



**English Language
Eng 101**

Instructor: Mr. Ammar Sultan Al-Ma'ani

Done by : Abdul Latif

*Lectures 1

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. | → | <u> Ants are insects. </u> |
| 2. A computer is a machine. | → | _____ |

1-3 PRONOUN + BE + NOUN

SINGULAR	PLURAL	
PRONOUN + <i>BE</i> + NOUN	PRONOUN + <i>BE</i> + NOUN	
(a) I am a student.	(f) We are students.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">}</div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">=</div> <div>pronouns</div> </div>
(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.		
		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">}</div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">=</div> <div>forms of <i>be</i></div> </div>

- (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.

I _____ .
 Rita _____ .
 Rita and Tom _____ .
 You (*one person*) _____ .
 You (*two persons*) _____ .



1-4 CONTRACTIONS WITH BE

	PRONOUN + BE → CONTRACTION	
AM	<i>I</i> + <i>am</i> → <i>I'm</i>	(a) <i>I'm</i> a student.
IS	<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.
ARE	<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*

- (a) I **am not** a teacher.
- (b) You **are not** a teacher.
- (c) She **is not** a teacher.
- (d) He **is not** a teacher.
- (e) It **is not** a city.
- (f) We **are not** teachers.
- (g) You **are not** teachers.
- (h) They **are not** teachers.

CONTRACTIONS

- I'm not**
- you're not / you aren't**
- she's not / she isn't**
- he's not / he isn't**
- it's not / it isn't**
- we're not / we aren't**
- you're not / you aren't**
- they're not / they aren't**

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	+	<i>BE</i>	+	ADJECTIVE
(a) A ball		is		round.
(b) Balls		are		round.
(c) Mary		is		intelligent.
(d) Mary and Tom		are		intelligent.
PRONOUN	+	<i>BE</i>	+	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 _____ .

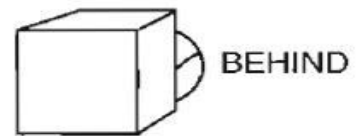
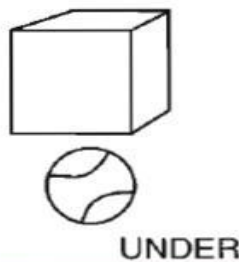
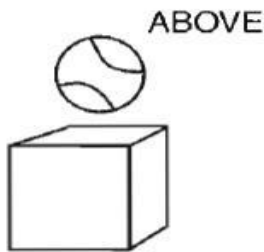
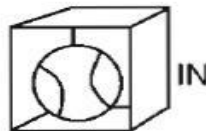
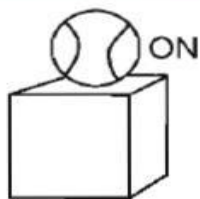


1-7 BE + A PLACE

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

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

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



SOME COMMON PREPOSITIONS

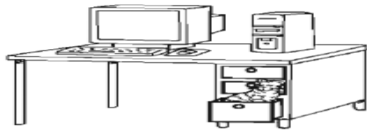
<i>above</i>	<i>between</i>	<i>next to</i>
<i>at</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>on</i>
<i>behind</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>under</i>

above
behind

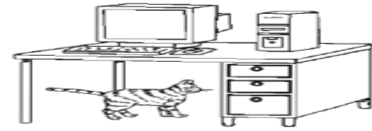
between
✓ in

next to
on

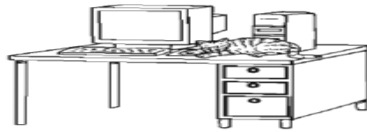
under



1. The cat is in the desk.



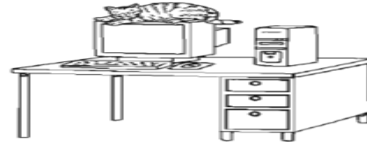
2. The cat is _____ the desk.



3. The cat is _____ the desk.



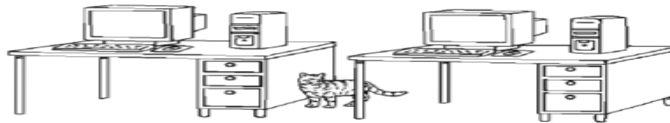
4. The cat is _____ the desk.



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> .*



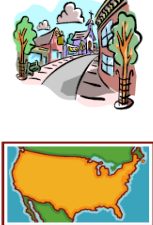


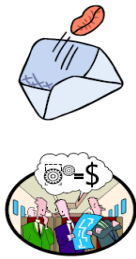
A: _____ *Is Anna in your class?*

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>	
(b) <i>You have</i> a pen.	(g) <i>You have</i> pens.		+ <i>have</i>
(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.

*Lectures 2

-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.

- 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?!!!

^Part one:

>Now, Answer the following questions>>

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 _____

-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

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

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

-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.

#

*Lectures 3

1. Articles- Indefinite

There 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)

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):

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. Nothing

4. The capital of Saudi Arabia is ___ Riyadh.

a. Nothing 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

(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 floors .

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
7	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:

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

3. Hani visits _____ every week.

- a. them
- b. they
- c. theirs
- d. 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

- You can go to the new _____ and buy whatever you need.
A. hospital
B. school
C. mall
D. cinema
- 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
- The children were afraid when they saw the _____ in the Luna park.
A. food
B. monster
C. games
D. juice
- 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
- 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

*Lectures 4

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 + 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.


