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Advanced Grammar.



PART .3.

How to succeed to pass the

ECL *(ALCPT)*,
TOEFL, SAT, GRE, GMAT



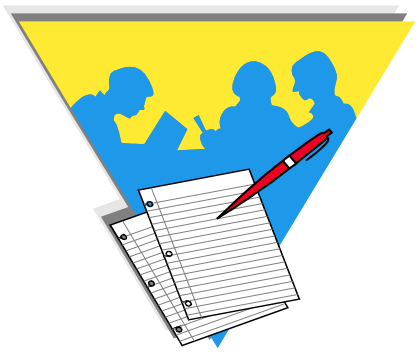
as well as high level and advanced tests.



PART .3.

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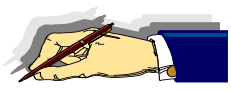


WRITING

Strategy :

strategy text:

writing is a good exercise to detect, work on, and correct grammar errors .



Free writing activity:

Write about a strange or funny experience that you have undergone or that one of your friends or relatives has undergone in the past.

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V E R B S

Verbs are defined as words that with nouns make a statement, a command or a request, or ask a question about someone or something.

I/ MOOD OF VERBS: Verbs are divided into three moods:

A/ **the indicative** mood that indicates facts and realities

- John is a doctor
- Are the students in class?
- Please forgive me !

B/ **the imperative** mood which is used to give orders.

- Do your homework right now.
- Don't smoke in class.

C/ **the subjunctive** mood is used for hypothetical or contrary to fact conditions.

- Indicative : Zineb exercises every day.
- Subjunctive : *it's necessary that* Zineb exercise every day.
  it's necessary that Zineb Be on time.
  it's necessary that Zineb Were on time.

N.B :

❄ The subjunctive mood is always used in sentences introduced by expressions of influencing, asking, ordering and demanding such as:

It's necessary
It's an obligation
It's advisable
It's essential
It's urgent
It's imperative
Insist
Demand, Ask
Request, urge
Recommend
Advise, Wish
Beg, need

THAT →

- Be in the present = **BE**
- Be in the past = **WERE**
- Verbs (all tenses) = **INFINITIVE**

❄ With sentences that contain the words if or wish we always use the plural form of **be** **(were)** in the past never **was:**

- Zineb wishes she **were** born in USA.
- If I **were** you I would choose to go to Dallas.

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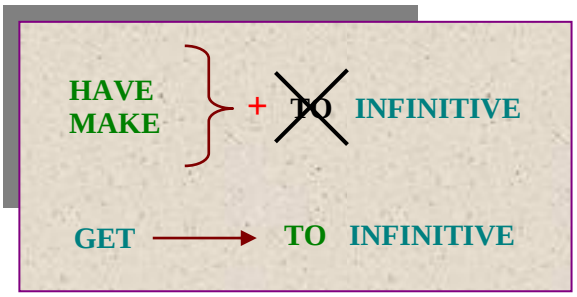
II/ CAUSATIVE VERBS:

Causative verbs are the verbs which are used to cause or force someone to do something. The sentence has two subjects the main subject is not the doer of the action but he only causes the second subject to do the job. The causative verbs are **make, have** and **get.**

- The teacher has Zineb review the lesson.
- The teacher makes Zineb review the lesson.
- The teacher gets Zineb to review the lesson.

N.B: Notice the different usage of "to have" used as a verb, as an auxiliary and as a causative verb:

- As a verb (to possess) : Linda has some homework to do.
- As an auxiliary (perfect tense) : Linda has done her homework.
- As a causative verb : Linda has Zineb **do** her homework.



III/ SO – TOO // EITHER – NIETHER:

Those four words are only used to avoid repetition. So and too are used to avoid a positive repetition while either and neither avoid a negative repetition.

A/ Affirmative

- Zineb is a student
- John is a student

Zineb is a student and :

- John is *too*.
- *So* is John.

- Zineb studies very hard
- John studies very hard

Zineb studies very hard:

- John does *too.*
- *So* does John.

- Zineb can help me
- John can help me

Zineb can help me:

- John can *too.*
- *So* can John.

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A/ Negative

- Zineb isn't a student
- John isn't a student

} Zineb isn't a student and :

- John isn't *either*
- *neither* is John.

- Zineb doesn't study very hard
- John doesn't study very hard

} Zineb doesn't study very hard and:

- John doesn't *either*
- *neither* does John.

- Zineb can't help me
- John can't help me

} Zineb can't help me:

- John can't *either*
- *neither* can John.

IV/ BE USED TO // USED TO:

Be used to should always be followed by "ING" and it refers to actions that we have just been familiar or accustomed to doing them. We didn't in the past.
"Used to" should be used with past time habits that we had in the past but that we no more do or have them now.

- Clara is used to **smoking** cigarettes. (she didn't in the past but now she starts smoking)
- Clara used to **smoke** cigarettes. (she had the habit of smoking in the past but now she stopped)

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1. While I was driving to work this morning, I…….about my briefing.
   a. Think
   b. Was think
   c. Will think
   d. Was thinking.

2. first, I went to the movie; then I…….some pizza.
   a. eat
   b. will eat
   c. ate
   d. am eating.

3. Before the firemen could extinguish the flames, the house……..……
   a. Will already burn down
   b. Was already burn down
   c. Is already burn down
   d. Had already burned down.

4. When I was a child; I always ……..my homework.
   a. did
   b. do
   c. will do
   d. have done

5. Before it was raining, we …..…..……..the picnic.
   a. cancel
   b. canceled
   c. are cancel
   d. cancels

6. I ……..…the taste of raw tomatoes ever since I was a little boy.
   a. like
   b. am like
   c. liking
   d. have liked

7. I need to borrow some money because I ……to bring my wallet this morning.
   a. forget
   b. am forget
   c. will forget
   d. forgot

8. While I was in college, I…….on most of my tests.
   a. cheat
   b. have cheat
   c. cheated
   d. am cheating.

9. You may leave now, unless you ……to hear the same lecture again.
   a. wanted
   b. want
   c. are wanting
   d. will be wanted.

10. Just as I was walking into the classroom, the bell ……..……
    a. ring
    b. ringing
    c. rang
    d. did rung

11. I will wait in the car while you ….in the store.
    a. shops
    b. sopped
    c. will be shop
    d. shop.

12. Before I could step on the brake, I..… the dog.
    a. will hit
    b. was hit
    c. hit
    d. have hit.

13. Because it …….……so much last night, I was unable to play soccer.
    a. rain
    b. rains
    c. rained
    d. raining

14. Just as I walked outside, it ……..……..to rain.
    a. started
    b. starts
    c. starting
    d. is start

15. Before I mail this letter tomorrow, I …..…..it.
    a. am reread
    b. will reread
    c. did reread
    d. rereading.

16. I was sitting in my car when ……..……..
    a. the storm start
    b. starts the storm
    c. the storm started

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d. the storm is start

17. While you are taking the test tomorrow, I……..your papers.
a. read
b. am reading
c. will be reading
d. have read.

18. the policeman shot the suspects before they ……..
a. will surrender
b. could surrender
c. surrender
d. are surrender

1. Al's doctor insists……for a few days.
(A) that he is resting
(B) his resting
(C) him to rest
(D) that he rest

2. I don't like iced tea, and …….
(A) she doesn't too
(B) either doesn't she
(C) neither does she
(D) she doesn't neither

3. We wish that you ……..…. such a lot of work, because we know that you would have enjoyed the party.
(A) hadn't had
(B) hadn't
(C) didn't have had
(D) had to reserve better

4. Since your roommate is visiting her family on the weekend,……..……you like to have dinner with us tonight?
(A) Will
(B) won't
(C) do
(D) wouldn't

5. Please ……..….photocopies of documents.
(A) not to submit
(B) do not submit
(C) no submit
(D) not submit

6. I……...bacon and eggs every morning.
(A) am used to eat
(B) used to eating
(C) am used to eating
(D) used to eat

7. Frankly, I'd rather you …….……anything about it for the time being.
(A) do
(B) didn't do
(C) don't

9. The team really looks good tonight because the coach had them ……....every night this week.
(A) practice
(B) to practice
(C) practiced
(D) the practice

10. would you mind ……please?
(A) to answer the telephone
(B) answering the telephone
(C) answer the telephone
(D) to the telephone answering

11. You …..…….……your seats today if you want to go to the game.
(A) had better to reserve
(B) had to better reserve
(C) had better reserve
(D) hadn't have

12. If it ……..….so late, we could have coffee
(A) wasn't
(B) isn't
(C) weren't
(D) not be

13. Your sister used to visit you quite often, …….
(A) didn't she
(B) doesn't she
(C) wouldn't she
(D) wouldn't

14. If Bob ……...……with us, he would have had a good time.
(A) would come
(B) would have come
(C) had come
(D) came

15. We were hurrying because we thought that the Bell …….
(A) had already rang
(B) has already rang
(C) had already rung

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(D) didn't

8. Since they aren't answering their telephone, they …….
(A) must have left
(B) should have left
(C) need have left
(D) can have left

(D) have already ringing

1. I hadn't expected James to apologize, but I had Hoped ……..……..
(A) him calling me
(B) that he would call me
(C) him to call me
(D) that he call me

2. My husband lived at home before we were married, and so …….
(A) did I
(B) had I
(C) I had
(D) I did

3. Does your new secretary ……..…shorthand?
(A) know to take
(B) know how to take
(C) know how take
(D) know how taking

4. Tommy had his big brother……..…….his shoes for him
(A) will tie
(B) tie
(C) tied
(D) tying

5. I wish that the weather……..….not so warm
(A) was
(B) be
(C) were
(D) is

6. His English teacher recommends that he …….a regular degree program.
(A) begin
(B) begins
(C) will begin
(D)is beginning

7. Let's go out for dinner, ……...……..?
(A) will we

9. Would you please ……..……write on the books?
(A) don't
(B) not to
(C) not
(D) to not

10. The old man asked her to move because he ……..….in that chair.
(A) used to sit
(B) was used to it
(C) used to sitting
(D) was used to sitting

11. After the way she treated you, if I…….in your place, I wouldn't return the call.
(A) be
(B) am
(C) was
(D) were

12. If I……..….the flu I would have gone with you.
(A) hadn't
(B) hadn't had
(C) didn't have
(D)wouldn't have had

13. He's taken his medicine, ……..?
(A) hasn't he
(B) didn't he
(C) doesn't he
(D) isn't he

14. Your mother and I are looking forward…… you.
(A) of seeing
(B) for seeing
(C) to see
(D) to seeing

15. It is imperative that you …….there in person.
(A) be

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(B) don't we
(C) shall we
(D) are we

8. I'd ……...the operation unless it is absolutely necessary.
(A) rather not have
(B) not rather had
(C) rather not to have
(D) rather not having

1. The brakes need……....
(A) adjusted
(B) to adjustment
(C) to adjust
(D) adjusting

2. I wish that we …...……....with my brother when he flies to England next week.
(A) could go
(B) had gone
(C) will go
(D) are going

3. Are you sure Miss smith ……....use the new equipment?
(A) knows to
(B) knows the
(C) knows how to
(D) knows how

4. Mary and John ……....to the parties at the Student Union every Friday.
(A) used to go
(B) use to go
(C) are used to go
(D) were used to go

5. You …...…....me, because I didn't say that.
(A) must misunderstand
(B) must be misunderstanding
(C) must have misunderstood
(D) had to misunderstand

6. ……....you rather sit by the window?
(A) Don't
(B) will
(C) wouldn't
(D) won't

7. His government insisted that he……..…..... until he finished his degree.
(A) should stay
(B) shall stay
(C) stayed

(B) will be
(C) will
(D) are

9. The man who was driving the truck would not admit that he had been at fault, and……....
(A) neither the other driver
(B) neither would the other driver
(C) neither had the other driver
(D) the other driver neither

10. If it……..…rain, we'll have the party outside.
(A) wouldn't
(B) doesn't
(C) didn't
(D) won't

11. Excuse me, but it is time to have your temperature……...…....
(A) taking
(B) to take
(C) take
(D) taken

12. Almost everyone fails ……....the driver's test on the first try.
(A) passing
(B) to have passed
(C) to pass
(D) in passing

13. Mike had hoped ……....his letter.
(A) her to answer
(B) that she answer
(C) that she would answer
(D) her answering

14. I think that you had better……..... earlier so that you can get to class on time.
(A) to start to get up
(B) started getting up
(C) start getting up
(D) to get up

15. Today's weather isn't as cold as it was yesterday, ……....?
(A) wasn't it
(B) was it

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(D) stay

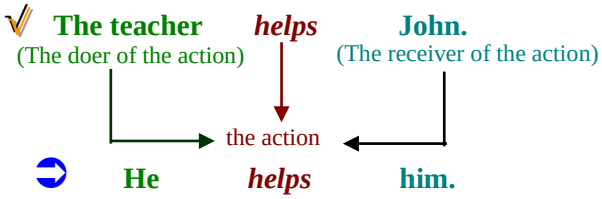
(C) isn't it
(D) is it

8. After he had researched and……..…….his paper he found some additional material that he should have included.
(A) wrote
(B) written
(C) writing
(D) have written

PRONOUNS :

Pronouns are words which are used to substitute or replace nouns to avoid repetition, emphasize or for other reasons. We have four main types of pronouns:

- *Subject pronouns are used to replace the subject of a sentence (the doer of the action), while Object pronouns substitute for the object of the sentence (receiver of the action).*



- *Possessive pronouns are used to show possession and ownership.*

  ✓ *That's* **my** *money,* **It***'s not* **yours** *or* **hers**.

