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القسم او الفرع : اللغة الانكليزية

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اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : English Grammar in Use

## Verb + -ing (enjoy doing / stop doing etc.)

We say:

I enjoy reading. (not I enjoy to read)

Would you mind closing the door? (not mind to close)

Chris suggested going to the cinema. (not suggested to go)

After **enjoy, mind and suggest**, we use -ing (not to ...).

Some more verbs that are followed by -ing:

**Stop finish recommend consider admit deny avoid risk imagine  
fancy**

Suddenly everybody stopped talking. There was silence.

I'll do the shopping when I've finished cleaning the flat.

He tried to avoid answering my question.

I don't fancy going out this evening. (= I'm not enthusiastic about it)

Have you ever considered going to live in another country?

They said they were innocent. They denied doing anything wrong.

**The negative form is not -ing:**

When I'm on holiday, I enjoy **not having** to get up early.

**We also use -ing after:**

give up (= stop)

put off (= delay until later)

go on or carry on (= continue)

keep or keep on (= do something continuously or repeatedly)

I've given up buying newspapers. I don't read them any more.

You shouldn't put off telling him what happened. You need to tell him now.

Katherine doesn't want to retire. She wants to go on working. or ... to carry on working.

You keep interrupting when I'm talking. or You keep on interrupting ...

With some verbs you can use the structure verb + somebody + -ing:

You can't stop people doing what they want.  
I can't imagine George riding a motorbike.  
Did she really say that? I don't remember her saying that.  
Sorry to keep you waiting so long.

When you talk about finished actions, you can say having done/stolen/said etc. :

They admitted having stolen the money.  
But it is not necessary to use having (done). You can say:  
They admitted stealing the money.  
I now regret saying that. or I now regret having said that.

Other structures are possible with admit, deny, suggest and recommend. For example, you can say:

They denied (that) they had done anything wrong. (= They denied doing ...)  
Chris suggested (that) we go to the cinema. (= Chris suggested going ...)  
I recommend (that) you travel by train. (= I recommend travelling ...)

### Exercises:

Complete the sentences. Choose from these verbs (in the correct form):

answer	apply	forget	interrupt	listen	live	lose	make
pay	read	travel	try				

- 1 He tried to avoid **answering** my question.
- 2 I'm trying to concentrate. Please stop ..... so much noise!
- 3 I enjoy ..... to music.
- 4 I considered ..... for the job, but in the end I decided against it.
- 5 Have you finished ..... the newspaper yet?
- 6 We need to change our routine. We can't go on ..... like this.
- 7 It's better to avoid ..... during the rush hour.
- 8 My memory is getting worse. I keep ..... things.

- 9 I've put off this bill ..... so many times. I really must do it today.
- 10 I've given up to learn ..... Japanese. I was making no progress.
- 11 If you gamble, you risk ..... your money.
- 12 Would you mind not me ..... all the time? Let me speak!

## محتوى المحاضرة الثانية

### Verb + to ... (decide to ... / forget to ... etc.)

After these verbs you can use to ... (infinitive):

offer	plan	manage	deserve
agree	arrange	fail	afford
refuse	hope	promise	learn
decide	forget	threaten	tend

It was a long way to walk, so we decided to take a taxi home.  
 Simon was in a difficult situation, so I agreed to help him.  
 I waved to Karen, but failed to attract her attention.  
 I like Dan, but I think he tends to talk too much.  
 How old were you when you learnt to drive?  
 or ... learnt how to drive?

The negative is not to ... :

We decided not to go out because of the weather.  
 I promised not to be late.

After some verbs, we use -ing (not to ...). For example, **enjoy/think/suggest**:

I enjoy reading. (**not enjoy to read**)

Andy suggested meeting for coffee. (**not suggested to meet**)

Are you thinking of buying a car? (**not thinking to buy**)

After dare you can use the infinitive with or without to:

I didn't dare to tell him. or I didn't dare tell him.

But after dare not (or daren't), we do not use to:

I daren't tell him what happened. (**not I daren't to tell him**)

**We also use to ... after seem, appear, pretend and claim. For example:**

They seem to have plenty of money.

Ann pretended not to see me when she passed me in the street.

