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الروابط التالية هي روابط الصف الثاني عشر على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

مجموعة الفيسبوك

صفحة الفيسبوك

مجموعة التلغرام

بوت التلغرام

قناة التلغرام

رياضيات على التلغرام

Grade 12
Grammar unit 7
(do or make)

'Make' and 'do' have similar meanings but you can't use them with the same nouns:

Make = Produce or create	Do = General word for action
Make suggestion	Do a research
Make an effort	Do shopping
Make a mistake	Do homework
Make a decision	Do damage
Make a promise	Do an experiment
Make a success	Do a job
Make an arrangement	Do (somebody) a favor
Make an appointment	Do best
Make a phone call	Do the laundry
Make a list	Do the dishes
Make a bed/ film / movie	
Make noise	
Make plans	
Make an exception	
Make an excuse	
Make a suggestion	
Make progress	
Make peace / war	
Make profit/money	
Make a deal	

Write either 'do' or 'make' in its right place:

- 1- She said she wasa research for an article.
- 2- Scientists frequentlyexperiments to test their ideas.
- 3- You will have toa special effort to pass the exam.
- 4- Can Ia suggestion? Why don't wethe shopping together?
- 5- If you.....a mistake, you have to.....your homework again.
- 6- She will.....her decision soon.

- 7- I'vemyself a promise. I 'm going toa success in my new job.
 8- Last night's blizzarda lot of damage to buildings in our vicinity.

Phrasal verbs with 'make' and 'do'

A phrasal Verb is a verb plus a preposition or sometimes two prepositions or an adverb, which creates a meaning different from the original verb.

make of	think about / understand
make up	invent a story
make up for	take the place of something lost or missing
do up	fasten / tie
do without	not have something and manage in spite of this
do with	need or want something
do away with	get rid of

Choose the right option from a, b, c and d:

- 1- He the buttons because they were loose.
 a- did away with b- made up c - made up for d- did up
- 2- We can'tthe help of our Government.
 a- do without b- do up c- make up d- make up for
- 3- The long-range goal must be tonuclear weapons altogether.
 a- do away with b- make up c - make up for d- do up
- 4- I think it's very unkind of you tostories about him.
 a- do away with b- make up c- make up for d- do up
- 5- Ask for an extra compensation to..... the stress you have been caused.
 a- do away with b- make up c- make up for d- do up
- 6- We should the time we wasted waiting for the museum to open.
 a- make b- make up c- make up for d- do without
- 7- There is a shortage of sugar .You will have to.....it in your coffee.
 a- do without b- do away c- do with d- do up
- 8- You shouldn't try to sleep. You need at least eight hours a night.
 a- do away with b- do without c- do d- do up
- 9- He said everything was okay, but that was just a story he made
 a- out b- up c- up for d- none
- 10- She lost my CD, but she's bought me a new one to make it.
 a- of b- up for c- up d- none
- 11- Many countries are doing what they can to dopoverty and hunger.
 a- away with b- without c- out d- up

Complete the following sentences with suitable words from the list:

do away with – do up – do without – makes up – make up for

- 1- Man cannot..... water or air.
 2- One disk will the need for all those files.
 3- Salem usually excuses, so his mother wouldn't punish him.
 4- He ate a big lunch in order to the missing breakfast.
 5- Rashid can't his shoelaces.

Grammar

Reported Speech (Indirect Speech)

If we report what another person has said, we usually do not use the speaker's exact words (direct speech), but reported (indirect) speech. Therefore, you need to learn how to transform direct speech into reported speech. The structure is a little different depending on whether you want to transform a statement, question or request.

1- Statements:

When reporting statements, check whether you have to:

1- Change pronouns. 2- Change tenses. 3- Change place and time expressions

Tense	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
1- present simple	"I speak English well."	He said (that) he spoke English well.
2- present continuous	"I am living in London."	She said (that) she was living in London.
3- present perfect	"I haven't seen Julie."	She said (that) she hadn't seen Julie.
4- past simple	"I bought a car."	She said (that) she had bought a car. She said (that) she bought a car.
5- past continuous	"I was walking along the street."	She said (that) she had been walking along the street.
6- past perfect	"I had taken English lessons before."	She said (that) she had taken English lessons before.
7- will	"I will see you later."	She said (that) she would see me later.
8- would	"I would help, but..."	She said (that) she would help but...
9- can	"I can speak perfect English."	She said (that) she could speak perfect English.
10- could	"I could swim when I was four."	She said (that) she could swim when she was four.
11- shall	"I shall come later."	She said (that) she would come later.
12- should	"I should call my mother."	She said (that) she should call her mother.
13- might	"I might be late."	She said (that) she might be late.
14- must	"I must study at the weekend."	She said (that) she must study at the weekend. She said (that) she had to study at the weekend.