- *Reflexive or emphatic pronouns are used only to emphasize that the subject of the sentence is the actual performer of the action. They can never be used as the main subject of a sentence.*

  ✓ The president, **himself**, told me the truth.

Types of Pronouns:

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	*OBJECT PRONOUNS*	*POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS*	*REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS*
I	Me	My / mine	Myself
You	You	Your / yours	Yourself
He	Him	His / his	Himself

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She	Her		Her / hers	Herself
It	It		Its / its	Itself
We	Us		Our / ours	Ourselves
You	You		Your / yours	Yourselves
They	Them		Their / theirs	Themselves

N.B: Subjective pronouns are used to replace the subject of the sentence while objective pronouns substitute for the receiver of the action which is the object.

- Zineb visits Linda.
- She visits her.

So, when we want to use a subject pronoun we should look for the doer of the action in the sentence. However, to use an object pronoun we should search for the receiver of the action.

1. The mother took……..…..sick dog to the doctor.
   a) her
   b) its
   c) those
   d) his

2. Where is ……..…book?
   a) me
   b) an
   c) these
   d) my

3. I bought a new CD, but now I can't find…..….
   a) them
   b) they
   c) it
   d) him

4. Please give the new books to……..…
   a) him and I
   b) he and I
   c) me and he
   d) him and me

5. The commanding officer…….will inspect the barracks.
   a) themselves
   b) himself
   c) ourselves
   d) itself

6. My mother lost……..keys.
   a) hers
   b) his
   c) it's
   d) her

7. Give me that book! It's……..
   a) mine
   b) himself
   c) herself
   d) ourselves

8. I don't want to be in a class with ……. student who speaks Spanish all the time.
   a) others
   b) other
   c) another
   d) some others

9. My wife hurt……
   a) himself
   b) sheself
   c) ourself
   d) herself

10. The car ……..I bought was a bargain.
    a) who
    b) which
    c) whom
    d) what

11. Mind your own business. This is an argument between……..…..
    a) Joe and I
    b) He and I
    c) Him and I
    d) Him and me.

12. He gave ……bicycles for Christmas.
    a) My brother and I
    b) My brother and me
    c) I and my brother
    d) Me brother and I.

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13. That is ……..……..……car.
    a) me
    b) my
    c) he
    d) him

14. My father took……..car to the repair shop yesterday.
    a) her
    b) his
    c) its
    d) me.

15. The girls did this report all by…….
    a) herselves
    b) theyselves
    c) themselves
    d) theirselves

16. I want to thank you for inviting my wife and……to dinner.
    a) I
    b) me
    c) we
    d) he.

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1. Tito was the only foreigner ……..…….I saw at the convention.
   (A) whom
   (B) which
   (C) who
   (D) what

2. They forgot about ……..…….them to join us for lunch.
   (A) us to ask
   (B) us asking
   (C) our asking
   (D) we asking

3. Our host family always invites my roommate and ……..….to their house on Sundays.
   (A) me
   (B) my
   (C) I
   (D) mine

4. Because they usually receive the same score on standardized examination, there is often disagreement as to ……..is the better
   (A) who
   (B) which
   (C) whom
   (D) whose

5. I really appreciate ……. to help me, but I am sure that I will be able to manage by myself
   (A) you to offer
   (B) your offering
   (C) that you offer
   (D) that you are offering

6. Let you and …….. agree to settle our differences without involving any of the other students.
   (A) I
   (B) myself
   (C) me
   (D) my

7. If you had told us earlier …….. he was, we could have introduced him at the meeting.
   (A) who
   (B) which
   (C) whom
   (D) whoever

8. I always ask my sister and …….. for advice.
   (A) her
   (B) she
   (C) hers
   (D) herself

9. Do you know the woman ……. was hurt in the accident?
   (A) which
   (B) whom
   (C) who
   (D) whose

10. I would like to leave a message for …… if I may.
   (A) they
   (B) them
   (C) their
   (D) theirs

11. A few of …….. are planning to drive Florida during spring break.
   (A) who
   (B) us girls
   (C) girls we
   (D) girls

12. This is the woman ……..…… the artist said posed as a model for the painting.
   (A) who
   (B) whom
   (C) which
   (D) whose

13. Of those who took the exam with Jane and …….. I am the only one who studied for it.
   (A) he
   (B) his
   (C) him
   (D) himself

14. Two of notebooks ……... Tom had lost on the bus were returned to the main desk at his dormitory.
   (A) what
   (B) who
   (C) which
   (D) whose

15. He didn't seem to mind …… TV while he Was trying to study.
   (A) their watching
   (B) that they watch
   (C) them watching
   (D) them to watch

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NOUNS:

I/ CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMBERS:

Cardinal numbers are used to give the number of things while ordinal numbers are used to give the exact order or classification of things:

A. Zineb has **two** book**s**.
B. Zineb has **the second** book**.**
C. Zineb has book **two.**

In sentence "A" the word ***two*** is used to show the number of the books. However in both sentences "B" and "C" we have only one book but it's the second one not the first or the third, so the words "the second" and "two" are used only to show the order of this book.

II/ MODIFIERS AND DETERMINERS:

There are some modifiers that may be used only with count nouns (nouns that may be counted and made plural). There are some other modifiers that can be used only with non-count nouns (nouns that can not be counted or made plural). The third category are the modifiers that may be used with both types; count and non-count nouns:

Modifiers Used with Count Nouns	Modifiers Used with Non Count Nouns	Modifiers Used with Both Count Nouns And Non Count Nouns
Few – a few Many A number of Each – every – both – several	Little – a little Much A great deal of An amount of	Not any / no Some – a lot of Plenty of Most – all

- *John needs* **some** *money. He decided to ask* **some** *friends to give him* **few** dollars.
- *I need* **plenty of** *money to buy* **a number of** *T- shirts and* **several** *blue Jeans.*

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Exercise I: *Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words to complete the following sentences:*

1. Most people want……..…….
   a. the freedom
   b. many freedom
   c. freedom
   d. lots freedom

2. I want to buy……...……cigarettes.
   a. a
   b. some
   c. an
   d. a few of

3. The teacher gives…….……..homework.
   a. too much
   b. many
   c. lot
   d. a

4. Please may I have…….……..…..coffee.
   a. any
   b. both
   c. some
   d. much.

5. I lost ……..…..….money.
   a. all
   b. my all
   c. all of me
   d. all of my

6. I want a picture of……..……..elephants.
   a. the three
   b. those three
   c. them three
   d. this three

7. There are …….....cars in the parking lot.
   a. too much
   b. some much
   c. too many
   d. some many

8. I bought……...……..…..book.
   a. some old
   b. old
   c. these old
   d. an old

9. The police said they captured…….….robbery suspects.
   a. both of
   b. the both
   c. one
   d. both of the

10. To get 100 on the ECL test is extremely difficult. …….students manage to do that.
    a. few
    b. a few
    c. some
    d. many

11. I bought ……..….pies for the buffet.
    a. a
    b. one
    c. an
    d. several

12. Tell ……..students that they will take the test.
    a. all of five
    b. the all five
    c. all five
    d. all the of five.

13. The kids ate…….candy before supper.
    a. too many
    b. some of
    c. lot
    d. too much.

14. I bought …….……roses for my mother.
    a. severals red beautiful
    b. beautiful red several
    c. beautiful several red
    d. several beautiful red.

15. I like studying……..……kind of exercise.
    a. this
    b. these
    c. those
    d. many.

16. People in some countries don't have…..……
    a. same freedoms
    b. those freedom
    c. the freedom
    d. freedom.

17. I don't like……..…...….exercises.
    a. this
    b. these
    c. those

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d. them.

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1. Please go to ……. pick up your ID card.
   (A) third window
   (B) the window three
   (C) window third
   (D) the third window

2. May I have two …….... instead of beans, please?
   (A) corn's ear
   (B) ear of corns
   (C) corn ears
   (D) ears of corn

3. If you want to find good information about graduate programs in the United States, look in ……..….. of the College Blue Books.
   (A) volume two
   (B) volume second
   (C) the volume two
   (D) a few dollar

4. Let's buy our tickets while I still have…….. left.
   (A) a few money
   (B) a few dollar
   (C) a few dollars
   (D) few moneys

5. The assignment for Monday was to read …….. in your text books.
   (A) Chapter tenth
   (B) the chapter ten
   (C) chapter the tenth
   (D) the tenth chapter

6. I always put my best …….. ...in a safe-deposit box.
   (A) jewelries
   (B) jewlry's pieces
   (C) pieces of jewelry
   (D) piece of jewelries

7. I will need ……..….. about the climate before I make a final decision.
   (A) a few informations
   (B) a few information
   (C) a little informations
   (D) a little information

8. Sending ……..… express mail" costs about ten times as much as sending it "regular delivery."
   (A) mails
   (B) a mail
   (C) a piece of mail
   (D) pieces of a mail

9. It's shame that you have …..…….. time in New York on the tour.
   (A) so few
   (B) so little
   (C) a few
   (D) a little

10. We haven't had …….news from the disaster since the earthquake.
   (A) many
   (B) quite a few
   (C) much
   (D) some

11. John F. Kennedy was …..…….. of the U.S.A.
   (A) he thirty-five president
   (B) the thirty-fifth president
   (C) the president thirty-fifth
   (D) president the thirty-five

12. I'll have a cup of tea and ……..
   (A) two toasts
   (B) two piece of toasts
   (C) two piece of toast
   (D) two pieces of toast

13. The ticket agent said that the plane would be boarding at……..……..
   (A) the gate six
   (B) sixth gate
   (C) gate six
   (D) the six gate

14. The Chicago bus is parked at……..……..
   (A) the lane two
   (B) the two lane
   (C) lane two
   (D) lane the two

15. We don't have ……..... tonight
   (A) many homeworks
   (B) much homeworks
   (C) many homework
   (D) much homework

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MODIFIERS:

I/ ARTICLES:

- *"A" and "An" are indefinite articles that should be used with count nouns* (C.N) *but never with non-count nouns* (N.C.N).
  - John is **a** rich person (C.N). He has money (N.C.N) to burn.

- *"The" is a definite article that may be used with count nouns and non-count nouns.*
  - John is **the** rich person (C.N) who has **the** money (N.C.N) to burn.

II/ SO / TOO:

*Both so and too are used to modify as well as intensify adjectives but "**so**" expresses the excess of something with the possibility of doing it while "**too**" shows also the excess of something but with the impossibility of doing it.*

- The coffee is **so** hot but I can drink it.
- The coffee is **too** hot, I can't drink it.

III/ COMPOUND NOUNS:

When a noun functions as the adjective of another noun it's always in its singular form even when it's plural.

- My daughter has six **years**. (year = a noun).
- She is a six **year** girl. (year = adjective of the noun girl).

