



Mustansiriyah University

College of Pharmacy

English Lecture 9
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Grammar: Active and Passive

- **In active sentences**, the thing doing the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing receiving the action is the object. Most sentences are active.

[thing doing action] + [verb] + [thing receiving action]

The Lecturer teaches the students

John washes the dishes

In passive sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence.

Using passive form if the thing receiving the action is more important or should be emphasized or we do not know who is doing the action or if you do not want to mention who is doing the action.

[Thing receiving action] + [be] + [past participle of verb] + [by] + [thing doing action]

The student are taught by the Lecturer

Thing receiving action	<i>be</i>	past participle	
<i>English</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>spoken</i>	<i>all over the world.</i>
<i>The windows</i>	<i>have been</i>	<i>cleaned.</i>	
<i>Lunch</i>	<i>was being</i>	<i>served.</i>	
<i>The work</i>	<i>will be</i>	<i>finished</i>	<i>soon.</i>
<i>They</i>	<i>might have been</i>	<i>invited</i>	<i>to the party.</i>

If we want to show the person or thing doing the action, we use **by**:

*She was attacked **by** a dangerous dog.*

*The money was stolen **by** her husband.*

- The passive infinitive is made up of **to be** with a **past participle**:
The doors are going **to be locked** at ten o'clock.
You shouldn't have done that. You ought **to be punished**.
- We can use the **indirect object** as the **subject** of a passive verb:

*I gave **him** a book for his birthday.*

>

***He** was given a book for his birthday.*

*Someone sent **her** a cheque for a thousand euros.*

>

***She** was sent a cheque for a thousand euros.*

- Some verbs which are very **frequently used in the passive** are followed by the **to-infinitive**:

*John **has been asked** to make a speech at the meeting.*

*You **are supposed to** wear a uniform.*

*The meeting **is scheduled to** start at seven.*

Grammar: Comparative and superlative

- We use **comparative adjectives** to show change or make comparisons:
*This car is certainly **better**, but it's much **more expensive**.*
*I'm feeling **happier** now.*
*We need a **bigger** garden.*
- We use **than** when we want to compare one thing with another:

She is two years **older than** me.

New York is much **bigger than** Boston.

He is a **better** player **than** Ronaldo.

France is a **bigger** country **than** Britain.



Grammar: Comparative and superlative

- When we want to describe how something or someone changes we can use two comparatives with **and**:
 - The balloon got **bigger and bigger**.
 - Everything is getting **more and more expensive**.
 - Grandfather is looking **older and older**.
- We often use the with comparative adjectives to **show that one thing depends on another**:
 - The faster you drive, the more dangerous it is.*
 - The higher they climbed, the colder it got.*



Grammar: superlative

- We use **the** with superlative adjectives:

It was **the happiest** day of my life.

Everest is **the highest** mountain in the world.

That's **the best** film I have seen this year.

I have three sisters: Jan is **the oldest** and Angela is **the youngest**.



- We usually add *-er* and *-est* to **one-syllable words** to make comparatives and superlatives:

<i>old</i>	<i>older</i>	<i>oldest</i>
<i>long</i>	<i>longer</i>	<i>longest</i>
<i>nice</i>	<i>nicer</i>	<i>nicest</i>
<i>large</i>	<i>larger</i>	<i>largest</i>

- If an adjective **ends in a vowel and a consonant**, we double the consonant:

<i>big</i>	<i>bigger</i>	<i>biggest</i>
<i>fat</i>	<i>fatter</i>	<i>fattest</i>

- If an adjective **ends in a consonant and -y**, we change **-y** to **-i** and add **-er** or **-est**:

<i>happy</i>	<i>happier</i>	<i>happiest</i>
<i>silly</i>	<i>sillier</i>	<i>silliest</i>

- We use *more* and *most* to make comparatives and superlatives for most two syllable adjectives and for all adjectives with three or more syllables:

<i>careful</i>	<i>more careful</i>	<i>most careful</i>
<i>interesting</i>	<i>more interesting</i>	<i>most interesting</i>

- However, with **these common two-syllable adjectives**, you can **either** add *-er/-r* and *-est/-st* or use *more* and *most*:

<i>common</i>	<i>narrow</i>
<i>cruel</i>	<i>pleasant</i>
<i>gentle</i>	<i>polite</i>
<i>handsome</i>	<i>simple</i>
<i>likely</i>	<i>stupid</i>

- The adjectives **good**, **bad** and **far** have irregular comparatives and superlatives:

<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>far</i>	<i>farther/further</i>	<i>farthest/furthest</i>

Auxiliary Verbs "Can/Could" and "Must"

Can

- Used to express ability (to be able to do something):
I can make jewelry. He can't speak French. Can you open this jar?
- Used to ask for permission:
Can I use your bathroom? Can I leave now? Can I raise the volume?
- Used to make requests or suggestions:
Can I have more napkins? Can I have the bill? You can take this spot if you like.

Could (past form of can)

- Describes an ability that someone had in the past:

I could swim when I was young. You could see the boat sinking. They could tell he was nervous.

- Often used in auxiliary functions to express permission politely:

Could I take this jacket with me? You could borrow my umbrella. Could you please let me pass you?

- Used to express possibility:

You could always stay at our house. Could it be true? This plan could really work out.

Must

- Used to express something formally required or necessary:

I must complete the project by this week.

The government must provide health care for everybody.

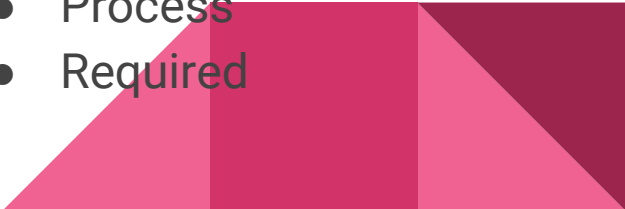
The building must have a fire alarm.

You must answer my question right now.

- Used to show that something is very likely:

He must be a genius. You must be joking! There must be an accident.

Academic word list

- Analysis
 - Assessment
 - Available
 - Benefit
 - Concept
 - Consistent
 - Context
 - Contract
 - Create
 - Derived
 - Distribution
 - Established
 - Estimate
 - Evidence
 - Factors
 - Function
 - Identified
 - Indicate
 - Individual
 - Involved
 - Issues
 - Major
 - Method
 - Occur
 - Percent
 - Period
 - Principle
 - Procedure
 - Process
 - Required
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Thank You

