

Lecture # 1

Give information about yourself

Introduction:

This lecture starts with a reading text. The text is then analyzed for the major points included in the previous slide.

Most parts are followed by references to web pages. Students should refer to those web pages for further study.

Reading:

Francisco Garcia is a student. He is fifteen years old. He is from Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Moore is his English teacher. Mrs. Moore is a good teacher. She is kind and friendly. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in the classroom now. They are in an English class. They are busy. Francisco is at a desk. Mrs. Moore is not at a desk. She is at the board. The classroom is not a big room. It is a small room. It is clean and colorful. The classroom is in a large building.

Capitalization: Sentence beginning:

Francisco Garcia is a student. **H**e is fifteen years old. **H**e is from Los Angeles, California. **S**he is kind and friendly.

They are in an English class.

It is clean and colorful.

Capitalization: Proper Nouns:

Francisco **G**arcia is a student.

He is from **L**os **A**ngeles, **C**alifornia.

Mrs. **M**oore is his **E**nglish teacher.

Capitalization: Go online:

Do the exercise on this web page. Check your answers on the same page:

http://owl.english.purdue.edu/engagement/index.php?category_id=2&sub_category_id=1&article_id=42

Vowels:

a,e,i,o,u

Consonants:

All other letters b,c,d,f,

Articles in English:

There are three articles in English:

The indefinite article (a)

The indefinite article (an)

The definite article (the)

The indefinite article (a) :

Use **(a)** before a singular indefinite noun that starts with a consonant.

- e.g. **a** book (one book)
 a student (one student)
 a teacher (one teacher)
 a board (one board)

I bought a book. ✓ I bought book. X

The indefinite article (an) :

Use **(an)** before a singular indefinite noun that starts with a vowel.

- e.g. **an** English class
 an apple
 an elephant

Salim ate an apple. ✓ Salim ate apple. X

The definite article (the) :

Use **(the)** before singular or plural definite nouns.

- e.g. **The** teacher
 The classroom
 The sun

The sun is shining today. ✓ Sun is shining today. X A sun is shining today. X

Vocabulary: Exercise A – page 4 :

1. Francisco is **a** student.
2. Mrs. Moore is **a** teacher.
3. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in **an** English class.
4. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in **the** classroom now.
5. Mrs. Moore is at **the** board.

Articles: Go online:

Do the exercise on this web page. Check your answers on the same page:

<http://www.world-english.org/articles.htm>

Adjectives:

1. Adjectives before nouns:

Mrs. Moore is a **good** teacher.

The classroom is a **small** room.

2. Noun + is/are + adjectives:

1. **Mrs. Moore** is **kind** and **friendly**.
2. **Francisco** and **Mrs. Moore** are **busy**.
3. **The classroom** is **clean** and **colorful**.

Adjectives: Go online :

Do the exercise on this web page. Check your answers on the same page:

http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/es1_adjectiveorder1.html

Subject Pronouns:

He, She, It, I, We, They, You

Subject Pronouns: He & She :

Francisco Garcia is a student. **He** is fifteen years old. **He** is from Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Moore is a good teacher. **She** is kind and friendly.

Subject Pronouns : They :

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in the classroom now. **They** are in an English class. **They** are busy.

Subject Pronouns : It :

The classroom is not a big room. **It** is a small room. **It** is clean and colorful.

Personal pronouns: Go online :

Do the exercises on these web pages. Check your answers on the same pages:

<http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/english-personal-pronouns1.html>

<http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/english-personal-pronouns2.html>

Contractions :

He is	=	He's
She is	=	She's
It is	=	It's
They are	=	They're
We are	=	We're
I am	=	I'm
You are	=	You're

Pronouns & Contractions :

Francisco is a teacher. **NO**

Francisco **is not** a teacher.

He's a student.

Mrs. Moore is a bad teacher. **NO**

Mrs. Moore **is not** a bad teacher.

She's a good teacher.

The classroom is a big room. **NO**

The classroom **is not** a big room.

It's a small room.

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in a small building. **NO**

Francisco and Mrs. Moore **are not** in a small building.

They're in a big building.

Categorize by topic (page7) :

Francisco	Mrs. Moore	The classroom
Francisco Garcia is a student. He is fifteen years old. He is from Los Angeles, California. Francisco is at a desk.	Mrs. Moore is his English teacher. Mrs. Moore is a good teacher. She is kind and friendly. Mrs. Moore is not at a desk. She is at the board.	The classroom is not a big room. It is a small room. It is clean and colorful. The classroom is in a large building.

Irrelevant ideas :

The classroom is not a big room. Moore is a good teacher. It is a small room.
It is clean and colorful. The classroom is in a large building. X
The classroom is not a big room. It is a small room. It is clean and colorful.
The classroom is in a large building. v

Find the irrelevant idea :

(1)Francisco Garcia is a student. (2)He is fifteen years old. (3) She is kind and friendly. (4) He is from Los Angeles, California. Francisco is at a desk.

- 1
- 2
- 3 v
- 4

An Informational Survey :

First Name: (1) Khalid
Last Name: (2) Al-Hamad
Nickname: (3) Abu Sa'ad
Age: (4) 22
City/State: (5) Dammam, Saudi Arabia
English Teacher: (6) Mr. Faisal
Teacher Description: (7) Kind and funny
School Name: (8) King Faisal University
School Address: (9) Al-Ahsa, Saudi Arabia, 31982
School Description: (10) big, clean, modern

Paragraph Writing :

Khalid Al-Hamad is a student. He is 22 years old. He is from Dammam, Saudi Arabia. Mr. Faisal is his teacher. Mr. Faisal is a good teacher. He is kind and funny. His school name is King Faisal University. His school address is Al Ahsa, Saudi Arabia, 31982. It is big, clean, and modern.

Write about yourself :

First Name: (1).....

Last Name: (2)

Nickname: (3)

Age: (4)

City/State: (5)

English Teacher: (6)

Teacher Description: (7)

School Name: (8)

School Address: (9)

School Description: (10)

Practice :

Look at the following sentences. Choose the best substitute for the underlined words. If the sentence is correct, choose "Make no change."

1- Mr. Jones is a English teacher.

A- English Teacher

B- an English teacher ✓

C- a teacher English

D- Make no change

2- Jamal is colorful.

A- student

B- kind ✓

C- teacher

E- Make no change

3- Mrs. Thomas is a good teacher. He is very nice.

A- It

B- She ✓

C- His

D- Make no change

4- Faisal and Ahmad is nice and kind.

A- Faisal and Ahmad are ✓

B- Faisal and Ahmad is not

C- They is

D- Make no change

5- Omar is from Dammam, saudi arabia.

A- Omar is from Dammam, Saudi arabia.

B- Omar is from dammam, saudi Arabia.

C- omar is from dammam, saudi arabia.

D- Omar is from Dammam, Saudi Arabia. ✓

Lecture # 2

Describe Your Family

and Home

Introduction :

This lecture starts with a reading text. The text is then analyzed for the major points included in the previous slide.

Most parts are followed by references to web pages. Students should refer to those web pages for further study.

Reading (page14) :

Francisco has four people in his family. His parents' names are Berta and Miguel. Francisco does not have a brother. He has a sister. Her name is Maria. Francisco's father is very smart. He is a computer programmer. He works in a big office. Francisco's mother works in a bookstore. She is very kind. She reads books in her free time. Francisco and Maria do not work. They go to Oak Street School. They are good students. They study every day. After school, Francisco plays baseball. Maria listens to music.

Reading (page14) :

Francisco and his family live at 145 Oak Street in Los Angeles, California. They do not live in a house. They have a nice apartment. Their apartment has three bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, and a bathroom. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's bedroom is next to the living room. Maria's bedroom is next to their room. Francisco's bedroom is across from Maria's bedroom. The bathroom is between Francisco's bedroom and Maria's bedroom. They aren't big bedrooms. They are small. They are clean and comfortable. The Garcia family is very happy in their home.

Ex. A - Page 14 :

1. I have three people in my family.
2. Their names are Ahamd, Iman Salwa
3. I live in a house / an apartment.
4. My house has three bedrooms
 two bathrooms
 two living rooms
 one kitchen
5. My home is big / small
 nice , clean, comfortable Now try to write similar sentences.

Singular or Plural :

(Add s to most singular nouns)

one bedroom two/ three bedrooms

one brother two/ three brothers

one class four classes

Singular or Plural: Go online :

Do the exercises on these web pages. Check your answers on the same pages:

http://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/singular_plural.htm

The following is a pdf file with answers. You can learn more nouns here.

<http://www.autoenglish.org/gr.plural.pdf>

Vocabulary Exercise A / page 16 :

mother father parents sister brother

1. Berta and Miguel are Francisco's parents
2. Maria is Francisco's sister.
3. Francisco is Maria's brother.
4. Francisco's father is a computer programmer.
5. His mother works in a bookstore.

Bedrooms living room kitchen bathroom

6. The Garcia family lives in an apartment.
7. They do not live in a house.
8. Their apartment has three bedrooms.
9. It also has a living room, a kitchen, and a bathroom.
10. Francisco's parents' bedroom is next to the Living room.
11. The bathroom is between Francisco's bedroom and Maria's bedroom.

Adjectives / opposites :

small **big**
silly **smart**
good **bad**

Exercise B/ page 16 :

1. Mr. Garcia is **silly**.
Mr. Garcia is **smart**.
2. Mr. Garcia works in a **small** office.
Mr. Garcia works in a **big** office.
3. Mrs. Garcia is very **mean**.
Mrs. Garcia is very **kind**.
4. Francisco and Garcia are **bad** students.
Francisco and Garcia are **good** students.
5. The apartment has **big** bedrooms.
The apartment has **small** bedrooms.
6. The apartment is **dirty**.
The apartment is **clean**.
7. The Garcias are **sad**.
The Garcias are **happy**.

Adjectives: opposites :

Online exercise:

<http://www.edu.ge.ch/cptic/prospective/projets/anglais/exercices/opposit1.htm>

Use adjectives from this web page to write your own sentences.

Simple present tense (page 17) :

1. Ahmad **lives** on King Abdullah Street.
He **does not live** on King Abdul-Aziz Street.
2. Ahmad and his family **live** on King Abdullah Street.
They **do not live** on King Abdul-Aziz Street.
3. Ahmad **has** a small bedroom.
He **does not have** a big bedroom.
4. Ahmad and his family **have** a big house.
They **do not have** a small house.

Affirmative and Negative :

Affirmative Negative

Live	do not live
Lives	does not live
Have	do not have
Has	does not have

Contractions

don't live
doesn't live
don't live
doesn't have

Exercise A / page 17 :

1. Francisco (**has / have**) four people in his family.
2. Francisco (**doesn't have/don't have**) a brother.
3. Mrs. Garcia (**reads / read**) books in her free time.
4. Francisco and Maria (**doesn't work/don't work**).
5. They (**goes/go**) to school.
6. They (**studies /study**) every day.

Simple Present: Go online :

The following web page has an excellent presentation on the simple present:

<http://www.authorstream.com/Presentation/btezcan-12657-present-simple-tense-language-grammar-presentsimple-education-ppt-powerpoint/>

Prepositions: Exercise B / page 18 :

1. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's bedroom
is next to the living room.
2. The kitchen is across from
their bedroom.
3. Maria's bedroom is next to
her parents' bedroom.



4. Francisco's bedroom is across from
Maria's bedroom.

5. The bathroom is between
Francisco's bedroom
and Maria's bedroom.

Now makes similar sentences about the rooms in your house.

Prepositions: Go online :

<http://www.detailenglish.com/index.php?page=articles&op=readArticle&id=230&title=Prepositions-of-Place-Exercises-With-Pictures>

You can learn about prepositions of place before you do the exercise on the following page

<http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/prepositions-of-place-exercise-1.html>

And check this also:

<http://www.lakii.com/vb/showthread.php?threadid=637190&s=>

And a listening exercise for directions:

<http://www.esl-lab.com/dir3.htm>

Possessive form :

Francisco bedroom is across from Maria's bedroom.

His bedroom is across from her bedroom.

Mr. and Mrs. Garcia bedroom is next to the living room.

Their bedroom is next to the living room.

Possessive form: Exercise C / page 18 :

1. **Mr. Garcia's** office is very big.

His office is very big.

2. **Mrs. Garcia's** job is in a bookstore.

Her job is in a bookstore.

3. The school is close to **Francisco and Maria's** apartment.

The school is close to **their** apartment.

4. **Their** bedroom is next to the living room.

Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's bedroom room is next to the living room.

5. **His** bedroom is next to the kitchen.

Francisco's bedroom is next to the kitchen.

6. His bedroom is across from **her** bedroom.

Francisco's bedroom is across from **Maria's** bedroom.

Possessive form: Go online :

Useful web pages

http://www.englishguide.net/level1/possessive_pronouns.htm

An interactive quiz on possessive adjectives: <http://a4esl.org/q/f/z/zz18mdf.htm>

Another exercise:

<http://a4esl.org/q/h/fb005-bp.html>

Subject and Verb :

Francisco and his family live at 145 Oak Street.



Which is the subject and which is the **verb**? Page 19

1. Mr. Garcia **works** in a big office.
2. Francisco's mother **works** in a bookstore.
3. She **reads** books in her free time.
4. Francisco and Maria **go** to Oak Street School.
5. They **study** every day.
6. Francisco **plays** baseball.
7. Maria **listens** to music.

Write about yourself (page 20) :

1. My name is Mark Hanson.
My name _____.
2. I am fifteen years old.
I am _____.
3. I live in Houston, Texas.
I live _____, _____.
4. My father works in a restaurant.
My father _____.
5. His name is Mike.
His _____.
6. He listens to music in his free time.
He _____ in his free time.
7. My mother's name is Janet.
My _____.
8. She's a teacher.
She _____.
9. My brother's name is Alex.
My _____.
10. He plays soccer in his free time.
He _____ in his free time.
11. Our family lives in a nice apartment.
Our _____ house.
12. Our house has five rooms.
Our house _____ rooms.

Irrelevant ideas :

My name is Greg Mandel. I am fifteen years old. I live at 16 West 7th Street in Chicago. I am a student. My father plays tennis in his free time. **X**

My name is Greg Mandel. I am fifteen years old. I live at 16 West 7th Street in Chicago. I am a student. **✓**

My name is _____

Find the irrelevant idea :

(1)Our house has a living room, a kitchen, a bathroom, and two bedrooms. (2)My bedroom is next to my parent's room. (3) My mom is really funny. (4) The bathroom is across from my room. 1 , 2 , **3** ,4

Practice:

Look at the following sentences. Choose the best substitute for the underlined words. If the sentence is correct, choose "Make no change."

1. Mr. William work in a restaurant.
A- Mr. William is work
B- Mr. William works **✓**
C- Mr. William don't work
D- Make no change
2. My house have a living room and two bedrooms.
A- My house don't have
B- My house has **✓**
C- My house is have
D- Make no change
3. My bedroom is big. He is not clean.
A- She is not clean.
B- It is not clean. **✓**
C- They are not clean
D- Make no change
4. Faisal and Ahmad goes to King Fahd School.
A- Faisal and Ahmad go **✓**
B- Faisal and Ahmad not go
C- Faisal and Ahmad doesn't go
D- Make no change
5. My sister is really mean. I like her a lot!
A- uncomfortable
B- sad
C- Make no change
D- Nice **✓**

Lecture # 3

Explain How to

Do Something

Reading (page28) :

Grocery Shopping

The Garcia family goes grocery shopping every Saturday. They go to AL's Supermarket. It is near their apartment. Francisco and Maria often go grocery shopping with their parents. First, the family walks into the supermarket. Then Francisco gets a shopping cart. Next, Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list. She tells Maria, "Buy two tomatoes." She tells Mr. Garcia, "Get six onions. Don't forget the bread." After that, Mr. Garcia and Maria get the groceries. The shopping list is very long!

The Garcia family needs a lot of things. They buy vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs, and cheese. They don't buy junk food. The Garcia family likes healthy food. Mrs. Garcia is a great cook. Next, Mrs. Garcia pays for the groceries and the Garcia family goes home. Then Maria and Francisco carry the groceries into the apartment. There are many bags. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia put away the groceries. Finally, the Garcia family relaxes and eats lunch.

Vocabulary – page 30 :

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. tomatoes | 2. apples |
| 3. chicken | 4. bananas |
| 5. fish | 6. lettuce |
| 7. oranges | 8. eggs |
| 9. meat | 10. onions |
| 11. cheese | 12. Bread |

Action Verbs :

An action verb tells what the subject of the sentence is doing.

examples: **run, talk, skip, sleep, jump, hop, snore, go**

James **walked** to the store.

Walked is the action verb because it tells what James was doing.

go, walk, get, tell, buy, like

1. The Garcia family **goes** grocery shopping every Saturday.
2. First, the family **walks** into the supermarket.
3. Francisco **gets** a shopping cart.
4. Mrs. Garcia **tells** Maria, "Buy two tomatoes."
5. They **buy** vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs, and cheese.
6. The Garcia family **likes** healthy food.

pay, carry, put, relax, eat

7. Mrs. Garcia pays for the groceries.
8. Maria and Francisco carry the groceries into the apartment.
9. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia put away the groceries.
10. Finally the Garcia family relaxes.
11. Then they eat lunch.

Action Verbs: Go online :

Action verbs Worksheet with answers:

<http://www.superteacherworksheets.com/actionverbs/actionverbs1.pdf>

Another worksheet with answers:

<http://www.superteacherworksheets.com/actionverbs/actionverbs2.pdf>

Imperative sentences:

Definition: Imperatives are verbs used to give orders, commands, warning or instructions, and to make a request. For example:

Give me that tape, please.

To make the imperative, use the infinitive of the verb without "to"

For example:

 Come here!

 Sit down!

 Open the door!

Negative Imperatives :

To make a **negative** imperative, put "do not" or "don't" before the verb:

For example:

Don't go!

Do not walk on the grass.

Don't waste your time.

Imperative sentences: Affirmative :

Exercise A – page 31

1. To / the / go / supermarket

Go to the supermarket.

2. A / cart / shopping / get

Get a shopping cart.

3. And / buy / eggs/ fruit

Buy eggs and fruit.

4. Home / go

Go home.

5. The / groceries/ carry

Carry the groceries.

6. groceries/ the /away / put

Put the groceries away.

Imperative sentences: Negative :

Exercise B – page 31

1. Go to the supermarket.

Don't go to the supermarket.

2. Get a shopping cart.

Don't get a shopping cart.

3. Buy eggs and fruit.

Don't buy eggs and fruit.

4. Go home.

Don't go home.

5. Carry the groceries.

Don't carry the groceries.

6. Put the groceries away.

Don't put the groceries away.

Imperative :

Video:

<http://www.engvid.com/imperatives-give-commands-directions/>

Interactive exercise:

<http://www.go4english.com/vg/read.php?unitid=1344>

Count and Noncount Nouns :

- Count nouns are nouns you can count. They are singular or plural. (a book – books)

- Use a, an , the, or a number with count nouns:

a book

the book

three books

- Noncount nouns can't be counted. They are singular.

Don't use a, and, or numbers. Use some for a non-specific amount.