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1. She hasn't seen her family …….. three years
expensive
ago.
(A) since
(B) for
(C) from
(D) before

2. Just put your coat in……..
(A) the hall closet
(B) the closet of the hall
(C) the hall's closet
(D) hall closet

3. Bill came to work at the University thirty years

…….. to day.
(A) since
(B) before
(C) from
(D) ago

4. This drink tastes a little …….. to me.
(A) strongly
(B) so strong
(C) strong
(D) too much strong

5. I like these dishes, but…….. is a little too small.
(A) the tea cup
(B) the cup of tea
(C)the tea's cup
(D) tea cup for the tea

6. My sister has a…….. baby .
(A) two-months-old
(B) two-month-olds
(C) tow-months-olds
(D) two-month-old

7. Jacobson's is one of the most expensive
…….. in the city.
(A) departments store
(B) department stores
(C) departments stores
(D) department stores

8. I don't understand how John could have
made ……..…….. in judgement.
(A) such big mistake

9. The one in the window was ……..

that I couldn't afford it.
(A) so
(B) too
(C) too much
(D) very

10. We used to go skiing in Michigan every winter but I haven't gone ……..... the past five seasons.
(A) from
(B) for
(C) to
(D) since

11. It is…….. day that travel advisories have

been issued for most of the major highways.
(A) such snowy
(B) so snowy
(C) such a snowy
(D) such snowy a

12. Our reservation are for ……..
(A) sixth June
(B) six June
(C) the sixth of June
(D) the six of June

13. They listened…….. while the examiner gave them the directions Part I.
(C) attentive
(B) attentively
(C) attentiveness
(D) attention

14. The cookies that you sent over were…….. that I ate them all.
(A) very good
(B) too good
(C) so good
(D) good

15. You can give me a receipt if you want to, your word is……..…….. for me.
(A) enough good
(B) good as enough
(C) good enough
(D) good than enough

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(B) such a big mistake
(C) so a big mistake
(D) so big mistake

1. Sam usually does his work very …….. and well, but today he seemed preoccupied.
(A) careful
(B) careful manner
(C) carefully
(D) care

2. Besides being expensive, the food in the Cafeteria tastes ……..
(A) badly
(B) too badly
(C) too much bad
(D) bad

3. …….. here since 1976 when her parents moved from New York.
(A) She's lived
(B) She's living
(C) She was living
(D) She'd live

4. We'll get ……..... by train if we leave tonight.
(A) fast enough there
(B) there fast enough
(C) there enough fast
(D) enough fast there

5. If the cab arrives …..……., you will miss your flight.
(A) lately
(B) lateness
(C) more later
(D) late

6. It was ……..... that we went camping in the mountains last weekend.
(A) such nice weather
(B) so nice a weather
(C) too nice weather
(B) nice weather so

7. The homecoming football game will be played on ……..…..
(A) two September
(B) the second of September
(C) September tow
(D) the tow of September

9. Could you please tell me the…….. for Biology 457 and Chemistry610?
(A) rooms number
(B) room number
(C) room's number
(D) room numbers

10. I think it's ……. to take a few more pictures.
(A) enough light
(B) light as enough
(C) light enough
(D) enough as light

11. Last Sunday was …….. that we took a drive in the country.
(A) so beautiful day
(B) such a beautiful a day
(C) such a beautiful day
(D) so beautiful a day

12. The conference was organized for all of ……..…….. in the state.
(A) mathematic teachers
(B) mathematics teachers
(C) mathematics teacher
(D) mathematic's teachers

13. It is difficult to find a ……...…….. in the Washington area for less than $ 1200 a month.
(A) two-bedroom apartment.
(B) two-bedrooms apartment
(C) two-bedrooms apartments
(D) two-bedroom apartments

14. I am especially glad that Bob decided to come to the party because we had not seen him ……..……...several months.
(A) since
(B) until
(C) before
(D) for

15. John and I like to watch the game on TV because we can see more ……than we could from a seat in the stadium.
(A) clear
(B) clearness
(C) clearly

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(D) clearer

8. Mary overslept and was …….. late that she missed her bus.
   (A) so
   (B) too
   (C)much
   (D) very

COMPARATIVES :

N.B:

❄ *Never forget that those words should always be considered as one:*

The same as	Different from
Alike	Like
Similar	Similar To
The same	Not + As + Adj + As
As +Adj + As	Not + So + Adj + As.

- My car is **the same as** yours, but John's car is **different from** ours.
- The teacher is angry because our exams papers are **alike.**

❄ *Coordinate comparative is used when both things being compared are related to each other. One depends upon the other. When the first element is up the second one increases in parallel and vise versa.*

- The more you study, the more you progress.
- The earlier Zineb comes, the sooner we will arrive.

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1. I will return your notes as soon as ……..…..
coping them.
(A) I will finish
(B) I do finish
(C) I finish
(D) I be finished

2. ……..……. the worse I seem to feel.
(A) When I take more medicine
(B) The more medicine I take
(C) Taking more of the medicine
(D) More medicine taken

3. We will have to be careful not to get our suitcases mixed up because yours is almost the same ……..... mine.
(A) like
(B) to
(C) as
(D) that

4. My new glasses cost me …….. the last pair that I bought.
(A) times three
(B) three times more
(C) three times as much as
(D) as much three times as

5. Although she is very popular, she is not …….. her sister.
(A) pretty as
(B) as pretty
(C) prettier than
(D) more pretty than

6. We are going to Florida as soon as ……..
taking our final exams.
(A) we're finish
(B) we'll finish
(C) we'd finish
(D) we finish

7. I would have paid …..…….. for my car if the salesman had insisted, because I really wanted it.

8. This new soap is much …….. the others that I have tried.
(A) different
(B) different that
(C) different from
(D) different that

9. Ms. Jones isn't as nice …….. Ms. Smith.
(A) as
(B) for
(C) like
(D) to

10. The rooms in graduate Towers are……..……..
Patterson Hall.
(A) larger than
(B) larger than that of
(C) larger than those in
(D) larger than in

11. We'll be there as soon as we ……..…….. a babysitter for our son.
(A) find
(B) found
(C) have found
(D) was found

12. They are …….. my other neighbors.
(A) more friendlier than
(B) friendly than
(C) friendly as
(D) friendlier than

13. Tuition at American university runs……..…..
six thousand dollars a semester.
(A) so high as
(B) as high to
(C) as high as
(D) as high than

14. ……. I get to know her, the more I like her
(A) For more
(B) More
(C) The more

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(A) as much twice
(B) much twice
(C) twice as much
(D) times two

(D) The most

EMBEDDED QUESTIONS...

Double negations and double questions forms are considered as a common mistake in English the reason why we should try our best to avoid them.

✓ Where **is** the post-office please **?**

↳ The post-office **is** near the hospital**.**

But we say:

✓ I would like you to tell me.....
✓ Please tell me.....
✓ Please show....
✓ I wonder.....
✓ I want to know.....

} Where the post-office **is**.
(Affirmative)

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1.We are considering buying a house in Gainesville, but we want to find out ……..….. there first.
(A) what the taxes are
(B) what are the taxes
(C) the taxes what are
(D) the taxes are

2.Betty moved from the dormitory ……..... the noise.
(A) because of
(B) cause
(C) because
(D) caused from

3. I didn't hear ……..…….. when he gave us the assignment.
(A) what the professor says
(B) that the professor said
(C) what the professor said
(D) whish the professor says

4. He had to borrow a little money from his brother …….. he could finish his education without working.
(A) so as
(B) that
(C) so that
(D) in order so

5. I wonder where……..……..
(A) he did go
(B) did he go
(C) he went
(D) went he

6. Both Mary and Ellen, …….. Jane, are studying nursing at New York University.
(A) as well as
(B) well
(C) as well to

9. We had a disagreement…….. the bus was late.
(A) because of
(B) caused of
(C) because
(D) caused

10. …….. the light rain, the baseball game will not be cancelled unless the other team concedes.
(A) despite of
(B) despite in
(C) In despite
(D) despite

11. I don't have any idea what ...….. for graduation.
(A) does she want
(B) she wants.
(C) she want
(D) is she wanting

12. We were both pleased …….. honored to be guests of the president.
(A) also
(B) and
(C) alike
(D) as

13. I wonder ……... on sale.
(A) how much cost these shoes
(B) how much do these shoes cost
(C) how much these shoes cost
(D) how much are these shoes cost

14. We moved to the front row ……..…….. we could hear and see better.
(A) so as
(B) so that
(C) such
(D) such that

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(D) and well as

7. James plays not only on the basketball squad ……....
(A) but on the baseball team
(B) but on the baseball team also
(C) also on the baseball team
(D) but also on the baseball team

8. …….. his wealth, he is not spoiled.
(A) Despite of
(B) In despite
(B) In spite of
(D) In spite

15. Could you please tell me where ……..?
(A) is the nearest bus stop located
(B) the nearest bus stop is located
(C) is located the nearest bus stop
(D) located is the nearest bus stop

1. The data on the winter migration patterns of the Monarch butterfly is very ……..
(A) interested
(B) interest
(C) interesting
(D) of interest

2. The cost of a thirty-second commercial on a network television station is $300.000, …….. for most businesses.
(A) so much
(B) much
(C) very much
(D) much too much

3. In the ocean, …….. more salt in the deeper water
(A) is there
(B) it may be
(C) there is
(D) it is

4. Aluminum is used in construction because although it is light, it can hold up to ninety pounds of pressure per square inch without ……..
(A) it cracks
(B) to crack
(C) cracking
(D) it will crack

5. By the second year of production, the price of a new piece of technology…….. significantly.
(A) will decreased
(B) has decreased
(C) will have decreased
(D) will has decreased

6. If endangered species ……..

8. In office longer than any other president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected …….. four terms.
(A) while
(B) from
(C) of
(D) for

9. California, …….. more populous state than any of its Western neighbors, has greater representation in the House.
(A) a
(B) it is a
(C) that a
(D) is a

10. …….. pine trees bear cones.
(A) Virtually types
(B) All types virtually of
(C) Virtually all types of
(D) Types all virtually

11. How many musical notes of the 11,000 tones that human ear can distinguish …….. in the musical scale?
(A) it is
(B) is it
(C) there are
(D) are there

12. The tendency to develop cancer, even in high-risk individuals, can be decreased …….. the amount of fruit and vegetables in the diet.
(A) to increase
(B) for increase
(C) for increasing
(D) by increasing

13. In spite of the fact that 85 percent

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saved ,rainforests must be protected.
(A) are to be
(B) be
(C) can be
(D) will be

7. A colony of ants is often observed ……..…….. in cooperative activity.
(A) engaging
(B)to engages
(C)engage
(D)engages

Of all societies allow the men to take more than one wife, most prefer monogamy …….. polygamy
(A) than
(B) to
(C) for
(D) that

14. The average spoken sentence in conversational English takes 2,5 ……..
(A) for to complete
(B) completing
(C) to complete
(D) by completing

Do your best to respect time limit..
Use the grammar guidelines As
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Final Test :

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PART A : *This section tests your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for written English grammar, word order, usage, sentence structure and your understanding of an acceptable style of writing English.*

1. On the average, a healthy heart…….... to pump five tablespoons of blood with every beat.
   (A) must
   (B) ought
   (C) can
   (D) should

2. Only twenty years ago, most doctors agreed ……...truthful with their terminally ill patients, a trend that has reserved itself in modern medical practice.
   (A) don't to be
   (B) not to be
   (C) we shouldn't been
   (D) not to been

3. The New English states have had …….. serious earthquakes since the Ice Age .
   (A) none
   (B) not any
   (C) not
   (D) no

4. ……..…..orangutans live alone.
   (A) Near all
   (B) Almost all
   (C) The all
   (D) The most all

5. More murders are reported ……..…..December in the U.S.A than during any other month.
   (A) on
   (B) in
   (C) at
   (D) for

6. William Tory was one of the first educators interested……..…..a logical progression of topics in the school curriculum.
   (A) in establishing
   (B) for establishing
   (C) establishing
   (D) to establish

7. Nowadays, microwaves are used for cooking telecommunications ……..
   (A) and to diagnose medically
   (B) and medical
   (C) and diagnosed medically
   (D) and medical diagnosis

8. The Pilgrims……..…..seven thousand dollars At 43 % interest to make their journey in 1620.
   (A) lent
   (B) borrowing
   (C) to lend
   (D) borrowed

9. Stained glass becomes even more beautiful when it ……..…...because the corrosion diffuses Light.
   (A) will age
   (B) ages
   (C) are aging
   (D) aged

10. All of the senses ……..…..smell must pass through intermediate gateways to be processed.
   (A) until
   (B) but
   (C) to
   (D) for

11. Some hybrid flowers retain the fragrant scent of the non hybrid, and……..
   (A) another
   (B) the other
   (C) some other
   (D) others

12. North American Indian tribes used sign language ……..with tribes that spoke a different language or dialect.
   (A) to communicating
   (B) to communicate
   (C) for communicated
   (D) for communicate

13. Adult eagles let their off spring……..nests near their original nesting area.
   (A) build
   (B) builds
   (C) building
   (D) to build

14. A cure for juvenile diabetes ……..…..until more funds are allocated to basic research.
   (A) won't develop
   (B) aren't developing
   (C) don't develop
   (D) won't be developed

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1. *If the weather report calls for an 80 % probability of rain, it means there's …… it will pour.*
   a. *not much hope*
   b. *very little chance*
   c. *a good chance*
   d. *no chance*

2. *Paul……in a song.*
   a. *ask Art to join him*
   b. *asked Art to join him*
   c. *joined Art asking*
   d. *asked to Art to join him*

3. *……he was only an hour late; don't be so upset.*
   a. *All after*
   b. *Always after*
   c. *Afterward*
   d. *After all*

4. *If you promise…… angry with me, I'll tell you what I broke.*
   a. *get not*
   b. *not get*
   c. *not to get*
   d. *not getting.*

5. *Geoffrey Chaucer occupies a …… place in English literature.*
   a. *most unique*
   b. *unique*
   c. *least unique*
   d. *very unique*

6. *When you put up the shelf, remember that …..nails are needed at each pressure point.*
   a. *one*
   b. *any*
   c. *a*
   d. *several*

7. *They always give the available seats to…… comes first.*
   a. *whoever*
   b. *whom*
   c. *which*
   d. *whomever*

8. *Our father always tended to put Katherine and ……on a pedestal.*
   a. *I*
   b. *she*
   c. *mine*
   d. *me*

9. *……Pennsylvania Avenue merchants formed a group to decide on a special street sale.*
   a. *Any*
   b. *The*
   c. *A*
   d. *Its*

