

# ***General English Language***

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# 14th Class

## Review: Exercises



# The verb TO BE (is, are, am)

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Kaka \_\_\_\_\_ a soccer player. He \_\_\_\_\_ a midfielder.

Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt \_\_\_\_\_ both American.

In your opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ they a perfect couple?



# Subject Verb Agreement,

- Everyone (is/are) 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,

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- The teacher is writing \_ on \_ the blackboard.
- I am a student \_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_ king Faisal University



# Using Have, Has, Had

1- We \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful house.

2- She \_\_\_\_\_ a very good English accent.

3- 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



<b>at</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>on</b>
<b>PRECISE TIME</b>	<b>MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS</b>	<b>DAYS and DATES</b>
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



# Exercise

1. Where is the car? It's in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. library  
B. bog  
C. garage  
D. kitchen
2. 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
3. English language is \_\_\_\_\_. It is not difficult.  
A. beautiful  
C. boring  
C. safe  
D. easy





## 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



# Third-Person Singular (Spelling and Pronunciation)

Put an **-s** or **-es** ending on third-person singular (*he, she, it*).

He need**s** a shirt.



She want**s** an apple.



It catch**es** the stick.



# Scanning & Skimming Reading paragraph

## ( Interaction, Page 47)

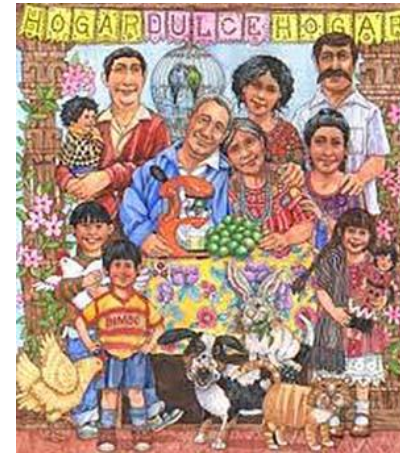
Families in almost every country are changing. This is true in rich countries and poor ones. It is true in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. All over the world, families are getting smaller.

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			
10				



# 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

*dislike*

*hear*

*believe*

*hate*

*see*

*know*

*like*

*smell*

*think* (meaning *believe*)\*

*love*

*taste*

*understand*

*need*

*want*

#### Examples:

1. I **hear** you now clearly.

2. They **understand** the lesson now.

3. Be careful! We **smell** dangerous chemical gas.



عمادة التعلم الإلكتروني والتعليم عن بعد

Deanship of E-Learning and Distance Education

[ ]

جامعة الملك فيصل

King Faisal University



“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" كفعل رئيسي

<b>"Yes" or "No" questions</b> أسئلة إجابتها ب نعم و لا				<b>Short Answers</b> إجابات مختصرة	
				<b>Affirmative</b> إثبات	<b>Negative</b> نفي
<b>Do/Does/Did</b>	<b>+Subject</b> فاعل	<b>+have</b>	<b>+ Complement</b> تكملة	<b>Yes + Subject + do/does/did</b>	<b>No + Subject + do/does/did +not</b>
<b>Do</b>	<b>you</b>	<b>have</b>	<b>a car?</b>	<b>Yes, I do.</b>	<b>No, I do not.</b>
<b>Does</b>	<b>he</b>	<b>have</b>	<b>a new watch?</b>	<b>Yes, he does.</b>	<b>No, he does not</b>
<b>Did</b>	<b>they</b>	<b>have</b>	<b>Breakfast this morning?</b>	<b>Yes, they did.</b>	<b>No, they did not.</b>





# TENSES الأزمنة

## 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:

أمس yesterday	الماضي last	مضى ago
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 بـ واحد ، 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 **a** أو **an** قبل الأسماء الغير المعدودة



# 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

<b>flour</b>	دقيق	<b>salt</b>	ملح	<b>meat</b>	لحم
<b>information</b>	معلومات	<b>coffee</b>	قهوة	<b>knowledge</b>	معرفة
<b>butter</b>	زبد	<b>food</b>	طعام	<b>tea</b>	شاي
<b>sugar</b>	سكر	<b>gold</b>	ذهب	<b>blood</b>	دم
<b>news</b>	أخبار	<b>glass</b>	زجاج	<b>cheese</b>	جبين
<b>milk</b>	حليب	<b>paper</b>	ورق	<b>bread</b>	خبز
<b>rice</b>	رز	<b>wood</b>	خشب	<b>furniture</b>	مفروشات
<b>rain</b>	مطر	<b>steel</b>	حديد	<b>grass</b>	عشب
<b>cloth</b>	قماش	<b>music</b>	موسيقى	<b>marble</b>	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			
10				



## 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



# Vocabulary Previewing ( pages 127 / 132 / 139 )

No.	New words		Meanings
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**

**Always 100%**

**Usually 80%**

**Often 65%**

**Sometimes 50%**

**Seldom 30%**

**Rarely 15%**

**Never 0%**

f  
r  
e  
q  
u  
e  
n  
c  
y

f  
r  
e  
q  
u  
e  
n  
c  
y



# Adverbs الظروف [الأحوال]

**Adverbs of frequency** tell how often we do something

الظروف الدالة على التكرار: التي تخبرنا عن عدد مرات حدوث الشيء. ومن هذه الظروف:

دائماً <b>always</b>	غالباً <b>often</b>
عادة <b>usually</b>	أحياناً <b>sometimes</b>
نادراً <b>seldom</b>	نادراً جداً <b>rarely</b>
أبداً <b>never</b>	من حين لآخر <b>occasionally</b>

**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 houses 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 :

عندما **when**

بينما **while**

حيث أن **as**

لأن **because**



ملحوظة:  
هذا الزمن عادة ما يأتي معه زمن الماضي البسيط و الذي تخلل الماضي المستمر أي  
الذي وقع أثناء حدوثه.

## 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



# 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



# Parts of Speech

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



# Parts of Speech

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

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





# Summary comparison

	comparative	superlative
long	long <b>er</b>	long <b>est</b>
funny	funn <b>iest</b>	funn <b>iest</b>
modern	<b>more</b> modern	<b>most</b> modern
good	<b>better</b>	<b>best</b>



# 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 or 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.





مَشْرِعُ  
بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ

