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Courses of the Second Semester

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NOUNS

1. Proper & Common Nouns

Definitions:

- ✓ A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.
- ❖ **Common nouns** name any person, place, thing, or idea. They are not capitalized unless they come at the beginning of a sentence.
- ❖ **Proper nouns** are the names of specific people, places, things, or ideas. Proper nouns should always be capitalized.

Common	Proper
boy ⇒	<u>J</u> ames
river ⇒	<u>M</u> ississippi <u>R</u> iver
car ⇒	<u>F</u> ord
doctor ⇒	<u>D</u> octor <u>J</u> efferson
town ⇒	<u>R</u> ockledge
candy bar ⇒	<u>B</u> aby <u>R</u> uth

Hint:

Don't forget to capitalize all parts of proper nouns. Many people forget to capitalize words like *river* and *county* in proper nouns like Yellow River and Orange County.

2. Concrete & Abstract Nouns

1. Concrete nouns name people, places, or things that you can touch, see, hear, smell, or taste.

Person	Place	Thing
man	river	dog
Mrs. Jones	Paris	book
doctor	mountains	sports car
Maddie	home	Ferrari

2. Abstract nouns name ideas, concepts, or emotions. These nouns are intangible, which means you cannot touch, see, hear, smell, or taste them using your five senses.

Idea	Emotion
love	happiness
intelligence	anger
justice	excitement
religion	fear
time	surprise

3. Singular & Plural Nouns

- ❖ **Singular** means only one. **Plural** means more than one.

Rule		Examples
Most nouns	Add <i>s</i> to form the plural.	<i>cat</i> ⇒ <i>cats</i> <i>truck</i> ⇒ <i>trucks</i> <i>bug</i> ⇒ <i>bugs</i>
Nouns that end in <i>s, sh, x, ch, or z</i>	Add <i>es</i> to form the plural. For words that end in <i>z</i> , add an extra <i>z</i> before the <i>es</i> . Hint: It is too hard to pronounce the words without the <i>e</i> . Try it – buss, brushes, foxs... You sound like a snake!	<i>bus</i> ⇒ <i>buses</i> <i>brush</i> ⇒ <i>brushes</i> <i>fox</i> ⇒ <i>foxes</i> <i>beach</i> ⇒ <i>beaches</i> <i>quiz</i> ⇒ <i>quizzes</i>
Nouns ending in <i>f</i> or <i>fe</i>	Some nouns ending in <i>f</i> or <i>fe</i> . Sometimes it is necessary to change the <i>f</i> to a <i>v</i> . With the Exception of : roofs, dwarfs	<i>knife</i> ⇒ <i>knives</i> <i>life</i> ⇒ <i>lives</i> <i>leaf</i> ⇒ <i>leaves</i>

Rule		Examples
Nouns that end in <i>vowel + y</i>	Add <i>s</i> to form the plural.	<i>donkey</i> ⇒ <i>donkeys</i> <i>highway</i> ⇒ <i>highways</i>
Nouns that end in <i>vowel + o</i>	Add <i>s</i> to form the plural.	<i>oreo</i> ⇒ <i>oreos</i> <i>scenario</i> ⇒ <i>scenarios</i>
Nouns that end in <i>consonant + y</i>	Change the <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>es</i> to form the plural.	<i>family</i> ⇒ <i>families</i> <i>trophy</i> ⇒ <i>trophies</i>
Nouns that end in <i>consonant + o</i>	<u>Easy rule:</u> Usually add <i>es</i> except for musical terms. <u>Complicated rule:</u> Some nouns that end in consonant + <i>o</i> add <i>es</i> . Many can be spelled either way. Look in the dictionary if you want to be sure. These nouns always add <i>es</i> : potato, tomato, hero, echo, banjo, embargo, veto, torpedo. Here are the preferred spellings of some plural nouns: buffaloes, dominoes, mosquitoes, volcanoes, tornadoes, ghettos, mangos, mottos, cargos, halos, mementos.	<u>Regular examples:</u> <i>potato</i> ⇒ <i>potatoes</i> <i>dingo</i> ⇒ <i>dingoes</i> <i>piano</i> ⇒ <i>pianos</i>

- Irregular nouns form plurals in unusual ways. Dictionaries will give you the plural spelling if it is irregular.

one child ⇒ two children

one foot ⇒ two feet
one tooth ⇒ two teeth
one man ⇒ two men

❖ Some nouns are spelled the same way whether they are singular or plural.

one fish ⇒ two fish/ NB: fishes: If we refer to the types of fishes
one sheep ⇒ two sheep
one deer ⇒ two deer

❖ Nouns with Latin and Greek origins form plurals in strange ways. Because Latin and Greek plural endings are so unusual, *es*. Applying the English rules is acceptable for some nouns, but using the original spelling is usually better.

