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Second Term



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Grammar II

23.07.2022

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أ. رغدة تغلبي



Grammar 1.8 +9

AYDI 2022



## LECTURE NO. 8

23.07.2022

### HELLO EVERYONE!

Today we are going to talk about prepositions. What are prepositions?

Student: They are tools to connect words.

Professor: So, they explain the relationships of a noun or pronoun with the rest of the sentence.

The noun or the pronoun that comes after preposition, what is it called?

Student: A pre modifier?

Professor: What is its place in the sentence?

Student: a complement.

Professor: Actually, it is an object of a preposition.

We have object of a verb and object of preposition, so the noun that comes after preposition is called object.

What is a prepositional phrase?

Student: It is the preposition with the noun after it.

Now I am going to talk about some errors in using prepositions.

For example: *I had breakfast with cereal and milk.*

Is this sentence correct?

Actually, we don't say "~~breakfast with something~~". We can say: *I had cereal and milk for breakfast.*

We don't say: "~~I go to work with my car~~". We say "*I go to work by car*", or "*in my car*". When we use "**by**", immediately we put the noun "car, train, bus ...", but when we say possessive, we use "**in**".

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What are the categories of prepositions?

We have preposition of time, preposition of place, preposition of purpose or result, preposition of movement or direction, prepositions of agency: when we say that something that is causing something to happen. We have preposition for instrument or device, we have preposition for connecting things.

We are going to go in detail in each category.

Does each one of the prepositions only fall under one type?

Of course, No, we can use "on" for several categories. So, each one of the prepositions or most prepositions fall under two or more categories, and we can use prepositions with verbs, with nouns and with adjectives.

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### Preposition of time:

**At:** when we use this preposition, we need specific time or clock. *Let's meet at two o'clock. Let's meet at noon.* It is a specific time. But with "the afternoon" we don't use "at", we use "in" because the afternoon is a long period, however the noon is a short and specific time.

What is the difference between using "at night" and "in the night"?

*Most people sleep at night.* This means at night in general.

*I baked the cake in the night.* This means specific night.

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**In:** we use it for periods of time: "in the afternoon, in the evening, in August, in the summer, in year 2001.

\*\*\*\*\*

**On:** we use it for days and dates. *On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June. On Sunday.*

If we have a day and a specific period of time: *on Monday night.*

When the day comes with whatever else with it, we put "on".

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**For:** we use it for duration. *I was waiting for two hours. I have been living here for ten years.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**During:** when we are talking about a spontaneous event. *We are not supposed to study during class. A lot of bloodshed happened during the war.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Since:** when we are talking about continuous events starting at a specific time in the past. *She has been waiting to hear back from the office since yesterday.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**By:** we use it for the end of a specific time or period of time which means that the action should have happened before that period of time, so it is a specific time on the future or past which an event should be complete before this time. *You must wake up by six o'clock.*

*By 2020, he has finished his PHD degree.*

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**Until:** it is used for quite of time that a continuous event of action will end.

**Student:** It is similar to "by".

**Instructor:** No, because when we use "by" it means that the action will be complete before that time, but "until" we are talking about the whole



action.

*Daniel can't sneak to the house until his parents go to bed.*

Most of the uses of "until" comes with a negative, not all the time, but usually.

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**Before:** it is for an event that comes previous or prior to another event.

*The moon rose before sunset.*

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**After:** it is the opposite of "before", it means the next.

*She will come to the family meeting after she finishes her job.*

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**To:** we use "to" to talk about the time. *It is four to twelve.* To express the relation to the next hour. *It is ten minutes to three.*

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**Past:** it is the opposite; it means after when we are talking about the time. *The party should start no more that quarter past eight.*

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#### **Preposition of place**

**At:** we use it for large places or a stage on a journey.

*The plane stopped for an hour at Frankfurt.*

Actually, it stopped inside Frankfurt, but it is a stage.

*Let's meet at the club.*

**In:** one of the specific meanings of "in" is that it means inside something.

*He lives in Frankfurt.*

*It was comfortable in the club.*

When we mean a meeting point, we use "at", when we mean what happens inside, we use "in". this is one difference.

We usually use "at" before the name of building when we are thinking not of the building but the activity that happens in that building.

*I was at the cinema. I was at the theatre.*

We use "at" because I mean watching the movies.

So, when we are concerned with the activity there we use "at".

Sometimes we use "at" before proper noun, proper names of buildings and organizations.

*I met your father in the shop.* It means inside the shop. But when we mention the name of the shop or the name of the building, we usually use "at".



