



# GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE

## أسئلة + أمثلة التركيب اللغوي

**INSTRUCTOR:**  
**DR. ABDULLAH AL FRAIDAN**  
د. عبدالله الفريدان

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## Find and correct the mistakes:

- 1- **I'm** work for a very good company, and I also student at MiraCosta College . ( **I work** )
- 2- The manager **talkes** with all employees once a week . ( **talks** )
- 3- The manager and I **has** a meeting today . ( **have** )

### Change these to negative:

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. I work.                       | ( I do not work )                         |
| 2. I like my job. .              | ( I do not like my job )                  |
| 3. They have benefits.           | ( They do not have benefits )             |
| 4. We have a nice boss.          | ( We do not have a nice boss )            |
| 5. She has a lot of experience.  | ( She does not have a lot of experience ) |
| 6. He drives to his work.        | ( He does not drive to his work )         |
| 7. The new employee comes early. | ( The new employee does not come early )  |
| 8. My co-worker talks to me.     | ( My co-worker does not talk to me )      |

### Change these statements to questions:

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. I work .                       | ( Do you work ? )                       |
| 2. I like my job .                | ( Do you like your job ? )              |
| 3. They have benefits .           | ( Do they have benefits ? )             |
| 4. We have a nice boss .          | ( Do we have a nice boss ? )            |
| 5. She has a lot of experience .  | ( Does she have a lot of experience ? ) |
| 6. He drives to his work .        | ( Does he drive to his work ? )         |
| 7. The new employee comes early . | ( Does the new employee come early ? )  |
| 8. My co-worker talks to me .     | ( Does your co-worker talk to you ? )   |

It snow**s** in the winter.

### Write in negative

1- My cat has a swimsuit .

My cat doesn't have a swimsuit .

2- Dan and Dana catch frogs .

Dan and Dana don't catch frogs .

3- Robots eat hot dogs .

Robots don't eat hot dogs .

### **Change these statements to questions and then answer them :**

- I work .

DO you work ?

Yes, I do .

- you like my Job .

DO you like my Job ?

Yes, I do .

- he has cats .

Does he have cats ?

Yes, he has .

# Chapter 2

## Present and Past; Simple and Progressive

### Exercise 1. What do I already know? (Chapter 2)

Correct the errors in verb forms.

1. I ~~am~~ <sup>do</sup> not agree with your opinion.
2. I ~~am~~ <sup>do</sup> not knowing Sam's wife.
3. My roommate usually watch television, listen to music, or going out in the evening. <sup>goes</sup>
4. When I turned the key, the car ~~was~~ <sup>started</sup> starting.
5. Air is ~~consisting~~ <sup>consists</sup> of oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases.
6. The children ~~drawed~~ <sup>drew</sup> some pictures in school this morning.
7. Right now Sally in the kitchen eating breakfast.
8. While I ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> driving home last night, I heard a strange noise in the engine. <sup>is</sup>
9. A: What you are talking about?  
B: I talking about the political situation in my country. <sup>am</sup>

### Exercise 2. Warm-up. (Charts 2-1 and 2-2)

Work individually and then as a class.

**Part I.** Read each sentence and circle *yes* or *no*. If the information is not true, restate it.

- |  |            |           |
|--|------------|-----------|
| 1. I read a newspaper every day.           | <u>yes</u> | no        |
| 2. I am sitting next to someone from Asia. | <u>yes</u> | no        |
| 3. The sun revolves around the earth.      | yes        | <u>no</u> |

**Part II.** Answer the questions.

4. Which sentence discusses a general truth? 3
5. Which sentence talks about a daily habit? 1
6. Which sentence talks about something that is happening right now? 2



#### Exercise 4. Looking at grammar. (Charts 2-1 and 2-2)

Complete the sentences with the simple present or the present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Kristin can't come to the phone because she (wash) is washing her hair.
2. Kristin (wash) washes her hair every other day or so.
3. Tony (sit, usually) usually sits in the front row during class, but today he (sit) is sitting in the last row.
4. Please be quiet. I (try) am trying to concentrate.
5. (you, lock, always) Do you always lock the door to your apartment when you leave?
6. I wrote to my friend last week. She hasn't answered my letter yet. I (wait, still) am still waiting for a reply.
7. After six days of rain, I'm glad that the sun (shine) is shining today.
8. Every morning, the sun (shine) shines in my bedroom window and (wake) wakes me up.

## Chapter 2: Present and Past; Simple and Progressive

### Exercise 1, p. 13.

2. **I don't know** Sam's wife.
3. My roommate usually **watches** television, **listens** to music, or **goes** out in the evening.
4. When I turned the key, the car **started**.
5. Air **consists** of oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases.
6. The children **drew** some pictures in school this morning.
7. Right now Sally **is** in the kitchen eating breakfast.
8. While **I was** driving home last night, I **heard** a strange noise in the engine.
9. A: What **are you** talking about?  
B: **I am** talking about the political situation in my country.

### Exercise 2, p. 13.

1. (*Answers will vary.*)
2. (*Answers will vary.*)
3. No. (The earth revolves around the sun.)
4. Sentence 3 is a general truth.
5. Sentence 1 is a daily habit.
6. Sentence 2 is something that is happening right now.

### Exercise 4, p. 15.

- |                                   |                       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. washes                         | 5. Do you always lock |
| 3. usually sits ...<br>is sitting | 6. am still waiting   |
| 4. am trying                      | 7. is shining         |
|                                   | 8. shines ... wakes   |

## Test-Taking Strategies

The boys \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym everyday

- a) going      b) go      c) goes

Sary is \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio right now.

- a) listening      b) listens      c) listen

Mubarak and Huda usually \_\_\_\_\_ their parents

- a) Visits      b) visiting      c) visit

Salim \_\_\_\_\_ a lexus car

- a) drives      b) driving      c) drive

Reem \_\_\_\_\_ to a new house.

- a) moving      b) is moving      c) move

Jamal \_\_\_\_\_ at 9.30pm

- a) sleeping      b) sleep      c) sleeps

We \_\_\_\_\_ a new house

- a) buy      b) are buying      c) buys

Maha \_\_\_\_\_ as a manager.

