

Grammatical Rules & Systems

Lecture ONE

Do Support:

In case of a negative form & forming a question which contains only a main verb:-

- Ahmed speaks English well.
- Ahmed doesn't speak English well.
- Does Ahmed speak English well? – Yes, he does OR No, he doesn't
- They play football every day.
- They don't play football every day.
- Do they play football everyday? - Yes, they do OR No, they don't
- I went to Al-Jubail last week.
- I didn't go to Al-Jubail last week
- Did you go to Al-Jubail last week? - Yes, I did OR No, I didn't

Note: After don't, doesn't and didn't, the verb must be infinitive without to

Main Verbs.

In case there is no other verb in a sentence except one of them (do, does or did).

Here each one of them means work or perform.

Examples:

1. Lara does her homework alone. [Notice that does here is the main verb]
Lara doesn't do her homework alone.
Does Lara do her homework alone? Yes, she does OR No, she doesn't.
2. The students did well in the test. [Notice that did here is the main verb]
The students didn't do well in the test.
Did the students do well in the test? Yes, they did OR No, they didn't
3. We do our job regularly. [Note that do here is the main verb]
We don't do our job regularly.
Do you do your job regularly? – Yes, we do OR No, we don't.

Verbs to Be:

Verbs to Be in English:

Subject	present	past	perfect	Infinitive	-ing
I	am	was	been	be	being
He, She, It	is	was	been	be	being
You, We, They	are	were	been	be	being

Modal Verbs:

We have a list of modal verbs that are used as helping verbs

- Can/ could >>> [ability/ permission]
- May/ might >>> [probability/ permission]
- Will/ would [intention]
- Must/ have to / had to/ had to >>> [necessity/ obligation]
- Shall / should/ ought to >>> [intention/ advice]

Note: The verbs that come after each one of modal verbs must be infinitive without to.

Verbs to Have:

“Verbs to Have” are used in **TWO** situations:-

A. Helping verbs: When there is a main verb after each one of them
[Be careful that any verb comes after has, have or had must be past participle; the 3rd form of the verb]

Negative form:

I have seen the terrible accident.

I have not/ haven't seen the terrible accident.

Forming a question:

I have done my homework.

Have you done your homework? – Yes, I have OR -No, I haven't.

B. As main verbs: When there is no verb in the sentence except one of them
 (has, have, had).

Each one of them often means own.

Forming Questions :

- He has attended the live lecture. [Here HAS is a helping verb]
- Has he attended the live lecture? - Yes, he has. OR No, he hasn't
- He has a live lecture. [Here HAS is a main verb]
- Does he have a live lecture? - Yes, he does. OR No, he doesn't.

Negative Form:

- He has attended the live lecture. [Here HAS is a helping verb]
- He hasn't attended the live lecture.
- He has a live lecture. [Here HAS is a main verb]
- He doesn't have a live lecture.

Active/ Passive verbs:

An active verb form is one like [break, drink, eat, write , help, will visit,etc] which is followed by an object.

e.g. - They will visit the museum next week.

- I read an article about the dangers of smoking

A passive verb form is one like [will be broken, is painted, has been eaten, were not invited,..... Etc]

e.g. - The museum will be visited next week

- The car was repaired yesterday.

Verb Transitivity:

1. A transitive verb:- The verb that can have an object/objects.

A. **Mono-transitive verb:** The verb that takes one object

- The policeman arrested the thief at night.

B. **Ditransitive Verb :** The verb that takes two objects

- My friend sent me a gift on my birthday.

2. An Intransitive Verb: The verb that takes no object.

- I went out late

- She felt happy.

Action & Non-action Verbs:

Non-Action Verbs: are the verbs that have no -ing- forms in Present continuous tense.

- see - hear - believe- understand - like - hate - love - dislike - taste
- smell - want - need - believe

Examples:

1. I hear you now clearly.
2. They understand the lesson now.
3. Be careful! We smell a dangerous kind of chemical gas.

Action Verbs: All the other verbs that have - ing - form in Present continuous read, drive, eat, watch,etc

Full/ Main Verbs:

1- All verbs in English are considered main or full verbs except the Auxiliary ones . [*go, build, think, work, come, paint, add, finish ...etc*].

2- Main verbs have different tenses [past , future , present]
[played – will play – plays]

3- Main verbs are regular or irregular.

A -Regular verbs are the verbs that have –ed ending in the past and perfect forms [explain- explained – has explained]

B. Irregular verbs are verbs that has different forms in the past and perfect .
[go – went – gone].

Sample Questions:

1. The men _____ the work properly.
A. doesn't do B. don't C. didn't do D. didn't did
2. Early humans were _____ caves in the mountains.
A. live B. living C. Lived D. lives
3. Students should study hard in order to succeed in the tests. The underlined modal is used in this sentence to express _____ .
A. advice B. permission C. probability D. ability

4. we use the modal “ _____ ” to express necessity.
 A. can B. may C. must D. will
5. “She hasn’t had any idea about the situation”. The underlined word “ had ” is _____ verb.
 A. a simple past B. a main C. an auxiliary D. not a
6. Before we arrived, Everything had been stolen. The underlined word is ____
 A. a non-action verb B. an active verb
 C. a passive verb D. a non-continuous verb
7. The verb “ _____ ” is non-action.
 A. eat B. hate C. sleep D. watch
8. “ _____ ” is a n irregular verb.
 A. Educate B. Ring C. laugh D. Allow
9. I taught the students a new grammatical rule. The verb “ taught ” is _____
 A. Mono-transitive B. Diatransitive
 C. Intransitive D. Non-action
10. A/An “ _____ ” verb is the one that have no object.
 A. Mono-transitive B. Diatransitive
 C. Intransitive D. Non-action
11. A/An “ _____ ” verb takes only one direct object .
 A. Mono-transitive B. Diatransitive
 C. Intransitive D. Non-action
12. My father gave me some money. The underlined word “ me ” is a/an _____
 A. article B. indirect object
 C. direct object D. subject pronoun

Lecture TWO

Subject Pronouns:

1. First subject pronouns

A. First subject singular pronoun: [I]

- I saw an accident (simple sentence)
- I (1st subject singular pronoun)
- saw (simple past tense- irregular verb- transitive verb- mono)
- an (indefinite singular article)
- accident (singular common noun)
- an accident (direct object – noun phrase)

B. First subject plural pronoun: [We]

2. Second subject pronoun [You]

There is only one 2nd subject pronoun that might be used as singular or plural.

