

Kuwait University

Language Center

Consultation & Training Office

GRAMMAR
STUDENT HANDOUT
STRATEGIES , PRACTICE
TESTS & TIMES TESTS

Tense : Simple Past

Use :

1. We use the simple past when we talk about activities or situations that began and ended in the past (e.g., yesterday , last night , two days ago , in 1999)
 - I got my driving license last week .
 - Yesterday I couldn't sleep because I watched a horror movie .
 - I got my BA from Kuwait University in 1999 .

2. Most simple past verbs are formed by adding ed to a verb .

play	→	played
wash	→	washed
finish	→	finished
study	→	studied

3. Some verbs have irregular past form as in this table :

Verb	Past form	Participle
be	was / were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
<u>get</u>	got	<u>gotten</u> or <u>get</u>
give	gave	given

go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hide	hid	hidden
know	knew	known
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
see	saw	seen
shake	shook	shaken
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
sing	sang	sung
speak	spoke	spoken
steal	stole	stolen
swear	swore	sworn
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tear	tore	torn
throw	threw	thrown
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
write	wrote	written

Form :

Pronoun / noun	Positive	Negative	Question
I	I was writing .	I was not writing .	<u>Was</u> I writing?
he / she / it	He was writing .	He was not writing .	<u>Was</u> he writing?
you / we / they	You are writing .	You were not writing .	<u>Were</u> you writing?

Past Continuous**Use**

We use the Past Continuous to say that we were in the middle of doing something at a particular moment in the past.

- I was visiting my Mum at 9:00 yesterday .
- They were having their first meeting 2 hours ago .

We use the Past Continuous when we talk about a longer action in the past interrupted by a shorter action in the Simple Past .

- I was having my lunch when my father came .
- They were trying to find Jim when the policemen called .

We use:

- when + short action (simple past tense)
- while + long action (past continuous tense)

when → ed
while → was / were + ing

There are four basic combinations:

1. I <u>was reading</u> a book	<u>when</u>	he <u>called</u> me .
2. <u>When</u> he <u>called</u> me ,	I <u>was reading</u> a book .	
3. He called me	<u>while</u>	I <u>was reading</u> a book .
4. <u>While</u> I <u>was reading</u> a book ,	he called me .	

Tense : Past Perfect

Use :

1. The past perfect tense is used when we talk about two different actions or events at two different times in the past; one action happens and ends before the second action begins .

- When I arrived to the airport , Bader had already left .
- I wasn't eating . I had just finished my lunch .
- There were many police cars . Someone had escaped from jail .

had ← (is it?)
of { ed ready / just / yet / since / for → have / has }
+ ed

Form :

Pronoun / Noun	Positive	Negative	Question
Same form	She <u>had waited</u> for him.	She had not waited for him .	Had she waited for him ?

Tense : Past Perfect Continuous

Use :

1. The Past Perfect Continuous is used to talk about an action or situation that was in progress before some other action or situation in the past .
 - My laptop broke down. It had not been running well for a long time.
 - Had the driver been using his mobile before the accident ?
2. The Past Perfect Continuous is used to show the cause of an action or situation in the past.
 - Salem was very tired. He had been working hard all weekend .
 - The ground was wet because it had been raining.

Form :

Pronoun / Noun	Positive	Negative	Question
Same form	He <u>had been writing</u> .	He <u>had not been writing</u> .	Had he <u>been writing</u> ?

Tense : Simple Present

Use :

1. We use the present simple to talk about general statements or facts .
 - In Kuwait most old women wear the abaya .
 - The earth spins around every 24 hours .
 - Mothers take care of their babies all the time .
2. We use the present simple when we talk about daily habits or usual activities .
 - I go to the dentist every six months .
 - My father always prays in the mosque .
 - We visit our grandmother twice a week .

Form :

1. Verb : to be

Pronoun / noun	Positive	Negative	Question
I	I <u>am</u> a student .	I am not a student .	<u>Am</u> I a student ?
he / she / it	He <u>is</u> a student .	He is not a student .	<u>Is</u> he a student?
you / we / they	You <u>are</u> a student.	You are not a student.	<u>Are</u> you a student?

2. Base form

Pronoun / noun	Positive	Negative	Question
I / you / we / they	I write .	I don't write .	Do you write ?
he / she / it	She writes .	She doesn't write .	Does she write ?

Tense : Present Continuous

Use :

3. We use the present continuous when we talk about something which is happening at the time of speaking.
 - Shhhhh ! Your father is praying .
 - We can't go out now .It is raining .

4. We use the present continuous when we talk about something which is happening around the time of speaking , but not necessarily exactly at the time of speaking .
 - Sara is studying at Kuwait University .
 - Hamad is taking a training course at KOC .

5. We use the present continuous when we talk about a period close to the present . For example : today , this season , this Wednesday .
 - The team is playing nicely (this season) .
 - Sara isn't going to the party (today) .

6. We use the present continuous when we talk about changing situations :
 - (Is your injury) (getting) better ?
 - The number of infections is increasing .

am, is, are 8 الفاعل

ing

تغير الحال

Form :

Pronoun / noun	Positive	Negative	Question
I	I am writing .	I am not writing .	Am I writing ?
he / she / it	He is writing .	He is not writing	Is he writing ?

you / we / they	You are writing .	You are not writing .	Are you writing ?
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1. I am writing to you now.
 2. I am not writing to you now.
 3. Are you writing to me now?
 4. We are writing to you now.
 5. We are not writing to you now.
 6. Are you and he writing to me now?
 7. They are writing to me now.
 8. They are not writing to me now.
 9. Are they writing to you now?
 10. I am writing to you and he.
 11. I am not writing to you and he.
 12. Are you and he writing to me now?
 13. We are writing to you and he.
 14. We are not writing to you and he.
 15. Are you and he writing to me now?
 16. They are writing to me now.
 17. They are not writing to me now.
 18. Are they writing to you now?
 19. I am writing to you, we and he.
 20. I am not writing to you, we and he.
 21. Are you, we and he writing to me now?
 22. They are writing to me now.
 23. They are not writing to me now.
 24. Are they writing to you now?
 25. I am writing to you, we and he.
 26. I am not writing to you, we and he.
 27. Are you, we and he writing to me now?
 28. They are writing to me now.
 29. They are not writing to me now.
 30. Are they writing to you now?

Write the following sentences in the correct form.
 1. I am writing to you now.
 2. I am not writing to you now.
 3. Are you writing to me now?
 4. We are writing to you now.
 5. We are not writing to you now.
 6. Are you and he writing to me now?
 7. They are writing to me now.
 8. They are not writing to me now.
 9. Are they writing to you now?
 10. I am writing to you and he.
 11. I am not writing to you and he.
 12. Are you and he writing to me now?
 13. We are writing to you and he.
 14. We are not writing to you and he.
 15. Are you and he writing to me now?
 16. They are writing to me now.
 17. They are not writing to me now.
 18. Are they writing to you now?
 19. I am writing to you, we and he.
 20. I am not writing to you, we and he.
 21. Are you, we and he writing to me now?
 22. They are writing to me now.
 23. They are not writing to me now.
 24. Are they writing to you now?
 25. I am writing to you, we and he.
 26. I am not writing to you, we and he.
 27. Are you, we and he writing to me now?
 28. They are writing to me now.
 29. They are not writing to me now.
 30. Are they writing to you now?

you / we / they	You are writing .	You are not writing .	Are you writing ?
I	I am writing to you now.	I am not writing to you now.	Are you writing to me now?
We	We are writing to you now.	We are not writing to you now.	Are you and he writing to me now?
They	They are writing to me now.	They are not writing to me now.	Are they writing to you now?

you / we / they	You are writing .	You are not writing .	Are you writing ?
I	I am writing to you now.	I am not writing to you now.	Are you writing to me now?
We	We are writing to you now.	We are not writing to you now.	Are you and he writing to me now?
They	They are writing to me now.	They are not writing to me now.	Are they writing to you now?

Tense : Present Perfect

Use :

7. We use the present perfect when we talk about an activity or situation that occurred or didn't occur before now, at some unspecified time in the past.
 - I have already talked with my mother.
 - Sara hasn't finished her research yet.

8. We use the present perfect when we talk about an activity that may be repeated two, several, or more times before now, at some unspecified time in the past.
 - I have visited Spain twice.
 - Mishari has written about education several times.

9. When the present perfect is used with since and for, it expresses situations that began in the past and continue to the present.
 - They have been in the airport since 5 o'clock in the morning.
 - She has eaten the same dish for 5 years.

since / for → have / has + pf

Form :

Pronoun / noun	Positive	Negative	Question
I / you / we / they	You <u>have</u> written .	You have not written .	Have you written ?
he / she / it	He <u>has</u> written .	He has not written .	Has he written ?

Tense : Present Perfect Continuous

Use :

1. We use the present perfect continuous when we talk about a long action which began in the past and is still in progress .

- We have been living in this house since was 10 years old.
- He has been talking to his friend for an hour .

لشي صار يا لينا مدينا و للديت دس سنين

2. We use the present perfect continuous when we ask about how long an action has been in progress. (the duration)

- How long have you been living in Surra ?
- How long have you been studying English ?

Form :

Pronoun / Noun	Positive	Negative	Question
I / you / we / they	I have been writing.	I have not been writing .	Have you been writing ?
he / she / it	He has been writing.	He has not been writing.	Has he been writing?

Tense : Simple Future

Use :

1. We use the simple future tense when there is no plan or decision to do something before we speak. We make the decision spontaneously at the time of speaking.
 - Maybe we'll stay in and watch television tonight.
 - We will visit Spain next year .
2. We often use the simple future tense to make a prediction about the future. Again, there is no firm plan. We are saying what we think will happen.
 - It will rain tomorrow.
 - Who do you think will get the job?
3. When we have a plan or intention to do something in the future, we usually use "going to".
 - I'm going to visit my grandmother today .
 - They are going to meet again next Friday .

Form :

Future with will			
Pronoun / Noun	Positive	Negative	Question
Same form	They will write.	They will not write .	Will they write?

Future with going to			
Pronoun / Noun	Positive	negative	question
I	I am going to travel.	I am not going to travel .	Am I going to travel ?
you / we / they	You are going to travel.	You are not going to travel	Are you going to travel ?
he / she / it	He is going to travel .	He is not going to travel .	Is he going to travel ?

Tense : Future Continuous Tense

Use

The future continuous tense is used to express an action in progress at a future time.

- In an hour, I will be sitting in front of my laptop .
- In the evening, I will be making dinner .

form

Pronoun / Noun	Positive	Negative	Question
Same form	They will be writing.	They will not be writing .	Will they be writing ?

Tense : Future Perfect Tense

Use

1. **future perfect tense** is used to talk about future actions that will be finished before some specified point in the future.

- Before they come, we **will have changed** the furniture in the house .
- John **will have eaten** dinner by the time the birthday party starts .

2. **future perfect tense** is used to talk about actions will last after a given point in the future.

- By next year, I **will have known** Sara for 20 years.
- Patrick **will have lived** in Surrah for 20 years in 2012.

3. **future perfect tense** is used to express conviction that something happened in the near past.

- The train **will have left** by now.
- The flight **will have arrived** at the airport by now.

form

Pronoun / Noun	Positive	Negative	Question
Same form	They will have written .	They will not have written .	Will they have written ?

Conjunctions or Connectors

Connectors : connectors are words that are used to join words , phrases , or sentences.

Here are some connectors (And, as well as, but, or, yet, nevertheless, however, so that, as long as, while, until, as if, because, when, after, though, before , in spite of, despite of , although)

Types Of Conjunctions :

1. Coordinating Conjunctions :

Coordinating Conjunctions: are connectors or conjunctions that connect words, phrases, or clauses of equivalent grammatical structure .

Position :

A **Coordinating conjunction** is always placed between the words or phrases it is joining or coordinating. The following table shows the **Coordinating Conjunctions and their use or function** .

Coordinating Conjunctions	Meaning
but	shows opposition or contrast ("however")
or	indicates choices or alternatives
yet	shows a <u>contradiction</u> حكما ردف
for	indicates a cause will follow in a cause-effect relationship
and	indicates additional information will follow
nor	shows a negative option ("not this either")
so	indicates a result will follow in a cause-effect relationship

Examples :

- Haya and Lulwa are good friends .
- I would come with you, but I have work to do.
- She is a great mother, yet she is divorced .

2. Subordinate Conjunctions :

Subordinating conjunctions: are connectors or conjunctions that connect a dependent (subordinate) clause to an independent (main) clause. There are two patterns (a. and b.) for positioning the dependent clause and therefore two patterns of punctuation.

Position :

Subordinating conjunctions usually positions itself at the start of a subordinate clause. With *because* it is recommended to identify the REASON and the RESULT first in order to avoid incorrect meaning .

This table shows the subordinating conjunctions and their meaning

Meaning	Subordinating Conjunctions
Reason/Cause / Effect	because / <u>since</u> / due to / as a result الذمير
Contrast	while / whereas / in contrast / بينما
Concession (Unexpected Result)	although / even though / despite / in spite of the fact that باستغناء
Addition	moreover / in addition / furthermore بالإضافة
Condition / Result	if ...then / unless / in case that / whether شريطة
Time	whenever / as soon as حينما

Examples :

- My father won't send me abroad , unless I get a high GPA .
- He missed classes today because he didn't sleep well yesterday .
- Even though it was late, they went out for dinner .