- a) working      b) works      c) work

I \_\_\_\_\_ drinking milkshakes

- a) Like      b) liking      c) likes

**Select the best answer.**

- \_\_\_ 1. The stores \_\_\_\_ at noon today.  
(A) is going to close (B) are going to close (C) am going to close
- \_\_\_ 2. The secretary \_\_\_\_ the documents tomorrow morning.  
(A) is going to fax (B) am going to fax (C) are going to fax
- \_\_\_ 3. Esteban \_\_\_\_ us at the Mall tonight at 8:30.  
(A) am going to meet (B) are going to meet (C) is going to meet
- \_\_\_ 4. I \_\_\_\_ a health club next month.  
(A) am going to join (B) is going to join (C) are going to join
- \_\_\_ 5. The meeting \_\_\_\_ in 15 minutes.  
(A) are going to begin (B) is going to begin (C) am going to begin
- \_\_\_ 6. Mr. and Mrs. Cardona \_\_\_\_ their home near the beach.  
(A) am not going to build (B) isn't going to build (C) aren't going to build
- \_\_\_ 7. Some friends \_\_\_\_ to our welcome party next Friday.  
(A) isn't going to come (B) aren't going to come (C) am not going to come
- \_\_\_ 8. I \_\_\_\_ at any fast food restaurant this week.  
(A) aren't going to eat (B) isn't going to eat (C) am not going to eat
- \_\_\_ 9. Elizabeth \_\_\_\_ cards to her friends this Christmas. She's going to visit them.  
(A) isn't going to send (B) aren't going to send (C) am not going to send
- \_\_\_ 10. Luis fractured his ankle. He \_\_\_\_ basketball this basketball season.  
(A) aren't going to play (B) am not going to play (C) isn't going to play
- \_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_ George \_\_\_\_ from California to Mexico next summer ?  
(A) Is, going to drive (B) Am, going to drive (C) Are, going to drive
- \_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ casual clothes to the get together activity next Saturday ?  
(A) Are, going to wear (B) Is, going to wear (C) Am, going to wear
- \_\_\_ 13. \_\_\_\_ the students \_\_\_\_ their e-mails this afternoon ?  
(A) Is, going to read (B) Am, going to read (C) Are, going to read
- \_\_\_ 14. \_\_\_\_ the train \_\_\_\_ in twenty minutes ?  
(A) Am, going to leave (B) Is, going to leave (C) Are, going to leave
- \_\_\_ 15. \_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_ my reimbursement check next Friday ?  
(A) Are, going to receive (B) Is, going to receive (C) Am, going to receive
- \_\_\_ 16. Where \_\_\_\_ Anita \_\_\_\_ her job interview tomorrow morning ?  
(A) am, going to have (B) is, going to have (C) are, going to have
- \_\_\_ 17. When \_\_\_\_ Paul \_\_\_\_ the yard ?  
(A) are, going to clean (B) is, going to clean (C) am, going to clean
- \_\_\_ 18. Who \_\_\_\_ Nancy to the airport next Sunday ?  
(A) are going to take (B) am going to take (C) is going to take
- \_\_\_ 19. What \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ next weekend ?  
(A) are, going to do (B) is, going to do (C) am, going to do
- \_\_\_ 20. Why \_\_\_\_ the manatees probably \_\_\_\_ in the future ?  
(A) is, going to disappear (B) are, going to disappear (C) am, going to disappear

## Pre-Test Answer Key

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 11. A |
| 2. A  | 12. A |
| 3. C  | 13. C |
| 4. A  | 14. B |
| 5. B  | 15. C |
| 6. C  | 16. B |
| 7. B  | 17. B |
| 8. C  | 18. C |
| 9. A  | 19. A |
| 10. C | 20. B |

### Examples:

1. I'm going to watch a movie *tonight*.
2. You're going to see the doctor *tomorrow*.
3. Miguel is going to fix his car *later today*.
4. Sarah and Daniel are going to buy a laptop *next month*.
5. The dog is going to eat its food *soon*.
6. We're going to move to Florida *next year*.
7. The game is going to begin *in 10 minutes*.
8. Mrs. Medina is going to sign the house contract *next Monday*.
9. I am going to graduate next May.

### Examples:

1. I'm not going to watch a movie *tonight*.
2. You're not going to see the doctor *tomorrow*.
3. Miguel is not going to fix his car *later today*.
4. Sarah and Daniel are not going to buy a laptop *next month*.
5. The dog is not going to eat its food *soon*.
6. We're not going to move to Florida *next year*.
7. The game is not going to begin *in 10 minutes*.
8. Mrs. Medina is not going to sign the house contract *next Monday*.



### Examples:

I am not = I'm not  
you are not = you're not / you aren't  
he is not = he's not / he isn't  
she is not = she's not / she isn't  
it is not = it's not / it isn't  
we are not = we're not / we aren't  
they are not = they're not / they aren't

## Examples of Contractions in Negative Sentences

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. I am not going to watch a movie tonight.      | 1. I'm not going to watch a movie tonight.       |
| 2. You're not going to see the doctor tomorrow.  | 2. You aren't going to see the doctor tomorrow.  |
| 3. We're not going to move to Florida next year. | 3. We aren't going to move to Florida next year. |
| 4. The game is not going to begin in 10 minutes. | 4. The game isn't going to begin in 10 minutes.  |

## Yes/No Questions and Short Answers

### Examples:

1. Are you going to watch a movie tonight?  
Yes, I am. / No, I am not. / No, I'm not.
2. Are you going to see the doctor tomorrow?  
Yes, I am. / No, I am not. / No, I'm not.
3. Is Mike going to fix his car later today?  
Yes, he is. / No, he's not. / No, he isn't.
4. Are Sarah and Daniel going to buy a laptop next month?  
Yes, they are. / No, they're not. / No, they aren't.
5. Is the dog going to eat its food soon?  
Yes, it is. / No, it's not. / No, it isn't.
6. Are you going to move to Florida next year?  
Yes, we are. / No, we're not. / No, we aren't.
7. Is the game going to begin in 10 minutes?  
Yes, it is. / No, it's not. / No, it isn't.
8. Is Mrs. Medina going to sign the house contract next Monday?  
Yes, she is. / No, she's not. / No, she isn't.

### More Examples:

1. (Q) **What** are you **going to watch** tonight?  
(A) **A terror movie.**
2. (Q) **When** are you **going to take** a test?  
(A) **Tomorrow at 9:30 am.**
3. (Q) **What** is Mike **going to fix** today?  
(A) **His car.**
4. (Q) **Where** are you **going to move** to next year?  
(A) **To Florida.**
5. (Q) **Who** is **going to sign** the house contract next Monday?  
(A) **Mrs. Medina.**

