



Grammatical structure

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Distance Education

English Language

3rd Semester

Lecture 1

The Present Simple

• **Lecture Summary**

Present Simple uses

Structure

Spelling Rules

Practices

















• **Simple Present Tense: Uses**






Everyday activities: What do you do every day?

Routines, habits

General truths

What do these people do?

			
Bake	cut / style hair	Build	Deliver
			
draw / design	fix / repair plumbing, appliances	Fly	Drive
			
Garden	manage/supervise	Guard	Paint
			
serve, help customers	answer telephone, type, file, take messages	use a computer / program	Sell

				
Teach	research, do experiments	Weld	wash dishes	clean, wax

Third Person

He / She / It

Singular subject (my friend, the boss, a co-worker)

Verb + s

Goes, works, talks, does, speaks

Spelling rules: Third person verbs in simple present tense

Rule 1: verbs ending in -ch, -sh, -ss, and -x + es

1. Teach - research - wash - push - pass - fix - wax

teach → teaches
research → researches
wash → washes
push → pushes
pass → passes
fix → fixes
wax → waxes

Rule 2: final consonant + y -> - y + ies

2. Fly - dry - try - study

Fly → ~~fly~~ → flies
Dry → ~~dry~~ → dries
Try → ~~try~~ → tries

3. do - go - have

Do → does
Go → goes
Have → has

Find and correct the mistakes:

- 1- I'm work for a very good company, and I also student at Mira Costa College. (I work)
- 2- The manager talkes with all employees once a week. (Talks)
- 3- The manager and I has a meeting today . (have)

Negatives in Simple Present Tense

Change these to negative:

1. I work. (I do not work)
2. I like my job. . (I do not like my job)
3. They have benefits. (They do not have benefits)
4. We have a nice boss. (We do not have a nice boss)
5. She has a lot of experience. (She does not have a lot of experience)
6. He drives to his work. (He does not drive to his work)
7. The new employee comes early. (The new employee does not come early)
8. My co-worker talks to me. (My co-worker does not talk to me)

Questions in Simple Present Tense

Change these statements to questions:

1. I work . (Do you work ?)
2. I like my job . (Do you like your job ?)
3. They have benefits . (Do they have benefits ?)
4. We have a nice boss . (Do we have a nice boss ?)
5. She has a lot of experience . (Does she have a lot of experience ?)
6. He drives to his work . (Does he drive to his work ?)
7. The new employee comes early . (Does the new employee come early ?)
8. My co-worker talks to me . (Does your co-worker talk to you ?)

1. I / you / we / they

Plural subject (the workers, the people)

+ do not (don't) + verb

2. He / she / it

Singular subject

+ does not (doesn't) + verb (no -s)

1. Do + I / you / we / they + verb + ?

2. Does + he / she / it + verb + ?

Lecture 2

The Present Simple

• Lecture Summary

Present Simple uses

Structure

Spelling Rules

Practices

I-You-We-They	do not -don't	verb1	rest of sentence
We	don't	visit	the moon

SNOB...

Don't forget the snobs. He She It. They are very tricky. They also take the verb DO it becomes DOES
But the verb loses (s)

It snows in the winter.

It does not
doesn't ~~snows~~ in the summer

Write in negative

1- My cat has a swimsuit .

My cat doesn't have a swimsuit .

2- Dan and Dana catch frogs .

Dan and Dana don't catch frogs .

3- Robots eat hot dogs .

Robots don't eat hot dogs .

Yes/ No Questions in Simple Present Tense

1. Do + (I – you – we – they) + verb + rest of sentence ?

2. Does + (he- she- it) + verb + rest of sentence ?

3. IS + (he-she-it) + rest of sentence ?

4. Are + (you-we-they) + rest of sentence ?

5. AM + (I) + rest of sentence ?

Change these statements to questions and then answer them :

- I work .

DO you work ?

Yes, I do .

- you like my Job .

DO you like my Job ?

Yes, I do .

- he has cats .

Does he have cats ?

Yes, he has .

Lecture 3

The Present Simple & Progressive

Exercise 1 : what do I already know?

correct the error in verb forms:

1. I ~~am~~ not agree with your opinion. (I do not)
2. I'm ~~not knowing~~ Sam's wife. (I do not Know)
3. My roommate usually ~~watch~~ television, ~~listen~~ to music, or ~~going~~ out in the evening.
(watches) (listens) (goes)
4. When I turned the key, the car was ~~starting~~. (started)
5. Air is ~~consisting~~ of oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases.(consists)
6. The children ~~drawed~~ some pictures in school this morning.(drew)
7. Right now ~~Sally in the~~ kitchen eating breakfast.(Sally is in the)
8. While I'm driving home last night, I ~~heard~~ a strange noise in the engine. (I was) (heard)
9. A: What ~~you are~~ talking about? (are you)
B: I talking about the political situation in my country. (I am talking)

Exercise 2 : Warm-up.

work individually and then as a class.

Part 1 : Read each sentence and circle Yes or No. If the information is not true, restate it.

- | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| 1. I read a newspaper every day. | <u>Yes</u> | No |
| 2. I am sitting next to someone from Asia . | <u>Yes</u> | No |
| 3. The sun revolves around the earth. | Yes | <u>No</u> |

Part 2 : Answer the questions.

1. Which sentence discusses a general truth? 3
2. Which sentence talks about daily habit? 1
3. Which sentence talks about something that is happening right now? 2

exercise 4 : Looking at grammar.

Complete the sentence with the simple present or the present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Kristin can't come to the phone because she (wash) is washing her hair.
2. Kristin (wash) washes her hair every other day or so.
3. Tom (sit, usually) usually sits in the front row during the class, but today he (sit) is sitting in the last row.
4. Please be quiet I (try) am trying to concentrate.
5. (you, lock, always) Do you always lock the door to your apartment when you leave?
6. I wrote to my friend last week. She hasn't answered my letter yet. I (wait, still) am still waiting for a replay.
7. After six days of rain, I'm glad that the sun (shiny) is shining today.
8. Every morning the sun (shine) shines in my bedroom window and (wake) wakes me up.

Lecture 4

The Present Progressive (Continuous)

• **Lecture Summary**

Present Progressive- Uses

Questions

Negative

Test-Taking strategies

Rule

When you see verb to be you have to think of ing

Noun (pronoun) + Verb to be (is - am -are) + (verb) = verb + ing

Majid is playing tennis

Sara is sleeping

Present Continuous Affirmative

I	am	Eating (v=ing)
You	are	
She , He , It	is	
We , You , They	are	

Present Continuous Interrogative

Am	I	eating ?
Are	you	
Is	she , he , it	
Are	we , you , they	

Present Continuous Negative

I	am not	eating
You	aren't	
She , He , It	isn't	
We , You , They	aren't	

Present Continuous - Signal words





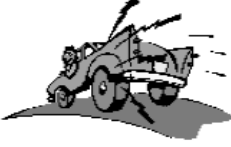













Now- right now

Look!

Listen!

At the moment

What are they doing?

<i>I am reading</i>	<i>They are boxing</i>	<i>He is cooking</i>	<i>He is doing judo</i>
	 nvtech.com		
<i>He is driving</i>	<i>He is falling down</i>	<i>He's playing golf</i>	<i>They are playing hockey</i>
	 nvtech.com		
<i>He's looking</i>	<i>He's riding a bike</i>	<i>It is eating</i>	<i>They are shaking hands</i>
			
<i>He is skateboarding</i>	<i>He is weightlifting</i>	<i>He's playing rugby</i>	<i>He's working on the computer</i>
			
<i>He's windsurfing</i>	<i>He's surfing</i>	<i>They are singing</i>	
			

Test-Taking Strategies

- The boys to the gym everyday
a:going b:go c: goes
- Sary is to the radio right now.
a:listening b:listens c:listen
- Mubarak and Huda usually their parents
a:Visits b:visiting c:visit
- Salim a lexus car
a:drives b:driving c:drive
- Reem to a new house.
a:moving b:is moving c:move
- Jamal at 9.30pm
a:sleeping b:sleep c:sleeps
- We a new house
a:buy b:are buying c:buys
- Maha as a manager.
a:working b:works c:work
- I drinking milkshakes
a:Like b:liking c:likes

Lecture 5

The Simple Future

Pre-Test (Affirmative Sentences)

Select the best answer.

