



Types of noun

1- Common noun : A noun that refers to **people** or **thing** in general (not specific) like **country** , **bride** ,**city** and a **hotel** .

E.g :

a- I live in a big **city** .

b- I read a **book** .

2- Proper noun : A noun that identifies **a particular person ,place ,or** things (specific) .like ; **Ali ,Sarah ,Baghdad** , in writing proper nouns **begin with capital letters** .

E.g :

a- He was in **London** .

b- I read a **Litrature book**.

3- Abstract noun : A noun that refers to to **ideas** , that can not be seen or touched and don't exist physically , like **sadness ,time** , **joy** or **pleasure** .

E.g :

a- It is **my pleasure** to see you .

b- He felt deep **sadness**.

4- Concrete noun : A noun that refers to **people** and **things** that exist physically and can be seen , touched, like **cat** , **car** and **flower** .

E.g :

a- This is **my house** .

b- He took me **a flower** .

5- Collective noun : A noun that refers to **group and things** . like , **team** , **family** , **class** and **flock** .

E.g :

a- There are five people in **my family** .

b- I saw **a flock** of sheep .

6- Material noun: A noun that refers to the material that is something is made out of. Like, gold ,glass ,steel , cotton ,silver ,copper, plastic ,wool , and leather

Noun Exercise 1 : Are the underlined words collective, abstract, concrete, or proper nouns?

1. To enjoy **freedom** we have to control ourselves." — Virginia Woolf.
2. "**Wate** is the driving force of all nature." — Leonardo da Vinci.
3. "Always make the **audienc** suffer as much as possible." — Alfred Hitchcock .
4. "Being deeply loved by someone gives you strength, while loving someone deeply gives you **courage** Tzu

5. "The drops of rain make a hole in the stone , not by violence, but by oft falling." — Lucretius
6. **Churchil** is best remembered for successfully leading Britain through World War Two.
7. When birds fly together they form beautiful **flocks** .
8. I am traveling to **London** for the first time.
9. "It is not a lack of love, but a lack of **friendship** that makes unhappy marriages." — Friedrich Nietzsche .
10. "The responsibility of **toleranc** lies with those who have the wider vision." — George Eliot

Noun Exercise 2 :

1. What type of noun is “car”?

a) Proper noun b) Common noun	c) Abstract noun d) Collective noun
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2. What type of noun is “Paris”?

a) Proper noun b) Common noun	c) Abstract noun d) Collective noun
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3. What type of noun is “happiness”?

a) Proper noun b) Common noun	c) Abstract noun d) Collective noun
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4. What type of noun is “team”?

a) Proper noun b) Common noun	c) Abstract noun d) Collective noun
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5. What type of noun is “river”?

- a) Proper noun
- b) Common noun

- c) Abstract noun
- d) Collective noun

6. What type of noun is “London”?

- a) Proper noun
- b) Common noun

- c) Abstract noun
- d) Collective noun

7. What type of noun is “freedom”?

- a) Proper noun
- b) Common noun

- c) Abstract noun
- d) Collective noun

8. What type of noun is “orchestra”?

- a) Proper noun
- b) Common noun

- c) Abstract noun
- d) Collective noun

9. What type of noun is “mountain”?

- a) Proper noun
- b) Common noun

- c) Abstract noun
- d) Collective noun

10. What type of noun is “New York”?

- a) Proper noun
- b) Common noun

- c) Abstract noun
- d) Collective noun

11. What type of noun is “intelligence”?

- a) Proper noun
- b) Common noun

- c) Abstract noun
- d) Collective noun

12. What type of noun is “family”?

a) Proper noun	c) Abstract noun
b) Common noun	d) Collective noun

13. What type of noun is “dog”?

a) Proper noun	c) Abstract noun
b) Common noun	d) Collective noun

Noun Exercise 3: Identify the Nouns and which type it is ?

1. The dog barked loudly at the mailman.
2. My grandmother makes delicious apple pies.
3. The children played happily in the park.
4. The sunsets in [Hawaii](#) are breathtaking.
5. The company announced a new product launch.
6. The baby giggled at the colorful balloons.
7. The old oak tree provided shade in the garden.
8. The teacher praised the students for their hard work.
9. The cat chased the mouse around the house.
10. We went for a walk along the riverbank.
11. The nurse took care of the sick patients.
12. The police officer arrested the suspect.
13. The ocean waves crashed against the shore.
14. The artist painted a beautiful landscape.

