

General English Language

اللغة الانجليزية العامة

Eng 121

للدكتور / احمد حسين احمد الهويشل

إعداد بلاك سور



جامعة الملك فيصل

عمادة التعلم الإلكتروني والتعليم عن بعد

كلية الآداب

Elements of the Lecture

Course Content

Course Description

Course Objectives

Teaching Methods

Grading & Evaluation

References

Contact



Course Description...

- 1. This course is a beginning level of ESL/EFL developmental skills in which grammar serves to expand learners' abilities in speaking , writing, listening and reading .**
- 2. It uses a grammar- based approach integrated with communicative methodologies. Starting from a foundation of understanding form and meaning, students engage in meaningful communication about real actions, real things and their own real lives .**



Course Description

3. This course is very helpful for the learners , especially, distance learning students to revise the basic grammar of English that is greatly required in their different specializations and at the same time meet, at minimum , their needs in their academic studies.



Course Objectives

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Revising some important English language skills that students have already learned before.
2. Providing students with basic English structures that help them understand sentence formation.
3. Helping students to communicate with others using simplified English grammar.
4. Improving students' English language skills in reading and writing
5. Training students to scan and skim reading texts for specific & general information.



Note: Three Main Assignments

- You have to HAND IN these Assignments ON TIME. NO excuse will be accepted for ANY kind of delay.



Attendance

You have to attend all live and recorded classes.

You also have to attend and participate on Blackboard Forums.



References

1. Main Textbooks:

1. Basic English Grammar

Third edition

Authors: Betty Schramper Azar & Stacy A. Hagen

(NOTE: Color of the book cover is red . It is available at Jareer & Al-obeikan bookshops)

2. Interactions access

Reading and Writing

Authors : Pamela Hartmann, James Mentel & Ahmed Motala

NOTE: Color of the book cover is yellow. It is available at Jareer & Al-Obeikan bookshops

3. Websites:

1- www.barnesandnoble.com

2. *KFU library resources*

3. *Internet resources including KFU & Saudi Universities online resources.*



In this lesson

- let's make sentences with verb “be” (am, are, is).
- Sentences = SUBJECT + VERB.
- Subjects = nouns and pronouns (I, you, he, she, it , we, they ,this, these.
- Subject + form of verb “be”



1-1 NOUN + IS + NOUN: SINGULAR

NOUN + IS + NOUN
(a) *Canada* is a *country*.

(b) Mexico is *a* country.

(c) *A* cat is *an* animal.

□ EXERCISE 3. Sentence practice.

Directions: Complete the sentences. Use an article (*a* or *an*).

1. *A* horse is *an* animal.
2. English is _____ language.
3. Tokyo is _____ city.

<i>animal</i>	<i>country</i>	<i>language</i>
<i>city</i>	<i>insect</i>	<i>sport</i>

1. Arabic is *a language* .
2. Rome is *a city* .
3. A cat is *an animal* .
4. Tennis is _____.
5. Chicago is _____.



1-2 NOUN + ARE + NOUN: PLURAL

NOUN + ARE + NOUN

(a) **Cats are animals.**

(b) SINGULAR: a cat, an animal

PLURAL: *cats, animals*

(c) SINGULAR: a city, a country

PLURAL: *cities, countries*

NOUN and NOUN + ARE + NOUN

(d) **Canada and China are countries.**

(e) **Dogs and cats are animals.**

□ EXERCISE 6. Sentence practice.

Directions: Change the singular sentences to plural sentences.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

1. An ant is an insect.

→

Ants are insects.

2. A computer is a machine.

→



1-3 PRONOUN + *BE* + NOUN

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
PRONOUN + <i>BE</i> + NOUN			PRONOUN + <i>BE</i> + NOUN		
(a) <i>I</i>	<i>am</i>	a student.	(f) <i>We</i>	<i>are</i>	students.
(b) <i>You</i>	<i>are</i>	a student.	(g) <i>You</i>	<i>are</i>	students.
(c) <i>She</i>	<i>is</i>	a student.	(h) <i>They</i>	<i>are</i>	students.
(d) <i>He</i>	<i>is</i>	a student.			
(e) <i>It</i>	<i>is</i>	a country.			

I

you

he

she

it

we

they

}

= pronouns

am

is

are

}

= forms of *be*

- (i) Rita is in my class. ***She*** is a student.
 (j) Tom is in my class. ***He*** is a student.
 (k) Rita and Tom are in my class. ***They*** are students.

I _____ .

Rita _____ .

Rita and Tom _____ .

You (*one person*) _____ .

You (*two persons*) _____ .



1-4 CONTRACTIONS WITH *BE*

	PRONOUN + <i>BE</i> → CONTRACTION			
AM	<i>I</i>	+ <i>am</i>	→ <i>I'm</i>	(a) <i>I'm</i> a student.
IS	<i>she</i>	+ <i>is</i>	→ <i>she's</i>	(b) <i>She's</i> a student.
	<i>he</i>	+ <i>is</i>	→ <i>he's</i>	(c) <i>He's</i> a student.
	<i>it</i>	+ <i>is</i>	→ <i>it's</i>	(d) <i>It's</i> a city.
ARE	<i>you</i>	+ <i>are</i>	→ <i>you're</i>	(e) <i>You're</i> a student.
	<i>we</i>	+ <i>are</i>	→ <i>we're</i>	(f) <i>We're</i> students.
	<i>they</i>	+ <i>are</i>	→ <i>they're</i>	(g) <i>They're</i> students.

1. *Sara* is a student. *She's* in my class.
2. *Jim* is a student. _____ in my class.
3. I have *one brother*. _____ twenty years old.



1-5 NEGATIVE WITH *BE*

- (a) I ***am not*** a teacher.
- (b) You ***are not*** a teacher.
- (c) She ***is not*** a teacher.
- (d) He ***is not*** a teacher.
- (e) It ***is not*** a city.
- (f) We ***are not*** teachers.
- (g) You ***are not*** teachers.
- (h) They ***are not*** teachers.

CONTRACTIONS

- I'm ***not***
- you're ***not*** / you ***aren't***
- she's ***not*** / she ***isn't***
- he's ***not*** / he ***isn't***
- it's ***not*** / it ***isn't***
- we're ***not*** / we ***aren't***
- you're ***not*** / you ***aren't***
- they're ***not*** / they ***aren't***

Examples: Africa \ city . . . It \ continent

→ Africa isn't a city. It's a continent.

Baghdad and Chicago \ city . . . They \ continent

→ Baghdad and Chicago are cities. They aren't continents.

1. Canada \ country . . . It \ city



1-6 BE + ADJECTIVE

NOUN	+	BE	+	ADJECTIVE
(a) A ball		is		round.
(b) Balls		are		round.
(c) Mary		is		intelligent.
(d) Mary and Tom		are		intelligent.
PRONOUN	+	BE	+	ADJECTIVE
(e) I		am		hungry.
(f) She		is		young.
(g) They		are		happy.

1. I'm not sad. I 'm happy_____.
2. Mr. Thomas isn't rich. He _____.
3. My hair isn't long. It _____.



1-7 BE + A PLACE

- (a) Maria is *here*.
(b) Bob is *at the library*.

- (c) Maria is { *here.*
there.
downstairs.
upstairs.
inside.
outside.
downtown.

- PREPOSITION + NOUN
- (d) Bob is { *at the library.*
on the bus.
in his room.
at work.
next to Maria.



2-1 YES/NO QUESTIONS WITH *BE*

QUESTION	STATEMENT
<i>BE</i> + SUBJECT	SUBJECT + <i>BE</i>
(a) <i>Is Anna</i> a student?	<i>Anna is</i> a student.
(b) <i>Are they</i> at home?	<i>They are</i> at home.

1. A: _____ *Is Mrs. Lee a teacher?* _____

B: Yes, Mrs. Lee is a teacher.

2. A: _____

B: Yes, the sun is a ball of fire.

3. A: _____

B: Yes, carrots are vegetables.



2-4 USING *HAVE* AND *HAS*

SINGULAR	PLURAL	
(a) <i>I have</i> a pen.	(f) <i>We have</i> pens.	<i>I</i> } <i>you</i> } + <i>have</i> <i>we</i> } <i>they</i> }
(b) <i>You have</i> a pen.	(g) <i>You have</i> pens.	
(c) <i>She has</i> a pen.	(h) <i>They have</i> pens.	
(d) <i>He has</i> a pen.		<i>she</i> } <i>he</i> } + <i>has</i> <i>it</i> }
(e) <i>It has</i> blue ink.		

□ EXERCISE 9. Sentence practice.

Directions: Complete the sentences. Use *have* and *has*.

