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3



# Grammar II

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Grammar 1.3

AYDI 2022

## HELLO EVERYONE!

### Exercise:

*Put (a/ an/ or the) where necessary:*

1. Would you like ..... apple?
2. Can you close .....door please?
3. How often do you go to .....dentist?
4. I have ..... problem. I need your help.
5. How far is it from here to .....station?
6. Paul plays tennis; he is .....very good player.
7. There isn't .....airport near where I live.
8. There were no chairs, so we sat on .....floor.
9. Have you finished .....book I lent you?
10. Chris has just got .....job .....bank.
11. ....sun is .....star.
12. I'm fed up with doing .....same thing every day.
13. Room 25 is on .....second floor.
14. It was very hot day; it was .....hottest day of .....year.
15. We had lunch in .....restaurant by .....sea.
16. What's on at .....cinema this week?
17. I had .....big breakfast this morning.
18. You will find .....information you need at top of papples.
19. I saw an accident. A woman was injured and taken to hospital.
20. The village is very nice. You should visit .....church there.
21. Milan and Tulin are cities in .....north of Italy.
22. ....UK consists of Great Britain and Northern Island.
23. ....River Volga flows into .....Caspian sea.
24. ....cars parked there belong to the company.

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### Answers:

1. Would you like **an** apple?
2. Can you close **the** door please?
3. How often do you go to **the** dentist?
4. I have **a** problem. I need your help.
5. How far is it from here to **the** station?
6. Paul plays tennis; he is **a** very good player.
7. There isn't **an** airport near where I live.
8. There were no chairs, so we sat on **the** floor.
9. Have you finished **the** book I lent you?
10. Chris has just got **the** job **a** bank.
11. **The** sun is **a** star.
12. I'm fed up with doing **the** same thing every day.



13. Room 25 is on **the** second floor.
14. It was very hot day; it was **the** hottest day of **the** year.
15. We had lunch in **a** restaurant by **the** sea.
16. What's on at **the** cinema this week?
17. I had **a** big breakfast this morning.
18. You will find **the** information you need at top of papples.
19. I saw an accident. A woman was injured and taken to hospital.
20. The village is very nice. You should visit **the** church there.
21. Milan and Tulin are cities in **the** north of Italy.
22. **The** UK consists of Great Britain and Northern Island.
23. **The** River Volga flows into **the** Caspian sea.
24. **Those** cars parked there belong to the company.

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Now we will move to the next type of identifiers which is **possessive identifiers**.

### **Possessive Identifiers:**

- **Possessive adjectives:** (my, your, his, her, our, their, its)
- **Possessive pronouns:** (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs, its)
- **Possessive noun, ('s) with the noun:** (Ali's book) singular noun. (The houses' builder). Names ending with (s), we can use the two cases: (James' coat/ James's coat).
- **Possessive in a phrase:** (the ball of Ali)

**Note:** We use the possessive ('s) with: 1. Living things, places, cities, companies, and we use them with expressions of time, or with expressions of measures.

Sometimes we can use the possessive (s) without a noun after it if we know what we are talking about.

- **Whose bag is that? It is Nancy's.**
- **I want to go to the baker's.** Not (the baker's shop).

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### **Conditionals:**

Another type of identifiers is **conditionals**. It is when we add condition to the noun using (**whichever, whatever, whatsoever, whosoever**).

- **We watch *whichever* movie you choose.**

Here I identify the movie with a condition which is your choosing.

Now we will move to another kind of determiners which is intensifiers.

### **Intensifiers:**

Intensifiers give the noun a degree. Intensifiers as determiners come before the noun.

#### **1. What + a noun**

- **What** a gorgeous house!
- **What** a lovely flower!

Here (what) is an intensifier because it gives degree, it means a very gorgeous house. (**What** a girl!)= what an amazing/ a beautiful/... girl

#### **2. Such + a/an + adj+ noun**

- **Such** a big room.
- She is **such** a sweet girl.
- You have **such** lovely children.

Again we can use such with just a noun: (You are **such** an idiot!)

#### **3. Rather + a/an + adj+ noun**

- They are **rather** a nice group of students.
- It was **rather** a surprise to see him there. (which means a big surprise)

Note: with (rather), we can use (a) before or after (rather).

#### **4. Quite + a/an + adj + noun**

- It's **quite** beautiful house.
- They are **quite** good products.

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### **Quantifiers:**

We have numeral and non-Numeral.

#### **Numeral Quantifiers**

When we say numeral quantifier, we mean using numbers. We have two kinds of numbers:

1. **Cardinal numbers:** one, two, three (two gardens)
2. **Ordinal numbers:** first, second, third (the tenth movie)

#### **Non- Numeral Quantifiers**

Multiplier is when we increase the number. We have the word (double).

- I can earn **double** my previous wage.

We have: **times**:



- For this recipe we need **three times** the sugar.