Examples:

cheese ✓

a cheese X

three cheese X

some cheese ✓

Exercise C – page 32

Count Nouns

tomatoes

onions

bananas

apples

eggs

oranges

Noncount Nouns

lettuce

meat

fish

chicken

bread

cheese

Exercise D – page 32

1. Buy two/some bananas. ✓
2. Buy two/some apples. ✓
3. Buy two/some oranges. ✓
4. Buy two/some eggs. ✓
5. Buy two/some onions. ✓
6. Buy some bread. ✓
7. Buy some chicken. ✓
8. Buy some fish. ✓
9. Buy some lettuce. ✓
10. Buy some meat. ✓

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Buy three bread. X | Buy some bread. ✓ |
| 2. Buy two chicken. X | Buy some chicken. ✓ |
| 3. Buy five fish. X | Buy some fish. ✓ |

On the following web page, you can learn more about count and noncount nouns. There are several examples and 3 quizzes:

<http://www.english-zone.com/grammar/noncount.html>

Sequential Order :

- Sequential order tells the order of events.
- Use sequence words to show Sequential Order.
- Put them at the beginning of a sentence.
- Add a comma after the word.

First,

Next,

Then....

After that,

Finally,

Sequential Order: Exercise - Page 33 :

Number the sentences in sequential order. Then write them in the correct order.

3 Next, Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list.

1 First, the Garcia go to the supermarket.

4 After that, Maria and Mr. Garcia go get the groceries.

2 Then Francisco gets a shopping cart.

Number the sentences in sequential order. Then write them in the correct order.

4 Finally, the family relaxes and has lunch.

3 Next, Mr. and Mrs. Garcia put away the groceries in the kitchen.

1 Mrs. Garcia pays for the groceries and the Garcia family goes home.

2 Then Maria and Francisco carry the groceries into the apartment.

Sequential Order: Go online :

Exercise on sequential order:

http://www.brysoneducation.org/docs/teachers/key_stage1_worksheets/Put%20the%20sentences%20in%20order.pdf

End Punctuation :

1) Use a period (.) for most statements.

Example: It's very convenient.

2) Use a question mark (?) for questions.

Example: Is it convenient?

3) Use an exclamation point (!) to make a statement stronger.

Example: Finally, they relax!

End Punctuation – page 33 :

Add the correct end punctuation mark.

1. (statement) The Garcia family goes grocery shopping every Saturday __. __

2. (question) Do they go to Al's Supermarket __? __

3. (question) Is it near their apartment __? __

4. (Strong statement) The shopping list is very long __! __

5. (statement) Mrs. Garcia is a great cook __. __

6. (Strong statement) Finally, the family relaxes and eats lunch __! __

Writing: How to make chicken salad :

Page 34 - Directions:

Ingredients: cooked chicken, 1 tomato, 1 onion, lettuce, mayonnaise, salt and pepper.

First, buy the ingredients.

Next, cut the chicken into small pieces. Put the chicken in a bowl.

Then add the mayonnaise.

After that, cut the tomato and the onion into small pieces. Put the tomato and onion in the bowl.

Next, add some salt and pepper.

Finally, put the lettuce on a plate. Put the chicken salad

Now use the following words to write about:

How to make green salad

Ingredients: lettuce, tomatoes, cucumber, lemon, salt, vinegar, olive oil

Verbs: cut, peel, mix, add, chop

Sequence words: first, second, next, then, after that, finally

Practice :

Look at the following sentences. Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence:

1. Buy six _____
A- some tomato
B- a tomatoes
C- some tomatoes
D- tomatoes **✓**
2. Cut an apple. Put _____ apple in a bowl.
A- an
B- the **✓**
C- a
D- some
3. Don't _____ lettuce. We have a lot.
A- carry
B- buy **✓**
C- cut
D- add
4. Does Marta go shopping on _____
A- Saturdays? **✓**
B- Saturdays!
C- Saturdays.
D- Saturdays,
5. Get _____ bread at the store.
A- many
B- six
C- a
D- some **✓**
6. What is the correct order of the following sentences:
 1. First, I brush my teeth and wash my face.
 2. Every day I wake up at 5:00 in the morning.
 3. After that, I have a big breakfast.
 4. Then I leave for work at 6:30 a.m.A- 2, 1, 3, 4 **✓**
B- 3, 2, 1, 4
C- 2, 3, 4, 1
D- 4, 3, 2, 1

Lecture # 4

Describe a Favorite

Place

Reading (page66) :

A Day in Oak Street Park

Francisco Garcia

There are many interesting places in my neighborhood. One place is Oak Street Park. I am at Oak Street Park right now. It's my favorite place. It's 1:00 on Saturday afternoon. I am sitting on a bench and writing in my journal. Today is a beautiful day. It's really sunny and hot. The sky is clear and bright. The air smells fresh and sweet.

The park is very crowded. Some people are young, and some people are old. Some people are tall, and some are short. Some people have long, straight hair. Some people have short, curly hair. One old man has no hair! He is sitting in front of the park gate. A tall woman is standing beside him. She has blonde hair and blue eyes. They are talking and laughing loudly.

There are a lot of things happening around me. Many people are exercising. They're walking quickly or riding their bikes. There is a food stand to the right of the entrance. A few people are eating lunch next to it. There is a handsome man to the left of the entrance. He is painting a picture very carefully. Across from me, a young girl is playing under a tree. Her brother is playing with her, too. They're running and jumping happily. Their mother is sitting behind them. She is watching them quietly. Everyone is having fun.

Vocabulary – page 68 (Adjectives) :

We use adjectives to describe people, places, things, etc.

1) Adjectives go before nouns:

The tall woman is in the park.



2) Adjectives go after the verb *be* (is, am, was, were ..)

The woman is tall.



Adjectives :

There are many **interesting** places in my neighborhood. One place is Oak Street Park. I am at Oak Street Park right now. It's my **favorite** place. It's 1:00 on Saturday afternoon. I am sitting on a bench and writing in my journal. Today is a **beautiful** day. It's really **sunny** and **hot**. The sky is **clear** and **bright**. The air smells **fresh** and **sweet**.

The park is very **crowded**. Some people are **young**, and some people are **old**. Some people are **tall**, and some are **short**. Some people have **long, straight** hair. Some people have **short, curly** hair. One **old** man has no hair! He is sitting in front of the park gate. A tall woman is standing beside him. She has **blonde** hair and **blue** eyes. They are talking and laughing loudly.

Vocabulary – page 68 (Adjectives) :

Examples:

- There are many **interesting** places in my neighborhood.
- Today is a **beautiful** day.
- The sky is **clear** and bright.
- The park is very **crowded**.
- Some people are **young**, and some people are **old**.
- Some people have **short, curly** hair.

Adjectives: Exercise A – page 68 :

Opposite Chart

unattractive	handsome
tall	short
long, straight	short, curly
young	old

1. There is a **handsome** man to the left of the entrance.
2. Some people are **tall**, and some are **short**.
3. Some people have **long, straight** hair, and some have **short, curly** hair.
4. Some people are **young**, and some people are **old**.

Location phrases:

Location phrases tell where something is located.

Examples:

I am in my favorite place.

I am at Oak Street park.

Ahmad is sitting next to Ali.

The bathroom is across from my room.

We are sitting under a tree.

There are many interesting places **in my neighborhood**. One place is Oak Street Park. I am **at Oak Street Park** right now. It's my favorite place. It's 1:00 on Saturday afternoon. I am sitting **on a bench** and writing **in my journal**. Today is a beautiful day. It's really sunny and hot. The sky is clear and bright. The air smells fresh and sweet.

The park is very crowded. Some people are young, and some people are old. Some people are tall, and some are short. Some people have long, straight hair. Some people have short, curly hair. One old man has no hair! He is sitting **in front of the park gate**. A tall woman is standing **beside him**. She has blonde hair and blue eyes. They are talking and laughing loudly.

There are a lot of things happening **around me**. Many people are exercising. They're walking quickly or riding their bikes. There is a food stand **to the right of the entrance**. A few people are eating lunch **next to it**. There is a handsome man **to the left of the entrance**. He is painting a picture very carefully. **Across from me**, a young girl is playing **under a tree**. Her brother is playing with her, too. They're running and jumping happily. Their mother is sitting **behind them**. She is watching them quietly. Everyone is having fun.

Location phrases: Ex. B – page 68 :

1. Francisco is **on** a bench.
2. An old man is **in front of** the park gate.
3. A tall woman is **beside** him.
4. There is a food stand **to the right of** the entrance.
5. A few people are **next to** the food stand.
6. A young girl is **across from** Francisco.
7. The girl is **under** a tree.
8. The children's mother is **behind** them.

Simple Present: Ex. C – pages 68-9 :

Before you do this exercise, go back to slides 16, 17, 18, 19 in lecture 2.

See also:

<http://www.authorstream.com/Presentation/btezcan-12657-present-simple-tense-language-grammar-presentsimple-education-ppt-powerpoint/>

Simple Present: Adverbs of Frequency :

Adverbs of frequency answer the question *how often*

How often?	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100% of the time  0% of the time	always	I walk to school every day. I always walk to school.
	usually	I bring my lunch four days per week. I usually bring my lunch.
	often	I arrive early three days per week. I often arrive early.
	Sometimes	I am very tired one or two days per week. I am sometimes very tired.
	never	I don't dance. I never dance.

Adverbs of Frequency: Online :

http://www.eslpdf.com/adjadv_advfrequency1.pdf

Simple Present: Ex. C – pages 68-9 :

1. Francisco **usually exercises** at the gym in the morning.
2. Mr. Garcia **often watches** TV in the evening.
3. **Sometimes** he **laughs** if a program is funny.
4. In her free time, Mrs. Garcia **paints** beautiful pictures.
5. She **often talks** with her friends on the telephone, too.
6. Maria **often runs** in the park for exercise. She's really fast.
7. She also **sometimes jumps** rope.
8. Francisco and Maria **never ride** their bikes to school. Their school is very close.

