

Grammatical Rules & Systems

Lecture ONE

Do Support:

In case of a negative form & forming a question which contains only a main verb:-

- Ahmed speaks English well.
- Ahmed doesn't speak English well.
- Does Ahmed speak English well? – Yes, he does OR No, he doesn't
- They play football every day.
- They don't play football every day.
- Do they play football everyday? - Yes, they do OR No, they don't
- I went to Al-Jubail last week.
- I didn't go to Al-Jubail last week
- Did you go to Al-Jubail last week? - Yes, I did OR No, I didn't

Note: After don't, doesn't and didn't, the verb must be infinitive without to

Main Verbs.

In case there is no other verb in a sentence except one of them (do, does or did).

Here each one of them means work or perform.

Examples:

1. Lara does her homework alone. [Notice that does here is the main verb]
Lara doesn't do her homework alone.
Does Lara do her homework alone? Yes, she does OR No, she doesn't.
2. The students did well in the test. [Notice that did here is the main verb]
The students didn't do well in the test.
Did the students do well in the test? Yes, they did OR No, they didn't
3. We do our job regularly. [Note that do here is the main verb]
We don't do our job regularly.
Do you do your job regularly? – Yes, we do OR No, we don't.

Verbs to Be:

Verbs to Be in English:

Subject	present	past	perfect	Infinitive	-ing
I	am	was	been	be	being
He, She, It	is	was	been	be	being
You, We, They	are	were	been	be	being

Modal Verbs:

We have a list of modal verbs that are used as helping verbs

- Can/ could >>> [ability/ permission]
- May/ might >>> [probability/ permission]
- Will/ would [intention]
- Must/ have to / had to/ had to >>> [necessity/ obligation]
- Shall / should/ ought to >>> [intention/ advice]

Note: The verbs that come after each one of modal verbs must be infinitive without to.

Verbs to Have:

“Verbs to Have” are used in **TWO** situations:-

A. Helping verbs: When there is a main verb after each one of them
[Be careful that any verb comes after has, have or had must be past participle; the 3rd form of the verb]

Negative form:

I have seen the terrible accident.

I have not/ haven't seen the terrible accident.

Forming a question:

I have done my homework.

Have you done your homework? – Yes, I have OR -No, I haven't.

B. As main verbs: When there is no verb in the sentence except one of them
 (has, have, had).

Each one of them often means own.

Forming Questions :

- He has attended the live lecture. [Here HAS is a helping verb]
- Has he attended the live lecture? - Yes, he has. OR No, he hasn't
- He has a live lecture. [Here HAS is a main verb]
- Does he have a live lecture? - Yes, he does. OR No, he doesn't.

Negative Form:

- He has attended the live lecture. [Here HAS is a helping verb]
- He hasn't attended the live lecture.
- He has a live lecture. [Here HAS is a main verb]
- He doesn't have a live lecture.

Active/ Passive verbs:

An active verb form is one like [break, drink, eat, write , help, will visit,etc] which is followed by an object.

e.g. - They will visit the museum next week.

- I read an article about the dangers of smoking

A passive verb form is one like [will be broken, is painted, has been eaten, were not invited,..... Etc]

e.g. - The museum will be visited next week

- The car was repaired yesterday.

Verb Transitivity:

1. A transitive verb:- The verb that can have an object/objects.

A. **Mono-transitive verb:** The verb that takes one object

- The policeman arrested the thief at night.

B. **Ditransitive Verb :** The verb that takes two objects

- My friend sent me a gift on my birthday.

2. An Intransitive Verb: The verb that takes no object.

- I went out late

- She felt happy.

Action & Non-action Verbs:

Non-Action Verbs: are the verbs that have no -ing- forms in Present continuous tense.

- see - hear - believe- understand - like - hate - love - dislike - taste
- smell - want - need - believe

Examples:

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

Action Verbs: All the other verbs that have - ing - form in Present continuous read, drive, eat, watch,etc

Full/ Main Verbs:

1- All verbs in English are considered main or full verbs except the Auxiliary ones . [*go, build, think, work, come, paint, add, finish ...etc*].