- We *have* grammar books.
- I a dictionary.
- Kate a blue pen. She a blue notebook too.
- You a pen in your pocket.
- Bob a notebook on his desk.



Do your Homework on →



- Chapter 1: Exercise 3. page 2
- Ch. 1: Ex 4. page 3
- Ch. 1: Ex 6. page 4
- Ch. 1: Ex 10. page 7
- Ch. 1: Ex 12. page 8
- Ch 1: Ex 15. page 10
- Ch 1: Ex17. page 12
- Ch 1: Ex 25. page 19
- Ch2: Ex 2. page 25 + 26
- Ch 2: Ex 3. page 25 + 26
- Ch 2: Ex 9. page 30



SCANNING

Scanning is a technique you often use when **looking up** a word in the telephone book or dictionary. You search for key words or ideas. In most cases, you know what you're looking for, so you're concentrating on finding a particular answer. Scanning involves moving your eyes quickly down the page seeking specific words and phrases.

When scanning, look for the author's use of organizers such as **numbers, letters, steps, or the words, first, second, or next.** Look for words that are **bold faced, italics, or in a different font size, style, or color.** Sometimes the author will put key ideas in the margin.



Do Let's Scanning

Pulp Friction

Every second, 1 hectare of the world's rainforest is destroyed. That's equivalent to two football fields. An area the size of New York City is lost every day. In a year, that adds up to 31 million hectares -- more than the land area of Poland. This alarming rate of destruction has serious consequences for the environment; scientists estimate, for example, that 137 species of plant, insect or animal become extinct every day due to logging. In British Columbia, where, since 1990, thirteen rainforest valleys have been clearcut, 142 species of salmon have already become extinct, and the habitats of grizzly bears, wolves and many other creatures are threatened. Logging, however, provides jobs, profits, taxes for the government and cheap products of all kinds for consumers, so the government is reluctant to restrict or control it.

1. How many species of salmon have become extinct in BC?

- a. 27
- b. 31
- c. 137
- d. 142



Do Scanning...

Much of Canada's forestry production goes towards making pulp and paper. According to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Canada supplies 34% of the world's wood pulp and 49% of its newsprint paper. If these paper products could be produced in some other way, Canadian forests could be preserved. Recently, a possible alternative way of producing paper has been suggested by agriculturalists and environmentalists: a plant called hemp.

2.How much of the world's newsprint paper is supplied by Canada?

- a. 31 %
- b. 49%
- c. 34%
- d. 19%



Understanding Pronoun Reference

Because a pronoun REFERS to a noun or TAKES THE PLACE OF that noun, you have to use the correct pronoun so that your reader clearly understands which noun your pronoun is referring to.

Therefore, pronouns should:

1. Agree in number

If the pronoun takes the place of a singular noun, you have to use a singular pronoun.

If a student parks a car on campus, he or she has to buy a parking sticker.

(NOT: If a student parks a car on campus, they have to buy a parking sticker.)



Hint:

Remember:

The words everybody, anybody, anyone, each, neither, nobody, someone, a person, etc. are singular and take singular pronouns.

Examples:

Everybody ought to do his or her best. (NOT: their best)

Neither of the girls brought her umbrella. (NOT: their umbrellas)



Understanding Pronoun Reference

2. Agree in person

If you are writing in the "first person" (I), don't confuse your reader by switching to the "second person" (you) or "third person" (he, she, they, it, etc.). Similarly, if you are using the "second person," don't switch to "first" or "third."

When a person comes to class, he or she should have his or her homework ready.

(NOT: When a person comes to class, you should have your homework ready.)



Choosing the Correct Pronoun

Circle the pronoun that agrees in number with its antecedent in each sentence.

1. Each of the girls makes (her, their) own clothes.
2. The jury finally made (its, their) decision.
3. It often seems that television programmers are not concerned with (its, their) viewers.
4. Both Tim and Tony write (his, their) mothers twice a week from camp.



Skimming for the topic Main Idea

Hint: Remember that the topic is just a word or noun phrase – a few words. It is not a sentence.

The main idea is in a sentence or two and can be found at the beginning, middle, or end of a paragraph.

Each Paragraph has a main idea.



¹Do you have a favorite season? ²Winter, fall, and spring have many advantages. ³However, summertime is my favorite season because it offers the tranquility of the beach as well as the exhilaration of outdoor sports. ⁴First, sitting on the other side of a sand dune, hidden by sea oats and sedge, I like looking at the Atlantic Ocean, scanning for dolphins and pelicans. ⁵Looking at something larger than I am gives me a sense of awe and gratitude and provides a backdrop for some deep musings. ⁶Second, summertime provides me with the chance to go sailing, surfing, and hiking along the shore. ⁷The exercise enhances my sense of well being and creates a feeling of optimism.

The topic of the paragraph is

- a. sailing and surfing.
- b. summertime.
- c. seasons at the beach.
- d. ways to develop optimism.

The main idea of the paragraph is

- a. sentence 1. b. sentence 2. c. sentence 3. d. sentence 4.



II: Structure

Part One : Circle the correct response

1. Salma and Fatima -----from Riyadh.

- a. is
- b. was
- c. has
- d. are

2. _____ your car new?

- a. Are
- b. Is
- c. Aren't
- d. Has



II. Structure

3. London ----- a country. It is a city.

- A. is
- B. aren't
- C. isn't
- D. are

4. ----- ant is ----- insect.

- A. An / an
- B. An / a
- C. A / an
- D. A / a



Part One:

Structure

5. Are you a doctor? Yes, -----.

- A. were
- B. have
- C. He is
- D. I am

6. Where is the water? ----- inside the refrigerator.

- A. They're
- B. It
- C. It's
- D. He's



Part Two: Structure

7. A teacher usually starts a lesson by writing the date-----the board.

- A. in
- B. under
- C. over
- D. on

8. My friend is from America.----- lives in New York city.

- A. I
- B. We
- C. He
- D. It



Part Two: Structure

9. ----- are in the house now.

- A. We
- B. he
- C. she
- D. them

10. Are you ready? - -----.

- A. No, I'm not
- B. Yes, Im
- C. No, Iamn't
- D. Yes, You're



III. Vocabulary

A.Fill in each blank with a word from the box

building

different

neighbors

crowded

front

drugstore

1. This store is always _____. There are always lots and lots of people.
2. My _____ are from Mexico. They're very nice people.
3. There are two big trees in _____ of my house.
4. There is a big apartment _____ on the corner of the street.
5. People in my neighborhood are from _____ countries.



B. Identifying Opposites

Fill in each blank space with the opposite meaning

No.	Column A	Column B
1		large
2	hate	
3		dirty
4	safe	
5		expensive
6	married	
7		hungry
8	healthy	
9		difficult
10	interesting	

clean

love

small

dangerous

cheap

easy

single

boring

full

sick



Elements of the Lecture

- 1- Articles (A , An)
- 2- Verbs to Be
- 3- Have / Has / Had
- 4- Previewing Vocabulary



6. Scanning & Skimming Reading paragraph (Interaction, Page 47)

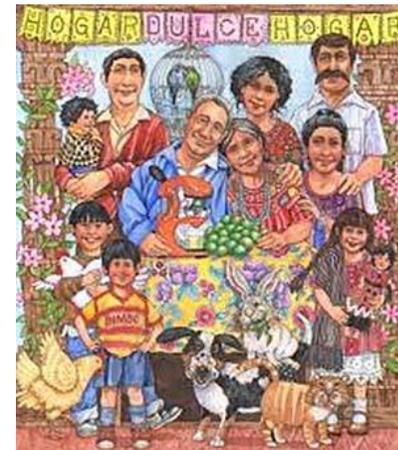
Families in almost every country are changing. This is true in rich countries and poor ones. It is true in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. All over the world, families are getting smaller.

In North Africa , in the past, many people lived in extended families. Fifty to hundred people lived together in a group of houses.



These were all family members- grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, children, and grandchildren. But now this traditional family is breaking into smaller groups.

The traditional family in Mexico was also big. One generation ago, the average Mexican woman had seven children. Today, she has an average of only 2.5 children. Now , without so many children, families don't need to spend so much money on basics, such as food, clothing and housing.



Scan and skim the previous paragraph

1. The underlined word “ ones” refers to _____.
a. families b. countries c. children d. Americas
2. Food and clothing are _____ .
a. grandchildren b. families c. members d. basics
3. The underlined pronoun “ she” refers to _____ .
a. a brother b. an aunt c. a Mexican women d. a family
4. How many children did a Mexican woman have?
a. 2.5 b. 7 c. 4 d. 3
5. What happened to the traditional family? _____
a. getting larger b. breaking into smaller groups
c. became rich d. had no children



1. Articles- Indefinite

There are 2 indefinite articles in English:

A= used before singular nouns that begin with consonants.

An= used before singular nouns that begin with vowels

Consonants= all letters in English except (a , e , i , o , (u)) u
sometimes is a consonant in a word like university

Vowels= (a , e , i , o , u)

Examples.

__ **b**ook __ **o**range __ **c**ar __ **s**tory __ **e**gg __ **l**ecture
__ **m**an __ **u**mbrella __ **a**pple __ **p**encil __ **t**able __ **e**mail

Note: 1. Remember that all the above words are Singular

2. We can't use (A or An) before proper nouns, cities, days, months, etc



I. Exercise (an & a)

1. Could you please give me _____ piece of cake?
a. an b. two c. a d. many
2. ___ dog is ___ animal.
a. An/a b. An/an c. A/an d. A/a
3. I visited _____Ahmed last week.
a. an b. the c. a d. Nothing
4. The capital of Saudi Arabia is _____ Riyadh.
a. Nothing b. an c. a d. the
5. I finished _____ unit in English language course.
a. an b. a c. three d. few
6. I take ___ umbrella when it rains.
a. a b. an c. two d. several



I. Exercise (an & a)

7. I bought _____ new pen.

- a. an b. two c. a d. many

2. I rented a house last week. _____ house is big.

- a. A b. An c. The d. Nothing

3. I like _____ rice.

- a. an b. the c. a d. Nothing

4. When I have a headache. I drink _____ cup of tea.

- a. Nothing b. an c. a d. the

5. I eat _____ sandwich everyday.

- a. an b. a c. nothing d. the

6. _____ teacher is nice.

- a. a b. an c. the d. nothing



(The) – Definite Article

The = definite article (a specific object that both the person speaking and the listener know)

The car over there is fast.

The teacher is very good, isn't he?

The first time you speak of something use "a or an", the next time you repeat that object use "the".

I live in a house. The house is quite old and has four



DO NOT use an article with countries, states, counties or provinces, lakes and mountains except when the country is a collection of states such as "The United States".

For example:

1-He lives in Washington near Mount Rainier.

2-They live in northern British Columbia.



DO NOT use an article when you are speaking about meals, places, and transport:

For example:

1-He has breakfast at home.

2-He comes to work by taxi.



III. Exercise (verbs to be)

1. She _____ at home now.

- a. be b. was c. is d. been

2. My friends will _____ here after 15 minutes.

- a. are b. were c. been d. be

3. I _____ in Riyadh two weeks ago.

- a. was b. am c. be d. were

4. We _____ ready to start now.

- a. were b. aren't c. weren't d. isn't

5. _____ Hiba at university yesterday?

- a. Is b. Are c. Were d. Was

6. Will Rashed _____ at university tomorrow?

- a. be b. is c. was d. been



IV. Exercise (verbs have)

1. She _____ a new car nowadays.
a. had b. have c. has d. hasn't
2. My friends _____ been here for 15 minutes.
a. has b. have c. hasn't d. aren't
3. I _____ an English lecture yesterday .
a. had b. have c. has d. haven't
4. Hind _____ a dictionary now.
a. hasn't b. doesn't have c. haven't d. didn't have
5. Ahmed and Abdullah _____ a mathematics test now?
a. has b. have c. doesn't have d. had
6. _____ she been here before ?
a. Have b. Has c. Is d. Was



Exercise

1. You can go to the new _____ and buy whatever you need.
A. hospital
B. school
C. mall
D. cinema
2. Doctors always advice smokers to give up smoking. The underlined word give up has the same meaning as:
A. quit
B. Start
C. help
D. study
3. The children were afraid when they saw the _____ in the Luna park.
A. food
B. monster
C. games
D. juice



Exercise

4. The phrase “ write the same thing’ means _____ .
- A. cut
B. paste
C. copy
D. delete
5. The trip to the sea was very, very good. “ very, very good” means:-
- A. wonderful
B. dangerous
C. terrible
D. easy
3. The men, women and children in Saudi Arabia are kind and generous. The underlined phrase can be replaced by:
- A. visitors
B. people
C. soldiers
D. vehicles



Elements of the Lecture

1- Do / Did / Done

2- Prepositions with Time (at – on – in)

3-Vocabulary Previewing



1. Do- Does- Did- Done- doing

They are used as helping verbs in order to form Questions & Negative OR used as main verbs.

- I, We, They, You or any plural subjects + **do** (Present)
- He, She, It or any singular subjects+ **does** (present)
- Plural OR singular subjects+ **Did** (past)
- After (has, have, had) + **done**
- After (is, am, are, was, were) + **doing** (active progressive)

-
- e.g:-
- We **do** the homework every week
 - She **does** the homework every week
 - The students **did** the homework last week
 - They **are doing** the homework now/ at the moment
 - Salma **has done** the homework.



1. Exercise

1. Sultan _____ his best to get full mark in the last homework.
a. do b. does c. did d. done
2. Fatin has _____ the homework perfectly.
a. done b. did c. do d. does
3. You will _____ me favor if you tell me the answer
a. doing b. do c. doing d. did
4. He always _____ the right thing.
a. do b. doing c. does d. done
5. The students are _____ the exercises now.
a. do b. doing c. done d. did
6. _____ the homework yesterday?
a. Have you do b. Can you doing c. Do you d. Did you do



2.Prepositions with time (at- on – in)

At = used before o'clock / night

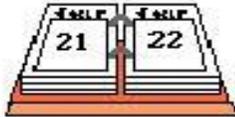
On =before days

In = before years and months/ morning/ evening / seasons

=====



In – On – At

IN	ON	AT
Use in for larger periods of time.	Use in for smaller periods of time.	Use at for precise periods of time.
		
<p>MONTH in June</p> <p>YEAR in 2005</p> <p>DECADE in the 1990s</p>	<p>DAY on March 1, 2009</p> <p>WEEK DAY on Tuesday</p> <p>EXPRESSIONS on the dot (exactly on time)</p>	<p>HOUR at noon, midnight</p> <p>TIME OF DAY at 3:00 a.m.</p> <p>EXPRESSIONS at the end of the day, week, month, year</p>
<p>CENTURY in the 18th century</p>	<p>EXPRESSIONS on time</p>	<p>EXPRESSIONS at the beginning of the day, week, month</p>
<p>ERA in the pleistocene era</p> <p>EXPRESSIONS in a second in a minute in a while in the morning in the evening in time in the beginning of time *once in a blue moon</p>		



Exercise:

1. He goes to work _____ seven o'clock

- a. in b. on c. at d. for

2. She was born _____ October.

- a. at b. in c. on d. with

3. The weather is hot _____ summer.

- a. in b. on c. At d. From

4. Students don't go to university _____ Friday.

- a. in b. At c. Over d. on



3.Vocabulary Previewing

No.	Word	Meaning
1	garage	A place to park your car
2	customers	People who buy
3	profit	Money you earn in business / interest
4	purchase	Buy
5	choose	Select
6	search	Look for
7	gourmet	A specialist in food
8	alone	Separated from others/ nobody with you
9	categories	Classifications
10	easy	Opposite of difficult



Exercise

1. Where is the car? It's in the _____
A. library
B. bog
C. garage
D. kitchen
2. If you didn't find the book, you can look for it in the other room. the underlined word look for means:
A. buy
B. search
C. read
D. eat
3. English language is _____. It is not difficult.
A. beautiful
B. boring
C. safe
D. easy



Elements of Lecture 5

1- Previewing Vocabulary

2- Present Simple Tense

3-Exercises



1. Vocabulary Previewing (Interaction Textbook pages 45, 50, 56,57, 61)

No.	Word	Meaning
2	Generation	A single state in a family history
3	marriage	A state of being husband and wife
4	too	very / so /
5	barbecue	Preparing meat on fire
6	branch	one of the main Parts
7	relative	a member of your family
8	wedding	A marriage ceremony



Vocabulary Previewing (pages 45, 50, 56,57, 61)

No.	Word	Meaning
9	dialect	accent
10	argue	Discuss angrily / debate
11	team	A group of people/ players
14	Average	percentage



I. Exercise

1. I speaks speak English fluently and Reem does, _____
a. either b. too c. so d. neither
2. My _____ in this term is 84.3 %.
a. marriage b. package c. garage d. average
3. All members in _____ families were living in one house.
a. traditional b. nuclear c. rich d. bad
4. We went for a picnic by the sea and had a _____.It was a very delicious meal.
a. problem b. barbecue c. test d. camera
5. My uncle and my aunt are called my _____.
a. relatives b. brothers c. friends d. neighbors
6. Group of people/ playing a sport is called a _____.
a. family b. friend c. team d. match



