



# Section

Articles and Nouns

# Parts of Speech

- All the words in the English language are divided into nine classes which are called the Parts of Speech. They are: *Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection.*



الجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية كما هو معروف تتكون من ثلاث أشياء رئيسية :

- Subject      الفاعل
- Verb          الفعل
- Object        المفعول به





# Example

They study geography

هم يدرسون الجغرافيا

- They .....Subject
- study....Verb
- geography...Object

# Proper order

إذا إتبعنا الترتيب الصحيح

• أولا S..

• ثانيا V..

• ثالثا O....

- Subject (S) الشخص الذي قام بالفعل
- Verb (V) الفعل نفسه
- Object (O) الشيء الواقع عليه الفعل / المفعول به

فالجمله في اللغة الإنجليزية تحتم وضع الفاعل أولا ثم الفعل ثم المفعول به

# Articles



## Articles

- **(1) The Definite Article (The).** "The" is called the definite article. It defines its noun as something specific (e.g., something previously mentioned or known, something unique, something being identified by the speaker). This is **the** lake.

(This is a previously specified lake, i.e., one already known to the readers.)

- **(2) The Indefinite Article (A, An).** "A" and "an" are called the indefinite articles. They define their noun as something unspecific (e.g., something generic, something mentioned for the first time). This is **a** lake.

(This is a previously unspecified lake.)



# Vowels



# Complete the sentences with a, an, or nothing (-).

1. Rita bought (a - an - no article) dress in the sales.
2. I need (a - an - no article) milk.
3. Lawrence has (a - an - no article) new furniture.
4. Have you ever seen (a - an - no article) elephant?
5. We ate (a - an - no article) sweets for breakfast.
6. Rita asked for (a - an - no article) glass of milk.
7. I have (a - an - no article) good idea.
8. That's (a - an - no article) interesting job!
9. They have found (a - an - no article) gold in that old mine.
10. Do the Smiths have (a - an - no article) yellow van?



# Articles exercise

Complete the following sentences using appropriate articles.  
In some cases, no articles are needed.

1. .... man is mortal.

A  
The  
No article

2. I am ..... university student.

a  
an  
the

3. She goes to the temple in ..... mornings.

a  
the  
No article ✓

4. Kiran is ..... best student in the class.

a  
the  
No article

5. .... camel is the ship of the desert.

A  
The  
No article ✓

6. This book has won ..... Booker prize.

a  
the  
No article

7. Harishchandra was ..... honest king.

a  
an  
the

8. I am fond of ..... classical music.

a  
the  
No article

9. I met ..... boy in the store.

a  
an  
the

10. Gold is ..... precious metal.

a  
an  
the

11. She returned after ..... hour.

a  
an  
The

12. There is ..... institution for ..... blind in this city.

an, a  
an, the  
the, the

# Nouns

- A noun is the name of a person, place, or thing.
- Nouns are divided into five different kinds : --
  1. Proper Nouns
  2. Common Nouns
  3. Collective nouns
  4. Material Nouns
  5. Abstract Nouns





- **A Proper Noun** is the name of a particular person, place, or thing.

eg : John ( person ) ; Palm Beach County (place ) ; The Chinese ( people ); Books ( thing )

- **A Common Noun** is a name that can be given to any person or thing of the same kind.

eg : Man, boy, table, dog

- **A Collective Noun** is singular in form though denoting more than one.

eg : Herd, army, flock.

- **A Material Noun** is the name of a substance

eg : Milk, iron, wood.

- **An Abstract noun** : Abstract nouns are nouns that have no physical existence and are not concrete. They refer to ideas, emotions or concepts so you CANNOT see, touch, hear, smell or taste something that is an abstract noun. Many abstract nouns are uncountable.

eg: love, time, happiness, bravery, creativity, justice, freedom, speed

# Nouns

## Plural & singular forms

- الأسماء عادة تكون بطبيعتها مفردة لكن إذا أردنا أن نجعلها في صيغة الجمع نضيف لها S أو es  
مثال :

- جمع Friends مفرد Friend

حسب نهاية الجملة فكل الأسماء حينما نريد جمعها نضيف S في نهاية الجملة ماعدا إذا كانت الكلمة أو الاسم منتهيا بإحدى الحروف التالية :

- X , O , S , Sh , Ch , Z فإننا حين نجمعها نضيف es  
أمثلة :

- Box .....Boxes
- Wish .....wishes
- Class.....classes

# Nouns

- وتحتوي صيغة الجمع في الاسم على قاعدة شاذة لبعض الأسماء حيث نود جمع كلمة معينة لا نضيف لها S/es لكن يتغير شكل الكلمة كلياً لذلك يجب أن تحفظ أمثلة

- Man .....men
- Child .....children
- Mouse.....mice
- Foot.....feet
- Goose .....geese
- Tooth .....teeth
- Ox.....oxen
- Woman.....women



• حينما نقوم بجمع كلمة تنتهي بحرف Y ومسبوق بحرف ساكن (الحروف الساكنة هي كل حروف اللغة الإنجليزية ما عدا خمسة منها وهي ( l , o , u , e , a ) وهذه هي حروف العلة (المتحركة)

نحذف حرف Y ونضيف بداله حرف I

مثال:

• One country .....three countries

• أما إذا كان حرف Y مسبق بأحد حروف المتحركة الخمسة نقوم فقط بوضع ال S بدون أي تغيير

مثال

• Toy.....toys

• هناك كلمات تنتهي بحرفي F / fe وهذه نحولها إلى Ves

مثال

• Thief.....thieves

• Knife .....knives

• طبعا فيه بعض الأسماء لها نفس الصيغة سواء في المفرد أو الجمع .. أمثلة

- Deer.....deer
- Fish.....fish
- Series.....series
- Sheep.....sheep

# الأسماء الملكية Possessive Nouns

- وهي الأسماء التي تثبت ملكية شيء معين إلى شخص معين ..