___ 1. The stores ___ at noon today.

(A) is going to close (B) are going to close (C) am going to close

___ 2. The secretary ___ the documents tomorrow morning.

(A) is going to fax (B) am going to fax (C) are going to fax

___ 3. Esteban ___ us at the Mall tonight at 8:30.

(A) am going to meet (B) are going to meet (C) is going to meet

___ 4. I ___ a health club next month.

(A) am going to join (B) is going to join (C) are going to join

___ 5. The meeting ___ in 15 minutes.

(A) are going to begin (B) is going to begin (C) am going to begin

Pre-Test (Negative Sentences)

___ 6. Mr. and Mrs. Cardona ___ their home near the beach.

(A) am not going to build (B) isn't going to build (C) aren't going to build

___ 7. Some friends ___ to our welcome party next Friday.

(A) isn't going to come (B) aren't going to come (C) am not going to come

___ 8. I ___ at any fast food restaurant this week.

(A) aren't going to eat (B) isn't going to eat (C) am not going to eat

___ 9. Elizabeth ___ cards to her friends this Christmas. She's going to visit them.

(A) isn't going to send (B) aren't going to send (C) am not going to send

___ 10. Luis fractured his ankle. He ___ basketball this basketball season.

(A) aren't going to play (B) am not going to play (C) isn't going to play

Pre-Test (Yes/No Questions)

___ 11. ___ George ___ from California to Mexico next summer ?

(A) Is, going to drive (B) Am, going to drive (C) Are, going to drive

___ 12. ___ you ___ casual clothes to the get together activity next Saturday ?

(A) Are, going to wear (B) Is, going to wear (C) Am, going to wear

___ 13. ___ the students ___ their e-mails this afternoon ?

(A) Is, going to read (B) Am, going to read (C) Are, going to read

___ 14. ___ the train ___ in twenty minutes ?

(A) Am, going to leave (B) Is, going to leave (C) Are, going to leave

___ 15. ___ I ___ my reimbursement check next Friday ?

(A) Are, going to receive (B) Is, going to receive (C) Am, going to receive

Pre-Test (Information Questions)

___ 16. Where ___ Anita ___ her job interview tomorrow morning ?

(A) am, going to have (B) is, going to have (C) are, going to have

___ 17. When ___ Paul ___ the yard ?

(A) are, going to clean (B) is, going to clean (C) am, going to clean

___ 18. Who ___ Nancy to the airport next Sunday ?

(A) are going to take (B) am going to take (C) is going to take

___ 19. What ___ you ___ next weekend ?

(A) are, going to do (B) is, going to do (C) am, going to do

___ 20. Why ___ the manatees probably ___ in the future ?

(A) is, going to disappear (B) are, going to disappear (C) am, going to disappear

Simple Future Tense

You use the Simple Future Tense when you talk about future events or plans .

You also use the Simple Future Tense when you want to make a prediction or make a promise. ☺

There are two (2) ways to make the Simple Future Tense. In this module we will present Pattern #

1. In the module Simple Future Tense Part II, we will present Pattern # 2.

Pattern # 1:

SUBJECT + BE + GOING TO + VERB (BASE FORM)

Pattern # 2:

SUBJECT + WILL + VERB (BASE FORM)

Pattern # 1

Subject + BE (am, is, are) + going to + Verb (base form)...

Example:

I am going to graduate next May.

Future Time Expressions

tomorrow	today
tomorrow ► morning ► afternoon ► evening ► night	This ► afternoon ► Friday ► week ► month ► year ► thanks giving
The day after tomorrow	In ► in ten minutes
Next ► Monday ► week ► weekend ► month ► year ► semester ► summer ► Eid	► three days ► two weeks ► nine months ► a few years ► a little while...
	soon
	tonight

Affirmative Sentences			
SUBJECT + BE	GOING TO	VERB (BASE FORM)	time
I'm	going to	study	tomorrow
you're			
she's , he's			
we're , you're , they're			
it's	going to	rain	

Examples:

1. I'm going to watch a movie tonight.
2. You're going to see the doctor tomorrow.
3. Miguel is going to fix his car later today.
4. Sarah and Daniel are going to buy a laptop next month.
5. The dog is going to eat its food soon.
6. We're going to move to Florida next year.
7. The game is going to begin in 10 minutes.
8. Mrs. Medina is going to sign the house contract next Monday.

Negative Sentences:

	Affirmative Sentences			
SUBJECT + BE	Not	GOING TO	VERB (BASE FORM)	time
I'm	not	going to	study	tomorrow
you're				
she's , he's				
we're , you're , they're				
it's	not	going to	rain	

Examples:

1. I'm not going to watch a movie tonight.
2. You're not going to see the doctor tomorrow.
3. Miguel is not going to fix his car later today.
4. Sarah and Daniel are not going to buy a laptop next month.
5. The dog is not going to eat its food soon.
6. We're not going to move to Florida next year.
7. The game is not going to begin in 10 minutes.
8. Mrs. Medina is not going to sign the house contract next Monday.

Use of Contractions

Contractions: A contraction is the combination of two words into one. In contractions, letters are replaced with an apostrophe (').

Examples:

I am not = I'm not
 you are not = you're not / you aren't
 he is not = he's not / he isn't
 she is not = she's not / she isn't
 it is not = it's not / it isn't
 we are not = we're not / we aren't
 they are not = they're not / they aren't

Examples of Contractions in Negative Sentences

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I am not going to watch a movie tonight. | 1. I'm not going to watch a movie tonight. |
| 2. You're not going to see the doctor tomorrow. | 2. You aren't going to see the doctor tomorrow. |
| 3. We're not going to move to Florida next year. | 3. We aren't going to move to Florida next year. |
| 4. The game is not going to begin in 10 minutes. | 4. The game isn't going to begin in 10 minutes. |

Yes/No Questions and Short Answers

Yes/No Questions					
BE	SUBJECT	GOING TO	VERB (BASE FORM)	TIME	?
Am	I	Going to	study	tomorrow.	?
Are	you				?
Is	he , she				?
Are	you , we , they				?
Is	it				rain

SHORT ANSWERS	
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
Yes, you are.	No, you're not. / No, you aren't.
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, he is. Yes, she is.	No, he's not. / No, he isn't. No, she's not. / No, she isn't.
Yes, you are. Yes, we are. Yes, they are.	No, you're not. / No, you aren't. No, we're not. / No, we aren't. No, they're not. / No, they aren't.
Yes, it is.	No, it's not. / No, it isn't.

Examples:

1. Are you going to watch a movie tonight?

Yes, I am. / No, I am not. / No, I'm not.

2. Are you going to see the doctor tomorrow?

Yes, I am. / No, I am not. / No, I'm not.

3. Is Mike going to fix his car later today?

Yes, he is. / No, he's not. / No, he isn't.

4. Are Sarah and Daniel going to buy a laptop next month?

Yes, they are. / No, they're not. / No, they aren't.

5. Is the dog going to eat its food soon?

Yes, it is. / No, it's not. / No, it isn't.

6. Are you going to move to Florida next year?

Yes, we are. / No, we're not. / No, we aren't.

7. Is the game going to begin in 10 minutes?

Yes, it is. / No, it's not. / No, it isn't.

8. Is Mrs. Medina going to sign the house contract next Monday?

Yes, she is. / No, she's not. / No, she isn't.

