adjective

انتهت

المحاضرة الحادية عشرة

Elements of Class

- Comparatives and Superlatives

Contents

- Introduction
 - What is a noun?
 - What is an adjective?
 - What is a syllable?
 - Syllable – further examples
- Adjectives
 - Comparative form
 - How to built comparative forms?
 - Superlative form
 - How to built superlative forms?
- Summary
 - Comparison chart

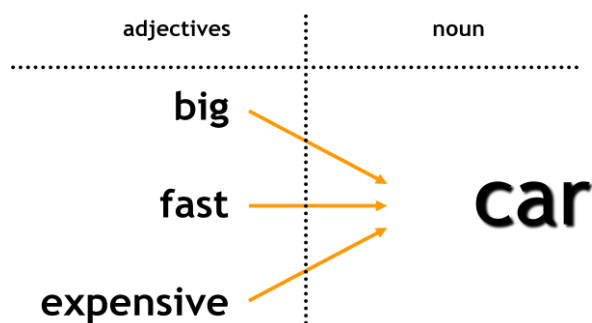
What is a noun?

Noun is a word which refers to a thing, person, activity, place etc.

Car / Teacher / reading / street

What is an adjective?

Adjective is a word which describes a noun



Examples /Adjectives

large larger largest

The first apple is large.

The second apple is larger than the first.

The third apple is the largest of the three.

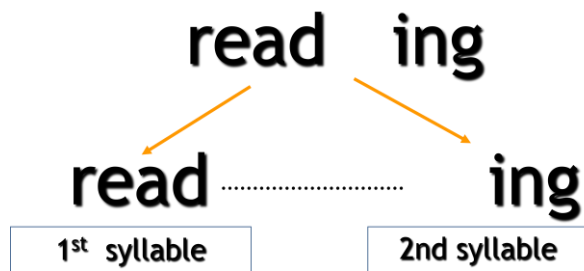
The jalopy is a fast car.

The racecar is the faster car.

The dragster is the fastest car.

What is a syllable?

Syllable is a part of a word containing vowel sound



Syllables – examples

1. One-syllable adjectives

→ fast big cheap long

2. Two-syllable adjectives

→ hap **py** cra **zy** dir **ty**

3. Three-syllable adjectives

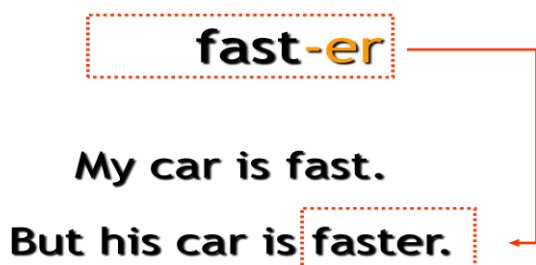
→ im**por** **tant** won**der** **ful**

LET'S START 😊

Adjectives and adverbs are words that modify other words. The comparative form of an adjective or adverb compares two things. The superlative form of an adjective or adverb compares three or more things.

What is a “comparative form”?

Comparative form expresses the idea of ‘more’



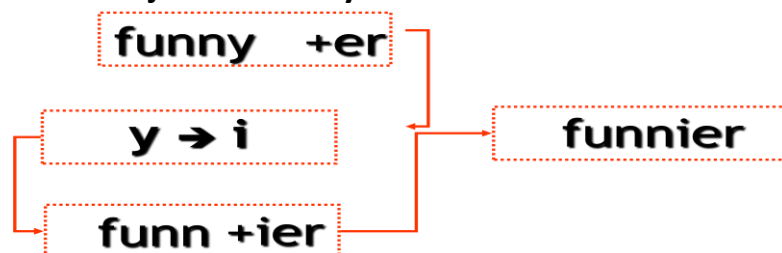
“Comparative form”?

How is a ‘comparative’ form built?

one syllable adjectives	long <u>er</u>
two syllable adjectives ending in -ly	funny <u>ier</u>
other two and three syllable adjectives	more <u>modern</u>
irregular adjectives for example ‘good’	better

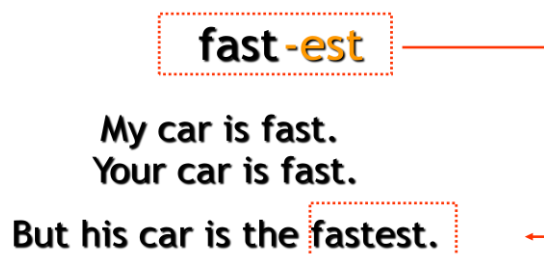
Change of ‘y’ into ‘i’

We want the comparative form
of the adjective ‘funny’



What is a “superlative form”?

Comparative form expresses the idea of ‘most’



“Superlative form”?

How is a ‘superlative’ form built?

one syllable adjectives	Long <u>est</u>
two syllable adjectives ending in -ly	funny <u>iest</u>
other two and three syllable adjectives	most <u>modern</u>
irregular adjectives for example ‘good’	best

Summary comparison

	comparative	superlative
long	long er	long est
funny	funnier	funn iest
modern	more modern	most modern
good	better	best

To make comparative and superlative forms of adjectives some rules must be followed.

Rule 1

To form the comparative or superlative of one syllable words with more than one vowel OR ending

with more than one consonant at the add -er OR -est.

tall	taller	tallest
neat	neater	neatest
deep	deeper	deepest

Rule 2

To form the comparative or superlative of a one syllable word ending

in e add -r OR -st.

wide	wider	widest
fine	finer	finest
cute	cuter	cutest

Rule 3

To form the comparative or superlative of a one syllable word with one vowel and one consonant at the end double the consonant, and add -er OR -est.

sad	sadder	saddest
big	bigger	biggest
fat	fatter	fattest

Rule 4

To form the comparative or superlative of a two syllable word ending in y, change the y to i, then add -er OR -est.

happy	happier	happiest
jolly	jollier	jolliest
lazy	lazier	laziest

Rule 5

To form the comparative or superlative of a two syllable word ending a vowel-sound that is not stressed then add -er OR -est.

