

UNIVERSITY OF MENTOURI BROTHERS. CONSTANTINE.

Faculty of Arts and Languages.

Department of Arabic Language.

Course: Foreign Language.

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Group: 08; 15.

Teacher: Ms.Latreche.

Courses of the Second Semester

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Course № 01 : **WH- questions (Question Words)**

✓ Open and Closed Questions

- ✓ In English you will find two main types of questions: **open and closed**. Closed questions have simple answers with few options. Open questions have many options.
- ✓ WH-questions are questions starting with WH-words including: **what, when, where, who, whom, which, whose, why and how**.
- ✓ Question words are used to ask about specific qualities, **times, places, people** and so on.
Below is a list of question words and example sentences:

Who	Used to identify a person .	E.g. Who is she?
What	Used to identify a thing	E.g. What is it?
Which	Used to tell two (or more) things apart/ (choice) .	E.g. Which leg hurts?
Where	Used to identify a place .	E.g. Where is Vancouver?
When	Used to identify a time .	E.g. When is your birthday?
Why	Used to identify a reason .	E.g. Why is she crying?
Whose	Used to identify possession .	E.g. Whose car is that?
What kind	Used to identify a type/kind .	E.g. What kind of dog do you have?
How	Used to explain a way/method/ manner	E.g. How did you make the cake?
How long	Used to explain length or duration	E.g. How long is your hair? How long was your holiday?
How far	Used to identify distance .	E.g. How far is your house from the station?
How much/many/little/few	Used to identify quantity .	E.g. How much money do you have?
How often	Used to explain frequency .	E.g. How often do you brush your teeth?
Whom	Used to ask about people (object of verb)	<u>E.g.</u> Whom did you see in the morning? I saw Mr. Mark, my English teacher.

The Quick Explanation: Wh-Questions about Subjects or Objects

- To understand how to make a question, we need to know if we are making a question about the **subject** or **object** of a sentence. To explain, look at this sentence:

John likes Lisa.

(**subj**) + verb + (**object**)

___?___ likes Lisa.

- Here, the **subject** is missing, so we need to use a WH-question word for subjects. These words are **who** and **what**, generally. Because we are asking about a person, we will use **who**.

Who **likes** Lisa?
(John likes Lisa).

✓ Now, let's imagine that the object of the sentence is missing. John likes ___?__.

➤ Here, with the object missing, we need to do **two things** to make a question.

1. We have to choose the correct WH-Question word. Because we are talking about a person, we will use '**who**' again (Note: You can also use 'whom' for questions about objects).
2. We need to add a **helping verb** to help us make a question. The sentence "John likes Lisa" doesn't have a helping verb (no modal or auxiliary verb like 'will/can/have/is'), so we will add the helping verb '**do**' to make the question.

- So the question becomes **Who does** John like?

✓ WH Questions Structure

1. with an auxiliary: → **WH-WORD + AUXILIARY + SUBJECT + MAIN VERB ...?**

- Auxiliary verbs are helping verbs (**not main verbs**).
- Common auxiliary verbs include be, do, have. Others are will, shall, would, can, could, must, should, may, might, etc.
 - What do you do for a living?
 - Why should we read books?
 - When is she coming?

2. without any auxiliary (**when WH-words replace subjects**) → **WH-WORD + MAIN VERB...?**

→ What **happened** to Peter?

- ✓ A bad accident happened to him today.

→ Who **won** the game?

- ✓ Tio won the game.

→ Who gave you this present?

- ✓ My cousin gave me this present.

Exercises: 01

- ✓ **Fill in the question words What, Where, Why, When, How, Who to form the question.**

1. _____ do you like best?
2. _____ does Manolo get up in the morning?
3. _____ don't you go by bus, Cristina?
4. _____ hobbies does Carlos like?

5. _____ do they go to every week?
6. _____ old are you Silvia?
7. _____ is Maria's birthday?
8. _____ are my exercise books?
9. _____ are you doing at the moment, Harry?

10. _____ do the Petersons live?

Exercises 02:

✓ *Ask a question in the present according to the highlighted part of the sentence.*

Ex: He goes to Vancouver every year.

Where does he go every year?

1. He works on Tuesday.
2. He buys his newspaper at the corner store.
3. Brian works at the restaurant.
4. Joe talks to Melanie every day.
5. She likes eating fine cuisine.