Wh-Questions (Information Questions)

WH-QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SUBJECT

WH-WORD	BE	GOING TO	VERB (Base Form)	TIME	?	SHORT ANSWERS
Who	is	Going to	Come	tomorrow	?	Robed and his family.
What			happen			There is going to be a cancer detection clinic.

OTHER WH-QUESTIONS

WH-WORD	BE	SUBJECT	GOING TO	VERB (Base Form)	TIME	?
1. What	is	she	going to	do	tomorrow	?
2. where	is	The plan		land		
3. When	are	you		arrive		
4. Why	are	we		shop		
5. Who	are	they		visit		
6. How	am	I		finish		

More Examples:

1. (Q) What are you going to watch tonight?

(A) A terror movie.

2. (Q) When are you going to take a test?

(A) Tomorrow at 9:30 am.

3. (Q) What is Mike going to fix today?

(A) His car.

4. (Q) Where are you going to move to next year?

(A) To Florida.

5. (Q) Who is going to sign the house contract next Monday?

(A) Mrs. Medina.

Practice Exercises (Affirmative Sentences)

Select the best answer.

___ 1. I ___ the laundry this afternoon.

(A) is going to do (B) am going to do (C) are going to do

___ 2. Eliezer ___ to a pool party next Saturday.

(A) is going to go (B) are going to go (C) am going to go

___ 3. We ___ at the new Italian restaurant tomorrow night.

(A) am going to eat (B) is going to eat (C) are going to eat

___ 4. The tutors ___ the students in the English class next week.

(A) is going to help (B) are going to help (C) am going to help

___ 5. Carolyn ___ her baby next month.

(A) is going to have (B) am going to have (C) are going to have

Practice Exercises (Negative Sentences)

- 6. My mother _____ dinner tonight.**
(A) am not going to cook (B) isn't going to cook (C) aren't going to cook
- 7. The temperature _____ in the 90s tomorrow.**
(A) isn't going to be (B) am not going to be (C) aren't going to be
- 8. Bob and his family _____ at the lake next weekend.**
(A) aren't going to fish (B) isn't going to fish (C) am not going to fish
- 9. I _____ new decorations for the house this Christmas.**
(A) aren't going to buy (B) am not going to buy (C) isn't going to buy
- 10. The meeting _____ at three o'clock. It's going to end later.**
(A) am not going to end (B) isn't going to end (C) aren't going to end

Practice Exercises (Yes/No Questions)

- 11. _____ you and your family _____ your house before you sell it?**
(A) Is, going to remodel (B) Am, going to remodel (C) Are, going to remodel
- 12. _____ Henry _____ in the university next semester?**
(A) Is, going to register (B) Am, going to register (C) Are, going to register
- 13. _____ your parents _____ their wedding anniversary next July?**
(A) Am, going to celebrate (B) Are, going to celebrate (C) Is, going to celebrate
- 14. _____ Julian and Carol _____ a business next year?**
(A) Is, going to own (B) Am, going to own (C) Are, going to own
- 15. _____ Wal-Mart _____ until 10:00 pm next Sunday?**
(A) Am, going to open (B) Are, going to open (C) Is, going to open

Practice Exercises (Information Questions)

- 16. Who _____ your sister _____ to her wedding?**
(A) are, going to invite (B) is, going to invite (C) am going to bring
- 17. When _____ the students _____ their science projects?**
(A) are, going to finish (B) am, going to finish (C) is, going to finish
- 18. What trick _____ the dolphin _____ next?**
(A) am, going to do (B) is, going to do (C) are, going to do
- 19. Why _____ Peter _____ his sports car next month?**
(A) am, going to sell (B) are, going to sell (C) is, going to sell
- 20. How _____ the engineers _____ houses in the future?**
(A) are, going to design (B) am, going to design (C) is, going to design

Post Test (Affirmative Sentences)

Select the best answer.

- 1. The stores _____ at noon today.**
(A) is going to close (B) are going to close (C) am going to close
- 2. The secretary _____ the documents tomorrow morning.**
(A) is going to fax (B) am going to fax (C) are going to fax
- 3. Esteban _____ us at the Mall tonight at 8:30.**
(A) am going to meet (B) are going to meet (C) is going to meet
- 4. I _____ a health club next month.**
(A) am going to join (B) is going to join (C) are going to join
- 5. The meeting _____ in 15 minutes.**
(A) are going to begin (B) is going to begin (C) am going to begin

Post Test (Negative Sentences)

- ___ 6. Mr. and Mrs. Cardona ___ their home near the beach.
(A) am not going to build (B) isn't going to build (C) aren't going to build
- ___ 7. Some friends ___ to our welcome party next Friday.
(A) isn't going to come (B) aren't going to come (C) am not going to come
- ___ 8. I ___ at any fast food restaurant this week.
(A) aren't going to eat (B) isn't going to eat (C) am not going to eat
- ___ 9. Elizabeth ___ cards to her friends this Christmas. She's going to visit them.
(A) isn't going to send (B) aren't going to send (C) am not going to send
- ___ 10. Luis fractured his ankle. He ___ basketball this basketball season.
(A) aren't going to play (B) am not going to play (C) isn't going to play

Post Test (Yes/No Questions)

- ___ 11. ___ George ___ from California to Mexico next summer ?
(A) Is, going to drive (B) Am, going to drive (C) Are, going to drive
- ___ 12. ___ you ___ casual clothes to the get together activity next Saturday ?
(A) Are, going to wear (B) Is, going to wear (C) Am, going to wear
- ___ 13. ___ the students ___ their e-mails this afternoon ?
(A) Is, going to read (B) Am, going to read (C) Are, going to read
- ___ 14. ___ the train ___ in twenty minutes ?
(A) Am, going to leave (B) Is, going to leave (C) Are, going to leave
- ___ 15. ___ I ___ my reimbursement check next Friday ?
(A) Are, going to receive (B) Is, going to receive (C) Am, going to receive

Post Test (Information Questions)

- ___ 16. Where ___ Anita ___ a job interview tomorrow morning ?
(A) am, going to have (B) is, going to have (C) are, going to have
- ___ 17. When ___ Paul ___ the yard ?
(A) are, going to clean (B) is, going to clean (C) am, going to clean
- ___ 18. Who ___ Nancy to the airport next Sunday ?
(A) are going to take (B) am going to take (C) is going to take
- ___ 19. What ___ you ___ next weekend ?
(A) are, going to do (B) is, going to do (C) am, going to do
- ___ 20. Why ___ the manatees probably ___ in the future ?
(A) is, going to disappear (B) are, going to disappear (C) am, going to Disappear

Lecture 6

The Past

• Lecture Summary

Simple Past- Uses

Past Perfect

Present Perfect

Questions

Negative

The Simple Past Tense :

1. It is used for actions completed in the past at definite time:

***For a past action when the time is given**

Ex: I met him yesterday

***When the action clearly took place at a definite time even though this time is not mentioned**

Ex: I bought this car in Montreal

***It used for an action whose time occupied a period of time now terminated**

Ex: I worked in that bank for four years

SOME SIGNAL WORD :

® Yesterday

® Last Night

® Last Week

® Last Year

® A month ago. . .

® Two years ago. . .

FORMING THE SIMPLE PAST:

For regular verbs, add ed to the simple form of the verb	I <u>visited</u> New Orleans last year
For irregular verbs, change the verb.	I <u>went</u> to the movies yesterday
For negatives, use did not or didn't with the simple form of the verb.	She <u>didn't</u> come to class
For questions, use did before the simple form of the verb.	<u>Did</u> he call you last night?

Affirmative: I talked to her last night

Question: When did you talk to her?

Negative: I didn't talk to her

SPELLING OF REGULAR VERBS :

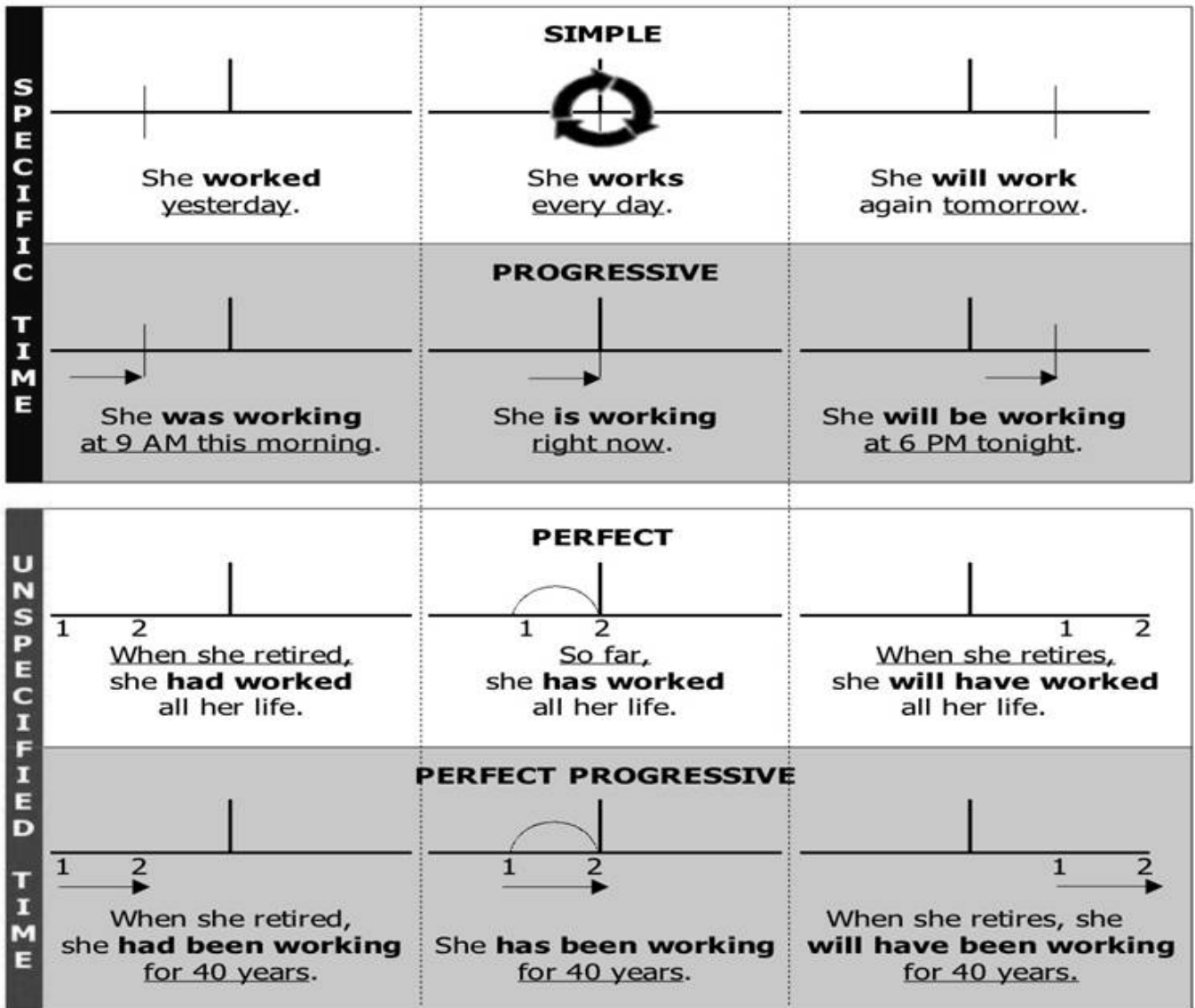
VERB ENDING	EX	ED FORM	EX
1. CONSONANTS + e	Change	ADD - d	Changed
2. CONSONANTS + y	Study	DROP -y, ADD -ied	Studied
3. VOWEL + y	Play	ADD -ed only	Played
4. ONE VOWEL + ONE CONSONANT	Stop	DOUBLE THE CONSONANT AND ADD -ed	Stopped
5. TWO VOWELS + ONE CONSONANTS	Clean	ADD -ed only	Cleaned
6. TWO CONSONANTS	Return	ADD -ed only	Returned

A VISUAL OVERVIEW OF VERB TENSES

PAST

PRESENT

FUTURE



Lecture 7

Exercise 33. Warm-up

Chick (✓) the sentence that are correct. What do you notice about the use of always with verb tenses in these sentence?

1. _____ Nadia is always talking on the phone when I'm trying to study. ✓
2. _____ Frank always studies in the library after school. ✓
3. _____ My friends always do their homework together. ✓
4. _____ Our math teacher is always giving us surprise quizzes. ✓

All the sentences are correct. Always can also be used with the present progressive.

Using Progressive Verbs with Always:

(a) Mary always leaves for school at 7:45.	In sentences referring to present time, usually simple present is used with always to describe habitual or everyday activities.
(b) Mary is always leaving her dirty socks on the floor for me to pick up! Who does she think I am? Her maid!	In special circumstances, a speaker may use present progressive with always to complain, express annoyance
(c) I am always forever constantly picking up Mary's dirty socks!	In addition to always, the words forever and constantly are used with progressive verbs to express annoyance.

USING EXPRESSIONS OF PLACE WITH PROGRESSIVE VERBS :

(a) ___ What is Kay doing? ___ She's studying in her room.	In usual word order, an expression of place follows a verb. In (a): is studying + in her room = the focus is on Kay's activity.
(b) ___ Where's Kay? ___ She's in her room studying.	An expression of place can sometimes com between the auxiliary be and the -ing verb in a progressive verb form. In (b): was + in her room + studying = the focus is on Kay's location.

Exercise 37. Looking at grammar.

Work individually, in small groups, or as a class. Use the given verbs and expressions op place to complete the dialogues. Use usual word order if the focus is on an activity in progress. If the focus is on the person's location, put the expression of place between be and the -ing verb.

1. listen to music / in her room

A: Where's Sally?

B: She is in her bedroom listening to music.

2. listen to music / in the living room

A: What's Soon doing?

B: He's listening to music in the living room.

3. watch TV / in his bedroom

A: Where was Jim when you got home?

B: He was in his bedroom watching TV .

4. watch TV / in his bedroom

A: What was Jim doing when you got home?

B: He was watching TV in his bedroom .

5. take a nap / on the couch in the living room

A: What's Kurt doing?

B: He's taking a nap on the couch in the living room .

6. take a nap / on the couch in the living room

A: Where's Kurt?

B: He's on the couch in the living room taking a nap .

7. attend a conference / in Singapore

A: Where's Ms. Chang this week?

B: She's attending a conference in Singapore .

Exercise 38. Check your Knowledge.

Correct the errors.

1. Breakfast is an important meal. I'm always eating breakfast.

Breakfast is an important meal. I always eat breakfast.

2. While I was working in my office yesterday, my cousin stops by to visit me.

While I was working in my office yesterday, my cousin stopped by to visit me.

3. Yuki staided home because she caught a bad cold.

Yuki stayed home because she caught a bad cold.

4. My brother looks like our father, but I resembling my mother.

My brother looks like our father, but I resemble my mother.

5. Jun, are you listen to me? I am talk to you!

Jun, are you listening to me? I am talking to you!

6. While I was surfing the internet yesterday, I was finding a really interesting Web site.

While I was surfing the internet yesterday, I found a really interesting Web site.

7. Did you spoke English before you were come here?

Did you speak English before you came here?

8. Yesterday, while I was working at my computer, Shelley was suddenly coming into the room.

I wasn't knowing she was there. I was concentrate hard on my work. When she suddenly speak, I am jump. She startle me.

Yesterday, while I was working at my computer, Shelley suddenly came into the room. I didn't know she was there. I was concentrating hard on my work. When she suddenly spoke, I jumped. She startled me.

Exercise 8. Warm-up

Read the sentence and answer the question.

- a. It's going to rain tomorrow.
- b. I'm going to paint the house next week.
- c. Here. I'll help you carry that box. It looks heavy.
- d. It will be cloudy this weekend.

