

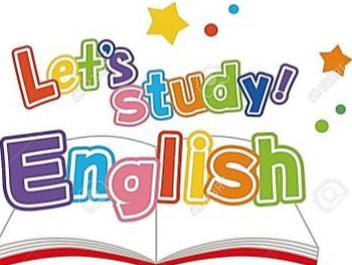
Open Learning
Translation Department

First Year
First Term

Grammar

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last 12



Good Morning!

ملاحظة: البحث الخامس غير مطلوب للامتحان.

عدد اسئلة الامتحان 65 سؤال و مدته 75 دقيقة, ستكون الاسئلة نموذجين A و B النموذجين يحتويان على نفس الاسئلة و لكن الفرق في ترتيب الاجابات.

semi modals:

- I daren't go near the dog. (acting as a modal)
- I don't dare go near the dog. (acting as a full verb)

Order of adjectives:

Usually we can have more than one adjective before a noun, how many adjectives? up to 5 adjectives.

Can we put these adjectives in any order we wish or should we follow certain rules? اعطانا الكتاب قاعدتين ولكن القاعدة في الصفحة 18 قاصرة على ان تعطي المعنى الكامل وليكن تركيزكم على القاعدة الموجودة في الصفحة 19 :

More specifically, the order of adjectives usually goes as follows:

First, adjectives that describe feelings, opinions or qualities:

- *Pleasant childhood memories.*
- *A terrible boy.*
- *A nice outfit.*
- *Funny pictures.*
- *A beautiful dress.*
- *A nice day.*

Second, adjectives of size, age, temperature, or measurement:

- *A young teacher.*
- *A new school.*
- *Some hot scones.*
- *Those round biscuits.*

- *A small house.*
- *The little cat.*
- Third, adjectives of color:
- *Those pale girls.*
- *Some little brown biscuits.*
- *Her beautiful blue eyes.*
- *Red boots.*
- *A brown mug.*

Fourth, adjectives of nationality or origin:

- *A nice cup of Turkish coffee.*
- *Those three black Arab stallions.*
- *Old black Spanish boots.*

Fifth, adjectives denoting substance or material:

- *A large wooden spoon.*
- *An elegant silver teapot.*
- *Old red leather boots.*

Although it is possible to pile up adjectives in English, but in practice more than four is most uncommon.:

- *An elegant old brown Indian wooden cupboard.*

The exam backbone:

قد يختلف ترتيب الاسئلة عن التالي ولكن ستكون نفس النموذج:

1. Choose the right tense:

- 5 كما تعلمون فقد درسنا أكثر من 8 أزمنة، ولكن بما أن الخيارات في السؤال فقط فساخبركم بين أربعة أزمنة والخيار الخامس d يمثل none أو other tense أي زمن آخر غير المذكور في الخيارات.

a- b- c- d- e- none.

2. Choose the correct future form:

a- Will + verb b- be + going to + verb c- future perfect d- e- none.

3. Choose the correct modal verb:

In English, we have ten modals: *Will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, ought to, must.*

فالخيارات في الامتحان ستكون على أربعة من هذه الكلمات والخيار الخامس يكون other modal أو none .

a- Must b- should c- might d- e- none.

4. Identify the type (kind) of the adverbial clause:

a- Result b- reason c- purpose d- e- none.

بهذا السؤال إما اركز على المعنى و اما على ال subordinator

- *It was so cold that I didn't understand a word.*

So.... That: adverbial clause of result.

5. Identify the type of the clause in each sentence:

a- b- c- d- e-

- *The children made their father angry.*

هذه الجملة هي مثال على حالة معينة فيكون سؤالي هو:

6. Which sentence is an example of:

a-..... b- object complement. C-..... d-..... e-.....

7. Read each sentence carefully, choose a if it's true; or b if it's incorrect:

- Modals always indicate time. (b)

- Modals sometimes indicate time. (a)

8. Choose the correct answer:

- is whether the action is emphasized or the doer of the action is emphasized.

a- Aspect b- mood c- voice d-..... e-.....

في احدى السنوات كان سؤالي عن ال modals, عوضا من ان اطلب من الطلاب اختيار ال modal طلبت منهم اختيار وظيفته, على سبيل المثال:

- *She has won many awards, she must be a good writer.*

What is the function of must? Positive assumption.

من الممكن أن أعطيكم جملة وأضع خط على أربع كلمات منها وأقول:

- Read the sentence and choose a, b, c, or d which reflects the mistakes : مثال e اذا لم تجد اي خطأ تختار mistakes

- *I wanted to know (a) where the children(b) had gone (c). (d)*

هذه الجملة صحيحة و الاجابة e.

ولكن الدكتور ذكر بأن هذا النوع من الاسئلة لن يطرح في الاختبار القادم.