I. Exercise

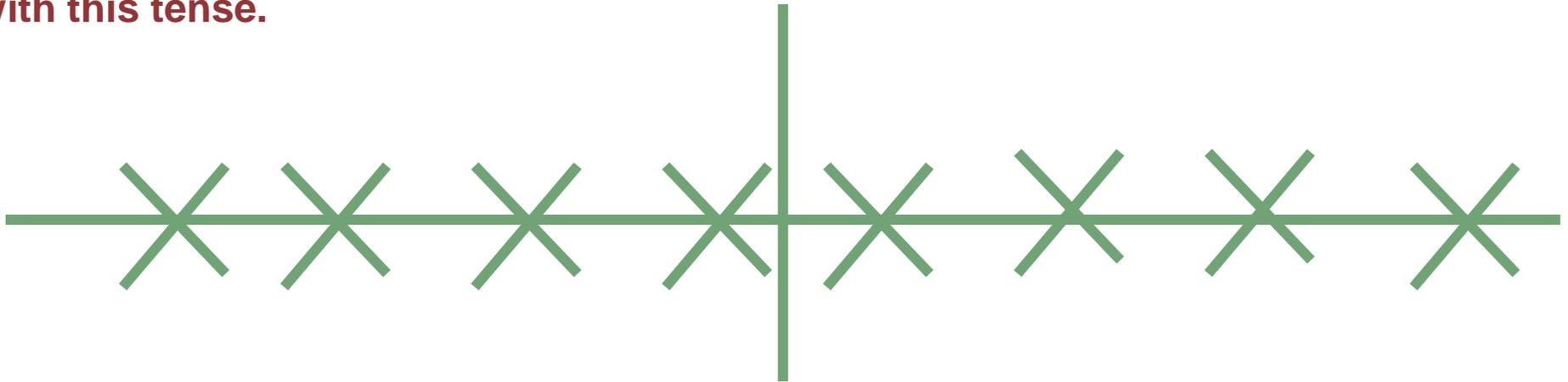
1. I speaks speak English fluently and Reem does, _____
a. either b. too c. so d. neither
2. My _____ in this term is 84.3 %.
a. marriage b. package c. garage d. average
3. All members in _____ families were living in one house.
a. traditional b. nuclear c. rich d. bad
4. We went for a picnic by the sea and had a _____. It was a very delicious meal.
a. problem b. barbecue c. test d. camera
5. My uncle and my aunt are called my _____.
a. relatives b. brothers c. friends d. neighbors
6. Group of people/ playing a sport is called a _____.
a. family b. friend c. team d. match



The Simple Present Tense

Expresses a habit or often repeated action. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens. It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

Adverbs of frequency such as, *often, seldom, sometimes, never, etc.* are used with this tense.



-She goes to work everyday.

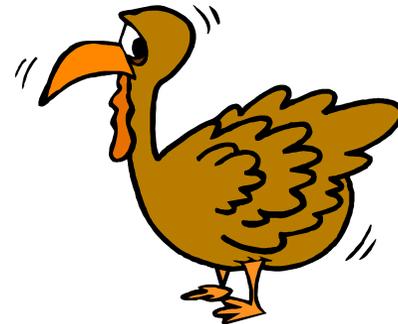
-They *always* eat lunch together.



The Present Tense

Use the **simple present tense** to tell about things that happen again and again and again.

Americans **eat** turkey on Thanksgiving.

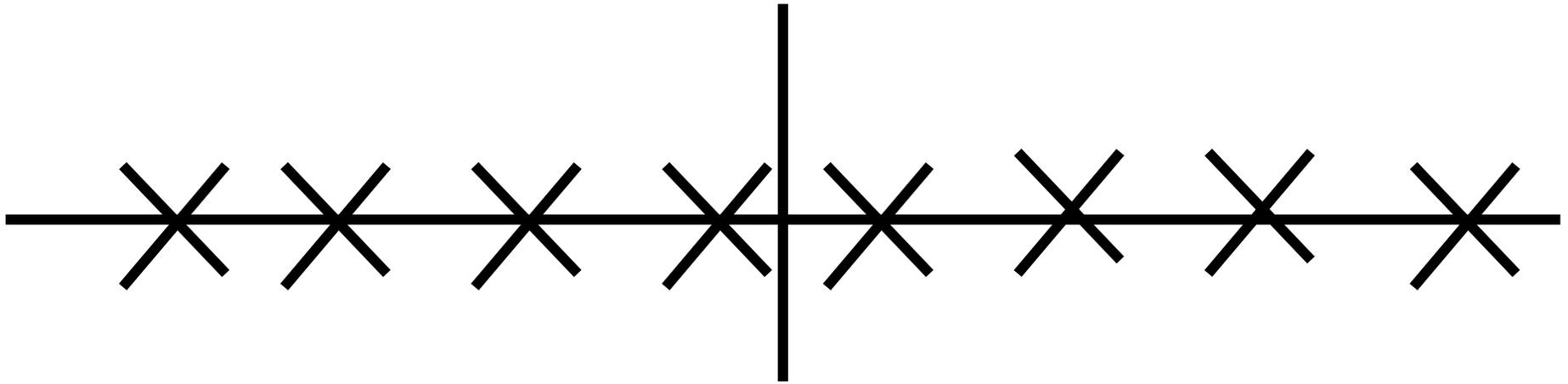


Japanese always **bow** to others.



The Simple Present Tense

This tense also expresses general truths or facts that are timeless.



Snow falls in the December in Minnesota.

Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.



The Present Tense

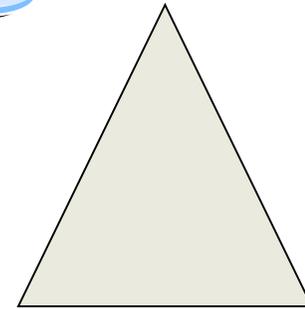
Use the **simple present tense** to tell facts.

Water **freezes** at 32 degrees.



32°

Triangles **have** three sides.



Daily Customs

She usually **works** on her basket after dinner.



He usually **drinks** tea after a meal.



They **go** to a dance every Sunday.



They **take** a walk with their son every day.



Exercise

1. She _____ her mother in the house.
a. help b. doesn't help c. don't help d. doesn't helps
2. The men _____ their work in the best way.
a. don't do b. does c. doesn't do d. don't
3. _____ doesn't smoke nowadays .
a. My brothers b. You c. My father d. I
4. _____ they play football every week?
a. Do b. Does c. Are d. Done
5. Why _____ he always come late?
a. is b. do c. does d. was



Elements of Lecture

1. Negative Statements
2. Present Progressive Tense
3. Comparison: Simple present vs. present progressive
4. Spelling of Present Progressive Tense

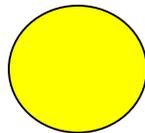
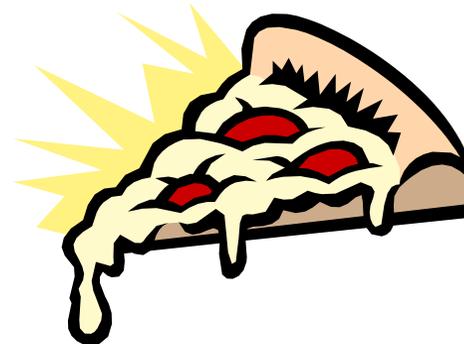


3. Negative Statements

-Some women don't wear a lot of makeup.



-Maria doesn't eat pizza.



4. Simple Present –Forming Questions

We have two forms forms:-

A. Doesn't When the verb ends with s:-

Kamal Lives in an apartment.

Does Kamal **live** in an apartment ?

Where **does** Kamal **live**? – In an apartment

B. Don't when the verb is infinitive without to

We live in an apartment

Do you **live** in an apartment ?

Where **do** you **live**? We live in ----



Present Simple, form:

Example: to think, present simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You don't think
he, she, it thinks	Does he, she, it think?	He, she, it doesn't think
We think	Do we think?	We don't think
You think	Do you think?	You don't think



5. Third-Person Singular (Spelling)

Put an **-s** or **-es** ending on third-person singular (*he, she, it*).

He need**s** a shirt.



She want**s** an apple.



It catch**es** the stick.



Exercise

1. My uncle _____ us every week.

- a. visit b. visits c. visiting d. has visited

2. Water _____ at 100 degree centigrade.

- a. boiled b. boiling c. boil d. boils

3. They _____ the work at 7 every morning.

- a. begins b. have begun c. begin d.

beginning

4. _____ drinks milk before sleeping.