Adjectives ending in -le, -ow, er frequently take -er and -est.

yellow	yellower	yellowest
gentle	gentler	gentlest
simple	simpler	simplest

Rules at a Glance

Adjective form	Comparative	Superlative
Only one syllable, with more than one vowel or more than one consonant at the end. Examples: <i>light, neat, fast, tall, neat, deep</i>	Add -er: <i>lighter, neater, faster, taller, neater, deeper</i>	Add -est: <i>lightest, neatest, fastest, tallest, neatest, deepest</i>
Only one syllable, ending in E. Examples: <i>wide, fine, cute</i>	Add -r: <i>wider, finer, cuter</i>	Add -st: <i>widest, finest, cutest</i>
Only one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant at the end. Examples: <i>hot, big, fat, sad</i>	Double the consonant, and add -er: <i>hotter, bigger, fatter, sadder</i>	Double the consonant, and add -est: <i>hottest, biggest, fattest, saddest</i>
Two syllables, ending in Y. Examples: <i>happy, silly, lonely, jolly</i>	Change y to i, then add -er: <i>happier, sillier, lonelier, jollier</i>	Change y to i, then add -est: <i>happiest, silliest, loneliest, jolliest</i>
two syllable word ending a vowel-sound that is not stressed <i>yellow, simple</i>	Add -er: <i>yellower, simpler</i>	Add -est: <i>yellowest, simplest</i>
Two syllables or more, not ending in Y. Examples: <i>modern, interesting, beautiful,</i>	Use more before the adjective: <i>more modern, more interesting, more beautiful</i>	Use most before the adjective: <i>most modern, most interesting, most beautiful</i>

NOTE: Like adjectives some adverbs can take comparative and superlative forms, with -er and -est:

Sally works hard.

Steve works harder than Sally

Kathy and Sue work the hardest of all.

The bird sings loudly.

The moose sang louder than the bird.

Pete sang the loudest of them all.

List of Adverbs in Which -er and -est May Be Added

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
fast	faster	fastest
slow	slower	slowest
quick	quicker	quickest
early	earlier	earliest
bright	brighter	brightest
high	higher	highest

However, the majority of adverbs do not take these endings. Instead, they form the comparative using *more* and the superlative using *most*:

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
<i>recently</i>	<i>more recently</i>	<i>most recently</i>
<i>effectively</i>	<i>more effectively</i>	<i>most effectively</i>
<i>frequently</i>	<i>more frequently</i>	<i>most frequently</i>

Irregular Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

Some comparative and superlative forms are irregular and do not follow any rules or patterns. These must be memorized.

Irregular Adverbs

Word	Comparative	Superlative
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
much	more	most
well	better	best

Irregular Adjectives

Word	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
old	older elder	oldest eldest

Example:

Nathan made good stew.

Molly's stew was better than Nathan's.

Ezra made the best stew of all.

المحاضرة الثانية عشرةElements of Class (Short Review) استعراض قصير

- More Comparatives and Superlatives
- Similarity
- Practices
- Vocabulary

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 167/ 168)

No.	New words	meanings
1	Species (N)	Kinds of living things
2	behavior (N)	Way of acting
3	seeds (N)	The small hard part of a plant
4	personality (N)	Character / qualities and features of a person
5	museum (N)	A building where old things are shown
6	coast (N)	Sea or ocean beach/ shore
7	Count (V)	Calculate or say 1, 2, 3.....
8	Disappear (V)	Be impossible to see / stop existing
9	Prefer (V)	like
10	Enjoy (V)	To be happy in doing something

No.	New words	meanings
11	Travel (V)	To move from a place to another
12	bored (Adj)	Feel uninterested
13	Intelligent (Adj)	Very clever
14	Worried (adj)	Anxious or unhappy
15	Irony (N)	Comment in a joking way
16	together (adv)	With each other/ opposite of apart

Previewing Vocabulary

1. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " a way of acting".

A. difficulty
B. behavior

C. entertainment
D. character
2. Most of the students feel _____ because of the final tests.

A. worried
B. thirsty

C. sleepy
D. hungry
3. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " very clever".

A. interesting
B. intelligent

C. easy
D. enjoyable
4. Every one felt _____ because of the bad movie.

A. bored
B. happy

C. dangerous
D. tall

5. " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " kinds of living things".

A. islands

B. beaches

C. species

D. insects

6. All children _____ watching cartoon movies.

A. dislike

B. enjoy

C. are afraid of

D. avoid

7. " _____ " is closest in meaning to the word " like".

A. hate

B. attract

C. prefer

D. avoid

8. When the sun rises, the fog _____ quickly .

A. disappears

B. succeeds

C. returns

D. fails

SOME RULES ABOUT FORMING COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

One syllable adjectives generally form the comparative by adding -er and the superlative by adding -est, e.g.:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Soft	Softer	The softest
Cheap	Cheaper	The cheapest
Sweet	Sweeter	The sweetest
Thin	Thinner	The <u>thinnest</u>

SPELLING RULES

Note that if a one syllable adjective ends in a single vowel letter followed by a single consonant letter, the consonant letter is doubled, e.g.: thin → thinner, big → biggest.

If an adjective ends in -e, this is removed when adding -er/-est, e.g.: wide → wider/widest.

If an adjective ends in a consonant followed by -y, -y is replaced by -i when adding -er/-est, e.g.: dry → drier/driest.