2- Questions:

We have two kinds of questions:

-Wh-questions:

When reporting wh-questions, check whether you have to:

- 1- Change pronouns
- 2- Change tenses
- 3- Change place and time expressions
- 4- Change the word order of the question

Direct Question	Reported Question
"Where is the Post Office, please?"	She asked me where the Post Office was .
"What are you doing?"	She asked me what I was doing .
"Who was that fantastic man?"	She asked me who that fantastic man had been .
"Where do you live?"	She asked me where I lived .

-Yes/no- questions:

When reporting yes/no-questions, check whether you have to:

- 1- Change Pronouns
- 2- Change Tenses
- 3- Change Place and time expressions
- 4- Change the word order of the question
- 5- Use " if / whether " before the reported question

Direct Question	Reported Question
"Can you call me?"	He asked me if I could call him.
"Have you ever been to Mexico?"	She asked me if I had ever been to Mexico
"Are you living here?"	She asked me if I was living there .
"Do you like chocolate?"	She asked me if I liked chocolate.

3- Orders:

When transforming requests, check whether you have to:

- 1- Change pronouns
- 2- Change place and time expressions
- 3- Use "to" before the reported request and "not to" before the negative request

Direct Order	Reported Order
"Go to bed!"	He ordered the child to go to bed.
"Don't waste your time on silly things."	He told her not to waste her time on silly things.
"Be on time!"	He told me to be on time.
"Don't smoke!"	He ordered us not to smoke.

Note1:

When the reporting verb is in the simple present tense, we should pay attention that tenses are not changed when reported.

Example:

"I live in a big city with my family."

He says (that) **he lives** in a big city with **his** family.

Note2:

There are many reporting verbs other than "say, ask, tell and order" like: explain, report, admit, promise, reply, confirm, prefer, like, want, warn, advise, ...

Examples:

- "I am late because of a sandstorm at the airport."

He explained that he was because of a sandstorm at the airport.

- "we'll come if we can."

They replied that they would come if they could.

Note3:

Requests can come sometimes in the form of yes/no-questions. In this case, we can report them in two ways:

Examples:

- "Can you give me your book, please?"

He asked me to give him my book.

Or

He asked me if/whether I could give him my book.

Note4:

The following table explains other changes when we report sentences:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
yesterday	the day before/the previous day
tomorrow	the next day/the following day
last night	the night before/the previous night
here	there
ago	before
now	then
this	that
these	those
I	he/she
we	they
our	their
you	I/me
my	her/his

Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

- "I will come back tomorrow."

Mr. Ahmed said (that) **he would** come back **the next day**.

- "We don't like fish."

They said (that) **they didn't** like fish.

1- "I am glad to meet you."

He told me

2- **"We had lost our way to the park."**

They said.....

3- **"I will be there in the café tomorrow."**

He said.....

4- **"Our teacher asks too many questions."**

They said

5- **"I will pay for your friend's ticket."**

He told me

6- **"I have forgotten to post my letters."**

He told us

Change the following wh-questions into indirect speech:

- **"Where have you been?"**

The father asked his son where **he had** been.

- **"How long are you going away for?"**

My friend asked me how long **I was** going away for.

1- **"Where will you spend this weekend?"**

My friend asked me.....

2- **"Where did you go yesterday?"**

She asked me.....

3- **"Why are you laughing at me?"**

He asked her

4- **"What do you want?"**

She asked me

5- **"When will you come to see us again?"**

They asked.....

Change the following yes/no-questions into indirect speech:

- **"Can parrots talk?"**

Eman wanted to know **if/whether** parrots **could** talk.

- **"Please, can I go out with my friends?"**

Amal asked her mother **if/whether** she **could** go out with **her** friends.

1- **"Would you like to go shopping tomorrow?"**

Mariam asked her friend

2- **"Have you already been on holiday?"**

Omar asked us.....

3- **"Are you hungry?"**

My mother asked me

4- **"Is she feeling alright."**

He asked.....

5- **"Did you enjoy your holiday?"**

Ali asked Mona

6- **"Does Eman work hard this term?"**

She asked me.....

7- "Do you want to go swimming with me?"

Khalid asked me

Change the following orders into indirect speech:

1- "Copy these words into your notebooks."

He told us to copy those words into their notebooks.

1- "Study your lessons."

The teacher advised the students.....

2- "Tell me the way to the hospital, please."

He asked me.....

3- "Open the door."

The teacher ordered me.....

4- "Don't forget to bring my bag today?"

Mona warned me.....

5- "Don't neglect your duties."

The captain ordered his men

6- "Don't watch TV all day."

My mother advised me.....

7- "Study your lessons and don't waste your time."

The teacher advised the students.....

Both...and...

both + adjective / noun / verb + and...

I have Arabic homework. I have English homework.

I have **both** Arabic **and** English homework.

Ali plays football. Khaled plays football.

Both Ali **and** Khaled **play** football.

The Arabic teacher was pleased with my homework. The English teacher was pleased with my homework.

Both the Arabic teacher **and** the English teacher were pleased with my homework.