10. *My boss asked me to answer the phone, to take all messages, and …… some letters.*
    a. *to type*
    b. *typing*
    c. *type*
    d. *typewrite*

11. *We haven't seen …… her sister…… her.*
    a. *neither……nor*
    b. *either……or*
    c. *neither……or*
    d. *either……nor*

12. *Nancy asked if she could…… some money for bus fare to get home.*
    a. *lend*
    b. *loan*
    c. *borrow*
    d. *get from*

13. *Mr. Lombardi, a football coach, always told his players that winning……everything.*
    a. *is*
    b. *will be*
    c. *was*
    d. *would be*

14. *One of his favorite spiritual Songo is* « we Are Climbing …… » .
    a. *Jacobs Ladder*
    b. *Jacob Ladder*
    c. *the Jacob's Ladder*
    d. *Jacob's Ladder*

15. *Does Betty object to ……for her every night?*
    a. *your waiting*
    b. *that you wait*
    c. *since you wait*
    d. *for waiting*

16. *we must leave the party at exactly 9:00 …… we'll be late for work.*
    a. *for else*
    b. *other*
    c. *else*

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d. otherwise

17. She plays the flute ……..an expert.
   a. like
   b. since
   c. as
   d. as if

18. Their parents and……..went to the same church last weekend.
   a. me
   b. I
   c. myself
   d. mine

19. Neither my brother ……..ever been to Texas.
   a. or I have
   b. nor I have
   c. or me has
   d. nor me have

20. At the bus stop…….. a soldier and two young people on their way to North Carolina.
   a. were
   b. was
   c. is
   d. sits and waits

21. If the maid comes have her……..my shirts.
   a. washed
   b. washing
   c. to washing
   d. wash

22. My wife and I ……..smoke, but we don't anymore.
   a. used to
   b. are used to
   c. use to do
   d. used to do

23. The Welfare Reform Bill was segmented and then divided……..three different subcommittees of the Congress .
   a. from
   b. with
   c. between
   d. among

24. ……..Ellen, Terri was the only girl who attracted any attention.
   a. Except
   b. Unless
   c. Besides
   d. Accept

25. The children listened …….. to the words of their grandfather.
   a. respectably
   b. respect fully.
   c. respectively
   d. respect

26. I have always enjoyed …… of books.
   a. the kind
   b. this kinds
   c. these kind
   d. this kind

27. Of Mexico and Montreal, the former is…….
   a. larger
   b. more
   c. Largest
   d. most

28. By the time you get to Dallas tomorrow, I ……..for South-east Asia.
   a. shall have left
   b. will leave
   c. am leaving
   d. have already left

29. In order to proceed we must agree……..a plan of action .
   a. with
   b. on
   c. at
   d. in

30. We had a……..good time.
   a. real
   b. really
   c. most
   d. badly

31. Heather was born …….. Lima ……. August 7,1966 …….. 3:30 in the afternoon.
   a. at…….by……on
   b. in……in…….in
   c. in…….on……at
   d. at…….at……at

32. Alfred has been out of work……three days.
   a. by
   b. since
   c. in
   d. for

33. If he had known how to repair the toaster, he surely……..her.
   a. would tell
   b. would have told
   c. will tell
   d. tells

34. Is the bus station only twos blocks……here ?

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a. by
b. from
c. to
d. away

35. That idiom should read : I wouldn't touch it with a……..pole.
a. ten-foot
b. ten foot
c. ten feet
d. foot ten

36. If Jackie is as sick as you say, she……..see a doctor.
a. better
b. had better
c. had rather
d. would rather

37. Irene…….. New Hampshire in 1976 and ……..in Virginia since then.
a. left……..worked
b. has left…….has worked
c. left……..has worked
d. has left……..worked

38. Is it time for the game to begin……..? No, not ……..?
a. already.……..yet
b. yet.....yet
c. already……..already
d. Yet…….. already

39. Ed promised that he…….finish the work on time
a. will
b. can
c. shall
d. would

40. Francis has always enjoyed……..English.
a. studying
b. the study
c. to study
d. study

41. ……..is full tonight.
a. Some moon
b. Moon
c. The moon
d. A moon

42 ……..practicing with the band this week?
a. Has been Paul
b. Has Paul been
c. Has Paul
d. Paul been

43. The committee decided to award the trophy to Rob and…….. .
a. myself
b. I
c. my self
d. me

44. The detective thought the guilty party to be ……..because I had the strongest motive.
a. me
b. I
c. myself
d. mine

45. No one objected to Harry's presiding over the condominium owners' meeting, what everyone……..objecting to was his rudeness.
a. were
b. have been
c. was
a. had been

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1. A friend of his recommended.....in this school.
   a. him to study
   b. he studied
   c. that he study
   d. he studies

2. 2: Did you have a good trip here?
   A: If I....., I wouldn't be so tired now.
   a. had had
   b. did
   c. had
   d. would

3. No sooner .....the phone rang.
   a. did I close the door when
   b. I closed the door than
   c. had I closed the door when
   d. had I closed the door than

4. Her advisor arranged.....the course for a grade of pass / fail.
   a. her to take
   b. for her to take
   c. that she takes
   d. she take

5. .....information was given to the passengers, and they were angry at being kept uninformed.
   a. A little
   b. A few
   c. little
   d. few

6. The.....people use fossil fuels, the better it's for the environment.
   a. fewer
   b. less
   c. few
   d. little

7. No matter what we do now, it's apparent that the population of the earth.....considerably larger by the middle of the next century.
   a. will have been
   b. will be
   c. be
   d. is

8. In none of the travel book.....a reference to this monument.
   a. I read did I find
   b. did I read I find
   c. did I read did I find
   d. I read I found

9. They.....if the weather had been better.
   a. might stay
   b. might have been stayed
   c. might had stayed
   d. might have stayed

10. A .....money was spent on the project than had been planned.
   a. great many more
   b. quite a bit
   c. great deal more
   d. d. lot of

11. 2: did you have a car when you first came here?
   A: No, I wish I..... .I would have seen a lot more.
   a. did
   b. had had
   c. had
   d. would have

12. .....their older sisters and mothers, who often had children late, many young women say they would like to raise their children first and then go to work.
   a. Whereas
   b. In contrast
   c. Despite
   d. Unlike

13. Regardless of.....Russian for years, she was unable to speak it.
   a. she studied
   b. her studying
   c. her having studied
   d. that she studied

14. His doctor said it was essential.....to take the medicine regularly.
   a. that he not forget
   b. that he don't forget
   c. that he didn't forget
   d. not forgetting

15. 2: do you have tickets to that concert ?
   A: No, I wish I..... It sounds like it's going to be great.
   a. had
   b. had had

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c. would have
d. did

16. Unfortunately, she wasn't accepted to the school she wanted to go to. If she.....,she would be much happier now.
a. were
b. had
c. had been
d. was

17. When I was young, I always wished that I .....a younger brother or sister.
a. had had
b. had
c. have had
d. would have had

18. Korean families are similar to Japanese families in regard to.....
a. they are both traditional
b. the importance of tradition
c. the former is traditional and the latter is also
d. their similarities

19. The student government made a proposal that a student.....to choose whether to take a course for a letter grade or for pass / fail.
a. allow
b. allows
c. be allowed
d. is allowed

20. If you had done what you were supposed to do, we.....in the situation we're in.
a. wouldn't have been
b. wouldn't be
c. weren't
d. hadn't been

21. She wouldn't have done what she did if she.....so intelligent.
a. were
b. was
c. had been
d. would have been

22. By the time you get here, I think he.....all of the work.
a. will finish
b. has finished
c. will have finished
d. will be finishing

23. .....people signed the petition, but not enough to stop the building from being torn down.
a. Few
b. Little
c. A few
d. A little

24. If they.....a contract at the beginning, they might not be involved in this court battle.
a. signed
b. would have signed
c. had signed
d. would sign

25. Not until.....the article.....that he had won the contest.
a. did I read.....did I realize
b. I read....I realized
c. did I read....I realized
d. I read....did I realize

26. I wish they.....that noise. It's driving me crazy.
a. had stopped
b. stopped
c. 'll stop
d. 'd stop

27. Q: Are you going to visit you parents ?
A: I wish I.....but I have too much work to do.
a. would be
b. would
c. were
d. was

28. By the time he.....his studies, he.....here for five years.
a. Will finish.....will have lived
b. will finish.....will have been lived
c. finishes.....will have been living
d. finishes.....will have lived

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PART B : *Each problem in Part B consists of a sentence in which four words or phrases are underlined. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked a, b, c, d. You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. Then on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.*

1. *The part of Northfield* that*(a) interested them* most*(b)* were*(c) the two colleges they* visited*(d)*
2. *I want that new car* but which *(a) is* too *(b) expensive* for me *(c)* at present *(d).*
3. Is Brazil largest *(a) country* in *(b) South America* in area *(c) and* in population *(d)?*
4. They *(a)* too *(b) want* there *(c) names on the programs of* the *(d) concert.*
5. *Paula* doesn't want *(a)* to attend *(b) the seminar* and *(c) Sheila doesn't* too *(d) .*
6. *Sue always* drove *(a) more* carefully *(b)* as *(c) Richard when the weather* was *(d) bad.*
7. *I* saw *(a) the boy* playing *(b)* in the yard *(c)* with the red scarf *(d).*
8. *Now* that *(a) the newspaper* arrived *(b) we* can see *(c) the scores* of the *(d) tennis matches.*
9. As far as I'm concerned *(a), Wyoming is* clearly *(b) the* more*(c) beautiful* state*(d) in the United States.*
10. *Penny* has *(a)* always *(b) enjoyed* looking the flowers *(c) and* walking *(d) through the park..*
11. *Carson's trailer* had broken *(a) ,* so *(b)* he *(c) and Polly stayed in a motel the* whole *(d) time.*
12. After planning the move*(a) to Connecticut* for*(b) months, Gene realized* it*(c) wasn't what he* wanted*(d)*
13. *Richie* won't*(a) let his sister play with his toy* because *(b) he is afraid* if*(c) she* will forget*(d)to return it.*
14. *The teller* over there*(a),* she is the thin lady*(b),is the* one*(c) to see* to open*(d) a special checking account.*
15. Crying all the while*(a) , she* took *(d) her dog* to *(c) the* pet hospital*(d).*
16. *Everyone who* is from*(a) Boston and everyone* who*(b) has ever been* there have heard*(d) of the Church.*
17. *The eighth month* of the year*(a) is* august*(b),* so named*(c)* after*(d) the Roman emperor Augustus.*
18. *My* sister- in- law *(a)* has just recently *(b) bought a* red new *(c) car* to replace *(d) her old one*
19. *The* best times *(a)* to visit *(b) New England* are *(c) in spring, summer, or* in *(d) fall.*
20. *That was* me *(a)* whom *(b) you* saw *(c)* on *(d) the train.*
21. *I'm tired after* such *(a) a long day,* so *(b) I think* I'll (c) lay *(d) down and take a nap.*
22. *Mom,* can *(a) I* go (b) to the movies *(c) with Sally* this afternoon ? (d).
23. *They* rose (a) *their hands* above *(b) their heads when the teacher asked* them *(c) to* raise *(d) them.*
24. When *(a) she* came in *(b), she immediately* sat (c) *the package* on *(d) the nearest.*

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25. *Peter,* as well *(a) as his* two *(b) sisters Sandra and Emily,* are (c) left-handed (d) .

26. Neither *(a) rain* nor *(b) sleet nor snow* keep *(c) the mailman* from *(d) his appointed rounds.*

27. Its (a) *very pleasant* staying *(b) at this hotel;* it's *(c) clean, comfortable, and* inexpensive *(d).*

28. *It* was me *(a)* at *(b) the door* when *(c) you* were taking *(d) a bath.*

29. If *(a) her father* would have lived *(b) three more days* he*(c)* would have been *(d) 100 years old.*

30. Living *(a)* as though *(b) she* was (c) *rich, Jan bought* overly *(d) expensive clothes.*

31. To slowly chew *(a)* one's *(b) food is* not only *(c) a polite,* but also *(d) a healthy habit.*

32. *The Johnson* should of *(a) been here* by now(b). *I can't understand* what's(c) *keeping* them *(d).*

33. *Before Winnie* visited (a) *her* granddaughter's *(b) home, she* sent *(c) her a gift* in the mail *(d) .*

34. In *(a) 1957, Sputnik, the first* man-made*(b) satellite,* was being launched*(c)* from *(d) Russia.*

35. *When people* are careful*(a)* to keep their*(b) cars in good repair,* one is*(c) rewarded by* good(d) *service.*

36. *Frank and Cathy* are traveling *(a)* in the Europe *(b) now. They* plan *(c)* to visit *(d) Germany.*

37. *You* aren't*(a) the only one* who*(b)* feels *(c) that way about John; a lot of people* loves *(d) him.*

38. *We* swam *(a) in the Levy's pool, then* brang *(b) our cups* to *(c) the table and* drank *(d) coffee.*

39. *The* results *(a) of this election are* more (b) *difficult to predict* from *(c) the last* one *(d).*

40. *Sarah said* she heard*(a)* someone*(b) in the attic, but when we looked we* didn't*(c) find* someone*(d).*

41. *Howard Cosell, the sports announcer,* says *(a) he* always tells *(b) it* like *(c)* it *(d) is.*

42. Although there are *(a)* approximately *(b)* 120 intensive language institutes in *(c)* the United States in 1970, there are more than three times as many now *(d)* .