Present Continuous Tense :

The present continuous tense tells what is happening right now.

Present Continuous Tense

Affirmative

I **am eating** right now.
You **are reading** right now.
He **is writing** right now.
We **are studying** right now.
They **are running** right now.

Negative

I **am not eating** right now.
You **are not reading** right now.
He **is not writing** right now.
We **are not studying** right now.
They **are not running** right now.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous :

Present simple

Francisco writes in his journal every day.
People exercise in the park on Saturdays.

Present Continuous

Francisco is writing in his journal right now.
People are exercising in the park right now.

Present Continuous Tense:

Exercise A – page 69

1. Maria and her friends play soccer every Saturday afternoon.

Maria and her friends are playing soccer right now.

2. Mrs. Garcia eats lunch with her friends every Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Garcia is eating lunch with her friends right now.

3. Francisco's classmates exercise every Saturday afternoon.

Francisco's classmates are exercising right now.

4. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia watch a movie every Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Garcia are watching a movie right now.

Object Pronouns :

Object pronouns take the place of object nouns. They show to whom something happened or who got something. They come after a verb or a preposition.

Object Pronouns	Sentences
me	Please help me understand.
you	Fatima works with you .
him/her	A woman is talking to him ./ Her brother is playing with her.
it	People are next to it .
us	They live next door to us .
you	The teacher will give information to you .
them	The mother is watching them.

Object Pronouns: Ex. B – page 70 :

1. Francisco is writing in **his** journal.

Francisco is writing in it.

2. There is a food stand to the right of **the** entrance.

There is a food stand to the right of it.

3. The boy's sister is playing with **the** boy.

The boy's sister is playing with him.

4. An old man is talking to a tall **woman**.

An old man is talking to her.

5. Francisco is watching the **brother and sister**.

Francisco is watching them.

6. The children are playing across from **Francisco**.

The children are playing across from him.

Subject vs. Object Pronouns :

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Examples:
I	me	I am talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to me .
You	You	You are talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to you .
He	Him	He is talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to him .
She	her	She is talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to her .
It	It	I am feeding the cat. It is eating. I am feeding it .
We	us	You are talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to you .
You	you	You are talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to you .
they	them	They are talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to them .

Practice :

1. There ____ a tall, old woman in the park.

- A. **is** B. has C. have D. are

2. A woman is standing _____ me.

- A. across B. right C. **behind** D. next

3. Mary _____ right now.

- A. is paint a picture B. paints a picture
C. painting a picture D. **is painting a picture**

Lecture # 5

Describe a Favorite Place (Cont.)

An adverb adds more to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

I called you last night. (called=verb; last night=adverb)

Your dress is very beautiful. (beautiful=adjective; very=adverb)

The rain stopped quite suddenly. (suddenly=adverb; quite=adverb)

She's watching them carefully. (watching = verb; carefully=adverb)

I sometimes go shopping with my parents. (go=verb; sometimes=adverb)

Types of Adverbs :

1) **Adverb of Time** – This shows **when** an action or something is done or happens. It answers the question “**When?**” It is either placed at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

Examples:

I phoned you **yesterday**.

I saw her walking along the river **last week**.

2) **Adverb of Place** – This shows **where** an action or something is done or happens. It answers the question “**Where?**” It is placed after the verb.

Examples:

I live **here**.

He fell **down**.

3) **Adverb of Manner** – This shows **how** an action or something is done. It answers the question “**How?**” It is usually placed just after the verb.

Examples:

She sleeps **soundly**.

He drives **quickly**.

4) **Adverb of Degree or Quantity** – This answers the questions, “**To what degree?**” or “**How much?**” It is usually placed before the adjective and the adverb.

Examples:

It is **too** dark for us to see anything.

Last night it rained **very** heavily.

5) **Adverb of Frequency** – This answers the question “**How often?**”

Examples:

He will **never** finish in time.

We **always** go to school by bus.

Adverbs: Ex. C – Page 70 :

1. It's not sunny. It's **really** sunny.
2. People in the park are walking **slowly**.
People in the park are walking **quickly**.
3. A man is painting very **carelessly**.
A man is painting very **carefully**.
4. An old man and a tall woman are talking and laughing **quietly**.
An old man and a tall woman are talking and laughing **loudly**.
5. A brother and sister are playing **sadly** in the park.
A brother and sister are playing **happily** in the park.

<http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/adjectives-adverbs/adverbs/exercises>

Find the adjective in the first sentence and fill the gap with the adverb.

- 1) Joanne is **happy**. She smiles happily.
- 2) The boy is **loud**. He shouts loudly.
- 3) Her English is **fluent**. She speaks English fluently.
- 4) Our mum was **angry**. She spoke to us angrily.
- 5) My neighbor is a **careless** driver. He drives carelessly.
- 6) The painter is **awful**. He paints awfully.
- 7) Jim is a **wonderful** piano player. He plays the piano wonderfully.
- 8) This girl is very **quiet**. She often sneaks out of the house quietly.
- 9) She is a **good** dancer. She dances really well.
- 10) This exercise is **simple**. You have to put one word in each space simply.

Adverbs online :

<http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/adjectives-adverbs/adverbs>

<http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-6985.php>

Organization: General to Specific :

When you write, you can start with general information and then give specific details.

In the reading on page 66, Francisco first describes the general setting (place and time) and he tells what he is doing. Then he adds specific details about the characters (people). Then he describes the action (what is happening).

1. General Information:

A- Setting: Place and Time

B – What he is doing.

There are many interesting places in my neighborhood. One place is Oak Street Park. I am at Oak Street Park right now. It's my favorite place. It's 1:00 on Saturday afternoon. I am sitting on a bench and writing in my journal. Today is a beautiful day. It's really sunny and hot. The sky is clear and bright. The air smells fresh and sweet.

2. Specific Information:

A – Characters: (People)

The park is very crowded. Some people are young, and some people are old. Some people are tall, and some are short. Some people have long, straight hair. Some people have short, curly hair. One old man has no hair! He is sitting in front of the park gate. A tall woman is standing beside him. She has blonde hair and blue eyes. They are talking and laughing loudly.

B – Action: (What is happening)

There are a lot of things happening around me. Many people are exercising. They're walking quickly or riding their bikes. There is a food stand to the right of the entrance. A few people are eating lunch next to it. There is a handsome man to the left of the entrance. He is painting a picture very carefully. Across from me, a young girl is playing under a tree. Her brother is playing with her, too. They're running and jumping happily. Their mother is sitting behind them. She is watching them quietly. Everyone is having fun.

Organization: General to Specific :

Number the sentences in order from general to specific:

Group 1

2 I'm staying home and watching a movie.

1 It's a cold, wet Saturday in Washington D.C.

4 They are singing and dancing.

3 There are many people in the movie.

Group 2

4 Some people are playing football. Some people are relaxing.

2 Carson Beach is very popular. It has water sports, a picnic area, and food stands.

1 Carson City is very beautiful in the summer. It is a great place for a vacation.

3 The beach is always very crowded. Many people are at Carson Beach right now.

Descriptive Writing :

Descriptive writing tells how something **looks, tastes, smells, sounds, feels**, or makes a person feel. A detailed description makes the **setting, characters**, and action seem real.

Example:

General + Specific

My Favorite Place

I am at my favorite place, Brocato's Café. It's 4:00 in the afternoon. I'm sitting at a table and studying. Brocato's is a nice café. There are many small, round tables. There are many Italian flags on the walls. Brocato's is very crowded today.

Some people are old, and some people are young. Some people are eating quietly. Some people are talking loudly. There is a long, clean counter to the right of me. A tall, older woman is standing behind the counter. She has gray hair and blue eyes. A young boy is standing in front of the counter. He is smiling happily. He is giving the woman some money. The woman is giving him a large ice cream cone. I want some ice cream, too.

.....I am at my favorite place, Brocato's Café. It's 4:00 in the afternoon. I'm sitting at a table and studying. Brocato's is a nice café. There are many small, round tables. There are many Italian flags on the walls. Brocato's is very crowded today.

Adjectives

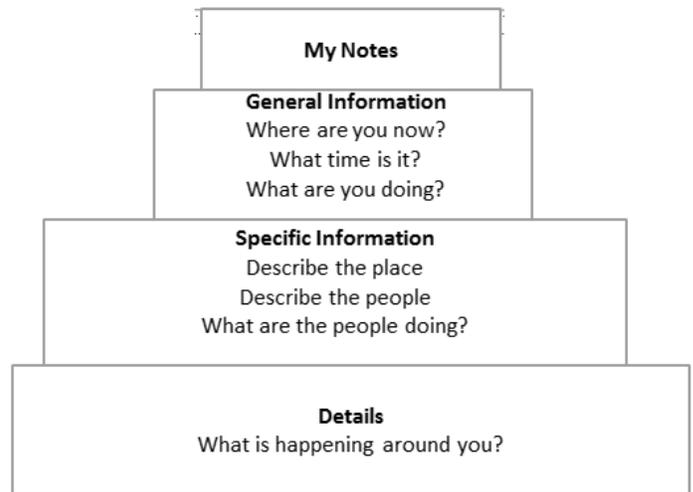
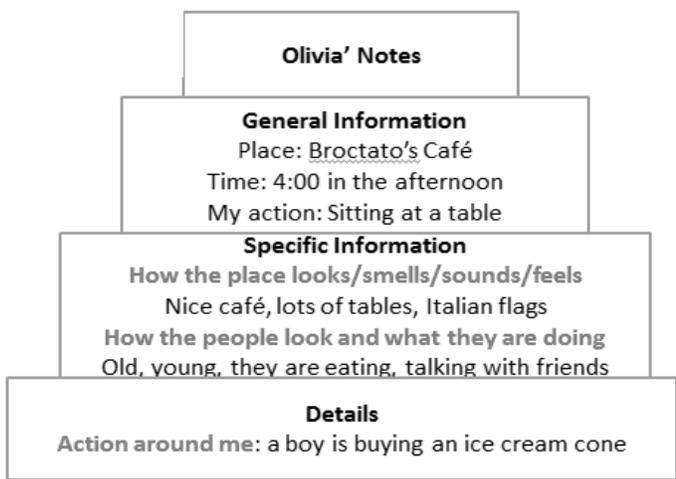
Capitalization

Some people are old, and some people are young. Some people are eating quietly. Some people are talking loudly. There is a long, clean counter to the right of me. A tall, older woman is standing behind the counter. She has gray hair and blue eyes. A young boy is standing in front of the counter. He is smiling happily. He is giving the woman some money. The woman is giving him a large ice cream cone. I want some ice cream, too.



Descriptive Writing

Imagine you are sitting at a café right now. Write a paragraph to describe the cafe. Start with a general description about the place and time. Say what you are doing. Then describe the people. Finally, describe what they are doing. Use adjective, adverbs, location phrases.



Practice:

1. When you describe a favorite place, you start with:

- (A) General information ✓ B. Specific Information C. Details (what's happening around you)

Practice: Find the irrelevant sentence:

2- (1) I am at my favorite place, Brocato's Café. (2) It's 4:00 in the afternoon. (3) I'm sitting at a table and studying. (4) Brocato's is a nice café. (5) Some people are old, and some people are young. (6) There are many small, round tables. (7) There are many Italian flags on the walls. (8) Brocato's is very crowded today.

- (A) Sentence 2 B. Sentence 4 C. Sentence 5 ✓ D. Sentence

Lecture # 6
Write a Message
to a Friend

Days of the Week :

Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

Francisco's Schedule : Exercise B – page 82

What is Francisco **doing** at these times?

1) It's 3:15 on Monday.

He's studying with his math group.

2) It's 7:00 on Thursday evening.

He's practicing the guitar with Maria.

3) It's 6:30 on Friday morning.

He's working out.

4) It's 8:45 on Saturday morning.

He's playing basketball.

5) It's 10:45 on Sunday morning.

He's cleaning his room.

6) It's 7:00 on Wednesday evening.

He's calling grandma in San Diego.

Time Expressions :

Time expressions tell **WHEN** something happens or **HOW LONG** something lasts:

WHEN:

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

on Saturday, on January 3rd

at 12:00 p.m.

at noon, at night, at midnight

HOW LONG:

for two hours , for five days, for ten minutes

from 3:00 to 5:00

Exercise C – page 82

1. **How long** does Francisco play basketball on Saturday? (for)

He plays basketball **for** two hours.

2. **What time** does Francisco call Grandma? (at)

He calls her **at 7:00** p.m. on Wednesday evening.

3. **What day** does Francisco clean his room? (on)

He cleans his room **on Sunday**.

4. **When** does Francisco work out? (in)

He works out **in the morning**.

5. **How long** does Francisco practice the guitar on Tuesday and Thursday? (from ...to)

He practices the guitar **from 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.**

Adjectives: exercise D – page 83 :

These sentences are NOT true. Rewrite them using the correct adjective.

1. Francisco **is sad** in Los Angeles.
Francisco is **happy** in Los Angeles.
2. Francisco was wide **awake** on Saturday morning.
Francisco was **very sleepy** on Saturday morning.
3. Maria didn't play basketball because she was **healthy**.
Maria didn't play basketball because she was **sick**.
4. Francisco was **full** at noon.
Francisco was **really hungry** at noon.
5. Francisco was **busy** after lunch.
Francisco was **bored** after lunch.
6. Francisco was **full of energy** on Sunday evening.
Francisco was **tired** on Sunday evening.

Simple Past Tense with regular verbs: affirmative :

1. Francisco **plays** basketball **every Saturday**.
Francisco **played** basketball **last Saturday**.
2. Maria and Francisco **study every Sunday afternoon**.
Maria and Francisco **studied last Sunday afternoon**.
3. The Garcia family **shop once a week**.
The Garcia family **shopped last week**.
4. I **visit** my grandfather **every month**.
I **visited** my grandfather **a month ago**.

Simple Past Tense with regular verbs:

Negative

<u>Affirmative</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Contractions</u>
worked	did not work	didn't work
shopped	did not shop	didn't shop

Simple Past Tense with regular verbs:

Negative

<u>Affirmative</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Francisco helped Maria	Maria did not help her mother.
I lived in Jeddah last year.	I did not live in Riyadh last year.
They studied on Sunday afternoon.	They did not study on Saturday afternoon.
The Garcia family shopped for food.	The Garcia family did not shop for clothes.

Simple Past Tense: Exercise A – page 83

1. Maria didn't play basketball on Saturday morning. **(play)**
2. Francisco's friend Rick didn't call him on Saturday afternoon. **(call)**
3. Francisco and Rick didn't walk to the mall in the morning. **(walk)**
4. Maria and Francisco didn't watch TV on Saturday night. **(watch TV)**
5. On Sunday, Maria and Francisco didn't stay home all day. **(stay home)**
6. On Sunday morning, Francisco didn't clean clean his rooms for three hours. **(clean)**
7. On Sunday, Francisco didn't work out and Maria didn't practice the guitar. **(work out/ practice)**
8. On Sunday evening, Francisco didn't relax. **(relax)**

Simple Past Tense with *be (was/were)*: affirmative & negative

Affirmative	Negative
I was at the game.	I was not (wasn't) at the game.
You were hungry before lunch.	You were not (weren't) hungry after lunch.
Francisco was tired on Sunday night.	Francisco was not (wasn't) tired on Saturday night.
We were on a bus yesterday.	We were not (weren't) on a plane yesterday.
You were my classmates last year.	You were not (weren't) my neighbors last year.
They were busy on Saturday morning.	They were not (weren't) busy on Saturday night.

Simple Past Tense with *have(had)*: affirmative & negative

Affirmative	Negative
Francisco had a basketball game on Saturday morning.	Francisco didn't have a basketball game on Sunday morning.
Francisco and his family had plans on Saturday.	Francisco and his family didn't have plans on Sunday.
I had breakfast at 7:00 a.m. this morning.	I didn't have breakfast at 8:00 a.m. this morning.

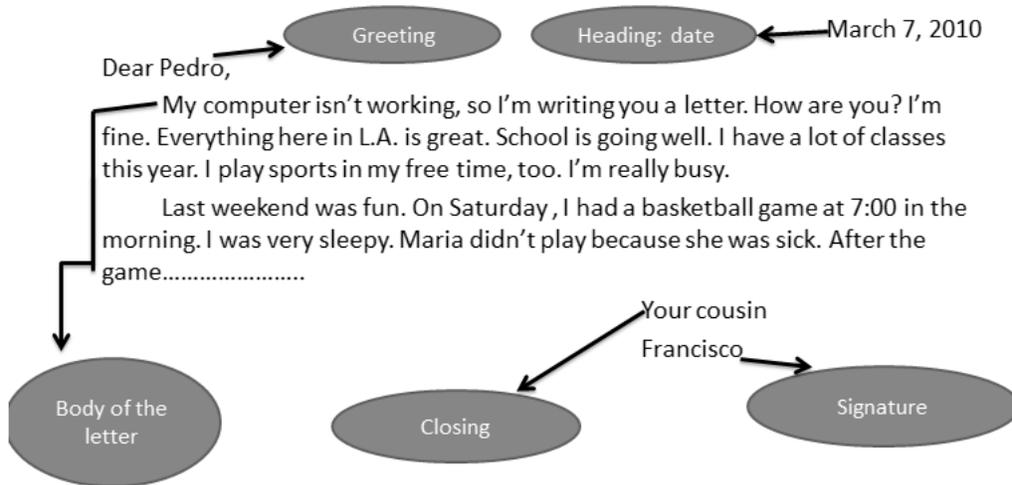
Parts of a Letter :

There are usually five parts of a letter:

- The heading
- The greeting
- The body of the letter
- The closing
- The signature

Parts of a Letter

March 7, 2010



Parts of a Letter

Label the parts of the following letter.

4 Your friend,

3 How are you? I'm great. I'm sitting in the park right now. I'm relaxing with my friends. Last weekend was really exciting. I went to Jeddah with my family [...] Did you do anything interesting? Write soon!

1 March 23, 2010

5 MAHER AL-HAMAD

2 Dear Abdullah,

Write a Letter to a Friend :

First, tell the person how you are.

Then write about what you did last weekend.

Use time expressions to sequence events.

Finally, ask questions or make requests.

Example:

Message Outline	
Greeting	Dear <u>Salman</u> ,
Body	How I am? I'm busy. School is good. I have classes from ... What did I do last weekend? On Thursday, I played ... What questions do I have? How are you? How is school? Are you busy?
Closing	Your friend,

Practice :

What's the best way to combine the following two sentences?

- (1) Then in the afternoon, I played football.
- (2) My friend Ahmad played football too.
- (A) Then in the afternoon, my friend and Ahmad played football.
- (B) Then in the afternoon, my friend Ahmad played football.
- (C) Then in the afternoon, my friend Ahmad and I played football. ✓

What is the best order of the following sentences in a paragraph?