2- Main verbs have different tenses [past , future , present]
[played – will play – plays]

3- Main verbs are regular or irregular.

A -Regular verbs are the verbs that have –ed ending in the past and perfect forms [explain- explained – has explained]

B. Irregular verbs are verbs that has different forms in the past and perfect .
[go – went – gone].

Sample Questions:

1. The men _____ the work properly.
A. doesn't do B. don't C. didn't do D. didn't did
2. Early humans were _____ caves in the mountains.
A. live B. living C. Lived D. lives
3. Students should study hard in order to succeed in the tests. The underlined modal is used in this sentence to express _____ .
A. advice B. permission C. probability D. ability

4. we use the modal “ _____ ” to express necessity.
 A. can B. may C. must D. will
5. “She hasn’t had any idea about the situation”. The underlined word “ had ” is _____ verb.
 A. a simple past B. a main C. an auxiliary D. not a
6. Before we arrived, Everything had been stolen. The underlined word is ____
 A. a non-action verb B. an active verb
 C. a passive verb D. a non-continuous verb
7. The verb “ _____ ” is non-action.
 A. eat B. hate C. sleep D. watch
8. “ _____ ” is a n irregular verb.
 A. Educate B. Ring C. laugh D. Allow
9. I taught the students a new grammatical rule. The verb “ taught ” is _____
 A. Mono-transitive B. Diatransitive
 C. Intransitive D. Non-action
10. A/An “ _____ ” verb is the one that have no object.
 A. Mono-transitive B. Diatransitive
 C. Intransitive D. Non-action
11. A/An “ _____ ” verb takes only one direct object .
 A. Mono-transitive B. Diatransitive
 C. Intransitive D. Non-action
12. My father gave me some money. The underlined word “ me ” is a/an _____
 A. article B. indirect object
 C. direct object D. subject pronoun

Lecture TWO

Subject Pronouns:

1. First subject pronouns

A. First subject singular pronoun: [I]

- I saw an accident (simple sentence)
- I (1st subject singular pronoun)
- saw (simple past tense- irregular verb- transitive verb- mono)
- an (indefinite singular article)
- accident (singular common noun)
- an accident (direct object – noun phrase)

B. First subject plural pronoun: [We]

2. Second subject pronoun [You]

There is only one 2nd subject pronoun that might be used as singular or plural.

A. You have finished the work, Ahmed.

- You (2nd subject singular male pronoun)
- have finished (verb phrase – present perfect tense)
- have (an auxiliary verb- verb to have)
- finished (perfect regular verb)
- the work (noun phrase – direct object)
- the (definite article)
- work (common singular countable noun)
- Ahmed (proper noun refers to the subject pronoun you)

B. You can leave the class, girls.

- You (2nd subject plural female pronoun)

2. Third subject pronouns [He- She – It - They]

A. 3rd singular male personal subject pronoun [He]

B. 3rd singular female personal subject pronoun [She]

C. 3rd singular subject impersonal pronoun [It]

D. 3rd plural personal subject pronoun [They]

Note: keep in mind that [They] might refer to male or female

Nouns in English:

1. Proper nouns & common nouns.

A. A proper noun (most often used with no article) which is the name of a particular person, well-known places, organization, days, months Etc.
Example : Rami, Fatin, Friday, Riyadh, England,etc

B. A Common noun: A noun that refers to a thing, a place, an event or a situation...etc.

Example: car, man, lesson, country, journey, ..etc

2. Countable Nouns & Uncountable Nouns:

A. A countable noun: a noun which can have a plural form and a singular like (car, cars , book, books , lady, ladies , man, men...etc form

B. An uncountable noun: a noun which can't have plural or singular forms like (water, salt, milk, tea, money, ...etc)

3. Regular & Irregular Nouns

A. Regular Nouns: The nouns that we add "s" when we change them from singular to plural.

Example (mother- mothers, lecture-lectures, flat- flats, apple-apples, shirt-shirts, Etc)

B. Irregular nouns: The nouns that we don't add "s" when we change them from singular to plural.

Example (child- children , tooth- teeth, man- men, phenomenon-phenomena, criterion- criteria, goose- geese,etc)

4. -ing Form Nouns.