TWO SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES

two syllable adjectives which end in -y usually form the comparative by adding -er and the superlative by adding -est, (note the change of -y to -i in the comparative/superlative) e.g.:

Adjective	Comparative	superlative
Lucky	luckier	The luckiest
Pretty	Prettier	The prettiest
Tidy	Tidier	<u>The tidiest</u>

TWO SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES

two syllable adjectives ending in -ed, -ing, -ful, or -less always form the comparative with more and the superlative with the most, e.g.:

Adjective	Comparative	superlative
Worried	More worried	The most worried
Boring	More boring	The most boring
Careful	More careful	The most careful
Useless	More useless	<u>The most useless</u>

THREE SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES

Adjectives which have three or more syllables always form the comparative and superlative with MORE and THE MOST, e.g.:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
<u>Dangerous</u>	More dangerous	The most dangerous
Difficult	More difficult	The most difficult

The only exceptions are some three syllable adjectives which have been formed by adding the prefix -un to another adjective, especially those formed from an adjective ending in -y. These adjectives can form comparatives and superlatives by using more/most or adding -er/-est, e.g.:

unhappy – unhappier – the unhappiest/ the most unhappy

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	The best
Bad	Worse	The worst
Far	Farther/further	The farthest/furthest

USE OF COMPARATIVES

Comparatives are very commonly followed by **than** and a pronoun or noun group, in order to describe who the other person or thing involved in the comparison is, e.g.:

John is taller than me.

I think that she's more intelligent than her sister.

OTHER USES OF COMPARATIVES

- Comparatives are often qualified by using words and phrases such as much, a lot, far, a bit/little, slightly etc., e.g.:

You should go by train, it would be much cheaper.

Could you be a bit quieter?

I'm feeling a lot better.

Do you have one that's slightly bigger?

- Two comparatives can be contrasted by placing **the** before them, indicating that a change in one quality is linked to a change in another, e.g.:

The smaller the gift, the easier it is to send.

The more stressed you are, the worse it is for your health.

- Two comparatives can also be linked with **and** to show a continuing increase in a particular quality, e.g.:

– The sea was getting rougher and rougher.

– Her illness was becoming worse and worse.

– He became more and more tired as the weeks went by

USE OF SUPERLATIVES

Like comparatives, superlatives can be placed before nouns in the attributive position, or occur after be and other link verbs, e.g.:

the most delicious chocolate cake I've ever eaten

Annabel was the youngest

This restaurant is the best

As shown in the second two examples, superlatives are often used on their own if it is clear what or who is being compared. If you want to be specific about what you are comparing, you can do this with a noun, or a phrase beginning with **in** or **of**, e.g.:

Annabel was the youngest child

Annabel was the youngest of the children

This restaurant is the best in town

THE OPPOSITES OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVES

We use the forms **less** (the opposite of comparative more), and **the least** (the opposite of superlative the most).

Less is used to indicate that something or someone does not have as much of a particular quality as someone or something else, e.g.:

This sofa is less comfortable.

I've always been less patient than my sister.

The least is used to indicate that something or someone has less of a quality than any other person or thing of its kind, e.g.:

It's the least expensive way to travel.

She was the least intelligent of the three sisters.

HiNT:→ Similarity

Similarity

*[as + an adjective+ as]

Ahmed is as tall as Salim. (Short adjective “ tall”)

Ahmed is as famous as salim. (Long adjective “ famous’)

Ahmed is as good as Salim. (Irregular adjective “ good”)

*[as + an adverb + as]

Ahmed speaks English as fluently as Salim does.

Women work as hard as men do.

Note: The negative form of a similarity sentence .

Ahmed isn't as tall as Salim. [Here it is comparative in meaning]

Let's Start Exercising

- People in Saudi Arabia are as _____ as people in Jordan .
 A. more generous
 B. generous
 C. most generous
 D. the most generous
- The weather in winter is _____ than it is in summer.
 A. colder
 B. cold
 C. coldest
 D. the coldest
- I have _____ money than you do.
 A. much
 B. more
 C. most
 D. least
- Abdullah is _____ of all boys.
 A. the fastest
 B. the most fastest
 C. fast
 D. faster

Do More Exercises

- What is the comparative of "sad"?
 1. sader
 2. sadder
 3. sadier
 4. saddier
- What is the comparative of "destructive"?
 1. destructiver
 2. more destructive
 3. destructivier
 4. more destructiver

3. What is the superlative of "soft"?
 1. softest
 2. softiest
 3. softtest
 4. most soft
4. What is the comparative of "hot"?
 1. hoter
 2. hotter
 3. hottest
 4. hottest
5. What is the comparative of "heat"?
 1. heater
 2. heatter
 3. heatier
 4. hetter
 5. none of these
6. What is the superlative of "ugly"?
 1. uglier
 2. uggliest
 3. uglyest
 4. ugliest
7. What is the superlative of "unpleasant"?
 1. unpleasant
 2. most unpleasant
 3. more unpleasant
 4. unpleasantest
8. What is the superlative of "small"?
 1. smallier
 2. smaller
 3. smalliest
 4. smallest
9. What is the comparative of "lively"?
 1. livelyer
 2. more livelyer
 3. livelier
 4. more livelier
10. What is the superlative of "deep"?
 1. deeper
 2. deepper
 3. deepest
 4. deepest

Choose the correct alternative for each sentence. (Comparatives or Superlatives)

1. I think that's _____ film I've ever seen

- a) the funnier than b) the funny
b) c) the funniest d) the funnier

2. Is football the _____ sport in Chile?

- a) popular b) more popular
b) c) popularest d) most popular

3. Vegetables are _____ last week

- a) expensiver than b) more expensiver than
b) c) more expensive than d) most expensive