- a. The child b. The children c. The boys d. You

5. I usually _____ carefully when it rains.

- a. drove b. drives c. driving d. drive

6. My mother cooks rice and meat _____.

- a. now b. yesterday c. once a week d. last



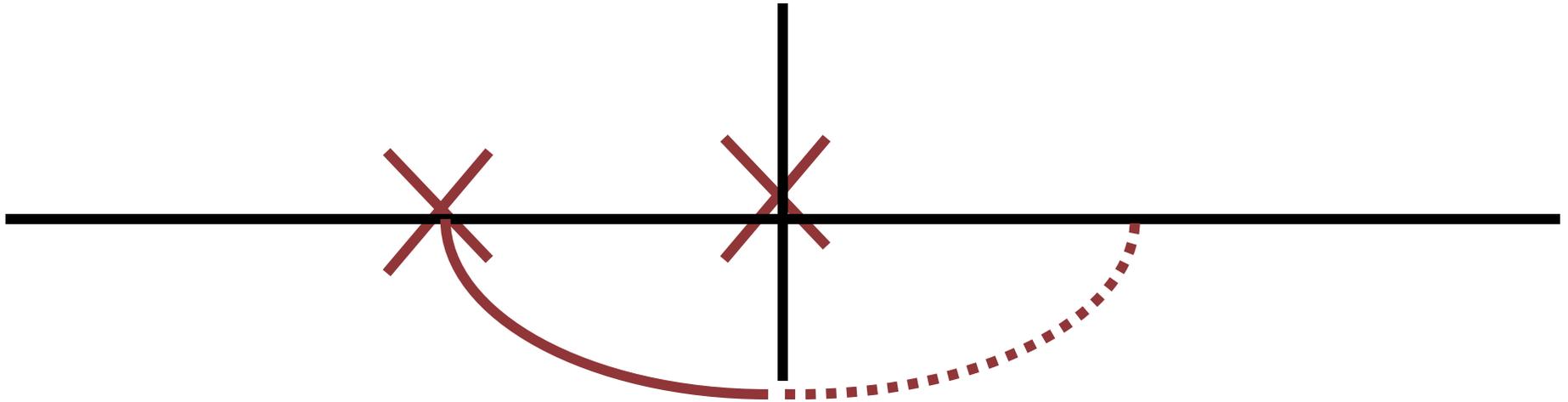
Exercise

1. The underlined letter /s/ in the word ‘ leaks’ has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: _____ .
a. hats b. toys c. windows d. rains
2. The underlined letter /es/ in the word ‘ fixes’ has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: _____ .
a. employs b. rooms c. matches d. helps
3. The underlined letter /s/ in the word ‘ goes’ has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: _____ .
a. heats b. repairs c. breaks d. catches



2. The Present Progressive (page 92)

This tense is used to describe an action that is occurring right now (at this moment, today, this year, etc.). The action has begun and is still in progress.

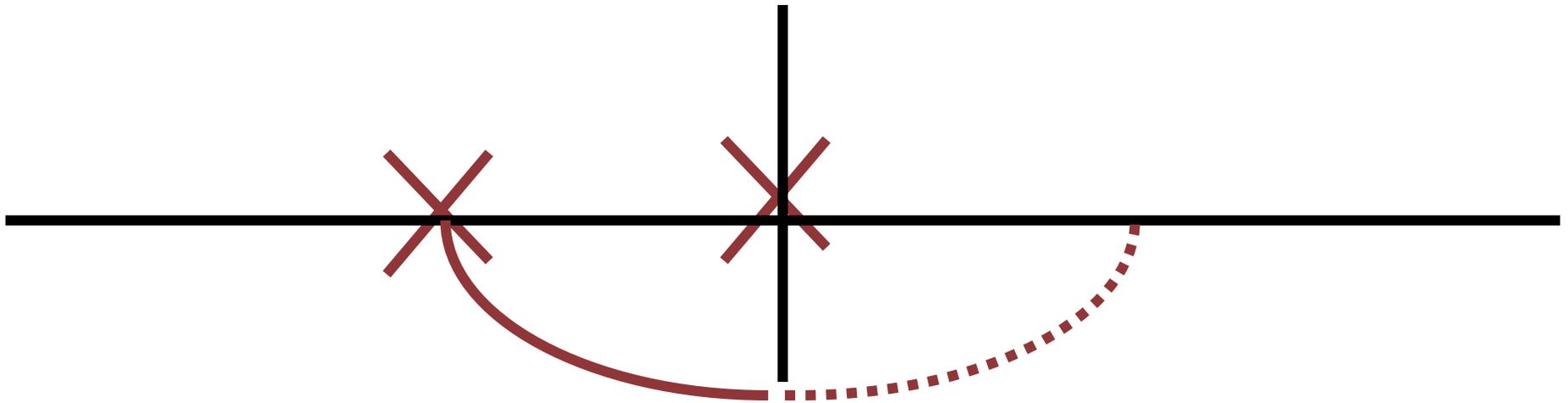


She is typing a paper for her class at the moment.

They are working right now.

The Present Progressive (page 92)

The present progressive can also be used to describe an action that is occurring in the present, but is temporary.



John is living in Modesto, but he might move soon.



6. The table shows how we form the –ing form of a verb.

Most verbs	+ ing	walk → walking
Verbs ending in e	-e + ing	come → coming
Verbs ending in ie	-ie + y + ing	lie → lying
Short verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant	Double the consonant + ing	run → running



□ EXERCISE 27. Sentence practice. Pay Attention: Non-Action Verbs

Directions: Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences. Use the simple present or the present progressive.

1. Alice is in her room right now. She (*read*) is reading a book. She (*like*)
likes the book.
2. It (*snow*) _____ right now. It's beautiful! I (*like*)
_____ this weather.
3. I (*know*) _____ Jessica Jones. She's in my class.
4. The teacher (*talk*) _____ to us right now. I (*understand*)
_____ everything she's saying.
5. Mike is at a restaurant right now. He (*eat*) _____ dinner.
He (*like*) _____ the food. It (*taste*) _____ good.

Excercise

1. The men _____ in the building now.
a. worked b. works c. are working d. working
2. _____ waiting me at the moment? – near the pharmacy.
a. Where he is b. Where does he
c. Where did he d. Where is he
3. The boys _____ football now .
a. are play b. play
c. is playing d. aren't playing
4. Listen! The baby _____ in the next room.
a. will cry b. crying
c. are crying d. is crying
5. I can't go with you. I _____ my homework now.
a. did b. have don c. am doing d. do



Excercise

6. She _____ meat with rice now.
a. isn't liking b. doesn't like c. is liking d. like
7. She _____ meat with rice at the moment.
a. eats b. doesn't eats c. is eating d. eat
8. The boys _____ football now .
a. are play b. play
c. is playing d. aren't playing
9. look! The car _____ coming toward us.
a. will come b. coming
b. are coming d. is coming
10. My mother is in the kitchen. She _____ now.
a. cooked b. have cooked c. is cooking d. cook



WH Questions

Who

What

Where

Why

When

How

Which

Person

Things

Place

Reason

Time

Process

Choose



Reading passage

My School

My name is Shi-Mei. My last name is Wei. My nickname is May. I am 16 years old. I am from Brooklyn, N.Y. I am a student at Everton High School. Mr. English teacher is Mr. Alvarez. He is kind and funny. My school`s address is 161 North Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, 11222. My school is big and clean. It is colorful, too. My school is great.



Exercises

1-What is Shi-Mei`s last name?

a) shi. B) Mei. C) Alvarez. D) Wei.

2- How old is Shi-Mei?

A) 16. B) 17. C) 18. D) 20.

3-Who is Shi-Mei`s teacher?

A) Mr.Alvarez. B) Mr. Saleh C) Mr. Ali D) Mr. Khalid.

4-What is Shi-Mei`s teacher characteristics?

A) Kind and funny. B) Angry and funny. C) sad. D) happy



Exercises

5-What is the name of Shi-Mei`s school?

A) New York. B)Everton. C) Brooklyn. D) Wei.

6-What is Shi-Mei`s nickname?

A)shi. B) Mei. C) May. D) Wei.

7-Where is Shi-Mei`s from?

A)Spain. B)England. C) Brooklyn N.Y. D) London.

8-What does Mr. Alvarez teach?

A)Arabic. B) French. C) Spanish. D) English.



Exercises

9-What does Shi-Mei do?- she is a:

A)student. B) teacher. C) engineer. D) doctor.

10-What are some of the school`s characteristics?

A)Big and clean. B) small. C) dirty. D) big and dirty.

11-What does Shi-Mei think of her school?-she thinks it`s:

A)boring. B) great. C) sad. D) difficult.