The noun that is formed from a verb by adding -ing .

It can be used as subject Or object in a sentence.

A. -ing Subject nouns:

- Reading is very useful to improve your knowledge.
- Playing in the streets is very dangerous.

B. -ing object nouns:

- I enjoy watching football matches.
- We don't like smoking.

5. Compound Nouns: The nouns that are made of two or more parts.
Example (bus driver, school teacher , white house, students performance,...etc.

Sample questions:

Sami went to the mall at eight and I waited him outside.

- The underlined word “ mall” is _____
A. a subject noun B. an object pronoun
C. A common noun D. proper noun
- The underlined verb “ went” is a _____
A. simple present tense B. simple past irregular verb
C. simple past regular verb D. subject singular regular noun
- “ _____” is the only proper noun in the above sentence.
A. eight B. outside
C. Sami D. mall
- In the above sentence, “ _____” is first subject singular personal pronoun.
A. him B. I C. Sami D. mall
- One of the following nouns is uncountable. It is _____
A. monkey B. Money C. storey D. Example
- “ _____” is considered as a compound noun.
A. Talk about B. open-ended
C. bus driver D. well-done
- The plural form of the noun “ criterion” is _____
A. Criterias B. Crieteriones
C. Criterionos D. Criteria
- I don't like swimming in winter. The underlined word is _____
A. a present progressive verb B. an object gerund
C. A subject gerund D. a past continuous verb

Lecture Three

Nouns:

A. Abstract noun:- The name of something which we experience as an idea, not by seeing, touching... etc.

Examples = [doubt, hate ,enjoyment, geography, love, height, weather...etc]

B. Concrete noun:- The opposite of an abstract noun. The name of something that we can see or touch.

Examples= [car, boy, street, an apple, table, building.....etc]

C. Noun phrase:- A group of words which acts as the subject , object or complement in a clause.

Examples :-

- Noun phrase as Subject: The new car is very beautiful. [article + adjective + noun]
- Noun phrase as object: I saw the new car. [article+ adjective+ noun]
- Noun phrase as complement: It is the new car. [article+ adjective+ noun]

Abstract nouns- Concrete nouns- Noun phrase- Collective nouns:

D. Collective Nouns:- A singular word for a group .

Examples = [class, team, family, .. etc]

E. Complement:-

1. A part of a sentence that gives more information about the subject or about the object.

Examples: - He is the best person to do the work . [subject complement]

- They elected him the chairman of the company. [object complement]

2. A structure or words needed after a noun, adjective, verb, or preposition to complete its meaning.

Example:-

- The need to complete the project. [noun complement]
- Full of water. [adjective complement]
- She tries studying English. [verb complement]
- In the building. [preposition complement]

Clauses:

F. Clause:- A part of a sentence which contains a subject and a verb , usually joined to the rest of a sentence by a conjunction.

Examples = [Sami said that he was very tired.]

- It is also and sometimes used for structures containing participles or infinitives with no subject or conjunction.

Examples = [knowing what to do, I telephoned my friend].

- Main Clause & Subordinate Clause:- Some sentences consist of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

- Subordinate clause:- acts like a part of the main clause .

Examples:

Subject of the main clause: [Who is he, doesn't matter.]

Direct object in the main clause: [I told you that I didn't care.]

An adverb in the main clause:[You'll find friends wherever you go/anywhere]

- Relative clause:- A clause which modifies a noun , usually introduced by a relative pronoun like who, or which or that.

Examples= [I like people who respect me .]

- Identifying (defining) relative clause: A relative clause which identify or tells us which person or thing is being talked about.

Examples= [That is the man who always asks about you.]

- Non- identifying (non-definig) relative clause:- A relative clause which doesn't identify the noun it refers to (because we already know which person or thing is meant).

Examples = [That is Abdullah who always asks about you.]

We already know by the name Abdullah.

Grammatical mistakes:

- We have seen our doctor yesterday. [saw]
- It's often raining here. [rains]
- I'll phone you when I'll arrive. [I]
- Where I can buy fish ? [can I]

- This coffee isn't enough hot. [hot enough]
- I haven't got some free time today. [any]
- They went at the seaside on Friday. [to]
- I am born in Riyadh. [I was]
- I came here for study English. [to]
- The man which lives next ours is from Dammam. [who]
- We already know by the name Abdullah.

Sample questions:

1. The underlined words in “ She looks very tired” is _____
 A. an object complement B. a subject complement
 C. a non-identifying clause D. a collective noun
2. The subordinate clause is “ _____ ” in the sentence “ I don't care whenever he comes”.
 A. adverb B. subject C. object D. adjective
3. The word “ _____ -” is a collective noun.
 A. university B. football C. job D. group
4. The word “ friendship” is _____.
 A. a collective noun B. concrete noun
 C. an abstract noun D. a compound noun
5. To get high marks, a students should study hard. The underlined words is considered as _____
 A. an object complement B. a subject complement
 C. a non-identifying clause D. an infinitive clause
6. The mistake in the sentence “ The mice is very frightening at homes” is _____
 A. frightening B. is C. homes D. at
7. The underlined words in “ This is the text book which our doctor has recommended” is _____.
 A. an object complement B. an identifying relative clause
 C. a non-identifying clause D. an infinitive clause
8. The complement “ near the post office” is _____ complement.
 A. a preposition B. an adverb C. a noun D. verb

Lecture Four

Adjectives & Adverbs:

A. Adjectives: There are three main adjectives:

The words we use to describe nouns are called adjectives

1. **Short Adjectives:** The adjectives that consist of one syllable or two syllables. Example: [tall, big, small, cold, high, new, fast, hard,etc]
2. **Long Adjectives:** The adjectives that consist of more than two syllables
Example: [interesting, important, beautiful, dangerous....etc]
3. **Irregular adjectives:** The adjectives that they are changed in spelling when we change them from adjective form to comparative or superlative forms. [good, bad, much, many little, etc].

B. Adverbs. The words we use to describe verbs: Most of the them are formed by adding –ly to the end of the **adjectives** [quickly, hard, fast, late, well , dangerously].

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 works 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]

Comparative Form:

A. If the adjective is short, we add [–er + than] after the short adjective.

Example: 1- Rami is taller than Fuad.

2- Fuad is shorter than Rami.

3- Fuad isn't as tall as Rami.

4- Rami isn't as short as Fuad.

Notice that all these four sentences have the same meaning

B. If the adjective is long, we add [more+ the adjective + than] .

Example: 1- English is more difficult than Arabic.

2- Arabic is easier/ more easy than Arabic.

3- Arabic is less difficult than English

4- Arabic isn't as difficult as English.

5. English isn't as easy as Arabic.

Notice that all these Five sentences have the same meaning

C. If the adjective is irregular, the adjective will be as the following:-

No.	Irregular Adjective	Comparative form
1	good	Better than
2	bad	Worse than
3	many	More than
4	much	More than
5	little	Less than

1. A is better than B

3. B isn't as good as A.

2. B is worse than A

4. A isn't as bad as B.

Notice that all these Four sentences have the same meaning

Superlative Form:

A. If the adjective is short, we add [the adjective +est + of or in]

Example

1. A is 183 cm tall.

2. B is 175 cm tall.

3. C is 170 cm tall.

=====

A is taller than B. [comparative]

B is taller than C. [comparative]

A is the tallest of all. [superlative]

C is the shortest of all. [superlative]

B. If the adjective is long, we add [the most / least + adjective + of or in]

Example: English is the most important language in the world.

Notice that we keep the long adjective as it without any changes.

Nadia is _____ of all.

- A. More beautiful
- B. beautiful
- C. The beautiful
- D. The most beautiful

C. If the adjective is Irregular, we change the irregular adjective as follows:

No.	Irregular adjective	superlative form
1	Good	The best
2	Bad	The worst
3	Many	The most
4	Much	The most
5	little	The least

Example: A is _____ of all.

- A. better
- b. best
- C. the better
- D. the best

Sample questions:

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

Lecture Five

Determiners:

Determiners : A group of words that begin noun phrases. They include (a/an, the, my, this, each, every, either, several, more, both, one, none, all, either, nor, neither,etc).