Ali likes surfing. Omar likes surfing.

Both Ali and Omar **like** surfing. Or: Ali and Omar **both like** surfing.

Rewrite the two sentences as one sentence using (both ... and):

1 -The food was terrible. The service was terrible too.

2 -Angela played the piano. Lucy also played the piano.

3- Eagles hunt small animals. Wolves hunt small animals.

4- The film is very funny. The book is also very funny.

5- Japan has a lot of earthquakes. California has a lot of earthquakes.

6- I love soft music. My sister loves soft music also.

7- My brother visited France. He also visited Italy.

Grammar unit 8 Inverted sentences

Usual word order:

I have never felt so happy in my life.

Inverted word order:

Never have I felt so happy in my life.

Notice exactly how the word order changes. The adverb of frequency **never** moves to the beginning of the sentence. The auxiliary verb **have** and the pronoun **I** exchange places. Inverting the word order as above makes the statement more emphatic and exclamatory, with extra stress on the word **never**.

- **Never have** I been more insulted!
- **Seldom has** he seen anything stranger.
- **Scarcely had** I got out of bed when the doorbell rang.
- **No sooner had** he finished dinner, than she walked in the door.
- **Not only do** I enjoy classical music, but I also have a season ticket to the symphony.
- **Rarely do** I go there.
- **Little did** I expect to meet my friend.
- **So** strange **was** the situation that I could not sleep.
- **Had** you told me about your problem, I would have helped you.
- So quickly **did he run** that the others couldn't catch up with him. (He ran so quickly that the others couldn't catch up with him.)
- So strong **was the wind** that we couldn't open the window. (The wind was so strong that we couldn't open the window.)
- Such **was the wind** that we couldn't open the window. (The wind was such that we couldn't open the window.)

Rewrite following sentences beginning with the words in brackets:

1- I have never seen such a sight. (Never)

2- The room was so crowded that we could find nowhere to sit. (So)

3- Ali has passed his examinations. He got high marks. (Not only....)

-
- 4- He no sooner had written the letter than he tore it into pieces. (No sooner....)
-
- 5- If he had taken my advice, he would have succeeded. (Had)
-
- 6- I rarely go to the cinema. (Rarely)
-
- 7- We had hardly started when it began to rain. (hardly)
-
- 8- As soon as we arrived home, the lights went out. (no sooner... than)
-
- 9- He behaves foolishly and speaks rudely. (not only... but also)
-
- 10- She only now understood the problem. (only now)
-

Comparative and contrastive connectors:

(whereas, but, on the other hand, instead of, in comparison with)

Comparing:

Farming is *less profitable than* it used to be.
The city is much *busier than* the countryside.

Contrasting:

There are several words and expressions we can use to contrast ideas:

1- Whereas (this joins two clauses):

I prefer living in the town, *whereas* my brother prefers the country.
Whereas some people enjoy the outdoor life, others spend all their time indoors.

2- But (this joins two clauses):

My brother prefers living in the country but I prefer the town.

3- On the other hand (this can't be used join clauses):

Travelling by car is very cheap. *On the other hand*, flying is much quicker.

4- Instead of:

Instead of flying, let's go by car.
Could I have coffee *instead of* tea, please?

5- In comparison with:

In comparison with flying, driving is quite slow and dangerous.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1- Nowadays, life is much.....it used to be in the past.

- a. busy b. busier than c. busiest d. the busiest.

2-swimming, scuba diving needs many expensive equipment.

- a. Instead of b. Whereas c. On the other hand d. In comparison with

3- cooking, let's go out for dinner.

a. Whereas b. In comparison with c. On the other hand d. Instead of

4- City life is exciting,, life in the countryside is more peaceful.

a. in comparison with b. instead of c. whereas d. on the other hand

5-life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.

a. In comparison with b. But c. Whereas d. Instead of

6- I've decided to learn Chinese..... French at university.

a. in comparison with b. instead of c. but d. whereas

7-extremely fast computer-based communications, telephone services are slow.

a. In comparison with b. But c. Whereas d. Instead of

8- Kim and Tom have different tastes in music and food....., they both like to dance.

a. Whereas b. In comparison with c. However d. Instead of

9- George likes to read science fiction,Paul likes to read poetry.

a. but b. in comparison with c. however d. instead of

10-George works as a cartographer's assistant 15 hours per week, Paul works 20 hours per week as an usher in a theater.

a. In comparison with b. But c. Whereas d. Instead of

11- The Prime Minister's support staff is tiny.....that of a US President.

a. in comparison with b. instead of c. whereas d. on the other hand

12-.....the Middle Eastern people, the Chinese go to work by bicycles.

a. Although b. Despite c. Unlike d. In spite of

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c and d:

1- Hamad is sick, he hasn't come to school this morning.

a- in order to b-to c- because d-so

2-times do Muslims pray a day?

a-How Far b-How much c-How long d-How many

3- The pupils did all this great job.

a- ourselves b-themselves c- myself d-himself.