15. The doctor prescribed medicine for the illness.
16. The birds sang sweetly in the morning.
17. he mechanic fixed the car's engine.
18. The farmer harvested ripe tomatoes from the field.
19. The dancer performed an elegant routine.
20. The writer penned an intriguing mystery novel.

Noun Exercise 4: Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Form of the Noun

1. The _____ (child) are playing in the garden.
2. I need to buy some fresh _____ (vegetable) from the market.
3. The _____ (student) scored top marks in the exam.
4. She loves to listen to classical _____ (music).
5. The _____ (bird) are singing in the trees.
6. The _____ (doctor) treated the patient with care.
7. We saw a beautiful _____ (butterfly) in the garden.
8. He collects rare _____ (coin) from different countries.
9. The _____ (actor) performed brilliantly on stage.
10. I enjoy reading mystery _____ (novel).
11. The _____ (dog) wagged its tail happily.
12. She bought a pair of stylish _____ (shoe).
13. The _____ (child) drew a picture of a house.
14. The _____ (piano) produced a beautiful melody.
15. We admired the colorful _____ (flower) in the garden.
16. The _____ (writer) penned an inspiring story.

17. The _____ (chef) prepared a delicious meal.
18. The _____ (scientist) conducted an experiment.
19. The _____ (friend) offered a helping hand.
20. The _____ (baby) slept peacefully in the crib.

1. الأفعال الرئيسية (Main Verbs):

- تمثل الأفعال التي تعبر عن الحدث أو الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة.

- مثال:

- I eat breakfast every morning.
- She plays the piano.

- الأفعال المتعدية واللازمة (Transitive and Intransitive Verbs):

- تحتاج إلى مفعول به لإكمال معناها (Transitive): الأفعال المتعدية.

- Ex:

- She wrote a letter.

- لا تحتاج إلى مفعول به (Intransitive): الأفعال اللازمة.

- مثال:

- He sleeps early.

2. الأفعال المساعدة (Auxiliary Verbs):

- تُستخدم مع الأفعال الرئيسية لتكوين الأزمنة والأسئلة والنفي.
- الأفعال المساعدة الشائعة:
 - **To Be:** is, am, are, was, were.
 - **To Have:** has, have, had.
 - **To Do:** do, does, did.
- مثال:
 - She is studying now. (تكوين زمن المضارع المستمر)
 - Do you like pizza? (صياغة سؤال)

. الأفعال الناقصة (Modal Verbs):

- تُستخدم للإشارة إلى الاحتمال، الضرورة، الإذن، أو القدرة.
- تشمل:
 - Can, Could, May, Might, Must, Shall, Should, Will, Would.
- مثال:
 - You must finish your homework.
 - Can I borrow your pen

Exercise

- 1 I **play** football.
2. He **reads** a book.
3. The man **met** me yesterday.
4. I **am playing** football.
5. He **is reading** a book.
6. The man **will meet** me tomorrow

7. I **am** going to school.
8. He **has** broken the glass.
9. He **was** punished by his father.
10. I **am** a student.
11. He **has** a doll.
13. He **was** a teacher
14. The old man **is walking** on the road
15. Boys **are playing** in the playground.
16. Thy boy **runs a race**.
17. He **fought** a good **fight**
18. The girl **reads** a book.
19. He **saw** a snake in the garden
20. She likes **to play** football.
21. You **should** work hard.
22. The weather **may** be colder tomorrow.

Preposition

A **preposition** is defined as “a word that connects a noun, or a pronoun to another word, . a verb, another noun, or an adjective”.

Uses of Prepositions

Prepositions are seen to show some key characteristics and perform some vital functions when used in sentences. Let us look at the various uses of prepositions in English.

- ☐ They are used to show the **direction** of something.
- ☐ They can refer to the **time** of something happening.
- ☐ They can be used to denote the **position** or **location** of an object in the sentence.
- ☐ They are also used to represent spatial relationships.

Types of Prepositions

Based on the different uses and functions of prepositions, they can be divided into **four** main types. They are as follows:

1- **Prepositions of Time** – used to show when something is happening.

For example:

- ☐ We will be meeting **on** Friday.
- ☐ The supermarket will be closed **from** 9 p.m. **to** 9 a.m.
- ☐ Can you come **after** some time?

- ☐ We have been asked to work **from** home **until** the end of May.
- ☐ The whole country was asked **to** stay home during the pandemic .

2- **Prepositions of Place** – indicate the place or position of something.

For example:

- ☐ I have kept the book I borrowed from you **on** the table.
- ☐ Henry hid **behind** the door.
- ☐ The dog jumped **over** the fence.
- ☐ Can you place the red roses in **between** the white daisies?
- ☐ He was waiting **in front of** the EB office.

3- **Prepositions of Direction** – used to denote the direction in which something **travels** or **moves**.

For example:

- ☐ The girl ran **toward** her father the moment she saw him.
- ☐ Jerry jumped **into** the river to help his sister.
- ☐ Veena passed the book **to** Priya.
- ☐ When will Salvia be returning **from** London?
- ☐ Neena lives **across** the street

4- **Prepositions of Location** – employed to denote the location of a particular object.

For example:

- ☐ Ahmed would be staying **at** his cousin's place for the weekend.
- ☐ Make sure you keep all the toys back **in** its place after you play.
- ☐ I lay **on** the floor for a really long time.

Revelation	الوحي
Reason	العقل
Existence	الوجود
Essence	ماهية
Analogy	قياس
Emanation	فيض
Soul	نفس

Monotheism	توحيد
Fate and Destiny	القضاء والقدر
Prophet hood	نبوة
Wisdom	حكمة
Knowledge	معرفة
The First Cause	العلة الاولى
Necessary Existence	واجب الوجود
Unity of Being	وحدة الوجود
Metaphysical Dualism	الثنائية الميتافيزيقية
Epistemology	نظرية المعرفة
Ethics	الاخلاق
Divine Justice	العدل الالهي
Immateriality	التجرد
Prophetic Knowledge	العلم النبوي

1. **R**
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humans, often through prophets, conveying truths that cannot be known by reason alone.

2. **Reason:**

The human capacity for logical thinking, analysis, and understanding of truths. Its role is often discussed in contrast with revelation.

3. **Existence:**

The state or fact of being. A central topic in metaphysics concerning what it means for something to exist.

4. **Essence:**

The fundamental nature or defining characteristics of a thing—what makes it what it is, apart from whether it exists.

5. **Analogy:**

A comparison between two things based on similarity, often used in theology and philosophy to explain complex ideas.

6. **Emanation:**

A concept in Neoplatonic and mystical thought where all beings flow from the Divine, like light from the sun, without diminishing it.

7. **Soul:**
The immaterial, often immortal, essence of a person—considered the source of life and consciousness.
8. **Monotheism:**
Belief in the existence of one, single God—central to Abrahamic religions.
9. **Fate and Destiny:**
The belief that events in life are predetermined or divinely written; often debated in relation to free will.
10. **Prophethood:**
A divine role granted to individuals who receive and convey God's message to humanity, marked by moral and spiritual excellence.
11. **Wisdom:**
Deep, practical understanding that leads to sound judgment; often associated with divine or spiritual insight.
12. **Knowledge:**
Awareness or understanding gained through experience, reason, or revelation. A core subject of epistemology.
13. **The First Cause:**
The uncaused cause that begins the chain of existence—often identified with God in theistic philosophy.
14. **Necessary Existence:**
A being whose existence is essential and cannot not be—philosophically used to describe God.
15. **Unity of Being:**
A mystical view (especially in Sufism) that sees all existence as manifestations of one ultimate reality: God.
16. **Metaphysical Dualism:**
The belief that reality consists of two distinct substances—typically the physical (body) and the non-physical (soul/spirit).
17. **Epistemology:**
The branch of philosophy concerned with the nature, sources, limits, and validity of knowledge.
18. **Ethics:**
The study of right and wrong behavior; it explores moral principles that guide human conduct.
19. **Divine Justice:**
The belief that God is just in all His actions, despite the existence of evil—a central theme in theology.

20. **Immateriality:**

The quality of not being composed of matter—applies to beings like the soul or God.

21. **Prophetic Knowledge:**

Knowledge granted by God to prophets, including divine truths and unseen matters, surpassing sensory or rational knowledge.

1. (الكندي 801–873 م)

- أبو يوسف يعقوب بن إسحاق الكندي :اسم
- "فيلسوف العرب" :لقب
- أول من أدخل الفلسفة اليونانية إلى العالم الإسلامي، وكتب عن المنطق، الميتافيزيقا، :مساهمات والطب. كان له تأثير في توفيق بين الدين والعقل.

1. Al-Kindi (801–873 CE)

- **Name:** Abu Yusuf Yaqub ibn Ishaq Al-Kindi
- **Title:** "The Philosopher of the Arabs"
- **Contributions:** Introduced Greek philosophy to the Islamic world, wrote on logic, metaphysics, and medicine, and worked to harmonize reason and faith.

2. (الفارابي 872–950 م)

- أبو نصر محمد الفارابي :اسم
- (المعلم الثاني " (بعد أرسطو" :لقب

- أسس نظريات في السياسة والأخلاق، وكتب عن المدينة الفاضلة، وركز على العلاقة :مساهمات بين العقل والسعادة

2. Al-Farabi (872–950 CE)

- **Name:** Abu Nasr Muhammad Al-Farabi
- **Title:** "The Second Teacher" (after Aristotle)
- **Contributions:** Developed theories in politics and ethics, authored *The Virtuous City*, and emphasized the connection between intellect and happiness.

3. ابن سينا (980–1037م)

- أبو علي الحسين بن عبد الله بن سينا :اسم
- "الشيخ الرئيس" :لقب
- أحد أعظم الفلاسفة والأطباء في التاريخ. له كتب شهيرة مثل الشفاء والقانون في :مساهمات .ناقش مسألة النفس والوجود وأسس مفاهيم "واجب الوجود .الطب

3. Ibn Sina (Avicenna) (980–1037 CE)

- **Name:** Abu Ali al-Husayn ibn Abdullah ibn Sina
- **Title:** "The Prince of Physicians"
- **Contributions:** One of the greatest philosophers and physicians. Authored *The Book of Healing* and *The Canon of Medicine*. Explored concepts like the "Necessary Existent."

4. الغزالي (1058–1111م)

- أبو حامد محمد الغزالي :اسم
- "حجة الإسلام" :لقب
- انتقد الفلاسفة في كتابه *تهافت الفلاسفة*، لكنه جمع بين الفلسفة والتصوف والإسلام. :مساهمات
ركز على الأخلاق والروحانيات

4. Al-Ghazali (1058–1111 CE)

- **Name:** Abu Hamid Muhammad Al-Ghazali
- **Title:** "The Proof of Islam"
- **Contributions:** Criticized philosophers in *The Incoherence of the Philosophers*, but also merged philosophy, mysticism, and Islamic theology. Focused on ethics and spirituality.

5. ابن رشد (1126–1198م)

- أبو الوليد محمد بن أحمد بن رشد :اسم
- "الفيلسوف المفسر" :لقب
- ساهم في تشكيل شرح أعمال أرسطو، ودافع عن الفلسفة في كتابه *تهافت التهافت* :مساهمات
الفكر الغربي
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5. Ibn Rushd (Averroes) (1126–1198 CE)

- **Name:** Abu al-Walid Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Rushd
- **Title:** "The Commentator"
- **Contributions:** Interpreted and commented on Aristotle, defended philosophy in *The Incoherence of the Incoherence*, and influenced Western thought significantly.

6. ابن خلدون (1332-1406 م)

- عبد الرحمن بن محمد بن خلدون :اسم
- "رائد علم الاجتماع" :لقب
- كتب المقدمة ، حيث أسس لنظرية الدورة التاريخية والاجتماعية. ركز على فلسفة :مساهمات التاريخ وعلم الاجتماع.

6. Ibn Khaldun (1332–1406 CE)

- **Name:** Abd al-Rahman ibn Muhammad Ibn Khaldun
- **Title:** "The Father of Sociology"
- **Contributions:** Wrote *The Muqaddimah*, where he laid the foundation for historical cycles and sociology. Focused on social and historical philosophy.