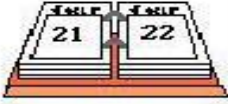

1. Sultan _____ his best to get full mark in the last homework.
a. do b. does c. did d. done
2. Fatin has _____ the homework perfectly.
a. done b. did c. do d. does
3. You will _____ me favor if you tell me the answer
a. doing b. do c. doing d. did
4. He always _____ the right thing.
a. do b. doing c. 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	
Use in for larger periods of time.		Use in 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:

1. He goes to work _____ seven o'clock

a. in b. on c. at d. for

2. She was born _____ October.

a. at b. in c. on d. with

3. The weather is hot _____ summer.

a. in b. on c. At d. From

4. 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
B. 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
B. 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

1. She refers to : _____
2. him refers to : _____
3. They refers to : _____
4. There refers to : _____
5. He refers to : _____
6. It refers to : _____
7. Their refers to : _____

B. Scanning & Skimming

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

*Lectures 5

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
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

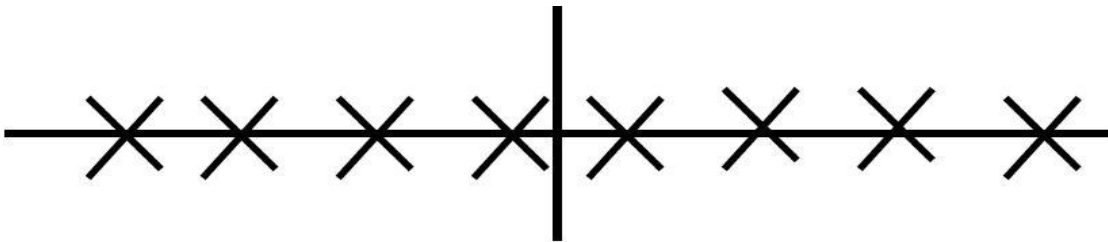
2. Simple Present: The Importance of Time

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:

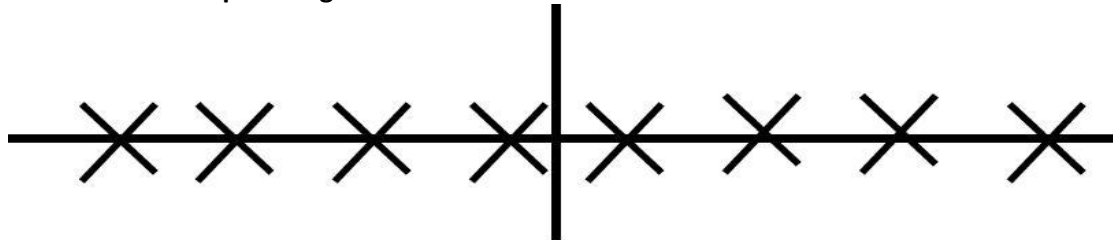
Use the **simple present tense** to tell about things that happen again and again.

*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.

-The Present Tense:

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

*Water **freezes** at 32 degrees.

*Triangles **have** three sides.

-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:

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

-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**

- Excuse me, _____ you speak English?
- Where's Ann? I _____ know
- 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.

-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

*Lectures 6

1. Vocabulary Previewing (Interaction- pages 65 / 70):

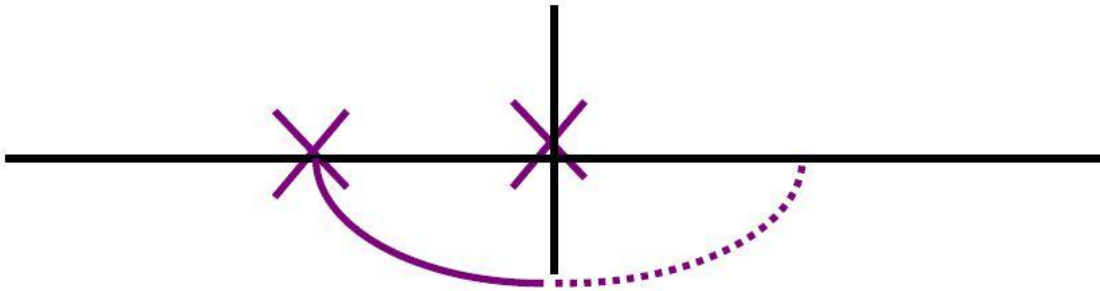
No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	beverages	age	bilingual	often
2	blood pressure	damage	chronic	never
3	brain	Exercise	healthy	sometimes
4	diseases	solve	mental	
5	Junk food		physical	
6	Stress		Sleep- deprived	
7	wrinkles		Overweight	
8	dentist			
9	toes			

-Vocabulary Exercise:

- The word ' _____ ' means lines on one's skin
a. stress b. wrinkles c. beverages d. toes
- " _____ " means that a person is unable to sleep.
a. sleep- deprived b. sleep too much c. relaxed d. healthy
- The word that has the same meaning as sickness is _____ .
a. wealth b. disease c. health d. earth
- My friend suffers from _____. He has become too fat.
a. overweight b. poorness c. English d. hard work
- " _____ " means worry.
a. Relaxation b. Stress c. Health d. highness
- The opposite meaning of sick is _____ .
a. rich b. happy c. healthy d. tired
- The phrase " get older" means _____ .
a. age b. to be young c. fat d. strong
- " _____ " means not even once.
a. Always b. never c. sometimes d. rarely
- The word that has the same meaning as " drinks of all kinds" is ____ .
a. water b. food c. vegetables d. beverages
- " Unhealthy things to eat" means _____ .
a. overweight b. junk food c. honey d. milk
- " _____ " means find an answer.
a. solve b. shake c. draw d. watch
- The opposite meaning of "Physical" is _____ .
a. successful b. happy c. healthy d. mental