4- Travelling by plane is really than it is by a car.

a- comfortable b-most comfortable c- more comfortable d-as comfortable as

Write the correct form of the underlined words:

1- He's been waiting for the morning, isn't he?

2- I live here since 1990. I can't imagine move to another place.

3- My mother usually sew her clothes by himself.

.....
4- In the past pigeons use for send messages .
.....

5- I lost the book whom I borrow last week.
.....

6- Sara look at itself in the mirror now.
.....

7-Ali told us that he attend the party and enjoyed herself very much.
.....

Grammar unit 9

The Passive Voice:

The passive voice is used when the focus is on the action. It is formed by:

- 1- Putting the object in the place of the subject.
- 2- Inserting (Be + Verb3) into the sentence.
- 3- To say who did the action of the verb, we can add a by phrase.

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	Ali writes an email every day. Ali writes emails every day.	An email is written every day (by Ali). Emails are written every day (by Ali).
Present Continuous	Ali is writing an email now. Ali is writing emails now.	An email is being written now (by Ali). Emails are being written now (by Ali).
Present Perfect	Ali has written an email. Ali has written emails.	An email has been written (by Ali). Emails have been written (by Ali).
Past Simple	Ali wrote an email yesterday. Ali wrote emails yesterday.	An email was written yesterday (by Ali). Emails were written yesterday (by Ali).
Past Continuous	Ali was writing an email. Ali was writing emails.	An email was being written (by Ali). Emails were being written (by Ali).
Past Perfect	Ali had written an email. Ali had written emails.	An email had been written (by Ali). Emails had been written (by Ali).
Future Simple	Ali will write an email. Ali will write emails.	An email will be written (by Ali). Emails will be written (by Ali).

Having Things Done for You (Causative verbs)

Form:

have + object + past participle:

- He has **had his hair cut**.
- They have **had their flat redecorated**.

Use:

1- We use "**have something done**" (for us) to say that we arranged for something to be done instead of doing it ourselves:

- I **had a guitar made** for me by a very famous instrument maker.
- He is **having his car repaired** next week.
- He **had his home entertainment system installed** a few days ago.
- Our neighbours will **have their lawn mowed**.

2- It is more personal and gives us more background information than just using a passive verb:

- His house **was built** by a local builder. (Passive)
- He **had his house built** by a local builder. (Causative)

Note:

Get is possible instead of have, usually in informal spoken English.

I'm going to get my car fixed tomorrow.

Do as Shown between brackets:

- 1- Ali will repair his car tomorrow. (Causative)
.....
- 2- The mechanic checked the brakes. (Complete)
I had.....
- 3- I didn't repair my watch. (Causative)
.....
- 4- She didn't make the dress herself. (Causative)
.....
- 5- He isn't going to take his own photo. (Causative)
.....
- 6- My father doesn't clean his car himself. (Causative)
.....
- 7- A computer programmer will install Windows 7 to my computer. (causative)
.....
- 8- I watered my garden yesterday. (Causative)
.....
- 9- I cook my meal every day. (Begin with: I have...)
.....
- 10- A group of talented writers writes the president's speech. (Begin with: The president...)
.....
- 11- People may have moved their cars away from the main street. (Make passive)
.....

Choose the correct answer from (a, b, c or d):

- 1- Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one.....?
a- to fix b- fixing c- fixed d- fixes
- 2- We had our house.....last year.
a- painted b- paint c- to paint d- painting
- 3- Where did you get your car.....? We need some work done on our Toyota and we're looking for a good mechanic.
a- to repair b- repair c- repaired d- repairing
- 4- We need to have our computer.....out for viruses.
a- check b- to check c- checking d- checked

- 5- I my phone repaired after I dropped it
 a- had b- had to c- having d- has
- 6- Jane will have the curtainsat the dry cleaner's tomorrow.
 a- had cleaned b- cleaned c- cleans d- cleaning
- 7- She had to have her phone number.....because she was receiving obscene calls from a stranger.
 a- changes b- changing c- changed d- had changed

Use to / Used to

The construction ***used to*** describes a past action:

- He ***used to*** travel everywhere by taxi.

However, in negative sentences using the auxiliary verb do, the correct form is ***use to***:

- She ***didn't use to*** play the piano very well.

Questions also use this form:

- ***Did*** you ***use to*** wear glasses?

Note:

We use 'be used to doing' to say that something is normal, not unusual.

- I'm used to living on my own. I've done it for quite a long time.

- They've always lived in hot countries so they aren't used to the cold weather here.