- أولاً : في حالة المفرد أي إذا كان الاسم مفردا نقوم بصياغة الملكية عن طريق إضافة الفاصلة العليا ثم S هذه أمثلة على الأسماء المفردة :

- The girl
- My wife
- A lady
- Naser

- نصيغها في الملكية تصبح :

- The girl 's
- Naser 's
- My wife 's
- A lady 's

- وهذه جمل توضح الملكية للمفرد:

- The red suitcase is Cassandra's (أي هي ملك لكاساندراس).
- This is Naser 's pen ( يملكه ناصر ) .



• ثانياً: في حالة الجمع نقوم بصياغة الملكية عن طريق (العكس) إضافة S ثم الفاصلة العليا

أمثلة :

- The girls.....the girls’
- Their wives .....their wives’

• الأسماء شاذة ماتتجمع بالطريقة العادية عن طريق إضافة S

- Man .....men’s
- Child .....children’s
- Mouse.....mice’s

• صيغة الجمع من هذه الأسماء لو أردنا صياغة الملكية منها نقوم بإضافة فاصلة عليا ثم حرف S يعني مثل حالة المفرد

أمثلة :

- The men.....the men’s
- My children.....my children’s

# Count & Uncount Nouns

## Uncount nouns

- You cannot say a/an with an uncount noun.
- You cannot put a number in front of an uncount noun. (You cannot make an uncount noun plural.)
- You use an uncount noun with no article if you mean that thing *in general*.
- You use the with an uncount noun when you are talking about a particular example of that thing.

## Count nouns

- You can put a number in front of a count noun. (You can make a count noun plural.)
- You can put both a/an and the in front of a count noun.
- You must put an article in front of a singular count noun.
- You use a plural count noun with no article if you mean all or any of that thing.
- You usually use a/an with a count noun the first time you say or write that noun.
- You use the with count nouns:
  - the second and consequent times you use the noun in a piece of speech or writing
  - when the listener knows what you are referring to (maybe because there is only one of that thing)
- You use an (not a) when the next word (adverb, adjective, noun) starts with a vowel sound.



## Exercise: find the noun:

1. I love red cars.
2. We had pizza for lunch.
3. He had a brilliant idea.
4. He has three brothers and ten nieces and nephews.
5. Could you pass the salt?
6. She travelled to Tokyo and Shanghai.
7. Always speak the truth.
8. We all love honesty.
9. The lion is the king of the beasts.
10. You should never tell a lie.
11. He gave me an apple.
12. Who teaches you grammar?



# Nouns Exercise

1. The men sharpened their \_\_\_\_ before throwing them at the targets.

A - knife

B - knives

C - **knives**

2. I'd like you to stop leaving your \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor.

A - **Socks**

B - Sockses

C - Sox

3. We saw a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ at the park.

A - Deers

B - Deeries

C - **Deer**

4. This recipe calls for a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.

A - Tomatos

B - **Tomatoes**

C - Tomaties

# Choose the correct form of the plural for each noun.

- The plural of "baby" is
  - babys
  - **babies**
  - babyes
  - babyses
- The plural of "key" is
  - **keys**
  - keyies
  - keies
  - keyes
- The plural of "enemy" is
  - enemys
  - **enemies**
  - enemyes
  - enemes
- The plural of "way" is
  - waies
  - wayes
  - wayses
  - **ways**

- The plural of "line" is
  - lines
  - linies
  - lins
  - linses
- The plural of "church" is
  - churchs
  - churchies
  - churches
  - churies
- The plural of "box" is
  - boxs
  - boxies
  - box
  - boxes
- The plural of "wish" is
  - wish
  - wishies
  - wishes
  - wishes
- The plural of "show" is
  - showes
  - showies
  - showers
  - shows



# Family

## العائلة

father	اب	mother	ام
sister	اخت	brother	اخ
grandfather	جد	grandmother	جدة
son	ابن	daughter	ابنة
husband	زوج	wife	زوجة
Father-in-law	اب الزوج/الزوجة	Mother-in-law	ام الزوج/الزوجة
Step father	زوج الام	Step mother	زوجة الاب
uncle	عم/خال	aunt	عمة/خاله
nephew	ابن اخت/اخ	niece	بنت اخ/اخت
Grandson	حفيد	Grand-daughter	حفيدة
cousin	ابن عم/خال	Neighbour	جار

# Directions

backwards



الى الوراء

down



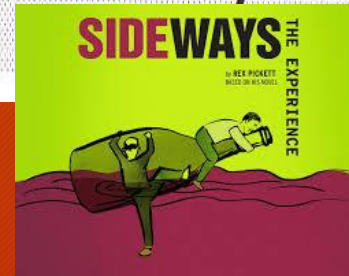
اسفل

forwards



الى الامام

sideways

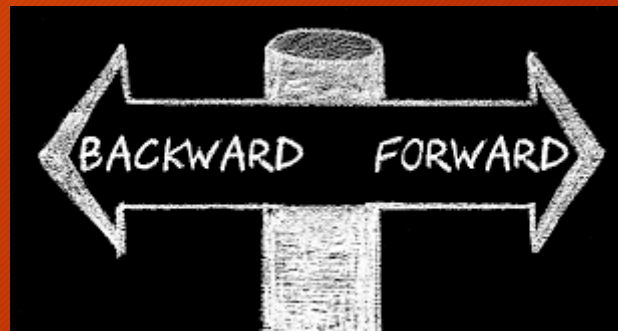


جانبي

up



فوق



# End of day