Course № 02 :

THE PASSIVE VOICE

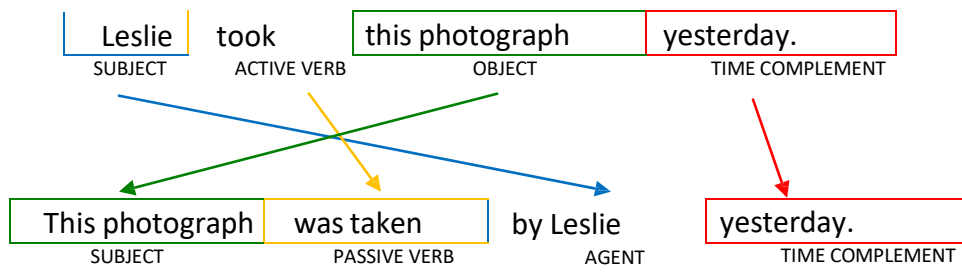
Definition :

The passive of an active tense is formed by putting the verb **to be** into the same tense as the active verb and adding the past participle of the active verb. The subject of the active verb becomes the 'agent' of the passive verb. The agent is very often not mentioned. When it is mentioned it is preceded by **by** and placed at the end of the clause.

Active: *My grandfather planted this tree.*

Passive: *This tree was planted by my grandfather.*

ACTIVE TO PASSIVE



PASSIVE VERB TENSES

	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Present Simple	<i>He delivers the letters.</i>	<i>The letters are delivered.</i>
Past Simple	<i>He delivered the letters.</i>	<i>The letters were delivered.</i>
Future Simple	<i>He will deliver the letters.</i>	<i>The letters will be delivered.</i>
Present Continuous	<i>He is delivering the letters.</i>	<i>The letters are being delivered.</i>
Past Continuous	<i>He was delivering the letters.</i>	<i>The letters were being delivered.</i>
Going to	<i>He is going to deliver the letters.</i>	<i>The letters are going to be delivered.</i>
Present Perfect	<i>He has delivered the letters.</i>	<i>The letters have been delivered.</i>
Past Perfect	<i>He had delivered the letters.</i>	<i>The letters had been delivered.</i>
Infinitive	<i>He has to deliver the letters.</i>	<i>The letters have to be delivered.</i>
Modals	<i>He must deliver the letters.</i>	<i>The letters must be delivered.</i>

	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT
PRESENT	+ S + am/is/are + Ptp	S + am/is/are + being + Ptp	S + have/has + been + Ptp
	- S + am/is/are + not + Ptp	S + am/is/are + not + being + Ptp	S + have/has + not + been + Ptp
	? Am/Is/Are + S + Ptp ?	Am/Is/Are) + S + being + Ptp ?	Have/Has) + S + been + Ptp ?
PAST	+ S + was/were + Ptp	S + was/were + being + Ptp	S + had + been + Ptp
	- S + was/were + not + Ptp	S + was/were + not + being + Ptp	S + had + not + been + Ptp
	? Was/Were + S + PtpV ?	Was/Were + S + being + Ptp?	Had + S + been + Ptp

FUTURE	+	S + will + be + Ptp
	-	S + will + not + be + Ptp
	?	Will + S + be + Ptp ?
GOING TO	+	S + V to be (am/is/are) +
	-	S + V to be (am/is/are) + not + going
	?	V to be (am/is/are) + S + going to + be + Ptp ?

✓ **USE**

- The Passive is used:

1. when the **agent** (=the person who does the action) is **unknown, unimportant** or **obvious** from the context.

Jane was shot. (We don't know who shot her.)

This church was built in 1815. (Unimportant) agent

He has been arrested. (Obviously the police)

2. to make more **polite** or **formal** statements.

The car hasn't been cleaned. (more polite)

(You haven't cleaned the car. – less polite)

✓ **BY OR WITH?**

- In the passive voice, we use:

1. **by** with the **agent** to refer to by whom the action is being done.

The door was opened by Mr. Black. (Mr. Black = agent)

2. **with** to refer to the instrument, object or material that was used for something to be done.

The door was opened with a key. (a key = the object that was used)

The omelette was made with eggs, cheese and peppers. (eggs, cheese and peppers = the material that was used)

Exercises 01:

- ✓ Change these sentences from active to passive:

1. People speak Portuguese in Brazil.
2. The Government is planning a new road near my house.
3. My grandfather built this house in 1943.
4. Picasso was painting Guernica at that time.
5. The cleaner has cleaned the office.

6. He had written three books before 1867.
7. John will tell you later.
8. By this time tomorrow we will have signed the deal.
9. Somebody should do the work.
10. The traffic might have delayed Jimmy.