Choose the correct answer from (a, b, c or d):

- 1- When I was a child I go swimming in the lake.
 a- used to b- use to c- am used to d- get used to
- 2- I in front of an audience. I am a teacher.
 a- am used to speaking b- used to speak c- uses to speak d- speaking
- 3- As a mother, I the mess my children make every evening.
 a- am used to cleaning up b- used to clean up c- use to clean up d- cleaning up
- 4- When I was in the army, I at six every morning.
 a- get up b- used to get up c- am used to getting up d- getting up
- 5- I the paper after lunch. That's one of the things I really enjoy.
 a- am used to reading b- used to read c- use to read d- reading

Grammar unit 10
(Past Perfect Simple & Past Perfect Continuous)

Past Perfect Simple: S + (had + v3) + O+ ...

The past perfect tense can be used to:

1- Clarify which of two past actions happened first.

Irish people emigrated because so many **had died** of starvation.

2- Talk about things that happened or were felt in the past.

Hussein felt nervous because he **had never flown** a plane.

3- Provide background information about a past event.

Past event:

On January 11, Fiona Thornewill arrived at the South Pole.

She **had completed** the 1100 km journey in 42 days.

She **had walked** an average of 26 kilometres a day.

By 10 a.m. on the last day the clouds **had disappeared** and the sun **had come out**.

Past Perfect Continuous: S + (had + been + v1+ing) + O +...

Like the past perfect simple, the past perfect continuous can be used to

- clarify which of two actions happened first.

- talk about a situation state feeling or action in the past.

- provide background information about a event.

The past perfect continuous is often used in preference to the past perfect to talk about:

1- actions which were continuous.

For much of her walk, Fiona **had been fighting** strong winds and rough ice.

2- actions which were repeated.

Fiona **had been having** sleepless nights and feeling very nervous.

Correct the verbs in brackets:

1- I did not have any money because I (lose) my wallet. 1-.....

2- Tony knew Istanbul so well because he (visit) the city several times. 2-

.....

3- Kristine (never be) to an opera before last night. 3-

.....

4- (you ever visit) the U.S. before your trip in 2006? 4-

.....

- 5- They (talk) for over an hour before Tony arrived. 5-

 6- She (work) at that company for three years when it went out of business. 6-

 7- How long (you wait) to get on the bus? 7-

 8- Mike wanted to sit down because he (stand) all day at work. 8-

 9- James (teach) at the university for more than a year before he left for Asia. 9-

 10- He passed all his exams. He (revise) for a month. 10-

 11- They finished preparing the magazine a week before. They (prepare) it for over a month.
 11-.....
 12- I went to the hospital to see Fahad. He (break) his leg during a football match.
 12-.....
 13- Everyone enjoyed the family celebrations. My mother (make) all the food herself.
 13-.....
 14- By the end of my holiday in France, I (visit) many interesting places. 14-

 15- The thief (already escape) by the time the police arrived. 15-

Phrasal Verbs with come

phrasal verb	meaning
come out	appear / become visible
come across	find by chance
come over	visit
come round	recover after being unconscious
come up	-become available -be mentioned
come down	fall / decrease
come away with	succeed in winning something
come to an end	finish
come up against	face difficulties
come forward	volunteer
come in handy	benefit
come away	to become detached
come after	chase / follow

Fill in the spaces with the correct phrasal verbs in the correct form:

- 1- For fifty years she had neverof this tower and every one believed her to be dead or enchanted.
- 2- To achieve success, you have to some difficulties.

- 3-Many people to join the campaign for cleaning the beach.
- 4-I think that this gadget will in the kitchen.
- 5- Please from the fire. You will get burned if you don't.
- 6- A terrible tsunamithe earthquake.
- 7- Many problems while we were implementing the project.
- 8- The holiday and we had to get down to hard work again.
- 9- These efforts stillobstacles and have not yet been crowned with success.
- 10- I will when I have time
- 11- The doctor says the patient will when the effect of Anesthetic come to an end.
- 12- The government promised that the prices of basic commodities will soon.
- 13- After hard work, he could with the first prize.

Grammar unit 11
The passive with Modal Verbs

(can – could – shall - should - will – would – may – might – must - ought to - have to - has to - had to)

)

- People were moved from their homes so that work on the dam **could be started**.
- People living along the river **should not have been** forced out of their homes.

Modals	Active	Passive
can	People <i>can transport</i> goods hundreds of kilometers inside China.	Goods <i>can be transported</i> hundreds of kilometers inside China.
could	The workers <i>could start</i> the work on the dam after moving people from their houses.	The work on the dam <i>could be started</i> after moving people from their houses.
have to	The government <i>had to move</i> people from their homes.	People <i>had to be moved</i> from their homes.
must	The government <i>must give</i> the people compensation.	People <i>must be given</i> compensation.

should	The government <i>should not have forced</i> people out their homes.	People <i>should not have been forced</i> out of their homes.
may	The government <i>might have saved</i> some of the historical sites.	Some of the historical sites <i>might have been saved.</i>
might	The owner <i>may have moved</i> whole buildings to other places.	Whole buildings <i>may have been moved</i> to other places.

