

↓ « ABCDEFGHIJ
{ HIJKL MNOP q r s
K. fe QRST b d i v
s l o j m n w x y i r z z
z o p) x y & w
v (& / s o p) x y & w

MBAW

ENGLISH

PORTAL G11

Module 2

Chillax!

Grammar

2022

ASSIE NMMEN

ASSIE NMMEN

Present Perfect Tense

Form

| | | | | | |
|----------|------|------|-----|-----------|-----------|
| Positive | I | have | | seen | the game. |
| | You | have | | eaten | mine. |
| Negative | She | has | not | been | to Rome. |
| | We | have | not | played | football. |
| Question | Have | you | | finished? | |
| | Have | they | | done | it? |

Meaning

1) We use the present perfect for actions which **started in the past and continue up to the present.** (emphasis on the action) أحداث في الماضي و استمرت إلى وقت التحدث

- A. Mr. Smith has taught English at this school since he graduated from university.
- B. Barry has had his bicycle since June.

2) We also use it for actions which happened in the past, but the exact time is not mentioned. أحداث في الماضي دون تحديد الزمن

C. I have been to Canada before.

D. I've already sent the email.

3) We also use it for an action that happened in the past and finished, but the results are obvious in the present. أحداث في الماضي لها أثر واضح في الحاضر

A. Mum has hung the clothes on the line.

B. I've just mopped the floor. (It's still wet.)

We can also use it with the following time expressions:

just, yet, already, ever, never, before, always, how long, for, since, recently, lately, once, twice, three times, so far, this week / month / year / these day ---etc.

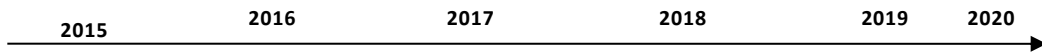
Note: We put (**ever – never – just – recently – already**) before (v.3).

A. Have you **ever** flown in a helicopter?

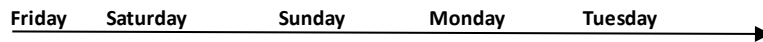
B. I have **never** tasted Japanese food.

لمدة Since - For منذ

- 1) **Since** + (a point in time) (pre) from a time in the past until now. We use 'since' to say 'When' the action started.
- 2) **For** + (a length of time) (pre) shows length of time. We use 'for' to say 'How long' the action started.



- A. I've had this mobile phone **since** 2015. (When -----?)
B. I've had this mobile phone **for** six years. (How long ---?)



- C. I haven't seen my uncle **since** Friday. (When -----?)
D. I haven't seen my uncle **for** five days. (How long ---?)

1. **Since** (conj.) may introduce a time clause.
 - A. My brother hasn't phoned **since** he went to America.
 - B. I have lived in Qatar **since** I was a child.

have been to/ have gone

have been to = have visited and come back

have gone to = have not returned yet

- Look at the difference between these two sentences.
 - a. Mr. Salem **has been** to Mecca. = Mr. Salem **has visited** Mecca and he is now at home.
 - b. Mr. Salem **has gone** to Mecca. = Mr. Salem **has gone** to Mecca and has not returned yet. He is in Mecca now.

A. Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Have you ever ----- **(live)** in a foreign country?
2. They ----- **(meet)** many dangers since they came here.
3. My neighbour ----- **(refuse)** all invitations for the last two years.
4. He's late. He ----- **(not arrive)** yet.
5. This is the first time I ----- **(drive)** a racing car.
6. My English ----- **(improve)** since I went to Australia.
7. Computers ----- **(become)** more and more popular these days.
8. I ----- **(do)** a lot of homework so far, so don't ask me to do yours.
9. We ----- **(be)** here for more than half an hour.
10. My car ----- **(break)** down three times this week.

Comparisons

صفات المقارنة والتفضيل

- **Short adjectives:** warm, tall, short, young, big, low, clever, heavy, nice, smart, easy, nice, early
- **Long adjectives:** expensive, beautiful, useful, interesting, intelligent, quickly, loudly, suitable, easily

| | Positive form | Comparative form | Superlative form |
|---|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | old | <i>older than</i> | <i>the oldest</i> |
| 2 | tall | <i>taller than</i> | <i>the tallest</i> |
| 3 | young | <i>younger than</i> | <i>the youngest</i> |
| 4 | beautiful | <i>more beautiful than</i> | <i>the most beautiful</i> |
| 5 | interesting | <i>more interesting than</i> | <i>the most interesting</i> |
| 6 | useful | <i>more useful than</i> | <i>the most useful</i> |

1. We use the comparative to compare one person or thing with another.

- A. Huda is **younger** than Fatima.
- B. Paris is **more exciting** than London.