- 1. Which sentence expresses a prior plan? b
- 2. Which sentence are predictions? d + d
- 3. Which sentence expresses willingness? c

❖ Will vs. Be Going To

<u>Prediction</u>	
(a) According to the weather report, it will be cloudy tomorrow. (b) According to the weather report, it is going to be cloudy tomorrow.	Will and be going to mean the same when they make predictions about the future (prediction=a statement about something the speaker thinks will be true or will occur in the future) Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning.
<u>Prior Plan</u>	
(c) __ Why did you buy this paint? __ I'm going to paint my bedroom tomorrow.	Be going to (but not will) is used to express a prior plan (i.e., a plan made before the moment of speaking).* In (c): The speaker already has a plan to paint his/her bedroom.
<u>Willingness</u>	
(d) __ The phone's ringing. __ I'll get it. (e) __ How old is Aunt Agnes? __ I don't know. She won't tell me. (f) The car won't start. Maybe the battery is dead.	Will (but not be going to) is used to express willingness. In this case, will expresses a decision the speaker makes at the moment of speaking. In (d): The speaker decides to answer the phone at the immediate present moment; she/he does not have a prior plan. Will not / won't can express refusal, as in (e) with a person or in (f) with an inanimate object.

***Compare:**

Situation 1: A: Are you busy this evening?

B: Yes, I'm going to meet Jack at the library at seven. We're going to study together.

In Situation 1, only be going to is possible. the speaker has a prior plan, so he uses be going to.

In Situation 2: A: Are you busy this evening?

B: Well, I really haven't made any plans. I'll eat (OR I'm going to eat) dinner, of course. And then I'll probably watch (OR I'm probably going to watch) TV for a little while.

In Situation 2, either will or be going to is possible. Speaker B has not planned his evening. He is "predicting" his evening (rather than stating any prior plans), so he may use either will or be going to.

Exercise 10. Looking at grammar

Decide if each underline verb expresses a prediction, a prior plan, or willingness.

1. Dinner's almost ready. I'll <u>set</u> the table	Prediction	Plan	<u>Willingness</u>
2. Ivan has some vacation time. He <u>is going to take</u> next week off.	Prediction	<u>Plan</u>	Willingness
3. Heidi <u>will love</u> her birthday present, It's just what she wants.	<u>Prediction</u>	Plan	Willingness
4. I don't like my job. I'm <u>going to quit</u> when I get back from vacation.	Prediction	<u>Plan</u>	Willingness
5. That's okay. Don't worry about the spilled coffee. I'll <u>clean</u> it up.	Prediction	Plan	<u>Willingness</u>
6. Someday, there <u>are going to be</u> computers in every classroom in the world.	<u>Prediction</u>	Plan	Willingness
7. The light bulb is burned out. I'll get a new one from the supply room.	Prediction	Plan	<u>Willingness</u>
8. I'm going to the bookstore. Do you want to go with me?	Prediction	<u>Plan</u>	Willingness

Lecture 8

Exercises 2. Warm-up.

Look at the word that end in -s. Are they singular or plural? Are they nouns or verbs?

	Singular	Plural	Noun	Verb
1. A new car <u>costs</u> a lot of money.	√			√
2. New <u>cars</u> cost a lot of money.		√	√	
3. My neighbor <u>makes</u> a lot of noise.	√			√
4. My <u>neighbors</u> make a lot of noise.		√	√	
5. Bill <u>drinks</u> tea for breakfast.	√			√
6. Cold <u>drinks</u> taste good on a hot day.		√	√	

Final -s / -es : Use, Pronunciation, and Spelling

Use	
(a) Noun+ -s: Friends are important. Noun + -es: I like my classes.	A final -s or -es is added to a noun to a noun to make the noun plural. Friend and class = singular nouns Friends and classes = plural nouns
(b) Verb + -s: Mary works at the bank. Verb + -es: John watches birds.	A final -s or -es is added to a simple present verb when the subject is a singular noun (e.g., Mary, my father, the machine) or third person singular pronoun (she, he, it) Mary works=singular She works=singular The students work=plural They work=plural

Pronunciation

(c) seats → seat s Ropes → rope s backs → back s	Final -s is pronounced s after voiceless sounds, as in (c): "t", "p" and "k" are examples of voiceless sounds. *
(d) seeds → seed z Robes → robe z Bags → bag z Sees → see z	Final -s is pronounced z after voiced sounds, as in (d): "d", "b", "g", and "ee" are examples of voiced sounds. *
(e) dishes → dish læz Catches → catch læz Kisses → kiss læz Mixes → mix læz Prizes → priz læz Edges → edg læz	Final -s and -es are pronounced læz after "sh", "ch", "s", "x", "z", and "ge"/"dge" sounds. The læz ending adds a syllable. All of the words in (e) are pronounced with two syllables. COMPARE: All of the words in (c) and (d) are pronounced with one syllable.

Spelling

(f) sing → sings song → songs	For most words (whether a verb or a noun), simply add a final -s to spell the word correctly
----------------------------------	--

(g) wash → washes watch → watches class → classes buzz → buzzes box → boxes	Final -es is added to words that end in -sh, -ch, -s, -z and -x
(h) toy → toys buy → buys (i) baby → babies cry → cries	For words that end in -y: In (h): It -y is preceded by a vowel, only -s is added. In (i): If -y is preceded by a consonant, the -y is changed to -i and -es is added.

Exercise 7. Warm-up .

Look at the verbs in blue in each pair of sentences. How do you know when to use a singular or a plural verb?

1. a. A girl is in the classroom.
b. Some girls are in the classroom.
2. a. A girl and a boy are in the classroom.
b. Every girl and boy is in the classroom.
3. a. The fruit at those markets is cheap.
b. The apples at that market are cheap.
4. a. Vegetables are good for you.
b. Eating vegetables is good for you.

1. **The verb agrees with the subject: In sentence a., the subject is singular, so the verb is singular. In b., there is a plural subject, so the verb is plural.**
2. **In a., there is a plural subject, so the verb is plural. In b., every is followed by a singular noun, so the verb is singular.**
3. **In a. and b., the subjects fruit and apples, not the prepositional phrases that follow, determine agreement.**
4. **In a., vegetables is the plural subject, so the verb is plural. In b., the gerund eating is the subject, not vegetables. Gerunds require a singular verb**

Basic Subject-Verb Agreement

Singular Verb	Plural Verb	
(a) My friend lives in Boston.	(b) My friends live in Boston.	Verb + -s/-es = third person singular in the simple present tense Noun + -s/-es = plural
	(c) My brother and sister live in Boston. (d) My brother, sister, and cousin live in Boston.	Two or more subjects connected by and require a plural verb.
(a) Every man, woman, and child needs love. (f) Each book and magazine is listed in the bibliography.		EXCEPTION: Every and each are always followed immediately by singular nouns. (See Chart 7-11, p 129.) In this case even when there are two (or more) nouns connected by and, the verb is singular.
(g) That book on political parties is interesting. (i) The book that I got from my parents was very interesting.	(h) The ideas in that book are interesting. (j) The books I bought at the bookstore were expensive.	Sometimes a phrase or clause separates a subject from its verb. These interrupting structures do not affect basic agreement. For example, in (g) the interrupting prepositional phrase on political parties does not change the fact that the verb is must agree with the subject book . In (i) and (j): The subject and verb are separated by an active clause. (See Chapter 13.)
(k) Watching old movies is fun.		A gerund (e.g., watching) used as the subject of the sentence requires a singular verb. (See Chart 1 48, p. 322.)

Lecture 9

Count and Noncount nouns

• **Whole groups or whole masses.**

Furniture, coffee and sugar.



• **Abstract concepts.**

Love, wisdom, spirituality.



• **Phenomenon of Nature**

Sunshine, rain, snow.



