

AYDI EST.

Open Learning & Translation

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Second Term



P.2

The Last Part



L6+L7

Grammar II

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Grammar 1.P2 Last

AYDI 2022/ T2

HELLO EVERYONE!

**Chapter Two:
WORKING WITH NOUNS II
DETERMINERS**

1. The Definite article,
2. The indefinite articles.
3. Zero Articles.
4. Demonstratives.
5. Possessives.
6. Possessive nouns.
7. Numbers.
8. Quantifiers.
9. Distributives.
10. Special uses.

DISTRIBUTIVES

Distributives are the words (*each, every, either, neither*).

Distributives are used before singular count nouns, so they need a singular verb.

- **Every** child loves toys.
- **Each** toy is broken.
- **Every** man, woman and child needs love.

The word 'every' is **ALWAYS** followed by a singular verb even in the words (everybody, everyone, everything, everywhere).

- **Every**thing goes wrong.

Similarly, we use a singular verb after 'no', 'any', and 'some' in the following words:

no one nobody nothing nowhere
anyone anybody anything anywhere
someone somebody something somewhere

However, if the word 'some' is followed by a plural noun, it is normally followed by a plural verb—and we talked about this earlier.

A bit of \ Bits of:

Now let's talk about "A bit of " and "Bits of":

We use "A bit of " and "Bits of" to refer to quantities; to both abstract and concrete things.

The meaning of "a bit of" is "some" as the following example:

- *A bit of weight.* Means: some weight.

And it could mean "piece or pieces" as the following example:

- *There were bits of glass everywhere.*

This sentence means "*pieces of glass*"

NOTE: We use them as informal alternatives to "some, piece or pieces of".

قد يأتي سؤال في الامتحان على الشكل التالي:

- "bits of" is an alternative to:

a- Some

b- Piece of

c- Pieces of

d- All

Another example:

- *Do you need a bit of help?*

- *The storm had broken th fence into bits.*

This means the storm turned the fence into small pieces.

'fence' means (سياج)

NOTE:

We use "a bit of " with plural and uncountable nouns, but not with singular ones, so when we want to use it with singular countable nouns, we must add "a" to it, and use it as "a bit of a".

"A bit of a" is used to:

- Talk about unpleasant or negative things or ideas.
- Soften the meaning so the statement is not too direct.

Ex:

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Ex:

- **A bit of a problem.** "problem" is a countable noun.
- *Wearing those shoes is a problem.*
- *Wearing those shoes is **a bit of a** problem.* Here "a bit of a" is used to soften the meaning.
- *The news came as a shock.*
- *The news came as **a bit of** a shock.*

We also use "a bit" to modify the following:

- Adjectives and adverbs:

- *I'm a bit tired.* It means (a little tired).

We don't say (~~*I'm a bit of tired.*~~).

- *Can you wait a bit for us?* It means (wait a little time for us).

- Comparative adjectives (~~but not before nouns~~):

- *Can you be **a bit** nicer?*

- *It was **a bit** more entertaining than the last play we saw.*

We don't say (~~*a bit more entertaining play.*~~).

Now we will move to another idea:

BOTH (OF)

We use "both" to talk about two things or people together.

The position of "Both":

If "both" refers to a subject, we use it in the normal mid-position for an adverb.

We can say that 'both' has the same position of 'sometimes, always, usually.....

- *They **sometimes** go to the cinema.*
- *They **both** go to the cinema*
- *They are **usually** late.*
- *They are **both** late.*

"Both" with nouns:

When we use "both" before a determiner + a noun = "both" and "both of" can be used:

- *She knows **both of** my children.*

OR

- She knows **both** my children.

We usually use **both of** + object pronouns after prepositions

- She shouted at **both of them**.

~~—She shouted at **both them**.~~

Both of + the:

- **Both** criminals were sent to jail.

OR

- **Both of the** criminals were sent to jail.

- **Both** restaurants have excellent food.

OR

- **Both of the** restaurants have excellent food.

BUT we cannot say:

~~Both of criminals were sent to jail.~~

~~Both of restaurants have excellent food.~~

Can we use 'this' or 'that' after 'both'?

Students: No!

Instructor: Very good! We have just said that 'both' means 'two' and 'two' is plural. So, you cannot say:

~~Both of this book.....~~

Of course, you can use 'these' or 'those' after 'both'.

We usually use "neither of" rather than "both of not" in negative clauses:

- Neither of the students is good.

~~—Both of the students are not good.~~

- Neither of my brothers lives here.

~~—Both of my brothers don't live here.~~

'Either' refers to one of two people (or things), while 'neither'

excludes both of them.

In general, we use a singular verb after the distributives 'neither' and 'either'.

1- *Either* restaurant is fine to me.

2- *Neither* restaurant is expensive.

As you see, in the two examples, we used a singular verb after the distributives 'neither' and 'either'.

⚡Important Note:

You can use 'of' with 'neither' or 'either' BUT in this case, you need to use a definite plural noun after 'neither of' or 'either of'.

⚡HOWEVER, in this case, we can use EITHER a singular verb OR a plural verb after ['neither of' or 'either of' + plural noun].

So, we can say:

- **Neither of these recipes** sounds good. (singular verb)

- **Neither of these restaurants** is good. (singular verb)

OR

- **Neither of these recipes** sound good. (plural verb)

- **Neither of these restaurants** are good. (plural verb)

We can also say:

- **Neither of the children** wants to sleep. (singular verb)

OR

- **Neither of the children** want to sleep. (plural verb)

Still, if you use 'either' or 'neither' without 'of', you use a **singular verb** ALL the time.

As in:

- **Neither recipe** sounds good.

- **Neither child** wants to sleep.

Now, we will start with Chapter 3. Open your books on page (65).

Chapter (3)

ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

Adjective or Adverb?

ADJECTIVES

1) An adjective describes a noun:

- *The man had a quiet voice.* (the adjective *quiet* describes the noun *voice*)
- *Ruba wears expensive clothes.* (the adjective *expensive* describes the noun *clothes*)
- *The competitors made a slow start.* (the adjective *slow* describes the noun *start*)
- *The committee has regular meetings.* (the adjective *regular* describes the noun *meetings*)

2) Adjectives can also be clauses. If a group of words containing a subject and verb acts as an adjective, it is called an **Adjective** or **relative clauses**, e.g.

- *My brother - **who is much older than I am** - is an engineer.*

'*Who is much older than I am*' is a **clause** because it contains a subject 'who' and a verb 'is'; and it describes the noun (phrase) 'my brother'.

3) If an adjective clause is stripped from its subject and verb, the resulting modifier becomes an adjective phrase, e.g.

- *He is the man ~~who is helping~~ **my family in their business**.*
- *He is the man helping my family in their business.*

The phrase '*helping my family in their business*' is the **adjective phrase**.

We have three kinds of adjectives:

1. *One word.*
2. *Adjective clause.*

3. Adjective phrase.

1) Adjective (one word):

Now, we have these examples:

- A beautiful girl.
- A strong man.
- An amazing move.

These underlined words are adjectives. Why?

Each adjective precedes the noun that it describes. The girl is *beautiful*.... *a beautiful girl*.

The function of the adjective is to describe a noun.

Adjectives can be one word like *beautiful, strong*... and it can be a phrase or a clause i.e. a group of words, and in this sense, it can be adjective phrase or adjective clause.

Remember: there is a difference between adjective clauses and adjective phrases. A clause has a subject and verb. A phrase is a clause that does not have neither a subject nor a verb. So, we have a group of words that describes a noun.

2) Relative /adjective phrase:

What are the *relative pronouns*?

These are pronouns like: *who, which, whom, whose, that, where*, etc.

So, when we have a pronoun like this and it describes a noun then we say it is a relative clause.

Examples:

- The story, that we are reading, is very interesting.
- The man, who is talking to me, is my friend.

Here, in the first example, we have two kinds of adjectives:

1- Single word... *interesting*.

2- A group of words... [relative clause] ... *that we are reading*.

By the way, here we can omit the relative pronoun 'that' because it describes the object.