### **Select the best answer.**

- \_\_\_ 1. I \_\_\_\_ the laundry this afternoon.  
(A) is going to do (B) am going to do (C) are going to do
- \_\_\_ 2. Eliezer \_\_\_\_ to a pool party next Saturday.  
(A) is going to go (B) are going to go (C) am going to go
- \_\_\_ 3. We \_\_\_\_ at the new Italian restaurant tomorrow night.  
(A) am going to eat (B) is going to eat (C) are going to eat
- \_\_\_ 4. The tutors \_\_\_\_ the students in the English class next week.  
(A) is going to help (B) are going to help (C) am going to help
- \_\_\_ 5. Carolyn \_\_\_\_ her baby next month.  
(A) is going to have (B) am going to have (C) are going to have
- \_\_\_ 6. My mother \_\_\_\_ dinner tonight.  
(A) am not going to cook (B) isn't going to cook (C) aren't going to cook
- \_\_\_ 7. The temperature \_\_\_\_ in the 90s tomorrow.  
(A) isn't going to be (B) am not going to be (C) aren't going to be
- \_\_\_ 8. Bob and his family \_\_\_\_ at the lake next weekend.  
(A) aren't going to fish (B) isn't going to fish (C) am not going to fish
- \_\_\_ 9. I \_\_\_\_ new decorations for the house this Christmas.  
(A) aren't going to buy (B) am not going to buy (C) isn't going to buy
- \_\_\_ 10. The meeting \_\_\_\_ at three o'clock. It's going to end later.  
(A) am not going to end (B) isn't going to end (C) aren't going to end

- \_\_ 11. \_\_ you and your family \_\_ your house before you sell it?  
 (A) Is, going to remodel (B) Am, going to remodel (C) Are, going to remodel
- \_\_ 12. \_\_ Henry \_\_ in the university next semester?  
 (A) Is, going to register (B) Am, going to register (C) Are, going to register
- \_\_ 13. \_\_ your parents \_\_ their wedding anniversary next July?  
 (A) Am, going to celebrate (B) Are, going to celebrate (C) Is, going to celebrate
- \_\_ 14. \_\_ Julian and Carol \_\_ a business next year?  
 (A) Is, going to own (B) Am, going to own (C) Are, going to own
- \_\_ 15. \_\_ Wal-Mart \_\_ until 10:00 pm next Sunday?  
 (A) Am, going to open (B) Are, going to open (C) Is, going to open
- \_\_ 16. Who \_\_ your sister \_\_ to her wedding?  
 (A) are, going to invite (B) is, going to invite (C) am going to bring
- \_\_ 17. When \_\_ the students \_\_ their science projects?  
 (A) are, going to finish (B) am, going to finish (C) is, going to finish
- \_\_ 18. What trick \_\_ the dolphin \_\_ next?  
 (A) am, going to do (B) is, going to do (C) are, going to do
- \_\_ 19. Why \_\_ Peter \_\_ his sports car next month?  
 (A) am, going to sell (B) are, going to sell (C) is, going to sell
- \_\_ 20. How \_\_ the engineers \_\_ houses in the future?  
 (A) are, going to design (B) am, going to design (C) is, going to design

## Practice Exercise Answer Key

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 11. C |
| 2. A  | 12. A |
| 3. C  | 13. B |
| 4. B  | 14. C |
| 5. A  | 15. C |
| 6. B  | 16. B |
| 7. A  | 17. A |
| 8. A  | 18. B |
| 9. B  | 19. C |
| 10. B | 20. A |

## The Past

### Examples

I met him yesterday  
I bought this car in montreal  
I worked in that bank for four years  
I visited new orleans last year  
I went to the movies yesterday  
She didn't come to class  
Did he call you last night ?  
I talked to her last night .  
When did you talk to her ?  
I didn't talk to her

### Exercise 33. Warm-up. (Chart 2-9)

Check (✓) the sentences that are correct. What do you notice about the use of *always* with verb tenses in these sentences?

1. \_\_\_ Nadia is always talking on the phone when I'm trying to study.
2. \_\_\_ Frank always studies in the library after school.
3. \_\_\_ My friends always do their homework together.
4. \_\_\_ Our math teacher is always giving us surprise quizzes.

## 2-9 Using Progressive Verbs with *Always*

(a) Mary <i>always leaves</i> for school at 7:45.	In sentences referring to present time, usually the simple present is used with <i>always</i> to describe habitual or everyday activities, as in (a).
(b) Mary <i>is always leaving</i> her dirty socks on the floor for me to pick up! Who does she think I am? Her maid?	In special circumstances, a speaker may use the present progressive with <i>always</i> to express annoyance, as in (b).
(c) I am <i>always/forever/constantly picking up</i> Mary's dirty socks!	In addition to <i>always</i> , the words <i>forever</i> and <i>constantly</i> are used with progressive verbs to express annoyance.



## 2-10 Using Expressions of Place with Progressive Verbs

(a) — What is Kay doing? — She's <i>studying in her room</i> .	In usual word order, an expression of place follows a verb. In (a): <i>is studying</i> + <b>in her room</b> = the focus is on Kay's activity.
(b) — Where's Kay? — She's <i>in her room studying</i> .	An expression of place can sometimes come between the auxiliary <b>be</b> and the <b>-ing</b> verb in a progressive verb form. In (b): <i>was</i> + <b>in her room</b> + <i>studying</i> = the focus is on Kay's location.

### □ Exercise 37. Looking at grammar. (Chart 2-10)

Work individually, in small groups, or as a class. Use the given verbs and expressions of place to complete the dialogues. Use usual word order if the focus is on an activity in progress. If the focus is on the person's location, put the expression of place between **be** and the **-ing** verb.

1. *listen to music \ in her room*

A: Where's Sally?

B: She's in her room listening to music.

2. *listen to music \ in the living room*

A: What's Soon doing?

B: He's listening to music in the living room.

3. *watch TV \ in his bedroom*

A: Where was Jim when you got home?

B: He was \_\_\_\_\_

4. *watch TV \ in his bedroom*

A: What was Jim doing when you got home?

B: He was \_\_\_\_\_

5. *take a nap \ on the couch in the living room*

A: What's Kurt doing?

B: He's \_\_\_\_\_

6. *take a nap \ on the couch in the living room*

A: Where's Kurt?

B: He's \_\_\_\_\_

7. *attend a conference \ in Singapore*

A: Where's Ms. Chang this week?

B: She's \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 38. Check your knowledge. (Chapter 2)

Correct the errors.

1. Breakfast is an important meal. I'm always eating breakfast.
2. While I was working in my office yesterday, my cousin stops by to visit me.
3. Yuki staid home because she caught a bad cold.
4. My brother is looks like our father, but I am resembling my mother.
5. Jun, are you listen to me? I am talk to you!
6. While I was surfing the internet yesterday, I was finding a really interesting Web site.
7. Did you spoke English before you were come here?
8. Yesterday, while I was working at my computer, Shelley was suddenly coming into the room. I wasn't knowing she was there. I was concentrate hard on my work. When she suddenly speak, I am jump. She startle me.



## Exercise 8. Warm-up. (Chart 4-2)

Read the sentences and answer the questions.

- It's going to rain tomorrow.
- I'm going to paint the house next week.
- Here. I'll help you carry that box. It looks heavy.
- It will be cloudy this weekend.