However — ومع ذلك / مع ذلك

Practice Test :

1. We can't buy a new house, ~~so~~ ^c the bank accepts to lend us KD 100,000.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. although <input type="checkbox"/> b. despite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. unless <input type="checkbox"/> d. moreover
--	---

2. ^a it rained hard, we enjoyed our picnic.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Although <input type="checkbox"/> b. Moreover	<input type="checkbox"/> c. Unless <input type="checkbox"/> d. Despite of
---	--

3. Did you wear the blue t- shirt ^c the white one.

<input type="checkbox"/> a. nor <input type="checkbox"/> b. but	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. or <input type="checkbox"/> d. neither
--	--

4. My mother doesn't like going shopping she doesn't like crowds.

<input type="checkbox"/> a. but <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. because	<input type="checkbox"/> c. so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d. and
---	--

5. The bus has already left, ^b I have to walk to work.

<input type="checkbox"/> a. either <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. so	<input type="checkbox"/> c. neither <input type="checkbox"/> d. because
---	--

6. ^c Sara and her brother are going to study at Kuwait University.

<input type="checkbox"/> A. And <input type="checkbox"/> B. So	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Both <input type="checkbox"/> D. Or
---	---

7. I think that it was Hamad Rashed who had a car accident.

<input type="checkbox"/> a. neither / nor <input type="checkbox"/> b. because	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. either / or <input type="checkbox"/> d. both / with
--	---

8. Jack wasn't happy, and ^a was his wife.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. neither <input type="checkbox"/> b. either	<input type="checkbox"/> c. or <input type="checkbox"/> d. and
--	---

9. He is neither tired ^a bored.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. nor <input type="checkbox"/> b. or	<input type="checkbox"/> c. and <input type="checkbox"/> d. so
--	---

10. ^c he graduated from Harvard University, he hasn't gotten a job yet.

<input type="checkbox"/> a. Because <input type="checkbox"/> b. Neither	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Although <input type="checkbox"/> d. Despite of <i>being</i>
--	--

2. Common verbs that are usually followed by a gerund :

<u>understand</u>	<u>escape</u>	<u>finish</u>	<u>miss</u>
<u>mind</u>	<u>include</u>	<u>involve</u>	<u>practise</u>
<u>admit</u>	<u>imagine</u>	<u>justify</u>	<u>deny</u>
<u>carry on</u>	<u>suggest</u>	<u>mention</u>	<u>give up</u>
<u>delay</u>	<u>regret</u>	<u>dislike</u>	<u>keep on</u>
<u>avoid</u>	<u>be worth</u>	<u>can't help</u>	<u>consider</u>
<u>enjoy</u>			

ing

3. Common prepositions that are usually followed by a gerund:

<u>after</u>	<u>by</u>	<u>in spite of</u>
<u>on</u>	<u>without</u>	

4. Common verbs that are usually followed by a gerund OR an infinitive :

<u>forgot</u>	<u>remember</u>	<u>go on</u>
<u>try</u>	<u>Stop</u>	<u>mean</u>
<u>begin</u>	<u>start</u>	<u>continue</u>
<u>allow</u>	<u>permit</u>	<u>advise</u>
<u>need</u>	<u>want</u>	

ing & to

5. Common verbs that are usually followed by an infinitive :

<u>agree</u>	<u>Decide</u>	<u>hope</u>	<u>order</u>	<u>promise</u>
<u>allow</u>	<u>Demand</u>	<u>instruct</u>	<u>permit</u>	<u>refuse</u>
<u>appear</u>	<u>Encourage</u>	<u>invite</u>	<u>persuade</u>	<u>remind</u>
<u>arrange</u>	<u>Fail</u>	<u>learn</u>	<u>plan</u>	<u>seem</u>
<u>ask</u>	<u>Forbid</u>	<u>manage</u>	<u>prepare</u>	<u>swear</u>
<u>choose</u>	<u>Force</u>	<u>offer</u>	<u>pretend</u>	<u>warn</u>

to

6. Common expressions followed by an infinitive.

<u>be about</u>	<u>make up one's mind</u>	<u>turn out</u>
<u>do one's best</u>	<u>set out</u>	

Passive voice

Active voice : the **object** receives the action of the verb: Cats eat rats .

Passive voice : the **subject** receives the action of the verb: Rats are eaten by cats .

Use :

1. The passive is used if the action is more important than the agent.

- A meeting has been held. This mosque was built in 1868.
(The important thing is what happened, not who did it.)

2. The passive is used if the agent is not known.

- He was offered a job. (someone offered him the job)
They are supposed to be good students. (some teachers suppose that)

Form :

Simple present	am /is/are + p.p
Simple past	was/were + p.p
Simple future	will be + p.p
Present continuous	am /is/are + being + p.p
Past continuous	was/were + being + p.p
Future continuous	will be + being + p.p
Present perfect	have /has + been + p.p
Past perfect	had + been + p.p
Future perfect	will + have + been + p.p

	Active	Passive
Simple Present	Tom cleans the bathroom.	The bathroom <u>is cleaned</u> by Tom.
Present Continuous	Sarah is writing a report .	A report <u>is being written</u> by Sarah.
Simple Past	Sam repaired the sink.	The sink <u>was repaired</u> by Sam.
Past Continuous	The young man <u>was helping</u> the old lady .	The old lady <u>was being helped</u> by the young man .
Present Perfect	Many tourists <u>have visited</u> Egypt .	Egypt <u>has been visited</u> by many tourists.
Past Perfect	Ali <u>had repaired</u> many cars last week .	Last week , many cars <u>had been repaired</u> by Ali
Past Perfect Continuous	My father <u>had been preparing</u> to open his new company	The new company <u>had been being prepared</u> by my father.
Simple Future WILL	My partner <u>will finish</u> the work by 10 :00 AM.	The work <u>will be finished</u> by My partner by 10:00 AM.
Simple Future BE GOING TO	Mona <u>is going to finish</u> her homework on time .	The homework <u>is going to be finished</u> by Mona on time .
Future Continuous WILL	Hessa <u>will be washing</u> the clothes.	The clothes <u>will be being washed</u> by Hessa .
Future Perfect WILL	They <u>will have completed</u> the report this weekend .	The report <u>will have been completed</u> this weekend .

Practice Test :

20. Oil ----- in Kuwait .

- a. found
 b. is find
 c. finds
~~d. is found~~

21. Our house ----- last year .

- a. sell
~~b. was sold~~
 c. are sold
 d. sold

22. Your card ----- at this moment .

- a. being processed
 b. is processed
~~c. is being processed~~
 d. processed

23. The marks will ----- tomorrow .

- a. posted
~~b. post~~
 c. be posting
~~d. be posted~~

24. We ----- this problem .

- ~~a. can solve~~
~~b. can be solved~~
 c. solve
 d. are solve

25. The letter ----- two days ago .

- a. sent
 b. send
~~c. was sent~~
 d. is sent

26. The information ----- as I walked in the room .

- a. was being checked
~~b. was checked~~
 c. was checked
 d. checked

27. They ----- the new company next month .

- ~~a. will be bought~~
~~b. will buy~~
 c. buy
 d. bought

28. I ----- a new watch by my uncle .

- a. have given
~~b. have been given~~
 c. given
 d. gave

29. Before I arrived here in 1999 , I ----- in London .

- a. have interviewed
 b. have been interviewed
~~c. had been interviewed~~
 d. had interviewed

Pronouns

1. Possessive Pronouns and Possessive Adjectives :

Possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives show who something belongs to. The main difference between them is that possessive adjectives are followed by nouns while possessive pronouns are not.

2. Reflexive Pronouns :

Reflexive pronouns are used when the object of a sentence is the same as the subject.

3. Subject Pronouns :

Subject pronouns are the pronouns that replace the subject of a sentence.

4. Object Pronouns :

Object pronouns are the pronouns that replace the object of a sentence.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Examples :-

- Subject pronouns**
1. I wrote a letter .
 2. He wrote a letter .
 3. They wrote a letter .

- Object pronouns**
1. I wrote a letter to him .
 2. He wrote a letter to her .
 3. They wrote a letter to me .

- Possessive adjective**
1. My father took my car .
 2. She gave the report to her manager .
 3. The neighbors finished their house .

- Possessive pronouns**
1. This blood test is hers .
 2. This land is ours .
 3. It is not my book . it is yours .

- Reflexive pronouns**
1. I made this cake myself .
 2. They call themselves ' birds of freedom ' .
 3. She wrote this book herself .

Relative Pronouns

Relative clauses

Relative pronouns : who / that / which / where / when / whose

The relative pronouns stands in place of a noun . This noun usually appears earlier in the sentence .

The following relative pronouns and adverbs are used in defining relative clauses .

Kind	Subject	Object	Possessive
people	Who – that	Who – whom – that	Whose
things – animals	Who – that	Which	Whose
place		Where	
time		When	

Example

People	That is the boy . <u>The boy</u> played in the garden . That is the boy <u>who</u> played in the garden .
Things	I talked to the girl . <u>Her</u> car was broken down . I talked to the girl <u>whose</u> car was broken down .
Animals	This is a hungry cat . <u>It</u> ate the bird . This is the hungry cat <u>which</u> ate the bird .
Place	I live in a villa . It is near the lake . The villa <u>where</u> I live is near the lake .
Time	In 1999 , I was studying English . My friend had died then . In 1999 , <u>when</u> my friend had died , I was studying English .

Reported Speech

When do we use reported speech ?

Reported speech is used when someone says something and we later want to tell someone else what the first person said .

Examples :

- "I was sleeping upstairs when the woman screamed ."
- Haya said that she had been sleeping when she had screamed

Form :

When we use reported speech we make many changes to the sentence or question we want to report :

1. Tense changes : (shift back)

From	To
Simple present <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am so happy 	Simple past <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He said that he was so happy
1. Simple past <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She invited Sara to her birthday party. 2. Present perfect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She has invited Sara to her birthday. 3. Past perfect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She had invited Sara to her birthday. 	Past perfect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She had invited Sara to her birthday.
Will <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They will finish tomorrow . 	Would <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They said that they would finish the next following day .
Can <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can send the project next month . 	Could <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They said that they could send the project the following month.

Present continuous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm waiting for her phone call . 	Past continuous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He said that he was waiting for her phone call .
1. Past continuous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was driving fast 2. Present perfect continuous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He has been driving fast . 3. Past perfect continuous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He had been driving fast . 	Past perfect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She said that he had been driving fast .

2. Time & Place Expressions changes :

Expressions of time shifting	
From	To
• this (evening)	• that (evening)
• today/this day	• that day
• these (days)	• <u>those</u> (days)
• now	• then
• (a week) <u>ago</u>	• (a week) before
• last weekend	• <u>the weekend before</u> / the previous weekend
• here	• <u>there</u>
• next (week)	• <u>the following</u> (week)
• tomorrow	• <u>the next/</u> the following day
• here	• <u>there</u>
• this	• <u>that</u>
• these	• <u>those</u>

3. Pronouns changes :

From	To
I I am thirsty .	he / she Khalid said that <u>he</u> was thirsty .
you Are <u>you</u> tired ?	I / we Saad wanted to know if <u>we</u> were tired .
We <u>We</u> will arrive tomorrow .	They Fahad said that <u>they</u> would arrive the next day .
My I finished <u>my</u> exams .	His / her Lulwa said that she <u>had finished her</u> exams .
Your <u>Did you</u> start <u>your</u> work ?	My / our The manager asked me if I <u>had started my</u> work .
Our <u>They can</u> build <u>our</u> house .	Their The company said that they <u>could</u> build <u>their</u> house .

4. Questions change :

- A . We use (either "asked" or "wanted to know") to report a question .
- B . In yes / no questions we use (" if" or "whether" after asked or wanted to know) .
- C . We change the word order .

From

1 . auxiliary + subject + main verb

- When do you go to work ? (question order)
- Where will you spend your vacation ? (question order)
- What did you buy from Germany ? (question order)
- Is his car new ? (question order)
- Can he join a language course to improve his English ? (question order)
- Will she wait till tomorrow ? (question order)

To

2 . subject + (auxiliary) + main verb

- She asked me when I went to work . (statement order)
- He wanted to know where I would spend my vacation . (statement order)
- She asked me what I had bought from Germany . (statement order)
- Reem asked me if his car was new . (statement order)
- Saad wanted to know whether he could join a language course to improve his English . (statement order)
- Lola wanted to know if she would wait till the next day . (statement order)

Note : in reporting a questions , we use a full stop to end our statement even if we have a question word .

5 . reported orders changes : using (told)

Statement : told me + ^{me}to + infinitive

- Direct speech : " Switch off your mobile "
- Report speech : She told me to switch off my mobile .

Negative : told me + not + to _ infinitive

- Direct speech : " Don't use my laptop "
- Reported speech : She told me not to use her laptop .

6 . reported request changes : using (ask)

Statement : ask me + to + infinitive

Example :

- Direct speech : " Can you please open the door ? "
- Reported speech : She asked me to open the door .

Negative : ask me + not + to + infinitive

Example :

- Direct speech : " Please don't park your car in front of my house "
- Reported speech : She asked me not to park my car in front of her house .

Practice Test :

30. Where is my bag?" she asked.

She asked -----.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| a. where is her bag | c. where are here bag |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. where her bag was | d. where were her bag |

31. Has Bader talked to the teacher?"

My friend asked me -----.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a. if Bader talks to the teacher | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. if Bader had talked to the teacher |
| b. if Bader has talked to the teacher | d. if Bader talked to the teacher |

32. She said, "I woke up early"

She said that -----.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| a. she woke up early | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. she had woken up early |
| b. she wakes up early | d. she has woken up early |

33. He said, "I will clean my room ."

He said that -----.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| a. he will clean his room | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. he would clean his room |
| b. he could clean his room | d. he wouldn't clean his room |

34. " Don't eat in the class ," the teacher said.