43. Cartographers did not make an accurate map because the political situation in the area changes *(a)* so *(b)* rapidly that they were not able to draw *(c)* the boundaries correctly *(d)* .

44. Today designers are showing very*(a)* bright colors that were*(b) shorter* than*(c)* those *(d)* shown last year.

45. Everyone who *(a)* saw Star Wars said that it is *(b)* one of the best *(c)* science fiction movies that had ever been *(d)* released.

46. If there were no alternative *(a)* we will*(b)* try to get*(c)* enough people*(d)* interested to charter a bus.

47. Before he retired last April *(a)* , Mr. Thompson is working *(b)* as foreign student advisor for thirty years *(c)* at *(d)* Community College.

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48. When he tried to make *(a)* a reservation, he found that the hotel that he wants *(b)* was completely *(c)* filled because of *(d)* a convention.

49. The secretary thought that she will *(a)* have to wait *(b)* until tomorrow to send the letters because the mail had already gone*(c)*, but her boss suggested that she take*(d)* them to the post office.

50. Although Emily Dickinson publishes *(a)* only *(b)* three of her verses before she died, today there are *(c)* more than *(d)* one thousand of her poems printed in many important collections.

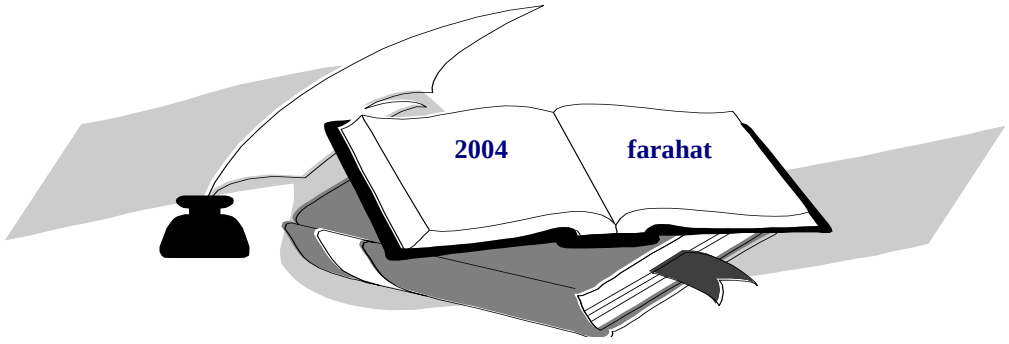
51. Between one thing and another*(a)*, Anna does*(b)* not get through with*(c)* her term paper*(d)* last Friday.

52. Dew usually *(a)* disappeared *(b)* by*(c)* seven o'clock in the morning*(d)* when the sun comes up.

53. She was among the few *(a)* who*(b)* want *(c)* to quit smoking*(d)* instead of cutting down.

54. It is an accepted custom *(a)* for *(b)* guests to take *(c)* their gifts to the wedding reception when the couple invited *(d)* them to attend.

55. I thought that they are *(a)* arriving at the airport *(b)* today, but so far no one from their embassy has *(c)* called to confirm *(d)* the time.



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1. GRAMMAR TERMINOLOGY

Active Voice:
The verb form that indicates that the subject of the sentence is doing the action expressed by the verb.
- Linda cooked the meal.

Adjective:
A word that describes or modifies the meaning of a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase.
- Little boys. / Hot water. / A big car…

Adverb:
A word that qualifies or describes the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. it can tell how, where, when, how often, or to what degree.
- Softly, now, here, frequently, rapidly, slowly,….

Articles:
limiting adjectives; **The** is definite; **a** and **an** are indefinite.
- The teacher (specific and definite)
- **A** teacher (anyone).

Auxiliary Verb:
A verb that accompanies the main verb of a clause or a sentence and helps express its tense, mood, or voice.
- I *am* hungry
- Sara *could* not help you.

Collective nouns:
The name of a collection, group, or set of persons, places, things, etc.
- Team, jury, audience, United States…

Colon:
A mark (:) that indicates that something, often a list, is to follow.
- The new Fords are available in the following colors **:** red, green, blue, etc.

Comma:
A mark(,) that indicates a short pause and a separation of ideas or elements in a phrase, clause, or sentence.
- Yes, Jane, you'll need food, clothing, and money.

Comparative:
Describing the degree of comparison of adjectives or adverbs that relates two items.
- She spoke **louder** and **more distinctly** than her brother did.

Complement:
A word or a phrase that completes the meaning of the verb in a clause or sentence. The construction of the predicate can be completed by the complement.
- She is a manager.
- This winter will be long and cold.
- He asked if he could miss practice today.

Complex sentence:
A sentence with one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.
- When the snow melts, we will plant crops.
- We'll plant crops when the snow melts.

Compound:
Referring to two equal elements that have been joined in a sentence.
- Compound **subject:** Harry and Al own a restaurant.
- Compound **verb:** they live and work here.
- Compound **adjective:** gig red two-door car
- Compound **sentence:** she is an optometrist and he is an optician.

Conjugation:
A systematically arranged listing of all the forms of a verb corresponding to tense, voice, mood, number, person, and gender.

Conjunction:
A word that connects or joins two or more words or ideas, showing the relationship between them.

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- Hassan and Zouhair are old, **but** they are lively **and** young in heart.

Conjunctive adverb:

A word that modifies the clause that it introduces and that joins two independent clauses. It functions as both adverb and a conjunction.

- Nadia didn't finish her botany course; instead, she took a job and moved to Los Angeles.

Consonant:

Any of the 26 letters of the alphabet except a, e, I, o, and u. they function as subordinates to the vowels.

Coordinate conjunction:

A conjunction that connects two equal and identically constructed parts.

- And, but, for, or, nor, yet.

Correlative conjunction:

A conjunction that connects items of equal rank and similar form that are used in pairs. It shows their reciprocal or complementary relationship.

- Neither Hassan nor Zouhair **is** here.
- Not only Hassan but also Zouhair **is** here.

Countable nouns:

Nouns that can be totaled, numbered, or counted. These nouns accept a plural form.

- A book ten books

Dependent clause:

A clause that can not stand alone as a sentence; it depends on the independent clause, it expresses an incomplete thought. Dependent clauses are introduced by words such as **that**, **who, since, although, because, etc.**

Direct object:

The word or phrase that directly receives the action of the verb and that answers the question **what**? **Who**?

- The dog bit the man. (Bit what?)

Fragment:

A word or a group of words that is not a complete sentence. A sentence fragment is usually a word, phrase, or clause that's incorrectly used or placed, thus causing confusion. In the sentence below, **crying** is a fragment since the reader does not know whether it describes SHE or FLUFFY.

- Crying, she held her kitten, fluffy

Gender:

The classification of words according to the divisions of sex: masculine, feminine, and neutral.

Hyphen:

A mark (-) that connects two parts of a word.

- De-escalate ninety-two

Imperative:

The mood of a verb that expresses a command or request. The subject of an imperative mood sentence is often **you,** understood but not written.

- Stop where you are. Wake up.

Independent clause:

A clause that can stand alone, independently, as a sentence; it expresses a complete thought.

Indicative:

The mood of a verb that indicates that the action or condition expressed by the verb is fact.

- I'm here. John drives fast

Indirect object:

The word or phrase that indirectly receives the action of the verb and that answers the question **to whom**.

- I paid **her** the money. (paid to whom?)

Infinitive:

A verbal; a form of a verb using **to.** The infinitive is most often used as a noun, but it can serve as an adjective or adverb as well.

- To dance was her dream.
- I stayed after school to help.
- They needed permission to continue.

Interjection:

An expression of strong ,sudden emotion or feeling; an exclamation.

- Wow! Woops!

Linking verbs:

A verb that connects a subject with a predicate adjective or predicate nominative. the most common linking verb is **be**; other examples include **appear, seem, look.**

- I feel good. They are runners.

Mood:

A form used to express a verb's factuality or the likelihood of the action or condition. the three moods are imperative, indicative, and subjunctive.

Negative:

Describing a word, phrase, or sentence that denies, contradicts, or negates. the opposite of affirmative.

- No, I won't go. She's not here.
- She doesn't/didn't like the show.

Nominative:

The case of a noun or pronoun that is used as a subject or predicate nominative. This case is called subjective.

Noncountable nouns:

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Nouns that are abstract in quality or quantity; that is; that cannot be totaled, numbered, or counted. They don't accept a plural form.

- Coffee, love, intelligence,…

Noun:

The name of a person, place, thing, idea, quality, activity, and etc.. nouns are used as subjects, objects of verbs, objects of prepositions, or appositives.

- Man, city, screwdriver, democracy

Noun phrase:

A group of words that functions as a noun.

- The new clinic is trying to provide a viable health care delivery system.

Object:

The word or phrase that identifies the person, place, thing, etc, affected by the predicate in a clause, or that follows and is governed by a preposition.

- The man in uniform took our tickets.

Objective:

The case of a noun or pronoun that is used as the object of a verb or preposition.

- The woman in the grey suit sold me This.

Participle:

A verbal; a form of a verb used as an adjective.

- The *spoken* word a ***singing*** parrot

Passive voice:

The verb form that indicates that the subject of the sentence is receiving the action or effect that is expressed by the verb.

- The water was boiled.
- The door knob is broken.

Past participle:

The principal part of a verb that indicates past or completed action or effect. With an auxiliary, the past participle forms the perfect tenses; alone, it functions as an adjective.

- The book, *written*, has become a best seller.

Period:

A mark (.) That indicates a completed thought, such as at the end of a sentence or after an abbreviation. Periods used with numbers are called decimals.

- Dr. A.M. 3.142

Person:

The form of pronouns that distinguishes among the speaker (I, WE), the person or item spoken to (you), and the person or item spoken about (HE, SHE, IT, THEY). These three divisions are called 1st, 2nd,and 3rd person, respectively.

Phrase:

A group of related words without a subject or predicate. Phrases must be used in sentences, attached to other words; they cannot stand alone.

- Telling a story , at 5 o'clock, Around the corner.

Positive:

Describing the degree of adjectives and adverbs in which they are simple and not compared. Also occasionally, a synonym for affirmative, when speaking of answers, responses, and sentences.

Possessive:

The case of a noun or pronoun that indicates ownership or possession. Apostrophes are added to nouns and indefinite pronouns to show possessive case.

- Zineb's dolly - my weapon

Predicate:

The word or phrase that expresses the action or being of a subject, or that tells what a subject does. Predicates tell something about subjects. The predicate consists of a verb and any of its auxiliaries or modifiers. Many people use the word synonymously with *verb.*

Predicate nominative:

the completion of the thought of a linking verb through identification of the subject.

- He is a *spy*. Those are *sheep*.

Vowel:

In English 5 letters are considered as vowels (a-e-I-o-u) and two as semivowels (w-y).

Preposition:

A word that links a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase with the rest of the sentence, usually describing time, place, or relationship.

- *Of,* through, *in, with, on, under ,in ,on, at.*

Present participle:

the principle part of a verb that is usually called the progressive form. It indicates continuous or present action. With an auxiliary, it forms the progressive tenses; alone, it functions as an adjective.

- Smiling, he opened the door.
- The parking lot is over there.

Pronoun:

A word used in the place of a noun or noun phrase, usually to avoid repetition. pronouns designate nouns without naming them.

- Hassan's relatives thought ***they*** had more time.

Proper noun:

The actual name of a person, place, etc. Proper nouns always capitalized.

- Paul Adams - Mississippi River

Question mark:

A mark (?) That indicates an inquiry, interrogation, or direct question. It's placed
At the end of a question.

- Where are we?

Quotation marks:

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Marks (“ ”) that indicate the beginning and the end of someone else’s exact spoken or written words.

- She said: “ you will have to go”

Reflexive:

Referring to verbs whose objects directly and identically reflect their subjects.

- The child fed her self.
- The player injured himself.

Relative pronoun:

A pronoun that introduces a dependent clause and that refers to some antecedent.

- Stan Lee is the cartoonist whom I mentioned.

Semicolon:

A mark (;) that indicates a longer pause than a comma but a shorter pause than a period. semicolons are used between independent clauses that are not joined by coordinate conjunctions and between independent clauses that are joined by conjunctive adverbs.

- Linda lives in Bosnia; her mother lives in morocco.
- We met again today; however, we reached no agreement.

Sentence:

A group of related words with a subject and predicate that expresses a complete thought .it begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, question mark, or exclamation point

Altogether, All together:

ing completely.
wo words indicate-all
he assignment.
the locker room.

2. VOCABULARY TERMINOLOGY

Many pairs of words, for one reason or another, are frequently confused or misused. It may be that they look alike or sound alike, or it may be that they are similar in
delely differing suitable contexts.

- Sue, Joe, and Ed shared the expenses among them.
- Jane and Joan shared the expenses between them.

Amount, number:

Amount: used for things or ideas that cannot be counted, and is usually followed by a singular noun –money, talent, courage.

Number: is used for things that can be counted.

- I needed a large *amount* of *money*.
- I needed a large *number* of *dollars* to pay my bills.

Accept, Except:

Accept: a verb meaning “to receive Something” or ”to agree to something”.

Except: a preposition meaning “leaving out”.

- He was chosen to accept the gift.

Adapt, Adopt

Adapt: you adapt something when you change it or adjust it to fit or work in a new situation.

Adopt: you adopt something when you take it over completely without any change or adjustment.

- The immigrant adapted his habits to the life in USA.
- The congress adopt the proposal without modification.

Affect, Effect:

Affect: frequently used as a verb meaning “to influence”.

Effect: is most frequently used as a verb meaning “result”. (The use of effect as a verb meaning “to bring out” is rare.)

- The climate affects the life of people everywhere.
- The war had a far-reaching effect on the entire people.

Already, All ready:

Already: is an adverb of time meaning previously.

All ready: means all prepared.

- When I arrived, he had already left.
- When I arrived, I found them all ready for the meeting.

Around, About:

Around: is correctly used to indicate direction in a circle around an object.

About: should be used when number or size is indicated.

- They walked around the house.
- There were about 50,000 fans in the stadium.

As, Like:

As: only *as* can introduce a clause.

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Like: like cannot serve as e conjunction to introduce a clause; it is the most frequently used as a preposition meaning "similar to"

- Wrong : this cereal tastes good like a cereal should.
- Correct : this cereal tastes good as a cereal should.
- Correct : he wanted everyone to be like him.

Avenge, Revenge:

Avenge: is used where the intention is to right a wrong; there is a moral involved.

Revenge: involves inflicting punishment in return for insult of injury, thus receiving personnel satisfaction.

- He set out to avenge the wrong done by his father.
- In the feud between the families the McCoys set out to revenge the death of one of their number.

Beat, Bet:

Beat: means to defeat.

Bet means to wager, or to gamble something of value, on the result of a game.

- Frank beat jack in straight sets in their tennis match.
- I bet 5 dollars that Hassan would outrun Jack.

Beside, Besides:

Beside: means "at the side of."

Besides: means "in addition."

- He came over to sit beside me.
- There were 9 others present besides Joe.

Borrow, lend:

Borrow: means to be on the taking end of the transaction.

Lend: means to be on the giving end of transaction.

- Please let me borrow 10 dollars to you.
- I'll be glad to lend the 10 dollars to you.

Both, each:

Both: refers to two objects taken together.

Each: refers to one or more objects taken individually.

- Both my pens cost 10 dollars.
- Each of my pens cost 5 dollars.

Bring, Take:

Bring is used when the movement in the sentence is towards the speaker or the writer.

Take: is used when the movement in the sentence is away from the speaker or the writer.

- Bring the pencils to me, please!
- Take these books to the principal's office.

Can, May:

Can: indicates the knowledge or ability to do things.

May: is used when permission is sought to do something, most frequently in the form of a question.

- I can tie a slip knot.
- May I have the car tonight?

Capital, capitol:

Capital: a city where a national or state government is located.

Capitol: a building where the governing body meets.

- London is the capital of England.
- The capitol is located in Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States.

Continual, Continuous:

Continual: a repeated thing, often with stops in between.

Continuous: something that goes on without interruption.

- The game was continually interrupted by shows.
- The sun shone continuously for 8 hours.

Counsel, council:

Counsel: refers to a lawyer or a consultant who gives advice. As a verb, it means, "to give advice."

Council: is a group of people brought together to discuss and /or take action on a given matter.

- Jorge was counsel to the investigating commission.
- The city council met to discuss the problem.

Disinterested, uninterested:

Disinterested: refers to someone who has nothing to gain personally from a particular activity. He may be very much interested (concerned) in the matter.

Uninterested: someone lacking interest or concern in activities.

- The umpire was a disinterested participant in the game.
- The student was uninterested in this work of the class.

Dumb, Stupid:

Dumb: properly means not having the power of speech, as in "deaf and dumb".

Stupid: means not having normal intelligence.

- The dumb man uses sign language to communicate.
- The mute was not stupid by any means.

Emigrate, immigrate:

Emigrate: means to leave one country permanently to settle in another; one does so is an *emigrant*.

Immigrate: means to enter a new country to settle there; one does so is immigrant.

- The family decided to emigrate from their country.
- The persecuted family immigrated to the United States to begin a new life in freedom.

Fever, Temperature:

Fever: is an abnormally high body temperature, generally a symptom of some kinds of illness.

Temperature: is the degree of heat of a person's body.

(Don't use temperature when you mean fever. "Does the patient have a fever?" everyone has a body temperature.)

- The baby ran a high fever because of the injection.
- His temperature was a normal 37° Celsius.

Fewer, less:

Fewer: is used for things that can be counted .

Less: is used for things or ideas that cannot be counted.

(Note that *less* is usually followed by a singular noun, *fewer* by a plural noun.)

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- The number of accidents is fewer than we thought.
- We enjoyed less freedom this year than last.

Flaunt, Flout:

Flaunt: means to show something off boldly and conspicuously in an offensive way.
Flout: means to show scorn for something, usually an established custom or rule.

- The man flaunted his wealth by driving expensive cars.
- The man flouted tradition by walking under a ladder.

Hanged, Hung:

Hanged: a specific kind of execution that has taken place.
Hung: something that has been suspended from an object.

- The murderer was hanged.
- The picture was hung on the hook attached to the wall.

Healthy, healthful:

Healthy: refers to a condition of people.
Healthful: anything that helps to produce or maintain health.

- The doctor found the patient to be healthy.
- The doctor recommended lots of healthful exercise.

Imply, Infer:

Imply: indicates that the speaker or the writer is making a hint or suggestion.
Infer: indicates that the audience took the hint or suggestion made by the speaker, which drew a conclusion from it.

- I mean to imply that he didn't get the job done.
- I infer from your remarks that he was lazy.

In, Into:

In: is used to indicate that something is already at a place.
Into: is used to indicate that someone or something is moving from the outside to the inside of a place.

- The dog is in the living room.
- The dog dashed into the living room from the kitchen.

Latest, Last:

Latest: means the most recent in a series.
Last: means final.

- John was happy with his latest scores.
- He appeared on TV for the last time before his retirement.

Learn, Teach:

Learn: indicates that knowledge or behavior is being acquired.
Teach: indicates that knowledge or behavior is being provided.

- He tried to learn how to speak softly.
- I tried to teach him how to speak softly.

Liable, Likely:

Likely: indicates probability that something will happen.
Liable: is used in two ways. I can indicate legal responsibility; it can also indicate an undesirable possibility.

- He is likely to receive the medal.
- If you drive too quickly, you are liable to a fine.
- If you don't study, you are liable to fail the course.

Lie, Lay:

Lie: it never takes an object, it means to rest or recline. The principal parts of lie are" lie/lay/lain/laying".
Lay: always takes an object and means to put down, to place .the principal parts of lay are "lay/laid/laid/laying".

- I need to lie down.
- He will lay himself on a bed to rest.

Myself, Me:

Myself: can be used for emphasis, or it can be used as the object of an action verb with "I" as the subject.
(never use "myself" when "I" or "me" should be used.

- I myself will attend to this matter.
- I hit myself in the hand.

(Wrong: he gave the awards to Frank and myself. /Correct: he gave the awards to Frank and me.)
(Wrong: Frank and myself will get the awards. /Correct: Frank and I will get the awards.)

Persecute, Prosecute:

Persecute: means to oppress a person or a people deliberately.
Prosecute: means to take court action against someone.

- Dictatorships persecute minority groups that oppose the government.
- The police decided to prosecute the drug dealer.

Pour, Spill:

Pour: means to cause a liquid to flow deliberately.
Spill: means to cause a liquid to flow accidentally or unintentionally.

- The hostess was embarrassed when she spilled the coffee for her guest's dress.
- The hostess poured coffee for her guests.

Practical, practicable:

Practical: refers to something that can be made to serve a useful purpose.
Practicable: refers to something that can be made to operate but that may not be practical.

- He found it practicable to extract gold from ocean.

Precede, Proceed:

Precede: means to come or go before something or someone
Proceed: means to "go on", particularly after an interruption.

- J. Carter preceded R. Reagan as president of the U.S.A
- The speaker proceeded, after being interrupted twice.

Principal, Principle:

Principal: can denote the head of a school. Or it can be used as an adjective meaning "the main" or "the most important".
Principle: may be used to indicate a law or a rule of conduct.

- The principal addressed the teachers and the parents.
- He was the principal speaker at the graduation exercises.
- We are dedicated to the principle that all men are created equal.

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Quite, Quiet:

Quite: an adverb meaning "completely" or "very".
Quiet: used only as an adjective meaning "still" or "calm".

- He was quite angry when he lost the game.
- After his fit of temper, he became quiet.

Raise, Rise:

Raise: means to lift or bring up something or someone.
Rise: means to get up or go up; it does not take an object.

- The guard raised his rifle when he heard a sound.
- He rises in the morning when the sun rises.

Rob, Steal:

Rob: one is said to rob a person or an institution such as a bank by taking property or valuables from it.
Steal: one is said to steal an object such as personal property or valuables from someone or some institution.

- The criminal was caught while trying to rob the bank.
- The criminal tried to steal the man's wallet.

Set, Sit:

Set: means to put something in a certain place.
Sit: means to be seated.

- The delivery boy set the packages on the kitchen floor.
- Please sit in this chair.

Stand, Stay:

Stand: you stand when you are on your feet.
Stay: you stay when you remain at a given place.

- He stood all the way home in the bus.
- He stayed at the stadium until the game was over.

Stationary, Stationery:

Stationary: means not moving or still.
Stationery: to write paper, envelopes, and other office supplies.

- The quiet animal was an excellent target for the hunter.
- John bought his notebooks at the stationery store.

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LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS FOR
GROUP DISCUSSIONS…

The following phrases should be kept handy whenever your class is involved in a group discussion. Integrate these phrases into your speech whenever practical . They will enable you to participate more fully in conversations and will allow you to do so in ways that are culturally acceptable.

1. Expressing a personal opinion

- *In my opinion / view / estimation …*
- *The way I look at it / I see it…*
- *It seems (to me) that….*
- *It appears (to me) that….*
- *If you ask me…*
- *My conclusion / my assessment is that*
- *In my judgment…*
- *From my point of view…*
- *I have a feeling that….*
- *It's my feeling that…*
- *It's my impression that…*

2. Asking for someone's Opinion

- *What's your opinion of……?*
- *How do you feel about……?*
- *What do you think about……?*
- *From your point of view……?*
- *In your view……?*
- *How do you assess……?*

3. Expressing Agreement

- *You're (absolutely / definitely) right.*
- *That's what I think / how I feel / I believe.*
- *Definitely.*
- *I agree with Mr. Smith on this.*
- *I support Mr. Smith's plan because……*
- *I can go along with that proposal……*
- *I can buy that.*

4. Expressing Disagreement

➢ ***Direct :***

- *I don't agree with this idea.*
- *That's not how I see it.*
- *I can't go along with this conclusion.*
- *I can't accept that interpretation*
- *I disagree with that suggestion.*

➢ ***Softened , more Polite:***

- *I respect your opinion , but I think…*
- *I'm not sure if I agree with you completely on..*
- *I understand what you're saying , but ……*
- *Yes , That may be true but my feeling is that…*
- *You have a point , but I don't think that……..*

5. Soliciting agreement / disagreement

- *Does everyone agree with Mr. Parker?*
- *Do you agree with my assessment of the situation?*
- *Do you go with Mr. Harris on this point?*
- *Do you accept this view?*
- *Does anyone disagree with this idea?*
- *Can you go along with this proposed action?*
- *Mr. Lewis, we haven't heard from you yet.*

6. Expressing doubt

- *I have a hard time believing that.*
- *Are you sure about that?*
- *I have my doubts about that.*
- *I'm skeptical of that conclusion.*
- *That remains to be seen.*
- *I'm not convinced.*
- *The jury is still out on that one.*

7. Seeking clarification

- *Could you clarify that for me?*
- *Could you run that by me again?*
- *Could you add to that?*
- *Could you please elaborate?*
- *I'm not exactly sure what you mean.*
- *I don't follow you.*

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8. Sharing a personal experience

- *Let me share a personal experience…*
- *I was on a similar situation once…*
- *I remember a similar situation…*
- *I faced the same problem when…*
- *In my experience…*
- *It's been my experience that…*
- *Let me interject an anecdote here…*

9. Interrupting

- *May I interrupt for a moment?*
- *I'd like to interject a comment here.*
- *Do you mind if I say something?*
- *If I may , I'd like to express my viewpoint.*
- *May I add something to that?*
- *Can I butt in here for a moment? (informal)*

10. Keeping the floor

- *Please allow me to continue.*
- *Please let me finish.*
- *Could you hold that thought for a moment?*
- *I'd be glad to hear your side after I'm finished.*
- *If you don't mind , I'd like to finish.*

11. Paraphrasing / restatement

- *In other words…*
- *To put it another way…*
- *Let me restate that.*
- *Let me rephrase that.*
- *Let me put that another way.*
- *Do you mean that…?*
- *Are you suggesting that…?*

12. Confirming the listeners' understanding

- *Am I asking myself clear?*
- *(have) you got that?*
- *Do you follow me?*
- *Okay . Any questions?*
- *Are you still with me?*
- *You know?*

13. Offering suggestion

- *I have an idea about…*
- *May I make a suggestion?*
- *One solution might be…*
- *Perhaps we could….*

14. Avoiding answers

- *I'd prefer not to discuss that.*
- *That's a hard question for me to answer.*
- *I feel uncomfortable answering that question.*
- *If you don't mind , I'd rather not answer that.*
- *I'd rather not say.*

15. Getting a conversation back on track

- *That's an interesting point / comment / suggestion.*
- *Let's wait , though , until we begin talking about.*
- *How does this comment / question / relate to the topic at hand?*
- *Let's not get sidetracked.*

16. Summarizing

- *Let me summarize what we have covered*
- *Let's quickly review what we've talked about so far.*
- *Let's briefly go over what we've discussed.*
- *In short….*
- *To sum things up…*
- *In summary….*

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ALC VOCABULARY REVIEW...