- Which sentence expresses a prior plan? b
- Which sentences are predictions? a and d
- Which sentence expresses willingness? c

## 4-2 Will vs. Be Going To

### Prediction تنبؤ

- According to the weather report, it **will be** cloudy tomorrow.
- According to the weather report, it **is going to be** cloudy tomorrow.

**Will** and **be going to** mean the same when they make *predictions* about the future (*prediction* = a statement about something the speaker thinks will be true or will occur in the future).

Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning.

### Prior Plan قضية

- Why did you buy this paint?  
—I'm **going to** paint my bedroom tomorrow.

**Be going to** (but not **will**) is used to express a *prior plan* (i.e., a plan made before the moment of speaking).\*

In (c): The speaker already has a plan to paint his/her bedroom.

### Willingness رغبة

- The phone's ringing.  
—I'll **get** it.
- How old is Aunt Agnes?  
—I don't know. She **won't** tell me.
- The car **won't** start. Maybe the battery is dead.

**Will** (but not **be going to**) is used to express *willingness*. In this case, **will** expresses a decision the speaker makes at the moment of speaking.

In (d): The speaker decides to answer the phone at the immediate present moment; she/he does not have a prior plan.

**Will not / won't** can express *refusal*, as in (e) with a person or in (f) with an inanimate object.

\*COMPARE:

**Situation 1:** A: *Are you busy this evening?*

B: *Yes. I'm going to meet Jack at the library at seven. We're going to study together.*

In Situation 1, only **be going to** is possible. The speaker has a prior plan, so he uses **be going to**.

**Situation 2:** A: *Are you busy this evening?*

B: *Well, I really haven't made any plans. I'll eat (OR I'm going to eat) dinner, of course. And then I'll probably watch (OR I'm probably going to watch) TV for a little while.*

In Situation 2, either **will** or **be going to** is possible. Speaker B has not planned his evening. He is "predicting" his evening (rather than stating any prior plans), so he may use either **will** or **be going to**.

### Exercise 10. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-2)

Decide if each *italicized* verb expresses a prediction, a prior plan, or willingness.

- |   |            |      |             |
|---|------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Dinner's almost ready. I'll <i>set</i> the table.                                | prediction | plan | willingness |
| 2. Ivan has some vacation time. He <i>is going to take</i> next week off.           | prediction | plan | willingness |
| 3. Heidi <i>will love</i> her birthday present. It's just what she wants.           | prediction | plan | willingness |
| 4. I don't like my job. I'm <i>going to quit</i> when I get back from vacation.     | prediction | plan | willingness |
| 5. That's okay. Don't worry about the spilled coffee. I'll <i>clean it up</i> .     | prediction | plan | willingness |
| 6. Someday, there <i>are going to be</i> computers in every classroom in the world. | prediction | plan | willingness |
| 7. The light bulb is burned out. I'll <i>get</i> a new one from the supply room.    | prediction | plan | willingness |
| 8. I'm <i>going to</i> the bookstore. Do you want to go with me?                    | prediction | plan | willingness |

## حل التمارين

### Exercise 33, p. 33.

All the sentences are correct. *Always* can also be used with the present progressive.

### Exercise 37, p. 34.

3. in his bedroom watching TV.
4. watching TV in his bedroom.
5. taking a nap on the couch in the living room.
6. on the couch in the living room taking a nap.
7. attending a conference in Singapore.

### Exercise 38, p. 35.

1. Breakfast is an important meal. I always **eat** breakfast.
2. While I was working in my office yesterday, my cousin **stopped** by to visit me.
3. Yuki **stayed** home because she **caught** a bad cold.
4. My brother **looks** like our father, but I **resemble** my mother.
5. Jun, are you **listening** to me? I am **talking** to you!
6. While I was surfing the internet yesterday, I **found** a really interesting Web site.
7. Did you **speak** English before you **came** here?
8. Yesterday, while I was working at my computer, Shelley suddenly **came** into the room. I **didn't know** she was there. I was **concentrating** hard on my work. When she suddenly **spoke**, I **jumped**. She **startled** me.



### Exercise 8, p. 63.

1. b
2. a . . . d
3. c

### Exercise 10, p. 64.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. willingness | 5. willingness |
| 2. plan        | 6. prediction  |
| 3. prediction  | 7. willingness |
| 4. plan        | 8. plan        |

## Exercise 2. Warm-up. (Chart 6-1)

Look at the words that end in **-s**. Are they singular or plural? Are they nouns or verbs?

	Singular	Plural	Noun	Verb
1. A new car <i>costs</i> a lot of money.	x			x
2. New <i>cars</i> cost a lot of money.		x	x	
3. My neighbor <i>makes</i> a lot of noise.	x			✓
4. My <i>neighbors</i> make a lot of noise.		x	x	
5. Bill <i>drinks</i> tea for breakfast.	x			x
6. Cold <i>drinks</i> taste good on a hot day.		x	x	

## Exercise 7. Warm-up. (Chart 6-2)

Look at the verbs in blue in each pair of sentences. How do you know when to use a singular or a plural verb?

1. a. A girl **is** in the classroom.  
b. Some girls **are** in the classroom.
2. a. A girl and a boy **are** in the classroom.  
b. Every girl and boy **is** in the classroom.
3. a. The fruit at those markets **is** cheap.  
b. The apples at that market **are** cheap.
4. a. Vegetables **are** good for you.  
b. Eating vegetables **is** good for you.

## 6-2 Basic Subject-Verb Agreement

Singular Verb	Plural Verb	
(a) My <i>friend</i> <b>lives</b> in Boston.	(b) My <i>friends</i> <b>live</b> in Boston.	Verb + <b>-s/-es</b> = third person singular in the simple present tense Noun + <b>-s/-es</b> = plural
	(c) My <i>brother</i> <b>and</b> <i>sister</i> <b>live</b> in Boston. (d) My <i>brother</i> , <i>sister</i> , <b>and</b> <i>cousin</i> <b>live</b> in Boston.	Two or more subjects connected by <b>and</b> require a plural verb.
(e) <b>Every</b> <i>man, woman, and child</i> <b>needs</b> love. (f) <b>Each</b> <i>book and magazine</i> <b>is</b> listed in the bibliography.		EXCEPTION: <b>Every</b> and <b>each</b> are always followed immediately by singular nouns. (See Chart 7-11, p. 129.) In this case, even when there are two (or more) nouns connected by <b>and</b> , the verb is singular.
(g) That <i>book</i> on political parties <b>is</b> interesting. (i) The <i>book</i> that I got from my parents <b>was</b> very interesting.	(h) The <i>ideas</i> in that book <b>are</b> interesting. (j) The <i>books</i> I bought at the bookstore <b>were</b> expensive.	Sometimes a phrase or clause separates a subject from its verb. These interrupting structures do not affect basic agreement. For example, in (g) the interrupting prepositional phrase <b>on political parties</b> does not change the fact that the verb <b>is</b> must agree with the subject <b>book</b> . In (i) and (j): The subject and verb are separated by an adjective clause. (See Chapter 13.)
(k) <i>Watching</i> old movies <b>is</b> fun.		A gerund (e.g., <i>watching</i> ) used as the subject of the sentence requires a singular verb. (See Chart 14-8, p. 322.)