- The story **we are reading** is very interesting.

As you can see, here we have a subject 'we' and a verb 'are', so it is a relative clause or an adjective clause.

3) Adjective Phrase:

As we have said earlier, a phrase is a group of words that does not contain subject and verb.

Examples:

- He is the student preparing for exam.
- He is the man helping my family in their business.

These underlines phrases are called **Adjective phrases**.

ADVERBS

What is the main function of an adverb?

An adverb can describe a verb.

The main function of an adverb is to describe or to modify a **verb**.

1) An adverb describes a verb:

- **He spoke quietly.** ~~NOT he spoke quiet.~~ (the adverb *quietly* describes the verb *spoke*).
- **She dresses expensively.** (the adverb *expensively* describes the verb *dresses*).
- **They started running slowly.** (the adverb *slowly* describes the verb *started*).
- **They meet regularly every two weeks.** (the adverb *regularly* describes the verb *meet*).

2) Adverbs often tell when, where, why or under what conditions something happens or happened.

They are words that modify not just the verb but other parts of speech:

a. An adverb may modify a verb:

- *He drove slowly.* - (How did he drive?)

b. An adverb may modify an adjective:

- *He drove a very fast car.* (How fast was his car?)

- *It was really hot in the sun.* (how hot was it?)

c. An adverb may modify another adverb:

- *She moved quite slowly down the aisle.* – (How slowly did she move?)

d. An adverb may modify a whole sentence:

- *Suddenly we heard a shout.*
- *Clearly there's been a mistake.*

Note: (there's been = there has been)

3) When a group of words containing a subject and verb and acts as an adverb (modifying the verb of a sentence) it is called *an Adverb Clause, e.g.*

- *When this class is over, we're going to the movies.*

4) When a group of words **not** containing a subject and verb acts as an adverb it is called *an adverbial phrase.*

Prepositional phrases frequently have adverbial functions (telling place and time, modifying the verb):

- *He went **to the movies.***
- *She works **on holidays.***
- *They lived in Canada **during the war.***

So, to sum up, we can say that we have:

Adverbs	Adjectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- describe verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and a whole sentence.- adverb clauses: modifying the verb of the sentence.- adverbial phrases.- prepositional phrases: when telling place and time, modifying the verb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- describe nouns.- adjective clauses (relative clauses).- adjective phrases.

Ok, let's talk about the next idea:

Adjectives and adverbs: position and types:

The order of the adjectives in a sentence would be as the following:

Opinion, appearance, age, shape, colour, origin, material, purpose.

Examples:

- The *intelligent, young, blond, French* lady sat next to me.

1. Opinion: رأي

Explains what you think about something: *silly, beautiful, horrible, difficult.*

2. Appearance: المظهر

Size: حجم, tells you how big or small or tall something is: *large, tiny* (very small), *enormous* (ضخم), *little.*

3. Age: عُمر

Tells you how young or old something or someone is: *ancient, new, young, old.*

4. Shape: شكل

Describes the shape of something: *square* (مربع), *round, flat, rectangular* (مستطيل).

5. Colour: لون

Describes the colour of something: *blue, pink, reddish, grey.*

6. Origin: أصل

Describes where something comes from: *French, Indian, African, Arabian, Eastern, Greek.*

7. Material: مادة

Describes what something is made from: *wooden, metal, cotton, paper*

8. Purpose: غرض

Describes what something is used for. These adjectives often end with "-ing": *Sleeping* (as in "sleeping bag"), *roasting* (as in "roasting tin").

TYPES OF ADVERBS

Adverbs can be classified into five types:

a) Adverbs of Manner

- She moved **slowly** and spoke **quietly**.

b) Adverbs of Place

- She has lived **in the countryside** all her life.

- She still lives **there** now.

c) Adverbs of Frequency

- She takes the bus to her work **every day**.

d) Adverbs of Time

- She tries to get back **before** dark.

e) Adverbs of Purpose

- She drives her car carefully **to avoid accidents**.

- She shops in several stores **to get the best products**.

Thank You

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Wish you all the best



Page:

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