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Words	Meaning	Translation French.
Abandon	Give up for good	Abandonner
Accept	Agree to take or receive	Accepter
Accomplish	Successfully complete	Accomplir
According to	As stated or reported by someone	Selon
Accumulate	Gather together , collect , pile up	Rassembler
Acquire	Obtain , get	Obtenir
Additional	More , extra	Suplémentaire
Adjust	Regulate , change to make correct	Régler
Admire	Respect	Admirer , réspécter
Advance	Go forward , improve , move ahead	S'ameliorer
Advertisement	Commercial	Publicité
Afford	Have enough money , to be able to buy something	Pouvoir financier
A great deal	A lot of	Beaucoup
Alert	Warn , tell someone about a danger	Alerter
Alike	The same , similar	Semblable
All in all	Every thing considered	En général
All of a sudden	Quickly , suddenly , without warning	Soudainement
Alter	Change , make different	Changer
Although	Even though , however , nevertheless , in spite of	Malgré , meme si
Amount to	Add up to , total	Donner le total
Amusement	Fun , entertainment	Amusement
Apologize	Say you're sorry	Se pardonner
Appetite	Feeling of hunger , desire to eat	Appétit
Appreciate	Enjoy	Apprecier
Approach	Get closer to come near	S'approcher
Approve	Agree to , say something is OK	Approuver
Approximately	Around , about , nearly	Presque
Argue	Say you're for or against something	Discuter
Arrange	Organize , put in order	Arranger
Arrive	Come to a place , reach	Arriver
Artist	Person who paints pictures , sings....	Artiste
Assemble	Put together , gather	Rassembler
Assignment	job , duty , responsibility	Responsabilité
At last	Finally	Finalement
Attack	Start a fight with	Attaquer
Attract	Pull or draw back toward	Attirer
Available	Ready to be used , on hand	Valable
Average	Typical	Moyenne
Avoid	Keep or stay away from	Eviter
Baggage	Luggage	Baguage
Battle	A fight between armies , fighting , combat	Bataille
Be determined	Decide firmly , make up one's mind	Decider
Be used to + ing	Be accustomed to , have the habit of	Avoir l'habitude de
Behave	Conduct oneself	Se conduire
Believe so	Think so , guess so	Croire
Benefit	Help , be of aid to , be helped	Dans l'interet de , denefice
Besides	Also , in addition to	En plus de
Bill	Piece of paper that tells how much money one must pay	Facturer
Blade	Sharp part of a knife or a razor	Lame
Blinking	A light going on and off	Signal
Block	Group of houses	Bloc

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Boil	*Water at 100°c , bubble actively*	*Bouillir*
Boring	*Dull , not interesting*	*Ennuyeux*
Borrow	*Use something that belong to someone else*	*Empreinte*
Brave	*Not afraid of danger*	*Courageux*
Brief	*Short*	*Brève*
Bright	*Shining*	*Brillant*
Bring up	*Mention , talk about*	*Rapporter*
Broadcast	*Transmit or send out a radio signal or TV signal*	*Transmettre*
Bumpy	*Rough , not smooth*	*Défoncée*
Busy	*Occupied*	*Occupe*
Cab	*Taxi*	*Taxi*
Calm	*Relaxed , not excited , at ease , still*	*Calme*
Capacity	*Amount which something holds or contains*	*Capacité*
Career	*Life's work or profession*	*Carrière*
Cashier	*Person who handles money in stores , banks...*	*Caissier*
Cause	*Make something happen , be the reason for*	*Causer*
Caution	*Care*	*Attention*
Challenge	*Difficult thing to do , dare*	*Lancer un défi*
Chance	*Opportunity*	*Chance*
Change	*Coins*	*Monnaie*
Change your mind	*Decide not to do something or to do something different*	*Changer les idées*
Charge	*Cost , price , rate*	*Prix , charge*
Check out	*Leave a hotel , examine something*	*Départ , examine*
Check up	*Routine , physical examination*	*Contrôle*
Choice	*selection*	*Choix*
Choose	*pick out , select*	*Choisir*
Clear up	*become clear or sunny*	*S'éclaircir*
Clerk	*person who works in an office , bank....*	*secrétaire*
Climate	*average weather*	*Climat*
Climb	*go up*	*Monter*
Close to	*near*	*Près*
Cloudy	*covered with clouds , overcast*	*Nuageux*
Coins	*metal money*	*Pièces monétaires*
Collect	*gather together*	*Rassembler*
Community	*group of people in the same place*	*Société , communauté*
Complete	*whole , entire*	*Complètement*
Complicated	*difficult to understand*	*Compliqué*
Composed of	*made up of*	*Composé de*
Concentrate on	*pay or give full attention to*	*Se concentrer*
Concerning	*about , in regard to*	*Concernant*
Constantly	*always , continuously*	*Toujours*
Constitution	*regulation , law*	*Règle , loi*
Construct	*build , put together*	*Construire*
Contain	*have or hold inside , keep within*	*Contenir*
Container	*something used to hold liquids , solids etc , like box or bottle*	*Centenaire*
Continuously	*constantly , all the time , without stopping*	*Toujours*
Contract	*become smaller , reduce in size*	*Réduire*
Convenient	*easy to get or to use , handy*	*Convenable*
Convert	*change*	*Changer*
Convince	*persuade*	*Convaincre*
Cool	*a little cold (opposite of warm)*	*Frais*
Cooperate	*work together , work like*	*Coopérer*
Copy	*not the original , but like the original*	*Photocopie*
Critical	*serious , important*	*Important*
Crush	*make smaller by pressing*	*Ecraser*
Cut in	*interrupt*	*interrompre*

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Damaged	*broken , in bad condition*	*Abîmer*
Data	*facts , information*	*Information*
Decrease	*become smaller or less , reduce*	*Démineur*
Defective	*faulty , not working properly , out of order , malfunction*	*Malfonctioner*
Defend	*protect yourself against an enemy*	*Défendre*
Definitely	*certainly , surely*	*Nettement*
Delay	*hold up , make someone late , postpone , put off*	*Reporter*
Delicious	*having a good taste or smell*	*Délicieux*
Demonstrate	*show someone how to do something*	*Démonter*
Depart	*leave , go away*	*Partir*
Department	*section , part , division*	*Division*
Depend on	*rely on , count on*	*Conter sur*
Deposit	*put money in the bank*	*Déposer*
Design	*plan , arrangement of shape , color..../ drawing*	*Plan*
Dessert	*something sweet*	*Dessert*
Destroy	*damage completely , wreck*	*Détruire*
Dime	*10 cent coin*	*Pièce de 10 centimes*
Dirty	*not clean*	*Sale*
Disagree	*not agree , have different opinions*	*Etre en désaccord*
Disassemble	*take apart*	*Détacher*
Disregerd	*pay no attention to , ignore*	*Négliger*
Dissatisfied	*not satisfied , not pleased , unhappy*	*Mécontent*
Distance	*how fat , space between two places*	*Distance*
Distribute	*give out , hand out*	*Distribuer*
Dizzy	*head going round*	*Etourdi*
Doubt	*think something is not true , not believe , be unsure of*	*Doute*
Dozen	*group of twelve things*	*Douzaine*
Drugstore	*place to buy medicine or other things , pharmacy*	*Pharmacie*
Education	*learning , schooling*	*Education*
Efficient	*working quickly and effectively , working well*	*Efficace*
Employ	*hire , give a job*	*Employer*
Employee	*worker*	*Employé , ouvrier*
Encounter	*meet , run into*	*Rencontrer*
Enough	*sufficient , adequate*	*Suffisant*
Entire	*while , all , complete*	*Complètement*
Escape	*get away , get free*	*S'évader*
Especially	*particularly*	*Spécialement*
Eventually	*sooner or later , finally , in the end*	*En fin*
Exactly	*precisely*	*Précisément*
Excess	*too much , more than needed , extra (exceed)*	*Excès*
Exercise	*do activity with your body*	*Entraînement*
Exhausted	*worn out , very tired*	*Fatigué*
Expect to	*intend to , plan to , suppose*	*Supposer*
Experience	*skill gained by doing and seeing things*	*Expérience*
Expert	*a person who knows a lot about a subject*	*Expert*
Explosion	*loud noise , loud bang*	*Explosion*
Extend	*make longer , enlarge*	*Elargir*
Extra	*additional , more than needed*	*Supplémentaire*
Extreme	*at the farthest end of something*	*Extrême*
Fact	*true information*	*Réalité*
Factory	*place where products are made*	*Usine*
Fare	*cost , price*	*Prix*
Fatal	*causing death , resulting in death*	*Fatal*
Favorite	*one you like best*	*Préférer*
Fever	*body temperature high than normal*	*Fièvre*
Few	*not many*	*Peu*

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Madarisy.com : مصدر هدا الملف هو موقع مدارسي

Fiction	*not true , imaginary*	*Fiction*
Figure	*number*	*Numéro*
Find out	*get the information , learn , discover*	*Découvrir*
Finish	*complete*	*Finir*
First aid	*medical help*	*Premier secours*
Fix	*repair*	*Réparer*
Flat tire	*tire without air , puncture*	*Crevaison*
Flexible	*able to bend easily*	*Flexible*
Fluctuate	*change , vary , move up and down*	*Changer*
Fog	*clouds near the ground , thick mist*	*Brouillard*
Follow	*come or go behind*	*Suivre*
Foreing	*outside your country*	*Etranger*
Forest	*a lot of trees*	*Foret*
Freeze	*change into ice , be very cold*	*Congeler*
Frequently	*often*	*Fréquemment*
Fresh	*new , recently produced , obtained or grown*	*Frais*
Frighten	*scare , make afraid , cause fear*	*Effrayer*
Funny	*something that you like to do*	*Amusant*
Get out of hand	*become uncontrollable*	*Incontrôlable*
Give someone a ring	*call up , telephone*	*Téléphoner*
Glad	*happy , pleased*	*Content*
Go along with	*agree with*	*Convenir à , être d'accord*
Gradually	*little by little*	*Graduellement*
Gripe	*complain*	*Se plaindre*
Guilty	*at fault , responsible for doing a bad action*	*Coupable*
Had better	*should , ought to*	*Devoir , valoir mieux*
Handle	*control , operate*	*Contrôler*
Have to	*must*	*Devoir*
Hazardous	*dangerous*	*Dangereux*
Healthy	*not sick , well*	*Saint*
Heavy traffic	*bumper to bumper*	*Embouteillage*
Hire	*employ , give a job to someone # fire*	*Employer*
However	*but , o the other hand*	*Cependant*
Huge	*very big , large*	*Vaste , très grand*
Humid	*having a lot of water in the air*	*Humide*
Humidity	*amount of water or moisture in the air*	*Humidité*
Hunt for	*look for , search for , seek , try to find*	*Chercher*
Hurry up	*do something faster or more quickly , speed up*	*Se dépêcher*
Hurt	*injure , give pain*	*Faire de mal*
ID card	*identification card*	*Carte d'identité*
Ignore	*not pay attention to , disregard*	*Ignorer*
Imaginary	*not real , existing only in the mind*	*Imagination*
Imagine so	*think so , guess , believe so*	*Penser*
Imitate	*copy , act the same as*	*Imiter*
Immediately	*at once , right away*	*Maintenant , immédiatement*
Improve	*get better , make better*	*S'améliorer , progresser*
In advance	*early , before the time to do sometho,g*	*En avance*
In bad shape	*in poor condition*	*Mauvaise condition*
In order to	*so that , to*	*Afin de , pour que*
Inability	*lack of ability to do something*	*Inhabilité*
Inadequate	*insufficient , not enough*	*insuffisant*
Indicate	*show , point out*	*indiquer*
Inflate	*put air into , make larger #deflate*	*gonfler*
Inspect	*check , examine , look at carefully*	*examiner*
Instantly	*immediately , at once*	*immédiatement*
Instead of	*in place of , rather than*	*au lieu de*