Condition clauses:

في الكتاب أسبغوا بالمعلومات و قد ذكرت سابقا أنني افضل ان تحفظوا مثالا
نموذجيا لكل حالة:

- *Type 1: If he passes his exam, I'll buy him a new laptop.*
Present simple + will + base form of a main verb.
- *Type 2: If he passed his exam, I'd buy him a new laptop.*
Past simple + would + base form of a main verb.
- *Type 3: If he had passed his exam, I'd have bought him a new laptop.*
Past perfect + would + have + v3
- *Zero conditional: if you drop an egg, it brakes.*
- *Mixed conditional.*
- *Rhetorical condition.*

Future:

Choose the correct future form:

- a- Be + going to + base form of a main verb.
- b- Will + base form of a main verb.

انت الان تريد ان تخمن الرابع؟ *Who win the match?*

I think Germany will win the match.

الفرق بين can/ could الامر لا يتعلق ابدا بالاحترام ال politeness , بالكتاب
وضعوا لنا الفرق على سبيل المثال:

انت معك كتاب و معك هاتف جوال لو طلبت منك اعارتي هاتفك الجوال و انت
مثلا تضع عليه الاشياء المهمة و الخاصة بك فيه فيجب ان اتوقع ان ترفض
اعارتي:

- *Could I borrow your mobile phone?*
لكن لو انا متأكد من اجابتك بالموافقة:
- *Can I have you lecture notes?*
مثال اخر: شخص يرتدي سترة ذات اكمام طويلة لا يستطيع معرفة لو كان يضع
ساعة في يده او لا فما الانسب ان اقول له؟
- *Can you tell me the time please.*
- ✓ *Could you tell me the time please.*

Reduction: we agreed that reduction is a grammatical operation, and we agreed that the term itself is derived from the verb reduce, when you reduce something, you make shorter. Reduction is applied to (adverbial- relative/adjectival) clauses, but with conditions.

Adverbial clauses:

- 1- if the adverbial clause begins with (when, while, before, after, since).
- 2- we should have the same subject in the main clause and in the subordinate clause.

- *While I was walking in the park, I met one of my school teachers.*
- While walking in the park, I met one of my school teachers. (reduced adverbial clause)

Adjectival clause:

- 1- Defining relative/adjectival clause.
 - 2- It should begin with(who, which, that).
- *The lady who is wearing black is my boss.*
 - The lady wearing black is my boss. (reduced adjectival clause)

Chapter 4 page 118:

May and Might:

Both may and might are used in requests and in expressions of possibility for the present and future.

Uses of may and might:

- 1- May is used to ask permission in a more formal way than can.
- *Dr. Fox, may I borrow your lecture notes, please.?*

- *May I have a glass of water, please?*
- *May I use your telephone?*

Might is also sometimes used to ask permission, especially when you want to show that you are uncertain about the response.

- *Might I bring my friend with me to your dinner party?*
- 2- May is used to give permission, particularly when applied to you, he, she, they, or a proper noun, to show that the speaker is allowing something to happen.

- *You may watch the film since you have finished writing your homework.*

3- To express the possibility of some future action, might is more tentative than may.

- *I might go home after this lecture.*
- *We might go to the party tomorrow.*
- *It might snow tonight.*

4- May is often used for politeness, to make an order appear as a request; might is used to make the speaker more remote from the request. Because of this it can seem very formal.

- *May I take a few minutes of your time?*
- *May I have a word with you?*
- *Might I have a word with you?*

5- Might is used when someone is trying to persuade another person to do something, perhaps with some degree of irritation.

- *Peter, you might tell me what he said, I want to know.*
But it can also uses for a casual request:
- *If you're going out, might I ask you to get me some bread?*

When might is used in a conditional sentence, the if clause can be in the present or the past tense, compare with could.

- *If she comes, she might baby sit for us.*
- *If she came, she might baby sit for us.*

When changing sentences from direct to reported speech may is usually rewritten as might.

- *“May I revise with you?” Norma asked.*
- *Norma asked if she might revise with them.*

Must:

Must is used to express obligation, compulsion and accepted truths, it can only be used for present and future reference. When the past is involved, you use have to.

Must uses:

- 1- To express obligation.
 - *All participants must report at the enquiry desk before the conference.*
- 2- To give orders firmly and positively.
 - *You must go and see your grandparents.*
 - *You must not talk in class.*
 - *You must get to work on time.*
- 3- To give advice or make recommendations emphatically.
 - *You must get one of these new mobile phones, They're great!*
 - *You really must read Shakespeare's 'Hamlet, it's very good.*
- 4- To express a positive assumption that the speaker is making about the truth of something.
 - *She must be a good writer because she has won many awards.*
 - *You cannot be serious, you must be joking!*
 - *There must be a mistake: it cannot be me.*

When this sort of statement is made in the negative or interrogative, can is used instead.

- *Can she be joking?*
- *Can she really mean that?*
- *You can't be serious! It can't be true!*

• Must can be used in the interrogative, but many speakers prefer have to instead.

- *Must she go alone?*
- *Must I invite Helen?*
- *Does she have to go alone?*
- *Do I have to invite Helen?*

5- You can use must with a negative to give a definite prohibition.

- *You must not cross the road when the light is green.*
- *You must not throw your litter on the road.*
- *You must not smoke in public.*

• You can use must with a negative to talk about an event or state that is unacceptable.

- *There mustn't be a mistake.*
- *Endangered animals must not become extinct.*

• It is necessary to change must to have to when changing sentences from direct to reported speech.

- *"I must visit my grandparents this evening," said Amal.*
- *Amal said that she had to visit her grandparents.*

Shall and Will: The modal verb will followed by the base form of a main verb is the normal way to express simple future time reference in English.

The uses of shall:

1- With questions involving I and we when the speaker is making a suggestion.

- *Shall I type the report for you?*
- *Shall we tidy up the place together?*
- *Shall we go out for a walk?*
- *Shall we go shopping?*

2- With I and we to show intentions and to make promises.

- *Don't worry. I shan't/won't use your comb.*
- *We shall/will be in touch.*
- *I shall/will try to ensure that you get a good place.*

- 3- With you, he, she, it, and they, to show willingness.
 - *He shall be well treated.*
 - *You shall have your money by next week.*
- 4- To show insistence, Full forms are normally used, and are stressed.
 - *You shall do what I ask you to do!*
 - *I shall/will make a scene and you can't stop me.*

The uses of will:

- 1- Everywhere that shall can be used, except for questions with I or we.
- 2- To make polite requests and to give invitations.
 - *Will you help me look for my gold watch?*
 - *Will you come over to our place on Friday?*
- 3- To give orders.
 - *You will finish your food before you go out to play, won't you?*
 - *Lina, will you please go to sleep!*
- 4- To show persistence (full form with stress).
 - *The children will argue with their mother, whatever she does.*
- 5- To show prediction.
 - *The exam will be finished by now.*
 - *She will have reached home by now.*

Should :

The uses of should

- 1- To indicate moral obligation, Compare with ought to.
 - *They should do what their parents suggested.*
 - *The rich should do more to help the poor.*
- 2- To give advice or instructions.
 - *You should keep your identity card in a safe place.*
 - *You should turn off the light whenever you leave the room.*
- 3- To suggest that something follows on logically from what has just been said.

- *They left Damascus at 6 o'clock: they should be in Aleppo by now.*

4- In a conditional clause, should can be used to show politeness, This use is usual in formal written communication.

- *If you should decide to go, please contact us.*

- *Should you need more information, call the secretary.*

• should + the perfect form of have can be used to express regret or annoyance about something that was done or not done, Compare with ought to.

- *He should have stopped at the red light.*

- *You should have told me you were going away.*

• When changing sentences from direct to reported speech should usually replaces shall after the first person singular or plural (I, we), Historically, should was the past tense of shall.

- *Amal said that I should go to Lebanon next week.*

Would:

The uses of would

1- To signal a polite request.

- *Would you mind shutting the window?*

- *Would you lend me your eraser, please?*

2- To offer something politely.

- *Would you like a cold or a hot drink?*

3- Together with like as a polite form of want.

- *We would like to see the manager, please.*

- *My friends would like to see your house.*

4- To show persistence in an activity. Would is sometimes stressed here. It can also be used to answer a complaint when the speaker feels that someone has brought about his or her own misfortune.

- *He would keep nagging at his mother, though I advised him not to.*
 - *Well, you would keep doing it. I warned you.*
 - *I wish my friend wouldn't keep asking me to lend her my things.*
- 5- To express and ask about probability.
- *I saw an old man near our house.*
 - *Who would that be?*
 - *Oh, that would be our neighbor's gardener!*

Ought to: The verb ought to does not have a past form. It is only used with reference to the present and the future.

The uses of ought to:

- 1- To express an obligation or an expectation that someone should do something.
 - *They knew they ought to come on time.*
 - *Lamia ought to go today and Hiba ought to go later.*
 - *People ought to give more money to the poor.*
 - *Children ought to learn to clean their teeth regularly.*
- 2- To express the likelihood of something happening.
 - *Anna ought to be here by now.*
 - *They ought to finish cooking lunch soon.*
 - *The exam results ought to be announced by now.*
- 3- Ought to + have + past participle of main verb is used to express regret that something was not done or to reproach someone for doing or not doing something.
 - *I ought to have told you earlier. I am sorry I didn't.*
 - *You ought to have come to help.*
 - *We ought to have given more money to help the poor.*

The End