

((المناقشة السابعة))

**Wh-questions are questions that begin with one of the eight “wh ” words: who, whose, what, when, which, why, where and how. we use who to ask about person/animal, what = thing/doing word, where = location/direction, when = time (past/present/future), why = reason. for ex: MalcolmX was a black rights activist. the wh-ques form will be : Who was MalcolmX?
.. past simple ex: 1- MalcolmX converted to Islam while he was in prison. 2- I didn't study for the exams yesterday**

((المناقشة الثامنة))

**how many books do you have?
how much money do you have?
there is little Juice left in the bottle.
I will have a little water before i go to The Gym.
I have a few friends in Hail.
There are few opportunities in this town.
There are some people who like my town.
Do you have any friends in Hail?**

((المناقشة التاسعة))

The difference between simple past and simple past progressive is :1- We use the simple past tense to indicate exactly when an action or event took place in the past and we use the past progressive tense to talk about something that was happening around a particular time in the past. 2-some times we use simple past and simple progressive together , when this happens the simple past describes the action or event , and simple progressive describes a situation that go on for some time for example : I broke my leg when I was skiing. I was doing my homework when the phone rang

((المناقشة العاشرة))

Verb,Noun,Adjective,Adverb,Pronoun,Preposition,Conjunction and Interjection .

((المناقشة الحادية عشرة))

We use the comparative form to show the difference between two objects. Example: Ali taller than Maher. we use the superlative form when speaking about three or more objects to show which object is 'the most' of something. Example: This lecture is the easiest lecture in the General English

((المناقشة الثانية عشرة))

Comparatives are very commonly followed by than and a pronoun or noun group for ex: My sister smarter than me.

Comparatives are often qualified by using words and phrases such as much, a lot, far, a bit/little, slightly etc .ex: You should go by train, it would be much cheaper.

Could you be a bit quieter? •Two comparatives can be contrasted by placing thebefore 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 •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. **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.: Annabel was the youngest. 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

((المناقشة الثالثة عشر))

The: definite article. You use it when you talk about a particular, specific noun.
Example: The house around the corner from my house is blue. Zero article is required when you are talking in a general way about something. Also, the zero article is generally used with means of transport ("by plane") and common expressions of time and place ("at midnight," "in jail").
Examples: Houses are more comfortable than apartments. He was sent to prison for theft

((المناقشة الرابعة عشر))

I will discuss Countable & Uncountable nouns. Countable nouns are easy to recognize. They are things that we can count. For example: "pen". We can count pens. We can have one, two, three or more pens.

Countable nouns can be singular or plural. We can use the indefinite article a/an with countable nouns:

A dog is an animal. .

When a countable noun is singular, we must use a word like a/the/my/this with it:

I want an orange. (not I want orange.) . .

When a countable noun is plural, we can use it alone:

I like oranges.

We can use some,few,many and any with countable nouns:I've got some dollars.

Uncountable nouns are substances, concepts etc that we cannot divide into separate elements. We cannot "count" them. For example,:

Milk,music,coffee,tea,sugar,water,money,love,news.

We do not usually use the indefinite article

a/an with uncountable nouns,example: a bottle of water .We usually treat uncountable nouns as singular. We use a singular verb, for example: This news is very important.we can use some,any,a little,much with uncountable nouns for example: I haven't got much rice

لا تنسونا من الدعاء
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