- (1) I have classes Saturday to Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
- (2) My classes are interesting.
- (3) Things here in Dammam are fine.
- (4) I like my teachers, too.
- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (B) 2, 3, 4, 1
- (C) 4, 3, 2, 1
- (D) 3, 1, 2, 4 ✓

Which sentence does not fit in the following paragraph?

- (1) How are you? (2) How was your weekend? (3) Did you have fun? (4) I'm fine. (5) Please write soon.
- (A) Sentence 1
- (B) Sentence 2
- (C) Sentence 3
- (D) Sentence 4 ✓

What is a better word for "sleepy" in the following? Then I had a big breakfast. I was sleepy.

- (A) fine
- (B) bored
- (C) tired
- (D) hungry ✓

Choose the best substitute for the underlined words.

- 1. I did my homework to three hours on Sunday.
 - (A) From
 - (B) At
 - (C) For ✓
 - (D) Make no change
- 2. My sister practices the guitar in Monday afternoons.
 - (A) On ✓
 - (B) At
 - (C) To
 - (D) Make no change
- 3. We watches movies last weekend.
 - (A) Are watching
 - (B) Watched ✓
 - (C) Watch Make no change

Lecture # 7

Tell a Story

Travel & Transportation words :

Airplane	<u>The airplane was very comfortable.</u>
Train	<u>On Monday, we took a train to Long Beach.</u>
Ferry	<u>The next day, we took a ferry and saw the Statue of Liberty.</u>
Subway	<u>First, we took a subway into the city.</u>
Bus	<u>Later on, we took a bus to Central Park.</u> <u>The bus was very crowded.</u> <u>We got off the bus at the park.</u>
Car	<u>Mr. and Mrs. Vega drove us to the airport in their car.</u>

On Monday, we **took a train** to Long Beach.

The next day, we **took a ferry** and saw the Statue of Liberty.

First, we **took a subway** into the city.

Later on, we **took a bus** to Central Park.

We **got off the bus** at the park.

Mr. and Mrs. Vega **drove us** to the airport **in their car**.

Time Transition Words:

On Monday, we took a train to Long Beach.

The next day, we took a ferry and saw the Statue of Liberty.

First, we took a subway into the city.

Later on, we took a bus to Central Park.

At last, the driver stopped and Maria got off.

Synonyms for adjectives – page 108

Synonyms are words that have the same (or close to the same) meaning.

Very interesting = amazing (The view was amazing.)

Unusual = strange (Something was strange.)

Frightening = scary (Maria is never going to forget her scary bus trip.)

Very good = great (We had a great time.)

Very tired = exhausted (We were exhausted.)

Bright = sunny (The weather was clear and sunny.)

Synonyms for adjectives – online :

<http://www.esec-nuno-alvares.rcts.pt/professores/ingles/Adjectives-Synonyms1.htm>

<http://www.esec-nuno-alvares.rcts.pt/professores/ingles/Adjectives-Synonyms2.htm>

<http://www.clases-ingles.com/vocabulary/SynonymsElementary1.htm>

Antonyms for adjectives – page 108 :

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

Boring = exciting (We had an exciting time.)

Cloudy = clear (The weather was clear.)

Empty = crowded (The bus was very crowded.)

Careless = careful (She was very careful.)

In danger = safe (In the end, Maria was safe.)

Uncomfortable = comfortable (The airplane was very comfortable.)

Antonyms for adjectives – online :

<http://www.esec-nuno-alvares.rcts.pt/professores/ingles/Adjectives-Opposites1.htm>

<http://www.clases-ingles.com/vocabulary/AntonymsElementary1.htm>

<http://quizlet.com/590231/adjectives-antonyms-of-adjectives-51-pairs-flash-cards/>

Travel Phrases – page 109 (Matching) :

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Take (took) | a. back to Los Angeles |
| 2. Visit (visited) | b. a car to the airport |
| 3. Fly (flew) | c. to New York |
| 4. Arrive (arrived) | d. at 3:00 p.m. |
| 5. Meet (met) | e. a trip |
| 6. Go (went) | f. sightseeing |
| 7. Get (got) | g. off a bus |
| 8. Come (came) | h. someone at the airport |
| 9. Drive (drove) | i. friends in another city |

Travel Phrases – page 109 (Matching) :

1. My family **took a trip** to new York City last summer.
2. We **visited friends** in another city.
3. We **flew to New York** on Sunday morning.
4. We **arrived at 3:00** p.m.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Vega **met us** at the airport.
6. On Friday, we **went sightseeing**.
7. We **got off the bus** at the park.
8. We **came back to Los Angeles** the next day.
9. Mr. and Mrs. Vega **drove us** to the airport.

Simple past tense of irregular verbs :

Regular verbs (see lecture 6)

Play played

Study studied

Irregular verbs

take took

See saw

Simple past tense of irregular verbs :

1. take	took	8. see	Saw
2. are	were	9. have	had
3. is	was	10. go	went
4. fly	flew	11. run	ran
5. meet	met	12. come	came
6. swim	swam	13. drive	drove
7. eat	ate	14. get	got

1. They **took** a trip to New York. They **didn't take** a trip to San Francisco.
2. We **were** very excited. We **weren't** bored.
3. The weather **was** clear. The weather **wasn't** cloudy.
4. We **flew** to New York. We **didn't fly** to San Francisco.
5. They **met** us at the airport. They **didn't meet** us at the bus station.
6. We **swam** in the sea. We **didn't swim** in the river.
7. We **ate** watermelon. We **didn't eat** mango.
8. We **saw** the Statue of Liberty. We **didn't see** the Empire State Building.
9. We **had** an exciting time. We **didn't have** a boring time.

Simple past tense of irregular verbs: online :

Self-check exercises

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/irregular_verbs/fill_in.htm

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/irregular_verbs/fill_in2.htm

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/irregular_verbs/fill_in3.htm

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/irregular_verbs/fill_in4.htm

Write a Story: Organization : Stories have a beginning, a middle, and an end.

My family took a trip to New York City. We visited my father's friends, Mr. and Mrs. Vega. We were very excited before we left. It was our first trip to New York. We flew to New York on Sunday morning. The weather was clear and sunny. The airplane was very comfortable. We arrived at about 3:00 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Vega met us at the airport. We stayed with Mr. and Mrs. Vega for one week.

We didn't have much free time during our visit to New York. On Monday, we took the train to Long Beach. We swam and ate watermelon. The next day, we took a ferry and saw the Statue of Liberty. The view was amazing. We had an exciting time. However, one day was especially exciting for Maria. On Friday, we went sightseeing. First, we took a subway into the city. Later, on, we took a bus to Central Park. The bus was very crowded. We got off the bus at the park. However, something was strange. Maria wasn't with us. We looked around and finally we saw her. Maria was on the bus! She didn't get off. There were too many people. My father ran after the bus. At last, the bus driver stopped and Maria got off. In the end, Maria was safe. She was careful on buses and trains after that.

We came back to Los Angeles the next day. Mr. and Mrs. Vega drove us to the airport in their car. We got home late Saturday evening. We were exhausted, but we were happy. We had a wonderful time in New York. However, Maria is never going to forget her scary bus trip.

Write a Story: Organization Stories have a beginning, a middle, and an end.

Beginning:

My family took a trip to New York City. We visited my father's friends, Mr. and Mrs. Vega. We were very excited before we left. It was our first trip to New York. We flew to New York on Sunday morning. The weather was clear and sunny. The airplane was very comfortable. We arrived at about 3:00 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Vega met us at the airport. We stayed with Mr. and Mrs. Vega for one week.

Where did we go?	Why did we travel?	How did we feel?	How did we travel?
When did we travel?	How was the journey?	When did we arrive?	Where did we stay?

Middle:

We didn't have much free time during our visit to New York. On Monday, we took the train to Long Beach. We swam and ate watermelon. The next day, we took a ferry and saw the Statue of Liberty. The view was amazing. We had an exciting time. However, one day was especially exciting for Maria. On Friday, we went sightseeing. First, we took a subway into the city. Later, on, we took a bus to Central Park. The bus was very crowded. We got off the bus at the park. However, something was strange. Maria wasn't with us. We looked around and finally we saw her. Maria was on the bus! She didn't get off. There were too many people. My father ran after the bus. At last, the bus driver stopped and Maria got off. In the end, Maria was safe. She was careful on buses and trains after that.

What did we do? Where did we go? How did we travel? Did we have a good time?
 What was especial about the trip?

End:

We came back to Los Angeles the next day. Mr. and Mrs. Vega drove us to the airport in their car. We got home late Saturday evening. We were exhausted, but we were happy. We had a wonderful time in New York. However, Maria is never going to forget her scary bus trip.

When did we come back? How did we travel?
When did we get home? How did we feel?
Did we have a good time?

Time Transition Words :

during later on in the end the next day
at last before after that finally

1. The Garcia family was very excited before the trip.
2. They didn't have a lot of free time during their visit to New York.
3. On Monday, they took a train. The next day, they took a ferry.
4. On Friday, they took a subway to the city. Later on, they took a bus to Central Park.
5. After they got off the bus, they looked for Maria. Finally, they saw her.
6. Mr. Garcia ran after the bus. At last, the bus driver stopped.
7. In the end, Maria was safe.
8. Maria was very careful on buses and trains after that.

Sentences with expressions of time:

Use the words and form **meaningful statements**. Always use the **expression of time at the end of the sentence**.

Example: goes / to school / every morning / Andy

Answer: **Andy goes to school every morning.**

1) take / photos / they / every Monday

They take photos every Monday.

2) goes / every day / she / to school

She goes to school every day.

3) football / Eric / after school / plays

Eric plays football after school.

4) is making / he / at the moment / breakfast

He is making breakfast at the moment.

5) to the club / the girls / go / on Saturdays

The girls go to the club on Saturdays.