4. I think Vladimir is _____ intelligent person in the class

- a) more than b) the most
c) most d) the more

5. Don't you think there are _____ things to do on hokidays than watching tv all day?

- a) best b) bestest c) better d) better than

6. Summer is _____ season in our country

- a) the hottest b) hotter than c) the hot d) hot

7. Groenland has the _____ weather of the world. It's always raining and snowing

- a) bad b) worse than c) worst d) worstest

8. The Everest is _____ the Aconcagua

- a) the highest b) highest than c) the higher than d) higher than

9. Last week we had _____ day in Santiago, the temperature was -18°C

- a) the colder b) the coldest c) the cold d) colder than

10. To fall from a motorcycle is _____ to fall from a bicycle.
 a) more painful b) more painful than c) painfuller than d) the painfuller
11. If you suffer asthma, don't go to Mexico City. It is one of the _____ cities in the world
 a) pollutest b) more polluted c) polluter than d) most polluted
12. The _____ place from Chile is Australia. It's on the other side of the world.
 a) farther b) farthest c) farther than d) farthest than
13. I don't think your bike is _____ mine.
 a) fastest than b) faster c) fastest d) faster than
14. Michael was _____ basketball player in the world
 a) taller b) tallest c) the taller d) the tallest
15. Speaking Japanese is _____ writing it.
 a) the easiest b) easy c) easier than d) easier than

Superlative Adjectives

Adjectives with 1 syllable or two syllables ending in "Y"

VIII Follow the example and complete the list with the correct Superlative

- e.g. fast → the fastest
- nice → the nicest
- large →
- tall →
- old →
- long →
- great →
- smart →
- friendly → the friendliest
- funny →
- silly →
- hot → the hottest
- big →

Adjectives with two, three, four, or more quantity of syllables

- popular → the most popular
- exciting →
- successful →

Write the following sentences using the correct form of the adjective (c omparative or superlative)

- Clare is _____ Mike. (old)
- Jane is _____ of the four. She eats very well and does a lot of sports, (healthy)
- The coach thinks that Peter is the _____ player of the team, (fast)
- The Sahara desert is one of the _____ deserts in the world. (hot)
- The climate in the North of Chile is _____ in the South, (dry)
- Asia is _____ Europe. (big)
- A Rolls-Royce is one of _____ cars in the world. (expensive)
- _____ hurricanes are developed over México, (violent)
- Diamonds are _____ jewels in the world. (precious)
- History classes are _____ chemistry classes. (interesting)

انتهت

المحاضرة الثالثة عشر

13th Class

Articles: a/an/the

Using Articles

What is an article? Basically, an article is an adjective. Like adjectives, articles modify nouns.

English has two articles: **the** and **a/an**. **The** is used to refer to specific or particular nouns; **a/an** is used to modify non-specific or non-particular nouns. We call **the** the *definite* article and **a/an** the *indefinite* article.

the = definite article

a/an = indefinite article

For example, if I say, "Let's read the book," I mean a *specific* book. If I say, "Let's read a book," I mean *any* book rather than a specific book.

Here's another way to explain it:

The is used to refer to a *specific* or *particular* member of a group. For example, "I just saw **the** most popular movie of the year." There are many movies, but only one particular movie is the most popular. Therefore, we use **the**.

"A/an"

"**A/an**" is used to refer to a *non-specific* or *non-particular* member of the group. For example, "I would like to go see **a** movie." Here, we're not talking about a *specific* movie. We're talking about *any* movie. There are many movies, and I want to see *any* movie. I don't have a specific one in mind.

Normally, we use **a/an** to refer to something for the first time. For example, "We went to a museum in Paris. We ate at the museum too".

Indefinite Articles: a and an

"A" and "an" signal that the noun modified is indefinite, referring to *any* member of a group. For example:

"My daughter really wants **a** dog for Christmas." This refers to *any* dog. We don't know which dog because we haven't found the dog yet.

"Somebody call a policeman!"

This refers to *any* policeman. We don't need a specific policeman; we need any policeman who is available.

"When I was at the zoo, I saw an elephant!"

Here, we're talking about a single, non-specific thing, in this case an elephant. There are probably several elephants at the zoo, but there's only *one* we're talking about here.

Remember, using a or an depends on the sound that begins the next word. So...

a + singular noun beginning with a consonant: **a** boy; **a** car; **a** bike; **a** zoo; **a** dog

an + singular noun beginning with a vowel: **an** elephant; **an** egg; **an** apple; **an** idiot; **an** orphan

a + singular noun beginning with a consonant sound: **a** user (sounds like 'yoo-zer,' i.e. begins with a consonant 'y' sound, so 'a' is used); **a** university; **a** unicycle

If the noun is modified by an adjective, the choice between a and an depends on the initial sound of the adjective that immediately follows the article:

a broken egg

an unusual problem

a European country (sounds like 'yer-o-pi-an,' i.e. begins with consonant /j/ sound)

Remember, too, that in English, the indefinite articles are used to indicate membership in a group:

I am **a** teacher. (I am a member of a large group known as teachers.)

Brian is **an** Irishman. (Brian is a member of the people known as Irish.)

Sam is **a** practicing muslim.

Definite Article: the

The definite article is used before singular and plural nouns when the noun is specific or particular. **The** signals that the noun is definite, that it refers to a particular member of a group. For example:

"**The** dog that bit me ran away." Here, we're talking about a *specific* dog, the dog that bit me.

"I was happy to see the policeman who saved my cat!"

Here, we're talking about a *particular* policeman. Even if we don't know the policeman's name, it's still a particular policeman because it is the one who saved the cat.

"I saw the elephant at the zoo."

Here, we're talking about a *specific* noun. Probably there is only one elephant at the zoo.

Countable and Noncountable Nouns

The can be used with noncount nouns, or the article can be omitted entirely.

"I love to sail over **the** water" (some specific body of water)

or

"I love to sail over water" (any water).

"He spilled **the** milk all over the floor" (some specific milk, perhaps the milk you bought earlier that day)

or

"He spilled milk all over the floor" (any milk).

"A/an" can be used only with count nouns.

"I need **a** bottle of water."

"I need **a** new glass of milk."

Most of the time, you can't say, "She wants a water," unless you're implying, say, a bottle of water.

Geographical use of the

Do not use the before:

names of most countries/territories: *Italy, Mexico, Bolivia*; however, *the Netherlands, the Dominican Republic, the Philippines, the United States*

names of cities, towns, or states: *Seoul, Manitoba, Miami*

names of streets: *Washington Blvd., Main St.*

names of lakes and bays: *Lake Titicaca, Lake Erie* except with a group of lakes like *the Great Lakes*

names of mountains: *Mount Everest, Mount Fuji* except with ranges of mountains like **the Andes** or **the Rockies** or unusual names like **the Matterhorn**

names of continents (Asia, Europe)

names of islands (Easter Island, Maui, Key West) except with island chains like **the Aleutians**, **the Hebrides**, or **the Canary Islands**

Do use the before:

names of rivers, oceans and seas: **the Nile, the Pacific**

points on the globe: **the Equator, the North Pole**

geographical areas: **the Middle East, the West**

deserts, forests, gulfs, and peninsulas: **the Sahara, the Persian Gulf, the Black Forest, the Iberian Peninsula**

Don't forget the:

The centre, the top, the middle, the bottom, the left, the right, the end of, the beginning of...

The same, the best, the worst...

The sun, the moon, the world, the sky, the sea, the ground, the country...

The police, the fire brigade, the army...

The piano, the guitar, the trumpet, the flute...

The radio (but television, without the)

The doctor, the toilet, the bank, the theatre, the post office, the dentist, the cinema...

Do not use the:

Breakfast, lunch, dinner

Go to work, get to work, be at work, start work, finish work...

Got to school, be at school, start school, leave school...

Go to university, be at university...

Go to church, be in church (or mass)

Go to bed, be in bed

Go to hospital, be in hospital

Go to prison, be in prison

Go home, get home, arrive home, come home, walk home, leave home, be at home, stay at home

Omission of Articles

Some common types of nouns that don't take an article are:

Names of languages and nationalities: *Chinese, English, Spanish, Russian*

Names of sports: *volleyball, hockey, baseball*

Names of academic subjects: *mathematics, biology, history, computer science*

Or Generalization

Mothers are kind to their kids,

Infants are innocent.

In each of the sentences below, you will see a blank. Please choose one of the following articles for each sentence – **a, an, the** or **leave it blank**.

1. My father's car is considered to be _____ piece of art.
2. _____ (B/b)eauty is fleeting.
3. _____ (A/a)ir in the room was stifling.
4. The doctor told me that I needed _____ operation tomorrow.
5. _____ (I/i)nformation I received was extremely important.
6. _____ (A/a)ir is made up of millions of atoms.
7. My parents could not believe that their dog had peed on _____ carpet.
8. _____ (A/a)pple a day keeps the doctor away.
9. In some cultures _____ dogs are considered man's best friend.
10. My sister decided to cut her hair with _____ scissors.
11. I was bitten by _____ mosquito in the Caribbean.
12. When the horn honked, it scared me and I dropped _____ glass on the floor.
13. In ancient Egypt _____ cat was considered sacred.
14. Is _____ water in Lake Erie safe to drink?

A, An, The, Zero Article

1. Could you please give me _____ piece of cake?

- a. an b. two c. a d. many

2. _____ dog is _____ animal.

- a. An/a b. An/an c. A/an d. A/a

3. I visited _____ Ahmed last week.

- a. an b. the c. a d. Zero Article

4. The capital of Saudi Arabia is _____ Riyadh.

- a. Zero Article b. an c. a d. the

5. I finished _____ unit in English language course.

- a. an b. a c. three d. few

6. I take _____ umbrella when it rains.

- a. a b. an c. two d. several

تم بحمد الله

المحاضرة الرابعة عشرة14th ClassReview: Exercisesمراجعة: تمارينVerb to be (is, are, am)

Kaka _____ a soccer player. He _____ an attacking midfielder

Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt _____ both American.

In your opinion, _____ they a perfect couple?

Subject Verb Agreement,

(Everyone) going to the park.

Should we watch the news for three (hour/hours) or not?

Preposition of Place,

The teacher is writing_ on _ the blackboard.

I am a student ___ at ___ king Faisal University

Using Have, Has, Had

We _____ a beautiful house.

She _____ a very good English accent.

I _____ a classic car two years ago.

SCANNING & SKIMMING

Skimming refers to the process of reading only main ideas within a passage to get an overall impression of the content of a reading selection.

Scanning is a reading technique to be used when you want to find specific information quickly. In scanning you have a question in your mind and you read a passage only to find the answer, ignoring unrelated information.

III. Vocabulary

A.Fill in each blank with a word from the box

building	different	neighbors	crowded	front	drugstore
----------	-----------	-----------	---------	-------	-----------

1. This store is always _____. There are always lots and lots of people.
2. My _____ are from Mexico. They're very nice people.
3. There are two big trees in _____ of my house.
4. There is a big apartment _____ on the corner of the street.
5. People in my neighborhood are from _____ countries.

B. Identifying Opposites

Fill in each blank space with the opposite meaning

No.	Column A	Column B
1		large
2	hate	
3		dirty
4	safe	
5		expensive
6	married	
7		hungry
8	healthy	
9		difficult
10	interesting	

clean

love

small

dangerous

cheap

easy

single

boring

full

sick

Pronouns

1. The doctor gave _____ a lecture about pronouns.
 - a. we
 - b. us
 - c. our
 - d. ours
2. _____ friend sent an email to the doctor regarding the homework.
 - a. I
 - b. Me
 - c. Mine
 - d. My

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 5+ 18)

No.	Word	Meaning
1	Copy	Write the same thing
2	Wonderful	Very, very good/ fantastic
3	Population	Number of people in one square mile
4	Crowded	Having lots of people in one place
5	Monster	Fearful creature
6	Terrible	Very bad
7	Afraid	frightened
8	Mall	Shopping centre
9	Huge	Very big or large
10	Quit	Leave / give up

Exercise

The phrase “ write the same thing’ means _____ .

