



1. Nouns

1.1..kinds of noun in English

There are four kinds of noun in English:

- ***Common nouns**: man, cat
- ***Proper nouns**: Celine, France
- ***Abstract nouns**: beauty, fear
- ***Collective nouns**: team, group

1.2.Plurals

A- The plural of a noun is usually made by adding **s** to the singular:

E.g. day→ days house→ houses

Other plural forms

B- Nouns ending in **o** or **ch**, **sh**, **ss** or **x** form their plural by adding **es**:

E.g. tomato→ tomatoes church→ churches brush→ brushes kiss→ kisses
box→ boxes

But words of foreign origin or abbreviated words ending in **o** add **s** only:

E.g. photo→ photos piano→ pianos kilo→ kilos

C- Nouns ending in **y** following a consonant form their plural by dropping the **y** and adding **ies**: e.g. Country→ countries lady→ ladies

* Nouns ending in **y** following a vowel form their plural by adding **s**:

E.g. boy→ boys day→ days

D-Twelve (12) nouns ending in **f** or **fe** drop the **f** or **fe** and add **ves**. These nouns *are calf, half, knife, leaf, life, loaf, self, sheaf, shelf, thief, wife, wolf.*

E.g. life→ lives wife→ wives

*The nouns *hoof, scarf* and *wharf* take either **s** or **ves** in the plural:

E.g. hoofs or hooves scarf or scarves wharfs or wharves

E-A few nouns form their plural by a vowel change:

E.g. foot→ feet man→ men mouse→ mice tooth→ teeth

woman→ women goose→ geese louse→ lice

*The plurals of *child* and *ox* are *children* and *oxen*.

F- **Collective nouns**, crew, family, team etc. can take a singular or plural verb; singular if we consider the word to mean a single group or unit: e.g. our team is the best **or plural** if we take it to mean a number of individuals: e.g. our team are wearing their new jerseys.

G- **Compound nouns**:

1-Normally the last word is made plural: e.g. boy-friend→ boy-friends

2-The first word is made plural with compounds formed of **noun+preposition+noun**. e.g. sisters- in- law.

3-Uncountable nouns (also known as non-count nouns or mass nouns)

**Names of substances* considered generally: e.g. bread, cream, oil

**Abstract nouns*: e.g. advice, beauty, courage, fear

Uncountable nouns are always singular and are not used with a/an: e.g. I don't want (any) advice or help. I want (some) information.

These nouns are often preceded by **some, any, no, a little** etc.

NB:

* Many of the nouns in the above groups can be used in a particular sense and are then countable. They can take a/an in the singular and can be used in the plural; for example, hair (all the hair on one's head) is considered uncountable, but if we consider each hair separately, we say one hair, two hairs etc.: her hair is black. Whenever she finds a grey hair she pulls it out.

* Some abstract nouns can be used in a particular sense with a/an:

a help E.g. My children are a great help to me

a knowledge + of: E.g. He had a good knowledge of mathematics.

a love+of/ a dislike+ of E.g. a love of music.

Exercise. Give the plural of each word.

- 1- girl → **girls**
- 2- city → **cities**
- 3- box → **boxes**
- 4- tooth → **teeth**
- 5- life → **lives**

2. Verb

2.1. Definition: A verb is any action (walk), occurrence (happen), or state of being (be). A word indicating action or a state.

2.2. Categories of verbs: there are different types of verbs corresponding closely to different types of Object and Complement.

2.2.1. Extensive verbs can be either **transitive or intransitive**. They are intransitive if they don't permit any of the four objects and complement types : **Od** (Direct Object=المفعول به المباشر), **Oi** =(Indirect Object =المفعول به غير المباشر), **Cs** = (Subject Complement مثل ربط فعل be, seem, become) and **Co** (متمم المفعول به=Object Complement).

E.g. It (s) rained (v) steadily (A) all day (A).

2.2.2. Stative verbs: Some verbs are not usually used in the continuous/ progressive forms in certain meanings, especially when the verbs have a meaning of knowledge, sense of perception or of emotion. When these verbs show a state of condition rather than an activity or an event, they can be called stative.

E.g. believe, feel, recognize. (Knowledge and mental activity)

hear, see, sound, smell (sense of perception)

2.2.3. Dynamic verbs: Dynamic verbs are the ones which are fitted to indicate action, activity, and temporary or changing conditions.

E.g. His brother **grew** happier.

2.3. Forms of verbs

2.3.1. Negative form

- The simple present tense: third person singular does not/ doesn't+ infinitive; other persons do not/ don't+ infinitive.

- The simple past tense negative for all persons is did not/ didn't+ infinitive.

- Contractions are usual in speech

 - *He does not/ doesn't answer letters.

 - *They do not/ don't live here

 - *I did not/ didn't phone her.

- The negative for all other tenses is formed by putting not after the auxiliary.

 - *He has not/ hasn't finished

/

 - *He would/ wouldn't come.

2.3.2. Interrogative form

Simple present tense interrogative: do I/ you/ we/ they + infinitive

Does he/ she/ it + infinitive

e.g. Does Peter enjoy party?

Simple past tense interrogative: did + subject+ infinitive.

e.g. Did he enjoy Ann's party?

a- Wh –questions : the wh- questions (which, when, why, where, what, who, whose and how) are a special set of pro- forms used in questions to ask for the identification of subject, object, complement, or an adverbial of a sentence.

e.g. They (1) make him (2) the chairman (3) every year (4).

(1) **Who** makes him the chairman every year?

(2) **Whom** do they make the chairman every year?

(3) **What** do they make him every year?

(4) **When** do they make him the chairman?

b- Yes- no questions: Besides wh questions, which elicit information on particular parts of a sentence, there are questions which seek a yes or no response in relation to the validity of an entire predication.

- (1) Is the girl now a student?
- (2) Did John search the room carefully?
- (3) Has he given the girl an apple?

2.3.3. Interrogative negative form

Isn't the girl a student? OR Is the girl not a student?

Didn't John search the room? OR Did John not search the room?

Hasn't he given the girl an apple? OR Has he not given the girl an apple?

2.3.4. Regular and irregular verbs

John searched the big room and the small one. (Regular verb) I found him working. (Irregular verb).

2. Adjectives and Adverbs

I/ Adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun.

E.g. The unhappiest, richest man / A solid commitment.

Attribute and predicative adjectives

The major syntactic function of adjectives is attribute and predicative.

a- **Determination – adjective- noun** e.g. a **pleasant** holiday. (attribute adjective).

b- **Subject- verb- subject complement** (adjective) (predicative adjective)

e.g. The holiday is pleasant

c- **Subject- verb- object- object complement** (adjective) e.g. we made him happy (predicative adjective).

The large majority of adjectives may be used attributively and predicatively.

** However such adjectives are attribute only e.g. (only, Roman)

E.g. A Roman holiday.

** The adjectives "ill" and "afraid" are predicative only.

E.g. The soldier is afraid.

** Some adjectives change their meaning when moved from one position to the other.

E.g. A small farmer is a man who has a small farm, but the farmer is small means that he is a small man physically.

II/ Adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence.

Kind of adverbs:

Manner: e.g. bravely, fast, hard e.g. He works hard

Place: away, everywhere, here, nowhere, there etc, **e.g.** She went away.

Time: afterwards, eventually, lately, recently, tomorrow, **e.g.** I will wait till tomorrow.

Frequency: always, continually, frequently, once, repeatedly, never, **e.g.** He can never understand.

Degree: almost, barely, so, too, fairly, extremely **e.g.** I am almost ready.

Sentence: these modify the whole sentence or clause and normally express the speaker's opinion: certainly, definitely, luckily, surely e.g. He certainly works hard.

Interrogative adverbs: why, when, where, how, e.g. Why was he late?

Relative adverbs: when, where, why **e.g.** The year when he was born.

III/ Adverbs and adjectives with the same form

	Used as adverbs	Used as adjectives
back	Come back soon	The back door
hard	They work hard	The work is hard
fast	The train went fast	A fast train
right	Turn right here	The right answer
straight	She went straight home	A straight line
wrong	He led us wrong	This is the wrong way

Activity one: what is the difference between these sentences?

a- The train is early.

The train is early means that it is before its proper time.

b- An early train

An early train means a train scheduled to run early in the day.

Activity two: fill in the gaps with the right word: only, suspiciously, ever, old, obviously, where

- a- He looked at me **suspiciously**.
- b- Have you **ever** ridden a camel?
- c- He is **obviously** intelligent.
- d- The hotel **where** they were staying.
- e- He is my **only** son.
- f- This house is **old**