*She works in a big insurance company.*

*She works at Legal and General insurance company.*

► We use "at" to say where people study. *He studies at Damascus University.*

When we have the name of the university is the same name of town, we use "at". *He studies at Oxford.* Oxford is a city and yet it is a university. He lives in Oxford.

► At: is also used before the names of group activities. *At the party, at a meeting, at a concert, at a lecture.*

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**On:** when we mean on the surface of something. *I found my key on top of refrigerator.*

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**By, near, close to:** they have the same meaning, it means the lack of distance.

*The library is by/ near/ close to the train station.*

*I live by the sea. It means I live near the sea.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Next to/ beside:** here we mean adjacency, it means المجاورة .

Many people considered it true to sit next to/ beside a stranger in a movie theatre.

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**Between:** when we have two nouns and something in the middle.

*To make a sandwich, simply put something between two slices of bread.*

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**Behind:** at the back of something.

*I stood behind my sister while we waited here.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**In front of:** something that is situated before something.

*Let's put the dresser in front of the window.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Before:** it is the same meaning as "in front of", but we use it in special cases.

The first one is when we talk about the order in which things come: *your name comes before mine.*

The second thing is when we mean something happens in the presence of someone important: *they hired an actor who had performed me before the queen. He did something embarrassing before the whole audience.*



Also, we can use "before" with the expression (**right before my eyes**). *I saw that happened right before my eyes.*

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**Above/ over;** which means something higher than something else.

*The arch over/ above the hallway reminded Kate of a castle she had visited.*

Is there any difference between "above and over"?

Sometimes we can use above and over when they are touching the surface, but when something is touching the surface in certain cases we use over not above.

*I draped my jacket over the couch.* Here we don't say "~~above the couch~~."

Above: certainly, has some distance between the two things.

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**Below, under;** both of them are beneath. Under can be used for something that is in touch, but with below we have a distance.

*The puppy is under the blanket. The pen was below the wall under the desk.*

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#### **Propositions of direction or movement:**

**To;** when we move from a specific place to another one. *i go to school everyday.*

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**From;** movement that starts from a point, the origin of this movement.

*She told stories about the time she walked to Spain from France.*

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**Over;** it means across something that is high.

*The bird flew over the trees.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Above;** when we are talking about movement to a point higher than the target. *He shot his arrows above the target.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Under/ beneath;** movement lower than something.

*That large worm went under/ beneath the dirt.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Along;** this is a movement on a straight line or edge.

*This is along the table. Along the street.*

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**Across:** *He went across the road. I go across that high bridge.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Around:** when you have a circular movement.

*He escaped around the ring.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Through:** when you have a closed place and you go from one end to another. *Through the tunnel.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Into:** a movement inside something. *Don't step into that room or you will be punished.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Out of:** the opposite of into. *Get out of that cave before the birds come.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Towards:** it means a movement closer to a certain point.

*She threw up her hands and ran towards the park.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Away from:** movement far from something. *Get away from the fire before you get burned.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Onto:** movement that made on the place, on a surface.

*Be careful climbing onto that ledge.*

*The ball broke the window and fell onto the table.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Off:** outside something. *He fell off his bike.*

*Parents are always yelling at their kids to get off the furniture.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Up:** something higher.

*When you use a fireplace, smoke goes up.*

**Down:** *he jumped down.*

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **Prepositions of agency:**

Agency means something that causes or still causing something. Usually, we use this in the passive voice.

**By:** *The house was built by the tree siblings.*

**With:** *Her heart is filled with emotions.*

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#### **Prepositions of instrument or device:**



This describes certain machines or devices.

**By:** *Aunt Jane returned home by train.* This is for transportation.

**With:** *She opened the locked door with an old key. I eat with spoon.*

**On:** *May I finish my homework on your computer?*

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### Preposition of reason or purpose:

They describe how something has occurred.

**For:** *Everything I did was for you.*

**Through:** *Through her bravery, we were able to escape unharmed.*

Through here means because of, this is the reason.

**Because of:** *Because of the delay, I was late.*

**On account of:** it is the same as due to or because to, but this is a bit formal. *The employees refuse to work on account of their low pay.*

**From:** *He knows from experience how to deal with them.*

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### Prepositions of connection:

They connect things together, they express procession, relationships or communicate.

**Of:** *cup of milk, the statue of liberty.* This is reference.

*The leg of the table is broken.* Here we mean procession.

**To:** *This essay is impressive to teachers.* This is relationship.

**With:** *I want to go to concert with my friend.*

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### Preposition of origin:

This describes something or somebody's origin.

