

## Unit 7 lesson 11

### Used to

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

1/ they didn't use to .....a big house.

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

2/ she .....to 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 she .....to 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/ there .....a boy standing out. a) be                      b) is                      c) are                      d) am

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

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

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

T.Areej AL-MSned (3)

### 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