

# General English Language

## Lecture 3

Instructor: Ammar Sultan Almaani



**King Faisal University**

**e- Learning Deanship**

**& Distance Education**

# *Lecture Three*

**Grammar – Vocabulary - Reading**

**Chapter Three**



# Elements of the Lecture

- 1- Articles ( A , An )
- 2- Pronouns
- 3- 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 )

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 = 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. 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

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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



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ  
بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ

