

English M1 Summary

Vocabulary

1. **Menacing** - Threatening or suggesting harm or danger.
2. **Garb** - Clothing or attire, especially distinctive or unusual.
3. **Scowl** - A facial expression showing displeasure or anger, usually by frowning.
4. **Instinct** - A natural or intuitive way of acting or thinking.
5. **Gnarled** - Rough and twisted, often describing old or weathered surfaces like tree branches or hands.
6. **Deafening** - Extremely loud, overwhelming in sound.
7. **Obscurity** - The state of being unknown or hidden; darkness or difficulty in understanding.
8. **Trepidation** - A feeling of fear or anxiety about something that might happen.
9. **Nerve-grinding** - Intensely irritating or stressful, often causing discomfort.
10. **Lurched** - Made a sudden, unsteady movement.
11. **Malicious** - Intentionally harmful or mean-spirited.
12. **Discomfort** - A feeling of slight pain or uneasiness.
13. **Annoyance** - A feeling of irritation or frustration.
14. **Surge** - A sudden, strong increase or movement.
15. **Epiphany** - A sudden realization or moment of insight.
16. **Predicament** - A difficult, unpleasant, or embarrassing situation.
17. **Dilapidated** - In a state of disrepair or ruin, often describing buildings or objects.
18. **Homestead** - A house or farm and its surrounding land.
19. **Eradicate** - To completely eliminate or destroy.
20. **Reassuring** - Comforting; giving confidence or relief from fear or anxiety.

- 8 will come in the exam(MCQ = 4, fill in the blanks 4)

English M1 Summary

Comma Usage

Comma Usage/ Rules :-

1. **Separate a list of items** : → [, and...]
 - Ex : I bought apples, potatoes, berries, and grapes.
2. **A conjunction(Subordinating) to separate 2 independent clauses** :
 - Ex : I played aggressively, so the teacher kicked me out. ← **FANBOYS**
3. **Use a comma to set off a phrase or clause you are inserting into a sentence, usually to provide more information for the reader.**

-> like more details about the sentence

- Ex : I have a phone, and it's a Iphone.
4. **After an opening clause** :
 - Ex : While I was studying, my brother kept on disturbing me.
 5. **Separate Dates, Names, Quotations, etc** :
 - Ex(All) : *On July 4, 2023*, Maria said, "Let's celebrate our independence!" while John added, "It's a day of freedom."
 - Ex(Names) : I played with Mohammed, Salem, Abdulla, and Jassim.

Possessive Nouns(In MCQ)

- It's sentences where it shows someone who has possession of something

Possessive(possession) **Nouns** : *needs an apostrophe

- Something that's in possession or ownership of other things
- Ex That's my cat's toy

Using the rules :

1. if the word is without an "s" → women = women's
2. if the word is with an "s" → beads ⇒ beads'

1. Singular Possessive :

- The cat's toy (the toy of the cat)

2. Plural Possessive :

- The students' projects (the projects of the students)

English M1 Summary


Placement of Modifiers

Misplaced Modifiers : *it appears to be modifying something else

- a modifier that is positioned too far from the word it's trying to modify.


-  : Tyler found his phone walking to the library.

⇒ Who's walking to the library, is it the phone or Tyler ?


-  : While walking to the library, he found his phone.

Dangling Modifier : *a confused modifier

- When the subject of a modifier is missing from the sentence.
- What comes before the (,) comma modifies what's after the comma (,) -

-  : Fumbling in her purse, the key could not be found.

⇒ Who fumbled, and who did not find his keys ?

-  : Fumbling in her purse, my mother could not find her keys.
-

Adjectives from Nouns and Verbs

- An **adjective** is a word that describes or modifies a noun, providing more information about it.

Formation of Adjectives from Nouns and Verbs :

- transforming nouns to adjectives using suffixes

Most used suffixes :

- -ful, -less, -y, ly, -ic, -ive, -al, ial, -ous, ious, -ant, -ent, -able, ed, ish, able

Nouns Ex :

- Example 1 : power(noun) -> powerful(adjective)
- Example 2 : rock(noun) -> rocky
- Example 3 : love(noun) -> lovely

Verbs Ex :

- Example 1 : play(verb) -> playful(adjective)
- Example 2 : bore(verb) -> bored

English M1 Summary

Prefixes and Suffixes -> Affixes

Prefixes :

- First syllables like "Non-" and "Re-" that have their own meaning.
- They're placed before a word starts, and could create a new meaning. * either opposite or new meaning

Examples are : Pre, Re, Un, In, Im, En, Dis, Anti, and more

Suffixes : *placed at the end of a word

- are last syllables like "ed" and "ly" that have their own meaning.

Examples are : ful, -less, -y, ly, -ic, -ive, -al, ial, -ous, ious, -ant, -ent, -able, ed, ish, able, ing, ive, and more.

Examples :

Prefixes	Suffixes
Agree -> <u>Dis</u> agree Possible -> <u>Im</u> possible Less -> <u>Un</u> less	Joy -> Joy <u>ful</u> Friend -> Friend <u>ly</u> Run -> Runn <u>ing</u>