The teacher told her students -----.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. not to eat in the class | c. don't eat in the class |
| b. eating in the class forbidden | d. eating in the class is not allowed |

35. She said, "I ^{was} am not thirsty now."

⇒ She said -----.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. she was not thirsty then | c. she is not thirsty now |
| b. she had not been thirsty then | d. she hasn't been thirsty |

36. Don't play in the street , boys," she said.

She told the boys -----.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a. don't play in the street | c. to play in the street |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. not to play in the street | d. play in the street |

37. Don't do that again," she said to him .

He told her -----.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| a. to not to do that again | c. didn't do that again |
| b. don't do this again | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d. not to do that again |

Comparative and Superlative

Adjective Order

As+ adjective +as

Comparative and Superlative

Comparatives and superlative are special forms of adjectives . They are used to compare two or more things .

We found the comparative and superlative forms of the adjective are formed by following these rules :

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One syllable	adj + er	adj + est
Two syllables ending in- y	adj + er	adj + est
Two syllables	more + adj	most + adj
Three syllables	more + adj	most + adj

Examples :

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big – thin – small	bigger – thinner – smaller	biggest – thinnest – smallest

However , there are some adjectives which have irregular comparative and superlative forms , most of them are listed in this table :

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
far	further \ farther	furthest \ farthest

2. Adjective order :

It is common in English to use more than one adjective before a noun . and when we use more than one adjective . we should put them in the following order

Adjective Order	Examples
1. opinion	interesting – funny – beautiful - ugly
2. size	big – small – tiny – little – few
3. age	old – new – young – youthful
4. shape	round – oval – circle – flat
5. color	red – blue – yellow – white
6. origin	British – Kuwaiti – American – Swedish
7. material	wooden – metal – glass - fabric
8. purpose	sleeping (bag)

3. Comparison of adjective (as + adjective + as)

As + adjective +as is used to compare people , places , events or things , when there is no difference between them .

Examples :

- * Mohammad is tall . Bader is tall .
- * Mohammad is as tall as Bader .
- * Plato is famous . Aristotle is famous .
- * Plato is as famous as Aristotle .
- * My watch is expensive . Your watch is expensive .
- * My watch is as expensive as your watch .

Practice Test : adjectives

1. Smoked fish can be kept ----- d ----- fresh fish .
~~a. more longer than~~ c. much longer as
 b. more longer ~~d. longer than~~
2. A sofa is ----- b ----- a chair .
 a. much comfortable than c. comfortable than
~~b. more comfortable than~~ d. comfortable
3. Ali is ----- c ----- Sa'ad .
 a. polite than ~~c. more polite than~~
 b. politer as d. polite as
4. May is ----- a ----- Amal .
~~a. as nice as~~ c. nicer as
 b. nice as d. nice
5. Reem is ----- a ----- in the class .
~~a. the cleverest~~ c. clever
 b. cleverest d. more clever
6. Spanish people usually speak ----- b ----- than English people .
 a. quicklier ✓ c. more quicklier
~~b. more quickly~~ d. most quickly
7. He 's a good guitarist , but he plays the piano ----- b ----- (than) the guitar .
 a. the best c. good
~~b. much better~~ d. quite well
8. The present she received made her ----- c ----- .
 a. happiest ~~c. happy~~
 b. happier than d. happier
9. Her hair is ----- d ----- (than) mine .
 a. shortest c. as short as
~~b. more short~~ ~~d. shorter~~
10. Being with friends makes me ----- a ----- anything else .
~~a. more happy than~~ c. happy as
 b. happier d. happy
 than ✓

Definite & Indefinite Articles

A / AN / THE

Definite articles : We use the definite article (the) to refer to specific or particular nouns .

Indefinite articles : We use the indefinite article (a / an) to refer to non-specific or non-particular nouns .

Article	Use												
a	<p>We use (a) with singular nouns that begin with a consonant .</p> <p>Examples :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>building</td> <td>a building</td> </tr> <tr> <td>fast food meal</td> <td>a fast food meal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>car</td> <td>a car</td> </tr> </table> <p>Exception : We use (an) instead of (a) before singular nouns which begin with a silent (h) .</p> <p>Examples :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>hour</td> <td>an hour</td> </tr> <tr> <td>unhappy child</td> <td>an unhappy child</td> </tr> <tr> <td>honest man</td> <td>an honest man</td> </tr> </table>	building	a building	fast food meal	a fast food meal	car	a car	hour	an hour	unhappy child	an unhappy child	honest man	an honest man
building	a building												
fast food meal	a fast food meal												
car	a car												
hour	an hour												
unhappy child	an unhappy child												
honest man	an honest man												
an	<p>We use (an) before singular nouns which begins with vowels .</p> <p>Examples :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>umbrella</td> <td>an umbrella</td> </tr> <tr> <td>elephant</td> <td>an elephant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>interesting book</td> <td>an interesting book</td> </tr> </table> <p>Exception : We use (a) instead of (an) with singular nouns which begin with a vowel that sound like the word (you) .</p> <p>Examples :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>European country</td> <td>a European country</td> </tr> <tr> <td>university</td> <td>a university</td> </tr> <tr> <td>unit</td> <td>a unit</td> </tr> </table>	umbrella	an umbrella	elephant	an elephant	interesting book	an interesting book	European country	a European country	university	a university	unit	a unit
umbrella	an umbrella												
elephant	an elephant												
interesting book	an interesting book												
European country	a European country												
university	a university												
unit	a unit												

The

1. We use **"the"** with singular and plural nouns
2. We use **the** when there is only one thing of something (**the sun – the earth – the sky**)
3. We use **"the"** when the speaker and the listener know what they are talking about
Did you finish reading the book ?Yes I did .
4. We use **"the"** when we talk about something / someone for the second time .
I bought a new TV . The TV was damaged .

We use **"the"** with :

5. **nationality words** : (the Kuwaiti / the Lebanese)
6. **group of lakes** : (the Great Lakes)
7. **group of states** : the United States / the United Kingdom / the United Arab Emirates
8. **range of mountains** : the Alps / the Andes / the Rockies
9. **the names of rivers** : the Nile / the Pacific
10. **points on the globe** : the North Pole / the South Pole
11. **superlative adjectives** : the biggest box / the best player
12. **musical instruments** : the piano / the guitar

Practice Test :

1. In England ----- ^C ----- fish and chips are sold everywhere .
 a. a
 ✓ b. the
 c. the
 d. an
2. I'm going to visit the people in ----- ^C ----- house next door .
 a. a
 b. an
 c. the
 d. ∅
3. ----- ^C ----- apple(s) and oranges are fruit .
 A. The
 ✓ B. An
 C. A
 D. ∅
4. I saw a sandwich on the table . I ate ----- ^A ----- sandwich at once ,
 because I was hungry .
 ✓ a. the
 b. ∅
 c. an
 d. a
5. ----- ^C ----- thief tried to get in to the house .
 A. An
 B. The
 ✓ C. A
 D. ∅
6. I'm starving . I want ----- ^C ----- largest burger on the menu .
 a. ∅
 b. a
 ✓ c. the
 d. an
7. ----- ^d ----- horses are beautiful animals .
 A. The
 B. An
 C. A
 ✓ D. ∅
8. This is not what I call ----- ^C ----- Honesty .
 a. a
 b. ∅
 ✓ c. an
 d. the
9. ----- ^a ----- ^{human} man cannot live without water .
 ✓ A. ∅
 B. A
 C. The
 D. An
10. ----- ^a ----- car I saw yesterday was very expensive .
 ✓ A. The
 B. An
 C. A
 D. ∅

If conditional (0 , 1 , 2 , 3)

Zero Conditional

Use

The zero conditional is used to express situations that are always true if something else happens. We can usually replace *if* by a time clause using *'when'*

Form

If + present simple , present simple

Present simple + if + present simple (without comma)

Examples :

1. If you keep butter in the sun , it melts .
2. If you eat too much , you get fat .
3. If you take fish out of water , they die .
4. If you switch on the AC , the room becomes cold .

First conditional

Use

The first conditional is used to express what will happen if a certain event takes place in the present or future. It's often called the "real" conditional because it is used for real - or possible - situations. These situations take place if a certain condition is met. In the conditional 1 we often use *unless* which means *'if ... not'*.

Form

If + present simple , (will) + Verb (infinitive)

Simple future + if + present simple (without comma)

Examples

1. If he finishes the work on time , we will get our money immediately .
2. If the meeting is successful , we will become the biggest car manufacturers in the country
3. His parents will be very happy if he passes the aptitude exam.
4. Sara will marry Bader if he graduates and get his first salary .

Second Conditional (Unreal)

Use

The second conditional is used for unreal (impossible or improbable) situations. This conditional provides an imaginary result for a given situation.

Form

If + Past Simple , Would + Verb (infinitive)

Would + Verb (infinitive) + If + Past Simple (without comma)

Examples:

1. If I **won** a million , I **would buy** a new villa.
2. If they **were** happy, they **would have** more fun.
3. If he **worked** hard, he **would get** a promotion .
4. If he **had** free time , he **would join** a sport club .

Third Conditional (past)

Use

The third conditional is used to express a hypothetical result to a past given situation. It's often referred to as the "past" conditional because it concerns only past situations with hypothetical results

Form

If + Past perfect (had + past participle) , Would + have + past participle

Would + have + past participle + If + Past perfect (had + past participle) (without comma)

Examples:

1. If you **hadn't shouted** at the police man , he **wouldn't have given** you a fine .
2. If we **had bought** that car , we **would have had** to change the engine .
3. If you **had set** the alarm , I **would have got** up earlier .
4. If we **hadn't been busy** , we **would have accepted** his invitation .

Practice Test :

38. If I a late my teacher doesn't allow me to attend her class. is
 a. am c. is
 b. was d. am not
39. You a your exam, if you don't study hard.
 a. won't pass c. don't pass
 b. will pass d. doesn't
40. If he c me, I would have given him a ride to work.
 a. will ask c. had asked
 b. has asked d. would have asked
41. I usually feel sick, if I a in the car.
 a. read c. reads
 b. have read d. would read
42. I d you the money you ask, if you don't tell me why.
 a. will lend c. would lend
 b. wouldn't lend d. won't lend
43. If I had had time, I b to see the movie.
 a. go c. would go
 b. would have gone d. would gone
44. If Rashed knew her number, he a her to marry him.
 a. would ask c. asked
 b. would have asked d. will ask
45. I would have brought it with me, if you a me a message to remind me.
 a. had sent c. would have sent
 b. sent d. would sent
46. If I had a swimming pool, I d all night and day. swim
 a. will be swimming c. would be swim
 b. would be swimming d. would swim
47. They help poor people, if they a free time.
 a. have c. had
 b. have had d. has

Quantifiers

Quantifiers : are determiners like : many, few, little , several , plenty , a few , ect which are used in a noun phrase to show how much or how many we are talking about .

Count nouns VS Non – count nouns

Positive Sentences

- * There are **some** interesting books in my library .
- * I have **some** information about the missing child .
- * The fridge is empty . Bring us **some** pizza and cola when you come home .

Requests or Offers

- * Please , I'm looking for **some** articles about solving equations .
- * Would you like **some** coffee ?
- * I need **some** help , please .

Count Nouns VS Non – Noun Count Nouns

Negative Sentences

- * I haven't got **any** money in the bank , so I can't buy a new car .
- * They don't want **any** children at the wedding party .
- * There isn't **any** news related to their new project .

Information Questions

- * Did you get **any** emails from Jassim ?
- * Why didn't you eat **anything** before you left ?
- * Does she take **any** of those pain killers ?

Plural Non – Count Nouns : Much

Negative Sentences

- * I don't have **much** information about the problem .
- * There isn't **much** work left .
- * She doesn't spend **much** money on her trip .

Information Questions

- * How **much** money do you have in the bank ?
- * How **much** time does it take to Bahrain by car ?
- * How **much** sugar do you want in your coffee ?

Plural Count Nouns : Many

Negative Sentences

- * You haven't got **many** relatives ?
- * There weren't **many** people in her wedding party .
- * I haven't visited **many** tourist places in Egypt .

Informative Questions

- * How **many** classes did you miss today ?
- * How **many** boats pass the canal every day ?
- * How **many** brothers have you got ?

Count Nouns : Several

- * There are **several** cars in the garage .
- * We have **several** foreign student at Kuwait university .
- * He visited **several** European countries in his twenties .

Count / Non Count Nouns : lots / a lot

- * It cost me a lot of money to get a unique mobile number .
- * There are lots of people who suffer from starvation .
- * Saad spends a lot of time taking care of his antique car .

Count / Non Count Nouns : Plenty

- * I've got plenty of crops this year .
- * Plenty of shops open at 9 o'clock in the morning.
- * There is plenty of time to finish your report.

little / a little : (Non-Count Nouns)

(little)Negative attitude / (a little)Positive attitude

- * I've got little time to finish my research this week .
- * He doesn't like his new job , he has little patience with customers .
- * Sam learnt a little Arabic before he went to Saudi Arabia .

few / a few : (Count Nouns)

Positive attitude (a few) / Negative attitude (few)

- * I saw few people visiting her when she was in the hospital .
- * Lola has just finished her diet a few days before joining a *gym.
- * Spending a few hours reading the Quran makes you feel happy .

*gym : a health club .