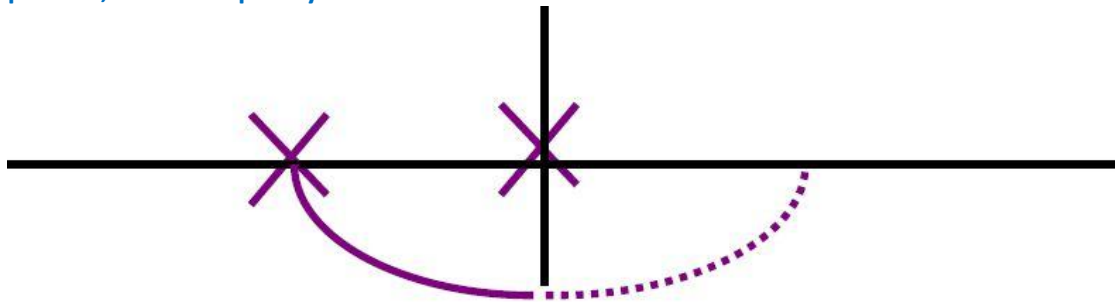
- The Present Progressive (page 92):

-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

3. PROGRESSIVE 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 (meaning 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*.

See Azar: Page: 99

Negative		<i>not cleaning up.</i>
I	<i>am</i>	
You	<i>are</i>	
He/She/[It]	<i>is</i>	
We You They	<i>are</i>	

Affirmative		<i>cleaning up.</i>
I	<i>am</i>	
You	<i>are</i>	
He/She/[It]	<i>is</i>	
We You They	<i>are</i>	

See Azar: Page: 102

Question		<i>cleaning up?</i>
<i>Am</i>	I	
<i>Are</i>	you	
<i>Is</i>	he/she/[it]	
<i>Are</i>	we you they	

Example

The students *are clearing* away the rubbish.

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.

-Now try these ones:

drive > driving

hope > hoping

smile > smiling

dance > dancing

joke > joking

shake > shaking

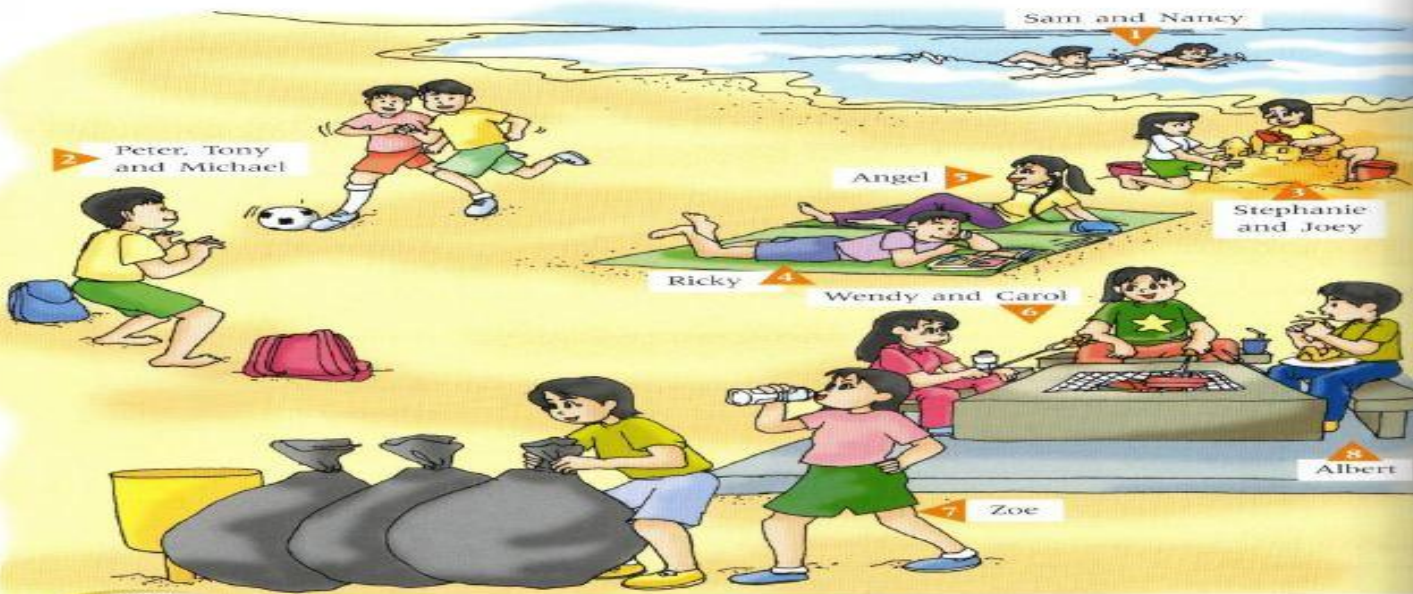
choose > choosing

come > coming

4-5 7. 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.

-Activities:



- build
- cook
- drink
- eat
- listen
- play
- read
- swim

1. Sam and Nancy are swimming in the sea.

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

□ 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.

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

-Sample Questions:

1. The men _____ in the building now.
a. worked b. works c. are working d. working
2. _____ waiting me at the moment? – near the pharmacy.
a. Where he is b. Where does he c. Where did he d. Where is he
3. The boys _____ football now .
a. are play b. play c. is playing d. aren't playing
4. Listen! The baby _____ in the next room.
a. will cry b. crying c. 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 c. are coming d. is coming
10. My mother is in the kitchen. She _____ now.
a. cooked b. have cooked c. is cooking d. cook

***Lectures 7**

-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 We do

You do You do

He/She does They do

It

'Do' Markers -Past tense:

I did We did

You did You did

He/She did They did

It

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:

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

*Lectures 8

-Accountable and Unaccountable or Mass Nouns:

-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 wine on the table.

This wine is sour.

Please, take some wine!

-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)

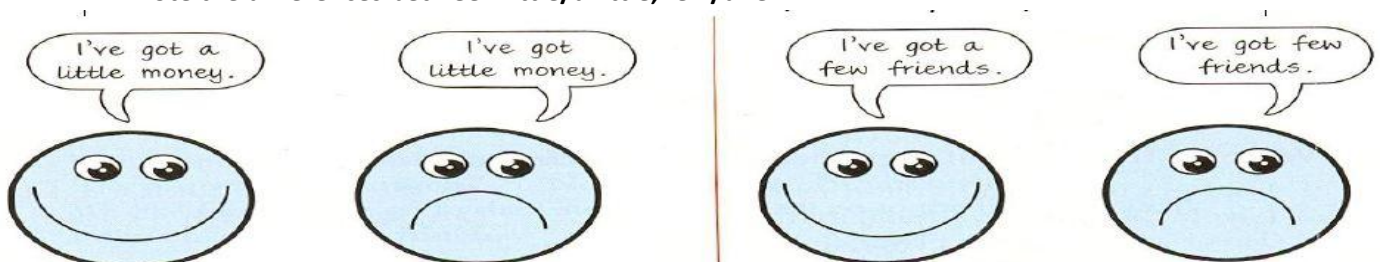
There are many things I would like to tell you.

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):

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				

-Vocabulary Exercise:

Fill in the following blank space with the most appropriate answer a, b, c or d:-

1. To ask oneself and think means: _____
 a. prefer b. wonder c. repair d. enjoy
2. " _____ " has the same meaning as " proof".
 a. essence b. similarity c. evidence d. reference
3. The word that has the same meaning as " a chemical that helps us to grow" is _____.
 a. germs b. sugar c. bacteria d. hormone
4. " _____ " the same meaning as " nevertheless".
 a. however b. because c. since d. as
5. something we use to refer to another thing is a _____.
 a. book b. pen c. symbol d. sheet
6. _____ is the opposite of sleeping.
 a. Dreaming b. Awake c. Running d. Active
7. Wishes means: _____
 a. wonders b. desires c. dreams d. studies
8. " _____ " has the same meaning as " repair".
 a. fix b. damage c. prepare d. concern
9. The word that has the same meaning as " reason" is _____.
 a. question b. purpose c. basic d. season
10. The word that means "period of time" is _____.
 a. areas b. project c. stage d. sense
11. " _____ " the same meaning as " happens".
 a. occurs b. finishes c. starts d. enjoys
12. The word that means "go places" is _____.
 a. swim b. leave c. travel d. look
13. " _____ " is the opposite of easy.
 a. make sense b. complicated c. normal d. expensive

-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):

1. The underlined pronoun " themselves" refers to: _____
A. purposes
B. dreams
C. many people
D. reasons
2. The underlined pronoun " this " Line 2 refers to _____
A. theories
B. purpose of dreaming & sleeping
C. many people
D. scientists
3. Who don't know if these ideas are correct or no? _____
A. many people
B. theories
C. dreams
D. scientists
4. 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
5. 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

*Lecture 9

-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	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

-Exercise:

- The word " _____ " means work for free.
 - employ
 - volunteer
 - prepare
 - watch
- The phrase " a big or strong difference " means _____.
 - contract
 - difficulty
 - contrast
 - similarity
- You are _____ because everybody knows about you.
 - sick
 - a driver
 - a player
 - famous
- A person between 13 and 19 years old is a _____.
 - teenager
 - worker
 - volunteer
 - 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
C. 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



- 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

-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.

-Reading Section:

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 .

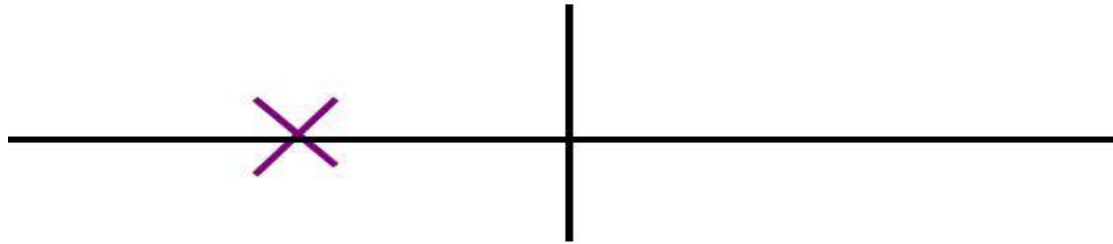
-Exercise:

- 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

Past Progressive VS. Past Progressive.

-The Simple Past:

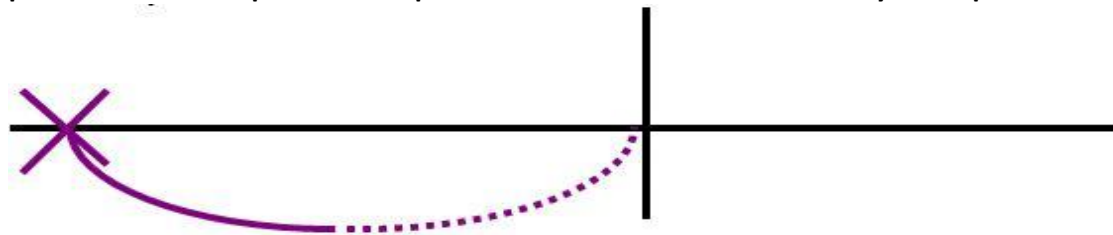
We use the simple past to indicate exactly when an action or event took place in the past.



I visited my sister yesterday.
We went out to dinner last night.

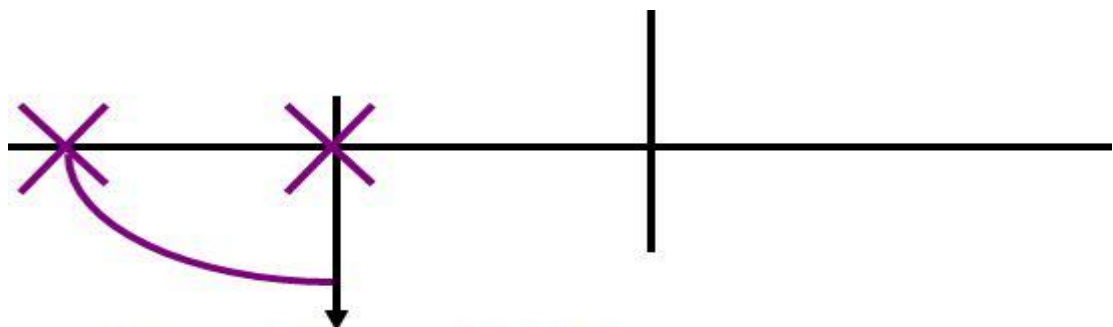
-The Past Progressive:

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
 B. have gone
 C. were going
 D. was going
2. When he _____, it was raining heavily.
 A. was arriving
 B. arrived
 B. arrives
 D. is arriving
3. As the children _____ in the park, someone fell down.
 A. were playing
 B. played
 C. play
 D. are playing

-Exercise : Adverbs of Frequency:

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

How often do you sleep in class?

The diagram illustrates the frequency spectrum for various activities. A central column lists activities, with a blue arrow pointing downwards and a red arrow pointing upwards. The activities are: brush teeth, go swimming, travel by air, drink coffee, go back to your hometown, catch a cold, sleep in front of the TV, eat lunch, do exercises, go shopping, rob a bank, and take a shower. On the left side, frequency boxes include: Once a year, rarely, Every morning, usually, five times a day, and never. On the right side, frequency boxes include: often, always, Do you often...?, once a week, How often...?, and sometimes. There are also images of a soccer goal at the top and bottom, and a soccer player in the middle.

*Lecture 10

-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

-Previewing Vocabulary:

- The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " not cooked".
 A. boiled
 B. raw
 C. fried
 D. ugly
- Some people lose weight fast, but they usually _____ it back again.
 A. gain
 B. eat
 C. help
 D. give
- The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " very beautiful".
 A. interesting
 B. attractive
 C. difficult
 D. thin

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

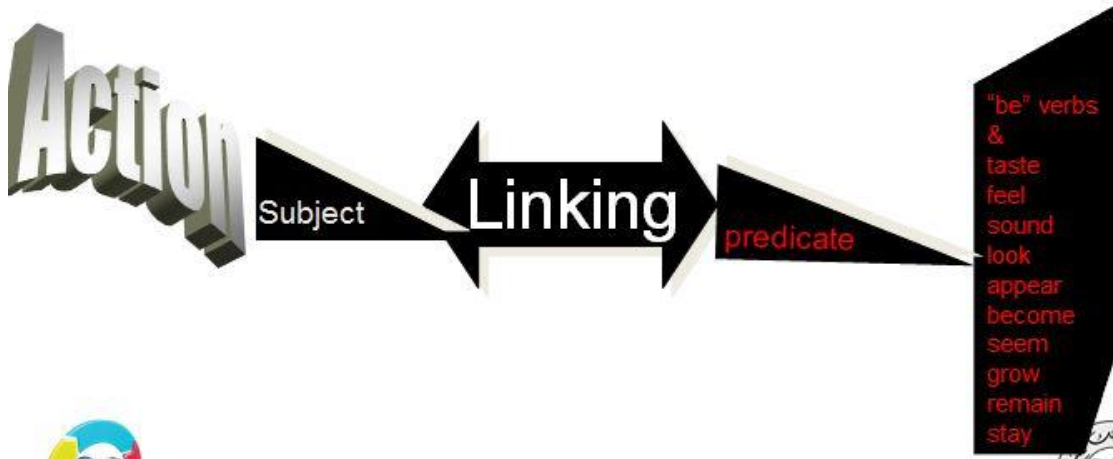
Singular Possessive

boy's
girl's

Plural Possessive

boys'
girls'

-The Verb: A word that expresses action or otherwise helps to make a statement.



