

Lectures 3 and 4

Grammar Page 138 – 139

5A quantifiers

large quantities

They have a **lot of** money.
She has **lots of** friends.
He eats a **lot**.
There aren't **many** cafés near here.
Do you watch **much** TV?
Don't run. We have **plenty of** time.

الأسماء المحددة للكمية الكميات الكبيرة

لديهم الكثير من النقود.
لديهم الكثير من الأصدقاء.
إنها تأكل كثيرا.
لا يوجد الكثير من المقاهي بالقرب من هنا.
هل تشاهد التلفزيون كثيرا؟
لا تركض، لدينا الكثير من الوقت.

How much **water** do you drink ?

تستخدم مع الأسماء الغير معدودة

How many **friends** do you have ?

تستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة

تستخدم مع المعدود وغير المعدود **a lot of , plenty of -**

We have **a lot of / plenty of**

water

friends

small quantities

A Do you want some ice cream? B Just a little.
The town only has a few cinemas.
Hurry up. We have very little time.
I have very few close friends.

- Use *little* + uncountable nouns, *few* + plural countable nouns.
- *a little* and *a few* = some, but not a lot,
- *very little* and *very few* = not much / many.

الكمية الصغيرة

A هل تريد القليل من البوظة؟ B القليل فقط.
في المدينة بضع دور سينما فقط.
أسرع. لدينا القليل من الوقت.
لدي القليل من الأصدقاء المقربين.

• استخدم *little* + الأسماء الغير معدودة، *few* + الأسماء المعدودة.

I drink *a little coffee*

We have *a few books*

a little , a few - تدل على الكمية القليلة ولكن كافية (للمعنى الإيجابي)

I have *a few* papers, they are good for writing (**positive**)

little , few - تدل على الكمية القليلة و غير كافية (للمعنى السلبي)

I have *few* papers, they are not enough for writing (**negative**)

zero quantity

There isn't any room in the car.
There's **no** room in the car.
A How much money do you have?
B **None**.

- Use *any* for zero quantity with a **-** verb. Use *no* with a **+** verb.

نستخدم no بدلا من not + any

more than you need or want

I don't like this city. It's **too big**.
There's **too much** traffic.
There are **too many** tourists.

less than you need

There aren't **enough** parks.
The buses aren't frequent enough.

- Use *too* + adjective, *too much* + uncountable noun, *too many* + plural countable nouns.
- Use *enough* before a noun but after an adjective.

• too many + أسماء معدودة جمع.

• too much + اسم غير معدود.

• استخدم too + صفة.

• استخدم enough قبل الاسم ولكن بعد الصفة.

5A

a Circle the correct answer. Tick (✓) if both are possible.

I think this restaurant is too / *too much* expensive.

- 1 There are *too much* / too many people in my salsa class.
- 2 Nobody likes him. He has *very little* / very few friends.
- 3 We've had *a lot of* / *lots of* rain recently. ✓
- 4 There aren't enough car parks / *car parks enough* in the city centre.
- 5 *I have no* / *I don't have any* time. ✓
- 6 He works a lot / *much*. At least ten hours a day.
- 7 A Do you speak French? B Yes, a little / *a few*.
- 8 I don't have *no time* / any time for myself.

Page 139

b Right (✓) or wrong (✗). Correct the wrong sentences.

She drives too much fast . *too fast*

- ✗ 1 Slow down! We have plenty time . **plenty of time**
- ✗ 2 We have too many work at the moment. **too much work**
- ✓ 3 I think I made a few mistakes in the letter.
- ✗ 4 He isn't enough old to understand. **old enough**
- ✓ 5 We can't go tomorrow. We're too busy .
- ✓ 6 We have very little time to do this.
- ✗ 7 A How many eggs are there? B Any . **none**
- ✗ 8 He's retired so he has much free time . **a lot of free time**

5B articles: *a / an, the, no article*

a book, an orange أدوات للنكرة للأسماء المفردة المعدودة فقط
The- أداة للتعريف مع جميع الأسماء المفردة والجمع المعدودة وغير المعدودة

Use *a / an* with singular countable nouns

- the first time you mention a thing / person. I saw **an old man** with a dog.
- when you say what something is. It's **a nice house**.
- when you say what somebody does. She's **a lawyer**.
- in exclamations with *What...!* What **an awful day!**
- in expressions like ... three times **a week**

استخدم *an/a* مع أسماء المفرد المعدودة

- أول مرة تذكر فيها شيئاً / شخصاً.
 - عندما تقول ما هو الشيء.
 - عندما تقول ما الذي يفعله شخص ما.
 - أداة تعجب مع *what...!*
 - في تعابير مثل ...
- رأيت عجوزاً معه كلب.
إنه منزل لطيف.
إنها محامية.
يا له من يوم كريه!
ثلاث مرات في الأسبوع.