A. You have finished the work, Ahmed.

- You (2nd subject singular male pronoun)
- have finished (verb phrase – present perfect tense)
- have (an auxiliary verb- verb to have)
- finished (perfect regular verb)
- the work (noun phrase – direct object)
- the (definite article)
- work (common singular countable noun)
- Ahmed (proper noun refers to the subject pronoun you)

B. You can leave the class, girls.

- You (2nd subject plural female pronoun)

2. Third subject pronouns [He- She – It - They]

A. 3rd singular male personal subject pronoun [He]

B. 3rd singular female personal subject pronoun [She]

C. 3rd singular subject impersonal pronoun [It]

D. 3rd plural personal subject pronoun [They]

Note: keep in mind that [They] might refer to male or female

Nouns in English:

1. Proper nouns & common nouns.

A. A proper noun (most often used with no article) which is the name of a particular person, well-known places, organization, days, months Etc.

Example : Rami, Fatin, Friday, Riyadh, England,etc

B. A Common noun: A noun that refers to a thing, a place, an event or a situation...etc.

Example: car, man, lesson, country, journey, ..etc

2. Countable Nouns & Uncountable Nouns:

A. A countable noun: a noun which can have a plural form and a singular like (car, cars , book, books , lady, ladies , man, men...etc form

B. An uncountable noun: a noun which can't have plural or singular forms like (water, salt, milk, tea, money, ...etc)

3. Regular & Irregular Nouns

A. Regular Nouns: The nouns that we add "s" when we change them from singular to plural.

Example (mother- mothers, lecture-lectures, flat- flats, apple-apples, shirt-shirts, Etc)

B. Irregular nouns: The nouns that we don't add "s" when we change them from singular to plural.

Example (child- children , tooth- teeth, man- men, phenomenon-phenomena, criterion- criteria, goose- geese,etc)

4. -ing Form Nouns.

The noun that is formed from a verb by adding -ing .

It can be used as subject Or object in a sentence.

A. -ing Subject nouns:

- Reading is very useful to improve your knowledge.
- Playing in the streets is very dangerous.

B. -ing object nouns:

- I enjoy watching football matches.
- We don't like smoking.

Lecture Three

Nouns:

A. Abstract noun:- The name of something which we experience as an idea, not by seeing, touching... etc.

Examples = [doubt, hate ,enjoyment, geography, love, height, weather...etc]

B. Concrete noun:- The opposite of an abstract noun. The name of something that we can see or touch.

Examples= [car, boy, street, an apple, table, building.....etc]

C. Noun phrase:- A group of words which acts as the subject , object or complement in a clause.

Examples :-

- Noun phrase as Subject: The new car is very beautiful. [article + adjective + noun]
- Noun phrase as object: I saw the new car. [article+ adjective+ noun]
- Noun phrase as complement: It is the new car. [article+ adjective+ noun]

Abstract nouns- Concrete nouns- Noun phrase- Collective nouns:

D. Collective Nouns:- A singular word for a group .

Examples = [class, team, family, .. etc]

E. Complement:-

1. A part of a sentence that gives more information about the subject or about the object.

Examples: - He is the best person to do the work. [subject complement]

- They elected him the chairman of the company. [object complement]

2. A structure or words needed after a noun, adjective, verb, or preposition to complete its meaning.

Example:-

- The need to complete the project. [noun complement]
- Full of water. [adjective complement]
- She tries studying English. [verb complement]
- In the building. [preposition complement]

Clauses:

F. Clause:- A part of a sentence which contains a subject and a verb , usually joined to the rest of a sentence by a conjunction.

Examples = [Sami said that he was very tired.]

- It is also and sometimes used for structures containing participles or infinitives with no subject or conjunction.

Examples = [knowing what to do, I telephoned my friend].

- Main Clause & Subordinate Clause:- Some sentences consist of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

- Subordinate clause:- acts like a part of the main clause .

Examples:

Subject of the main clause: [Who is he, doesn't matter.]

Direct object in the main clause: [I told you that I didn't care.]

An adverb in the main clause:[You'll find friends wherever you go/anywhere]

- Relative clause:- A clause which modifies a noun , usually introduced by a relative pronoun like who, or which or that.

Examples= [I like people who respect me .]

- Identifying (defining) relative clause: A relative clause which identify or tells us which person or thing is being talked about.

Examples= [That is the man who always asks about you.]

- Non- identifying (non-definig) relative clause:- A relative clause which doesn't identify the noun it refers to (because we already know which person or thing is meant).

Examples = [That is Abdullah who always asks about you.]

We already know by the name Abdullah.

Grammatical mistakes:

- We have seen our doctor yesterday. [saw]
- It's often raining here. [rains]
- I'll phone you when I'll arrive. [I]
- Where I can buy fish ? [can I]

- This coffee isn't enough hot. [hot enough]
- I haven't got some free time today. [any]
- They went at the seaside on Friday. [to]
- I am born in Riyadh. [I was]
- I came here for study English. [to]
- The man which lives next ours is from Dammam. [who]
- We already know by the name Abdullah.

Sample questions:

1. The underlined words in “ She looks very tired” is _____
 A. an object complement B. a subject complement
 C. a non-identifying clause D. a collective noun
2. The subordinate clause is “ _____ ” in the sentence “ I don't care whenever he comes”.
 A. adverb B. subject C. object D. adjective
3. The word “ _____ -” is a collective noun.
 A. university B. football C. job D. group
4. The word “ friendship” is _____.
 A. a collective noun B. concrete noun
 C. an abstract noun D. a compound noun
5. To get high marks, a students should study hard. The underlined words is considered as _____
 A. an object complement B. a subject complement
 C. a non-identifying clause D. an infinitive clause
6. The mistake in the sentence “ The mice is very frightening at homes” is _____
 A. frightening B. is C. homes D. at
7. The underlined words in “ This is the text book which our doctor has recommended” is _____.
 A. an object complement B. an identifying relative clause
 C. a non-identifying clause D. an infinitive clause
8. The complement “ near the post office” is _____ complement.
 A. a preposition B. an adverb C. a noun D. verb

Lecture Four

Adjectives & Adverbs:

A. Adjectives: There are three main adjectives:

The words we use to describe nouns are called adjectives

1. **Short Adjectives:** The adjectives that consist of one syllable or two syllables. Example: [tall, big, small, cold, high, new, fast, hard,etc]
2. **Long Adjectives:** The adjectives that consist of more than two syllables
Example: [interesting, important, beautiful, dangerous....etc]
3. **Irregular adjectives:** The adjectives that they are changed in spelling when we change them from adjective form to comparative or superlative forms. [good, bad, much, many little, etc].

B. Adverbs. The words we use to describe verbs: Most of the them are formed by adding –ly to the end of the **adjectives** [quickly, hard, fast, late, well , dangerously].

Similarity:

- [as + an adjective+ as]

Ahmed is as tall as Salim. (Short adjective “ tall”)

Ahmed is as famous as salim. (Long adjective “ famous”)

Ahmed is as good as Salim. (Irregular adjective “ good”)

- [as + an adverb + as]

Ahmed speaks English as fluently as Salim does.

