

General English Language

Dr. Abderrahim JAMARI



King Faisal University

e- Learning Deanship

& Distance Education

10th Class



Elements of Class

- Vocabulary
- Parts of Speech



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

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



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

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

1. The word “ _____ ” is closest in meaning to the phrase “ not cooked”.
A. boiled
B. raw
C. fried
D. ugly
2. Some people lose weight fast, but they usually _____ it back again.
A. gain
B. eat
C. help
D. give
3. The word “ _____ ” is closest in meaning to the phrase “ very beautiful”.
A. interesting
B. attractive
C. difficult
D. thin
4. She looks very _____ because of the diet she follows.
A. slim
B. ugly
C. dangerous
D. tall



Previewing Vocabulary

5. I remembered the meanings of all words _____ the word” except”.

A. expect

B. accept

C. except

D. receipt

6. My friend suffers from being _____. He is now too fat.

A. thin

B. overweight

C. light

D. happy

7. “ _____” is closest in meaning to the phrase “ old, smelly and very bad”.

A. interesting

B. attractive

C. disgusting

D. delicious

8. Dieting often doesn't work. People usually gain back the weight.

The word “Work” means: _____

A. have a job

B. succeed

C. fail

D. be active and try

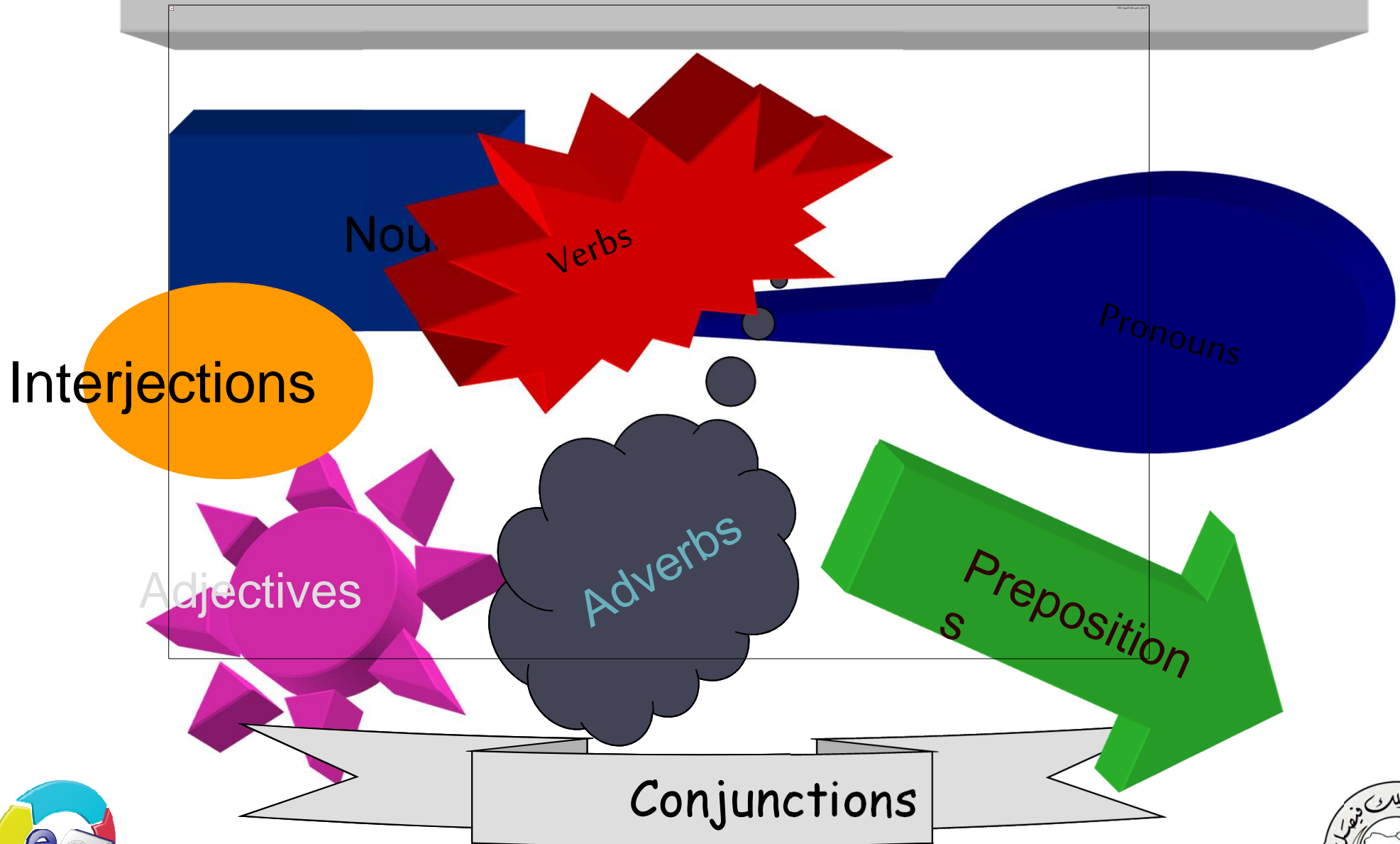


English Grammar

Parts of Speech



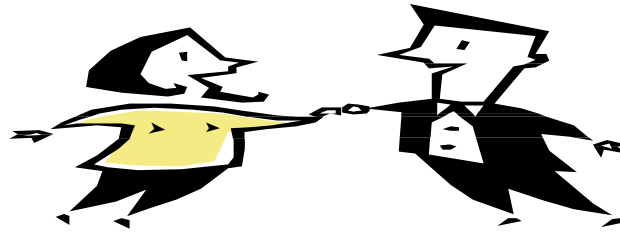
Eight Parts of Speech



NOUN :

Words that name

- A Person



A Place ﺍ



A Thing ﺍ



An Idea ﺍ



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 an action or otherwise helps to make a statement

Action

Subject

Linking

predicate

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



Every sentence **must** have

● a

VERB



Kinds of Verbs

- Action verbs express mental or physical **action**.



He **rode** the horse to victory.

- Linking verbs make a statement by **connecting** the subject with a word that describes or explains it.



He **has been** sick.



