

General English Language

Lecture 3

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Lecture Three

Grammar – Vocabulary - Reading

Chapter Three



Elements of the Lecture

- 1- Articles (A , An)
- 2- Pronouns
- 3- Auxiliary Verbs : to Be
4. Have / Has / Had
5. Previewing Vocabulary



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))u
sometimes it is a consonant in a word like university

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

Examples.

__ **b**ook __ **o**range __ **c**ar __ **s**tory __ **e**gg __ **l**ecture

__ **m**an __ **u**mbrella __ **a**pple __ **p**encil __ **t**able __ **e**mail

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)

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

The car over there is fast.

The teacher is very good, isn't he?

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

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



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

He lives in Washington near Mount Rainier.

They live in northern British Columbia.

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

My country borders on the Pacific Ocean



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

I like Russian tea.

She likes reading books.

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

He has breakfast at home.

I go to university.

He comes to work by taxi.



2. Word & Pronoun Reference

A. Personal Pronouns

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



Subject Pronouns - I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they function as the *subject* of a sentence: I live in New York.
Do **you** like playing tennis?
He doesn't want to come this evening.
She works in London.
It won't be easy.
We are studying pronouns at the moment.
You went to Paris last year, didn't you?
They bought a new car last month.

Object Pronouns - me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them serve as the object of a verb. Give **me** the book.
He told **you** to come tonight.
She asked **him** to help.
They visited **her** when they came to New York.
She bought **it** at the store.
He picked **us** up at the airport.
The teacher asked **you** to finish your homework.
I invited **them** to a party.



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

That is my book.

That house is **mine**.

This is **yours**.

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

Those books are **hers**.

Those students are **ours**.

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

Theirs will be green.



2. Word & Pronoun Reference

B. Demonstrative Pronouns

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

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

This is my house.

That is our car over there.

These are my colleagues in this room.

Those are beautiful flowers in the next field.



II. Exercise

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



II. Exercise

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



II. Exercise

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. Verb : to Be

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



III. Exercise (verbs to be)

1. She _____ at home now.

- a. be b. was c. is d. been

2. My friends will _____ here after 15 minutes.

- a. are b. were c. been d. be

3. I _____ in Riyadh two weeks ago.

- a. was b. am c. be d. were

4. We _____ ready to start now.

- a. were b. aren't c. weren't d. isn't

5. _____ Hiba at university yesterday?

- a. Is b. Are c. Were d. Was

6. Will Rashed _____ at university tomorrow?

- a. be b. is c. was d. been



4. Verbs to Have

There are **THREE** forms of **HAVE**

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

Exercise:

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

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



IV. Exercise (verbs have)

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



5.Vocabulary Previewing (pages 5+ 18)

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



Exercise

1. You can go to the new _____ and buy whatever you need.
A. hospital
B. school
C. mall
D. cinema
2. Doctors always advice smokers to give up smoking. The underlined word give up has the same meaning as:
A. quit
B. Start
C. help
D. study
3. The children were afraid when they saw the _____ in the Luna park.
A. food
B. monster
C. games
D. juice



Exercise

4. The phrase “ write the same thing’ means _____ .
- A. cut
B. paste
C. copy
D. delete
5. The trip to the sea was very, very good. “ very, very good” means:-
- A. wonderful
B. dangerous
C. terrible
D. easy
3. The men, women and children in Saudi Arabia are kind and generous. The underlined phrase can be replaced by:
- A. visitors
B. people
C. soldiers
D. vehicles



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