SOME COMMON NONCOUNT NOUNS

Whole groups made up of similar items



Fluids



Solids



Gases



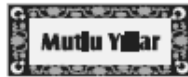
Particles



Abstractions



Languages



Fields of Study



Recreation



Activities



Natural Phenomena



❖ Generic Nouns

• Articles are used to make generalizations.

A is used for singular nouns

A banana is yellow.

An umbrella




An egg

O is used for plural nouns and noncount nouns




O Bananas are yellow.

O Fruit is good for you.



Singular	I ate a banana.	
Plural count noun (two, a few, several)	I ate some bananas.	
Noncount noun (a little, a lot of)	I ate some fruit.	

❖ Definite Nouns

The banana I ate this morning was delicious.	Singular	
I got the apples from the tree.	Plural	
The fruit from that market is inexpensive.	Noncount	

Expressions of Quantity for Count nouns:

One, Each, Every, Two, three, etc., A couple of, A few, Many, Several, A number of

Expressions of quantity for noncount nouns:

A little, Much, A great deal of

Expressions of quantity for both count and noncount nouns:

No, Some/any, A lot of/lots of, Plenty of, Most, all

Negative vs. Positive:

She has few friends.	She made a few friends.
I have little money.	I saved a little money.

Exercise 32. Let's talk: class activity.

Discuss the meaning of the verb forms and answer the questions about each pair of sentences. Work in pairs, in small groups, or as a class.

1. a. When the rain stopped, Gloria was riding her bicycle to work.

b. When the rain stopped, Paul jumped on his bicycle and rode to work.

QUESTION: Who got wet on the way to work?

ANSWER: Gloria.

2. a. Ms. Lincoln taught at this school for nine years.

b. Mr. Sanchez has taught at this school for nine years.

QUESTION: Who is teaching at this school now?

ANSWER: Mr. Sanchez.

3. a. Alice was opening the door when the doorbell rang.

b. George walked to the door after the doorbell rang.

QUESTION: Who had been expecting a visitor?

ANSWER: Alice.

4. a. Donna lived in Chicago for five years.

b. Carlos has been living in Chicago for five years.

QUESTION: Who still lives in Chicago?

ANSWER: Carlos.

5. a. Jane put some lotion on her face because she had been lying in the sun.

b. Sue put some lotion on her face because she was lying in the sun.

QUESTION: Who put lotion on her face after she finished sunbathing?

ANSWER: Jane.

6. a. I looked across the street. Mr. Fox was waving at me.

b. I looked across the street. Mrs. Cook waved at me.

QUESTION: Who began to wave at me before I looked across the street?

ANSWER: Mr. Fox.

7. a. Dan was leaving the room when I walked in.

b. Sam had left the room when I walked in.

QUESTION: Who did I see when I came into the room?

ANSWER: Dan.

8. a. Ken went to the store because he was running out of food.

b. Ann went to the store because she had run out of food.

QUESTION: Who is better at planning ahead?

ANSWER: Ken.

9. a. Jack had been studying Spanish since he was in elementary school. He spoke it very well by the time he moved to Peru.

b. Robert has been studying Spanish since he was in elementary school. His Spanish is getting quite good.

QUESTION: Who is studying Spanish in school?

ANSWER: Robert.

Exercise 23. Looking at grammar .

Your teacher will give you phrases to complete with is or are. Close your book for this activity.

Example:

TEACHER (book open): His idea \ interesting

STUDENT A (book closed): His idea is interesting.

1. His ideas \ interesting	1. His ideas are interesting.
2. Some of the people \ friendly	2. Some of the people are friendly.
3. One of the girls \ absent	3. One of the girls is absent.
4. Italian \ a Romance language	4. Italian is a Romance language.
5. Two-thirds of the food \ gone	5. Two-thirds of the food is gone.
6. The clothes in that store \ expensive	6. The clothes in that store are expensive.
7. The clothing in those stores \ inexpensive	7. The clothing in those stores is inexpensive.
8. Most of the stores in tourist towns \ overpriced	8. Most of the stores in tourist towns are overpriced.

Exercise 24. Let's talk.

Choose the correct verb in each sentence. Are the sentences true in your opinion? Circle *yes* or *no*. Share some of your answers with the class.

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. The United Nations (<u>has</u> , <i>have</i>) an important role in today's world. | Yes | No |
| 2. Mathematics (<u>is</u> , <i>are</i>) an interesting subject. | Yes | No |
| 3. Both boys and girls (<i>needs</i> , <u>need</u>) to learn how to do housecleaning. | Yes | No |
| 4. Every girl and boy in my country (<u>needs</u> , <i>need</i>) to have immunizations for certain diseases before entering public school. | Yes | No |
| 5. Two hours of homework per day (<u>is</u> , <i>are</i>) too much for elementary school children. | Yes | No |
| 6. Having good computer skills (<u>is</u> , <i>are</i>) necessary if you want to get a high-paying job. . | Yes | No |
| 7. One of the biggest problems in the world today (<u>is</u> , <i>are</i>) the lack of clean, fresh drinking water for significant numbers of people. | Yes | No |
| 8. We may come from different cultures and have different customs, but I believe that people across the world (<i>is</i> , <u>are</u>) more alike than different. | Yes | No |

Exercise 25. Game.

Work in teams. Decide if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I). If incorrect, make the necessary changes. Your teacher will give you a time limit. The team with the most correct answers wins.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|---|
| C | I | |
| <u> </u> | <u>√</u> | 1. The news about the economy <u>were</u> disappointing. <u>was</u> |
| <u>√</u> | <u> </u> | 2. The economy is not doing well. |
| <u> </u> | <u>√</u> | 3. Economists <u>is</u> worried. <u>are</u> |
| <u>√</u> | <u> </u> | 4. Economics is a field of study. |
| <u>√</u> | <u> </u> | 5. Where's Kenya on the map? |
| <u> </u> | <u>√</u> | 6. Where's my gloves? I can't find them. |
| <u>√</u> | <u> </u> | 7. More men than women are left-handed. |
| <u> </u> | <u>√</u> | 8. Chinese <u>have</u> more than fifty thousand written characters. <u>has</u> |
| <u> </u> | <u>√</u> | 9. About two-thirds of the Vietnamese <u>works</u> in agriculture. <u>work</u> |
| <u>√</u> | <u> </u> | 10. Two hours is too long to wait, don't you think? |
| <u> </u> | <u>√</u> | 11. How many people <u>is</u> there in Canada? <u>are</u> |
| <u>√</u> | <u> </u> | 12. What is the population of Canada? |
| <u>√</u> | <u> </u> | 13. Everybody in my family enjoys music and reading. |
| <u> </u> | <u>√</u> | 14. Some of the movies these days <u>contains</u> too much violence. <u>Contain</u> |

Lecture 10 Modal Auxiliary

What do they mean?

Can- Could
will- Would
Shall- Should
Must- Have
to – Ought to
May- Might

Modals Giving permission:

Would you please help me?
Could you help me
Can you help me?
Will you help me?
May I?

Modals Expressing ability:

I can speak English (present ability)
Last year I could speak English (past ability)
I am able to (present)
I was able to (past)
I will be able to (future)

Modals Expressing expectation:

The train should arrive now
Ought to seldom used! (negative or questions only!)
Should – ought to – had better (express advice)
You are sick. You should see a doctor!
You 'd better not stay home.

Modals Expressing preferences:

I would like

I would rather to go to Costa rather than Blockbuster

Modals Expressing Need or obligation:

Must (You must have a driving license to drive)
Must not to (you must not bother your parents)
Have to
You have to study for the exam.
Not have to
You do not have to come with us.

Modals Expressing possibility and impossibility:

May --- may not

Might Might not

Could ... could not

.....have enough money

It can't be five!

That couldn't be my uncle!

Borrow & Lend:

Borrow = you take from some one

May I borrow your pen?

Borrowing a book from a library

Lend= you ask someone to give you something

Can you lend me your car?