Change the passive sentences into active and vice versa:

- 1- Astronauts should be rewarded by the government.
.....
- 2- Each astronaut has to wear a space suit.
.....
- 3- Space shuttle can transport equipment into space.
.....
- 4- Scientists might have cured diseases if they hadn't worked on space technology.
.....
- 5- Experiments can be carried out on board the international Space Station.
.....
- 6- This report from the meeting can be typed up next week.
.....
- 7- The news from Kuwait has to be delivered today.
.....
- 8- We will conquer the enemy.
.....
- 9- You have to tell the manager.
.....
- 10- People have given Venus 'the morning star ' and ' the evening star'.
.....

Giving Choices (either ...or / neither.....nor)

When making comparisons, “either” goes with “or” and “neither” with “nor”:

Ex : “I want to buy either a new desktop computer or a laptop, but I have neither the cash nor the credit I need.”

“**Either**” often gets misplaced in a sentence:

Ex : “He either wanted to buy a car or a motorbike ” (Wrong)

Ex : “He wanted to buy either a car or a motorbike.”

In this example, both things are wanted, so “either” comes after the verb. But if the action is different in regard to the things compared, the “either” has to come before the verb:

“He wanted either to buy a car or hire a motorbike .”

Here two different actions are being compared, so the “either” has to precede both actions.

7. Both the students and the teacher _____ in evolution.
 a- believing b-believes c- believe d- is believing
8. Either the uncle or the aunt _____ the boy a birthday card every year.
 a- is sending b- send c- sends c- sending
9. Neither Jennifer nor Katherine _____ able to attend the party last week.
 a- is b- are c- were d- was
10. Either the participants or the sponsors _____ going to make a donation now.
 a- is b- are c- were d- was

Choose the correct option:

1. He doesn't like (**either/ neither / nor**) one of those bands.
2. I hate that song, and my sister hates it (**neither / too / either**).
3. Neither my brother (**nor / neither / or**) my mother knows about this.
4. He didn't come to the party, and his brother didn't come (**neither / nor / either**)
5. He (**neither / too / either**) has a cat or a dog. I can't remember.
7. Neither my brother(**nor his friends are/nor his friends is/or his friends is**) ready to go.
8. He was not angry, (**nor / neither / either**) did he insult me.
9. I'm not a big fan of that writer, and (**too / either / neither**) is my father.

Join the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1- I thought the TV programme about space was dramatic. I thought the TV programme about space was fascinating. (**bothand**)

- 2- I am not curious about space travel . I am not curious about deep-sea diving . (**neithernor**)

- 3- You can watch TV. You can read a book . You can't do both. (**eitheror**)

- 4- There were three crew members on the international space station. They weren't wearing spacesuits. (**none**)

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. That morning, I went to the market as soon as I (finish) my breakfast.

2. Please (meet)..... me at the museum this afternoon.
3. I can't talk to you now because I (do)..... my homework.
4. I (look)..... for my key when the door suddenly burst open.
5. I hope I (go) to university next year, when I have finished my schooling.

Choose the correct form from a, b, c or d:

- 1- Jack has only two suits and..... of them are grey.
 a- both b- either c- neither d- whether
- 2- We had two ice-creams in the fridge but Hussein ate.....them.
 a- either of b- neither of c- both of d- some of
- 3- Which type of food does he like best, Chinese or Italian? He likes....., but he probably eats more Italian food.
 a- either b- neither c- both d- else
- 4- The only desserts on the menu were strawberry ice-cream or chocolate cake, and I didn't wantthem.
 a- both of b- either of c- neither of d- some of
- 5- You can.....stay in and watch a film..... go out. Which one do you prefer?
 a- both...and b- neither...nor c- either...or d- no sooner...than
- 6- He is allergic to both nuts and dairy products. He can eat.....nuts.....dairy products.
 a- both...and b- neither...nor c- either...or d- no sooner...than

Correct the underlined mistakes:

- 1- Neither you or your friend are in favour of space exploration.

- 2- I will either went shopping nor camping next week.

- 3- She neither phoned and send a message yesterday.

- 4- We have neither met or have phoned each other for our graduation.

- 5- Solar power first developed to spaceships and satellites.

6- Most of my life **spent** without a computer **on** my fingertips.

.....

7- Higher education today **challenged** by **heavily** demands and limited resources.

.....

8- The International Space Station **launched on** 1998.

.....

9- Opinions **divide of** Space explorations. Some are pro others are against.

.....

10- Experiments are **carrying out in** board the International Space Station.

.....

11- The first surah of the Holy Qur'an **took** by **a** 1971 Apollo 15 mission to the moon as a prayer to protect the astronauts.

.....

12- In the future, space **explore expects** to continue to help us.

.....

13- Various advances in technology **have introduced** to enable people to revolutionise our life in Earth.

.....

Grammar unit 12

Adding information (Relative and -ing Clauses)

Instead of using several short sentences, we can add extra information to existing sentences in the following ways:

1- Relative Clauses:

- She should beat adults in memory games **which involved numbers**.
- He is now a PhD student in India **where he is doing high level research**.
- She demonstrated her mathematical talent in 1980 **when she multiplied two 13-digit numbers in her head**.