**You can also use to be -ing (continuous infinitive) and to have (done) (perfect infinitive):**

I pretended to be reading the newspaper. (= **I pretended that I was reading**)

Have you seen my keys? I seem to have lost them. (= **it seems that I have lost them**)

She claimed not to have seen me. (= **she claimed that she hadn't seen me**)

After these verbs you can use a question word (what/how etc.) + to ... .

**Ask   know   decide   remember   forget   learn   explain   understand  
wonder**

We asked how to get to the station.

Also:

**show/tell/ask/advise/teach somebody what/how/where to do something:**

Can somebody show me how to use this camera?

Ask Jack. He'll tell you what to do.

## Exercises:

Complete the sentences. Use a suitable verb.

- 1 Don't forget **to lock** the door when you go out.
- 2 There was a lot of traffic, but we managed ..... to the airport in time.
- 3 We couldn't afford ..... in London. It's too expensive.
- 4 I can't play a musical instrument, but I'd like to learn ..... the guitar.
- 5 I don't want Mark to know what happened. I decided not ..... him.
- 6 We were all afraid to speak. Nobody dared ..... anything.

## محتوى المحاضرة الثالثة

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### Verb (+ object) + **to** ... (I want you to ...)

We say:

verb + **to** ...

want	to go
expect	to be
ask	to work
help	etc.
would like	
would prefer	

We expected to be late.

Would you like to go now?

He doesn't want to know.

verb + **object** + **to** ...

want expect ask help would like would prefer	somebody something	to go to be to work etc.
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We expected Dan to be late.

Would you like me to go now?

He doesn't want anybody to know.

**We do not usually say 'want that':**

Do you want me to come with you? (**not want that I come**)

You can use help with or without to. You can say:

Can you help me to move this table? or Can you help me move this table?

**These verbs have the structure verb + object + to ... :  
verb + object + to ...**

tell advise remind warn invite encourage persuade get force teach allow enable	somebody	to do to be to work etc.
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It's not a nice hotel. I wouldn't advise you to stay there.

Can you remind me to call Sam tomorrow?  
Joe said the switch was dangerous and warned me not to touch it.  
I didn't move the piano by myself. I got somebody to help me.  
Who taught you to drive?  
They don't allow people to park in front of the building.

In these examples, the verb is passive (I was warned / we are allowed etc.):

I was warned not to touch the switch.  
Are we allowed to park here?  
We do not use suggest with to ... :  
Jane suggested that I ask you for advice. (not Jane suggested me to ask)

We say 'make somebody do something', 'let somebody do something' (without to):

I made him promise that he wouldn't tell anybody what happened.  
(not made him to promise)  
Hot weather makes me feel tired. (= causes me to feel tired)  
Her parents wouldn't let her go out alone. (= wouldn't allow her to go out)  
Let me carry your bag for you.  
We say 'make somebody do', but in the passive we say '(be) made to do' (with to):  
We were made to wait for two hours. (= They made us wait ...)

### **Exercises:**

Which is right?

- 1 You aren't allowed take / to take pictures here. (to take is correct)
- 2 I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me do / to do?
- 3 The film was very sad. It made me cry / to cry.
- 4 Lisa's parents always encouraged her study / to study hard at school.
- 5 Please don't interrupt me. Let me finish / to finish.
- 6 You can't make people do / to do things they don't want to do.
- 7 You can't force people do / to do things they don't want to do.
- 8 Sarah won't let me drive / to drive her car. She doesn't trust me.
- 9 Why did you change your decision? What made you change / to change your mind?
- 10 If you enter a country with a tourist visa, you are not allowed work / to work there.



## Countable and uncountable 1

<u>Countable</u>	<u>Uncountable</u>
<p>I eat a banana every day. I like bananas.</p> <p>Banana is a countable noun.</p> <p>A countable noun can be singular (banana) or plural (bananas).</p> <p>We can use numbers with countable nouns. So we can say one banana, two bananas etc.</p> <p>Examples of nouns usually countable:</p> <p>Kate was singing a song. There's a nice beach near here. Do you have a ten-pound note? It wasn't your fault. It was an accident. There are no batteries in the radio. We don't have enough cups.</p>	<p>I eat rice every day. I like rice.</p> <p>Rice is an uncountable noun.</p> <p>An uncountable noun has only one form (rice). There is no plural.</p> <p>We cannot use numbers with uncountable nouns. We cannot say 'one rice', 'two rices' etc.</p> <p>Examples of nouns usually uncountable:</p> <p>Kate was listening to music. There's sand in my shoes. Do you have any money? It wasn't your fault. It was bad luck. There is no electricity in this house. We don't have enough water.</p>

<p><b>You can use a/an with singular countable nouns:</b></p> <p>a beach   a student   an umbrella  You cannot use singular countable nouns alone (without a/the/my etc.):</p> <p>Do you want a banana?  (not want banana)</p> <p>There's been an accident.  (not There's been accident)</p> <p><b>You can use plural countable nouns alone:</b>  I like bananas. (= bananas in general)  Accidents can be prevented.</p>	<p><b>We do not use a/an with uncountable nouns.</b></p> <p>We do not say 'a sand', 'a music', 'a rice'.  But you can often use a ... of. For example:</p> <p>a bowl / a packet / a grain of rice  You can use uncountable nouns alone (without the/my/some etc.):</p> <p>I eat rice every day.  There's blood on your shirt.  Can you hear music?</p>
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<p><b>You can use some and any with plural countable nouns:</b></p> <p>We sang some songs.  Did you buy any apples?</p> <p><b>We use many and few with plural countable nouns:</b></p> <p>We didn't take many pictures.  I have a few things to do.</p>	<p><b>You can use some and any with uncountable nouns:</b></p> <p>We listened to some music.  Did you buy any apple juice?</p> <p><b>We use much and little with uncountable nouns:</b></p> <p>We didn't do much shopping.  I have a little work to do.</p>
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### Exercises:

Some of these sentences need **a/an**. Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 Joe goes everywhere by bike. He doesn't have car. **He doesn't have a car.**
- 2 Helen was listening to music when I arrived. **OK**
- 3 We went to very nice restaurant last weekend.

- 4 I brush my teeth with toothpaste.
- 5 I use toothbrush to brush my teeth.
- 6 Can you tell me if there's bank near here?
- 7 My brother works for insurance company.
- 8 I don't like violence.
- 9 When we were in Rome, we stayed in big hotel.
- 10 If you have problem, I'll try and help you.
- 11 I like your suggestion. It's interesting idea.
- 12 Can you smell paint?
- 13 I like volleyball. It's good game.
- 14 Lisa doesn't usually wear jewellery.
- 15 Jane was wearing beautiful necklace.
- 16 Does this city have airport?

## محتوى المحاضرة الخامسة

Many nouns are sometimes countable, and sometimes uncountable. Usually there is a difference in meaning.

Compare:

Countable	Uncountable
Did you hear a noise just now? (= a specific noise)	I can't work here. There's too much noise. (= noise in general)
I bought a paper to read. (= a newspaper)	I need some paper to write on. (= material for writing on)
There's a hair in my soup! (= one single hair)	You've got very long hair. (not hairs) (= all the hair on your head)
This is a nice room. (= a room in a house)	You can't sit here. There isn't room. (= space)
I had some interesting experiences while I was travelling. (= things that happened to me)	I was offered the job because I had a lot of experience. (not experiences) (= experience of that type of job)

Enjoy your trip. Have a great time!	I can't wait. I don't have time.
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Coffee/tea/juice/beer etc. (drinks) are normally uncountable:

I don't like coffee very much.

But you can say a coffee (= a cup of coffee), two coffees (= two cups) etc. :

Two coffees and an orange juice, please.

These nouns are usually uncountable:

Accommodation	behaviour	damage	luck	permission	traffic
advice	bread	furniture	luggage	progress	weather
chaos	information	news	scenery	work	baggage

We do not normally use a/an with these nouns:

I'm going to buy some bread. or ... a loaf of bread. (not a bread)

Enjoy your holiday! I hope you have good weather. (not a good weather)

These nouns are not usually plural (so we do not say 'breads', 'furnitures' etc.):

Where are you going to put all your furniture? (not furnitures)

Let me know if you need more information. (not informations)

News is uncountable, not plural:

The news was unexpected. (not The news were)

Travel (noun) means 'travelling in general' (uncountable). We do not say 'a travel' to mean a trip

or a journey:

They spend a lot of money on travel.

We had a very good trip/journey. (not a good travel)

Compare these countable and uncountable nouns:

<u>Countable</u>	<u>Uncountable</u>
I'm looking for a job. What a beautiful view!	I'm looking for work. (not a work) What beautiful scenery!

<p>It's a nice day today.          We had a lot of bags.          These chairs are mine.          That's a good suggestion.          There were a lot of cars.</p>	<p>It's nice weather today.          We had a lot of baggage/luggage.          This furniture is mine.          That's good advice.          There was a lot of traffic.</p>
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## Exercises:

Which is correct?

- 1 a The engine is making strange noise / a strange noise. What is it? (a strange noise is correct)
- b We live near a busy road so there's a lot of noise / there are a lot of noises.
- 2 a Light / A light comes from the sun.
- b I thought there was somebody in the house because there was light / a light on inside.
- 3 a I was in a hurry this morning. I didn't have time / a time for breakfast.
- b We really enjoyed our holiday. We had great time / a great time.
- 4 a Can I have glass of water / a glass of water, please?
- b Be careful. The window has been broken and there's broken glass / a broken glass on the floor.
- 5 a We stayed at a hotel. We had very nice room / a very nice room.
- b We have a big garage. There's room / a room for two cars.

## محتوى المحاضرة السادسة

### Countable nouns with a/an and some

Countable nouns can be singular or plural:

a dog	a child	the evening	this party	an umbrella
dogs	some children	the evenings	these parties	two umbrellas

Before singular countable nouns you can use a/an:

Bye! Have a nice evening.  
Do you need an umbrella?

You cannot use singular countable nouns alone (without a/the/my etc.):

She never wears a hat. (not wears hat)  
Be careful of the dog.  
What a beautiful day!  
Did you hurt your leg?

We use a/an ... to say what kind of thing something is, or what kind of person somebody is:

That's a nice table.  
In the plural we use the noun alone (not some ...):  
Those are nice chairs. (not some nice chairs)

Compare singular and plural:

A dog is an animal. I'm an optimist. My father is a doctor. Jane is a really nice person. What a lovely dress!	Dogs are animals. We're optimists. My parents are both doctors. Jane and Ben are really nice people. What awful shoes!
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We use a/an when we say what somebody's job is:

Sandra is a nurse. (not Sandra is nurse)  
Would you like to be an English teacher?

You can use some with plural countable nouns. We use some in two ways.

(1) some = a number (of) / a few (of) / a pair (of):

I've seen some good movies recently. (~~not I've seen good movies~~)

Some friends of mine are coming to stay at the weekend.

I need some new sunglasses. (= a new pair of sunglasses)

Often you can say the same thing with or without some. For example:

I need (some) new clothes.

The room was empty apart from a table and (some) chairs.

Do not use some when you are talking about things in general (see Unit 75):

I love bananas. (~~not some bananas~~)

My aunt is a writer. She writes books. (~~not some books~~)

(2) some = some but not all:

Some children learn very quickly. (~~but not all children~~)

Tomorrow there will be rain in some places, but most of the country will be dry.

### Exercises:

Which is right?

1 Most of my friends are students / some students. (students is correct)

2 Are you careful driver / a careful driver?

3 I went to the library and borrowed books / some books.

4 Mark works in a bookshop. He sells books / some books.

5 I've been walking for hours. I've got sore feet / some sore feet.

6 I don't feel very well. I've got sore throat / a sore throat.

7 What lovely present / a lovely present! Thank you very much.

8 I met students / some students in a cafe yesterday. They were from China.

9 It might rain. Don't go out without umbrella / without an umbrella.

10 People / Some people learn languages more easily than others.

## a/an and the

Study this example:

I had **a sandwich** and **an apple** for lunch.

**The sandwich** wasn't very good, but **the apple** was nice.



Joe says 'a sandwich', 'an apple' because this is the first time he talks about them.

Joe now says 'the sandwich', 'the apple' because we know which sandwich and which apple he means – **the** sandwich and **the** apple he had for lunch.

Compare **a** and **the** in these examples:

A man and a woman were sitting opposite me. The man was American, but I think the woman was British.

When we were on holiday, we stayed at a hotel. Sometimes we ate at the hotel and sometimes we went to a restaurant.

We use **the** when we are thinking of a specific thing. Compare **a/an** and **the**:

Tim sat down on a chair. (maybe one of many chairs in the room)

Tim sat down on the chair nearest the door. (a specific chair)

Do you have a car? (not a specific car)

I cleaned the car yesterday. (= my car)

We use a/an when we say what kind of thing or person we mean. Compare:

We stayed at a very cheap hotel. (a type of hotel)

The hotel where we stayed was very cheap. (a specific hotel)



We use **the** when it is clear which thing or person we mean. For example, in a room we talk about the light / the floor / the ceiling / the door / the carpet etc. :

Can you turn off the light, please? (= the light in this room)

I took a taxi to the station. (= the station in that town)

(in a shop) I'd like to speak to the manager, please. (= the manager of this shop)

We also say '(go to) the bank / the post office':

I have to go to the bank and then I'm going to the post office.

(The speaker is usually thinking of a specific bank or post office.)

and '(go to) the doctor / the dentist':

Clare isn't well. She's gone to the doctor.

I don't like going to the dentist.

### Compare **the** and **a**:

I have to go to the bank today.

Is there a bank near here?

I don't like going to the dentist.

My sister is a dentist.

We say '**once a week / three times a day / £1.50 a kilo**' etc. :

I go to the cinema about once a month.

'How much are those potatoes?' '£1.50 a kilo.'

Helen works eight hours a day, six days a week.

### **Exercises:**

Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary.

1 Would you like apple?

Would you like an apple?

2 How often do you go to dentist?

3 Can you close door, please?

4 I have problem. I need your help.

5 How far is it from here to station?

6 I'm going to post office. I won't be long.

7 Paul plays tennis. He's very good player.

8 There isn't airport near where I live.

- 9 Nearest airport is 70 miles away.  
10 There were no chairs, so we sat on floor.  
11 Have you finished with book I lent you?  
12 Chris has just got job in bank in Zurich.  
13 We live in small apartment in city centre.  
14 There's shop at end of street I live in.

## محتوى المحاضرة الثامنة

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### the 1

We use the when there is only one of something:

Have you ever crossed the equator?

(there is only one equator)

Our apartment is on the tenth floor.

Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina.

I'm going away at the end of this month.

We use the + superlative (best, oldest etc.):

What's the longest river in Europe?

Compare the and a/an (see also Units 71–72):

The sun is a star. (= one of many stars)

The hotel where we stayed was a very old hotel.

We live in an apartment on the tenth floor.

What's the best way to learn a language?

We say 'the same':

Your sweater is the same colour as mine. (not is same colour)

'Are these keys the same?' 'No, they're different.'

We say: the world the universe the sun the moon the earth  
the sky the sea the ground the country (= not a town)  
I love to look at the stars in the sky. (not in sky)  
Do you live in a town or in the country?  
The earth goes round the sun, and the moon goes round the earth.  
We also use Earth (without the) when we think of it as a planet in space (like Mars, Jupiter etc.).  
Which is the planet nearest Earth?

We say space (without the) when we mean 'space in the universe'. Compare:

There are millions of stars in space. (not in the space)  
I tried to park my car, but the space was too small.

We say:

(go to) the cinema, the theatre  
I go to the cinema a lot, but I haven't been to the theatre for ages.  
TV / television (without the), but the radio  
I watch TV a lot, but I don't listen to the radio much.  
but Can you turn off the television, please? (the television = the TV set)  
the internet  
The internet has changed the way we live.

We usually say breakfast/lunch/dinner (without the):

What did you have for breakfast?

We had lunch in a very nice restaurant.  
But we say 'a big lunch', 'a wonderful dinner', 'an early breakfast' etc.  
We had a very nice lunch. (not We had very nice lunch)

We say: size 43, platform 5 etc. (without the)

Our train leaves from platform 5. (not the platform 5)  
Do you have these shoes in size 43? (not the size 43)

## Exercises:

Which is right? (For **the**, see also Unit 72.)

- 1 I haven't been to cinema / the cinema for ages. (the cinema is correct)
- 2 Sarah spends most of her free time watching TV / the TV.
- 3 Do you ever listen to radio / the radio?
- 4 Television / The television was on, but nobody was watching it.
- 5 Have you had dinner / the dinner yet?
- 6 It's confusing when two people have same name / the same name.
- 7 What do you want for breakfast / for the breakfast?
- 8 Fruit is an important source of vitamin C / the vitamin C.
- 9 This computer is not connected to internet / the internet.
- 10 I lay down on ground / the ground and looked up at sky / the sky.
- 11 Next train / The next train to London leaves from platform 3 / the platform 3.

## محتوى المحاضرة التاسعة

### the 2 (school / the school etc.)

Compare school and the school:

<p>Ellie is ten years old. Every day she goes to <b>school</b>. She's at school now. <b>School</b> starts at 9 and finishes at 3.</p> <p>We say a child goes to <b>school</b> or is at <b>school</b> (as a student). We are not thinking of a specific school. We are thinking of school as a general idea – children learning in a classroom.</p>	<p>Today Ellie's mother wants to speak to her daughter's teacher. So she has gone to <b>the school</b> to see her. She's at <b>the school</b> now.</p> <p>Ellie's mother is not a student. She is not 'at school', she doesn't 'go to school'. If she wants to see Ellie's teacher, she goes to <b>the school</b> (= Ellie's school, a specific building).</p>
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We use **prison (or jail), hospital, university, college and church** in a similar way. We do not use **the** when we are thinking of the general idea of these places and what they are used for.

Compare:

When I leave school, I plan to go to university / go to college. (as a student)	I went to the university to meet Professor Thomas. (as a visitor, not as a student)
Joe had an accident last week. He was taken to hospital. He's still in hospital now. (as a patient)	Jane has gone to the hospital to visit Joe. She's at the hospital now. (as a visitor, not as a patient)
Ken's brother is in prison for robbery. (He is a prisoner. We are not thinking of a specific prison.)	Ken went to the prison to visit his brother. (He went as a visitor, not as a prisoner.)
Sarah's father goes to church every Sunday. (for a religious service)	Some workmen went to the church to repair the roof. (a specific building)

**We say go to bed / be in bed etc. (not the bed):**

I'm going to bed now. Goodnight.  
Do you ever have breakfast in bed?

But

I sat down on the bed. (a specific piece of furniture)

**go to work / be at work / start work / finish work etc. (not the work):**

Chris didn't go to work yesterday.  
What time do you usually finish work?

**go home / come home / arrive home / get home / be (at) home / do something at home etc. :**

It's late. Let's go home.

I don't go out to work. I work at home.

### Exercises:

Complete the sentences with **school** or **the school**.

- 1 Why aren't your children at **school** today? Are they ill?
- 2 When he was younger, Ben hated , but he enjoys it now.
- 3 There were some parents waiting outside to meet their children.
- 4 What time does start in the morning?
- 5 How do your children get to and from ? Do you take them?
- 6 What was the name of you attended?
- 7 What does Emily want to do when she leaves ?
- 8 My children walk to . isn't very far.

### محتوى المحاضرة العاشرة

## Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed (boring/bored etc.)

Jane has been doing the same job for a very long time. Every day she does exactly the same thing again and again. She doesn't enjoy her job anymore and would like to do something different.

Jane's job is boring.  
Jane is bored with her job.



Somebody is bored or gets bored if something (or somebody else) is boring.  
If something is boring, you get bored with it.

So:

Jane is bored because her job is boring.

Jane's job is boring, so Jane is bored. (not Jane is boring)

If a person is boring, this means that they make other people bored:

Paul always talks about the same things. He's really boring.

Compare adjectives ending in -ing and -ed:

My job is boring – interesting – tiring – depressing – etc.  In these examples, the -ing adjective tells you about the job	I'm bored with my job. I'm not interested in my job any more. I get very tired doing my job. I'm not satisfied with my job. My job makes me depressed. (etc.)  In these examples, the -ed adjective tells you how somebody feels (about the job).
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Compare these examples:

<u><b>Interesting</b></u>  Julia thinks politics is interesting. Did you meet anyone interesting at the party?  <u><b>surprising</b></u> It was surprising that he passed the exam.  <u><b>disappointing</b></u>	<u><b>Interested</b></u>  Julia is interested in politics. (not interesting in politics) Are you interested in buying a car? I'm trying to sell mine.  <u><b>surprised</b></u> Everybody was surprised that he passed the exam.  <u><b>disappointed</b></u>
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<p>The movie was disappointing. We expected it to be better.</p> <p><u>shocking</u></p> <p>The news was shocking.</p>	<p>We were disappointed with the movie. We expected it to be better.</p> <p><u>shocked</u></p> <p>I was shocked when I heard the news.</p>
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## Exercises:

### Choose the correct word.

- 1 I was disappointing / disappointed with the movie. I had expected it to be better. (disappointed is correct)
- 2 I'm not particularly interesting / interested in football.
- 3 The new project sounds exciting / excited. I'm looking forward to working on it.
- 4 It can be embarrassing / embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.
- 5 Do you easily get embarrassing / embarrassed?
- 6 I'd never expected to get the job. I was amazing / amazed when I was offered it.
- 7 She's learnt very fast. She's made amazing / amazed progress.
- 8 I didn't find the situation funny. I was not amusing / amused.
- 9 I'm interesting / interested in joining the club. How much does it cost?
- 10 It was a really terrifying / terrified experience. Everybody was very shocking / shocked.
- 11 Why do you always look so boring / bored? Is your life really so boring / bored?
- 12 He's one of the most boring / bored people I've ever met. He never stops talking and he never says anything interesting / interested.



## Adjectives and adverbs 1 (quick/quickly)

You can say:

Our holiday was too short – the time passed very quickly.  
Two people were seriously injured in the accident.

**Quickly** and **seriously** are adverbs. Many adverbs are adjective + -ly:

**Adjective:** quick      serious      careful      bad      heavy      terrible

**Adverb:** quickly      seriously      carefully      badly      heavily      terribly

For spelling, see Appendix 6.

Not all words ending in **-ly** are adverbs. Some adjectives end in -ly too, for example:

**friendly   lively   elderly   lonely   lovely**

It was a lovely day.

### Adjective or adverb?

<p><b>Adjectives</b> (quick/careful etc.) tell us about a noun (somebody or something). We use adjectives before nouns:</p> <p>Sam is a careful driver. (<b>not a carefully driver</b>)</p> <p>We didn't go out because of the heavy rain.</p>	<p><b>Adverbs</b> (quickly/carefully etc.) tell us about a verb (how somebody does something or how something happens):</p> <p>Sam drove carefully along the narrow road. (<b>not drove careful</b>)</p> <p>We didn't go out because it was raining heavily. (<b>not raining heavy</b>)</p>
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### Compare:

<p>She speaks perfect English. <b><u>adjective + noun</u></b></p>	<p>She speaks English perfectly. <b><u>verb + noun + adverb</u></b></p>
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We use adjectives after some verbs, especially be, and also look/feel/sound etc.

**Compare:**

Please be quiet. My exam results were really bad. Why do you always look so serious? I feel happy.	Please speak quietly. I did really badly in the exam. Why do you never take me seriously? The children were playing happily.
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You can also use adverbs before adjectives and other adverbs. For example:

reasonably cheap (adverb + adjective)

terribly sorry (adverb + adjective)

incredibly quickly (adverb + adverb)

It's a reasonably cheap restaurant and the food is extremely good.

I'm terribly sorry. I didn't mean to push you.

Maria learns languages incredibly quickly.

The exam was surprisingly easy.

You can also use an adverb before a past participle (injured/organised/written etc.):

Two people were seriously injured in the accident. (not serious injured)

The conference was badly organised.

**Exercises:**

**Put in the correct word.**

- 1 Sam drove **carefully** along the narrow road. (careful / carefully)
- 2 I think you behaved very ..... . (selfish / selfishly)
- 3 The weather changed ..... (sudden / suddenly)
- 4 There was ..... a change in the weather. (sudden / suddenly)
- 5 Liz fell and hurt herself really ..... (bad / badly)

- 6 I think I have flu. I feel ..... (awful / awfully)  
7 Tanya is ..... upset about losing her job. (terrible / terribly)  
8 I could sit in this chair all day. It's very ..... (comfortable / comfortably)  
9 I explained everything as ..... as I could. (clear / clearly)  
10 Be careful on that ladder. It doesn't look very ..... (safe / safely)  
11 Have a good trip and I hope you have ..... journey. (safe / safely)  
12 I'm glad you had a good trip and got home ..... (safe / safely)

### محتوى المحاضرة الثانية عشر

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