Practice Test :

1. Ali drinks d milk every day .
 a. few مقدور c. many كثير
 b. plenty كثير d. a lot of كثير

2. We expected 20 people , but only a people came .
 a. few كثير c. little كثير
 b. a little كثير d. much كثير

3. How d stars are there in our galaxy ?
 a. some c. little
 b. many d. much كثير

4. There was a salt in the soup , so it was tasteless .
 a. little كثير c. a few كثير
 b. a lot d. few كثير

5. Do you want b cheese ?
 a. few c. many
 b. some d. a lot

6. I didn't buy d clothes .
 a. a lot c. much
 b. a little d. a lot of

7. There are too c people in this place.
 a. much مقدور c. many مقدور
 b. some d. little

8. She's going to buy c trousers .
 a. plenty c. some
 b. little d. much

9. He drank b of the milk .
 a. all c. any
 b. a lot d. both

10. Most of my friends like animals , but c them don't .
 a. much of c. some of
 b. many d. little of

Wh- questions

Wh- Questions allow a speaker to find out more information about topics. They are as follows:

When?	time
Where?	place
Who?	person
Why?	reason
How?	manner
What?	object/idea/action

Other words can also be used to inquire about specific information:

Which (one)?	choice of alternatives
Whose?	possession
Whom?	person (objective formal)
How much?	price, amount (non-count)
How many?	quantity (count)
How long?	duration
How often?	frequency
How far?	distance
What kind (of)?	description

Examples :

- Where do you live ?
- How much sugar do you want ?
- How far is your school from here ?
- How often do you visit your mother ?
- Whose book is that ?

Yes / No Questions

Yes No questions are questions that do not take a question word such as 'what', 'when', 'where', etc. Yes /No questions are used to check information, ask for a confirmation and to check facts.

Examples :

- Is she happy with the result ?
- Does she like skiing ?
- Will he finish his homework in an hour ?
- Are you going out this afternoon ?
- Do they show any interest to participate ?

Practice Test :

- are you going to the theater (with)?
A. How
 B. Who
C. Where
 D. When
- is Kuwait located ?
A. Who
 B. Where
C. When
D. What
- are you doing it ? Have you decided yet?
A. Who
 B. When
~~C. What~~
D. Which
- on earth do you think you're doing ?
A. Who
B. When
C. Where
 D. What
- is coming with me ? are you ?
 A. Who
B. What
C. How
D. Which
- (time) are they leaving ?
A. Any
B. How
~~C. When~~
~~D. What~~
- called me yesterday ?
A. Which
B. When
~~C. Who~~
D. Whom
- have you know her ?
A. How long time
 B. How long
C. How much time
D. How far
- From university did Dr. James receive his PH.D. ?
A. when
B. who
 C. which
D. whom
- is your (work) from your (house) ?
 A. How Far
B. How Much
C. How
D. How Often

10. After she died, she a him all her fortune .

a. gave
 b. giving

c. given
 d. gives

Practice Test : Past Perfect

I couldn't go to the cinema with my friends last night because I -----
----- my homework yet.

- a. weren't finished
 b. wasn't finish
c. ~~hadn't finished~~
d. isn't finished

----- you ----- anything before you went to the theatre?

- a. Has / eaten
b. Was / eaten
c. Had / eaten
d. Is / eaten

Who ----- in the house before we moved in?

- a. lives
b. live
c. lived
 d. has lived

When she went out to play, she ----- already ----- all the work.

- a. is / done
b. is / doing
c. had / done
d. have / done

They ----- everything before they moved to their new house.

- a. had sell
b. is selling
c. sold
d. will sell

Last week end my flight ----- already ----- because I arrived late to the airport.

- a. was / left
 b. had / left
c. is / left
d. has / been leaving

Yesterday, I went to bed after I ----- my presentation.

- a. have been finishing
b. had finished
c. finish
d. finished

By the time my mother reached home, they ----- already -----
-----.

- a. have / left
- b. has / left

- c. ~~∅~~ / left
- d. had / left

Bader played computer games for several hours after my parents -----
----- to visit a friend.

- a. has left
- b. were leaving

- c. left
- d. have left

My brother ----- all his money before he travelled to Spain.

- a. spend
- b. had spent

- c. was spending
- d. has spent

Practice Test : Past Perfect Continuous

We for five hours when they finally called us at Gate 7.

- a. had been waiting
- b. is being waiting

- c. wait
- d. has waited

He at the station for 90 minutes (when) the train finally (arrived).

- a. were waiting
- b. is waiting

- c. had been waiting
- d. waited

We for a new apartment for two months and then we (found) one on the fourth floor of an old building.

- a. has been looking
- b. look

- c. is looking
- d. had been looking

I my laptop for a long time, when suddenly it (began) to delete my files.

- a. had not been using
- b. not be using

- c. used
- d. uses

How long German before she (went) to Germany?

- a. have she been learn
- b. had she been learning

- c. is she learning
- d. did she learn

My daughter ^{catch} caught the flu because she in the rain too long.

- a. has played
- b. had been playing

- c. plays
- d. is playing

He on his mobile for 3 hours when it ran out of battery.

- a. had been talking
- b. will be talking

- c. is being talk
 - d. was being talk
- } Passive

I all day; so I wasn't tired and went to the restaurant at night.

- a. haven't worked
 b. had not been working
c. will have been worked
d. has been working

They all day so their legs were sore in the evening.

- a. will be cycling
b. are cycling
c. was cycling
 d. had been cycling

Practice Test : Simple Present

1. Yesterday the weather was terrible, but it is nice today.
 ✓ a. is
 b. was
 c. are
 d. were
2. ^{Fit it} Water boils at 100 degrees.
 ✓ a. is boiling
 b. boils
 c. boil waters
 d. is boiled
3. My friend doesn't like travelling by plane. He prefers travelling by car.
 a. don't
 b. hasn't
 c. isn't
 ✓ d. doesn't
4. Most of the shops close at 10 o'clock in the evening.
 ✓ a. close
 b. is closed
 c. closes
 d. is closing
5. How many cups of water do you drink every day?
 ✓ a. do
 b. does
 c. have
 d. has
6. Sometimes my father forgets to close the windows at night.
 ✓ a. forgot
 b. forgets
 c. forget
 d. forgotten → have / has
7. If you don't study well, you won't be able to come with us to chalet.
 ✓ a. don't study
 b. hasn't study
 c. didn't study
 d. have studied
8. Old people are hard to please. They need a lot of care and love.
 ✓ a. needed
 b. need
 c. needs X
 d. have need
9. The movie was scary, I don't want to watch it again.
 a. haven't wanted
 b. doesn't want
 ✓ c. don't want
 d. isn't want

10. My ^{she} mother never ^a for help with the house work . She like to do everything her self .

- a. asks
- b. ask

- c. asked
- d. will ask

Practice Test : Present Continuous

They ----- with each other after the last argument .

- a. are not talking
- b. not talking
- c. doesn't talk
- d. hasn't talked

They want to buy a new house. That's why they ----- hard to earn extra money .

- a. are working
- b. has worked
- c. is working
- d. works

My son likes science fiction books . He ----- currently writing a book entitled Digital world .

- a. is
- b. are
- c. were
- d. Ø

I can't open the door. I ----- a shower at the moment .

- a. is taking
- b. are taking
- c. am taking
- d. take

Please don't make so much noise . My father ----- .

- a. sleeps
- b. has slept
- c. is sleeping
- d. is sleep

He ----- with his parents at the moment until he finds somewhere to live.

- a. are staying
- b. will stay
- c. have stayed
- d. is staying

They ----- at the moment , but they are searching for a part time job .

- a. hasn't work
- b. hadn't worked
- c. weren't working
- d. aren't working

Look out the window , it ----- heavily .

- a. was raining
- b. are raining

- c. rained
- d. is raining

Be quite. Your father ----- on the phone .

- a. is talking
- b. has been talked

- c. had talked
- d. is being talked

I ----- to the cinema , I'm going to the chalet with my friends .

- a. am not going
- b. haven't been going

- c. are not going
- d. weren't going

Practice Test : Present Perfect

I yet which major I would like to study .

- a. haven't decided
- b. hasn't decided

- c. weren't decided
- d. wasn't decided

I don't know anything about her wedding party , Sara me yet .

- a. haven't invited
- b. hadn't invite

- c. hasn't invited
- d. hasn't been invited

The pilots on strike for two weeks . They asked the government to increase their salaries .

- a. was been
- b. have been

- c. has been
- d. were been

They Yoga all their life , and they are pretty good at it .

- a. has practiced
- b. have practiced

- c. will have been practicing
- d. are being practiced

My mother is a great cook . She likes Indian food . She never any recipe .

- a. has / miss
- b. have / missed

- c. has / missed
- d. have / been missed

You can wear your favourite jeans , I already them .

- a. has / washed
- b. has / been washed

- c. had / been washed
- d. is washed

He ----- for many years as a part-time teacher at PAAT , but they didn't accept him as a full-timer .

- a. will be working
- b. is working

- c. have worked
- d. has worked

He ----- typing yet , but he uses the computer for his office work .

- a. didn't master
- b. hasn't mastered

- c. hasn't mastered
- d. was mastered

I ----- just ----- my presentation . I need to have a break after this effort .

- a. Ø / finished
- b. have / finished

- c. will / finished
- d. has / been finished

My father ----- to Italy since I was ten years old .

- a. wasn't been
- b. weren't been

- c. hasn't been
- d. haven't been

Practice Test : Present Perfect Continuous

Do you think he will come ? I ----- for him since early this morning .

- a. has been waiting
- b. has waited
- c. wait
- d. have been waiting

I ----- on this project for three months . The only thing I really need is appreciation .

- a. is work
- b. have been working
- c. has been working
- d. works

I don't care anymore . I ----- to him for three hours but he insists to leave everything as it is .

- a. am talking
- b. has been talking
- c. have been talking
- d. has talked

I love yoga . I ----- it for three months now .

- a. have been practicing
- b. has been practicing
- c. is being practiced
- d. are being practiced

I ----- the house so I missed your interview on TV.

- a. has been cleaning
- b. was cleaned
- c. will be cleaning
- d. have been cleaning

I ----- in Nozha since 2000 .

- a. have been living
- b. will live
- c. has been living
- d. has lived

They ----- Spanish for three years . I think they can communicate well .

- a. has been studying
- b. have been studying
- c. has studied
- d. is studying

She is in love with history . She ----- it since she graduated .

- a. is teaching
- b. had taught

- c. taught
- d. has been teaching

I ----- for 30 minutes . I really feel very tired .

- a. has been walking
- b. am being walked

- c. have been walk
- d. have been walking

Practice Test :

1. By the time we get to Mecca this evening , we ----- more than 12 hours.
- a. will drive
b. will have driven
c. I have been driven
d. has driven
2. When Sarah goes on vacation next month, she ----- German for over two years.
- a. will have studied
b. are being studied
c. will have been studied
d. were being studied
3. I ----- the Grand Canyon and San Francisco by the time I leave the United States.
- a. will visited
b. has visited
c. will have visited
d. have been visited
4. By the time you finish your studying at high school , she ----- both her Masters and PhD .
- a. will visit
b. are being visited
c. is being finished
d. will have finished
5. She ----- the baby by the time we get to the hospital.
- a. will have had
b. is having
c. will have has
d. will have
6. I came to England six months ago. I started my English course six months after that . When I return to Kuwait , I ----- in England for exactly one year.
- a. will have be
b. will have been
c. will be
d. have been

7. Ali just changed his major again. If he keeps this up, he -----
his major at least four or five times by the end of the year.

- a. will have changed
- b. will changed
- c. is being changed
- d. are being changed

8. Come over to my house around 9 o'clock. By then, I ----- my
project and we can go see a movie.

- a. will finish
- b. will be finished
- c. will have finished
- d. has being finished

9. In June, my mother and father ----- married for twenty years.

- a. will has been
- b. is being
- c. has been
- d. will have been

Practice Test : Pronouns

Do speak any foreign languages ?

- a. she
- b. he

- c. your
- d. you

I forgot to bring ~~book~~ to class . Can I use yours ?

- a. it
- b. my

- c. mine
- d. me

Your jeans were dirty so I washed with mine .

- a. their
- b. them

- c. ours
- d. they

There was little traffic , so arrived earlier than we expected .

- a. he
- b. him

- c. his
- d. her

I tried to call her yesterday , but she didn't answer . So I sent an SMS.

- a. him
- b. her

- c. hers
- d. his

Sara and Hamad sent son to study architecture in England .

- a. her
- b. them

- c. their
- d. his

Bader is in the hospital . He had an operation on arm .

- a. his
- b. he

- c. their
- d. him

She took a picture of at the scene of the crime .

- a. herself
- b. himself

- c. yourself
- d. myself

Ahmad was looking for a new job .You have to tell ----- about this advertisement .

- a. him
- b. hers

- c. his
- d. her

Our teacher gives ----- a lot of assignments to do at home .

- a. us
- b. they

- c. ours
- d. our

Did everybody enjoy ----- at the party ?

- a. ourselves
- b. myself

- c. themselves
- d. herself

You should stop blaming ----- for what happened .

- a. you
- b. your

- c. mine
- d. yourself

The man called the police . ----- car was stolen .

- A. Hers
- B. His

- C. Her
- D. Him

The couple didn't have enough money to go back to the hotel so ----- walked .

- a. they
- b. our

- c. we
- d. he

She stays healthy and fit because she takes a good care of ----- .