The Pronoun

The pronoun is a word used in place of one or more nouns.
It may *stand for* a person, place, thing, or idea.

Personal Pronouns

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

Indefinite Pronouns

anybody
each
either
none
someone, one, etc.

Demonstrative Pronouns

this
that
these
those

Interrogative Pronouns

who
whom
what
which
whose



The Adjective

Modifies or describes a noun or pronoun.

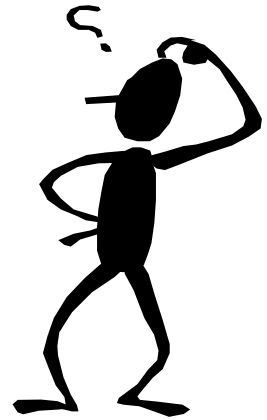
Answers these questions:

Did you lose your address book?

Which?

Is that a wool sweater?

What kind?



Just give me five minutes.

How many?



The Adverb

Modifies or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Answers the questions:

He ran quickly.

How?

She left yesterday.

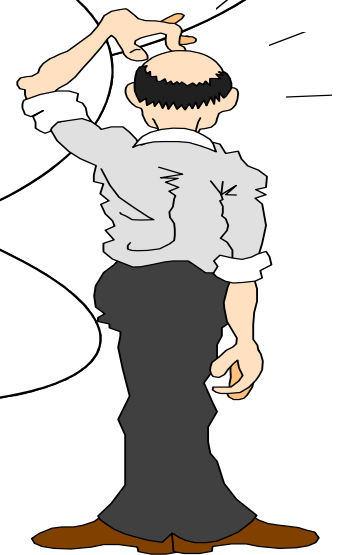
When?

We went there.

Where?

It was too hot!

To what degree or how much?



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.

They received a postcard from Bobby telling
about his trip to Canada.



Some Common Prepositions

aboard
about
above
across
after
against
along
among
around
at
before

behind
below
beneath
beside
between
beyond
by
down
during
except
for

from
in
into
like
of
off
on
over
past
since
through

throughout
to
toward
under
underneath
until
up
upon
with
within
without



The conjunction

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

and
or
either/or
neither/nor
but



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



Exercise

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

The doctor gave us the first homework last week.

5. The part speech of “ us” is _____pronoun

A. a possessive

B. an object

C. a subject

D. a reflexive

6. The part speech of “ gave ” is _____

A. a present verb

B. an auxiliary

C. a future verb

D. a past verb

7. The part speech of “ last” is _____

A. an adjective

B. a verb to be

C. an article

D. a preposition

8. The part speech of “ doctor” is _____

A. a verb

B. a subject noun

C. an object noun

D. an adjective





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ