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| A. cut | B. paste |
| C. copy | D. delete |

The trip to the sea was very, very good. “ very, very good” means:-

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. wonderful | B. dangerous |
| C. terrible | D. easy |

at	in	on
PRECISE TIME	MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS	DAYS and DATES
at 3 o'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10.30am	in summer	on Tuesdays
at noon	in the summer	on 6 March
at dinnertime	in 1990	on 25 Dec. 2010
at bedtime	in the 1990s	on Christmas Day
at sunrise	in the next century	on Independence Day
at sunset	in the Ice Age	on my birthday
at the moment	in the past/future	on New Year's Eve

Do, Does, Did, Doing, Done

- We do the homework every week
- She does the homework every week
- The students did the homework last week
- They are doing the homework now/ at the moment
- Salma has done the homework.

Vocabulary Previewing

No.	Word	Meaning
1	garage	A place to park your car
2	customers	People who buy
3	profit	Money you earn in business / interest
4	purchase	Buy
5	choose	Select
6	search	Look for
7	gourmet	A specialist in food
8	alone	Separated from others/ nobody with you
9	categories	Classifications
10	easy	Opposite of difficult

Exercise

- Where is the car? It's in the _____.
A. library B. bog
C. garage D. kitchen
- If you didn't find the book, you can look for it in the other room. the underlined word look for means:
A. buy B. search
C. read D. eat
- English language is _____. It is not difficult.
A. beautiful C. boring
C. safe D. easy

Present Simple, form:Example: to think, present simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You don't think
he, she, it thinks	Does he, she, it think?	He, she, it doesn't think
We think	Do we think?	We don't think
You think	Do you think?	You don't think

Third-Person Singular (Spelling and Pronunciation)

Put an **-s** or **-es** ending on third-person singular (*he, she, it*).

He need**s** a shirt.



She want**s** an apple.



It catch**es** the stick.



١٤

Scanning & Skimming Reading paragraph**(Interaction, Page 47)**

Families in almost every country are changing. This is true in rich countries and poor ones. It is true in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. All over the world, families are getting smaller.

In North Africa , in the past, many people lived in extended families. Fifty to hundred people lived together in a group of houses.

These were all family members- grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, children, and grandchildren. But now this traditional family is breaking into smaller groups.

The traditional family in Mexico was also big. One generation ago, the average Mexican woman had seven children. Today, she has an average of only 2.5 children. Now , without so many children, families don't need to spend so much money on basics, such as food, clothing and housing.

Vocabulary Previewing**(Interaction- pages 65 / 70)**

No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	beverages	age	bilingual	often
2	blood pressure	damage	chronic	never
3	brain	Exercise	healthy	sometimes
4	diseases	solve	mental	
5	Junk food		physical	
6	Stress		Sleep- deprived	
7	wrinkles		Overweight	
8	dentist			
9	toes			
10				

Present Progressive

Most verbs	+ ing	walk ➡	walking
Verbs ending in e	-e + ing	come ➡	coming
Verbs ending in ie	-ie + y + ing	lie ➡	lying
Short verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant	Double the consonant + ing	run ➡	running

4-6 NONACTION VERBS NOT USED IN THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

3. Azar's Basic Grammar Textbook: page 111

(a) I'm hungry **right now**. I **want** an apple.
INCORRECT: *I am wanting an apple.*

(b) I **hear** a siren. **Do** you **hear** it too?
INCORRECT: *I'm hearing a siren. Are you hearing it too?*

Some verbs are NOT used in the present progressive. They are called "nonaction verbs."
In (a): *Want* is a nonaction verb. *Want* expresses a physical or emotional need, not an action.
In (b): *Hear* is a nonaction verb. *Hear* expresses a sensory experience, not an action.

NONACTION VERBS

<i>dislike</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>believe</i>
<i>hate</i>	<i>see</i>	<i>know</i>
<i>like</i>	<i>smell</i>	<i>think</i> (meaning <i>believe</i>)*
<i>love</i>	<i>taste</i>	<i>understand</i>
<i>need</i>		
<i>want</i>		

Examples:

1. I hear you now clearly.
2. They understand the lesson now.
3. Be careful! We smell dangerous chemical gas.

"Yes" or "No" questions			Short Answers	
			Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي
Be	+Subject فاعل	+ Complement تكملة	Yes + Subject + Be	No + Subject + Be + not
Are	you	a teacher?	Yes, I am.	No, I am not.
Were	the boys	at school?	Yes, they were.	No, they were not.

Making Questions with the verb to HAVE as a main verb

تكوين السؤال مع فعل "يملك" كفعل رئيسي

"Yes" or "No" questions أسئلة إجابتها ب نعم و لا				Short Answers	
				Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي
Do/Does/Did	+Subject فاعل	+have	+ Complement تكملة	Yes + Subject + do/does/did	No + Subject + do/does/did + not
Do	you	have	a car?	Yes, I do.	No, I do not.
Does	he	have	a new watch?	Yes, he does.	No, he does not
Did	they	have	Breakfast this morning?	Yes, they did.	No, they did not.

TENSES الأزمنة

Past Simple Tense الماضي البسيط (What happened yesterday?)

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي.

يتكون هذا الزمن من التصريف الثاني للفعل أي إضافة **ed** مع ملاحظة الأفعال الغير منتظمة Irregular verbs يأتي هذا الزمن عادة مع كلمات مثل:

yesterday أمس	last الماضي	ago مضى
أو أي تاريخ في الماضي مثل: in 1988 AD, in 1415 AH		

Countable & Uncountable Nouns

الأسماء المعدودة و غير المعدودة

Countable Nouns: are things that are counted as *one, two, three*, and so on.

الأسماء المعدودة: هي الأشياء التي يمكن عدّها بـ واحد ، اثنان ، ثلاثة وهكذا.

Uncountable Nouns: cannot be counted.

الأسماء الغير معدودة: هي التي لا يمكن عدّها أي لا يمكن وضع رقم قبلها.