### Twice:

- The room can add **twice** the yurts by that one.

### We may have dividers: half, quarter, one tenth...

- I used to earn **half of** my current salary.

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Another type of quantifiers is 'distributives'.

### Distributives:

#### 1. Both: it is used with plural.

- **Both** men tried to fight.
- **Both** of the men tried to fight.

#### 2. All: also used with plural.

- **All** books are useful.
- **All of** the milk was split on the floor.

3. Each/ every: both of these words are used with a singular noun. But there is a difference which is when we use **every**, we mean **the whole**, but when we use (each) we are talking about **each one** of the group **separately**.

There is another difference: '**each**' is used for two or more, '**every**' is used for three or more. So, if we have only two things we don't choose (every)

- She had asked holding on **each** hand.
- **Every** child was there in the party. Here we mean all the children.

When we have words like (nearly, almost), we use every not each.

- She lost nearly **every** friend she had.

4. Either/ neither. With **either** we mean **one** or **no one**. With **neither** we mean **not one** and **not the other**.

- Do you want to meet on Monday or Tuesday? **Either** day is good for me. / **Neither** day is good for me.

Sometimes we can use either/ neither of.

- **Neither** of these birthday cards was useful. (Informal).

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We are going to move to the indefinite quantifiers.

### Indefinite quantifiers:

Indefinite is when we don't know the quantity of something, something

not specific.

### 1. Some:

We use it with plural + countable noun.

- *There is **some** evidence.*

For (some), we can use different uses and meanings sometimes we mean a large quantity

- *It took **some** years for Dan to find out the truth.*

We use (some) also for unknown or unimportant number:

- *They will spend a few weeks in **some** developing countries.*

The next usage is when we put (some) before numbers that are not accurate.

- *It was **some** fifteen miles.*

Some is used in questions like offer or order:

- *Would you like **some** coffee?*
- *Could you give me **some** examples please?*

### 2. Any:

It is used with plural or uncountable nouns.

It is used for a quantity of something that may or may not exist.

- *Check online if you have **any** doubt.*
- *You can stop at **any** time you want.*

We can use (any) with questions.

- *Do you have **any** advice for me?*

And in negative:

- *I don't have **any** brothers.*

When we use (any) with singular noun we use any type not specific.

- ***Any** big container will do.*

### 3. Another/ other:

Another for singular, other for plural. We use them to add items.

- *He opened **another** shop last month.*

We can use another with plural to add additional amount.

- *He will need **another** four days to recover.*

Other + plural / some other + uncountable

- ***Other** people must have thoughts like this.*



- *We need some **other** paper.*

#### **4. Many/ much/ more/ most:**

We use many with plural countable nouns, and much with uncountable nouns.

- *He spoke **many** different languages.*
- *There isn't **much** sugar here.*
- *Do you watch **much** television?*
- *It will take too much time to provide as **much** information as you can.*
- *It will take too much time to provide as **many** bicycles as you can.*
- *I've had **more** customers than usual.*
- *I'm earning **more** money now.*
- ***Most** farmers are still using ole methods.*
- ***Most of** the farmers tried the new methods.*

#### **5. Several:**

It is used with plural.

- ***Several** projects had to be postponed.*

#### **6. Few, fewer, fewest:**

They are used with countable nouns.

Few means not enough. A few means enough as expected.

- *There are **few** doctors available.*
- ***A few** students came so the teacher gave the lesson.*

#### **7. Little, less, least:**

They are used with uncountable nouns.

Little means not enough. A little means enough as expected.

- *We have **a little** progress, we need to do better.*
- *There is **a little** milk in the fridge, we can make the cake.*

#### **8. A lot of, lots of:**

They are used with plural or uncountable nouns.

- *I need **a lot of / lots of** money for the project.*
- ***A lot of** people were here.*
- ***Lots of** information was missing.*

We don't use (a lot of) with years or days, instead we use many.

- *For **many** years, I have watched them growing.*

We can use (a lot of) in negative.

- *I don't have **a lot of** friends.*

### 9. Enough:

It is used with plural or uncountable nouns.

- *There's enough space for the children to run around.*
- *They weren't getting enough customers.*

### 10. All:

It is used with plural and uncountable nouns.

- *All cars need fuel.*
- *He drank all the juice.*
- *All of the music was from Italian operas.*

We have some idiomatic expression with (all): all day, all year, all the time.

### 11. No, none, none of:

With (no), we use plural or uncountable. With none we use only plural.

- *I've got no time to waste.*
- *My mother has two brothers, my father has none.*
- *None of his friends knew what happened to him.*

We don't use (no, none) with negative words like (not, never).

When it comes as a subject, we use a singular verb as a formal and a plural verb as informal.

- *None of the events surprises me. (formal)*
- *None of that surprise me. (informal)*

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## Thank You

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Page:

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