**UNIT 9**

1. Determiner:

* All :

All (of) students are lazy. (countable noun) [ all of = all]

All (of) water is clear. (uncountable noun)

* Every-Each-Each of:

Every student is lazy. = Each student is lazy.

Each of students is lazy.

* Either-Neither:

Either **of the** children can come with us, we don’t mind which [ Either = Each]

Neither my brothers nor my father is gone.

Neither my father nor my brothers are gone.

* Both:

Both my parents are alive.

* Some:

Yes, I have got some sweets.

Would like to have some tea?

* Any:

Have you got any sweets?

No, I haven’t got any sweets.

* A lot of: is used in affirmative task.
* Many: is used in negative + question task.

I have a lot of friends, many of them lives out.

* Much: is used in negative + question task.

When we have a degree like: so, too, very => use Many or Much in affirmative task.

* Few: **≠** many
* Little: **≠** much
* Few: few but not enough
* A few: few but enough
* Little: little but not sufficient
* A little: little but sufficient

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| **Determiner** | **Countable** | **Uncountable** | **Question** | **Apologize question** | **Affirmative** | **Negative** | **Example** |
| All (of) | x | x |  |  |  |  | All coffee/all students |
| Every | x |  |  |  |  |  | Every student is |
| Each | x |  |  |  |  |  | Each student is |
| Each of | x |  |  |  |  |  | Each of students is |
| Either = each | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neither = each | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Either of = each of | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neither of = each of | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Both | x |  |  |  |  |  | Both my parents are |
| Some | x | x |  | x | x |  |  |
| Any | x | x | x |  |  | x |  |
| A lot of | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |
| Many | x |  | x |  |  | x |  |
| Much |  | x | x |  |  | x |  |
| Few | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Little |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |

1. **Comparison:**
2. Same:

Ali is as old as Mohamed. (old = adjective)

Ali is the same age as Mohamed. (age = noun)

Ali is almost as old as Mohamed. (almost = exactly: with as we use almost)

Ali is exactly the same age as Mohamed.

1. Difference between two:

Ali is taller than Mohamed. (for short adjective)

Gold is more expensive than Silver. (for long adjective)

Silver is less expensive than Gold. (less opposite of more)

Ali is far taller than Mohamed. (= very taller than Mohamed)

Gold is far more expensive than Silver.

Ali is slightly taller than Mohamed. (= little taller than Mohamed)

Gold is slightly more expensive than Silver.

1. Difference between One and Group:

Ali is the tallest.

Diamond is the most expensive.

1. **Used to: (اعتاد =)**

* Case 1:

Used to is to express a habit was in the past and now it doesn’t.

1. *Affirmative:*

When he was young, he used to play in the street. Now, he doesn’t. (he no longer plays). (the verb = infinitive)

1. *Negative:*

When he was young, he didn’t use to play in the street. (didn’t use to opposite of used to)

1. *Question:*

Did he use to play in the street?

Yes, he used to play in the street, when he was young.

* Case2:

He has a habit and he still doing it until now.

to Be + used to + v.ing

get + used to + v.ing

become + used to + v.ing

He is used to smoking.

He gets used to smoking.

He becomes used to smoking.

1. **Past simple:**
2. *Affirmative:*

They played football. (regular verb)

They went out. (irregular verb)

1. *Key words:*

Yesterday

Once

Last

Ago

1. *Negative:*

* The rule: Didn’t + inf
* Examples:

They didn’t play football yesterday.

She didn’t go out.

1. *Passive voice: (مبني للمجهول)*

* The Rule: To be + p.p
* Examples:

Samir mended the car. (active voice) (in the past)

The car was mended. (passive voice) (we used was not is because the action is in the past)

1. When:

* The Rule: When--> past simple --> past simple
* Example:

When he was in holidays, he went to club every day.

1. **Past Perfect:**
2. Rule:

Had + p.p

* Two actions in the past, the last action in simple past and the first action in past perfect

1. Links words:

After

As soon as

When

Before

By the time

1. Affirmative:

After I had gone home, I watched TV.

I watched TV after I had gone home.

Before I watched TV, I had gone home.

When I had gone home, I watched TV.

When I watched TV, I had gone home.

1. With links words:

* The rule:

Links word (after, before, while …) + without subject => V +ing

After going home, I watched TV.

Before watching TV, I had gone home.