

Unit 7 lesson 11

Used to

Affirmative : used to + v (inf)	I used to live in Paris
Negative : didn't use to + v (inf)	He didn't use to play
Question did + s + use to + v (inf) ?	Did you use to play ? Did we use to play ?

1/ they didn't use toa big house.

- a) have b) has c) had d) having

2/ sheto walk to school

- a) use to b) using to c) used to d) uses to

3/ he used to when he was young

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

4/ did you use to a lot of e-mails?

- a) sending b) send c) sent d) sends

5/ did sheto be a teacher?

- a) use b) uses c) using d) used

6/ I used to live in Riyadh.

[give the negative]

- a) I didn't used to live in Riyadh b) I used not to live in Riyadh
c) I didn't use to live in Riyadh d) I doesn't use to live in

7/ He used to play tennis.

[give the negative]

- a) he didn't used to play tennis b) he used not to play tennis
c) he didn't use to play tennis. d) he don't use to play tennis.

We use **there is** for **singular** and
there are for **plural**.

Examples:

There is one table in the classroom.
There are three chairs in the classroom.
There is a spider in the bath.
There are many people at the bus stop.

We also use **There is** with
uncountable nouns:

Examples

There is milk in the fridge.
There is some sugar on the table.
There is ice cream on your shirt.

1/ there.....some chips on the table. a) be b) is c) are d) am

2/ therea boy standing out. a) be b) is c) are d) am

3/ therebasket full of apples. a) be b) is c) are d) am

4/ thereseven apples in the fridge. a) be b) is c) are d) am

5/ theremilk in the fridge. a) be b) is c) are d) am

Definite Article: *The*

Use the definite article *the* before singular and plural nouns when we know what or who we are referring to.

The children at the local school got some new computers.

Use the definite article *the* for objects that are one of a kind: **the** Internet, **the** sun, **the** Masmak Fortress, **the** Holy Qur'an.

1/man on the corner is my father.

- a) a b) / c) an d) the

2/ bag that is on the table is for me.

- a) the b) / c) an d) a

3/ moon is very bright.

- a) an b) / c) the d) a

4/ she reads Holy Quran every day .

- a) / b) the c) an d) a

5/ sky is very beautiful today.

- a) the b) / c) an d) a

Plurals

Regular nouns

For most regular nouns we add **-s** to form the plural. If the noun ends in **-s, -ch, -sh, -o,** or **-x,** we add **-es**. For regular nouns that end in **-y,** we usually drop the 'y' and add **-ies** for the plural. For regular nouns that end in **-f** or **-fe,** we change the ending to **-ves**.

letter—letters	inbox—inboxes	city—cities	leaf—leaves
card—cards	business—businesses	company—companies	wife—wives
email—emails	watch—watches	story—stories	life—lives

Note: If the noun has a vowel before the final **-y** then we add an **-s**: boy—boys; day—days; donkey—donkeys, etc.

Irregular nouns

man—men	child—children	foot—feet	deer—deer
woman—women	tooth—teeth	mouse—mice	fish—fish

give the plural

- 1/ inbox —————> a) inboxes b) inboxies c) inboxes d) inboxyes
- 2/ child —————> a) childs b) children c) childes d) childyes
- 3/ email —————> a) emailes b) emailies c) emails d) emayles
- 4/ life —————> a) lives b) lifes c) lifs d) lifies
- 5/ story —————> a) storys b) storyes c) stores d) stories
- 6/ watch —————> a) watchs b) watches c) watchies d) watchys