Countable Nouns

الأسماء المعدودة

These nouns have singular and plural forms.

هذه الأسماء لها صيغ مفردة و جمع.

Before singular countable nouns you can use **a/an**.

قبل الأسماء المفردة المعدودة تستطيع استخدام

(a/an)

You cannot use singular countable nouns alone without words such as:

a, an, one, my, your, his, etc.

لا نستطيع استخدام أسماء مفردة معدودة بمفردها بدون الكلمات السابقة.

Uncountable Nouns

الأسماء الغير المعدودة

Uncountable nouns cannot be counted.

es , s هي التي لا جمع لها بإضافة

أمثلة:

salt, coffee, tea, food, meat, gold, music, blood.

لا نستطيع استخدام **a** أو **an** قبل الأسماء الغير المعدودة

حالات خاصة

هناك بعض الأسماء الشاذة:

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

Uncountable Nounsالأسماء الغير المعدودة

Uncountable nouns cannot be counted.

هي التي لا جمع لها بإضافة **es , s**

أمثلة:

salt, coffee, tea, food, meat, gold, music, blood.

لا تستطيع استخدام **a** أو **an** قبل الأسماء الغير المعدودةUncountable Nounsالأسماء الغير المعدودة

flour	دقيق	salt	ملح	meat	لحم
information	معلومات	coffee	قهوة	knowledge	معرفة
butter	زبد	food	طعام	tea	شاي
sugar	سكر	gold	ذهب	blood	دم
news	أخبار	glass	زجاج	cheese	جبنة
milk	حليب	paper	ورق	bread	خبز
rice	رز	wood	خشب	furniture	مفروشات
rain	مطر	steel	حديد	grass	عشب
cloth	قماش	music	موسيقى	marble	رخام

Using (many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc)page 195**A. Many, a few, few, some, several = Used before countable nouns****Countable nouns (nouns that can be singular and plural)**

e.g [boy- car – door – page – girl – houses.....etc]

B. Much, a little, little, some= Used before uncountable nouns**Uncountable nouns (nouns that don't have singular or plural forms)**

e.g [water – sugar – snow – money – food – milk,etc]

C. A, An, Each & Every = used before singular nouns**D. Any= used in negative and questions.****E. Some= used when we offer something****Vocabulary Previewing (pages 107 110/ 113)**

No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	evidence	wonder	awake	however
2	hormone	Fix	anxious	
3	psychologist	Happen	familiar	
4	emotions	Wish	complicated	
5	symbols	travel		
6	vision	realize		
7	logic	Make sense		
8	Reason			
9	Opinions			
10				

Scan and Skim the reading passage(page 108/ 109)

Many people wonder: Why do we sleep? Why do we dream? They ask themselves the purpose, or reason. There are many theories, or opinions about this , but scientists don't know if these ideas are correct.

One theory of sleep says that during the day, we need sleep to make new chemicals and repair, or fix, our bodies. This theory is called the " Repair Theory". One piece of evidence for this theory is that our bodies produce more of growth hormone while we sleep.

Another theory is that the purpose of sleep is to dream. Dreaming occurs only during one stage , or period, of sleep (Rapid Eye movement- REM)sleep. REM sleep occurs about 90 minutes and last for about 20 minutes. Some scientists believe that REM sleep helps us to remember things, but others don't believe and don't agree.

Scan and Skim the reading passage (page 89)

Marriage is often not easy. Maybe man and woman love each other, but they argue . They get angry. Later they apologize, but it happens again and again. What's the problem? Are men and women really very different.

Deborah Tannen says yes, men and women are very different. Tannen teaches at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. She writes books about the ways people talk. She believes that men and women talk- and think- in different ways. She tells about some differences in her book, *You Just Don't Understand*.

The differences, Tannen says, begin when men and women are children. Very young boys and girls are similar to each other. In other words, they like many of the same things and play in the same ways. They aren't very different. But then there is a change. When children in the United States are five or six years old, boys usually play in large groups. One boy gives orders . For example, he says," Take this," ' Go over there". He is the leader. Boys also brag . In other words, they say good thing about themselves. But girls there usually play in small groups or with one other girl. A girl's best friend is her very good friend and important to her. Girls often don't give orders; they give suggestions.

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 127 / 132 / 139)

No.	New words		meanings
1	environment	N	The condition we live in/ everything around
2	hardships	N	Problems in life/ pains
3	teenager	N	a person's age between 13 and 19
4	contrast	N	A big or strong difference
5	Crime	N	illegal behavior like killing or stealing
6	Emotions	N	Love, anxiety, joy / feelings
7	Vision	N	A picture
8	Volunteer	V	Work for free
9	Release	V	To let things/ persons free
10	Prepare	V	To get ready
11	Deliver	V	Take things to destination / hand on

No.	New words		Meanings
12	Famous	Adj	Well-known
13	Lonely	Adj	Being without any people around
14	Tough	Adj	Very hard / strong
15	Fun	Adj	Happiness or enjoyment
16	Fast	Adj	quickly
17	Take care of	PV	Look after

• Adverbs of Frequency



Adverbs الظروف [الأحوال]

Adverbs of frequency tell how often we do something

الظروف الدالة على التكرار: التي نخبرنا عن عدد مرات حدوث الشيء. ومن هذه الظروف:

always دائماً	often غالباً
usually عادة	sometimes أحياناً
seldom نادراً	rarely نادراً جداً
never أبداً	occasionally من حين لآخر

Verb to BE: يأتي ظرف التكرار بعد الفعل المساعد

Ammar **is always** on time.

Other Verbs: الأفعال الأخرى: يأتي ظرف التكرار قبل الفعل العدي

Ammar **sometimes** reads a book.

FORM

The position of these adverbs is:

➤ before **the main verb**

		Adverbs of frequency	verb	
I		always	get up	at 6.45.
Ali	can	usually	play	football.
Mandy	has	sometimes	got	some homework.