2- Verbs ending in -ing:

- She should beat adults in memory games **involving numbers**.
- He is now a PhD student in India **doing high level research**.

3- Comparison of scale (as...as...)

In English, one can describe people or things using phrases with **as + adjective + as** structure.

- as angry as hell. - as blind as a bat - as bold as brass. - as brave as a lion

Note:

The word after the second 'as' is a noun with or without an article.

4- Prepositions: (at, for, of, in, on, with, by, throughout)

Most English prepositions have several different functions. At the same time, different prepositions can have very similar uses:

- **on** Monday / **in** the morning / **at** night

Many nouns, verbs and are normally used with particular prepositions:

- The reason **for**... / to arrive **at**... / to be angry **with** somebody... / **on** a bus... / soup **of** the day... / traveled **throughout** Kuwait... / **by** car

example sentences (S=subject, O=object, P=possessive)		notes
S	- The person is my teacher. - He talks to me every day.	That is preferable

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The person who talks to me every day is my teacher. - The person that talks to me every day is my teacher. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The car was yellow. - It hit me. - The car which hit me was yellow. - The car that hit me was yellow. 	That is preferable
O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The person is my teacher. - I phone him every now and then. - The person whom I phone every now and then is my teacher. - The person that I phone every now and then is my teacher. - The person I phone every now and then is my teacher. 	Whom is correct but formal. The relative pronoun is optional.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The car is old. - I drive it to work. - The car which I drive to work is old. - The car that I drive to work is old. - The car I drive to work is old. 	That is preferable to which . The relative pronoun is optional.
P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The student should stand up. - His phone has just rung. - The student whose phone has just rung should stand up. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The police were looking for the car. - Its driver was masked. - The police were looking for the car whose driver was masked. 	Whose can be used with things.
time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I will never forget the day. - I started working here at that time. - I will never forget the day <u>when</u> I started working here. 	
where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He has got a job in a new firm. - He does not work for long hours <u>there</u>. - He has got a job in a new firm <u>where</u> he does not work for long hours. 	

A clause is a part of a sentence. Some sentences have two or more clauses:

- Jim hurt his arm **playing tennis**.
 (playing tennis: -ing clause) (Jim hurt himself: main clause)

- **Feeling tired**, I went to bed early.
 (Feeling tired: -ing clause) (I went to bed early: main clause)

When two things happen at the same time, you can use **-ing** for one of the verbs. The main clause usually comes first:

- I've just seen Carol. She is in the library **reading a book**.
 (= she is in the library and she is reading a book.)

- A man ran out of the house **shouting**.
 (=A man ran out of the house and he was shouting.)

• Do something! Don't just stand there **doing** nothing!

We also use **-ing** when one action happens during another action. We use **-ing** for the longer action. The longer action is the second part of the sentence:

- Jim hurt his arm **playing tennis**. (= while he was playing)
- Did you cut yourself **shaving**? (= while you were shaving)

You can also use **-ing** after **while** or **when**:

- Jim hurt his arm **while playing** tennis.
- Be careful **when crossing** the road. (= when you are crossing)

When one action happens before another action, we use **having (done)** for the first action:

- **Having found** a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.
- **Having finished** her work, she went home.

You can also say **after -ing**:

- **After finishing** her work, she went home.

If one short action follows another short action, you can use the simple **-ing** form (**doing** instead of **having done**) for the first action:

- **Taking** a key out of his pocket, he opened the door.

You can use an **-ing** clause to explain something or to say why somebody does something. The **-ing** clause usually comes first:

- **Having already seen** the film twice, I didn't want to go to the cinema.
 (= because I had already seen it twice)
- **Feeling** tired, I went to bed early. (= because I felt tired)
- **Being** unemployed, he hasn't got much money. (= because he is unemployed)
- **Not having** a car, she finds it difficult to get around. (= because she doesn't have a car)

* These structures are used more in written English than in spoken English.

On:	1- Used to express a surface of something:	- I put an egg on the kitchen table. - The paper is on my desk.
	2- Used to specify days and dates:	- The garbage truck comes on Wednesdays. - I was born on the 14th day of June in 1988.
	3- Used to indicate a device or machine, such as a phone or computer:	- He is on the phone right now. -She has been on the computer since this morning. - My favorite movie will be on TV tonight.
	1- Used to point out specific time:	- I will meet you at 12 p.m. - The bus will stop here at 5:45 p.m.
	2- Used to indicate a place:	- There is a party at the club house. - There were hundreds of people at the park. - We saw a baseball game at the stadium.