Lending someone money

Exercise 1. What do I already know?

Correct the errors in pronoun usage.

1. My friends and I ordered Indian food at the restaurant. I wasn't very hungry, but I ate most of them.
2. When we were in school, my sister and me used to play tennis after school every day.
3. if you want to pass you're exams, you had better study very hard for it.
4. A hippopotamus spends most of it's time in the water of rivers and lakes.
5. After work, Mr. Gray asked to speak to Mona and I about the company's new policies. He explained it to us and asked for ours opinions.
6. My friends asked to borrow my car because their's was in the garage for repairs.

1. My friends and I ordered Indian food at the restaurant. I wasn't very hungry, but I ate most of it.
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Lecture 11

Phrasal Verbs

What do they mean?

Verb + preposition (particles)
separable- inseparable

Inseparable Phrasal Verbs:

agree with
belong to
talk to
wait for
look for
Remind – of
Ask ----- about

Inseparable verbs:

Check into (register)
Come across (find/ met)
Drop by (visit)
Keep up with (stay on the same level)
Go over (review)
Go through (experience/ have)
Take care of (supervise)
Stay up (remain awake)

Separable Phrasal verbs:

Bring up (raise)
Look over (review, read quickly)
Try out (test)
Work out (find a solution)

Separable phrasal verbs:

Academic:
Add up
Finish up
Write up
Check in
Check out
Do over
Look over
fill in
fill out
hand in
hand out
hand back

The Passive Form of Modals and Phrasal Modals

Passive form:	modal	+be	+past participle	
(a) Tom (b) The window (c) Children (d) (e) This book (t) This letter (g) Mary (h) Fred	will can't should May I had better ought to has to is supposed to	be be be be be be be be	invited opened taught excused returned sent told told	to the picnic. to respect their elders. from class? to the library before Friday. before June 1st. about our change in plans. about the meeting.
Past-passive form:	modal	+have been	+past participle	
(i) The letter (j) This house (k) Enc (l) Jill	should must couldn't ought to	have been have been have been have been	sent built offered invited	last week. over 200 years ago. the job. to the party.

Lecture 12

Global Connections

What do they mean?

They connect two sentences

And– But – Nor – Or – So

Adverb clauses (condition/ contrast/ reason/ time) :

If after/ before

Unless until

Although when / since

Even though

So that

Because

Transitions:

For example

In addition/ furthermore

In fact/ as a matter of fact

However/ in contrast

Therefore/ as a result/ consequently

First/ second/ third etc..

Exercise:

He gained a lot of weight he bought a new car

a. Therefore

b. Because

c. Nor

d. Although

Exercise 33. Looking at grammar.

Add punctuation and capitalization.

1. Henry said there is a phone call for you	1. Henry said, "There is a phone call for you."
2. There is a phone call for you he said	2. "There is a phone call for you," he said.
3. There is said Henry a phone call for you	3. "There is," said Henry, "a phone call for you."
4. There is a phone call for you it's your sister said Henry	4. "There is a phone call for you. It's your sister," said Henry.
5. There is a phone call for you he said it's your sister	5. "There is a phone call for you," he said. "It's your sister."
6. I asked him where is the phone	6. I asked him, "Where is the phone?"
7. Where is the phone she asked	7. "Where is the phone?" she asked.
8. Stop the clock shouted the referee we have an injured player	8. "Stop the clock!" shouted the referee. "We have an injured player."
9. Who won the game asked the spectator	9. "Who won the game?" asked the spectator.
10. I'm going to rest for the next three hours she said I don't want to be disturbed That's fine I replied you get some rest I'll make sure no one disturbs you	10. "I'm going to rest for the next three hours," she said. "I don't want to be disturbed." "That's fine," I replied. "You get some rest. I'll make sure no one disturbs you."

Exercise 34. Looking at grammar.

Add punctuation and capitalization. Notice that a new paragraph begins each time the speaker changes.

When the police officer come over to my car. he said let me see your driver's license, please What's wrong. Officer I asked was I speeding No, you weren't speeding he replied you went through a red light at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Main Street you almost caused an accident Did I really do that I said I didn't see a red light

When the police officer came over to my car, he said, "Let me see your driver's license, please." "What's wrong, Officer?" I asked. "Was I speeding?" "No, you weren't speeding," he replied. "You went through a red light at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Main Street. You almost caused an accident." "Did I really do that?" I said. "I didn't see a red light."

Lecture 13

The Passive voice

Active sentence:

Sara made a cake

Passive voice:

The cake was made by Sara

Tense Forms of the Past				
	Active		Passive	
(a) simple present	Mary	helps	the boy.	The boy is helped by Mary.
(b) present progressive	Mary	is helping	the boy.	The boy is being helped by Mary.
(c) present perfect*	Mary	has helped	the boy.	The boy has been helped by Mary.
(d) simple past	Mary	helped	the boy.	The boy was helped by Mary.
(e) past progressive	Mary	was helping	the boy.	The boy was being helped by Mary.
(f) simple future	Mary	had helped	the boy.	The boy had been helped by Mary.
(g) past perfect*	Mary	will help	the boy.	The boy will be helped by Mary.
(h) future perfect*	Mary	is going to help	the boy.	The boy is going to be helped by Mary.
(i) past perfect*	Mary	will have helped	the boy.	The boy will have been helped by Mary.
(j) Was the boy helped by Mary?				In the question form of passive verbs, an auxiliary verb precedes the subject.
(k) Has the boy been helped by Mary?				

The progressive forms of the present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect are rarely used in the passive.

Structure of the passive voice:

Present

Is/am/are + verb ed + by

Past

Was/ were + verb ed + by

The cake was made of strawberry

The cake was made for the guests

Passive voice with it:

People believe that the Earth is round. (active present)

It is believed that the Earth is round. (passive present)

People thought that English was a difficult language . (active past)

It was thought that English was a difficult language. (passive past)

11 Exercise 1. Warm-up.

Match the sentences to the pictures.

Which sentence is grammatically incorrect?

1. The girl hit the ball. A
2. The ball was hit by the girl. A
3. The girl was hit by the ball. B
4. The ball hit the girl. B
5. The girl was hitting the ball. A
6. The girl was hit the ball. (grammatically incorrect)



Picture A



Picture B

Active vs. passive

Active: subject verb object
 (a) Mary helped the boy.

Passive: subject verb object
 (b) The boy was helped by Mary.

In the passive, the object of an active verb becomes the subject of the passive verb: the boy in (a) becomes the subject of the passive verb in (b).

Notice that the subject of an active verb follows by in a passive sentence. The noun that follows by is called the agent. In (b): Mary is the agent.

Sentences (a) and (b) have the same meaning.

Passive: be + past participle
 (c) He is helped by her.
 He was helped by her.
 He will be helped by her.

Form of the passive: be + past participle

Active: (d) An accident *happened*.

Passive: (e) (none)

Only transitive verbs (verbs that can be followed by an object) are used in the passive. It is not possible to use intransitive verbs (such as happen, sleep, come, seem, die) in the passive.

Exercise 2. Looking at grammar.

Decide if the sentences are active (A) or passive (P).

1. A Kate prepared the salad.
2. P The rice was prepared by Jamal.
3. A Shirley was preparing the dessert.
4. A Andy has prepared the tea.
5. P New species of insects are discovered by scientists every year.
6. P Our papers will be collected by the teacher next week.
7. A Dinosaurs existed millions of years ago.
8. P Anna's car was stopped by the police.
9. A Mr. Brown painted our house.
10. A Hiroki came to our apartment for dinner last night.

Exercise 3a Warm-up.