-a ⇒ -ae	-us ⇒ -i	-is ⇒ -es	-on ⇒ -a and -ie ⇒ -ce
amoeba ⇒ amoebae	alumnus ⇒ alumni	analysis ⇒ analyses	criterion ⇒ criteria
antenna ⇒ antennae	cactus ⇒ cacti	axis ⇒ axes	phenomenon ⇒ phenomena
alumna ⇒ alumnae	fungus ⇒ fungi	diagnosis ⇒ diagnoses	die ⇒ dice
	nucleus ⇒ nuclei	hypothesis ⇒ hypotheses	
	octopus ⇒ octopi	parenthesis ⇒ parentheses	

- ❖ Some nouns are the same in both their singular and plural e.g.: Sheep, T.V series, deer.
- ❖ Some nouns appear to be plural in form but take a singular verb e.g., news, gymnastics, politics, athletics,
- ❖ Some nouns exist only in the plural form. So, we may add adjectives to refer to a singular form ex: **a Pair:**

Binoculars	pants
Clothes	pajamas
Glasses	scissors
Goggles	shorts
Jitters	tweezers

Note: This is not a complete list.

4. Compound & Collective nouns

1. A compound noun is a noun made up of two or more words. Each word makes up part of the meaning of the noun.

❖ Compound nouns can be written three ways:

A single word	Two words	Hyphenated
Haircut	rain forest	self-esteem
Toothpaste	ice cream	brother-in-law

2. Collective nouns: comes from the same root as *collection*. A **collective noun** names a group, which is like a collection of people or things.

family , team , choir, Jury, Committee, Herd, Pod,

Hint:

➤ Put the word in this test sentence to see if it works: *One _____ is a group.*

One team is a group.

One jury is a group.

One herd is a group.

- ✓ **Beware** of plurals! *Students* can be a group, but that doesn't make the word collective. It is plural. Remember to use the test sentence *One _____ is a group.*

One student is **not** a group.

5. Masculine & Feminine Forms

- ❖ The feminine of nouns is formed in two ways:
 - By adding *ess* to the masculine form
 - By adding *she/girl/woman* to the masculine form
- ✓ **Note:** English has only a small number of feminine forms (noun + *ess*).
 - Professional activities are often referred to in the common gender.
- ❖ The feminine forms authoress, poetess, directress, inspectress are no longer in use.
 - She is the director of this institute. (not, directress)
 - She is an inspector of police. (not, inspectress)
 - The feminine form of hero is heroine.
- ✓ **Some Examples:**
 - Actor → Actress ; Lion → Lioness ; Baron → Baroness ; God → Goddess ; Prince → Princess ; Duke → Duchess ; Waiter → Waitress ; Murder → Murderess
 - Policeman → Policewoman ; Sportsman → Sportswoman ; Businessman → Businesswoman
 - Boy → Girl ; Brother → sister ; Husband → Wife ; Nephew → Niece ; Sir → Madam ; Wizard → Witch

5. Possessive nouns

- ❖ **Possessive nouns** show ownership. *Possessive* comes from the same root as *possession*, something you own.

a. Singular Possessives

- Add 's to singular words to show possession.

Dog's collar	sister's backpack	car's engine
(dog + 's)	(sister + 's)	(car + 's)

- If a singular word ends in *s*, it is still necessary to add 's.

Charles's sneakers	Bess's dresses	bus's tires
(Charles + 's)	(Bess + 's)	(bus + 's)

b. Plural Possessives

- If you have added an *s* to make a word plural (for example, cat ⇒ cats), adding 's will sound ridiculous (cats's). In that case, add only the apostrophe to the end of the word.

Dogs' collars	sisters' backpacks	cars' engines
(dogs + ')	(sisters + ')	(cars + ')

- Just like singular possessives, plural possessives that don't end in *s* add 's.

Children's homework	fish's bowls / octopi's tentacles
(children + 's)	(fish + 's) (octopi + 's)

Practice

EXERCISE 01: Identifying Common and Proper Nouns. Write *common nouns (CN)* and *proper nouns (PN)* Compound nouns (Comp.N) and collective nouns (Coll. N) under each noun:

Example: Dave hit a single.
PN CN

1. I've just read a play by Shakespeare.
2. The Drama Club elected a new president.
3. A large crowd stood on the platform.
4. On Thursday the army marched six miles.
5. The club held a meeting at my house..
6. She named her new dog Max.
7. Has your brother ever seen the Statue of Liberty?
8. My favorite holiday is Thanksgiving.
9. My sister went climbing in the Rocky Mountains.
10. I have pictures of Niagara Falls.
11. The racehorse ran like the wind.
12. I left angry, but I exercised self-control
13. There are three lifeguards at the beach this summer.

EXERCISE 02 Identifying Nouns. Underline the two nouns in each sentence.

1. In the summer we go to the lake.
2. Last month was my birthday.
3. Many birds fly south in the winter.
4. My brother gave the best speech.
5. Her dog had four puppies.
6. At the park there were many ducks.
7. A light was shining in the window.
8. The teacher entered the classroom.
9. A large cat slept in front of the fireplace.
10. The man was known for his honesty.

Course № 02 : **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.