➤ after a form of to be **am, are, is (was, were)**

	verb	Adverbs of frequency	
Laila	is	never	late.

Read the following essay ,then answer the questions that follow page 128

Some people go to work each day and then come home. They spend time with their family and friends. Maybe they watch TV or go to a movie. Sometimes they exercise or read. This is their life. But for other people, this is not enough. They look around their neighborhoods and see people with terrible hardships: sickness, loneliness, and homelessness. Other people see problems with the environment. Many people want to help. They volunteer. They give some of their time to help others.

Volunteers help in many ways. Some visit sick and lonely people. Some give their friendship to children without parents. Some build houses for homeless people .

Exercise

1. The most suitable Topic for the passage is _____
A. Homelessness
B. Volunteering
C. Hardships
D. Sickness
2. The underlined word “ exercise ” means: _____
A. building houses
B. Practice sports
C. question
D. test
3. _____ is an example of hardships.
A. Volunteering
B. environment
C. neighborhood
D. homelessness
4. Why do some people give some of their time to others?
A. To earn much money
B. To help them
C. To know the time
D. To watch TV
5. The underlined pronoun “ their ” Line 9 refers to _____
A. all people
B. friendships
C. some volunteers
D. all volunteers
6. _____ is closest in meaning to the phrase “work for free “ .
A. Volunteer
B. build houses
C. give some time
D. look around

5. Past Continuous Tense الماضي المستمر

(What was happening?...)

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن فعل وقع في الماضي أثناء وقوع فعل آخر .

يتكون هذا الزمن من : was / were + فعل + ing

يأتي هذا الزمن عادة مع كلمات مثل :

when عندما

while بينما

as حيث أن

because لأن

ملحوظة:

هذا الزمن عادة ما يأتي معه زمن الماضي البسيط و الذي تخلل الماضي المستمر أي الذي وقع أثناء حدوثه.

Past Continuous Tense

الماضي المستمر

امثلة

ملاحظة: يمكن وضع أداة الربط وسط الجملة دون أن يتغير المعنى فتصبح الجملتان السابقة كما يلي :

A thief entered while I was sleeping .

ماضي بسيط

ماضي مستمر

دخل لص غرفتي بينما كنت نائماً

My father came when we were eating .

ماضي بسيط

ماضي مستمر

جاء والدي بينما كنا نأكل

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 147/ 50/ 152 /160)

No.	New words	meanings
1	Attractive (Adj)	Very beautiful
2	Diet (N)	Special food for sick or for slimming
3	Raw (Adj)	Not cooked
4	Slim (Adj)	thin in an attractive way
5	Gain (V)	Win or get something
6	join (V)	Meet or unite
7	Overweight (Adj)	Fat – the opposite of slim or thin
8	While (conj)	during
9	Work (V)	Do / succeed/ have a job
10	Snack (N)	a small or light meal between main meals

No.	New words	meanings
11	Bake (V)	Heat with fire
12	Boil (V)	Heat in water
13	Fry (V)	Heat in oil
14	Disgusting (adj)	Old, smelly and bad
15	Delicious (adj)	Very pleasant taste
16	Except (Conj)	Apart from

Parts of Speech

مثال	تعريف	
Ahmed, book		Noun اسم
I, he, she, it, etc.	هو ما يدل على اسم أو محل محله	Pronoun ضمير
Play, played, will play	هو ما يدل على حدوث شيء في وقت ما	Verb فعل
rich man رجل غني لاحظ أن الصفة هنا سبقت الاسم الموصوف يعكس اللغة العربية التي تكون فيها الصفة بعد الاسم الموصوف	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الاسم وتكون قبله	Adjective صفة
Ahmed writes quickly . أحمد يكتب بسرعة.	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الفعل أو تزيد الصفة وضوحاً	Adverb حال

مثال	تعريف	
Ahmed goes to school. أحمد يذهب إلى المدرسة	هو كلمة تأتي مع الاسم أو الضمير لتبين علاقته بكلمة أخرى	Preposition حرف الجر
They traveled by plane. هم سافروا بالطائرة		
Ali and Ahmad visited us yesterday. علي وأحمد زارونا أمس	هو كلمة تصل ما بين كلمة و كلمة أو جملة وجملة .	Conjunction حرف العطف
Alas! She died. يا للأسف ! لقد ماتت .	هو عبارة عن أصوات أو صيحات تعبر عن التعجب	Interjection حرف التعجب

Exercise

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

- The final test will be similar to the questions in the lectures exercises.

1. The part speech of “ final” is _____

A. a verb

B. an adverb

C. a noun

D. an adjective

2. The part speech of “ questions ” is _____

A. a verb

B. an adverb

C. a noun

D. an adjective

3. The part speech of “ will” is _____

A. a main verb

B. a verb to be

C. a modal

D. a preposition

4. The part speech of “ in” is _____

A. a verb

B. a preposition

C. a noun

D. an adjective

Summary comparison

	comparative	superlative
long	long er	long est
funny	funn iest	funn iest
modern	more modern	most modern
good	better	best

PAY ATTENTION

What is the comparative of "hot"?

1. hoter
2. hotter
3. hottest
4. hottest (incorrect)

What is the superlative of "unpleasant"?

1. unpleasant
2. most unpleasant
3. more unpleasant (Incorrect)
4. unpleasantest

Al has the..... clothes. (colorful) -- The most colorful (if we compare three of more)
Or (the more colorful) if we compare between two persons or things

Using Articles

What is an article? Basically, an article is an adjective. Like adjectives, articles modify nouns.

English has two articles: the and a/an. The is used to refer to specific or particular nouns; a/an is used to modify non-specific or non-particular nouns. We call the the *definite* article and a/an the *indefinite* article.

the = definite article

a/an = indefinite article

For example, if I say, "Let's read the book," I mean a *specific* book. If I say, "Let's read a book," I mean *any* book rather than a specific book.