Exercise (Wh- Questions)

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

1. _____ was the reason of the car accident? – It was the very high speed.
A. Why B. Where C. What D. How
2. Could you please tell me _____ will be the final test ? - Next Monday.
A. Where B. When C. How D. Who
3. _____ do you eat a day? - Only twice.
A. How far B. How long C. How often D. How
4. How long did it take you to finish doing the homework? - _____
A. Three kilometers B. Two hours C. Four children D. Yesterday
5. _____ is knocking at the door? ___ It is Rami
A. How B. When C. Why D. Who



4- Understanding Pronoun Reference

What is a pronoun?

A pronoun is a word used to stand for (or take the place of) a noun.

The pronoun must agree with its antecedent in:

- 1-Person.
- 2-Gender.
- 3- Number.



2. Word & Pronoun Reference

A. Personal Pronouns

Subject	Object
I	Me
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
You	You
We	Us
They	them



Understanding Pronoun Reference

❖ Person

for example:

- I gave the car to Layla, she/ I liked it.



Understanding Pronoun Reference

❖ Number

If the noun-s the pronoun refers to is singular then, this pronoun must be singular; otherwise it must be plural.

- e.g.: Khalid and Ali are good student. **They/** ^X **He** never come late.



Understanding Pronoun Reference

❖ Gender

- Ali = He (masculine) - Layla = She (feminine)

e.g.: Layla is a good student. **X** He/she always comes to class prepared.



Understanding Pronoun Reference

More examples:

- **Ali** is a good student. **He** never come late to class.
- **Sara** is a smart girl because **she** scored 100 in Math.
- **Omar** and **Sami** are eating quickly because **they** are late for school.



Exercise

“in Finland, **children** do not start school until the age of seven. **They** don’t have to worry about grades because teachers don’t give grades until high school.”

The pronoun: **they**.

The antecedent: **children**.



II. Exercise

1. The doctor gave _____ a lecture about pronouns.
- a. we
 - b. us
 - c. our
 - d. ours
2. _____ friend sent an email to the doctor regarding the homework.
- a. I
 - b. Me
 - c. Mine
 - d. My



II. Exercise

3. Hani visits _____ every week.

- a. them
- b. they
- c. theirs
- d. their

4. _____ are the books you told me about.

- a. That
- b. These
- c. You
- d. Their



4. Verbs to Have

There are **THREE** forms of **HAVE**

- A. Have= **Present** comes after (I , You, They, We or after plural nouns)
- B. Has = **Present** comes after (He, she , it or after singular nouns)
- C. Had= **Past** comes after all kinds of nouns plural or singular

For example:

1. We **had** a lecture in English yesterday.
2. She **has** a new car nowadays.
3. They **have** a house.

Note: 1. (has, have, had) can be used as main verbs like 1 & 2 & 4 in the exercise or as helping verbs as 3 & 5.



IV. Exercise (verbs have)

1. She _____ a new car nowadays.
a. had b. have c. has d. hasn't
2. My friends _____ been here for 15 minutes.
a. has b. have c. hasn't d. aren't
3. I _____ an English lecture yesterday .
a. had b. have c. has d. haven't
4. Hind _____ a dictionary now.
a. hasn't b. doesn't have c. haven't d. didn't have
5. Ahmed and Abdullah _____ a mathematics test now?
a. has b. have c. doesn't have d. had
6. _____ she been here before ?
a. Have b. Has c. Is d. Was



IV. Exercise (verbs have)

1. She _____ a new car nowadays.
a. had b. have c. has d. hasn't
2. My friends _____ been here for 15 minutes.
a. has b. have c. hasn't d. aren't
3. I _____ an English lecture yesterday .
a. had b. have c. has d. haven't
4. Hind _____ a dictionary now.
a. hasn't b. doesn't have c. haven't d. didn't have
5. Ahmed and Abdullah _____ a mathematics test now?
a. has b. have c. doesn't have d. had
6. _____ she been here before ?
a. Have b. Has c. Is d. Was



Suffixes

❖ *What is a suffix?*

A suffix is a word ending _ a group of letters you can add to the end of a root word.

❖ For example:

-helpful

root is: help

suffix is: ful



Here are some common suffixes, listed by the parts of speech that they usually indicate:

Nouns		Adjectives	
-er/ or	-ee	-ive	-ful
-ist	-(i)ty	-able/-ible	-ant/-ent
-sion/-tion	-ance/-ence	-(u)al	-ous
-ment	-ure	-ic(al)	-ar(y)
-acy		-ate	



Suffixes

❖ Nouns:

- consumer.
- trainee.
- specialist.
- Comparison.
- Requirement.
- Eradiction.

❖ Adjectives:

- Anonymous.
- Subsidiary.
- universal .
- Comparison.
- expensive.
- Public.



using parts of speech to understand vocabulary

❖ *For example:*

*-Everyone in the group must **approve** the loan of every other group member, or Grameen Bank won't lend the money.*

*- What is the part of speech of **approve**?*



❖ Exercise

- The primary goal of Grameen Bank and other similar programs is the **eradication** of poverty.

-what is the part of speech of **eradication**?



-What is a verb?

A word that expresses action or otherwise helps to make a statement.



How to identify verbs

Verbs always come after the subject of a sentence.

For example:

- Layla and Fatimah work everyday.
- Ahmed is a good student.



Vocabulary Previewing (pages 147/ 50/ 152 /160)

No.	New words	meanings
1	Attractive (Adj)	Very beautiful
2	Diet (N)	Special food for sick or for slimming
3	Raw (Adj)	Not cooked
4	Slim (Adj)	thin in an attractive way
5	Gain (V)	Win or get something
6	join (V)	Meet or unite
7	Overweight (Adj)	Fat – the opposite of slim or thin
8	While (conj)	during
9	Work (V)	Do / succeed/ have a job
10	Snack (N)	a small or light meal between main meals

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 147/ 50/ 152 /160)

No.	New words	meanings
11	Bake (V)	Heat with fire
12	Boil (V)	Heat in water
13	Fry (V)	Heat in oil
14	Disgusting (adj)	Old, smelly and bad
15	Delicious (adj)	Very pleasant taste
16	Except (Conj)	Apart from



Previewing Vocabulary

1. The word “ _____ ” is closest in meaning to the phrase “ not cooked”.
A. boiled
B. raw
C. fried
D. ugly
2. Some people lose weight fast, but they usually _____ it back again.
A. gain
B. eat
C. help
D. give
3. The word “ _____ ” is closest in meaning to the phrase “ very beautiful”.
A. interesting
B. attractive
C. difficult
D. thin
4. She looks very _____ because of the diet she follows.
A. slim
B. ugly
C. dangerous
tall



Previewing Vocabulary

5. I remembered the meanings of all words _____ the word” except”.
- A. expect
B. accept
C. except
D. receipt
6. My friend suffers from being _____. He is now too fat.
- A. thin
B. overweight
C. light
D. happy
7. “ _____ ” is closest in meaning to the phrase “ old, smelly and very bad”.
- A. interesting
B. attractive
C. disgusting
D. delicious
8. Dieting often doesn’t work. People usually gain back the weight.
The word “Work” means: _____
- A. have a job
B. succeed
C. fail
D. be active and try



There are 2 kinds of noun in English:

Countable

Things you can count
(singular or plural)

One apple, two apples,
three apples...

• Uncountable

- Things you can't count
(they can't be plural)
- Butter, meat, sugar...



A / AN / SOME / ANY

Type of sentence	Countable	Uncountable
We need	an apple some apples	some butter some milk

- Use **a / an** with singular countable nouns.
- Use **some** with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in + sentences.



How much / how many...?

Use *How much...?* with uncountable nouns.

How much water do you drink?

Use *How many...?* with plural countable nouns.

How many students do you have?

- Possible answers:
- *I don't drink **much** water. (**not much**)*
- ***Not many** (students).*



2. Word & Pronoun Reference

A. Personal Pronouns

Possessive	Possessive	Reflexives
My	Mine	Myself
His	His	Himself
Her	Hers	Herself
Its	Its	Itself
Your	Yours	Yourself / yourselves
Our	Ours	Ourselves
their	theirs	themselves



Word & Pronoun Reference

. Demonstrative Pronouns

No.		Near	Far
1	place	Here	There
2	Singular	This	That
3	Plural	These	Those

Demonstrative Pronouns - this, that, these, those refer to things. 'this' and 'these' refer to something that is near. 'that' and 'those' refer to things that are farther away.

This is my house.

That is our car over there.

These are my colleagues in this room.

Those are beautiful flowers in the next field.



Scan and Skim the reading passage(page 108/ 109)

Many people wonder: Why do we sleep? Why do we dream? They ask themselves the purpose, or reason. There are many theories, or opinions about this , but scientists don't know if these ideas are correct.

One theory of sleep says that during the day, we need sleep to make new chemicals and repair, or fix, our bodies. This theory is called the “ Repair Theory”. One piece of evidence for this theory is that our bodies produce more of growth hormone while we sleep.