- a. himself
- b. ourselves

- c. myself
- d. herself

Practice Test : Preposition

I work for a computer company ----- Sharg .
 a. with
b. in
c. on
d. by

All candidates feel nervous ----- they know the results of an election .
a. while
b. at
c. in
 d. before

The airplane flew ----- the Red sea .
 a. over
b. with
c. in
d. during

We have lived in Surrah ----- fifteen years .
 a. for
b. to
c. since
d. until

I usually finish school at 1:00 , but sometimes I stay ----- 2:00 .
 a. for
b. until
c. during
d. since

He didn't see anything , because he was talking in his mobile ----- the presentation .
a. during
 b. while
c. on
d. above

It's ----- the corner of the room , near the window .
a. on
b. under
c. for
 d. in

It often snows ----- Alaska
a. on
b. for
c. at
 d. in

I'll meet you again ----- the weekend .
 a. by
b. at
c. on
d. to

It's the first turn ----- the left after the traffic light .

- a. on ~~c. in~~
b. by d. of

They always feel tired ----- the evening .

- ~~a. at~~ c. in
b. for d. on

Do you work ----- Saturday ?

- a. in c. for
b. at ~~d. on~~

She was born ----- 1974 .

- a. at c. during
~~b. in~~ d. on

Let's have a meeting ----- 10:00 tomorrow noon .

- ~~a. at~~ c. in
b. for d. on

We usually meet ----- Christmas Day .

- a. with c. in
~~b. at~~ d. on

Practice Test : Infinitive & Gerund

I gained 7 kilos in 3 months . I need on a diet .

- a. to go
- b. go
- c. going
- d. goes

Would you mind me your car ? My car has broken down .

- a. lends
- b. lent
- c. to lend
- d. lending

She postponed Spain , before she gets the report from her doctors about her condition .

- a. visit
- b. visiting
- c. to visit
- d. visits

My parents can't afford a new house before five years from now .

- a. buying
- b. bought
- c. buy
- d. to buy

I forgot a new laptop when I went to AL- Ghanim yesterday .

- a. to buy
- b. buy
- c. bought
- d. buying

I want more about this subject . I think I will find a lot of interesting information .

- a. learnt
- b. learning
- c. to learn
- d. learn

They apologized for not the email before .

- a. sending
- b. to send
- c. sent
- d. send

My brother finished English literature at Kuwait university .

- a. to study
- b. study
- c. studying
- d. studies

I'm sorry , I didn't mean them , but she forced me to say it .

- a. hurting
- b. to hurt
- c. hurts
- d. hurt

The university will continue part- time teachers until they employ full- time teachers .

- a. hires
- b. hire
- c. to hire
- d. hiring

Sara promised not late to class .

- a. come
- b. coming
- c. to come
- d. comes

I like business management at Harford University .

- a. to study
- b. study
- c. studies
- d. studied

I'll try my assignment before this weekend .

- a. finish
- b. finished
- c. to finish
- d. finishes

He quit after he had a heart attack .

- a. smokes
- b. smoked
- c. smoking
- d. smoke

Practice Test : Passive

When I reached home , Bader -----
a. have left
b. had already left
c. had already been left
d. was left

Arabic ----- by a large number of people all over the world nowadays .
a. speaks
b. is spoken
c. was spoken
d. spoken

Telephone calls ----- by satellites everyday all around the world .
a. transmit
b. transmitted
c. are transmitted
d. were transmitted

by 2030 , cars ----- by remote control .
a. will be operated
b. operate
c. is operated
d. operated

Let's go out now , the housework -----
a. has been finished
b. have been finished
c. was finished
d. is being finished

A new edition of this encyclopedia ----- by the company next year .
a. will published
b. will be published
c. will publish
d. publish

The SMS message ----- two days ago .
a. sent
b. send
c. was sent
d. is sent

A kid ----- to the hospital after a car accident .
a. was taken
b. has been taken
c. is taken
d. were taken

The washing machine by him .

- a. is going to be repaired
- b. are going to be repaired
- c. is going to repair
- d. were going to be repaired

An old lady to cross to the other side by a young man .

- a. was helped
- b. were helped
- c. are helped
- d. had helped

My car is going to by the garage .

- a. be fixed
- b. is fixed
- c. was fixed
- d. were fixed

The hotel by a large cleaning company tomorrow .

- a. will cleaned
- b. will be cleaned
- c. has been cleaned
- d. is cleaned

Practice Test : Quantifiers

There's for everybody to eat.

a. plenty of
b. plenty
c. much of
d. few

Too chocolate isn't good for you.

a. many
b. few
c. plenty
d. much

She smiled She was feeling ill.

a. many
b. little
c. rather
d. badly

He doesn't have money to buy a Mercedes, so he must buy something cheaper.

a. some
b. few
c. more
d. enough

I've brought you flowers for your birthday.

a. few
b. a little
c. little
d. some

How coffee do you usually drink?

a. some
b. few
c. much
d. many

There is traffic in the street.

a. several
b. a few of
c. too many of
d. a lot of

Would you like lamb for dinner tonight?

a. a
b. much
c. some
d. several

Let's go to the beach and have ----- fun.
 a. some
b. many
c. a few
d. several

I know ----- English so I'm going to have a problem when I get there.
a. some
b. much
c. many
d. little

Ahmad shouldn't smoke ----- cigarettes. He has some problems with his heart.
 a. any
b. some
c. several
d. few

If you have ----- questions, please ask me.
a. little
b. any
c. much
d. a

Sara had ----- money, so she couldn't buy the bag she wanted.
a. many
b. few
c. much
d. little

How ----- sugar do you want in your tea?
a. many
b. much
c. plenty
d. a lot of

Can I have ----- candy? Of course, my dear.
 a. some
b. many
c. any
d. much

Practice Test : Conjunctions

1. There was so much traffic, we missed the film .
a. because
 b. so
c. but
d. nor
2. Rashed tried to read the newspaper in French, it was difficult .
a. so
 b. but
c. and
d. because
3. her injured foot, she managed to walk to her work .
a. In spite of
b. But
c. In addition
 d. Although
4. We decided not to go to the beach it was such a hot day .
 a. because
b. although
c. in addition
d. beside
5. The waiter was not very nice, we enjoyed our meal .
 a. but
b. or
c. so
d. and
6. I will be late today my car has broken down .
a. but
 b. because
c. although
d. in addition
7. Fatma was sick, she attended all her classes . . .
a. In spite of
b. However
c. So
 d. Although
8. She was not in the back yard, was she upstairs .
a. nor
 b. but
c. or
 d. so
9. I have both respect admiration for them.
a. neither
b. nor
 c. and
d. so

10. I do not know whether he has seen the movie before not.
a. so
 b. or
c. both
d. and

11. They went swimming, the Goldness of the water.
a. and
 b. despite
c. although
d. because

12. We looked everywhere. , we could not find the keys.
 A. Although
B. In contrast
C. In addition
D. However

13. The weather was hot; the air was humid.
a. although
 b. despite of
c. moreover
d. in contrast

14. I understand her character well I have known her for many
years
 a. because
b. in addition
c. however
d. moreover

15. The train proceeded quickly was it
smoothly .
 a. both / and
b. nor / neither
c. either / or
d. because

16. I prefer to read to go hiking.
a. both / and
b. nor / neither
 c. not only / but also
d. either / or

17. He finished his homework studied for the
test.
 a. or / either
b. both / and
c. neither / nor
d. not only / but also

Practice Test : If Conditional

1. If Bader all his exams, his parents will send him to England to study architecture .
 a. passes
 b. would pass
 c. will pass
 d. had passed

2. If my phone number were in the directory, people me .
 a. had called
 b. would call
 c. will call
 d. called

3. If you fly a budget airlines, you for your drinks and snacks.
 a. paid
 b. would have paid
 c. pay
 d. would pay

4. If I lend you \$ 10, when you me ?
 a. will / repay
 b. would have / repay
 c. are / repaying
 d. would / repay

5. If you more sense, you wouldn't have gone out with this guy.
 a. had had
 b. will have
 c. would have
 d. had

6. If she so busy, she would go out more often .
 a. aren't
 b. isn't
 c. hadn't
 d. wasn't

7. If won a big prize, I up my job .
 a. would give
 b. would have given
 c. gave
 d. will give

8. If someone had given you a helicopter, what you with it ?
 a. would / have done
 b. would / done
 c. would / had done
 d. would / do

Practice Test : Relative Pronouns

1. My father, ----- I helped install his computer, always forgets his password.

- a. whom
- b. which

- c. when
- d. where

The man ----- house was robbed has still not been paid by the insurance company.

- a. whom
- b. why

- c. whose
- d. who

She failed the exam, ----- came as a great surprise to us all.

- a. which
- b. whose

- c. where
- d. who

You should complain to the people ----- supplied it.

- a. why
- b. which

- c. who
- d. whose

Is this the place ----- we're supposed to meet them?

- a. when
- b. where

- c. which
- d. who

I've lost the paper ----- I had written her phone number on.

- a. who
- b. whom

- c. where
- d. that

The men, ----- were in a hurry, didn't finish the job properly.

- a. who
- b. where

- c. whose
- d. which

The lady ----- we met yesterday was Sara's aunt .

- a. who
- b. whom
- c. where
- d. which

The man, ----- father is a professor, didn't pass his Math exam .

- a. who
- b. whom
- c. which
- d. whose

The film, ----- lasted for three hours, was boring .

- a. whose
- b. which
- c. where
- d. who

You'll have to try to get in touch with the person ----- is responsible for staff training .

- a. who
- b. whose
- c. which
- d. where

The school ----- I was educated closed down a couple of years ago.

- a. whose
- b. whom
- c. where
- d. which

Two guys, ----- car had broken down, asked me for a lift .

- a. who
- b. whose
- c. where
- d. which

Companies ----- shareholders control them have little possibility of making their own decisions .

- a. where
- b. which
- c. who
- d. whose

Kuwait University

LANGUAGE CENTER

CONSULTATION & TRAINING OFFICE

VOCABULARY

STUDENT BOOK

VOCABULARY BUILDING & PRACTICE TESTS

Vocabulary Building

Introduction

Vocabulary is all the words used or understood by a person.

One way to learn new words is to use **context clues (keys)**. The meaning of a word is shaped by its context, or "surroundings." . In other words, the situation in which the word is used determines its meaning.

A **context clue** is the information that surrounds a new word, used to understand its meaning.

Four of the most common types of context clues are:

- Synonyms
- Antonyms
- General Context
- Examples

Note: The first letter of each context clue, spells the word *SAGE*. Sage means "wise."
Using context clues is a wise-strategy.

Synonyms

A **synonym** is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. For example, the words *funny* and *humorous* are **synonyms**. Many times, an author will place a *synonym* near a new or difficult word as a context clue to the word's meaning. Often the words *or* and *that is* introduce the synonym. Sometimes a synonym is used later in the sentence. A synonym may also be set off with a pair of dashes (—), parenthesis (), or a pair of commas (,) before and after it. In this case, the synonym is defining the word that comes before it.

Synonym Signal Words

or

that is

Examples

1. Tired of his **flaccid**—flabby—muscles, Ali joined the local gym.
2. A **cross-section** (slice) of the leaf is studied under the microscope.
3. The Al-Qurain Martyrs' Museum in Kuwait City is a **memorial**, or tribute, to honor the men and women who gave their lives in service to their country during the Iraq invasion.

Practice Each of the following sentences contains a word that is a *synonym* for the word in **bold**. Circle the *synonym* in each sentence.

1. Toxic (**poisonous**) air can affect the heart, liver, and kidneys.
2. Hot and tired, Sheikha became **huffy**—irritable—after being in slow-moving traffic for three hours.
3. Mother gave another one of her **homilies**, that is, sermons, on the value of hard work.
4. Hala's parents **indulged**, that is, spoiled, her with expensive clothes and cars.
5. Most students look forward to semester break as a much needed **respite**, or rest, from the long academic semester.
6. Not doing your homework can have an **adverse**—negative—effect on your learning.

Synonyms

Practice 2

Each of the following sentences contains a word that is a synonym for the word in **bold**. Circle the synonym in each sentence.

1. Aliya knew it was a **risk**, or danger, to go through a red light, but she didn't want to be late for class.
2. A Toyota is a more **affordable** (inexpensive) car than a Lexus.
3. I know that word, but in this situation—**context**—it means something different. It doesn't make any sense.
4. In **marshes** or swamplands, the croaking of frogs and the chirping of cicadas (locusts) becomes unbelievably loud in the evening.
5. Saleh was **erroneous**, that is, mistaken, in his assessment of the facts.
6. Ahmed's use of curses and personal attacks against the waitress **mortified**—embarrassed—everyone in the restaurant.
7. Mr. and Mrs. Mohammad Talal Otaibi built a villa of a **palatial**, or regal, scale that has four floors, eight bedrooms, and ten bathrooms.
8. The **smudge**, that is, spot, of makeup on Danna's blouse became bigger when she tried to wash it off.
9. Hala had an **adverse** (negative) reaction to the 'D' on her midterm exam.
10. The movie was so confusing. The events were not in order; they were out of **sequence**.

Antonyms

An **antonym** is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. For example, *heavy* and *light* are antonyms. So are *early* and *late*. Antonyms help you determine a word's meaning by showing you **what the word does not mean**.

Antonyms are often introduced with words and phrases of contrast or difference. Contrast words such as *not* or *unlike* often act as signals that an **antonym** is being used. The following signal words alert you to expect a change.

Antonym signal words:

but	not	as opposed to	in contrast	however
on the other hand	yet	rather than	unlike	instead of
differ(s) from	un-	dis-	rather	instead

Sometimes **antonyms** can be found next to the new word. In those cases, commas (,), dashes (— —), or parentheses () may set them off from the new word. At other times, **antonyms** are placed in other parts of the sentence to emphasize the contrast between the ideas.

Examples

In each sentence, underline the antonym for the word in **bold**. Identify the word that **best** defines the word in **bold**.

1. Trying to save money by putting off going to the doctor may have a **detrimental**, not helpful, result.
 - a. useful
 - b. harmful
 - c. positive
 - d. pleasant
2. A person with **fortitude** rather than indecision has great purpose and strength.
 - a. kindness
 - b. determination
 - c. success
 - d. honor
3. Sheikha was a **sociable** child; in contrast, her sister was very shy.
 - a. annoying
 - b. cute
 - c. loving
 - d. outgoing
4. One physical sign of starvation is a **distended**, not flat, stomach.
 - a. swollen
 - b. shrunken
 - c. hard
 - d. soft

Antonyms

Explanations

1. The *antonym* for **detrimental** is *helpful*. **Detrimental** means (b) "harmful." **Notice** the signal word *not* and the *pair of commas* before and after the *antonym* phrase.
2. The *antonym* for **fortitude** is *indecision*. **Fortitude** means (b) "determination." Notice the signal words rather than.
3. The *antonym* for **sociable** is *shy*. **Sociable** means (d) "outgoing." **Notice** the signal word *in contrast*. Also, note that the *antonym* *shy* appears at the end of the sentence.
4. The *antonym* for **distended** is *flat*. **Distended** means (a) "swollen." **Notice** the signal word *not* and the *set of commas* that signal the *antonym* *flat*.

General Context

Often you will find that the writer has not provided a synonym clue or an antonym clue. In that case, you will have to rely on the **general context** to figure out the meaning of the unfamiliar word. This requires you to read the entire sentence, or to read a few sentences, a head for information that will help you understand the new word.

Information about the word can be included in the passage in several ways. Sometimes a definition of the word may be given. Often vivid (clear) word pictures or descriptions of a situation can give a sense of the word's meaning. Sometimes you may need to figure out the meaning of an unknown word by using prior knowledge, logic, and reasoning skills.

Examples

Identify the letter of the word that **best** defines the word in **bold**.

- The children lived in **filth**: soiled and stained clothes covered every piece of furniture, dirty dishes filled the sink and cluttered the stove and counters, the floor was sticky with food, and the house smelled of rotten food, sweat, and urine.
 - confusion
 - dirt
 - freedom
 - hope
- Hessa decorated her room with a **hodgepodge** of posters of everything from country music stars to hard rock groups.
 - unity
 - theme
 - mixture
 - group
- A climber must think about the harmful impact high mountain **elevations** can have on the body.
 - heights
 - depths
 - widths
 - scenes

General Context

Explanations

- Filth** means (b) *dirt*. The details of this passage vividly (clearly) describe a very dirty place: *soiled, stained, dirty, cluttered, sticky, smelled, and rotten*.
- Hodgepodge** means (c) *mixture*. Hessa doesn't seem to have a favorite kind of *group* or music. Instead, she seems to collect posters based on a wide range of taste.
- Elevations** means (a) *heights*. The words *climber, high, and mountain* all suggest height.

Examples

Many times, the meaning of a new or difficult word is made clearer by an example. Often the signal words such as, including, or consisting of introduce the example as a context clue. Colons and dashes can also indicate examples. These often give a list of examples of the word. Sometimes the example is incorporated into the sense of the sentence.

Example signal words		
consisting of	for instance	like
for example	including	such as
for instance		

Examples:

- _____ 1. Some old **superstitions** are found in childhood sayings, for example, "Step on a crack, break your mother's back"; "Break a mirror, have seven years bad luck"; and "If your nose itches, you're going to have company soon."
- a. facts
 - b. details
 - c. false ideas
 - d. wise sayings
- _____ 2. At a time when men were the ones to hold most of the high-powered jobs, a few women enjoyed **innovative** careers; for example, Ruth Handler created the Barbie doll, and Margaret Knight invented a machine that made the first flat-bottomed paper bag.
- a. original
 - b. creative
 - c. old
 - d. power

Identify the Word Type

A second way to learn vocabulary is by understanding the parts of a word.

Just as ideas are made up of words, words are also made up of smaller parts. Learning about word parts can help you learn vocabulary more easily and quickly. Furthermore, knowing the meaning of the parts of words helps you understand a new word when you see it in context. In fact, word parts can help you unlock the meaning of thousands of words. A single word part may appear in hundreds or even thousands of different words. If you know the meaning of several parts of a word, you can often figure out the meaning of the word as a whole.

Affixes and roots

Adding affixes to existing words (the base or root) to form new words is common in academic English. Prefixes are added to the front of the base (*like* → *dislike*), whereas

suffixes are added to the end of the base (*active* → *activate*). Prefixes usually do not change the class of the base word, but suffixes usually do change the class of the word.

Root	The basic or main part of a word. Prefixes and suffixes are added to roots to make a new word. Example: <i>spect</i> means "look"
Prefix	A group of letters with a specific meaning added to the beginning of a word or root to make a new word. Example: <i>in-</i> means "into," so <i>inspect</i> means "look into"
Suffix	A group of letters with a specific meaning added to the end of a word or root to make a new word. Example: <i>-ator</i> means "one who," so <i>spectator</i> means "one who looks"

The root, or base, is a word that exists before anything is added, that is, affixed, to it, such as a prefix or suffix. Some roots can stand alone as a word, for example, 'walk', 'tea', 'cup', 'very', and 'good'.

An affix can be inflectional or derivational.

An inflectional affix changes nouns and verbs. Nouns change their form from singular to plural by adding the suffix *-s* or *-es*. Verbs change their tense, for example, third person singular *-s/-es*, continuous form *be + V+ing*, past tense *-ed*, and passive.

A derivational affix changes the word type. For example the suffix *'-ish'*, added to 'boy', changes the noun 'boy' into the adjective 'boyish'. The suffix *'-ly'* changes the adjective 'brave' into the adverb 'bravely'. The suffix *'-ness'* changes the adjective 'good' into the noun 'goodness'.

Derivational affixes can also change the meaning of the root to which they are attached. "Possible" becomes 'impossible' when the prefix *'im-'* is added. 'Set' become 'reset' when the prefix *'re-'* is added.

Many words have all three elements: prefix, root, and suffix.

For example, the word *restatement* has three parts, and each part has its own meaning. The first part, the prefix *re-* means "again; the second part, the root *state*,

means "say"; and the third part, the suffix *-ment*, means a condition of being. Thus a *restatement* is "something that is said again."

Practice

Study the word parts. Using the meanings of the prefixes, the root, the suffixes, and context clues, put each word into the sentence that best fits its meaning. Use each word once.

Prefix	Meaning	Root	Meaning	Suffix	Meaning
in-	in, into	<i>spect</i>	look	-acle	quality
retro-	backward			-or	person who

spect = 'look'

inspector	retrospect	spectacle
-----------	------------	-----------

- In _____, after pulling a muscle running, Mohammed said, "I should have warmed up before exercising."
- The fireworks created an awesome _____ in the night sky.
- The _____ placed a sticker on each piece of fruit she checked for quality.

Prefixes

A **prefix** is a group of letters with a specific meaning added to the beginning of a word or root to make a new word. Although the basic meaning of a root does not change, a prefix changes the meaning of the word as a whole.

For example, the prefix *ex-* means "out" or "from". When placed in front of the root *tract* (which means "pull" or "drag", the word *extract* is formed. *Extract* means "pull or drag out." The same root *tract* joined with the prefix *con-* (which means "with" or "together", creates the word *contract*. A *contract* is a legal way to pull people together.

The most common prefixes used to form new verbs in academic English are: *re-*, *dis-*, *over-*, *un-*, *mis-*, *out-*. The most common suffixes are: *-ise*, *-en*, *-ate*, *-(i)fy*. By far the most common affix in academic English is *-ise* (American *-ize*).

Verbs

e.g. prefix + verb → verb

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
<i>re-</i>	again or back	restructure, revisit, reappear, rebuild, refinance
<i>dis-</i>	reverses the meaning of the verb	disappear, disallow, disarm, disconnect, discontinue

<i>ultra-</i>	beyond	ultrasound
<i>under-</i>	below, too little	underpayment, under-development, undergraduate
<i>vice-</i>	deputy	vice-president

Suffixes

A **suffix** is a group of letters with a specific meaning added to the end of a word or root to make a new word. Although the basic meaning of the root does not change, a suffix can change the type of word and the way a word is used. A word may contain more than one suffix. Look at the following examples.

Root	Meaning	Suffix	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Bio-	life	<i>-logy</i>	study of	biology	Study of life
		<i>-ist</i>	person	biologist	person who studies life
		<i>-ical</i>	related to	biological	related to biology

e.g. Suffix added to a verb (V), noun (N) or adjective (A) → noun

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
<i>-tion</i> <i>-sion</i>	action/instance of V-ing	alteration, demonstration expansion, inclusion, admission
<i>-er</i>	person who V-s something used for V-ing	advertiser, driver computer, silencer
<i>-ment</i>	action/instance of V-ing	development, punishment, unemployment
<i>-ant</i> <i>-ent</i>	person who V-s	assistant, consultant student
<i>-age</i>	action/result of V	breakage, wastage, package
<i>-al</i>	action/result of V	denial, proposal, refusal, dismissal

<i>-ence</i> <i>-ance</i>	action/result of V	preference, dependence, interference attendance, acceptance, endurance
<i>-ery/-ry</i>	action/instance of V-ing place of V-ing	bribery, robbery, misery refinery, bakery

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
<i>-er</i>	person concerned with N	astronomer, geographer
<i>-ism</i>	doctrine of N	Marxism, Maoism, Thatcherism
<i>-ship</i>	state of being N	friendship, citizenship, leadership
<i>-age</i>	collection of N	baggage, plumage

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
<i>-ity</i>	state or quality of being A	ability, similarity, responsibility, curiosity
<i>-ness</i>	state or quality of being A	darkness, preparedness, consciousness
<i>-cy</i>	state or quality of being A	urgency, efficiency, frequency

Adjectives

Many adjectives are formed from a base of a different class with a suffix (e.g. *-less*, *-ous*). Adjectives can also be formed from other adjectives, especially by the negative prefixes (*un-*, *in-* and *non-*).

The most common suffixes are *-al*, *-ent*, *-ive*, *-ous*, *-ful*, *-less*.

e.g. Suffix added to verbs or nouns → adjective

Suffix	Example
<i>-al</i>	central, political, national, optional, professional
<i>-ent</i>	different, dependent, excellent
<i>-ive</i>	attractive, effective, imaginative, repetitive
<i>-ous</i>	continuous, dangerous, famous
<i>-ful</i>	beautiful, peaceful, careful
<i>-less</i>	endless, homeless, careless, thoughtless
<i>-able</i>	drinkable, countable, avoidable

Prefixes with negative meaning

e.g. negative + adjective → adjective

Prefix	Examples
<i>un-</i>	unfortunate, uncomfortable, unjust
<i>im-/in-/ir-/il-</i>	immature, impatient, improbable, inconvenient, irreplaceable, illegal
<i>non-</i>	non-fiction, non-political, non-neutral
<i>dis-</i>	disloyal, dissimilar, dishonest

Mixed

e.g. base with both prefix and suffix

Adjectives: uncomfortable, unavoidable, unimaginative, inactive, semi-circular

Nouns: disappointment, misinformation, reformulation

Vocabulary Test 1

1. How much Vitamin D is absorbed into the body from sunlight?

- a. swapped ببداول ببديل c. rejected ارتعد / يرفض
 b. imposed تفرض absorbed امتصاص

2. You can login to your website to to manage your services or create new products.

- a. position مكان / موقع c. anniversary ذکرى
 b. account حساب d. independence استقلال / حتمل

3. How much will you save by making your own coffee, instead of buying Starbucks?

- a. actually في الواقع b. randomly عشوائيا
 b. hardly بعسر d. seldom نادرا

4. A legal _____ will represent you in court.

- a. talent مواهب advocate محامي
 b. transcript نسخة d. astronaut الرائع / رائد فضاء

5. All rooms are thoughtfully equipped with color television, tea and coffee making facilities, and a radio _____ clock.

- a. invoice فاتورة c. aviation ملاحة
 b. lease عقد / اجار d. alarm منبه

6. Jane wouldn't stop complaining and it was beginning to _____ me.

- a. correct لصحيح c. fund محول
 b. satisfy يرضي d. annoy يرزعج

7. The new program should _____ younger viewers to earn higher ratings.

- a. appeal to يجذب c. kill off مقتول
 b. exclude استبعاد d. detract يقبل

8. In spring of 2009, we celebrated the 40th _____ of the first flight of man to the moon.

- a. importance مهم c. popular شائع / عام
 b. anniversary ذکرى d. satnav ملاحة / ناقل

9. Many people on low incomes depend on housing _____ help to cover their rent.

- a. impacts تأثير
- b. missions مهام
- c. decreases تقلص
- d. benefits مزايا

10. Disputes always arise about _____ between countries.

- a. success نجاح
- b. borders حدود
- c. pleasures متعة
- d. accounts حسابات

11. I don't like to sit next to her at football games because she constantly _____ about her son.

- a. boasts يتفاخر
- b. avoids يتجنب
- c. visits يتردد
- d. hikes يرتفع

12. I think it's wonderfully _____ of you to speak openly about what happened to you.

- a. cheerful شعير
- b. brave شجاع
- c. wrong خطأ
- d. terrible مفزع

13. His car _____ on the way to the meeting. As a result, he missed most of it.

- a. broke down توقف
- b. ran out انتهت
- c. was shown ظهر
- d. cursed him لعن

14. While speaking, he pointed up the river and _____ described its course since they were out of time.

- a. primarily بشكل أساسي
- b. bravely بشجاعة
- c. mainly بشكل رئيسي
- d. briefly بمختصر

15. _____ is a metallic element that forms and strengthens bones and teeth.