*Every sentence must have a verb.

-Kinds of Verbs:

1-Action verbs express mental or physical action.

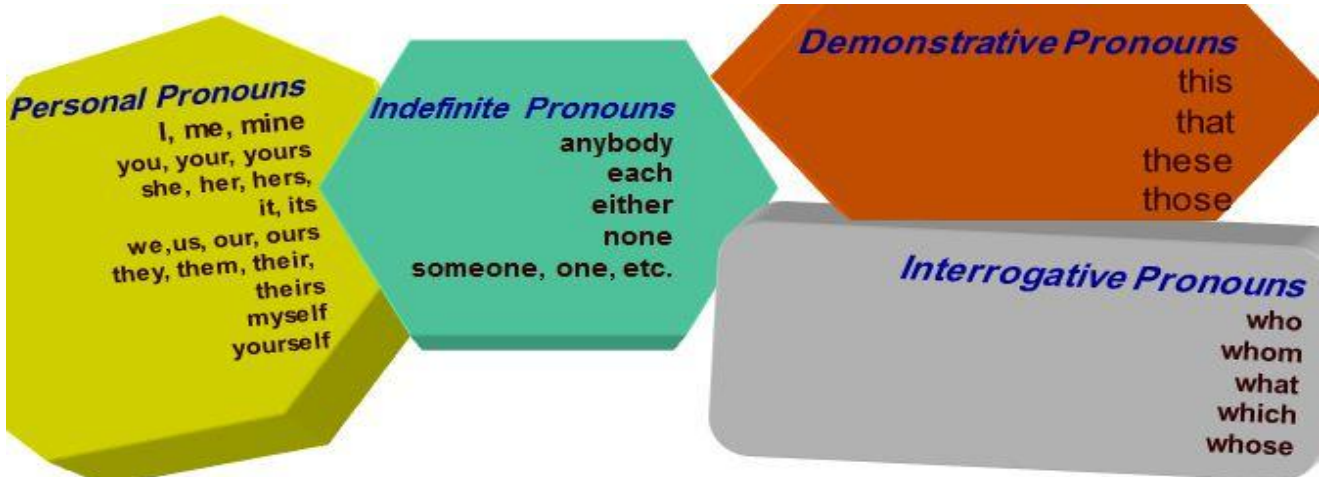
-He rode the horse to victory.

2-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.



- The Adjective.

Modifies or describes a noun
or pronoun.

Did you lose your address
book ?

Is that a wool sweater?

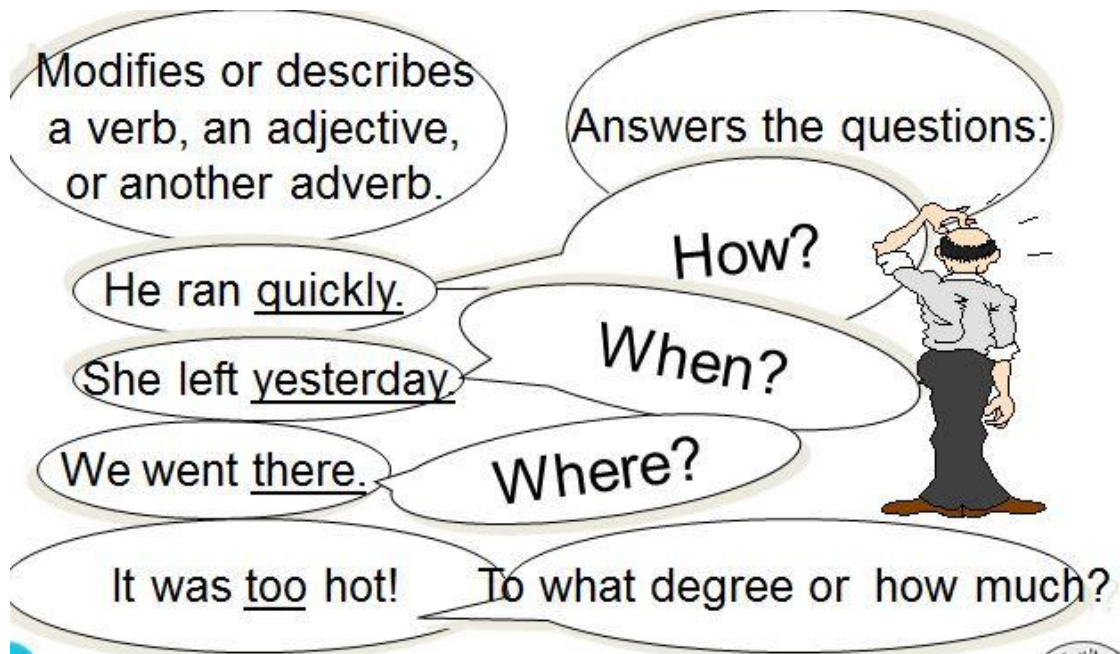
Just give me five minutes.

-Answers these questions:

Which?
What kind?
How many?