Another theory is that the purpose of sleep is to dream. Dreaming occurs only during one stage , or period, of sleep (Rapid Eye movement- REM)sleep. REM sleep occurs about 90 minutes and last for about 20 minutes. Some scientists believe that REM sleep helps us to remember things, but others don't believe and don't agree.



Sample questions (page 108/ 109)

1. The underlined pronoun “ themselves” refers to: _____
A. purposes
B. dreams
C. many people
D. reasons
2. The underlined pronoun “ this” Line 2 refers to _____
A. theories
B. purpose of dreaming & sleeping
C. many people
D. scientists
3. Who don't know if these ideas are correct or no? _____
A. many people
B. theories
C. dreams
D. scientists
4. Why do we need sleep according to “ Repair Theory” _____
A. to dream
B. to fix or repair our bodies
C. take rest
D. to help our friend sleep
5. The underlined word “ evidence ” line 6 means _____.
A. proof
B. chemicals
C. dream
D. repair



Sample questions (page 108/ 109)

6. How long does REM sleep last? _____
- A. 20 minutes
B. 90 minutes
C. the whole night
D. 2 minutes
7. how many theories about sleep and dream are in the passage? _____
- A. One theory
B. many theories
C. Two theories
D. Three theories
8. What does REM sleep help us to do? _____
- A. To dream
B. To remember things
C. To make chemicals
D. to last for a long time
9. The underlined word “occurs” means _____
- A. dreams
B. helps
C. happens
D. sleeps
10. The underlined word “others” refers to _____.
- A. theories
B. chemicals
C. scientists
D. many people



3. Simple Past Tense

Chapter 8

Simple Past Tense is an action or event that happened in the past ; before now.

1. The verb is in the second form (play- played/ go-went)
2. The indicators (ago, yesterday, in the past, last , any date in the past)
3. No helping verbs
4. We use **didn't** in forming Negative
5. We use **did** in forming questions

We have 2 kinds of verbs:

A- Regular verbs: end with **-ed** in past tense

B- Irregular verbs: they end with different forms in past tense



The Adverb

Modifies or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Answers the questions:

He ran quickly.

How?

She left yesterday.

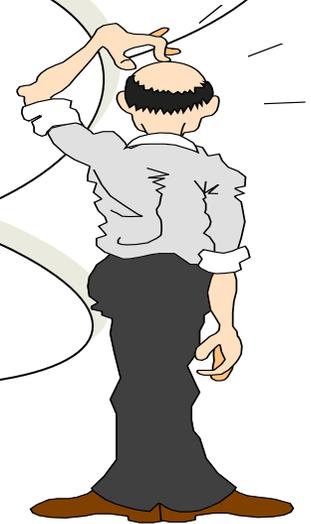
When?

We went there.

Where?

It was too hot!

To what degree or how much?



Kinds of Adverbs

Interrogative Adverbs

introduce questions

How did you break
your leg?

When does your plane
leave?

How?
When?

How often?
How often
do you run?

where?

Where did you put
the mouse trap?



Exercise

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

- The final test will be similar to the questions in the lectures exercises.

1. The part speech of “ final” is _____

A. a verb

B. an adverb

C. a noun

D. an adjective

2. The part speech of “ questions ” is _____

A. a verb

B. an adverb

C. a noun

D. an adjective

3. The part speech of “ will” is _____

A. a main verb

B. a verb to be

C. a modal

D. a preposition

4. The part speech of “ in” is _____

A. a verb

B. a preposition

C. a noun

D. an adjective



Exercise

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

The doctor gave us the first homework last week.

5. The part speech of “ us” is _____pronoun

A. a possessive

B. an object

C. a subject

D. a reflexive

6. The part speech of “ gave ” is _____

A. a present verb

B. an auxiliary

C. a future verb

D. a past verb

7. The part speech of “ last” is _____

A. an adjective

B. a verb to be

C. an article

D. a preposition

8. The part speech of “ doctor” is _____

A. a verb

B. a subject noun

C. an object noun

D. an adjective



4. Reading :

A. Word & Pronoun Reference

Ahmed and his sister are from Riyadh. They study English at university. She is older than him. He speaks English better than her. They always go there by bus. It is a very suitable place for practicing English. They always speak English with each other to improve **their** language.

1. **She** refers to : _____
2. **him** refers to : _____
3. **They** refers to: _____
4. **There** refers to : _____
5. **He** refers to: _____
6. **It** refers to: _____
7. **Their** refers to: _____



B. Scanning & Skimming

8. Where are Ahmed and his sister from? They're from _____.

A. university

B. Riyadh

C. English

D. the bus

9. Who is better in English? _____

A. Ahmed's sister

B. English language

C. Ahmed

D. English

10. How do they go to university? _____

A. On foot

B. In a taxi

C. By plane

D. By bus



Elements of Lecture

1.. Present Progressive Tense

. Non-Action Verbs 2

3. Negative Form of Present Progressive

4. Forming Questions with Present Progressive

5. Spelling for Progressive Tense

6. Comparison: Simple present vs. present progressive



Vocabulary Previewing (pages 167/ 168)

No.	New words	meanings
1	Species (N)	Kinds of living things
2	behavior (N)	Way of acting
3	Disappear (V)	Be impossible to see / stop existing
4	Prefer (V)	like
5	Enjoy (V)	To be happy in doing something
6	bored (Adj)	Feel uninterested
7	Intelligent (Adj)	Very clever
8	Worried (adj)	Anxious or unhappy
9	together (adv)	With each other/ opposite of apart
10	Volunteer (V)	<i>work for free</i>



Vocabulary Previewing (pages 167/ 168)

No.	New words	Meanings
11	(adj) Famous	everybody knows about you
12	emotions	love, sadness and joy
13	Takes care of	Women take care of their children and prepare food



Previewing Vocabulary

1. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " a way of acting".
A. difficulty
B. behavior
C. entertainment
D. character
2. Most of the students feel _____ because of the final tests.
A. worried
B. thirsty
C. sleepy
D. hungry
3. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " very clever".
A. interesting
B. intelligent
C. easy
D. enjoyable
4. Every one felt _____ because of the bad movie.
A. bored
B. happy
C. dangerous
D. tall



Previewing Vocabulary

5. “ _____ ” is closest in meaning to the phrase “ kinds of living things”.
- A. islands
B. beaches
C. species
D. insects
6. All children _____ watching cartoon movies.
- A. dislike
B. enjoy
C. are afraid of
D. avoid
7. “ _____ ” is closest in meaning to the word “ like”.
- A. hate
B. attract
C. prefer
D. avoid
8. When the sun rises, the fog _____ quickly .
- A. disappears
B. succeeds
C. returns
D. fails



4-6 NONACTION VERBS NOT USED IN THE PRESENT

3. PROGRESSIVE Azar's Basic Grammar Textbook: page 111

(a) I'm hungry **right now**. I **want** an apple.

INCORRECT: I am wanting an apple.

(b) I **hear** a siren. **Do** you **hear** it too?

INCORRECT: I'm hearing a siren. Are you hearing it too?

Some verbs are NOT used in the present progressive. They are called "nonaction verbs."
In (a): *Want* is a nonaction verb. *Want* expresses a physical or emotional need, not an action.
In (b): *Hear* is a nonaction verb. *Hear* expresses a sensory experience, not an action.

NONACTION VERBS

dislike

hear

believe

hate

see

know

like

smell

think (meaning *believe*)*

love

taste

understand

need

want

Examples:

1. I **hear** you now clearly.

2. They **understand** the lesson now.

3. Be careful! We **smell** dangerous chemical gas.



□ EXERCISE 27. Sentence practice. Pay Attention: Non-Action Verbs

Directions: Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences. Use the simple present or the present progressive.

1. Alice is in her room right now. She (*read*) is reading a book. She (*like*) likes the book.
2. It (*snow*) _____ right now. It's beautiful! I (*like*) _____ this weather.
3. I (*know*) _____ Jessica Jones. She's in my class.
4. The teacher (*talk*) _____ to us right now. I (*understand*) _____ everything she's saying.
5. Mike is at a restaurant right now. He (*eat*) _____ dinner. He (*like*) _____ the food. It (*taste*) _____ good.

Elements : 4 + 5

We form the present continuous tense with the present tense of be and a verb ending in ing.

We form the present continuous tense with the present tense of *be* and a verb ending in *-ing*.