Use *the*

- when we talk about something we've already mentioned. I saw an old man with a dog, and **the dog** was barking.
- when there's only one of something. **The moon** goes round **the sun**.
- when it's clear what you're referring to. He opened **the door**.
- with places in a town, e.g. *cinema* and *theatre*. I'm going to **the cinema**.
- with superlatives. It's **the best** restaurant in town.

Don't use *the*

- when you are speaking in general (with plural and uncountable nouns). **Women** talk more than **men**.
Love is more important than **money**.
- with some nouns (e.g. *home*, *work*, *school*, *church*) after *at* / *to* / *from*.
She's not **at home** today.
I get back **from work** at 5.30.
- before meals, days, and months.
I never have **breakfast** on **Sunday**.
- before *next* / *last* + days, week, etc.
See you **next Friday**.

استخدم *the*

- عندما نتكلم عن شيء ما ذكرناه للتو.
رأيت رجلاً عجوزاً مع كلب، وكان الكلب ينبج.
- عندما يكون هنالك شيء واحد فقط.
القمر يدور حول الشمس.
- عندما يكون واضحاً الأم تشير.
فتح الباب.
- مع الأماكن في المدينة، مثل، السينما والمسرح.
سأذهب إلى السينما.
- مع الصفات المطلقة.
إنه أفضل مطعم في المدينة.

لا تستخدم *the*

- عندما تتكلم بشكل عام (مع أسماء الجمع وغير المعدودة)
النساء تتكلم أكثر من الرجال.
الحب أهم من النقود.
- مع بعض الأسماء (مثل، البيت، العمل، المدرسة، الكنيسة) بعد *في* / *إلى* / *من*.
ليست في البيت اليوم.
أعود من العمل الساعة الخامسة والنصف.
- قبل التوجيهات، الأيام، والأشهر.
لا أتناول الإقطار أبداً يوم الأحد.
- قبل المقبل / آخر + أيام، أسبوع، إلخ.
أراك يوم الجمعة المقبل.

5B

a Circle the correct answer.

Did you see *news* / *the news* on TV last night?

- 1 Did you lock *door* / *the door* when you left *a house* / *the house?*
- 2 My brother is married to *Russian* / *a Russian*. She's *lawyer* / *a lawyer.*
- 3 We go to *theatre* / *the theatre* about once *a month* / *the month*.
- 4 What *beautiful* / *a beautiful day* Let's have breakfast on *a terrace* / *the terrace*

- 5 I love *classical music* / *the classical music* and *Italian food* / *the Italian food*.
- 6 Who is *a girl* / *the girl* by a window / *the window*?
- 7 I leave *home* / *the home* at 8.00 and get to *work* / *the work* at 9.00.
- 8 *Men* / *The men* aren't normally as sensitive as *women* / *the women*.
- 9 We usually have *dinner* / *the dinner* at 8.00 and go to *bed* / *the bed* at about 11.30.
- 10 She has *a lovely face* / *the lovely face* and *the attractive eyes* / *attractive eyes*.

b Complete with *a / an, the*, or *-* (= no article).

Can you give me a lift to the station?
I want to catch the 6.00 train.

- 1 We went to the cinema - last night.
We saw a great film.
- 2 A Do you like - sport? B It depends.
I hate - football. I think - footballers
earn too much money.
- 3 He always wears - expensive clothes and
drives an expensive car.
- 4 Jake's a musician and an artist.
- 5 They've changed the date of the meeting.
It's - next Tuesday now.
- 6 We walked to the city centre but we got
a taxi back to the hotel.