-The Adverb



-Kinds of Adverbs:

Interrogative Adverbs
introduce questions

How did you break your leg?

When does your plane leave?

How?
When?

How often? How often do you run?

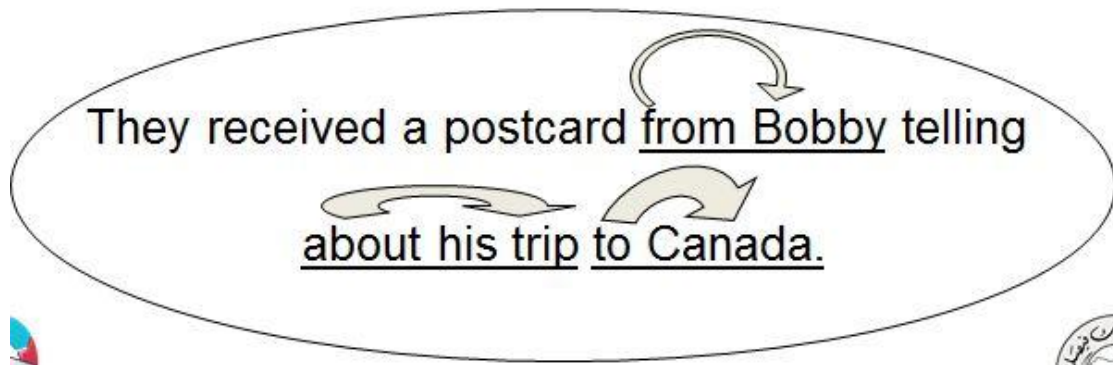
where?

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.

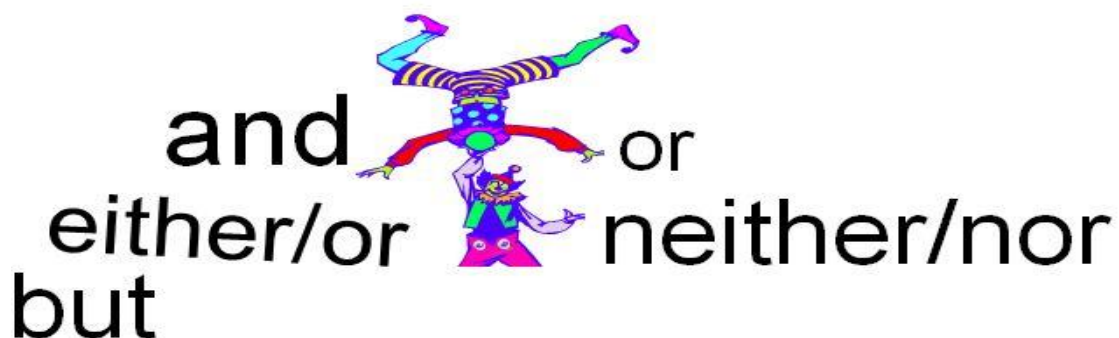


-Some Common Prepositions:

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.



-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

-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

*Lecture 11

-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

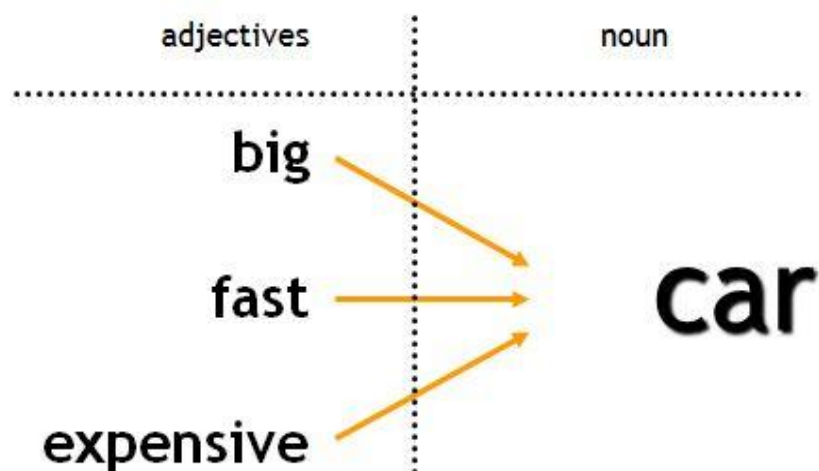
-What is a noun?

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

EX. Car, Teacher, Reading, Street.

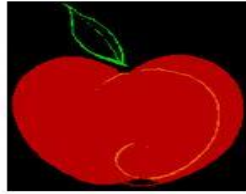
-What is an adjective?

Adjective is a word which describes a noun

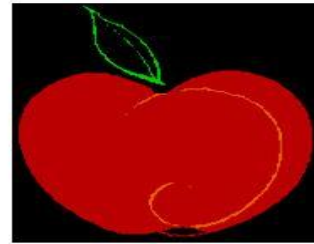




large



larger



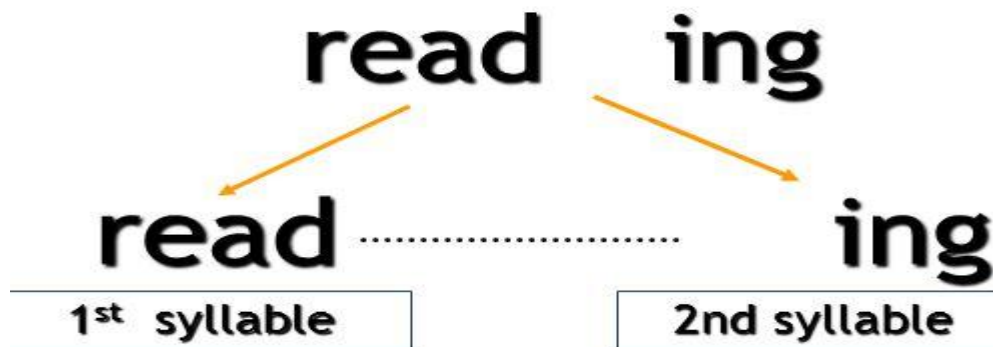
largest

-Examples, Adjectives :

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'

fast-er

My car is fast.