Women works as hard as men do.

Note: The negative form of a similarity sentence .

Ahmed isn't as tall as Salim. [Here it is comparative in meaning]

Comparative Form:

A. If the adjective is short, we add [–er + than] after the short adjective.

Example: 1- Rami is taller than Fuad.

2- Fuad is shorter than Rami.

3- Fuad isn't as tall as Rami.

4- Rami isn't as short as Fuad.

Notice that all these four sentences have the same meaning

B. If the adjective is long, we add [more+ the adjective + than] .

Example: 1- English is more difficult than Arabic.

2- Arabic is easier/ more easy than Arabic.

3- Arabic is less difficult than English

4- Arabic isn't as difficult as English.

5. English isn't as easy as Arabic.

Notice that all these Five sentences have the same meaning

C. If the adjective is irregular, the adjective will be as the following:-

No.	Irregular Adjective	Comparative form
1	good	Better than
2	bad	Worse than
3	many	More than
4	much	More than
5	little	Less than

1. A is better than B

3. B isn't as good as A.

2. B is worse than A

4. A isn't as bad as B.

Notice that all these Four sentences have the same meaning

Superlative Form:

A. If the adjective is short, we add [the adjective +est + of or in]

Example

1. A is 183 cm tall.

2. B is 175 cm tall.

3. C is 170 cm tall.

=====

A is taller than B. [comparative]

B is taller than C. [comparative]

A is the tallest of all. [superlative]

C is the shortest of all. [superlative]

B. If the adjective is long, we add [the most / least + adjective + of or in]

Example: English is the most important language in the world.

Notice that we keep the long adjective as it without any changes.

Nadia is _____ of all.

- A. More beautiful
- B. beautiful
- C. The beautiful
- D. The most beautiful

C. If the adjective is Irregular, we change the irregular adjective as follows:

No.	Irregular adjective	superlative form
1	Good	The best
2	Bad	The worst
3	Many	The most
4	Much	The most
5	little	The least

Example: A is _____ of all.

- A. better
- b. best
- C. the better
- D. the best

Sample questions:

1. People in Saudi Arabia are as _____ as people in Jordan .
A. more generous B. generous C. most generous D. the most generous
2. The weather in winter is _____ than it is in summer.
A. colder B. cold C. coldest D. the coldest
3. I have _____ money than you do.
A. much B. more C. most D. least
4. Abdullah is _____ of all boys.
A. the fastest B. the most fastest C. fast D. faster

Lecture Five

Determiners:

Determiners : A group of words that begin noun phrases. They include (a/an, the, my, this, each, every, either, several, more, both, one, none, all, either, nor, neither,etc).

A. None of , all

- **None of +** plural nouns(always takes singular verbs)

- **All + (of) +** uncountable or countable nouns (takes plural verbs if the noun after it is plural and takes a singular verb if noun is **uncountable**

e.g. (1) All students succeeded in the final test.

None of the students failed in the final test.

(2) None of the people in the meeting was male.

All of the people in the meeting were female

All people/ of the people weren't male.

B. Each & Every

Each: We refer to all but individually (The speaker knows them well individually) [Each/ Each of + a singular noun+ singular verbs]

Every: We refer to all individually(The speaker doesn't know them in details) [Every + a singular noun+ singular verbs]

Note: Each and every are always followed by singular verbs

e.g. (1) I hope that every student in the university has a laptop.

(2) I hope that each student in my class has a laptop.

(3) My uncle gave _____ one of his children a special gift.

A. all

B. some

C. every

D. each

C. Both (of) / Both.....and

Both: It means two people/things/events. [Always followed by plural verbs]

e.g. (1) Sami is a student. Reem is a student too.

Both Sami and Reem are students.

(2) Boys aren't ready. Girls aren't ready, either.

Both girls and boys aren't ready.

(3) I took an English lesson. I took a computer lesson, too.
I took both English and computer lessons.

(4) Muna has a new car. Ahmed has a new car, too.

Both Muna and Ahmed _____ new cars.

A. have B. has C. doesn't have D. don't have

D. Either... or

We express two alternatives emphatically by eitheror for the affirmative or interrogative.

Either ... or + [a singular noun + a singular verb] or [+ a plural noun+ a plural verb]

e.g. (1) - I have two friends; Rashid and Ali. One of them is a pilot.

Either Rashid or Ali is a pilot.

(2) - I can eat either fish or meat.

(3) - Can you drink either coffee or tea?

(4) - That man speaks _____ English or German.

A. so B. both C. either D. nor

E. Neither... or

We express two alternatives emphatically by neither ...nor for the negative.

Neither nor + [a singular noun + a singular verb] or [+ a plural noun+ a plural verb]

e.g. (1) I didn't see Ahmed and Rami.

I saw neither Ahmed nor Rami

(2) Huda doesn't speak English. Salman doesn't speak English, either.

Neither Huda nor Salman speaks English.

(3) Lebanon doesn't export oil. Jordan doesn't export oil, either.

Neither Lebanon nor Jordan _____ oil.

A. exported B. exports C. export D. will export

Too, either, so, neither, nor:

Too: It means also and comes at the end of an affirmative sentence.

So : It means also and comes in the middle of an affirmative sentence. It is always followed by a helping verb and a subject.

Either: it means also and comes at the end of a negative sentence.

Neither or nor: It means also and comes in the middle of a negative sentence. It is always followed by a helping verb and a subject.

1. Too/ so .

Example: (1) I can speak English. Nadia can speak English, too.

I can speak English and so can Nadia.

(2) I went to the party and they went to the party, too.

I went to the party and so _____.

A. they did B. did they C. went they D. they went

2. Either , neither, nor

Either: It comes at the end of a negative statement and means “ also”.

Neither/ nor : They mean “ also” and come in the middle of negative statements.

e.g. (1) Hani doesn't study maths. Nada doesn't study maths, either.

Hani doesn't study maths and neither does Nada.

(2) Fatin's brother isn't a soldier and my brothers aren't, either.

Fatin's brother isn't a soldier and _____ my brothers.

A. so is B. neither aren't C. nor are D. so aren't

Sample questions:

1. I found that _____ one of my brothers had forgotten his passport.

A. all B. each C. some D. both

2. _____ the ladies nor the gentlemen arrived on time.

A. Both B. All C. Every D. Neither

3. I can swim and my friend can, _____

A. too B. either C. also D. neither

4. _____ Saudi citizen should be faithful to his or her country.
 A. Each B. Every C. All D. None
5. All of the cars are new. This sentence means “ _____ of the cars is old
 A. All B. Each C. One D. None
6. _____ the ladies and the gentlemen arrived on time.
 A. Both B. All C. Every D. Neither
7. I don't drink milk and neither _____ Hamad
 A. did B. does C. is D. do
8. We have _____ a test or an assignment.
 A. Each B. both C. either D. neither

Lecture Six

Fixes: Prefixes & Suffixes:

A prefix is a syllable that is added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning or its part of speech.