*I come from Damascus. Where are you coming from?*

*The new computer from the Tech Giant should be revolutionary.* Which means the origin of this computer is from this company.

**Of:** *The new professor is of Turkish nationality.*

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These are the categories of prepositions. Now we are going to focus on some errors in using preposition.

### At & In for place

When we use the verb "arrive", do we use at or in?

Actually we use "at" for small places, and we use "in" for cities and countries.

*I arrived at the airport.*

*He arrived in Syria.*

### Of & To for procession or access



Do we say: This is the key of my room, or this is the key to my room?

This key gives me an access to my room, so we say:

*This is the key to my room.*

*The key to success is so and so.*

Do we say: this is the main door (of/ to) the house?

Actually, we can use both of them. When we mean this is the main door of the house as a part of the house, it is "of". When we mean this is the main door that is used to be access to the house, we say "to". So, both of them are correct.

### **In & On when talking about media**

**In newspaper.** *Read it in the newspaper.*

**On T.V.** *I saw it on T.V.*

### **In & Of when talking about containment or nativity**

Do we say: the river is the longest river of the world / in the world?

**Student:** In the world.

**Instructor:** Exactly, here we use "in" not "of".

*The highest mountain in the world.*

When we say:

*The grey wolf (in/ of) North America is a beautiful creature*

It is: of North America because this is nativity, his native is there.

### **Over & On & At**

What do we use: at the weekend/ on the weekend/ over the weekend?

In American English they say: on the weekend.

In British English they say: at the weekend.

Over the week end is something informal.

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Now we have prepositions that come with nouns, prepositions that comes with verb, and prepositions that comes with adjectives.

### **With nouns**

#### **Noun + to**

When we have a combination of noun and preposition, the preposition comes immediately after the noun, nothing separates them. We have a list of the combination that is used usually:

**Access to:** *I couldn't enter the building without access to the door's password.*

**Addiction to:** *I have addiction to reading novels.*

**Answer to:** *This is the answer to the question.*

**Approach to:** which means method. *Professor Smith approach to the*



*experiment was innovative.*

**Damage to:** *The damage to the car is worse than I thought it could be.*

**Dedication to:** *Ned has intense dedication to his school work. It means that he pays all his attention to his school work.*

**Devotion to:** *devotion is something close to dedication but here with some emotion.*

*Anyone admires the doctor's devotion to his patients.*

**Reaction to:** *The child had an adorable reaction to the guests.*

**Response to:** *She gave no response to the question I asked her.*

**Solution to:** *No one would come up with a solution to that math equation.*

**Thread to:** *Climate change is a potential threat to certain species.*

#### **Noun + for**

**Admiration:** *He has admiration for her.*

**Cure for:** *Health officials recently announced that a cure for the fatal disease has been found.*

**Desire for:** *My desire for success is more important than my desire for remarks.*

**Hope for:** *Youths often have high hopes for humanity.*

**Need for:** *The need for social interaction is a basic human trade.*

**Passion for:** *Simply having the passion for writing doesn't mean you will become a best-selling author.*

**Reason for:** *There is always a reason for change.*

But when we say the cause, we need **of**. **Cause of something, reason for something.**