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Madarisy.com : مصدر هدا الملف هو موقع مدارسي

Interesting	*keeping your attention*	*intéressant*
Introduce	*present , have one person meet another*	*présenter*
Investigate	*check out , find out the facts about*	*chercher la vérité*
Irritate	*bother , annoy , make someone angry , disturb*	*déranger*
Jump to conclusions	*decide too quickly without enough knowledge*	*décider sans penser*
Keep an eye on	*watch carefully*	*garde*
Lake	*body of water smaller than a sea or ocean*	*lac*
Law	*regulation*	*loi*
Leaf	*green part of a tree or plant*	*feuille*
Legal	*lawful , allowed by law*	*légale , autorise*
Leisure	*free time , spare time*	*temps libre*
Lend	*let somebody use something that belongs to you*	*prêter*
Likely	*probably*	*peut être*
Lobby	*large room at the entrance of a hotel , theatre*	*couloir*
Local	*of or from this area*	*local*
Licate	*find*	*localiser*
Look at	*check , examine*	*examine*
*Look forward to + **ing***	*be eager to , be excited about*	*avoir envie de*
Look over	*review , check something again*	*réviser*
Look up	*find (in list)*	*chercher*
lubricate	*oil a machine*	*graisser*
Main	*primary , principal , most important*	*principal*
Make up one's mind	*decide*	*décider*
Maximum	*Largest , highest , and longest possible*	*maximum*
Mental	*In the mind*	*mentale*
Mention	*Say , talk about , bring up*	*mentionner*
Mess up	*Foul up , do something badly , do bad job*	*mélanger*
Meteorologist	*Weatherman*	*meteorologist*
Mind	*Care about , object to , worry*	*se soucier*
Minimum	*Smallest , shortest , lowest possible*	*minimum*
Minor	*Not important , small*	*mineur*
Miss the point	*Not understand*	*ne pas comprendre*
Mistake	*Error*	*faute*
Modern	*Recent , new*	*nouveaux*
Motion	*Movement*	*mouvement*
Muscles	*Parts of the body which move the bones*	*muscles*
Must	*Have to*	*devoir*
NCO	*Non commissioned officer , enlisted man*	*sous officier*
Napkin	*Paper or cloth for cleaning hands or mouths*	*serviette*
Natural	*Produced by nature*	*naturel*
Near	*Close to , beside*	*près de*
Nervous	*Not at ease , tense*	*nerveux , énervé*
Nice	*Pleasant , agreeable*	*agréable , plaisant*
Nickel	*5 cent coin*	*pièces de 5 centimes*
Normal	*usual , average*	*normale*
Notice	*see , observe*	*remarquer*
Notify	*inform , tell*	*informer*
Obey	*follow orders , do as told*	*obéir*
Object to + ing	*mind , not be in favor of*	*s'opposer*
Objective	*goal , aim*	*objectif*
Obtain	*get , gain possession of*	*obtenir*
Obvious	*clear , easy to see or understand*	*clair, évident*
Occasionally	*sometimes , once in a while*	*quelques fois*
Occur	*happen , take place*	*arriver, se de rouler*
Offence	*attack , attack force(opposite of defense)*	*froisser, attaquer*
On the blink	*not working , out of order , defective*	*défectueux*

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On the other hand	*however , from the*	*d'autre part, cependant*
One way	*one direction*	*une seule direction*
Opinion	*belief , idea*	*opinion*
Optional	*up to you , not compulsory or required*	*optionnel*
Original	*first one not a copy*	*originale*
Otherwise	*or else*	*autrement*
Ought to	*should , had better*	*doit*
Over	*finish*	*finir*
Pack	*put things in containers(opposite if unpack)*	*emballer*
Pain	*suffering , ache*	*douleur*
Pardon me	*excuse me*	*excuse moi, pardonne moi*
Party	*social gathering , celebration*	*fête*
Patient	*calm , able to wait*	*patient*
Patient	*sick person*	*malade*
Penny	*one cent coin*	*une pièce de 1 centime*
Perfect	*without error or defect*	*parfait*
Perform	*accomplish a task*	*accomplir*
Period	*length of time*	*période*
Permanent	*for a long time (opposite if temporary)*	*permanent*
Permission	*authorized*	*permission*
Pharmacy	*store selling medicine*	*pharmacie*
Physical	*of the body , for the body*	*physique*
Pick out	*choose , select*	*choisir*
Plan to	*intend to*	*avoir l'intention*
Pleasant	*nice , enjoyable*	*agréable*
Pleased	*happy , glad*	*content*
Plenty	*lots of , a lot of*	*beaucoup*
Point out	*show*	*montrer*
Pour	*make a liquid to flow from a container*	*verser*
Popular	*liked by many people*	*populaire*
Population	*number of people in a place*	*population*
Power	*authority , strength*	*pouvoir*
Practice	*do something again and again*	*exercice*
Precipitation	*moisture from clouds like rain or snow*	*précipitation*
Precise	*exact, accurate*	*précis*
Predict	*forecast, guess the future*	*prédire*
Prefer	*like better , would rather*	*préférer*
Prescription	*paper from a doctor for a medicine*	*ordonnance*
Preserve	*maintain, keep in good condition*	*préserver*
Previously	*in the past, before now*	*précédemment*
Primary	*first chief main principal*	*important*
Private	*for your own use, not public*	*prive*
Probably	*likely*	*probablement*
Produce	*make, manufacture*	*produire*
Products	*things that are made, usually in factories*	*produits*
Profession	*job, career*	*profession*
Professional	*skilled, trained, for special work*	*professionnel*
Promise	*Say that you'll do something for sure*	*Promettre*
Proper	*Correct, right*	*Vrai, correcte*
Protect	*guard against or keep from warm, shield*	*Proteger*
Public	*Open to all people, known, for the use of all people*	*Publique*
Publish	*Print, announce*	*Publier*
Purchase	*Buy*	*Acheter*
Purpose	*Reason, goal, aim, objective*	*Le but*
Quality	*Goodness, degree of excellence*	*Qualité*
Quantity	*Amount*	*Quantité*

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Madarisy.com : مصدر هدا الملف هو موقع مدارسي

Quiet	*Silent, noiseless*	*Silencieux*
Quite	*Very, completely*	*Completement*
Rapid	*Quick, moving with great speed*	*Rapide*
Realize	*Understand, learn*	*Comprendre*
Really	*Truly*	*Reéllement*
Reason	*Cause, explanation*	*La raison*
Reasonable	*Fair, just, logical*	*Raisonnable*
Recommend	*Suggest*	*Recommander*
Recreation	*Activities done for relaxation and enjoyment*	*Recreation*
Reduce	*Decrease, make smaller or less*	*Reduire*
Refer to	*Consult, look up information in a book*	*Regulier*
Regular	*Typical, usual, normal*	*Regulier*
Regulate	*control*	*Regler*
Relatively	*Fairly, comparatively*	*Relativement*

Relaxed	*Not tense, at ease*	*Relaxe*
Reluctant	*Hesitant, unwilling*	*Hesitant*
Repair	*Fix*	*Reparer*
Repel	*Force back or push away*	*Posser*
Replace	*Take the place of*	*Remplacer*
Represent	*Stand for*	*Representer*
Require	*Need, depend on for success, order*	*Necessiter, demander*
Reservation	*Room or seat saved in advance*	*Reservation*
Reserve	*Save, keep for later, get in advance*	*Reserver*
Respectable	*Honorabe, deserving admiration*	*Respectable*
Request	*Ask for*	*Demander*
Review	*Look over, study again*	*Reviser*
Revise	*Make changes or corrections, change, modify*	*Reviser*
Eight away	*At once, immediately*	*Immediatemnt*
Rip	*Tear*	*Dechirer*
Ruin to destroy	*Spoil, seriously damaged, wreck*	*Detruire*
Run	*Operate a machine*	*Faire demarrer*
Rush	*Hurry, move quickly*	*Se depecher*
Saturated	*Completely wet*	*Mouillé*
Sea port	*City where ships stop, harbor town*	*Port*
Section	*Part, departement, division*	*Division*
See about	*Find out about*	*Savoir*
Several	*More than two but not many, a few*	*Plusieurs*
Severe	*Bad, serious, hard*	*Severe*
Sharp	*Not dull*	*Tranchant*
Shatter	*Break into many pieces*	*Briser*
Should	*Ought to, had better*	*Devoir*
Shower	*Light rain*	*Legere pluie*
Similar	*Alike, nearly the same*	*Semblable*
Skip	*Pass over, omit*	*Omettre*
Slot	*Small opening*	*Fente*
Snack	*Food eaten betweem meals*	*Casse-croute*
So far	*Until now, up to the present*	*Jusqu'à maintenant*
Solution	*Answer to a problem*	*Solution*
Sore	*Painful*	*Douleureux*
Souvenir	*Something that helps you remember*	*Souvenir*
Spoil	*Decay*	*Abimer, gater*
Sports	*Athletics, games*	*Sport*
Stall	*Stop(engine)*	*S'arreter*
Starving	*Very hungry*	*Famine*
Stay	*Not leave*	*Rester*
Steady	*Constant, not moving or changing*	*Stabe*

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Stick to	*Continue doing something, not quit, stay with*	*S'accrocher*
Stiff	*Rigid, not moving easily*	*Rigide*
Storm	*Weather with too much wind, rain, snow, or dust*	*Tempete*
Strange	*Unfamiliar to you, unusual, surprising*	*Etrange*
Stream	*Small river*	*Ruisseau*
Subordinate	*Someone lower in rank*	*Subordonné*
Suburb	*Housing area near a city*	*Banlieu*
Subway	*Underground train*	*Metro*
Successful	*Getting or having good results*	*Couronné de succes*
Sufficient	*Adequate, enough*	*Suffisant*
Suggest	*Advise, recommend*	*Proposer*
Suggestion	*Recommendation*	*Recommandation*
Suitable	*Appropriate, correct, propper*	*Convenable*
Sunny	*Bright sky, full of sunshine, cloudless*	*Ensoleille*
Superior	*Someone hogher in rank*	*Superieur*
Support	*Hold up, maintain, give aid to, assist*	*Aider*
Suppose	*Believe, think, guess*	*Penser*

Sure	*Positive, without doubt*	*Sure*
Surprise	*Something unexpected*	*Surprise*
Surrender	*Give up, stop fighting*	*Abondonner*
Survive	*Stay alive, live*	*Survivre, vivre*
Switch off	*Stop, turn off*	*eteindre*
Tailor	*Person who make clothes*	*Tailleur*
Take off	*Remove*	*Enlever*
Technique	*Method, way*	*Technique*
Temporary	*For a short time, for a limited time*	*Temporaire*
Thermostat	*Devise, used to control temperature*	*Thermostat*
Think over	*Think about, consider*	*Considerer*
Thoroughly	*Completely, extensive*	*Completement*
Thunderstorm	*Heavy rain with lighteneing and thunder*	*Tonere*
Tight	*Not loose, fastened, held closely*	*Serrer*
Tough	*Hard, difficult, strong*	*Difficile*
Tour	*Trip*	*Voyage*
Tourist	*Person who takes trips*	*Touriste*
Traffic	*Buses, trucks, cars*	*Circulation*
Transfer	*Change, move from once to another*	*transferer*
Transform	*Change, conver*	*Transformer*
Trip	*Visit, tour, voyage*	*Voyage*
Tum down	*Reject, refuse*	*Refuser*
Turn on	*Switch on, start a machine*	*Allumer*
Unusual	*Not typical, not common, strange, abnormal*	*Pas normale*
Vacation	*Holiday, leave*	*Vacance*
Value	*Worth, cost*	*Valeur*
Variety	*Number of different things*	*Varieté, multitude*
Vary	*Change, beecome different, fluctuate*	*Varier*
Velocity	*Speed*	*Vitesse*
Vending machine	*Coin operated machine that sells things*	*Distributeur automatique*
Version	*One person's telling of something happened*	*Avis*
Visibility	*Maximum distance at which we can see things*	*Visibilité*
Waiter	*Man who serves food in a restaurant*	*Seveur*
Warm up	*Make warm*	*Rechauffer*
Weak	*Not strong*	*Faible*
Weapon	*Arm*	*L'arme*
Weigh	*Determine how heavy is something*	*peser*
Whether	*If*	*Si*
Wild	*Not controlled by man, savage*	*Sauvage*

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