6) o'clock / school / at / 8 / starts

School starts at 8 o'clock.

7) Tuesday / the boys / their bikes / ride / every

The boys ride their bikes every Tuesday.

8) I / home / going / am / now

I am going home now.

9) Simon / on Fridays / the dishes / washes

Simon washes the dishes on Fridays.

10) are / questions / we / answering / the / now

We are answering the questions now.

Lecture # 8

Tell a Story

Tell a Story: Personal Narrative :

- A personal narrative tells a story from the writer's point of view. It uses the first person (I, my, me, we, our, us).
- It also has a beginning, a middle, and an end.
- In a narrative, the topic sentence introduces the story.
- The supporting sentences tell about the setting, characters, and action.
- The concluding sentence ends the story and tells what it means.

First Person Pronouns :

Pronoun	
I (subject pronoun)	<u>I</u> had an interesting trip last July.
Me (Object pronoun)	The zookeeper gave <u>me</u> a snake.
My (Adjective pronoun)	<u>My</u> brother held the snake, too.
We (subject pronoun)	<u>We</u> watched an animal show.
Us (Object pronoun)	My father drove <u>us</u> to the zoo.
Our (Adjective pronoun)	It was very close to <u>our</u> home.

A Trip to the Zoo

I had an interesting trip last July. **My** father, mother, brother, and **I** went to a new zoo downtown. **My** father drove **us** to the zoo. It was very close to **our** home. **We** walked around the zoo after **we** arrived. **We** saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. **I** really liked the snakes. **I** thought they were fascinating. **My** brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, **we** watched an animal show. During the show, the zookeeper gave **me** a snake! **I** held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, **my** brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are scary. They are his new favorite animal. In the end, **we** all had a good time at the zoo.

Time Transition Words :

Transition words help to connect ideas. Time transition words tell the reader the order of events in a story.

Examples:

Ahmad studied **after** he ate lunch. / Ahmad studied **before** he ate lunch.

Dad and I went fishing. **Meanwhile**, Mom made our lunch.

After Dad and I went fishing, Mom made our lunch.

Before Dad and I went fishing, Mom made our lunch.

Dad and I went fishing after Mom made our lunch.

While Dad and I went fishing, Mom made our lunch.

Remember from lecture 7 (Time Transition Words) :

My family took a trip to New York City. We visited my father's friends, Mr. and Mrs. Vega. We were very excited **before** we left. It was our first trip to New York. We flew to New York on Sunday morning. The weather was clear

and sunny. The airplane was very comfortable. We arrived at about 3:00 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Vega met us at the airport. We stayed with Mr. and Mrs. Vega for one week.

We didn't have much free time during our visit to New York. **On Monday**, we took the train to Long Beach. We swam and ate watermelon. **The next day**, we took a ferry and saw the Statue of Liberty. The view was amazing. We had an exciting time. However, one day was especially exciting for Maria. **On Friday**, we went sightseeing. **First**, we took a subway into the city. **Later on**, we took a bus to Central Park. The bus was very crowded. We got off the bus at the park. However, something was strange. Maria wasn't with us. We looked around and **finally** we saw her. Maria was on the bus! She didn't get off. There were too many people. My father ran after the bus. **At last**, the bus driver stopped and Maria got off. **In the end**, Maria was safe. She was careful on buses and trains **after that**.

A Trip to the Zoo

I had an interesting trip last July. My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo **after** we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. **Later on**, we watched an animal show. **During** the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. **Later on**, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are scary. They are his new favorite animal. **In the end**, we all had a good time at the zoo.

Look the following words up in an English-English dictionary and use them in examples of your own

after	afterwards	before
during	earlier	eventually
First	until	later
meanwhile	next	now
once	second	soon
when	then	today

The Topic Sentence:

The first sentence in a paragraph is a sentence that names the topic and tells what the paragraph will explain about the topic. In a narrative essay, the topic sentence introduces the story

Example:

I had an interesting trip last July. My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo after we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, we watched an animal show. During the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are scary. They are his new favorite animal. In the end, we all had a good time at the zoo.

Supporting Sentences:

The middle sentences in a paragraph are called the supporting sentences. They give examples or other details about the topic. In a personal narrative, the supporting sentences tell about the setting, characters, and action.

Example:

I had an interesting trip last July. **My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo after we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, we watched an animal show. During the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are scary. They are his new favorite animal.** In the end, we all had a good time at the zoo.

The Concluding Sentence:

The last sentence in a paragraph is called the concluding sentence. It often repeats the topic sentence in different words or summarizes the main points.

In a personal narrative, the concluding sentence ends the story and tells what it means.

Ex: I had an interesting trip last July. My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo after we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, we watched an animal show. During the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are scary. They are his new favorite animal. In the end, **we all had a good time at the zoo.**

Personal narrative example:

http://www.timeforkids.com/TFK/media/hh/pdfs/samplepapers/personalnarrative_sample.pdf

Tell a Story:

Tell a story about a trip you took.

Describe the setting and the characters.

Describe the action.

Use transition words

Be sure your story has a beginning (topic sentence), a middle (supporting sentences), and an end (concluding sentence).

A Trip to the Zoo ← **Title**

I had an interesting trip **last July**. **My father, mother, brother**, and I went to a **new zoo downtown**. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very **close to our home**. We walked around the zoo **after** we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. **Later on**, we watched an animal show. **During** the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. **Later on**, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are scary. They are his new favorite animal. **In the end**, we all had a good time at the zoo.

Setting & characters Transition Words

My Trip **Setting:** Where did you go? When did you go?
Characters: Who did you go with?
Action: What happened?

1. **My family took a train to Chicago last summer.**

- A. took train
- B. drove a train
- C. flew a train
- D. Make no change ✓

2. **The scary movie was bright.**

- A. cloudy
- B. frightening ✓
- C. careful
- D. Make no change

3. Later on, we eat lunch at a new café.

- A. eats
- B. did ate
- C. ate ✓
- D. Make no change

4. We didn't swam on our trip.

- A. doesn't swam
- B. didn't swim ✓
- C. doesn't swim
- D. Make no change

5. Where do you go last weekend?

- A. Where do go
- B. Where did you go ✓
- C. Where you go
- D. Make no change

6. We were on the train all day. It was very nice.

- A. It was terrible.
- B. It was amazing.
- C. It was OK.
- D. It was exhausting. ✓

7. My family took last July a trip to Abha.

- A. My family took a trip to Abha last July. ✓
- B. My family to Abha took a trip last July.
- C. Make no change.

8. We took a train Damman to Riyadh.

- A. We took a trip from to Dammam Riyadh.
 - B. We took a trip from Dammam to Riyadh. ✓
 - C. Make no change
-

Lecture # 9

WHAT IS A SENTENCE?

WHAT IS REQUIRED IN EVERY SENTENCE?

Not every group of words is a sentence. To be a sentence, a group of words must make a complete thought AND contain:

1. **SUBJECT**
 2. **PREDICATE**
- **My roommate** lost his keys.
 - **My family** lives in an apartment.
 - **I** don't like warm milk or cold coffee.
 - **We** don't have class on Tuesday.

Compound Subject:

The subject can be compound:

Examples: **My sister** speaks English well.

My mother and my father speak English well.

My brother, sister, and mother speak English well.

Compound predicate:

The verb can be compound:

Examples: My brother **speaks and writes** English well.

He **laughed and cried** at the same time.

She **lives and works** in Jeddah.

Ahmad and his sister **live and work** in Jeddah.

We **watched TV and had dinner** at home.

Transitive Verbs: Subject + Verb + Object:

Some verbs require an object. They are called "transitive verbs":

Subject + verb + object

Ahmad bought a new car.

Khalid and Ahmad had lunch at a restaurant.

Francisco got a shopping cart.

I eat breakfast at 7:00 every morning.

Intransitive verbs: Subject + complement:

An intransitive verb is a verb that does not take an object after it.

1. The sun **rises** in the east.
2. The **dog** barks.
3. The child **has fallen** asleep.
4. The tea **is** hot.
5. She **called** again and again.
6. She **waited** for the bus.

Subject-verb Agreement:

A singular subject demands a singular verb; a plural subject demands a plural verb. That is the simple principle behind **subject-verb agreement**.

Things here in Miami are fine.

My friend Salim and I play basketball every day.

My friend plays basketball every day.

practice:

I _____ classes Monday to Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

- A. Have ✓ B. has

2. Francisco _____ his grandmother at 9:00 every Friday.

- A. Call B.calls ✓ C. called

3. There _____ a tall, old woman in the park.

- A. Is ✓ B.are C.were

BUILDING SENTENCES :

1. Ahmad played.
2. Ahmad played tennis.
3. Ahmad played tennis and football.
4. Ahmad and Khalid played tennis and football.
5. Ahmad and Khalid played tennis and football at school.
6. Ahmad and Khalid played tennis and football at school yesterday.

Now try to build more sentences. Start with:

1. Salma ate a sandwich.
2.
3.
4.

practice:

Add a predicate to these sentences:

1. My father _____
2. My mother _____
3. Ali and Othman _____
4. The teacher _____
5. Francisco and his family _____

practice:

Add a subject to these sentences:

1. _____ goes shopping every Saturday.
2. _____ went to the supermarket last Friday.
3. _____ is near my apartment.
4. _____ don't buy junk food.
5. _____ is painting a picture very carefully.

Connecting words: And

And joins two or more similar things in POSITIVE sentences.

Examples:

I like Chinese **and** Italian food.

We have class on Mondays, Wednesdays, **and** Fridays.

I speak **and** write English well.

I speak **and** write English **and** Arabic well.

Connecting words: or

1. **Or** joins two or more similar things in NEGATIVE sentences.

I don't like warm milk **or** cold coffee.