At:	3- Used to indicate an activity:	- He laughed at my acting. - I am good at drawing a portrait.
In:	1- Used for unspecific times during a day, month, season, year:	- She always reads newspapers in the morning. - In the summer, we have a rainy season for 3 weeks. - The new semester will start in March.
	2- Used to indicate a location or place:	- I am currently staying in a hotel.
By:	1- travelling	- I went by car, by bus.
	2- rise or fall of something	- prices have risen by 10 percent.
	3- who made it	- It is a book by Mark Twain.
Among	- to be in the middle of a group of people or things:	- <i>I was amongst the last to leave.</i>
With	1-Instruments/Things	- Wear this tie with yellow shirt. - Why did you beat him with a stick?
	2- Persons	- He is sitting with his friends. - Were you quarrelling with your neighbors?

Noun + Prepositions		Verb + Preposition		Adjectives + preposition	
*on a bus	*on vacation	*Thank ... for	*askfor	*Angry with somebody.	*afraid of
*on foot *	*on television	*take care of	*belong to	*Angry at sth.	*full of
*reason for	*on the radio	*think of	*happen to	*sorry for somebody	*good/ bad at
*at..... degrees	* on fire	*wait for	*arrive at	* sorry about sth.	*interested in
*at the age of ..	* on time	*wait for	*travel throughout	*married to	*tired of
*with a beard	*By car/ plane..	*depend on			

Complete the following sentences by using an appropriate preposition for each one:

(at / in / on / with / by / through / about / at)

- 1- There's somebody the bus stop.
- 2- We went for a swim the river .
- 3- Don't sit the grass. It's wet.
- 4- We'd like you to our house.
- 5-Who is that man..... the window?
- 6- I'd like to have a villa a big yard.
- 7- Some people talk their work all the time.
- 8- Water boils 100 degrees Celsius.

Complete the following sentences using the right preposition:

(of / on / at / with / in / throughout)

- 1- A child prodigy is a child who has talenta very early age.
- 2- My friend can do some calculations his head.
- 3- He shows this skill when he is dealingnumbers.
- 4- The winning entry will be the first correct answer drawnrandom.
- 5- He could play new pieces of musica variety of instruments very quickly.
- 6- The school has been repainted

From a, b, c and d, choose the right answer:

- 1. Weren't you presentthe Conference of Science Geniuses?
a. in b. on c. of d. from
- 2. Ahmed was sittingthe front row , so he couldn't see any of his classmates.
a. of b. from c. in d. at
- 3. Huda was impressedthe big number of geniuses we have in our country!
a. of b. with c. in d. on
- 4. Did you see that man who could work out the multiplication of two eight-digit numbersa matter of seconds?
a. in b. with c. at d. from
- 5. The numbers were chosena computer.
a. by b. of c. at d. at
- 6. Do you remember that woman who said that she wasn't very satisfiedbeing a genius?
a. with b. about c. in d. on

Practice

- 1. My brother rides horses in big competitions, (become).....the youngest professional jockey in Kuwait.
- 2. In his first season , he came first in every race, (beat).....the previous record for a new jockey.
- 3. A newspaper began publishing stories, (accuse).....Nawaf of spending money extravagantly on high-living.
- 5. He continued to ride, (refuse).....to let the newspaper stories agonize him.
- 6. She could beat adults in memory games (involve).....numbers.
- 7. She demonstrated her mathematical talent in 1980 (multiply).....two 13-digit numbers in her head.

as+ adj +as

- 1-She felt as cold as ice.
- 2- He is as honest as his brother

3-He is skilled at playing the piano. His brother is skilled at it too. (Use: as ...as)

4-Our school library is very rich in valuable books. So is the public library. (Use: as...as)

Language Practice: (Reported Speech/ Passive Voice /Unless)

Report the following sentences:

1-“My parents are very well”

Rashid said.....

2-"I'm going away for a few days.”

Ali said.....

3-“I woke up feeling ill, so I didn’t go to work”

My friend said.....

4- "I have lost my valuable watch here."

She said.....

5- “I will write as soon as I arrive."

Fahd said

Change the following sentences into passive Voice:

1- They employ five hundred people every year.

2- They canceled all flights because of fog.

3-They have postponed the concert.

3- Some body is using the computer at the moment.

4-They were fixing the AC when the teacher came in the classroom.

5-They will give me plenty of time to decide.

6- They are going to build a supermarket in our area.

7-He has to do all exercises.

Unless / If:

1-If it doesn’t rain tomorrow, I'll water my garden.

Unless.....

2-If he didn't come early, we would be worried

Unless.....

3-If I hadn't eaten breakfast, I would have got hungry during the class

Unless.....

4- If you don’t work much harder , you won’t pass the exam.

Unless.....

5- If she doesn't apologise to me , I'll never speak to her again.

Unless.....

6- If you didn't drive very fast, you'd be able to avoid the accident.

Unless.....

7- If she hadn't behave rudely with the teacher , she wouldn't have been dismissed.

Unless.....

8- Unless he arrived early, he wouldn't be able to attended the meeting

If.....

9- Unless you are 18 years old, you will not get a driving license.

If