5C gerunds and infinitives

Use the gerund (verb + *-ing*)

- 1 after prepositions and phrasal verbs. I'm very good **at remembering** names.
She's **given up smoking**.
- 2 as the subject of a sentence. **Eating out** is quite cheap here.
- 3 after some verbs, e.g. *hate, spend, don't mind*. I **don't mind getting up** early.

المصدر C5

استخدم المصدر (الفاعل + ing)

- 1 بعد حروف الجر والأفعال المختصرة
أنا جيد جداً في تذكر الأسماء.
لقد أفلحت عن التدخين.
- 2 الفاعل في الجملة
تناول الطعام خارج المنزل رخيص جداً هنا
- 3 بعد بعض الأفعال، مثل، يكره، يقضي، لا يابه.
لا أبه إن نهضت باكراً.

Common verbs which take the gerund include: **enjoy, hate, finish, like, love, mind, practise, spend, stop, suggest** and phrasal verbs, e.g. **give up, go on**, etc.

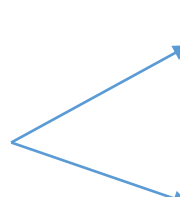
Use the infinitive (+ <i>to</i>)		استخدم المصدر (to+)
1 after adjectives.	My flat is easy to find .	1 بعد الصفات من السهل العثور على شقتي.
2 to express a reason or purpose.	He's saving money to buy a new car.	2 للتعبير عن سبب أو هدف إنه يدخر النقود ليشتري سيارة جديدة.
3 after some verbs, e.g. <i>want, need, learn</i> .	She's never learnt to drive . Try not to make a noise.	3 بعد بعض الأفعال، مثل، يريد، يحتاج، يتعلم. لم تتعلم كيفتقود السيارة.

Common verbs which take the infinitive (with *to*) include: (can't) afford, agree, decide, expect, forget, help, hope, learn, need, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, remember, seem, try, want, would like

Use the infinitive (without <i>to</i>)	
1 after most modal and auxiliary verbs	I can't drive. We must hurry.
2 after <i>make</i> and <i>let</i> .	My parents don't let me go out much. She always makes me laugh .

- These common verbs can take either the gerund or infinitive with no difference in meaning:

begin , continue , prefer , start

Ex :  *start reading*
start to read

These verbs can take a gerund or an infinitive but the meaning is different.

Try to be on time.

= make an effort to be on time.

Try doing yoga.

= do it to see if you like it.

Remember to phone him.

= Don't forget to do it.

I remember meeting him years ago.

= I have a memory of it.

هذه الأفعال تأخذ المصدر ويختلف المعنى.

حاول أن تكون في الوقت المحدد = ابذل جهدك لتكون في الوقت المحدد.

حاول ممارسة اليوغا = مارسها لترى إن كنت ستحبها.

تذكر أن تتصل به = لا تنسى ذلك.

أتذكر الاجتماع معه منذ سنوات = لازلت أتذكر ذلك.

5C

a Complete with the gerund or infinitive.

Smoking is banned in all public places. (smoke)

- 1 It's very expensive to rent a flat in the centre. (rent)
- 2 Are you afraid of flying? (fly)
- 3 I called the restaurant to book a table for tonight. (book)
- 4 Be careful not to make a noise when you come home tonight. (not make)

- 5 She's worried about failing the exam. (fail)
- 6 Everybody went on dancing until after midnight. (dance)
- 7 Being an only child is a bit boring. (be)
- 8 It's easy to find the way if you look at the map. (find)
- 9 He's terrible at learning languages. (learn)
- 10 A Why are you learning Spanish?
B To be able talk to my in-laws. They're Argentinian,
and they don't speak English. (be able to)

b Complete the sentences with *work*, *to work*, or *working*.

I regret not working harder when I was at school.

- 1 I spent all weekend working on the computer.
- 2 I've decided to work abroad next year.
- 3 You must work harder if you want to get promoted.
- 4 My boss often makes me work late.

- 5 He isn't very good at working in a team.
- 6 I don't mind working on Saturdays if I can have a day off during the week.
- 7 He's gone to the UK to work in his uncle's shop.
- 8 Working with members of your family can be quite difficult.
- 9 My husband promised not to work on my birthday.
- 10 I used to work in a restaurant when I was a student.