A suffix a syllable that is added to the end of a word to change its meaning or its part of speech.

No.	Prefix	examples	Suffix	examples
1	Dis	disadvantage	ship	,friendship
2	Im	impossible	ate	irrigate
3	In	incorrect	ful	successful
4	Ir	irregular	ic	scientific
5	Un	unimportant	ion	recreation
6	En	endanger	Less	careless
7	mis	misunderstand	al	national
8	Re	rewrite	ize	apologize

Analyzing (suffixes & Prefixes):

A. Suffixes Decide what parts of speech [V. N. Adj or Adv]

No.	words	No.	words	No.	words
1	---- friendship	9	---- enthusiastically	17	---- workaholism
2	---- suddenly	10	---- expensive	18	---- indicate
3	---- actress	11	---- participate	19	---- organization
4	---- specialize	12	---- individualism	20	---- pleasure
5	---- patriotism	13	---- summarize	21	---- hostess
6	---- soften	14	---- worthless	22	---- experience
7	---- simplicity	15	---- worsen	23	---- relationship
8	---- hopeless	16	---- Frequently	24	---- flexible

B. Prefixes: To put the correct prefix

No.	words	No.	words
1	---- pleasant	7	---- safe
2	---- patient	8	---- frequent
3	---- expensive	9	---- desirable
4	---- regular	10	---- advantage
5	---- avoidable	11	---- possible
6	---- rational	12	---- interesting

Paying Attention to Phrases:

A phrase is incomplete sentence/ It is not a sentence

1. Noun Phrase (NP):

- very dangerous accident- traditional families in America - access to website
- playing handball – the underlined words- Paying attention to phrases

2. Verb Phrase (VP):

- help others – prepare for the test – spend money – drive quickly – live in a new apartment.

3. Prepositional Phrase (PP):

- in the kitchen – between girls and boys – by bus – near the hotel etc

4. Infinitive Phrase (IP):

- to pass the test – to be honest – to save money – to do homework correctlyetc.

Parts of speech (practice):

What kind of phrase is each of the following words:-

1. Important announcement

a. Noun Phrase

b. Prepositional Phrase

c. Infinitive Phrase

d. Verb Phrase

2. To speak frankly:

a. Noun Phrase

b. Prepositional Phrase

c. Infinitive Phrase

d. Verb Phrase

3. Travel to a foreign country:

a. Noun Phrase

b. Prepositional Phrase

c. Infinitive Phrase

d. Verb Phrase

4. Over the tree:

a. Noun Phrase

b. Prepositional Phrase

c. Infinitive Phrase

d. Verb Phrase

What part of speech is each of the following words:-

5. addition:

- a. V b. Adj c. N d. Adv

6. expensive:

- a. V b. N c. Adv d. Adj

7. succeed:

- a. Adv b. N c. Adj d. V

8. psychologically:

- a. N b. Adv c. V d. Adj

9. culture:

- a. Adj b. V c. Adj d. N

Sample questions:Circle the symbol of the correct answer a, b, c or:-

10. The part of speech of the word " enthusiastically" is : _____

- a. Adv b. N c. V d. Adj

11. We change the meaning of the word " patient" into its opposite by adding the prefix:___:

- a. Dis- b. in c. im d. un

12. The word " soften" is _____ :

- a. A verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb

13. We add the prefix " _____" to the word " rational" to change it into its positive meaning .

- a. ation b. ir c. ize d. cal

14. The part speech of " final" is _____

- A. a verb B. an adverb C. a noun D. an adjective

15. The part speech of " questions " is _____

- A. a verb B. an adverb C. a noun D. an adjective

16. The part speech of " will" is _____

- A. a main verb B. a verb to be C. a modal D. a preposition

Lecture Seven

Expressions of Purpose:

A. (In order to - So as to - To)

- All these three expressions of purpose have the same meaning.
- They are used to join two sentences; one of them is the result and the other is the purpose.
- They are always followed by infinitive verbs without to.
- They might be used at the beginning or in the middle.

Example (1):

- Sami travelled to America in order to/ to/ so as to complete his higher education.
(result) (purpose)
- In order to/ To/ So as to complete high education, Sami travelled to America.
(purpose) (result)

B. (so that - in order that)

- All these three expressions of purpose have the same meaning.
- They are used to join two sentences; one of them is the result and the other is the purpose.
- They are always followed by a subject and a verb but mostly by a subject + can/ could/ may /might
- They are ONLY used at the beginning .

Example (2):

Sami travelled to America so that / in order that he could complete his higher education.
(result) (purpose)

Example (3)

- In order to get high mark, students should study hard. [Use “ so that” in stead of “ in order to”]
- Students should study hard so that they can get high mark.

Example(2)

He was sick. Therefore/ As a result/ So/ Consequently , he didn't go to work
 Cause Effect/ result

Example (3)

She was very happy as she got full mark in the test. [Use " Therefore" instead of " as"]

Effect/ result reason /cause

She got full mark in the final test. Therefore, she was very happy.

Example (4)

Since he is very rich, he can buy whatever he likes. [Use " So' instead of " Since"]

cause effect

He is very rich. So he can buy whatever he likes.

Cause result

* Because of [followed only with noun phrase]

He didn't come because he was ill.

He didn't come because of his sickness/ being sick.

Sample questions:

- Ahmed went to university _____ his doctor .
 A. so as meet B. so that could meet
 C. to not D. in order that he might see
- _____ make any mistake, you should revise your typing.
 A. In order not to B. Because
 C. Therefore D. In order that
- My friend looks very fat, _____, he can't run fast.
 A. since B. so
 C. so that D. in order to
- _____ the bad weather, they cancelled their meeting.
 A. Because B. Because of
 C. In order that D. Consequently

Lecture Eight

- **Reported speech:**

Immediate & Delayed Reported Speech:

A. Immediate Reporting: Here we should be aware to keep the tense of a statement or a question as it is without changing it :-

Example(1):

Maha: “ I will leave early.”

Maha says (that) she will leave early.

Example(2):-

A: “Where is the book. B?”

A asks B where the book is.

B. Delayed Reporting: Here we change the tense into past.

Maha: “ I will leave early.”

Maha said(that) she would leave early.

A: “Where is the book. B?”

A asked B where the book was.

Reporting a statement:

If the reporting is immediate, we keep the tense without changing. In case it is delayed we change the tense as shown in the following table.