A. None of , all

- **None of +** plural nouns(always takes singular verbs)
- **All + (of) +** uncountable or countable nouns (takes plural verbs if the noun after it is plural and takes a singular verb if noun is **uncountable**

- e.g. (1) All students succeeded in the final test.
 None of the students failed in the final test.
 (2) None of the people in the meeting was male.
 All of the people in the meeting were female
 All people/ of the people weren't male.

B. Each & Every

Each: We refer to all but individually (The speaker knows them well individually) [Each/ Each of + a singular noun+ singular verbs]

Every: We refer to all individually(The speaker doesn't know them in details) [Every + a singular noun+ singular verbs]

Note: Each and every are always followed by singular verbs

- e.g. (1) I hope that every student in the university has a laptop.
 (2) I hope that each student in my class has a laptop.
 (3) My uncle gave _____ one of his children a special gift.
 A. all B. some C. every D. each

C. Both (of) / Both.....and

Both: It means two people/things/events. [Always followed by plural verbs]

- e.g. (1) Sami is a student. Reem is a student too.
 Both Sami and Reem are students.
 (2) Boys aren't ready. Girls aren't ready, either.
 Both girls and boys aren't ready.

(3) I took an English lesson. I took a computer lesson, too.

I took both English and computer lessons.

(4) Muna has a new car. Ahmed has a new car, too.

Both Muna and Ahmed _____ new cars.

A. have B. has C. doesn't have D. don't have

D. Either... or

We express two alternatives emphatically by eitheror for the affirmative or interrogative.

Either ... or + [a singular noun + a singular verb] or [+ a plural noun+ a plural verb]

e.g. (1) - I have two friends; Rashid and Ali. One of them is a pilot.

Either Rashid or Ali is a pilot.

(2) - I can eat either fish or meat.

(3) - Can you drink either coffee or tea?

(4) - That man speaks _____ English or German.

A. so B. both C. either D. nor

E. Neither... or

We express two alternatives emphatically by neither ...nor for the negative.

Neither nor + [a singular noun + a singular verb] or [+ a plural noun+ a plural verb]

e.g. (1) I didn't see Ahmed and Rami.

I saw neither Ahmed nor Rami

(2) Huda doesn't speak English. Salman doesn't speak English, either.

Neither Huda nor Salman speaks English.

(3) Lebanon doesn't export oil. Jordan doesn't export oil, either.

Neither Lebanon nor Jordan _____ oil.

A. exported B. exports C. export D. will export

Too, either, so, neither, nor:

Too: It means also and comes at the end of an affirmative sentence.

So : It means also and comes in the middle of an affirmative sentence. It is always followed by a helping verb and a subject.

Either: it means also and comes at the end of a negative sentence.

Neither or nor: It means also and comes in the middle of a negative sentence. It is always followed by a helping verb and a subject.

1. Too/ so .

Example: (1) I can speak English. Nadia can speak English, too.

I can speak English and so can Nadia.

(2) I went to the party and they went to the party, too.

I went to the party and so _____.

A. they did B. did they C. went they D. they went

2. Either , neither, nor

Either: It comes at the end of a negative statement and means “ also”.

Neither/ nor : They mean “ also” and come in the middle of negative statements.

e.g. (1) Hani doesn't study maths. Nada doesn't study maths, either.

Hani doesn't study maths and neither does Nada.

(2) Fatin's brother isn't a soldier and my brothers aren't, either.

Fatin's brother isn't a soldier and _____ my brothers.

A. so is B. neither aren't C. nor are D. so aren't

Sample questions:

1. I found that _____ one of my brothers had forgotten his passport.

A. all B. each C. some D. both

2. _____ the ladies nor the gentlemen arrived on time.