2. We use the superlative to compare one person or thing of the same group.

- A. Salem is **the youngest** boy in the class.
- B. Alexandria is **the most exciting** city in the world.

Be careful with spelling rules:

- A. With short adjectives, we add '-er' to form the "comparative" and '-est' to form the "superlative".
(old – older than – the oldest) - (young – younger than – the youngest)
- B. With short adjectives that end in 'one vowel + one consonant', we double the consonant.
(big – bigger than – the biggest) - (hot – hotter than – the hottest)
- C. With short adjectives that end in '-e', we add '-r' to form the "comparative" and '-st' to form the "superlative".
(late – later than – the latest) - (simple – simpler than – the simplest) - (nice – nicer than – the nicest)
- D. With short adjectives that end in '-y', we change '-y' to '-ier / iest'.
(happy – happier than – the happiest) - (easy – easier than – the easiest)

3. We use “the + comparative”, “the + comparative” (to describe two actions or situations, one of which comes as a result of the other).

A. The younger you are, the easier it is to learn.

B. The faster you walk, the earlier you'll get there.

4. We use “comparative + and + comparative” (to indicate continual change).

A. The situation seems to be getting worse and worse by the day.

B. Thanks to the advances in technology, space shuttles are becoming faster and faster.

5. We use “as + adjective / adverb + as” to show similarity. (as ----- as)

A. The chair is as expensive as the table.

B. Arwa is as old as Rana.

6. We use “not so / as + adjective / adverb + as” to show difference.

(not so / as ----- as) A. This laptop isn't so/as expensive as we thought.

7. We use “less + adjective/adverb + than” (to show inferiority or indicate a smaller quantity or degree).

A. The package tour to Italy is less expensive than the one to France.

B. Valerie found the course less demanding than the previous one she had done.

8. We use “the least + adjective/adverb + of/in (to show inferiority or indicate the smallest quantity or degree).

A. Of all the candidates we interviewed today, I think he is the least suitable for the job.

B. That was one of the least humorous jokes I've ever heard.

9. Comparatives can be graded by using the words “far, much, rather, a lot, a little, a bit, slightly, even.”

far / much / rather / a lot / a little / a bit / slightly / even + comparative

by far + superlative

- A. The office is much quieter than it was in the morning.
- B. My new secretary is far more efficient than my last one.
- C. That was by far the most interesting wedding party I have attended.

▪ Irregular forms:

| Positive form | Comparative form | Superlative form |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| good / well | better | best |
| bad / badly | worse | worst |
| much / many | more | most |
| little | less | least |
| far | farther / further | farthest / furthest |

A. Correct the words in brackets:

- 1. This is the ----- (good) mark I can get in maths.
- 2. The more Ahmed practiced, the ----- (easy) tennis became.
- 3. I expected the course to be much ----- (easy); that’s why I dropped out.
- 4. As you progress through the book, the maths problems become ----- (hard) and harder to solve.
- 5. I found this lecture far ----- (interesting) the one we attended last month.
- 6. This shirt is much ----- (nice) the one I bought.
- 7. The more expensive the hotel, ----- (good) the service.

An announcement

TITLE

Announcements usually have either a title or a heading pointing out the subject.

MAIN PART

The information in an announcement is usually divided up into short sections

- **Reminding** تذكير
 - Kindly remember to...
 - hope you haven't forgotten to...
 - This email serves as a reminder that...
- **inviting** دعوة
 - I'd love it if you could come...
 - I'm writing to invite you to...
 - We would be delighted if you could attend...
- **informing** إعلام
 - We wish to inform you that...
 - Just thought I'd let you know that...
 - Just wanted to tell you that...
- **thanking** شكر
 - Thanks a lot for...
 - I would like to sincerely thank you for...
 - Allow me to express my sincerest gratitude for...
- **congratulating** تهنئة
 - Congratulations to you for...
 - Please accept my sincere congratulations on...
 - I offer/extend my warmest congratulations on...
- **saying goodbye** الوداع
 - We are really sad you're leaving.
 - It is with great sadness that we say goodbye.
 - Wishing you all the very best for your future ahead.