Direct speech	Delayed reported speech
Simple present	Simple past
Simple past	Past perfect
Simple future(e.g. will)	Future in the past (would)
Present progressive	Past progressive
Past progressive	Past perfect
Present perfect	Past perfect
Past perfect	Past perfect

In case we report from direct to delayed indirect speech we change the tense as shown in the following examples:

Direct speech	Delayed reported speech
Ali: <u>I go</u> to work	He said that <u>he went</u> to work
Ali: <u>I went</u> to work	He said that <u>he had gone</u> to work
Ali: <u>I had gone</u> to work	He said that <u>he had gone</u> to work
Ali: I <u>have gone</u> to work	He said that <u>he had gone</u> to work
Ali: I am going to work	He said that <u>he was going</u> to work
Ali: <u>I was going</u> to work	He said that <u>he had been going</u> to work
Ali: <u>I will go</u> to work	He said that <u>he would go</u> to work

In case we report from direct to delayed indirect speech we change the tense as shown in the following examples:

Direct speech	Delayed reported speech
Now	Then
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The day after/ the day after.....
Yesterday	The day before
Next (day, week, month....etc)	The following (day, weeketc)
This	That
These	Those
Here	There

Reporting a question:**A. Yes/ No question:**

Ahmed: "Have you seen the accident, Basim?"

Ahmed asks if basim has seen the accident or not.

Ahmed asked Basim if he had seen the accident or not.

Huda: "Is your father here ,Nassir? "

Huda asked Nassir if his father was there or not.

Ali: Did you take your book, Salma?

Ali asked Salma if she had taken her book or not.

B. Wh-Question:

Fahad: Where is your car, Omar?

Fahad asked Omar where his car was.

The doctor: Why didn't you take the medicine, Huda?

The doctor asked Huda why she hadn't taken the medicine.

Mahir: When will you take the test, Amal?

Mahir asked Amal when would she take the test.

Reported orders/ command:**A. Positive orders:** When we want some one to do something.

- The father: study hard for your lessons, Reem.
- The father wanted/ advised/ told Reem to study hard for her lessons.

B. negative orders: When we want someone not to do something.

- The mother: Don't make noise, Abdullah.
- The mother asked/ordered/ told Abdullah not to make noise.

Sample questions:

1. A: Is this your car, Laila? A asked Laila _____ or not.

A. if was this car hers

B. if that car was her.

C. if this is her car

D. if that car isn't her

2. He wanted to know _____.

A. where do I live

B. where I am living

C. where I lived

D. where did I live

Lecture Nine

Conditional Clause Type (1):

Real Condition: This type of condition shows that it is still possible for the event or the action to happen . It is called “ Conditional Clause- Type 1”.

If / when / Unless	subject	Present tense	Subject	Will Can May	Infinitive verb without to
--------------------	---------	---------------	---------	--------------------	----------------------------

- If the weather is bad, we will cancel the meeting.
- We will cancel the meeting if the weather is bad.
- If my friend invites me, I'll visit him.
- I will visit my friend if he invites me.

- **Unless = [If + not]**

If you don't study hard, you'll fail.

Unless you study hard, you'll fail.

You'll fail unless you study hard.

Unless she has enough money, she can't buy a car. [Use “ If ” instead of “Unless”]

If she doesn't have enough money, she can't buy a car.

She can't buy a car unless she has enough money.

She can't buy a car if she doesn't have enough money.

- **What is the difference between If & When ?**

Study the following 2 conditional clauses:

A) If he comes, I will tell him the truth.

B) When he comes, I will tell him the truth.

When we use if, we are not sure about the event to happen or not.

But when we use when we are sure about the event to happen.

So, in (**B**) we are sure that he will come. But in (**A**) we are not sure about his coming.

Example:

If the questions _____ easy, Most of the students will pass.

A. aren't

B. are

C. were

D. weren't

Conditional Clause Type (2):

Unreal Condition: This type of condition shows that it is impossible for the event or the action to happen . It is called “ Conditional Clause- Type 2 ”.

If / Unless	subject	Past tense	Subject	Would Could Might	Infinitive verb without to
-------------	---------	------------	---------	-------------------------	----------------------------

- If I were you, I wouldn't waste my time. [Used to give advice]
- If the weather was/ were bad, we would cancel the meeting.
- We would cancel the meeting if the weather was/ were bad.

If they have enough time, they will finish the work. [Type 1]

Unless they have enough time, they will not finish the work.

If they had enough time, they would finish the work. [Type 2]

Unless they had enough time, they would not finish the work.

If he didn't go, he could be punished. [Use “ Unless”]

Unless he went, he could be punished.

Example:

If the questions _____ easy, Most of the students couldn't pass.

- A. aren't B. are C. were D. weren't

Conditional Clause Type (3):

Impossible or Contrary to fact Condition: This type of condition shows that it is contrary to fact . It is called “ Conditional Clause- Type 3 ”.

If / Unless	subject	Past perfect Had+ 3 rd form	Subject	Would+ have Could+ have Might+ have	3 rd form
-------------	---------	---	---------	---	----------------------

- If the weather had been bad, we would have canceled the meeting.
- We would have canceled the meeting if the weather had been bad.

Here the meaning implies that we didn't cancel the meeting and the weather was fine and not bad.

If they have enough time, they will finish the work. [Type 1]

If they had enough time, they would finish the work. [Type 2]

If they had had enough time, they would have finished the work. [type 3]

Example:

If the questions _____ easy, Most of the students could have passed.

- A. had been B. are C. were D. weren't

Sample questions:

1. Unless we were hungry, we _____ the food.

- A. would eat B. wouldn't eat
C. would have eaten D. will eat

2. _____ I am a doctor, I can't help you.

- A. If B. When C. Unless D. Since

3. If It _____ outside, I would have taken the umbrella.

- A. rained B. rains C. hadn't rained D. had rained

4. If Hani is poor, he _____ whatever he wants.

- A. can buy B. could have bought
C. can't buy D. could buy

5. Ahmed made a terrible accident and was injured. What should you say to Ahmed:-

A. If I were you Ahmed, I wouldn't drive my car slowly.

B. If you had driven your car quickly, you would have made a terrible accident

C. If you hadn't driven your car quickly, you wouldn't have made a terrible accident.

D. Unless you drove your car quickly, you would make a terrible accident.

6. If the doctor is busy, He _____ you.

- A. can see B. could see
C. could have seen D. won't see

7. Unless you _____ tired, you would play well.

- A. had been B. aren't
C. were D. have

Lecture Ten

• Active/ Passive Voice:

Why we use passive Voice!

It is better to use Passive Voice instead of Active Voice in the following situations:

A. If the subject/ doer of the action is unknown

- Someone broke the window.
- The window was broken [better]

B. In scientific experiments

- We add water to the solution.
- Water is added to the solution. [better]

C. If the doer of the action is not important.

- Patients should take this medicine before sleeping.
- This medicine should be taken before sleeping.

