

Paired Conjunctions

(حروف العطف المتلازمة)

Both and

- 1) **Both** the movie **and** the play were good.
- 2) I speak **both** English **and** French.
- 3) This salad is **both** delicious **and** healthy.

From a, b, c, and d choose the correct answer:

1- He is good at both mathematics music.

- a- or b- and c- nor d- but also

2- Fahad is handsome and clever.

- a- either b- not only c- neither d- both

3- Sara and Reem came to the party.

- a- Both b- Either c- Not only d- Neither

From a, b, and c choose the correct answer as required:

1- You can be mother. You can be businesswoman. (Use: both and)

- a- You can be both mother and businesswoman.
b- You both can be mother and businesswoman.
c- Both you can be mother and businesswoman.

2- His wife was lying to him. Her mother was lying to him, too.

(Use: both and)

- a- His wife both was lying to him and her mother.
b- Both his wife and her mother are lying to him.
c- Both his wife and her mother were lying to him.

3- Hamad speaks English. Ali speaks English. (Use: both and)

- a- Hamd and Fahad speak both English.
b- Both Hamad and Fahad speak English.
c- Both Hamad and Fahad speaks English.

Connectors (الكلمات الرابطة)

whereas while (بينما)	1) Tigers have stripy fur, whereas leopards have spots. 2) I prefer chocolate cake, while my sister prefers key lime pie.
but (لكن)	1) I am very hungry, but the fridge is empty. 2) I want to lose weight but I hate diets.
However (لكن)	1) Some of the food crops failed. However , the cotton did quite well. 2) She studied quite hard; however , she failed the exam.
instead of (بدلاً من)	1) Instead of waiting for me, he went alone. 2) Could I have tea instead of coffee, please?
in comparison with (بالمقارنة مع)	1) The tallest buildings in London are small in comparison with those in New York. 2) In comparison with other European countries, France is relatively rich.
like (مثل)	1) Like the other students, he finds it a bit difficult to get to lectures early in the morning.

From a, b, c, and d choose the correct answer:

1- The food in that restaurant is top quality, the service is bad.

- a- like b- but c- instead of d- however

2- John decided to play video games doing his homework.

- a- but b- however c- like d- instead of

3- I was the most deserving candidate;, I didn't get the job.

- a- however b- while c- instead of d- like

4-the French, the British eat far less fish.

- a- Whereas b- But c- However d- In comparison with

5- wood, plastic bottles float on water.

- a- But b- Instead of c- Like d- Whereas

6- She has all the money in the world she is unhappy.

- a- like b- but c- instead of d- however

7- You eat a massive plate of food for lunch, I have just a sandwich.

- a- whereas b- instead of c- however d- like

8- I left on time. , heavy traffic caused me to be late.

- a- While b. But c- However d- Instead of

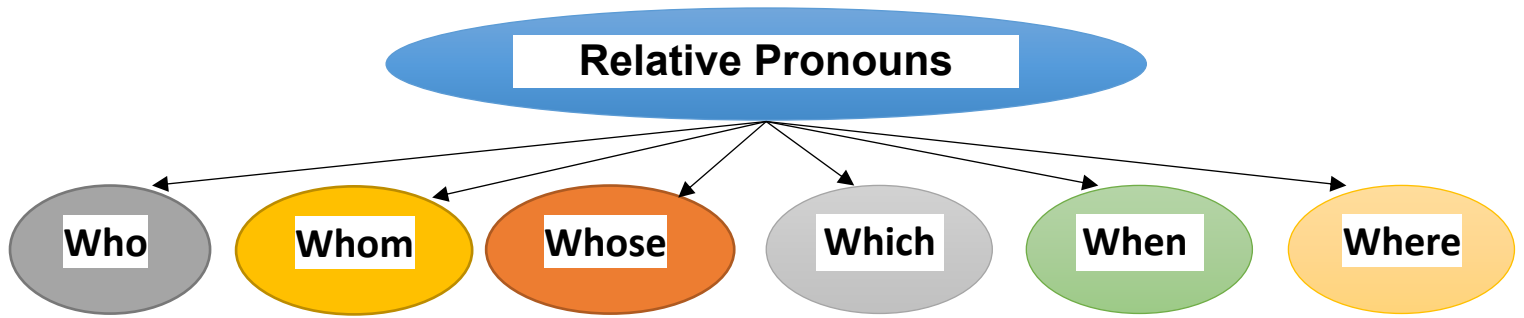
9- I like horror movies, my friend never watches them.

- a- instead of b- like c- in comparison with d- while

10- wasting time, she employed herself in reading.

- a- Whereas b- Like c- However d- Instead of

Grammar



Who

For people (Subject) The driver **who** ran the stop sign was careless.

Whom

For people (Object) The children, **whom** we love dearly, need better educational systems.

Whose

Shows possession This is the girl **whose** notes I borrowed.
I have a cat **whose** eyes are blue.

Which

Used for objects and animals

The book, **which** I bought, has all the information you need.

When

Refers to a time I still remember the day **when** we first met.

Where

Refers to a place I want to visit the town **where** my mother was born.

That

Used for people and things

The watch **which / that** you gave me keeps perfect time

We need to hire someone **who / that** speaks French.

From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer.

- 1 -Jason bought the top hybrid car, will help him save on gas.
a- who b- which c- whose d- when
- 2 -The mandaughter won the tournament is tennis coach.
a- that b- which c- whose d- where
- 3 -The dog is chasing the squirrels belongs to Dalal.
a- that b- who c- whose d- where
- 4 -The witnesses I interviewed gave conflicting evidence.
a- when b- whom c- whose d- where
- 5 -The doctortreated my father is Kuwaiti.
a- when b- who c- whose d- where
- 6- Stratford-upon-Avon is the town Shakespeare was born.
a- that b- who c- whose d- where
- 7- It was in 1990the Iraqi brutal invasion took place.
a- who b- which c- whose d- when

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1- The café is close to the beach. I usually meet my friends there.

(Join using ..where)

- a- The café where is close to the beach I usually meet my friends.
b- The café where I usually meet my friends is close to the beach.
c- The café is close to where the beach I usually meet my friends.

2- The tree is an oak. Its branches shade my window kitchen.

(Join using ..whose)

- a- The tree is an oak whose branches shade my kitchen window.
b- The tree whose is an oak branches shade my kitchen window.
c- The tree whose branches shade my kitchen window is an oak.

Sothat / Such that

So + adjective/adverb + that + result

1- Our teacher speaks **so clearly that** everyone can understand him.

2- It was **so dark that** I couldn't see her face.

Such + a + (adjective)+ singular noun + that + result

1- They had **such a bad night that** they couldn't sleep.

From a, b, and c choose the correct answer as required:

1- Most TV programmes are boring. Nobody watches them.

(Use: so that)

a- Most TV programmes are so that boring nobody watches them.

b- Most TV programmes are so boring that nobody watches them.

c- Most TV programmes are boring that nobody so watches them.

2- We had a horrible day. We felt depressed. **(Use: such that)**

a- We had such horrible day that we felt depressed.

b- We had such horrible a day that we felt depressed.

c- We had such a horrible day that we felt depressed.

3- The party was well-organized. Everybody had a great time.

(Use: so that)

a- The party was so well-organized that everybody had a great time.

b- The party was so well-organized everybody had that a great time.

c- The party was so that well-organized everybody had a great time.

4- We had a long and tiring trip. We just wanted to go home.

(Use: such that)

a- We had such a long and tiring trip we just wanted to go that home.

b- We had such a long and tiring trip we just that wanted to go home.

c- We had such a long and tiring trip that we just wanted to go home.

From a, b, c, and d choose the correct answer:

1- The day was hot **that** everybody went to the beach.

a- very b- such c- but d- so

2- He has a beautiful voice **that** he should try to become a professional singer.

a- so b- very c- such d- but

3- This test was easy **that** I didn't need to check my answers.

a- but b- so c- very d- such

4- I'm having a wonderful time in Dubai **that** I don't want to go home.

a- such b- but c- so d- every

❖ Correlative Conjunctions (حروف العطف المترابطة أو المتلازمة)

both → and (كلاهما و)

Examples:

Both Sally **and** Kate are coming to the party.

I liked **both** the movie **and** the play.

The actors were **both** engaging **and** skillful in their performances.

either → or (إما أو)

Examples:

Either Sara **or** Maha will call you.

You can **either** come with me now **or** walk home.

You can go to school **either** by car **or** by bus.

neither → nor (لا ولا)

Examples:

Neither Mark **nor** his wife **is** good at cooking.

Neither the employees **nor** the boss **was** at work.

Neither the boss **nor** the employees **were** at work.

My new dress is **neither** short **nor** long; it is the right length.

Our teacher speaks **neither** loudly **nor** softly.

Not only → but also (ليس فقط بل أيضا)

Examples:

Not only the students **but also** the teacher wants to take a day off.

He is **not only** handsome **but also** intelligent.

Shakespeare was **not only** a writer **but also** an actor.

From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- 1- the movie and the play were good.
a- Both b- Either c- Neither d- Not only
- 2- You can win or lose this game. Everything depends on you.
a- both b- neither c- not only d- either
- 3- You can wear either a black dress a yellow one. They both look great on you.
a- and b- or c- nor d- but also
- 4- the professor nor his students were in class yesterday.
a- Neither b- Both c- Not only d- Either
- 5- I know neither your brother your sister. Can you introduce me to them?
a- and b- or c- nor d- but also
- 6- There are problems with the children but also with their parents.
a- both b- either c- neither d- not only

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1- His wife was lying to him. Her mother was lying to him too.
(join using bothand)
a- Both his wife and her mother was lying to him.
b- Both his wife and her mother are lying to him.
c- Both his wife and her mother were lying to him.
- 2- Sara didn't pass the exam. Reem didn't pass the exam.
(join using neithernor)
a- Neither Sara nor Reem passed the exam.
b- Neither Sara nor Reem didn't pass the exam.
c- Sara neither passed the exam nor Reem passed.