

كلية التربية للبنات

قسم اللغة الانكليزية

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Headway: المادة

المرحلة الاولى

Lecture 1

1. Present Continuous Forms

The present continuous is formed using **am/is/are + present participle**.
Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and *am/is/are*.
Negatives are made with *not*.

- Statement: You **are watching** TV.
- Question: **Are** you **watching** TV?
- Negative: You **are not watching** TV.

Present Continuous Uses

USE 1 Now



Use the present continuous with normal verbs to express the idea that something is happening now, at this very moment. It can also be used to show that something is not happening now.

Examples:

- You **are learning** English now.
- You **are not swimming** now.
- **Are** you **sleeping**?
- I **am sitting**.

- I **am not standing**.
- **Is** he **sitting** or **standing**?
- They **are reading** their books.
- They **are not watching** television.
- What **are** you **doing**?
- Why **aren't** you **doing** your homework?

USE 2 Longer Actions in Progress Now



In English, "now" can mean: this second, today, this month, this year, this century, and so on. Sometimes, we use the present continuous to say that we are in the process of doing a longer action which is in progress; however, we might not be doing it at this exact second.

Examples: (All of these sentences can be said while eating dinner in a restaurant.)

- I **am studying** to become a doctor.
- I **am not studying** to become a dentist.
- I **am reading** the book *Tom Sawyer*.
- I **am not reading** any books right now.
- **Are** you **working** on any special projects at work?
- **Aren't** you **teaching** at the university now?

USE 3 Near Future



Sometimes, speakers use the present continuous to indicate that something will or will not happen in the near future.

Examples:

- I **am meeting** some friends after work.
- I **am not going** to the party tonight.
- **Is** he **visiting** his parents next weekend?
- **Isn't** he **coming** with us tonight?

USE 4 Repetition and Irritation with "Always"



The present continuous with words such as "always" or "constantly" expresses the idea that something irritating or shocking often happens. Notice that the meaning is like simple present, but with negative emotion. Remember to put the words "always" or "constantly" between "be" and "verb+ing."

Examples:

- She **is always coming** to class late.
- He **is constantly talking**. I wish he would shut up.
- I don't like them because they **are always complaining**.

Lecture 2

2. Simple Past Tense—Grammar Rules

The simple past is a verb tense that is used to talk about things that happened or existed before now. Imagine someone asks what your brother Wolfgang did while he was in town last weekend.

Ex. Wolfgang **entered** a hula hoop contest.

Ex. He **won** the silver medal.

The simple past tense shows that you are talking about something that has already happened. Unlike the past continuous tense, which is used to talk about past events that happened over a period of time, the simple past tense emphasizes that the action is finished.

Ex. Wolfgang **admired** the way the light **glinted** off his silver medal.

You can also use the simple past to talk about a past state of being, such as the way someone felt about something. This is often expressed with the simple past tense of the verb **to be** and an adjective, noun, or prepositional phrase.

Ex. Wolfgang **was** proud of his hula hoop victory.

Ex. The contest **was** the highlight of his

How to Formulate the Simple Past:

For regular verbs, add **-ed** to the root form of the verb (or just **-d** if the root form already ends in an e):

Play→Played Type→Typed Listen→Listened Push→Pushed
Love→Loved

For irregular verbs, things get more complicated. The simple past tense of some irregular verbs looks exactly like the root form:

Put→Put Cut→Cut Set→Set Cost→Cost Hit→Hit

For other irregular verbs, including the verb **to be**, the simple past forms are more erratic:

See→Saw Build→Built Go→Went Do→Did Rise→Rose
Am/Is/Are→Was/Were

The good news is that verbs in the simple past tense (except for the verb **to be**) don't need to agree in number with their subjects.

Ex. Wolfgang **polished** his medal. The other winners **polished** their medals too.

How to Make the Simple Past Negative:

Fortunately, there is a formula for making simple past verbs negative, and it's the same for both regular and irregular verbs (except for the verb **to be**). The formula is **did not + [root form of verb]**. You can also use the contraction **didn't** instead of **did not**.

Ex. Wolfgang **did not brag** too much about his hula hoop skills.
Wolfgang's girlfriend **didn't see** the contest.

For the verb **to be**, you don't need the auxiliary *did*. When the subject of the sentence is singular, use **was not** or **wasn't**. When the subject is plural, use **were not** or **weren't**.

The third-place winner was not as happy as Wolfgang. The fourth-place winner wasn't happy at all. The onlookers were not ready to leave after the contest ended. The contestants weren't ready to leave either.

How to Ask a Question:

The formula for asking a question in the simple past tense is **did + [subject] + [root form of verb]**.

Ex. Did Wolfgang win the gold medal or the silver medal? **Where did Wolfgang go** to celebrate? **Did the judges decide** fairly, in your opinion?

When asking a question with the verb **to be**, you don't need the auxiliary *did*. The formula is **was/were + [subject]**.

Ex. Was Wolfgang in a good mood after the contest? **Were** people taking lots of pictures?

Lecture 3

3.Simple Future Tense

The simple future: is a verb tense that's used to talk about things that haven't happened yet.

This year, Jen **will read** *War and Peace*. It **will be** hard, but she's determined to do it.

Use the simple future to talk about an action or condition that will begin and end in the future.

How to Form the Simple Future:

The formula for the simple future is **will + [root form of verb]**.

Ex.I **will learn** a new language. Jen **will read** that book. My brothers **will sleep** till noon if no one wakes them up. You **will see** what I mean.

It doesn't matter if the subject is singular or plural; the formula for the simple future doesn't change.

But...

There is another way to show that something will happen in the future. It follows the formula **[am/is/are] + going to + [root form verb]**.

Ex. I **am going to learn** a new language. Jen **is going to read** that book. My brothers **are going to sleep** till noon if no one wakes them up. You **are going to see** what I mean.

The “going to” construction is common in speech and casual writing. Keep in mind though that it’s on the informal side, so it’s a good idea to stick to the **will + [root form]** construction in formal writing.

How to Make the Simple Future Negative:

To make the simple future negative, the formula is **will + not + [root form]**.

Ex. Jen **will not quit** before she reaches her goal. Make sure you arrive on time tomorrow because the bus **will not wait** for you. He **will not say** anything bad about his boss. I **will not finish** my homework in time for class.

Using the “going to” construction, the formula is **[am/is/are] + not + going to + [root form]**.

Ex. Jen **is not going to quit** before she reaches her goal. Make sure you arrive on time tomorrow because the bus **is not going to wait** for you. He **is not going to say** anything bad about his boss. I **am not going to finish** my homework in time for class.

How to Ask a Question:

To ask a question in the simple future, the formula is **will + [subject] + [root form]**.

Ex. Will Jen finish *War and Peace* over the summer? Will I have the discipline to study Spanish every day? What **will you buy** with the money you found?

The formula for the “going to” construction is **[am/is/are] + [subject] +going to + [root form]**.

Ex. Is Jen going to finish *War and Peace* over the summer? Am I going to have the discipline to study Spanish every day? What **are you going to buy** with the money you found?

Common Verbs in the Simple Past

Infinitive	Simple future	Negative
To be	Will be	Will not be
To ask	Will ask	Will not ask
To work	Will work	Will not work
To call	Will call	Will not call
To use	Will use	Will not use
To have	Will have	Will not have

Infinitive	I	You , they, we	He, she ,it
To be	Am going to be Am not going to be	Are going to be Are not going to be	Is going to be Is not going to ask
To ask	Am going to ask Am not going to ask	Are going to ask Are not going to ask	Is going to ask Is not going to ask

Lecture 4

4.Countable and uncountable Nouns:

How to use Some and Any

'I bought some bread' or 'I bought any bread'? Some

Some is used with both *countable* and *uncountable nouns*: Countable and uncountable

Countable Nouns - 'Some people in my school like Jazz.'

Uncountable Nouns - 'There was some snow here last winter.'

Positive sentences:

Some is used in positive sentences:

'I have some friends.'

'We bought some coffee.'

Offering

We use some in questions when we expect the answer to be 'yes' or when we are offering something, otherwise, we use any:

'Would you like some milk?

Requests

Some is also used in questions when we are making a request:

'Can I borrow some money?'

Any

Negative sentences

Any is used in negative sentences:

'I don't have any friends.'

'There isn't any bread left.'

Questions

Any is used in questions:

'Do you have any money?'

'Is there any sugar?'

Lecture 5

5.Question Words in English:

The most common **question words** in English are the following:

Who

Who: is only used when referring to people. (= I want to know the person)

- Who is the best football player in the world?
- Who are your best friends?
- Who is that strange guy over there?

Where

Where: is used when referring to a place or location. (= I want to know the place)

- Where is the library?
- Where do you live?
- Where are my shoes?

When

When: is used to refer to a time or an occasion. (= I want to know the time)

- When do the shops open?
- When is his birthday?
- When are we going to finish?

Why

Why: is used to obtain an explanation or a reason. (= I want to know the reason)

- Why do we need a nanny?
- Why are they always late?
- Why does he complain all the time?

Normally the response begins with "Because..."

What

What: is used to refer to specific information. (= I want to know the thing)

- What is your name?
- What is her favourite colour?
- What is the time?

Which

Which: is used when a choice needs to be made. (= I want to know the thing between alternatives)

- Which dish did you order – the pizza or the pasta?
- Which day do you prefer for a meeting – today or tomorrow?
- Which is better - this one or that one?

How

How: is used to describe the manner that something is done. (= I want to know the way)

- How do you cook lasagna?
- How does he know the answer?
- How can I learn English quickly?

With **How** there are a number of other expressions that are used in questions:

How much – refers to a quantity or a price (uncountable nouns)

- How much time do you have to finish the test?
- How much is the jacket on display in the window?
- How much money will I need?

How many – refers to a quantity (countable nouns)

- How many days are there in April?
- How many people live in this city?
- How many brothers and sister do you have?

Read more about [How much vs. How many.](#)

How often – refers to frequency

- How often do you visit your grandmother?

- How often does she study?
- How often are you sick?

How far – refers to distance

- How far is the university from your house?
- How far is the bus stop from here?

Lecture 6

6. Possessive Adjectives:

What are possessive adjectives?

Possessive adjectives - **my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their** - modify the noun following it in order to show possession.

Examples:

- I'll get **my** bag.
- Is this **your** luggage?

Possessive adjectives are often confused with possessive pronouns.

Examples:

- **Your** bike is blue. (**your** is an **adjective** which modifies *bike*)
- **Mine** is yellow. (**mine** is a **pronoun** which functions as the subject of the verb *is*)

Examples:

Why didn't you clean **your** room? •
(**your** modifies the noun *room*)

Mary doesn't like **her** dress. •
(**her** modifies the noun *dress*)

The chameleon can change **its** color. •
(**its** modifies the noun *color*)

Possessive adjectives are different from **possessive pronouns**.

- This is **your** (possessive adjective) book and this is mine (possessive pronoun).

its, their are possessive adjectives.

- **Its** color is beautiful.
- **Their** car is in **their** garage.

it's, they're and **there** are not possessive adjectives E— **its** is a contraction of it is or it as; **they're** is a contraction of they are; **there** is an adverb of place.

- **It's** not my book = **It is** not my book.
- My house is big. **It's** got five bedrooms = **It has** got five bedrooms.
- Nancy and Alan are from New York. **They're** my friends = **They are** my friends.
- Please, put the chair **there**. (adverb)

Lecture 7

7.Demonstrative pronouns: point to something specific that can be either near or far in distance or time. • The demonstrative pronouns are: this (singular – to point out something that is near in either distance or time). that (singular – to point out something this is far away in either distance or time). these (plural – to point out some things that are near in either distance or time). those (plural – to point out some things that are far in either distance or time).

Examples:

1. This is my favorite teddy bear.
2. Would you like some of these?
3. Those years at the lake were the best times of my life.
4. That is the toy I would like to buy.
5. These are absolutely delicious!

Lecture 8

8. subject pronouns:

A subject pronoun: is exactly what it sounds like: a pronoun that takes the place of a noun as the subject of a sentence. Remember, a sentence's subject is the person or thing that performs the action of a verb. When you take an even closer look, you'll see that a subject pronoun is used as the subject of a verb.

Subject Pronoun Examples

In the following examples, you can see exactly how this method works. The subject pronoun is in bold and is underlined, the verb is in italics, and the object is in bold.

1. **We** *gave* **them** a head start in the race.
2. **You** *told* **Jerry** that his score was among the best; that made him feel better.
3. **She** *lost* **weight** by cutting out junk food.
4. **They** *drank* **water** from a spring that ran right out of the mountainside.

Lecture 9

9 would you like

**I Would you like: used when offering something
or inviting someone:**

.Would you like a drink?

*.Would you like **to** join us for dinner tonight?*

*.Would you like me **to** take you in the car?*

Lecture 10

10. Simple – present tense

The simple present tense in English is used to describe an action that is regular, true or normal.

We use the present tense:

1. For repeated or regular actions in the present time period.

- I take the train to the office.
- The train to Berlin leaves every hour.
- John sleeps eight hours every night during the week.

2. For facts.

- The President of The USA lives in The White House.
- A dog has four legs.
- We come from Switzerland.

3. For habits.

- I get up early every day.
- Carol brushes her teeth twice a day.
- They travel to their country house every weekend.

4. For things that are always / generally true.

- It rains a lot in winter.
- The Queen of England lives in Buckingham Palace.
- They speak English at work

Verb Conjugation

We form the present tense using the base form of the infinitive (without the TO).

In general, in the third person we add 'S' in the third person.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>The Rest of the sentence</u>
I / you / we / they	speak / learn	English at home
he / she / it	speaks / learns	English at home

Negative Sentences in the Simple Present Tense

To make a negative sentence in English we normally use Don't or Doesn't with all verbs .

- Affirmative: You speak French.
Negative: You **don't** speak French.

You will see that we add **don't** between the subject and the verb. We use **Don't** when the subject is **I, you, we** or **they**.

- Affirmative: He speaks German.
Negative: He **doesn't** speak German.

When the subject is **he, she** or **it**, we add **doesn't** between the subject and the verb to make a negative sentence. Notice that the letter **S** at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the negative sentence. We will see the reason why below.

Word Order of Negative Sentences

The following is the word order to construct a basic negative sentence in English in the Present Tense using **Don't** or **Doesn't**.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>don't/doesn't</u>	<u>Verb*</u>	<u>The Rest of the sentence</u>
I / you / we / they	don't	have / buy eat / like	cereal for breakfast
he / she / it	doesn't	etc.	

* Verb: The verb that goes here is the base form of the infinitive = The infinitive without TO before the verb. Instead of the infinitive **To have** it is just the **have** part.

Remember that the infinitive is the verb before it is conjugated (changed) and it begins with **TO**. For example: to have, to eat, to go, to live, to speak etc.

Examples of Negative Sentences with Don't and Doesn't:

- You **don't** speak Arabic.
- John **doesn't** speak Italian.
- We **don't** have time for a rest.
- It **doesn't** move.
- They **don't** want to go to the party.
- She **doesn't** like fish.

Questions in the Simple Present Tense

To make a question in English we normally use Do or Does. It has no translation in Spanish though it is essential to show we are making a question. It is normally put at the beginning of the question.

- Affirmative: You speak English.
Question: **Do** you speak English?

You will see that we add **DO** at the beginning of the affirmative sentence to make it a question. We use **Do** when the subject is **I, you, we** or **they**.

- Affirmative: He speaks French.
Question: **Does** he speak French?

When the subject is **he, she** or **it**, we add **DOES** at the beginning to make the affirmative sentence a question. Notice that the letter **S** at the

end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the question. We will see the reason why below.

We **DON'T** use **Do** or **Does** in questions that have the verb **To Be** or **Modal Verbs** (can, must, might, should etc.)

Questions in the Simple Present Tense

To make a question in English we normally use Do or Does. It is normally put at the beginning of the question.

- Affirmative: You speak English.
Question: **Do** you speak English?

You will see that we add **DO** at the beginning of the affirmative sentence to make it a question. We use **Do** when the subject is **I, you, we** or **they**.

- Affirmative: He speaks French.
Question: **Does** he speak French?

When the subject is **he, she** or **it**, we add **DOES** at the beginning to make the affirmative sentence a question. Notice that the letter **S** at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the question. We will see the reason why below.

Word Order of Questions with Do and Does

The following is the word order to construct a basic question in English using **Do** or **Does**.

<u>Do/Does</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb*</u>	<u>The Rest of the sentence</u>
<u>Do</u>	<u>I / you / we / they</u>	<u>have / need</u>	<u>a new bike?</u>
<u>Does</u>	<u>he / she / it</u>	<u>want etc.</u>	

*Verb: The verb that goes here is the base form of the infinitive = The infinitive without **TO** before the verb. Instead of the infinitive **To have** it is just the **have** part.

Remember that the infinitive is the verb before it is conjugated (changed) and it begins with **TO**. For example: to have, to eat, to go, to live, to speak etc.

Examples of Questions with Do and Does:

- **Do** you need a dictionary?
- **Does** Mary need a dictionary?
- **Do** we have a meeting now?
- **Does** it rain a lot in winter?
- **Do** they want to go to the party?
- **Does** he like pizza?

- **Short Answers with Do and Does**
- In questions that use do/does it is possible to give short answers to direct questions as follows:

<u>Sample Questions</u>	<u>Short Answer (Affirmative)</u>	<u>Short Answer (Negative)</u>
<u>Do you like chocolate?</u>	<u>Yes, I do.</u>	<u>No, I don't.</u>
<u>Do I need a pencil?</u>	<u>Yes, you do.</u>	<u>No, you don't.</u>
<u>Do you both like chocolate?</u>	<u>Yes, we do.</u>	<u>No, we don't.</u>
<u>Do they like chocolate?</u>	<u>Yes, they do.</u>	<u>No, they don't.</u>
<u>Does he like chocolate?</u>	<u>Yes, he does.</u>	<u>No, he doesn't.</u>
<u>Does she like chocolate?</u>	<u>Yes, she does.</u>	<u>No, she doesn't.</u>
<u>Does it have four wheels?</u>	<u>Yes, it does.</u>	<u>No, it doesn't.</u>

- However, if a question word such as **who**, **when**, **where**, **why**, **which** or **how** is used in the question, you can not use the short answers above to respond to the question.