D. Also in describing steps of preparing something like food or a process of doing something

Steps of Changing a sentence from active to passive:

We should bear in mind that in changing a sentence from active to passive, there must be an object.

A. A sentence without any helping verb (contains only a main verb):

1. The object is put at first.
2. Then choose a suitable verb to Be (is, am, are, was, were)
 - If the object is singular, we choose is or was
 - If the main verb is present we choose is.
 - If the main verb is past, we choose was
 - If the object is plural, we choose are or were
 - If the main verb is present we choose are.
 - If the main verb is past, we choose were.
3. After that, put 3rd form of the main verb after the verb to be.
4. (Optional) Then put by and the subject of the original sentence.

- Example(1) - Reem helps Ahmed in his study.
Ahmed is helped in his study by Reem.
- Example(2) - Reem helped Ahmed in his study.
Ahmed was helped by Reem in his study.
- Example(3) - Hashim answered the questions correctly.
The questions were answered by Hashim correctly.
- Example(4) - Reem doesn't help me in my study. [Negative form]
I am not helped by Reem in my study.
- Example(5) - Amal didn't write the letters.
The letters weren't written by Amal.

B. A sentence with a helping verb:

1. if the helping verb is one of the modals (will, would, can, could, may....)

- i. The object is put at first.
- ii. Then, the same modal is put after the object
- iii. Next, add (Be) after the modal
- iv. After that, change the main verb into 3rd form and put it after be.
- v. Finally, (optional) put by + the subject of the original sentence.

- Example(1)** – Reem will help Ahmed in his study.
Ahmed will be helped by Reem in his study.
- He couldn't see the accident.
The accident couldn't be seen by him.

2. if the helping verb is (is, am, are , was, were)

- i. The object is put at first.
- ii. Then, a suitable verb to Be is put after the object
- iii. Next, add (Being) after the suitable verb to be.
- iv. After that, change the main verb into 3rd form and put it after being.
- v. Finally, (optional) put by + the subject of the original sentence.

- Example(2)** – Reem is watching Ahmed .
Ahmed is being watched by Reem .
- Reem is carrying the books .
The books are being carried by Reem.

3. if the helping verb to Have (has, have, had)

- i. The object is put at first.
- ii. Then, a suitable verb to have is put after the object
- iii. Next, add (Been) after the suitable verb to have.
- iv. After that, change the main verb into 3rd form and put it after being.
- v. Finally, (optional) put by + the subject of the original sentence.

Example(3) – Reem has cleaned the rooms.

The rooms have been cleaned by Reem .

- The students have answered the question.

The question has been answered by the students.

Changing from Passive to Active:

First, a student should know how to change from Active to Passive. If he doesn't master this skill, he or she will not be able to do the opposite way.

Examples:

- (1) The car wasn't repaired by the mechanic. [passive]
The mechanic didn't repair the car. [active]
- (2) The homework should be done on time. [passive]
The students should do the homework on time. [active]
- (3) The children aren't looked after by her. [passive]
She doesn't look after the children. [active]
- (4) Salad is being made by the girls.
The girls are making salad.

Sample questions:

1. The house _____ last week.
A. will be painted B. painted
C. is being painted D. wasn't painted
2. The animals _____ yet.
A. haven't been fed B. are being fed
C. are eating D. would eat the food

2- **In Negative statements.** [Still comes immediately after the subject]

(1) Manal has still learned English. [Notice the location of still. Here it is a statement]

(2) Manal still hasn't learned English. [Here it is a negative statement]

But still comes after a negative auxiliary when express a surprise.

- He still doesn't feel happy.

- He doesn't still feel happy, does he? [I am surprised that he feels unhappy he took full mark.

C. Already: It is used for something happening sooner than expected.

It is mainly used in the mid position of positive statements & questions:

1- **In the mid position of a positive statement.**

Example:

(1) Kamal got up early. He has already done his homework. [Immediately Before the main verb]

2- In the mid position of a question.

(i) Have you already done the homework?

Note: If we use already at the end of a statement or a question, it means more emphasis

Example:

- Have you already finished everything? Less emphasis

- Have you finished everything, already? More emphasis

Long & far:

Long and far: They are normally used in questions and negative statements.

1- Questions & negative: Have you been waiting long? – It isn't far from here to the station.

Be careful! In case of a positive statement, we use a long time/ way.

example:

I had to wait for a long time. It is a long way to the station.

2- We use long & far after too, so, as and with enough.

example:

o The speech went on too long

o I am angry because I had to wait so long/ such a long time.

- Let's go back now. We have walked far enough.
- Let's stop now. We have worked long enough.

3- We can use the comparative and superlative forms in positive statements.

- The way to the station takes longer in the rush hour.
- You reached the furthest during the competition.

So , such, quite and too, enough:

A. Too:

Too	adjective	for	Noun / pronoun	Infinitive verb
-----	-----------	-----	----------------	-----------------

The germs are too small for people to see in the naked eye.

B. So:

So	adjective	That	Subject	Can't Couldn't	Infinitive verb without to	object
----	-----------	------	---------	-------------------	-------------------------------	--------

The germs are so small that people can't see them in the naked eye.

C. very:

very	adjective	.	A sentence matching the situation
------	-----------	---	-----------------------------------

The germs are very small . People can't see them in the naked eye.

D. enough:

adjective	enough	For Or another clause	Noun / pronoun	Infinitive verb
-----------	--------	--------------------------	----------------	-----------------

The germs aren't big enough for people to see them in the naked eye.

Sample questions:

1. The water is _____ cold for you to drink.
A. so B. enough C. very D. too
2. It is now _____ late. I can't help you.
A. enough B. so C. very D. such
3. The weather was _____ bad that we couldn't go out.
A. so B. enough C. very D. too
4. Does Yusuf _____ ride that old car he had at university?
A. far B. still C. already D. long
5. Do you see building? It's not _____ from here.
A. long B. far C. already D. still
6. I'm very angry. I have had to wait _____ a long time.
A. enough B. so C. very D. such
7. This box isn't light _____ for me to carry. Can you help me, please?
A. so B. enough C. very D. too
8. Have you _____ replied to the email ?
A. far B. still C. already D. long

Lecture Twelve

• Special Uses:

As soon as, No sooner, Hardly & Never:

A- As soon as:

- It is used to show that something happens / immediately after another one.
- It is usually used at the beginning of the sentence.

Example:

- The patient felt well. He took the medicine.
- As soon as the patient took the medicine, he felt well.

B- No sooner, Hardly:

- Both are used also to show that something happens/ immediately after another one But they can be used in the middle and at the beginning of the sentence.

C- Never:

One of the words that is used in negative form of a given statement.

Note: In case we use (no sooner or hardly or never) at the beginning, we apply the rule of inversion as seen in the following examples:-

- He had no sooner started his work than he felt sick.
- No sooner had he started his work than he felt sick.

Examples:

(1) I will never go to sea alone. [Start with ' Never"].

Never will I go to sea alone.

(2) As soon as it rains, the plants will grow. [Use " No sooner" instead of " As soon as"].

No sooner does it rain than the plants will grow. [less formal]

(3) _____ you hear any news, let me know.

- A. No sooner B. As soon as C. Hardly D. Never

[4] _____ had the gates been opened when the crowds rushed in.

- A. As soon as B. Immediately C. No sooner D. Hardly

[5] The players _____ started the match than it rained heavily.

- A. had no sooner B. no sooner had
C. hardly had D. hardly had

Till & until & up to & by :

A. Till/ until:

They are used to show when something finishes.

They are mainly used with time and not place.

Examples:

- Hani worked late till/ until midnight.
- Hani walked till/until the mountain [wrong sentence, Why?]
- Kamal walked up to the mountain. [we use up to instead of until or till]

We can also use [till/until] with negative statements]

Example: Nour didn't get up till/ until half past ten.

D. By:

When we use by with time, it means “ not later than” Compare between “ By’ & “ Before”.

- The assignment will be by Monday. [on Monday or earlier]
- The assignment will be before Monday. [earlier than Monday]

Examples:-

- (1) I had waited my friend _____ he arrived.
 A. up to B. until C. by D. still
- (2) Sami drove his car _____ the farm and it stopped there suddenly.
 A. up to B. until C. till D. still
- (3) The doctor may give us the English quiz on Tuesday or Wednesday.
 The English quiz will be given _____ Thursday.
 A. on B. until C. by D. till

Note: Till, until and up to express continuity of the action or event.

Wish & If only & had better :

A. Wish: It means hope or prefer or like. But it has special uses:-

1- A wish for future.

[for a change in person's behavior, or something to happen].

We use the structure : wish + subject+ would + verb

- I wish he would come early.
- I wish he wouldn't come late.

2- A wish for the present.

[for something in the present to be different]

We use the structure: wish + subject + past tense/could

- I wish I had a new car. [It means that I have now an old car]
- My friend wishes he/she could speak English well.
- Reem wishes she weren't busy. [It means that Reem is busy now].

3- A wish about the past.

[for something that happened or didn't happen in the past]

- I went to the party but it was too boring.
- I wish I hadn't gone to the party.

B. If only: It is used as the same meaning as wish but it is used only at the beginning of a sentence.

Example: I didn't study for the test and failed.

I wish I had studied for the test.

If only I had studied for the test.

(1) We went to the sea, but the weather was very bad. So we didn't enjoy.

- A. I wish the weather was bad. B. If only the weather wasn't bad
C. If only the weather hadn't been bad D. I wish the weather wasn't bad

C. Had better: It is used to express preference or to give advice.

Note: It is the only case in English that we put after had an infinitive and not a perfect verb.

Example:

- You had better _____ the homework yourself.

- A. done B. did C. do d. doing

The+ comparative, the+ comparative/ The+ adj :

A. [The+ comparative, the+ comparative]:

This structure is used instead of conditional clause to show that a change in one thing goes with a change in another one.

Example:

(1) If you study hard, you will get high mark.

The harder you study, the higher mark you get

(2) If the journey is long, the ticket will be expensive.

The longer the journey, the more expensive the ticket (is).

(3) It becomes difficult to find a job if a person gets old.

The older a person gets, the more difficult to find a job.

B. The + Adjective:

The structure of *[The + adj]* always takes a plural verb.

Example:

The rich person has to help the poor people.

The rich have to help the poor/ people.

Sample questions:

- The _____ you go up, the less temperature it is.
A. high B. higher C. highest D. highly
- _____ I hadn't driven fast.
A. As soon as B. No sooner C. If only D. Wish
- I think you'd better _____ smoking. It's bad for your health
A. stopping B. stopped C. stop D. stops
- _____ a handbag when he travels .
A. Never does he have B. He never have
C. Never did he have D. He never had
- The elderly _____ in need of our care.
A. has been B. are C. is D. wasn't
- We had waited inside our homes _____ the storm stopped.
A. up to B. by C. until D. still
- As soon as _____ me, I'll come soon.
A. do you tell B. had you told
C. you told D. you tell
- I usually do the homework wrongly. I wish I _____ it correctly.
A. did B. do C. had done D. didn't do

Lecture Thirteen

Nouns:

A. Abstract noun:- The name of something which we experience as an idea, not by seeing, touching... etc.

Examples = [doubt, hate ,enjoyment, geography, love, height, weather...etc]

B. Concrete noun:- The opposite of an abstract noun. The name of something that we can see or touch.

Examples= [car, boy, street, an apple, table, building.....etc]

C. Noun phrase:- A group of words which acts as the subject , object or complement in a clause.

Examples :-

- Noun phrase as Subject: The new car is very beautiful. [article + adjective + noun]
- Noun phrase as object: I saw the new car. [article+ adjective+ noun]
- Noun phrase as complement: It is the new car. [article+ adjective+ noun]

Abstract nouns- Concrete nouns- Noun phrase- Collective nouns:

D. Collective Nouns:- A singular word for a group .

Examples = [class, team, family, .. etc]

E. Complement:-

1. A part of a sentence that gives more information about the subject or about the object.

Examples: - He is the best person to do the work . [subject complement]

- They elected him the chairman of the company. [object complement]

2. A structure or words needed after a noun, adjective, verb, or preposition to complete its meaning.

Example:-

- The need to complete the project. [noun complement]
- Full of water. [adjective complement]
- She tries studying English. [verb complement]
- In the building. [preposition complement]

Clauses:

F. Clause:- A part of a sentence which contains a subject and a verb , usually joined to the rest of a sentence by a conjunction.

Examples = [Sami said that he was very tired.]

- It is also and sometimes used for structures containing participles or infinitives with no subject or conjunction.

Examples = [knowing what to do, I telephoned my friend].

- Main Clause & Subordinate Clause:- Some sentences consist of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

- Subordinate clause:- acts like a part of the main clause .

Examples:

Subject of the main clause: [Who is he, doesn't matter.]

Direct object in the main clause: [I told you that I didn't care.]

An adverb in the main clause:[You'll find friends wherever you go/anywhere]

- Relative clause:- A clause which modifies a noun , usually introduced by a relative pronoun like who, or which or that.

Examples= [I like people who respect me.]

- Identifying (defining) relative clause: A relative clause which identify or tells us which person or thing is being talked about.

Examples= [That is the man who always asks about you.]

- Non- identifying (non-definig) relative clause:- A relative clause which doesn't identify the noun it refers to (because we already know which person or thing is meant).

Examples = [That is Abdullah who always asks about you.]

We already know by the name Abdullah.