**Room for:** *meaning space. There is a room for one more person at this table.*

**Sympathy for:** *You should always have sympathy for strangers.*

**Talent for:** *He has got talent for star comedy.*

#### **Noun + Of**

**Advantage of:** *Most people seem to underestimate the advantage of nature resources.*

**Disadvantage of:** *The disadvantage of living abroad is the feeling of loneliness.*

**Fear of:** *She has fear of the dark.*

**Habit of:** *He used to have a habit of biting his finger nails.*

**Intention of:** *Do you have any intention of going out today.*

**Knowledge of:** *I have full knowledge of chemistry.*



**Lack of:** *The police cannot arrest him to lack of evidence.*

**Memory of:** *I have memory of my first year in school.*

**Process of:** *The administration is in the process of drawing up a peace plan.*

**Smell of:** *I like the smell of fresh baked cookies.*

**Sound of:** *Can you hear the sound of the birds singing.*

**A test of:** *a test of your only dicing.*

#### **Noun + In**

**Believe in:** *To have a believe in ghosts is absurd.*

**Change in:** *The scientists detected a little change in the atmosphere.*

**Decrease in:** *A decrease in taxis will affect the economy.*

**Delayed in:** *It appears to have a delay in processing the work payment.*

**Experience in:** *She has little experience in backpacking.*

**Increase in:** *I am hoping for an increase in environmentally friendly species.*

**Interested in:** *Even as a child, the girl had an interest in archaeology.*

**Pleasure in:** *He took pleasure in playing the piano.*

**Reduction in:** *Sara was supposed to take a reduction in her pain.*

**Rise in:** *After the war, there was a sharp rise in the price of all products.*

#### **Noun + On**

**Advice on:** *I read magazines for advice on relationships. Please I need advice on my future career.*

**Attack on:** *Some of the new law has an attack on their rights.*

**Pang on:** *The early 20<sup>th</sup> century signed a short pang on alcohol.*

**Emphasis on:** *She is studying each ancient culture with emphasis on Japanese society.*

**Focus on:** *His focus on success has hindered his social life.*

**Report on:** *The report on fast food make people aware of the calories there.*

#### **Noun + At**

**Attempt at:** *Though knew to skiing, he made an attempt at the highest slow.*

**Chance at:** *I have no chance at winning the game.*

**The edge at:** *This is the edge at which we can depart.*

#### **Noun + From**

**Protection from:** *The town serve protection from bandits.*



**Transition from:** *The transition from a situation to a situation.*

**Noun + with**

**Matter with:** *What is the matter with you?*

**Problem with:** *I have a little problem with the decision you take.*

**Relationship with:** *The close relationship with your sister is my friend*

**Trouble with:** *If you are having a trouble with the assignment, report your teacher.*

**Noun + about**

**Anxiety about:** *His anxiety about public speaking is so bad that he sweats when he is on stage.*

**Information about:** *Do you have any information about the changes in the schedule?*

**Story about:** *She wants to hear a story about her superhero.*

**Noun + between**

**Comparison between:** *Stasy stated a comparison between classical music and contemporary music.*

**Connection between:** *The connection between good and evil is fascinating.*

**Difference between:** *Is there difference between white and black people?*

**Noun + multiple preposition**

**Opinion of / opinion about:** we can use both prepositions without any change in meaning.

*My opinion of her/ my opinion about her.*

**Expert in / expert at:** *He is an expert in computer. He is an expert at computer.*

**Love for, love of:** *I appreciate his love of animals. I appreciate his love for animals.*

Sometimes we can use more than one preposition with the noun but with change in meaning.

*No one denies the positive impact of France. There is an influence on France.*

*No one denies the positive impact on France. France has an influence.*

Both are correct but there is a change in meaning.

**Thank You**

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## LECTURE NO. 9

04.06.2022

ملاحظة:

تأتي هذه المحاضرة بالترتيب بعد المحاضرة رقم ٤.

### HELLO EVERYONE!

Let's do this exercise:

1. Who repaired the car for you? No body, I repaired it myself .
2. Don't worry about us, we can take care of ourselves .
3. How long have you and Ben known each other .
4. There's something wrong with the washing machine. It's not working.
5. It's difficult to get a job right now.
6. What's that new building over there? Is it a hotel?
7. I was told there would be somebody to meet me.
8. A number of employees (refuse- refuses) to come during their holiday.
9. The number of customers (is- are) increasing every year.
10. A couple of people were coming to the restaurant when the lights went out.
11. Tons of (reports- homework) are making me so busy.

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Today we will start with working with adjectives and adverbs.

	Adjectives	Adverbs
<b>Modifying:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nouns <i>A small cat.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verbs: <i>He drives slowly.</i></li> <li>• Adverbs: <i>He ran very quickly.</i></li> <li>• Adjectives: <i>She is a very friendly girl.</i></li> <li>• A whole sentence: <i>Suddenly, we saw a bright light.</i></li> </ul>
<b>It can be:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A single word: <i>Small</i></li> <li>• A phrase: <i>A very small</i></li> <li>• A clause: <i>My sister, who is a good musician, is playing in the concert today.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A single word: <i>Quickly, always</i></li> <li>• A phrase: <i>Very slowly, quite often</i></li> <li>• A clause: <i>She started the lecture when we arrived.</i></li> </ul>