See Azar: Page: 99

Negative		
I	<i>am</i>	<i>not cleaning</i> up.
You	<i>are</i>	
He/She/[It]	<i>is</i>	
We You They	<i>are</i>	

Affirmative		
I	<i>am</i>	<i>cleaning</i> up.
You	<i>are</i>	
He/She/[It]	<i>is</i>	
We You They	<i>are</i>	

See Azar: Page: 102

Question		
<i>Am</i>	I	<i>cleaning</i> up?
<i>Are</i>	you	
<i>Is</i>	he/she/[it]	
<i>Are</i>	we you they	

Example

The students *are clearing* away the rubbish.

Using (many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc)

page 195

A. **Many, a few , few, some, several** = Used before countable nouns

Countable nouns (nouns that can be singular and plural)

e.g [boy- car – door – page – girl – houses.....etc]

B. **Much, a little, little, some**= Used before uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns (nouns that don't have singular or plural forms)

e.g [water – sugar – snow – money – food – milk,etc]

C. **A, An , Each & Every** = used before singular nouns

D. **Any**= used in negative and questions.

E. **Some**= used when we offer something



Questions

(many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc)

page 195

1. I was very hungry. I ate _____ food .
a. many b. little c. much d. a few
2. _____ students will pass the test. It is very easy.
a. Few b. Some c. A few d. Many
3. Fortunately, _____ people died in the terrible accident.
a. Many b. Some c. Few d. A few
4. He was very happy . He won _____ money in the project.
a. many b. much c. little d. a few
5. _____ student should have the textbooks.
a. many b. Some c. Every d. All
6. I didn't like the food. I ate _____
a. much b. many c. little d. few
7. I read _____ books about English literature.
a. a little b. several c. much d. every
8. I haven't seen _____ students at university on Friday.
a, many b. some c. any d. a few

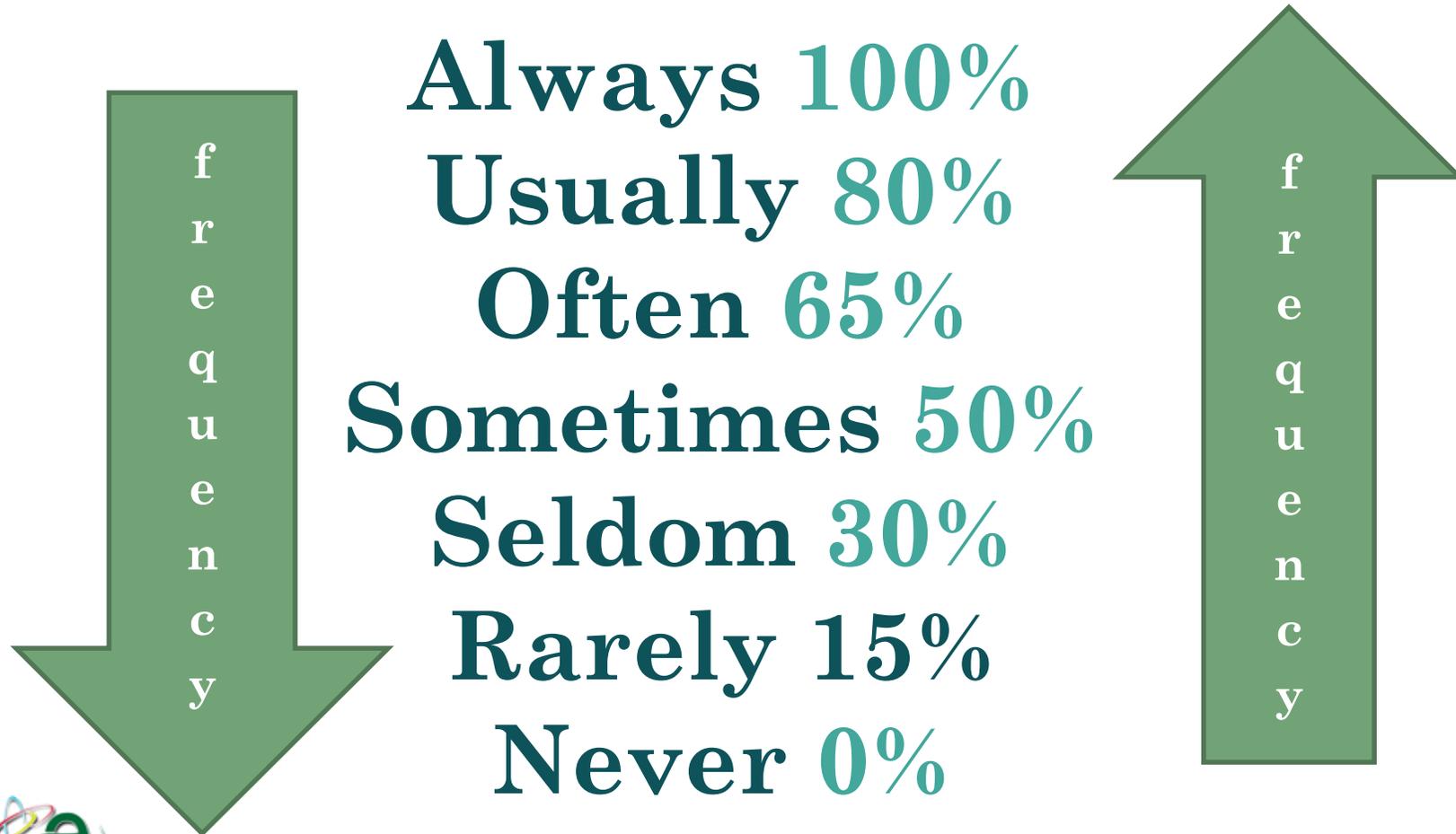


Vocabulary Previewing (pages 107 110/ 113)

No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	evidence	wonder	awake	however
2	hormone	Fix	anxious	
3	psychologist	Happen	familiar	
4	student	Wish	complicated	
5	symbols	travel		
6	vision	realize		
7	logic	Make sense		
8	Reason			
9	Opinions			



- **Adverbs of Frequency**



FORM

The position of these adverbs is:

➤ before **the main verb**

		Adverbs of frequency	verb	
I		always	get up	at 6.45.
Ali	can	usually	play	football.
Mandy	has	sometimes	got	some homework.

➤ after a form of to be **am, are, is (was, were)**

	verb	Adverbs of frequency	
Laila	is	never	late.



Examples

- ➔ • Ali always plays the tennis.
- ➔ She usually eats some chocolate.
- ➔ She often goes shopping.
- ➔ He is sometimes late for work.
- ➔ Ali hardly ever travels by cars.
- ➔ He never smokes a cigarette.

Exercise : Adverbs of Frequency

1. Hind is very punctual. She _____ comes late to her work.

A. always

B. never

C. sometimes

D. often

2. Rami plays football three times a week. He _____ plays football.

A. always

B. sometimes

C. never

D. seldom

3. _____ the homework alone?

A. Do you do usually

B. Do you never do

C. Do usually you do

D. Do you usually do



Revision



1-1 NOUN + IS + NOUN: SINGULAR

NOUN + IS + NOUN
(a) *Canada* is a *country*.

(b) Mexico is *a* country.

(c) *A* cat is *an* animal.

□ EXERCISE 3. Sentence practice.

Directions: Complete the sentences. Use an article (*a* or *an*).

1. A horse is an animal.
2. English is _____ language.
3. Tokyo is _____ city.

<i>animal</i>	<i>country</i>	<i>language</i>
<i>city</i>	<i>insect</i>	<i>sport</i>

1. Arabic is a language .
2. Rome is a city .
3. A cat is an animal .
4. Tennis is _____.
5. Chicago is _____.



1-2 NOUN + ARE + NOUN: PLURAL

NOUN + ARE + NOUN

(a) **Cats are animals.**

(b) SINGULAR: a cat, an animal

PLURAL: *cats, animals*

(c) SINGULAR: a city, a country

PLURAL: *cities, countries*

NOUN and NOUN + ARE + NOUN

(d) **Canada and China are countries.**

(e) **Dogs and cats are animals.**

□ EXERCISE 6. Sentence practice.

Directions: Change the singular sentences to plural sentences.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

1. An ant is an insect.

→

Ants are insects.

2. A computer is a machine.

→



1. Articles- Indefinite

There are 2 indefinite articles in English:

A= used before singular nouns that begin with consonants.

An= used before singular nouns that begin with vowels

Consonants= all letters in English except (a , e , i , o , (u)) u
sometimes is a consonant in a word like university

Vowels= (a , e , i , o , u)

Examples.

__ **b**ook __ **o**range __ **c**ar __ **s**tory __ **e**gg __ **l**ecture
__ **m**an __ **u**mbrella __ **a**pple __ **p**encil __ **t**able __ **e**mail

Note: 1. Remember that all the above words are Singular

2. We can't use (A or An) before proper nouns, cities, days, months, etc





مَشْرِفٌ
بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ



لا تحرموني من دعائكم بلاك سور