- a. College كلية
- b. Calcium كالميوم
- c. Carbon monoxide أول أكسيد الكربون
- d. Carbon dioxide ثاني أكسيد الكربون

16. You have the right to be accompanied by a _____ or trade union representative at the meeting.

- a. schedule جدول
- b. program برنامج
- c. colleague زميل
- d. motorist سائق

17. _____ is a tactical game; it needs much concentration.

- a. Chess شطرنج
- b. Crime جريمة
- c. University جامعة
- d. Publisher ناشر

18. The athlete said that he would be honored to _____ at the Olympic Games.

- a. hibernate بيات شتوي
- c. be absent غياب

b. be injured

~~d. compete~~ يتنافسون

19. Our success in a globally _____ economy depends on unlocking the talents of all our people.

a. dependant ~~داعية~~

c. contradicted ~~تعارضت~~

b. useless ~~عديم~~

~~d. competitive~~ تنافسية

20. We won't continue until you feel _____ about using the equipment.

~~a. confident~~ واثق

~~b. tired~~ تعب

b. patriotic ~~وطني~~

d. insecure ~~متردد~~

Vocabulary Test 2

1. Whatever book you read, sermon or lecture you hear, give yourself the time to _____ its value.

- a. disregard بیتجاهل × c. surrender استسلم / یسجد
 b. appreciate تقدیر d. regret تندم

2. Our client would like to recruit a qualified part-time financial _____ two days per week.

- a. minister وزیر c. mechanic میکانیکی
 b. agenda مسرد / اجدال d. accountant حسابداری

3. In time, you will find that the more you practice the _____ you will become.

- a. worse بدتر c. less practical کمتر عملی
 b. weaker ضعیفتر d. more accurate دقیقتر

4. Investment is the most important item on the _____ that will be discussed at the next meeting.

- a. agenda مسرد / اجدال b. television تلویزیون
 b. balance ترازنامه d. blackboard لوحة

5. For something entertaining to do, I recommend going to _____ theatricals—they are so unprofessional you have to laugh!

- a. secret محرمانه c. translated ترجمه
 b. amateur هواوی d. boring ممل

6. The labor law has been _____ several times; however, it still needs more revision.

- a. connected متصل c. amended تعمیر
 b. cancelled لغو d. appraised تقدیر

7. It was recommended in the _____ report to upgrade our computer system.

- a. grade مرحله c. annual سالانه
 b. contest مسابقه d. cheap ارزان

8. The torturing _____ that filled his mind would no longer allow him to remain in the house.

- a. anxiety دلالت c. soundtrack صوتی
 b. obesity سنگینگی d. freedom آزادی

9. The Latin Quarter in Paris, France, is on the left _____ of the river Seine.

- a. blend تخلط
b. bank ساحل
c. bother يزعج
d. blank خالي

10. He came straight towards the _____ then suddenly made a swift movement to the left,

trusting in his quickness of movement to avoid its danger.

- a. open space مساحة مفتوحة
b. beginning مبدأ
c. tame creature حيوان بري
d. wild creature حيوان بربر

11. The government was determined to avoid another political _____ by refusing bribes.

- a. victory انتصار
b. descendent نسل
c. calamity كوارث
d. success نجاح

12. Several countries will have the _____ to produce nuclear weapons within 10 years.

- a. capability قدرة
b. broadcast بث
c. harmony انسجام
d. navigation ملاحة

13. He is very wealthy; he owns a _____ of famous hotels.

- a. collision تصادم
b. chain سلسلة
c. threat تهدية
d. dearth نادر / نقص

14. The Committee _____ to the new policies put forth by the Union.

- a. narrated برر
b. quarreled تخاصم
c. consented وافقت
d. consumed استهلك

15. The _____ was crowded at an early hour, long before the arrival of the judges, lawyers and prisoner.

- a. waiting انتظار
b. panic صوت
c. class صف
d. court محكمة

16. The _____ design of the first floor was nearly completed and the second was progressing slowly.

- a. interior داخلي
b. weaker أضعف
c. hospitality ضيافة
d. tolerance سامح

17. At times, I become _____, bewildered out of tune, and snap at others for no apparent reason.

- a. recent حديث
b. logical منطقي
c. peaceful سالم
d. irritated مزعج

18. We fear the former proposal ^{ذمہ دار} will be acted upon and the _____ ^{مرفوض} rejected.

- a. letter ^{نامه}
b. ~~latter~~ ^{پسینا}
c. ladder ^{درجہ / پل}
d. litter ^{مرف}

19. A _____ on Islamic art and architecture was given at the university.

- a. letter ^{نامه}
b. ~~lecture~~ ^{محاضرة}
c. promise ^{وعدہ}
d. lesson ^{درس}
^{نتائج طبیعہ}

20. Many companies are attempting to _____ their negative impact on the environment.

- a. increase ^{بڑھانے}
b. fulfill ^{حقیقت}
c. ~~lessen~~ ^{کم}
d. lesson ^{درس}
^{بیکال}

Vocabulary Test 3

1. The shareholders do not have any control of the day-to-day affairs of the company's administration.

- a. problems مشاكل
b. workers عمال
c. discrimination تفرقة / تمييز
d. administration ادارة

2. His first impression of her was one of b, but suspicion quickly set in when she spoke.

- a. guilt شعور بالذنب
b. dislike كراهية
c. admiration إعجاب
d. doubtfulness شك

3. Orphaned children were offered for c to those who were unable to have offspring.

- a. responsibility مسؤولية
b. remittance وادعاء
c. adoption تبني
d. exportation تصدير

4. She sighed deeply and drew herself up with a/an b motion as though she was freeing herself of something.

- a. passive سلبية
b. aggressive عدواني
c. sleepy نعسان
d. lazy كسول

5. They have d a new headmaster for our school this year.

- a. detained اعتقل
b. copied نسخ
c. discussed ناقش
d. appointed يعين

6. It was b that the students copied from one another when the tests were set side by side.

- a. hourly باسرها
b. apparent واضح
c. assisted دجسار
d. umbrella مظية

7. You can a many problems by using travelers cheques.

- a. avoid يتجنب
b. bring يجلب
c. accept يتقبل / يتبول
d. except ما عدا

8. He sent a c note to his mother about his severe illness.

- a. bright مشرق / لامع
b. inhabited مقيم
c. brief مختصر
d. slow بطيء

9. He was _____ to find the source of the soft, gentle sounds coming from beyond the open window.

- a. threatened تهدد
b. determined مصمم
c. diminished يقلل
d. detected اكتشف

10. When driving, always wear your seat belt, strictly _____ speed limits, traffic lights and signs.

- a. inflate ينفخ
b. improve يحسن
c. observe رصد
d. evoke استعاب

11. A man has been given a long jail sentence for selling _____ Bristol University degrees.

- a. outstanding رائع
b. extensive واسع
c. frail هزيل
d. fake وهمي

12. All applications must be accompanied by two _____.

- a. references مرجع
b. addresses عنوان
c. proctors مراقبين
d. results نتيجة

13. Some people feel that the world is communicating in an entirely _____ medium.

- a. urgent عاجل
b. foreign أجنبي
c. untidy غير نظيف
d. durable دائم

14. _____ travelers usually fly first class rather than economy.

- a. Weary ملال
b. Aggressive عدواني
c. Extensive واسع
d. Affluent غني / ثري

15. The presentation Susan gave was _____. Everyone was impressed by her improvement.

- a. incredible مذهول
b. uncertain غير متأكد
c. ill-mannered غير مؤدب
d. non-invasive غير غازي

16. The citizens fought for decent _____ conditions and many other social improvements.

- a. dazzling رائع
b. housing مساكن
c. disappointing محبط
d. overcrowding ازدحام

17. As a majority, the _____ rejected voting for an 8-hour workday.

- a. presses مطابع
b. prams عربات
c. nomads بدو
d. masses جماهير
المتقار

18. After the long holiday, I was suffering from _____. I needed time off to rest.

- a. effluent ^{تفجيرات}
b. fatigue ^{تعب} c. fauna ^{الحيوانات}
d. radar ^{رادار}

19. The new Kuwait _____ has voted to support the new private sector labor laws.

- a. medalist ^{ميدالية}
b. parliament ^{برلمان} c. opportunity ^{فرصة}
d. noblemen ^{نبلاء / منبل}

20. He felt grateful to the stranger, who had given him an _____ to benefit from his generosity.

- a. opportunity ^{فرصة}
b. uncertainty ^{عدم اليقين / شك} c. offense ^{جرم}
d. accolade ^{استغناء}

Vocabulary Test 6

1. The view was _____ from our chalet window, so we could not see the ocean clearly.
- a. orbited الممار
b. obliterated محو
c. outstanding بارز / ياهم
d. obscured مغيب / يخبئ
2. From where we stood on the _____, we could see that the crowd was disgruntled.
- a. contest صديعة
b. platform منصة
c. landmark علامة
d. joystick عصا / استعارة
3. Our family doctor prefers to _____ health and comfort to his patients instead of medicines.
- a. maroon يحترق / كدمات
b. match مباراة / يجرب
c. promote ترويج
d. deserve لدية / يستحق
4. An atomic bomb can cause _____ damage.
- a. unofficial غير رسمي
b. geometric هندسي
c. incredible لا يصدق
d. impossible مستحيل / لا يوافق
5. Graduation will _____ at 10 o'clock. If you are late, the ceremony will begin without you!
- a. confirm تأكيد
b. comment تعليق
c. collide تصادم
d. commence تبدأ
6. The statue outside in the courtyard is a _____ of justice.
- a. vision رؤية
b. symbol رمز / علامة
c. security أمن
d. vessel سفينة
7. The boy pushed his lemonade _____ to a busier intersection.
- a. cart عربة
b. pram عربة / عربة
c. talent مواهب
d. cabin كابين / مقعد
8. Gold is a _____ metal often used to make extravagant jewelry.
- a. previous سابق
b. precious ثمينة
c. patriotic وطني
d. palatial ضخم
9. Viking _____ began attacking Western Europe toward the end of the eighth century.
- a. warriors محاربون
b. defenses دفاع
c. sergeants رقيب
d. classics كلاسيكي

10. This school serves an ethnically _____ community of nearly 1,200 students.

- a. gifted ^{موهوب}
b. diverse ^{متنوع}
c. spacious ^{واسع}
d. dismissive ^{إغفان}

11. A _____ shadow at the bottom of the stairs kept me from going down.

- a. humble ^{متواضع}
b. dreadful ^{مخيف}
c. durable ^{دائم}
d. congested ^{ازدحام}

12. A crescent moon was struggling to seep through the cloudy, yet star-filled night sky;

therefore, the road was not _____ dark.

- a. entirely ^{كلياً}
b. slightly ^{قليل}
c. briefly ^{بشيء}
d. lastly ^{أخيراً}

13. Some scientists predict that whales are going to be _____ very soon.

- a. published ^{نشرت}
b. submerged ^{غمر}
c. extinct ^{مضت}
d. deserted ^{مخلى}

14. After decades of steady _____, the number of bicycles on China's streets has begun to fall.

- a. decreases ^{تقليل}
b. impulses ^{تبعثات}
c. disputes ^{نزاع}
d. increases ^{زيادات}

15. The police have not solved the _____ of the stolen jewels.

- a. wasteland ^{أرض خراب}
b. mystery ^{غموض}
c. proposal ^{اقتراح}
d. hardship ^{صعاب}

16. All her life Bess had been isolated and awkward, yet she had _____ elements of the eternal feminine.

- a. deserted ^{مخلى}
b. integrated ^{متكامل}
c. extinct ^{مضت}
d. bribed ^{رشوة}

17. The Red Crescent and the Red Cross are worthwhile _____ organizations that serve the needs of victims of natural disasters.

- a. fundamental ^{أساسي}
b. philanthropic ^{جارية}
c. affordable ^{مقبول}
d. famished ^{جائع}

18. Do you know anyone who can _____ this sewing machine?

- a. escape ^{هرب}
b. attract ^{جذب}
c. fax ^{فاكس}
d. fix ^{دبت / أصل}

19. Be _____. Your teacher cannot give you a good grade if you do not deserve it.

- a. charitable خيرى
b. incapable عاجل
c. illogical عزمنه
d. reasonable معقول

20. He is an _____ man who always behaves badly in social situations.

- a. inevitable لا مفر منه
b. ill-mannered سوء
التكلم
c. unproductive عزمتى
d. affordable مسر
معقول

Vocabulary Test 7

1. Many families are suffering from economic _____.
 - a. success نجاح
 - b. proportions
 - c. nourishments تغذية
 - d. hardships معاناة
2. Do you need to _____ blood as part of my physical exam?
 - a. pull سحب
 - b. draw رسم
 - c. drag يمدد
 - d. drop قطرة
3. Are you _____ the death penalty?
 - a. dealing with يتعامل
 - b. profitable for مربح
 - c. in favor of لصالح
 - d. privy to مطلع
4. Nobody could believe that he was _____ the crime of murder that was committed.
 - a. innocent of أبرياء
 - b. rewarded by مكافأة
 - c. late for دلت متأخر
 - d. tired of تعب
5. I am writing to _____ your advertisement in the newspaper.
 - a. disregard يتجاهل
 - b. necessitate يستلزم
 - c. settle down يستقر
 - d. inquire about استفسار
6. The War Department has _____ all the governors to forward all available armed forces.
 - a. given up تخلى
 - b. notified أخطرت
 - c. taken off طار / شزع
 - d. supplied مورد / يمدد / توريد
7. He was so _____ with gratitude and emotion that he lost his voice.
 - a. empty فارغ
 - b. idle عاطل
 - c. underfed نقصان تغذية
 - d. overcome تغلب
8. Brushing your teeth regularly helps _____ teeth decay.
 - a. prevent يمنع
 - b. return (جدة) عود
 - c. cause بسبب
 - d. continue يواصل
9. Farmers rely on _____ to improve the quality of soil.
 - a. famine مجاعة
 - b. drought جفاف
 - c. fertilizer الأسمدة
 - d. calamity مأساة

10. Today, China is the world's largest _____ of silk.
- a. owner مالك
b. offender المذنب
c. producer منتج
d. remedy علاج / املح
11. I _____ you to give me the right information, so my project will be accurate.
- a. regard اعتبار / اهتم
b. rely on الاعتماد على
c. rent to الإيجار
d. promise وعده
12. In that instant, she _____ more of her character than in any other time of her life.
- a. resigned استقالة
b. soiled قوسخ
c. revealed كشفت
d. dirtied قوسخ
13. Honestly, David certainly _____ the award for 'The Most Responsible Tour Operator'.
- a. deserves يستحق
b. exercises عارضة
c. causes أسباب
d. delays تأخير
14. Governments must have a plan for the _____ of animals that are nearing extinction.
- a. reduction تخفيض
b. meeting لقاء
c. acknowledgement اعتراف
d. conservation حفظ
15. _____ a financial adviser at the tax office about your personal circumstances.
- a. Become أصبح
b. Honor احترام
c. Delay تأخير
d. Consult استشارة
16. Many frightened people suddenly become _____, much to their surprise.
- a. courageous شجاع
b. terrified باهتة
c. tearful دموع
d. weakened أضعف
17. They lost the battle because they fought _____; they were fearful of their opponent.
- a. confidently بثقوية
b. cowardly خائف
c. briefly سريعا
d. strongly قوي
18. Birds of prey hunt and kill other _____ by using their powerful claws.
- a. plans خطط
b. talents مواهب
c. creatures كائنات
d. contests مباريات

19. The newspaper recently _____ some highly organized crimes in Kuwait.

- a. reported ^{دُكر} / ^{تفخیر} ^{دكر} c. composed ^{تأليف}
b. messaged ^{رسالة} d. adopted ^{تبني}

20. He was ill because of a _____ of vitamins in his diet.

- a. balance ^{توازن} c. mixture ^{خليعة}
b. deficiency ^{نقص} d. flood ^{فيض} ^{مغراق}

Vocabulary Test 8

1. When Khalid came home wet, it was _____ he had fallen into the neighbor's swimming pool.
a. virtuous c. effective
b. transparent d. obvious
2. Since Huda cannot use sugar, she uses an _____ sweetener instead.
a. efficient c. agreeable
b. artificial d. illogical
3. We have no _____ to your plan. You can go ahead with it.
a. objections c. directions
b. decisions d. commissions
4. _____ is a clean type of energy, which everyone needs.
a. Simplicity c. Electricity
b. Electronics d. Robotics
6. The _____ in these children's books help them to understand the stories more clearly.
a. elevations c. illuminations
b. explosions d. illustrations
6. It is easy to _____ dinars into dollars using a calculator.
a. collect c. reject
b. transmit d. convert
7. Kuwait Airways flies to many _____ all over the world.
a. destinations c. relations
b. obligations d. companions
8. The _____ for World Health Organization is WHO.
a. distinction c. compensation
b. abbreviation d. explanation
9. The angry employees _____ the large salary cut.
a. proposed c. preferred
b. profited d. protested

10. It is sometimes hard to _____ work and family obligations.

- a. edit
- b. retire
- c. disinfect
- d. balance

11. It is good to have _____ goals to work toward.

- a. dubious
- b. realistic
- c. frank
- d. visual

12. A five-star hotel pays attention to guest _____.

- a. species
- b. preferences
- c. postmarks
- d. regards

13. The instrument scientists use to observe star is called a _____.

- a. telescope
- b. microscope
- c. stethoscope
- d. gyroscope

14. If you go to New York, you will probably ride the _____ to get around.

- a. staircase
- b. mainland
- c. landscape
- d. subway

15. At first, Hamid didn't like his job, but _____ he got used to it.

- a. indirectly
- b. eventually
- c. occasionally
- d. unfortunately

16. The _____ for next summer's classes is available at the Registrar's Office.

- a. reception
- b. routine
- c. schedule
- d. invoice

Vocabulary Test 9

1. The _____ of Hala February usually includes a parade, a concert, and games for children.
a. experts
b. genetics
c. appliances
d. festivities
2. It was refreshing to be met with such _____ after a long journey.
a. hospitality
b. constancy
c. fragrance
d. coracle
3. Spending months researching prison life gave Yousef greater _____ towards convicts.
a. features
b. empathy تفاهت
c. fraud
d. feud
4. The graduate student sat in the front row and took _____ notes during the lecture.
a. frail
b. convoluted
c. copious
d. concrete
5. This program does _____ searches for all the available data on a subject.
a. gold ذهب
b. global عالمي
c. frequent متكرر
d. foolish
6. The tribe fought to maintain its _____ in the area.
a. port
b. profit
c. predominance
d. pilgrimage
7. The experience that she has placed her in an _____ position to be hired for job.
a. animated
b. advantageous
c. aggressive
d. equestrian
8. *Marie Claire* magazine is devoted to promoting _____ fashions for up-to-date young women.
a. deserted
b. contemporary
c. damp
d. devastating
9. Brigit Bardot, a French actress, donates time and money to support the _____ of animals.
a. workshop
b. shipping تفيل جري
c. port
d. welfare
10. The techniques she uses in her knitting are more _____ than those of her friends.
a. sophisticated
b. astronomical
c. wireless
d. bifocal
11. The streets in Kuwait are _____ with cars, especially in mornings and after work.

- a. controlled
- b. composure
- c. consoled
- d. congested

12. Sarah has developed a deep _____ for her country and its people since learning its history.

- a. affection
- b. ailment
- c. abuse
- d. dispute

13. She is such a _____ child. She could read and write sentences before she entered kindergarten.

- a. perturbed
- b. solitary
- c. precocious
- d. tranquil

14. When Huda shops, she likes to _____ with the seller to reduce the price.

- a. boost
- b. benefit
- c. aviate
- d. bargain

15. The family whose son was killed suffered a _____ injustice when the judge set the criminal free.

- a. geriatric
- b. gross
- c. financial
- d. feasible

16. After the kids went outside to play, the house was again _____.

- a. tranquil
- b. treacherous
- c. toothy
- d. touching

17. The storm that hit Kuwait City caused a _____ amount of damage to buildings and homes.

- a. stabilizing
- b. subsequent
- c. stubborn
- d. staggering

18. The _____ quarrels the couples were having began to wear on the neighbors nerves.

- a. quotidian
- b. abstract
- c. reliable
- d. arbitrary

19. Mothers who car pool (ride share) _____ some of the stress of driving their children to school.

- a. abundant
- b. alleviate
- c. avoid
- d. abandon

20. Hundreds of dead and wounded soldiers covered the _____. The situation looked hopeless.

- a. perseverance
- b. benefactor
- c. battlefield
- d. procession

10. The shopkeeper was _____ into accepting a much lower price.
- a. reproduced
 - b. determined
 - c. pressured
 - d. explained
11. As a Kuwaiti citizen, what are your _____ socially and legally?
- a. finances
 - b. obligations
 - c. preventions
 - d. ingenuity
12. The _____ from Salmiya to Jahraa is about 40 km.
- a. authority
 - b. balance
 - c. density
 - d. distance
13. The office furniture looks so old and _____ that it should be replaced immediately.
- a. worn
 - b. painted
 - c. drawn
 - d. furious
14. The human brain is more _____ than a computer; however, it seems some people can't use either one.
- a. exposed
 - b. popular
 - c. complicated
 - d. contemporary
15. A long time ago, merchants traveled in a _____ to sell their things.
- a. cancellation
 - b. caravan
 - c. journey
 - d. prevention
16. Oil is _____ from the Middle East to countries that have no natural energy sources.
- a. imported
 - b. imposed
 - c. important
 - d. impounded
17. The _____ of his anger made those around him fearful.
- a. ingenuity
 - b. interior
 - c. interest
 - d. intensity
18. The headsets on airplanes are _____ so that passengers can wear them in comfort.
- a. adjustable
 - b. absolute
 - c. approximate
 - d. alternative

19. The hands on the clock _____ the time of day.

- a. prevent
- b. fill
- c. accept
- d. indicate

20. What is their _____? Are they friends or business partners?

- a. work
- b. relationship
- c. generation
- d. discovery

Vocabulary Test 11

1. Your reasons are not _____ to justify your bad behavior yesterday.
a. affluent c. appeal
b. sufficient d. separate

2. The hotel staff was very friendly and _____.
a. arcade c. courteous
b. artificial d. impolite

3. Jassem picked up a few good _____ at the sale last month.
a. bargains c. prices
b. plazas d. insults

4. Some snakes and spiders are very _____.
a. reminiscent c. ugly
b. poisonous d. polished

5. The sea has steadily _____ the cliffs over the years.
a. resembled c. eroded
b. resolved d. embarked

6. The company _____ trading in June due to lack of business.
a. crutch c. current
b. creed d. ceased

7. Presidents and kings usually lead _____ lives.
a. fanatic c. enjoined
b. hectic d. finite

8. Watch out for sharp curves and _____ your speed accordingly when driving.
a. market b. acquire
c. maroon c. adjust

9. Thank you for your _____ reply. I wasn't expecting it until next week.
a. late c. prompt
b. clear d. rusty

10. Mothers are usually more _____ to their children than fathers are.
- a. attached
 - b. mumble
 - c. mammal
 - d. appraised
11. The BMW and the Rolls Royce companies have decided to _____ into one business.
- a. separate
 - b. merge
 - c. doctorate
 - d. commemorate
12. The teacher is really _____ of the students' constant grumbling. They always complain.
- a. appealed
 - b. afforded
 - c. weary
 - d. worried
13. Salem was _____ to cry when he saw his poor exam results because he studied so hard.
- a. advertised
 - b. collided
 - c. last
 - d. about
14. You need to tell us about your _____ before you leave on holiday.
- a. absorption
 - b. plans
 - c. adornment
 - d. panes
15. Kuwait is characterized by hot _____ in summer.
- a. weather
 - b. tropics
 - c. destiny
 - d. metal
16. The young engineer knows how to _____ the new machine.
- a. devour
 - b. allow
 - c. wear
 - d. manage
17. Many traffic accidents _____ because of the sandstorm last week.
- a. generated
 - b. occurred
 - c. polished
 - d. procured
18. Mangoes are _____ and, therefore, very expensive this season.
- a. proud
 - b. acclaimed
 - c. scarce
 - d. supplied

19. Yousif is a very _____ person. You can always tell what he is going to say or do next.

- a. predictable
- b. affordable
- c. advisable
- d. believable

20. The baby was crying because his _____ were blocked due to his cold.

- a. eyes
- b. knees
- c. nostrils
- d. ankles

Vocabulary Test 12

1. At first, people used _____ metals, such as gold and silver, to make coins.
- a. currency c. previous
b. precious c. creative
2. Because it was _____ to carry so many coins, the government started making paper currency.
- a. inconvenient c. traded
b. determined d. apparent
3. My friends are more _____ than the most valuable jewels.
- a. approachable / c. precious
b. appropriate / d. portable
4. Paul _____ his soccer ball for his friend's basketball. They are now both happy.
- / a. covered / b. reported
/ c. suggested / d. traded
5. I dropped my watch on the _____, and now I cannot find it.
- a. ground c. profit
b. predator / d. guess
7. What should we do this weekend? Do you have any _____?
- / a. hostility / c. obedience
/ b. suggestions / d. electronics
7. Each country has its own _____. In Mexico it's the peso, in Japan, the yen.
- a. receipts - c. currency
b. distraction d. discipline
8. What an _____! When I greeted her, she walked past me as if she didn't know me.
- / a. insult c. expert
b. answer d. object
9. He is very good at _____ people. He can do politicians and well-known actors.
- / a. singing c. imitating
/ b. making d. gliding

10. What a _____ there is between the two brothers. They are like night and day.
- a. contract c. similarity
b. contrast d. specialty
11. You can use _____ to communicate with someone who cannot hear you.
- a. noises c. questions
b. softness d. gestures
12. Learning a foreign language is _____ for adults. It is much easier for children to learn another language.
- a. challenging c. clever
b. easy d. simple
13. He doesn't want to drive me into the city, but he is _____ to do it.
- a. disposable c. nervous
b. agreeing d. spacious
14. Business people often take their _____ out to lunch so that they can get to know them.
- a. wives c. offspring
b. friends d. clients
15. At midnight, there was a loud noise in the kitchen, but the cause of it was a _____.
- a. mystery c. ecological
b. known d. dominant
16. Ahmed opened his _____ and turned to a new page and began to write his thoughts.
- a. newspaper c. diary
b. list d. record
17. Sara writes stories and poems about the future. She has a wonderful _____.
- a. creation c. equestrian
b. vegetation d. imagination
18. Ali bought a new television because he old one didn't _____ well.
- a. function c. attention
b. indigestion d. condition ^{کنترل}

11

18. Ali bought a new television because he old one didn't _____ well.

- a. function c. attention *تنبه*
b. indigestion d. condition

19. Her friend was in the hospital for two weeks with a serious _____.

- a. occasion *صباح* b. condition
b. appliance d. fragrance *مزه*

20. It is an _____ that some people are very wealthy, while are others are very poor.

- a. illness *مرجت* c. occasion *صباح*
b. injustice *ظلم* d. appeal