Complete the sentences. Change the verbs in *italics> from active to passive.*

1. Tom *opens* the door. The door is opened by Torn.
2. Tom *is opening* the door. The door is being opened by Torn.
3. Tom *has opened* the door. The door has been opened by Torn.
4. Tom *opened* the door. The door was opened by Torn.
5. Tom *was opening* the door. The door was being opened by Torn.
6. Tom *had opened* the door. The door had been opened by Torn.
7. Torn *will open* the door. The door will be opened by Torn.
8. Torn *is going to open* the door. The door is going to be opened by Torn.
9. Torn *will have opened* the door. The door will have been opened by Torn.
10. *Did Tom open* the door? Was the door opened by Tom.
11. *Will Tom open* the door? Will the door be opened by Tom.
12. *Has Torn opened* the door? Has the door been opened by Tom.

Exercise 5. Looking at grammar.

Change the active verbs to passive if possible.

Some verbs are intransitive and cannot be changed

1. A strange thing happened yesterday.	(no change)
2. Jackie scored the winning goal.	The winning goal was scored by Jackie.
3. I agree with Dr. Ikeda's theory.	(no change)
4. Dr. Ikeda developed that theory.	That theory was developed by Dr. Ikeda.
5. A hurricane destroyed the small fishing village.	The small fishing village was destroyed by a hurricane.
6. A large vase stands in the corner of our front hallway.	(no change)
7. The children seemed happy when they went to the zoo.	(no change)
8. After class, one of the students always erases the board.	After class, the board is always erased by one of the students.
9. The solution to my problem appeared to me in a dream.	(no change)
10. Our plan succeeded at last.	(no change)
11. Barbara traveled to Uganda last year.	(no change)
12. A special committee is going to settle the dispute.	The dispute is going to be settled by a special committee.
13. Did the police catch the thief?	Was the thief caught by the police?
14. This room is a mess. What happened?	(no change)

Exercise 6. Warm-up.

Tell the class where something that you're wearing or own was made (e.g., your shoes, shirt, cell phone, etc.). Do you know who made these items? Is it important to know?

Using the Passive

(a) Rice <u>is grown</u> in India. (b) Our house <u>was built</u> in 1980. (c) This olive oil <u>was imported</u> from Crete.	Usually the passive is used without a by-phrase. The passive is most frequently used when it is not known or not important to know exactly who performs an action. In (a): Rice is grown in India by people, by farmers, by someone. It is not known or important to know exactly who grows rice in India. Examples (a), (b), and (c) illustrate the most common use of the passive, i.e., without the by-phrase
(d) My aunt <u>made</u> this rug. (active)	If (lie speaker knows who performs an action, usually the active is used, as in (d).
(e) This rug <u>was made</u> by my aunt. That rug <u>was made</u> by my mother. (1) Life on the Mississippi <u>was written</u> by Mark Twain.	Sometimes, even when the speaker knows who performs an action, he/she chooses to use The passive with the by-phrase In order to focus attention on the subject of a sentence. In (e): The focus of attention is on two rugs. In (f): The focus is on the book, but the by-phrase is included because it contains important information.

Exercise 8. Reading and grammar.

Read the paragraph. Underline the passive verbs. Discuss why the writer chose to use passive rather than active. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

Early Writing Materials

The chief writing material of ancient times was papyrus. It was used in Egypt, Greece, and other Mediterranean lands. Parchment, another writing material that was widely used in ancient times, was made from the skins of animals, such as sheep and goats. After the hair had been removed, the skins were stretched and rubbed smooth to make a writing surface. Paper, the main writing material today, was invented by the Chinese.

Ink has been used for writing and drawing throughout history. No one knows when the first ink was developed. The ancient Egyptians and Chinese made ink from various natural substances such as berries, soot, and tree bark. Through the centuries, thousands of different formulas have been developed for ink. Most ink today is made from synthetic chemicals.

1. Before paper was invented, what materials were used for writing?

Papyrus and parchment were used for writing.

2. What was parchment made from?

Parchment was made from the skins of animals such as sheep and goats.

3. What three things were done to animal skins to make writing material?

The hair was removed, and the skins were stretched and rubbed smooth.

4. Who first used paper?

The Chinese first used paper.

5. When was ink first used?

No one knows when ink was first used.

6. In ancient times, what ingredients did the Egyptians and Chinese use for ink?

Natural substances, such as berries, soot, and tree bark, were used for ink.

7. What substances are in ink today?

Synthetic chemicals are in ink today.

Exercise 9. Looking at grammar.

Make complete sentences with the given words. Use the simple past. Some are active, and some are passive.

1. We \ allow, not \ to go to the park alone when we were young

>> We weren't allowed to go to the park alone when we were young.

2. A package deliver \ to our apartment yesterday

>> A package was delivered to our apartment yesterday.

3. Maria \ teach \ her son to read when he was three

>> Maria taught her son to read when he was three.

4. When I was in elementary school, we \ require \ to wear uniforms

>> When I was in elementary school, we were required to wear uniforms.

5. As we watched, the airplane \ disappear \ into the clouds

>> As we watched, the airplane disappeared into the clouds.

6. I \ agree \ with your decision yesterday

>> I agreed with your decision yesterday.

7. Timmy \ drop \ a plate after dinner last night

>> Timmy dropped a plate after dinner last night.

8. The plate \ fall \ to the floor with a crash

>> The plate fell to the floor with a crash.

9. What \ happen \ yesterday

>> What happened yesterday?

10. Something very sad \ happen \ yesterday

>> Something very sad happened yesterday.

11. My cat \ hit \ by speeding truck

>> My cat was hit by a speeding truck.

12. She \ kill \ instantly

>> She was killed instantly.

13. She \ die \ instantly

>> She died instantly.

Exercise 48. Reading and grammar.

Read about Ellen and her commute to work. Underline what the words in blue refer to.

(1) Ellen lives on an island and commutes to work by passenger ferry,

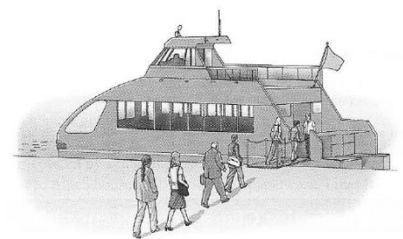
which means she takes a boat with other foot passengers to the city where they work.

(2) She leaves her house at 6:00, *which* is earlier than she'd like but necessary because the ferry ride takes 30 minutes. Ellen needs 20 minutes to drive to the parking lot *where* she leaves her car and boards the ferry. Once she's on the other side, she catches a bus *which* takes her to her office.

(3) Traffic is usually heavy at that hour, so she's on the bus for another 30 minutes. On the bus, she usually reads reports *that* she was too tired to finish the night before.

(4) The bus drops her off a few blocks from her office. Sometimes she stops at an espresso stand and picks up coffee for her co-workers, *for which* they reimburse her later.

(5) By the time she gets to her office, she has been commuting for an hour and a half, *which* she wishes she didn't have to do but isn't going to change because she enjoys her life on the island so much.



Lecture 14
The Final exam

1. I bought _____ pepper yesterday.

- a) a few b) many c) a little ✓ d) how much

2. _____ people are there in the hall?

- a) How many ✓ b) How much c) How a few d) A few

3. Please give me _____ stamps to send these two letters

- a) much b) a little c) how many d) a few ✓

4. I eat _____ chicken every day.

- a) a little ✓ b) many c) how much d) a few

5. _____ wood do you need to make a chair?

- a) How many b) How c) A little d) How much ✓

6. _____ a business executive's life stressful?

- a. Are b. Is ✓ c. Am

7. The baby _____ at the moment.

- a sleep b. are sleeping c. is sleeping ✓ d. is sleep

8. Fred is tired because _____

- a. she has failed her exams b. you haven't switched on c. he has worked all night ✓

9. Yousef _____ a book after lunch every day.

- a. read b. is reading c. reads ✓ d. are reading

10. _____ go out last night?

- a. Do you b. Did you ✓ c. Does he d. Does you

11. _____ that new film yet?

- a. Did you see b. Have you seen ✓ c. Was you see

12. She saw the police car while she _____ to work.

- a. was driving ✓ b. drove c. drive

Done 😊

I wish you all the success