<p><b><u>Position:</u></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before a noun (attributive): <i>The sad boy.</i></li> <li>• After nouns (predicative): <i>The boy is sad/ the boy looks sad.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> when a state verb comes as an action verb, we use an adverb: <i>The boy looked at me sadly.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the front: <i>Yesterday, I was sick.</i></li> <li>• At the end: <i>I was sick yesterday.</i></li> <li>• Before main verbs: <i>He <u>always</u> smokes heavily.</i> <i>Have you <u>ever</u> been to France?</i></li> <li>• After verb to be: <i>She is <u>always</u> late.</i></li> </ul> <p><b><u>Except for emphasis:</u></b> <i>I didn't go to the concert. I never was a fan of the brand.</i></p>
<p><b><u>Types:</u></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gradable adjectives: These adjectives can have different levels of the same quality. <i>Very angry, a bit/ a little cold, a quite hot, extremely tired, really/ absolutely/ completely big.</i></li> <li>• Non-gradable adjectives: These adjectives don't have levels, we have two types here: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• absolute adjectives: <i>Dead, perfect, destroyed, finished.</i> <i>Absolutely perfect.</i> <i>Completely destroyed.</i></li> <li>• extreme adjectives: (top levels): <i>Great, absolutely terrified, furious, tiny, exhausted</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> (So) can come with extreme adjectives not with absolute adjectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time: <i>Today, early, tonight, yet, soon, finally.</i></li> <li>• Place: <i>Here, there, everywhere, nearby</i></li> <li>• Manner: <i>Heavily, quickly.</i></li> <li>• Reason/ purpose: <i>Because, therefore, thus.</i></li> <li>• Frequency: <i>Always, sometimes, often, rarely.</i></li> <li>• Degree: <i>Very, so, highly, almost, enough</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> when we have an adjective + noun, we prefer to use (<i>such a beautiful lady.</i>) In formal writing: <i>She is so beautiful a lady.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Duration: <i>I'm not staying <u>long</u>.</i></li> </ul>



<p><b>Order:</b></p>	<p>Opinion (<i>nice, good</i>), size/ measurement (<i>big, heavy</i>), shape (<i>round, flat</i>), condition (<i>healthy/ happy</i>), age (<i>old, modern, new</i>), colour (<i>red, blue</i>), pattern (<i>striped, flowered</i>), origin (<i>Indian</i>), material (<i>wooden, plastic</i>), purpose (<i>washing machine, shopping cart</i>).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If we have two adjectives of the same type, we use a comma or 'and'. <i>It was a big and heavy table.</i></p>	<p>Manner, place, frequency, time, purpose/ reason. <i>She runs quickly outside every morning before school to lose some weight.</i></p> <p>Quickly: is an adjective of manner. Outside: is an adjective of place. Every morning: is an adverb of frequency. Before school: is an adverb of time. To lose some weight: is an adverb of purpose. - we order the adverbs from more specific to less specific. <i>He always reads on the floor in his bedroom in the evening.</i> <i>She runs outside at 6:30 am before school.</i></p> <p><b>Note:</b> we put very long adverbials at the end of the sentence. <i>She goes after school to the place where she first met him.</i></p>
<p><b>Form:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• common words: <i>Big, small, huge, cold.</i></li> <li>• adding suffixes: <i>Careful, careless,</i> <i>dangerous, educational,</i> <i>electric, attractive,</i> <i>ladylike, suitable, Indian,</i> <i>independent, lovely,</i> <i>customary, rainy, dirty,</i> <i>selfish.</i></li> <li>• proper adjectives: (from proper nouns) Elizabethan age, Shakespearean style.</li> <li>• Participles: - present participle (ing):</li> </ul>	



	<p>describes the thing or person that has an effect on another thing/ person.  <i>It was a boring film.</i>  <i>The child is tiring.</i>  <i>Heart-breaking news.</i>  - past participle (ed):  describes the affected person/ thing.  <i>I was bored of the film.</i>  <i>She was tired of the child.</i>  <i>Heartbroken woman.</i></p>	
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**Student:** If we want to talk about temperature, what type of adjective is it?

**Instructor:** It is under the condition type.

Thank You

احذر المحاضرات المسروقة!  
[مكتبة العائدي لا تنشر محاضراتها على الإنترنت ونحن لا نتحمل مسؤولية أي نقص أو تشويه أو تزوير تجده في تلك المحاضرات. فالمرجع الرئيسي للمحاضرات هو المحاضرات الورقية فقط والتي يمكنك الحصول عليها من مقر مكتبة العائدي في المرة - نفق الآداب]

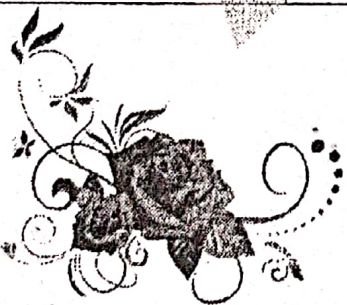


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