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### Exercise 7, p. 87.

1. The verb agrees with the subject: In sentence a., the subject is singular, so the verb is singular. In b., there is a plural subject, so the verb is plural.
2. In a., there is a plural subject, so the verb is plural. In b., *every* is followed by a singular noun, so the verb is singular.
3. In a. and b., the subjects *fruit* and *apples*, not the prepositional phrases that follow, determine agreement.
4. In a., *vegetables* is the plural subject, so the verb is plural. In b., the gerund *eating* is the subject, not *vegetables*. Gerunds require a singular verb.

A banana is yellow.

0 Bananas are yellow.

0 Fruit is good for you.

I ate a banana.

I ate some bananas

I ate some fruit

The banana I ate this morning was delicious.

I got the apples from the tree.

The fruit from that market is inexpensive.

She has *few* friends.

She made *a few* friends.

I have *little* money.

I saved *a little* money.



**Exercise 32. Let's talk: class activity.** (Chapters 1 → 3)

Discuss the meaning of the verb forms and answer the questions about each pair of sentences.  
Work in pairs, in small groups, or as a class.

1. a. When the rain stopped, Gloria was riding her bicycle to work.  
b. When the rain stopped, Paul jumped on his bicycle and rode to work.

QUESTION: Who got wet on the way to work?

ANSWER: Gloria.

2. a. Ms. Lincoln taught at this school for nine years.  
b. Mr. Sanchez has taught at this school for nine years.

QUESTION: Who is teaching at this school now?

3. a. Alice was opening the door when the doorbell rang.  
b. George walked to the door after the doorbell rang.

QUESTION: Who had been expecting a visitor?

4. a. Donna lived in Chicago for five years.  
b. Carlos has been living in Chicago for five years.

QUESTION: Who still lives in Chicago?

5. a. Jane put some lotion on her face because she had been lying in the sun.  
b. Sue put some lotion on her face because she was lying in the sun.

QUESTION: Who put lotion on her face after she finished sunbathing?

6. a. I looked across the street. Mr. Fox was waving at me.  
b. I looked across the street. Mrs. Cook waved at me.

QUESTION: Who began to wave at me before I looked across the street?

7. a. Dan was leaving the room when I walked in.  
b. Sam had left the room when I walked in.

QUESTION: Who did I see when I came into the room?

8. a. Ken went to the store because he was running out of food.  
b. Ann went to the store because she had run out of food.

QUESTION: Who is better at planning ahead?

9. a. Jack had been studying Spanish since he was in elementary school. He spoke it very well by the time he moved to Peru.  
b. Robert has been studying Spanish since he was in elementary school. His Spanish is getting quite good.

QUESTION: Who is studying Spanish in school?



### Exercise 23. Looking at grammar. (Charts 6-2 → 6-5)

Your teacher will give you phrases to complete with **is** or **are**. Close your book for this activity.

Example:

TEACHER (book open): His idea \ interesting

STUDENT A (book closed): His idea is interesting.

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. His ideas \ interesting       | 5. Two-thirds of the food \ gone                    |
| 2. Some of the people \ friendly | 6. The clothes in that store \ expensive            |
| 3. One of the girls \ absent     | 7. The clothing in those stores \ inexpensive       |
| 4. Italian \ a Romance language  | 8. Most of the stores in tourist towns \ overpriced |

### Exercise 24. Let's talk. (Charts 6-2 → 6-5)

Choose the correct verb in each sentence. Are the sentences true in your opinion? Circle **yes** or **no**. Share some of your answers with the class.

- |   |     |    |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. The United Nations ( <i>has, have</i> ) an important role in today's world.  | yes | no |
| 2. Mathematics ( <i>is, are</i> ) an interesting subject.   | yes | no |
| 3. Both boys and girls ( <i>needs, need</i> ) to learn how to do housecleaning.   | yes | no |
| 4. Every girl and boy in my country ( <i>needs, need</i> ) to have immunizations for certain diseases before entering public school.                        | yes | no |
| 5. Two hours of homework per day ( <i>is, are</i> ) too much for elementary school children.  | yes | no |
| 6. Having good computer skills ( <i>is, are</i> ) necessary if you want to get a high-paying job.   | yes | no |
| 7. One of the biggest problems in the world today ( <i>is, are</i> ) the lack of clean, fresh drinking water for significant numbers of people.             | yes | no |
| 8. We may come from different cultures and have different customs, but I believe that people across the world ( <i>is, are</i> ) more alike than different. | yes | no |

### Exercise 25. Game. (Charts 6-2 → 6-5)

Work in teams. Decide if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I). If incorrect, make the necessary changes. Your teacher will give you a time limit. The team with the most correct answers wins.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| C | I |   |
| — | ✓ | 1. The news about the economy <sup>was</sup> <del>were</del> disappointing. |
| ✓ | — | 2. The economy is not doing well.   |
| — | — | 3. Economists is worried.   |
| — | — | 4. Economics is a field of study.   |

C I

- — 5. Where's Kenya on the map?
- — 6. Where's my gloves? I can't find them.
- — 7. More men than women are left-handed.
- — 8. Chinese have more than fifty thousand written characters.
- — 9. About two-thirds of the Vietnamese works in agriculture.
- — 10. Two hours is too long to wait, don't you think?
- — 11. How many people is there in Canada?
- — 12. What is the population of Canada?
- — 13. Everybody in my family enjoys music and reading.
- — 14. Some of the movies these days contains too much violence.

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#### Exercise 32, p. 57.

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 2. Mr. Sanchez | 6. Mr. Fox |
| 3. Alice       | 7. Dan     |
| 4. Carlos      | 8. Ken     |
| 5. Jane        | 9. Robert  |

#### Exercise 23, p. 96.

1. His ideas are interesting.
2. Some of the people are friendly.
3. One of the girls is absent.
4. Italian is a Romance language.
5. Two-thirds of the food is gone.
6. The clothes in that store are expensive.
7. The clothing in those stores is inexpensive.
8. Most of the stores in tourist towns are overpriced.

#### Exercise 24, p. 96.

- |          |        |
|----------|--------|
| 1. has   | 5. is  |
| 2. is    | 6. is  |
| 3. need  | 7. is  |
| 4. needs | 8. are |

#### Exercise 25, p. 96.

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 3. I, are | 9. I, work     |
| 4. C      | 10. C          |
| 5. C      | 11. I, are     |
| 6. I, are | 12. C          |
| 7. C      | 13. C          |
| 8. I, has | 14. I, contain |

## هذه أمثلة

**Would you please help me?**

**Could you help me**

**Can you help me?**

**Will you help me?**

I can speak English (present ability)

Last year I could speak English (past ability)

The train should arrive now

You are sick. You should see a doctor!

You 'd better not stay home.

I would rather go to Costa rather than Blockbuster

## Modals Expressing Need or obligation

(You must have a driving license to drive)

( you must not bother your parents)

You have to study for the exam.

You do not have to come with us.

It can't be five!

That couldn't be my uncle!

May I **borrow** your pen?

Can you **lend** me your car?





# Chapter 8

## Pronouns



### Exercise 1. What do I already know? (Chart 8-1)

Correct the errors in pronoun usage.

1. My friends and I ordered Indian food at the restaurant. I wasn't very hungry, but I ate most of them.
2. When we were in school, my sister and me used to play tennis after school every day.
3. If you want to pass you're exams, you had better study very hard for it.
4. A hippopotamus spends most of it's time in the water of rivers and lakes.
5. After work, Mr. Gray asked to speak to Mona and I about the company's new policies. He explained it to us and asked for ours opinions.
6. My friends asked to borrow my car because their's was in the garage for repairs.



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## Chapter 8: Pronouns

### Exercise 1, p. 135.

1. My friends and I ordered Indian food at the restaurant. I wasn't very hungry, but I ate most of **it**.
2. When we were in school, my sister and **I** used to play tennis after school every day.
3. If you want to pass **your** exams, you had better study very hard for **them**.
4. A hippopotamus spends most of **its** time in the water of rivers and lakes.
5. After work, Mr. Gray asked to speak to Mona and **me** about the company's new policies. He explained **them** to us and asked for **our** opinions.
6. My friends asked to borrow my car because **theirs** was in the garage for repairs.

## What do they mean?

ممکن یسأل عن معنی هالكلمات .....

Check into (register)

Come across ( find/ met)

Drop by (visit)

Keep up with (stay on the same level)

Go over (review)

Go through (experience/ have)

Take care of (supervise)

Stay up ( remain awake)

Bring up (raise)

Look over (review, read quickly)

Try out (test)

Work out (find a solution)



القواعد الى مشروحة في الجداول فيها أمثلة ممكن يسوي ذكي ويجيب منها

## 11-4 The Passive Form of Modals and Phrasal Modals

Passive form:	modal*	+	be	+	past participle
(a) Tom	will		be		invited to the picnic.
(b) The window	can't		be		opened.
(c) Children	should		be		taught to respect their elders.
(d)	May I		be		excused from class?
(e) This book	had better		be		returned to the library before Friday.
(f) This letter	ought to		be		sent before June 1st.
(g) Mary	has to		be		told about our change in plans.
(h) Fred	is supposed to		be		told about the meeting.
Past-passive form:	modal	+	have been	+	past participle
(i) The letter	should		have been		sent last week.
(j) This house	must		have been		built over 200 years ago.
(k) Eric	couldn't		have been		offered the job.
(l) Jill	ought to		have been		invited to the party.

( هذا السؤال ذكره في نهاية المحاضرة شفهي وقال نجاويه )

he gained a lot of weight ..... he bought a new car

a. Therefore

b. Because

c. Nor

d. Although

❑ **Exercise 33. Looking at grammar.** (Chart 12-6)

Add punctuation and capitalization.

1. Henry said there is a phone call for you
2. There is a phone call for you he said
3. There is said Henry a phone call for you
4. There is a phone call for you it's your sister said Henry
5. There is a phone call for you he said it's your sister
6. I asked him where is the phone
7. Where is the phone she asked
8. Stop the clock shouted the referee we have an injured player
9. Who won the game asked the spectator
10. I'm going to rest for the next three hours she said I don't want to be disturbed  
That's fine I replied you get some rest I'll make sure no one disturbs you

❑ **Exercise 34. Looking at grammar.** (Chart 12-6)

Add punctuation and capitalization. Notice that a new paragraph begins each time the speaker changes.

When the police officer came over to my car, he said let me see your driver's license, please

What's wrong, Officer I asked was I speeding

No, you weren't speeding he replied you went through a red light at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Main Street you almost caused an accident

Did I really do that I said I didn't see a red light



**Exercise 33, p. 259.**

1. Henry said, "There is a phone call for you."
2. "There is a phone call for you," he said.
3. "There is," said Henry, "a phone call for you."
4. "There is a phone call for you. It's your sister," said Henry.
5. "There is a phone call for you," he said. "It's your sister."
6. I asked him, "Where is the phone?"
7. "Where is the phone?" she asked.
8. "Stop the clock!" shouted the referee. "We have an injured player."
9. "Who won the game?" asked the spectator.
10. "I'm going to rest for the next three hours," she said. "I don't want to be disturbed." "That's fine," I replied. "You get some rest. I'll make sure no one disturbs you."

**Exercise 34, p. 259.**

When the police officer came over to my car, he said, "Let me see your driver's license, please."

"What's wrong, Officer?" I asked. "Was I speeding?"

"No, you weren't speeding," he replied. "You went through a red light at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Main Street. You almost caused an accident."

"Did I really do that?" I said. "I didn't see a red light."



Noha made a cake

The cake was made by Noha

## 11-2 Tense Forms of the Passive

	Active		Passive	
(a) simple present	Mary <i>helps</i>	the boy.	The boy <i>is</i>	<i>helped</i> by Mary.
(b) present progressive	Mary <i>is helping</i>	the boy.	The boy <i>is being</i>	<i>helped</i> by Mary.
(c) present perfect*	Mary <i>has helped</i>	the boy.	The boy <i>has been</i>	<i>helped</i> by Mary.
(d) simple past	Mary <i>helped</i>	the boy.	The boy <i>was</i>	<i>helped</i> by Mary.
(e) past progressive	Mary <i>was helping</i>	the boy.	The boy <i>was being</i>	<i>helped</i> by Mary.
(f) past perfect*	Mary <i>had helped</i>	the boy.	The boy <i>had been</i>	<i>helped</i> by Mary.
(g) simple future	Mary <i>will help</i>	the boy.	The boy <i>will be</i>	<i>helped</i> by Mary.
(h) <i>be going to</i>	Mary <i>is going to help</i>	the boy.	The boy <i>is going to be</i>	<i>helped</i> by Mary.
(i) future perfect*	Mary <i>will have helped</i>	the boy.	The boy <i>will have been</i>	<i>helped</i> by Mary.
(j) <i>Was</i> the boy <i>helped</i> by Mary?		In the question form of passive verbs, an auxiliary verb precedes the subject.		
(k) <i>Has</i> the boy <i>been helped</i> by Mary?				

The progressive forms of the *present perfect*, *past perfect*, and *future perfect* are rarely used in the passive.

The cake was made of strawberry

The cake was made for the guests

People believe that the Earth is round. (active present)

It is believed that the Earth is round. (passive present)

People thought that English was a difficult language . (active past)

It was thought that English was a difficult language. (passive past)



## Chapter 11

### The Passive

#### Exercise 1. Warm-up. (Chart 11-1)

Match the sentences to the pictures. Which sentence is grammatically incorrect?

- A 1. The girl hit the ball.
- A 2. The ball was hit by the girl.
- B 3. The girl was hit by the ball.
- B 4. The ball hit the girl.
- A 5. The girl was hitting the ball.
6. The girl was hit the ball.

خطا في التمارين



Picture A



Picture B

#### 11-1 Active vs. Passive

Active: (a) subject verb object  
Mary helped the boy.

Passive: (b) subject verb by Mary.  
The boy was helped by Mary.

In the passive, the *object* of an active verb becomes the *subject* of the passive verb: **the boy** in (a) becomes the subject of the passive verb in (b).

Notice that the subject of an active verb follows **by** in a passive sentence. The noun that follows **by** is called the "agent." In (b): **Mary** is the agent.

Sentences (a) and (b) have the same meaning.

Passive: (c) be + past participle  
He is helped by her.  
He was helped by her.  
He will be helped by her.

Form of the passive: **be + past participle**

Active: (d) An accident happened.

Passive: (e) (none)

Only transitive verbs (verbs that can be followed by an object) are used in the passive. It is not possible to use intransitive verbs (such as *happen*, *sleep*, *come*, *seem*, *die*) in the passive. (See Appendix Chart A-1.)



❑ **Exercise 2. Looking at grammar.** (Chart 11-1)

Decide if the sentences are active (A) or passive (P).

1. A Kate prepared the salad.
2. P The rice was prepared by Jamal.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Shirley was preparing the dessert.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Andy has prepared the tea.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ New species of insects are discovered by scientists every year.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Our papers will be collected by the teacher next week.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Dinosaurs existed millions of years ago.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Anna's car was stopped by the police.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Brown painted our house.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Hiroki came to our apartment for dinner last night.

❑ **Exercise 3. Warm-up.** (Chart 11-2)

Complete the sentences. Change the verbs in *italics* from active to passive.

1. Tom *opens* the door. → The door is opened by Tom.
2. Tom *is opening* the door. The door \_\_\_\_\_ by Tom.
3. Tom *has opened* the door. The door \_\_\_\_\_ by Tom.
4. Tom *opened* the door. The door \_\_\_\_\_ by Tom.
5. Tom *was opening* the door. The door \_\_\_\_\_ by Tom.
6. Tom *had opened* the door. The door \_\_\_\_\_ by Tom.
7. Tom *will open* the door. The door \_\_\_\_\_ by Tom.
8. Tom *is going to open* the door. The door \_\_\_\_\_ by Tom.
9. Tom *will have opened* the door. The door \_\_\_\_\_ by Tom.
10. *Did* Tom open the door? \_\_\_\_\_ the door \_\_\_\_\_ by Tom?
11. *Will* Tom open the door? \_\_\_\_\_ the door \_\_\_\_\_ by Tom?
12. *Has* Tom opened the door? \_\_\_\_\_ the door \_\_\_\_\_ by Tom?

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### Chapter 11: The Passive

#### Exercise 1, p. 211.

- |      |                                       |
|------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. A | 4. B                                  |
| 2. A | 5. A                                  |
| 3. B | 6. ( <i>grammatically incorrect</i> ) |

#### Exercise 2, p. 212.

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 3. A | 7. A  |
| 4. A | 8. P  |
| 5. P | 9. A  |
| 6. P | 10. A |

#### Exercise 3, p. 212.

2. is being opened
3. has been opened
4. was opened
5. was being opened
6. had been opened
7. will be opened
8. is going to be opened
9. will have been opened
10. Was . . . opened
11. Will . . . be opened
12. Has . . . been opened

### ❑ Exercise 5. Looking at grammar. (Charts 11-1 and 11-2)

Change the active verbs to passive if possible. Some verbs are intransitive and cannot be changed.

1. A strange thing happened yesterday. (*no change*)
2. Jackie scored the winning goal. → *The winning goal was scored by Jackie.*
3. I agree with Dr. Ikeda's theory.
4. Dr. Ikeda developed that theory.
5. A hurricane destroyed the small fishing village.
6. A large vase stands in the corner of our front hallway.
7. The children seemed happy when they went to the zoo.
8. After class, one of the students always erases the board.
9. The solution to my problem appeared to me in a dream.
10. Our plan succeeded at last.
11. Barbara traveled to Uganda last year.
12. A special committee is going to settle the dispute.
13. Did the police catch the thief?
14. This room is a mess. What happened?

### ❑ Exercise 6. Warm-up. (Chart 11-3)

Tell the class where something that you're wearing or own was made (e.g., your shoes, shirt, cell phone, etc.). Do you know who made these items? Is it important to know?

## 11-3 Using the Passive

- (a) Rice **is grown** in India.  
 (b) Our house **was built** in 1980.  
 (c) This olive oil **was imported** from Crete.

Usually the passive is used without a *by*-phrase. The passive is most frequently used when it is not known or not important to know exactly who performs an action.

In (a): Rice is grown in India by people, by farmers, by someone. It is not known or important to know exactly who grows rice in India.

Examples (a), (b), and (c) illustrate the most common use of the passive, i.e., without the *by*-phrase.

- (d) My aunt **made** this rug. (*active*)

If the speaker knows who performs an action, usually the active is used, as in (d).

- (e) This rug **was made** by my aunt.  
 That rug **was made** by my mother.  
 (f) *Life on the Mississippi* **was written** by Mark Twain.

Sometimes, even when the speaker knows who performs an action, he/she chooses to use the passive with the *by*-phrase in order to focus attention on the subject of a sentence.

In (e): The focus of attention is on two rugs.

In (f): The focus is on the book, but the *by*-phrase is included because it contains important information.



❑ **Exercise 8. Reading and grammar.** (Charts 11-1 → 11-3)

Read the paragraph. Underline the passive verbs. Discuss why the writer chose to use passive rather than active. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

**Early Writing Materials**

The chief writing material of ancient times was papyrus. It was used in Egypt, Greece, and other Mediterranean lands. Parchment, another writing material that was widely used in ancient times, was made from the skins of animals, such as sheep and goats. After the hair had been removed, the skins were stretched and rubbed smooth to make a writing surface. Paper, the main writing material today, was invented by the Chinese.

Ink has been used for writing and drawing throughout history. No one knows when the first ink was developed. The ancient Egyptians and Chinese made ink from various natural substances such as berries, soot, and tree bark. Through the centuries, thousands of different formulas have been developed for ink. Most ink today is made from synthetic chemicals.

1. Before paper was invented, what materials were used for writing?
2. What was parchment made from?
3. What three things were done to animal skins to make writing material?
4. Who first used paper?
5. When was ink first used?
6. In ancient times, what ingredients did the Egyptians and Chinese use for ink?
7. What substances are in ink today?

❑ **Exercise 9. Looking at grammar.** (Charts 11-1 → 11-3)

Make complete sentences with the given words. Use the simple past. Some are active, and some are passive.

1. We \ allow, not \ to go to the park alone when we were young  
→ *We weren't allowed to go to the park alone when we were young.*
2. A package \ deliver \ to our apartment yesterday
3. Maria \ teach \ her son to read when he was three
4. When I was in elementary school, we \ require \ to wear uniforms
5. As we watched, the airplane \ disappear \ into the clouds
6. I \ agree \ with your decision yesterday
7. Timmy \ drop \ a plate after dinner last night
8. The plate \ fall \ to the floor with a crash
9. What \ happen \ yesterday
10. Something very sad \ happen \ yesterday
11. My cat \ hit \ by a speeding truck
12. She \ kill \ instantly
13. She \ die \ instantly

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### Exercise 5, p. 213.

3. (no change)
4. That theory was developed by Dr. Ikeda.
5. The small fishing village was destroyed by a hurricane.
6. (no change)
7. (no change)
8. After class, the board is always erased by one of the students.
9. (no change)
10. (no change)
11. (no change)
12. The dispute is going to be settled by a special committee.
13. Was the thief caught by the police?
14. (no change)

### Exercise 8, p. 215.

#### *Early Writing Materials*

The chief writing material of ancient times was papyrus. It was used in Egypt, Greece, and other Mediterranean lands. Parchment, another writing material that was widely used in ancient times, was made from the skins of animals such as sheep and goats. After the hair had been removed, the skins were stretched and rubbed smooth to make a writing surface. Paper, the main writing material today, was invented by the Chinese.

Ink has been used for writing and drawing throughout history. No one knows when the first ink was developed. The ancient Egyptians and Chinese made ink from various natural substances, such as berries, soot, and tree bark. Through the centuries, thousands of different formulas have been developed for ink. Most ink today is made from synthetic chemicals.

1. Papyrus and parchment were used for writing.
2. Parchment was made from the skins of animals such as sheep and goats.
3. The hair was removed, and the skins were stretched and rubbed smooth.
4. The Chinese first used paper.
5. No one knows when ink was first used.
6. Natural substances, such as berries, soot, and tree bark, were used for ink.
7. Synthetic chemicals are in ink today.

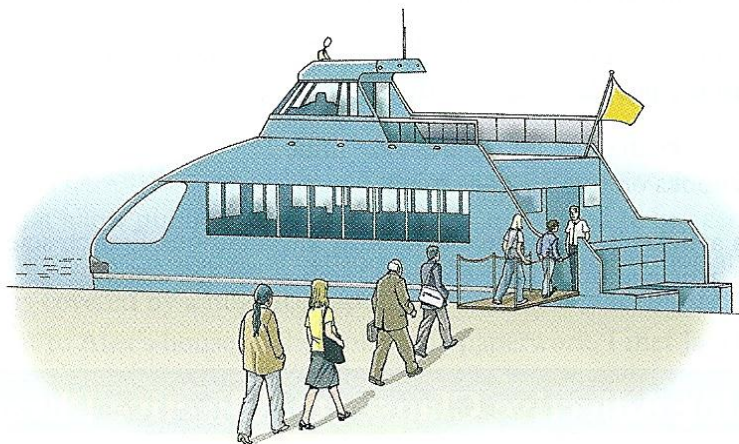
### Exercise 9, p. 215.

2. A package was delivered to our apartment yesterday.
3. Maria taught her son to read when he was three.
4. When I was in elementary school, we were required to wear uniforms.
5. As we watched, the airplane disappeared into the clouds.
6. I agreed with your decision yesterday.
7. Timmy dropped a plate after dinner last night.
8. The plate fell to the floor with a crash.
9. What happened yesterday?
10. Something very sad happened yesterday.
11. My cat was hit by a speeding truck.
12. She was killed instantly.
13. She died instantly.



Exercise 48. Reading and grammar. (Charts 13-1 → 13-10)

Read about Ellen and her commute to work. Underline what the words in blue refer to.



(1) Ellen lives on an island and commutes to work by passenger ferry, which means she takes a boat with other foot passengers to the city where they work.

(2) She leaves her house at 6:00, which is earlier than she'd like but necessary because the ferry ride takes 30 minutes. Ellen needs 20 minutes to drive to the parking lot where she leaves her car and boards the ferry. Once she's on the other side, she catches a bus which takes her to her office.

(3) Traffic is usually heavy at that hour, so she's on the bus for another 30 minutes. On the bus, she usually reads reports that she was too tired to finish the night before.

(4) The bus drops her off a few blocks from her office. Sometimes she stops at an espresso stand and picks up coffee for her co-workers, for which they reimburse her later.

(5) By the time she gets to her office, she has been commuting for an hour and a half, which she wishes she didn't have to do but isn't going to change because she enjoys her life on the island so much.

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**Exercise 48, p. 293.**

- (2) 6:00 . . . parking lot . . . bus
- (3) reports
- (4) coffee
- (5) commuting for an hour and a half

## The Final exam

1. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ pepper yesterday.

- a) a few                      b) many  
c) a little                    d) how much

2. \_\_\_\_\_ people are there in the hall?

- a) How many                b) How much  
c) How a few                d) A few

3. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ stamps to send these two letters

- a) much                      b) a little  
c) how many                d) a few

4. I eat \_\_\_\_\_ chicken every day.

- a) a little                    b) many  
c) how much                d) a few

5. \_\_\_\_\_ wood do you need to make a chair?

- a) How many                b) How  
c) A little                    d) How much

6. .... a business executive's life stressful?

- a. Are                      b. Is                      c. Am

7. The baby .....at the moment.

- a sleep                    b. are sleeping            c. is sleeping              d. is sleep

8. Fred is tired because .....

- a. she has failed her exams    b. you haven't` switched on    c. he has worked all night

9. Yousef .....a book after lunch every day.

- a. read                      b. is reading                c. reads                      d. are reading

10 .....go out last night?

- a. Do you                    b. Did you                    c. Does he                    d. Does you

11. .... that new film yet?

- a. Did you see                b. Have you seen              c. Was you see

12. She saw the police car while she ..... to work.

- a. was driving                b. drove                      c. drive