A. Both B. All C. Every D. Neither

3. I can swim and my friend can, _____

A. too B. either C. also D. neither

4. _____ Saudi citizen should be faithful to his or her country.
 A. Each B. Every C. All D. None
5. All of the cars are new. This sentence means “ _____ of the cars is old
 A. All B. Each C. One D. None
6. _____ the ladies and the gentlemen arrived on time.
 A. Both B. All C. Every D. Neither
7. I don't drink milk and neither _____ Hamad
 A. did B. does C. is D. do
8. We have _____ a test or an assignment.
 A. Each B. both C. either D. neither

Lecture Six

Fixes: Prefixes & Suffixes:

A prefix is a syllable that is added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning or its part of speech.

A suffix a syllable that is added to the end of a word to change its meaning or its part of speech.

No.	Prefix	examples	Suffix	examples
1	Dis	disadvantage	ship	,friendship
2	Im	impossible	ate	irrigate
3	In	incorrect	ful	successful
4	Ir	irregular	ic	scientific
5	Un	unimportant	ion	recreation
6	En	endanger	Less	careless
7	mis	misunderstand	al	national
8	Re	rewrite	ize	apologize

Analyzing (suffixes & Prefixes):

A. Suffixes Decide what parts of speech [V. N. Adj or Adv]

No.	words	No.	words	No.	words
1	---- friendship	9	---- enthusiastically	17	---- workaholism
2	---- suddenly	10	---- expensive	18	---- indicate
3	---- actress	11	---- participate	19	---- organization
4	---- specialize	12	---- individualism	20	---- pleasure
5	---- patriotism	13	---- summarize	21	---- hostess
6	---- soften	14	---- worthless	22	---- experience
7	---- simplicity	15	---- worsen	23	---- relationship
8	---- hopeless	16	---- Frequently	24	---- flexible

B. Prefixes: To put the correct prefix

No.	words	No.	words
1	---- pleasant	7	---- safe
2	---- patient	8	---- frequent
3	---- expensive	9	---- desirable
4	---- regular	10	---- advantage
5	---- avoidable	11	---- possible
6	---- rational	12	---- interesting

Paying Attention to Phrases:

A phrase is incomplete sentence/ It is not a sentence

1. Noun Phrase (NP):

- very dangerous accident- traditional families in America - access to website
- playing handball – the underlined words- Paying attention to phrases

2. Verb Phrase (VP):

- help others – prepare for the test – spend money – drive quickly – live in a new apartment.

3. Prepositional Phrase (PP):

- in the kitchen – between girls and boys – by bus – near the hotel etc

4. Infinitive Phrase (IP):

- to pass the test – to be honest – to save money – to do homework correctlyetc.

Parts of speech (practice):

What kind of phrase is each of the following words:-

1. Important announcement

a. Noun Phrase

b. Prepositional Phrase

c. Infinitive Phrase

d. Verb Phrase

2. To speak frankly:

a. Noun Phrase

b. Prepositional Phrase

c. Infinitive Phrase

d. Verb Phrase

3. Travel to a foreign country:

a. Noun Phrase

b. Prepositional Phrase

c. Infinitive Phrase

d. Verb Phrase

4. Over the tree:

a. Noun Phrase

b. Prepositional Phrase

c. Infinitive Phrase

d. Verb Phrase

What part of speech is each of the following words:-

5. addition:

- a. V b. Adj c. N d. Adv

6. expensive:

- a. V b. N c. Adv d. Adj

7. succeed:

- a. Adv b. N c. Adj d. V

8. psychologically:

- a. N b. Adv c. V d. Adj

9. culture:

- a. Adj b. V c. Adj d. N

Sample questions:Circle the symbol of the correct answer a, b, c or:-

10. The part of speech of the word " enthusiastically" is : _____

- a. Adv b. N c. V d. Adj

11. We change the meaning of the word " patient" into its opposite by adding the prefix:___:

- a. Dis- b. in c. im d. un

12. The word " soften" is _____ :

- a. A verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb

13. We add the prefix " _____" to the word " rational" to change it into its positive meaning .

- a. ation b. ir c. ize d. cal

14. The part speech of " final" is _____

- A. a verb B. an adverb C. a noun D. an adjective

15. The part speech of " questions " is _____

- A. a verb B. an adverb C. a noun D. an adjective

16. The part speech of " will" is _____

- A. a main verb B. a verb to be C. a modal D. a preposition