But his car is **faster**.

A diagram illustrating the formation of the comparative form. At the top, the words 'fast-er' are enclosed in a dashed orange box. A red line extends from the right side of this box, goes down, then left, and then down again to point at the 'er' part of the word 'faster' in the sentence 'But his car is faster.' The word 'faster' is also enclosed in a dashed orange box.

-“Comparative form”?

How is a 'comparative' form built?

one syllable adjectives long er

two syllable adjectives ending in -ly funny ier

other two and three syllable adjectives Modern-> more modern

irregular adjectives for example 'good' Better-> good

A list of comparative forms for various adjectives. Each entry consists of a category label on the left and the comparative form on the right. The category labels are: 'one syllable adjectives', 'two syllable adjectives ending in -ly', 'other two and three syllable adjectives', and 'irregular adjectives for example 'good''. The comparative forms are: 'long er', 'funny ier', 'Modern-> more modern', and 'Better-> good'. The suffixes 'er' and 'ier' are highlighted in orange and blue respectively.

-What is a "superlative form"?

Superlative form expresses the idea of 'most'

fast-est

My car is fast.
Your car is fast.

But his car is the **fastest**.

A diagram illustrating the formation of the superlative form. At the top, the words 'fast-est' are enclosed in a dashed orange box. A red line extends from the right side of this box, goes down, then left, and then down again to point at the 'est' part of the word 'fastest' in the sentence 'But his car is the fastest.' The word 'fastest' is also enclosed in a dashed orange box.

-“Superlative form”?

How is a ‘superlative’ form built?

one syllable adjectives

long **est**

two syllable adjectives
ending in -ly

funny**iest**

other two and three syllable
adjectives

modern->**most** modern

irregular adjectives
for example ‘good’

best-> good



-Summary comparison:

	comparative	superlative
long	long er	long est
funny	funn iest	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

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>yellower, simpler</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>

-Rules at a Glance:

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>
<u><i>frequently</i></u>	<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.

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.:

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

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

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

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
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.:

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

- 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:

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

-Do More Exercises

1. What is the comparative of "sad"?
 1. sader
 2. sadder
 3. sadier
 4. saddier
2. 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. hotter
 2. hotter
 3. hottest
 4. hottest
5. What is the comparative of "heat"?
 1. heater
 2. heater
 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. smaller
 2. smaller
 3. smallest
 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 holidays 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 painfullest
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 (comparative 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)

*Lecture 13

-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.

-a/an:

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

*Lecture 14

Review: Exercises

- Verb 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.

Tonight, Ralph and I (is/are) hanging out.

(Is/Are) the jury going to decide on the case tomorrow?

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

-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			

-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

3. PROGRESSIVE *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	
			إجابات مختصرة	
			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" فعل رئيسي

"Yes" or "No" questions أسئلة إجابتها بنعم و لا				Short Answers إجابات مختصرة	
				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.

الأزمنة TENSES

الماضي البسيط Past Simple Tense (What happened yesterday?)

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي.
يتكون هذا الزمن من التصريف الثاني للفعل أي إضافة **ed** مع ملاحظة
Irregular verbs الأفعال الغير منتظمة
يأتي هذا الزمن عادة مع كلمات مثل:

yesterday أمس	last الماضي	ago ماضى
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 بواحد ، 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.

هي التي لا جمع لها بإضافة

es , s

أمثلة:

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

لا تستطيع استخدام أو قبل الأسماء الغير المعدودة

an a

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 Nouns الأسماء 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 المعدودة

Uncountable Nouns الأسماء 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	جبين
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			

- 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

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 [الأحوال] الظروف

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 العادي

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 h

ouses for homeless people .

٥. 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

الماضي المستمر Past Continuous Tense

أمثلة

ملاحظة: يمكن وضع أداة الربط وسط الجملة دون أن يتغير المعنى فتصبح الجملتان السابقتان 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
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 :

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

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

- 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.

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

-Summary comparison:

	comparative	superlative
long	longer	longest
funny	funnier	funniest
modern	more modern	most modern
good	better	best

-PAY ATTENTION:

What is the comparative of "hot"?

1. hotter
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.

تم بحمد الله
في الختام كل الشكر للدكتور : عمار المعاني .
و أسأل الله لي ولكم الهداية و التوفيق في الدارين ،
و اتمنى ان يجوز المخلص على رضاكم ، و ان يكون علمنا ينتفع به .

أن اصبت فهو من فضل الله و منته ، و إن أخطأت فألتمسو لي العذر ...

اخوكم / عبد اللطيف .

4/15/2012

١٤٣٣/٢٤/٥