Verb Transitivity:

1. A transitive verb:- The verb that can have an object/objects.

A. **Mono-transitive verb:** The verb that takes one object

- The policeman arrested the thief at nigh.

B. **Diatransitive Verb :** The verb that takes two objects

- My friend sent me a gift on my birthday.

2. An Intransitive Verb: The verb that takes no object.

- I went out late
- She felt happy.

Action & Non-action Verbs:

Non-Action Verbs: are the verbs that have no -ing- forms in Present continuous tense.

- see - hear - believe- understand - like - hate - love - dislike - taste
- smell - want - need - believe

Examples:

1. I hear you now clearly.
2. They understand the lesson now.
3. Be careful! We smell a dangerous kind of chemical gas.

Action Verbs: All the other verbs that have - ing - form in Present continuous read, drive, eat, watch,etc

Sample Questions:

1. The men _____ the work properly.
A. doesn't do B. don't C. didn't do D. didn't did
2. Early humans were _____ caves in the mountains.
A. live B. living C. Lived D. lives
3. Students should study hard in order to succeed in the tests. The underlined modal is used in this sentence to express _____ .
A. advice B. permission C. probability D. ability
4. we use the modal “ _____ ” to express necessity.
A. can B. may C. must D. will
5. I taught the students a new grammatical rule. The verb “ taught ” is _____
A. Mono-transitive B. Diatransitive
C. Intransitive D. Non-action

6. A/An “ _____ ” verb is the one that have no object.
 A. Mono-transitive B. Diatransitive
 C. Intransitive D. Non-action
7. A/An “ _____ ” verb takes only one direct object .
 A. Mono-transitive B. Diatransitive
 C. Intransitive D. Non-action
8. My father gave me some money. The underlined word “me” is a/an_____
 A. article B. indirect object
 C. direct object D. subject pronoun
9. The underlined words in “ She looks very tired” is _____
 A. an object complement B. a subject complement
 C. a non-identifying clause D. a collective noun
10. The subordinate clause is “ _____ ” in the sentence “ I don’t care whenever he comes”.
 A. adverb B. subject C. object D. adjective
11. The word “ _____ -” is a collective noun.
 A. university B. football C. job D. group
12. The word “ friendship” is _____.
 A. a collective noun B. concrete noun
 C. an abstract noun D. a compound noun
13. To get high marks, a students should study hard. The underlined words is considered as _____
 A. an object complement B. a subject complement
 C. a non-identifying clause D. an infinitive clause
14. The mistake in the sentence “ The mice is very frightening at homes” is____
 A. frightening B. is C. homes D. at
15. The underlined words in “ This is the text book which our doctor has recommended” is_____
 A. an object complement B. an identifying relative clause
 C. a non-identifying clause D. an infinitive clause
16. The complement “ near the post office” is _____ complement.
 A. a preposition B. an adverb C. a noun D. verb

Lecture Fourteen

1- Correct Mistakes if there..

- I usually drinks coffee before going to my work . -----
- My uncle drives him car slowly. -----
- Listen ! The men talk a bout the project seriously. -----
- Most people prefer playing the football . -----
- Last month , my friend have a problem . -----
- The capital of Jordan is an Amman . -----
- The doctor gave she some medicine . -----
- Nowadays , it cost a lot of money to buy a car . -----
- The door bell rang while I sleep in the bedroom . -----
- Nadia don't speak English language well . -----
- The teacher gave us an test in English . -----
- She hasn't do her homework correctly . -----
- My father travel to America two years ago . -----
- The trees becomes green in spring. -----
- Don't made noise in the class . -----
- Some friends didn't visit our last week . -----
- They will been here next Friday . -----
- You hadn't have any book. -----
- There isn't any mistake in this sentence. -----
- I has three brothers in Europe . -----
- This is you car. -----
- A mice can live with people . -----
- At the moment , the mother cooks vegetables. -----
- Does your uncle lives in Dammam? -----

- Was it rain yesterday ? -----
- Have you travel to London before? -----
- This are my friend Ibrahim. -----
- We didn't visited the new trade center . -----
- My father usually help me to understand English -----
- I receive an invitation card yesterday . -----
- While They ate their food, the visitor arrived -----
- Students don't go to school in Friday. -----
- Every one have finished the work. -----
- Nadia and I are in the bus-stop. -----
- I will visit you if you invited me. -----
- How many water did he drink ? -----
- Who book is this ? -----
- There are much boys in the garden. -----
- I divided The apple between three girls. -----
- She write the lesson before she slept. -----
- The doctor gave us an test in English . -----
- She hasn't do her homework correctly . -----
- My father travel to America two years ago . -----
- The trees becomes green in spring. -----
- Don't made noise in the class . -----
- Some friends didn't visit our last week . -----
- They will been here next Friday . -----
- You hadn't have any book. -----
- There isn't any mistake in this sentence. -----
- I has three brothers in Europe . -----

2- Complete the second sentence so that the meaning is the same.

1. The questions are being answered on the board at the moment.
Alia -----
2. The cars haven't been repaired yet.
The mechanic-----
3. The patients are not given any medicine every day.
The doctor-----
4. I was not visited in my office.
My friends -----
5. The food isn't taken on regular time.
Children -----
6. The classroom has to be cleaned by the students everyday.
The students-----
7. Fatin has not been tested by the teacher for a long time.
The teacher-----
8. Two windows were broken last night when we were playing.
The boys-----
9. The homework isn't done in the classroom.
No student-----

1. I phoned my friend ----- give me some information about the test.
a. because b. so as to c. so that d. although
2. I whispered ----- no one can hear me.
a. in order to b. and so c. so that d. due to
3. ----- be fit. You should avoid eating sugars and fats.
a. Although b. To c. In order that d. because

- 4 ----- when someone sends me a gift in my birthday.
 a. It makes me happy b. It really bothers me
 c. I love it d. I kind stand it
- 5 ----- when my friend is too late for an appointment.
 a. I don't mind b. It makes me happy
 c. It bothers me d. I love it
- 6 ----- when my students don't get high marks in English tests.
 a. I feel unhappy b. I like it
 c. I don't mind d. It makes me excited
- 7 ----- when people drive their cars too fast.
 a. It makes me happy b. I love it
 c. I can't stand it d. I don't mind
- 8 ----- when parents are kind and friendly to their children
 a. It embarrasses me b. It makes me high- strung
 c. I like it d. I can't stand it
- 9 ----- when students are noisy in the classroom.
 a. I don't mind it b. It makes me happy
 c. I love it d. It upsets me
- 10 ----- when someone pushes in front of me in a line.
 a. I don't mind b. It really bothers me
 c. It makes me happy d. I love it

**نسألكم الدعاء
 ولكم مني أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق والنجاح**

**ملتقى جامعه الملك فيصل
 قسم اللغة الإنجليزية (المستوى الرابع)
 DewDrop**