We don't have class on Tuesdays **or** Thursdays.

I don't like pizza **or** hamburgers

2. **Or** also connects two or more CHOICES or ALTERNATIVES

I would like to go to Jeddah, Abha, **or** Taif.

My father **or** my brother will drive me to the airport.

Is this sentence true or false?

Connecting words: (and , or)

Combine each pair of sentences to make one sentence:

1. I like chocolate ice cream. I like coffee ice cream.

I like chocolate ice cream **and** coffee ice cream.

2. I can speak English. I can understand English.

I can speak **and** understand English

3. I can't speak French. I can't speak Japanese.

I can't speak French **or** Japanese.

4. You can eat your pizza here. You can take it home.

You can eat your pizza here **or** take it home.

Sentence Combining:

I am a famous cartoon animal

1. (A) I am a cartoon animal.

(B) I am famous.

I am **a famous cartoon animal**. (adjective + noun)

2. (A) I have big ears.

(B) I have black ears.

I have **big black ears**. (Two adjectives + noun)

3. (A) I always wear red shorts.

(B) I always wear white gloves.

I always wear red shorts and white gloves.

4. (A) I live in a place called Disneyland.

(B) I work in a place called Disneyland.

I live and work in a place called Disneyland.

Practice

1: Dan and Mike went to the store and bought some gum.

Choose the compound subject of the sentence.

- A. went to the store
- B. and bought some gum
- C. Dan and Mike ✓

2: Dan and Mike went to the store and bought some gum.

Choose the compound predicate of the sentence.

- A. went to the store and bought some gum ✓
- B. Dan and Mike
- C. bought some gum

3. Ken went to school. Fred went to school.

- A. Ken went to school and Fred went to school.
- B. Ken and Fred went to school. ✓
- C. Ken, Fred went to school.

4. Harry went to the bathroom. Harry washed his hands.

- A. Harry went to the bathroom and washed his hands. ✓
- B. Harry went to the bathroom and Harry washed his hands.
- C. Harry went to the bathroom, washed his hands.

Choose the sentence with the correct order of words:

1. A. The party everyone left early.
B. Left everyone the party early.
C. Everyone left the party early. ✓

2. A. She home drives after work
B. She drives home after work. ✓
C. Home she drives after work.

3. A. Met my friend I in the park.
B. In the park met my friend I.
C. I met my friend in the park. ✓

المحاضرات 10، 11، 12، 13 هي مواد مساندة من خارج الكتاب لكنها مطلوبة في الاختبار ومهمة.
المحاضرة رقم 14 ستكون عبارة عن نماذج أسئلة للتدريب على الاختبار النهائي

Lecture # 10

Types of Sentences

Types of sentences:

There are three main types of sentence.

1. A simple sentence الجملة البسيطة
2. A compound sentence الجملة المركبة
3. A complex sentence الجملة المعقدة
- 4.

1. The Simple Sentence : الجملة البسيطة :

The simple sentence can be very short, consisting of a simple subject and a simple predicate.

Examples from lecture 9:

SUBJECT المبتدأ

PREDICATE الخبر

My roommate lost his keys.

My family lives in an apartment.

I don't like warm milk or cold coffee.

We don't have class on Tuesday.

The simple sentence can have a **compound subject** and a compound predicate.

Examples from lecture 9:

My mother and my father speak and write English well.

My brother, sister, and mother speak and write English well.

Ahmad and his sister live and work in Jeddah.

Ahmad and Ali watched TV and had dinner at home.

❖ The simple sentence can be declarative (تقريرية) or interrogative (استفهامية) :

You can shop at the mall on weekends.

Can you shop at the mall on weekends?

Francisco cleaned his room for 2 hours.

Did Francisco clean his room for 2 hours?

❖ A simple sentence can be an exclamation (صيغة التعجب) or an imperative (صيغة الأمر) :

Help me.

Please hold the box.

This is a wonderful gift!

How clever you are!

❖ A simple sentence can have a verb in any tense (past, present, or future):

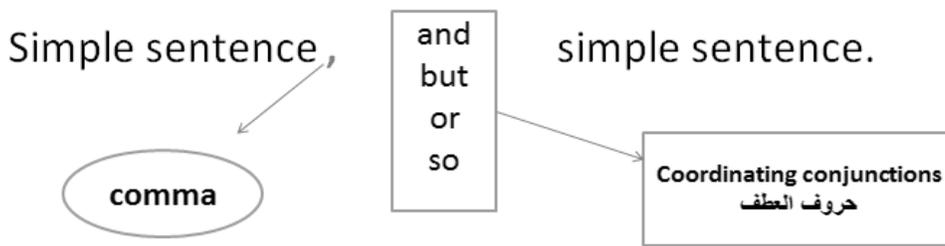
My friend **shops** at the mall on the weekend.

My friend **shopped** at the mall last weekend.

My friend **will shop** at the mall next weekend.

2. The Compound Sentence الجملة المركبة

A compound sentence is two simple sentences connected by a comma and a coordinating conjunction.



The Compound Sentence: Coordinating Conjunctions

Logical Relationship	Coordinating Conjunction
Addition	And
Contrast	But
Choice	Or
Result	So

Ahmad is a scientist, **and** he travels often.
 He works in Damman, **but** he lives in Al-Ahsa.
 He didn't study for the test, **so** he failed the exam.
 Next year we will go to the beach, **or** we will stay at home.

And connects two sentences with Similar ideas. The sentences can be positive or negative:

My friend is a teacher, **and** his sister is a doctor.
 He doesn't like music, **and** she doesn't like art.

But connects two sentences with opposite ideas:

She likes art, **but** she doesn't like music.

Or connects two sentences that express alternatives or choices:

Every Friday, they go to a mall, **or** they visit some friends.

So connects a reason and a result:

My friend and his sister work a lot, **so** *they don't go out very often*.

Practice:

Insert the correct coordinating conjunction. Use and, or, but, or so.

1. We are going to have spaghetti for dinner, **and** we are going to have ice cream for dessert.
2. It is my birthday, **but** I have to go to work. I wish that I could stay home and relax.
3. Would you like to play tennis, **or** would you like to go to the golf course?
4. It is raining, **so** she is wearing a raincoat.
5. It is cold outside, **so** we can't go swimming.
6. I'm hungry, **but** I don't have time to eat.
7. I enjoy opera, **and** I like the ballet.
8. She's a trustworthy friend, **so** I tell her my secrets.

9. I want to go to school, **but** I don't have enough money.

10. We can go to the movies, **or** we can rent a video.

Practice:

1. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

- A. They are running and jumping happily and their mother is watching them quietly.
- B. They are running and jumping happily, and, their mother is watching them quietly.
- C. They are running and jumping happily, and their mother is watching them quietly. ✓
- D. They are running and jumping happily and, their mother is watching them quietly.

2. Which of the following sentences contains a compound subject?

- A. Francisco and Maria watch a movie every Saturday. ✓
- B. Francisco watches a movie every Saturday.
- C. Maria watches a movie every Saturday.
- D. Francisco watches a movie and plays tennis every Saturday.

Sentences with expressions of time:

Use the words and form **meaningful statements**. Always use the expression of time at the end of the sentence.

Example: goes / to school / every morning / Andy

Answer: **Andy goes to school every morning.**

Sentences with expressions of time

1) take / photos / they / every Monday

They take photos every Monday.

2) goes / every day / she / to school

She goes to school every day.

3) football / Eric / after school / plays

Eric plays football after school.

4) is making / he / at the moment / breakfast

He is making breakfast at the moment.

5) to the club / the girls / go / on Saturdays

The girls go to the club on Saturdays.

6) o'clock / school / at / 8 / starts

School starts at 8 o'clock.

7) Tuesday / the boys / their bikes / ride / every

The boys ride their bikes every Tuesday.

8) I / home / going / am / now

I am going home now.

9) Simon / on Fridays / the dishes / washes

Simon washes the dishes on Fridays.

10) are / questions / we / answering / the / now

We are answering the questions now.

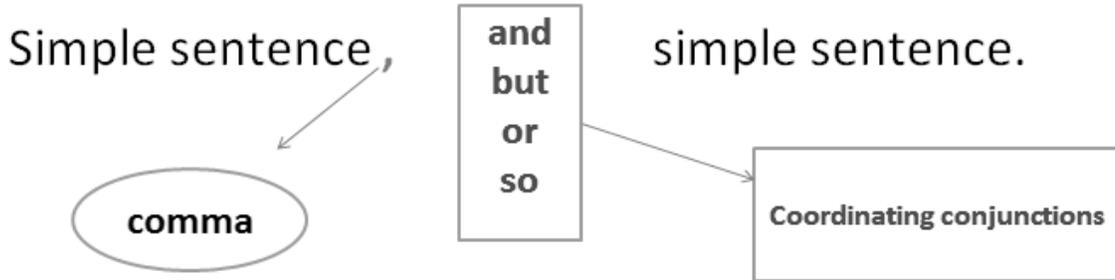
Lecture # 11

Types of Sentences: More about the Compound Sentence

Lecture Components

The Compound Sentence :

A compound sentence is two simple sentences connected by a comma and a coordinating conjunction.



The Compound Sentence: Coordinating Conjunctions

And connects two sentences with Similar ideas. The sentences can be positive or negative:

My friend is a teacher, **and** his sister is a doctor.

He doesn't like music, **and** she doesn't like art.

But connects two sentences with opposite ideas:

She likes art, **but** she doesn't like music.

Or connects two sentences that express alternatives or choices:

Every Friday, they go to a mall, **or** they visit some friends.

So connects a reason and a result:

My friend and his sister work a lot, **so** they don't go out very often.

Run-ons

أخطاء العطف: جملتان متصلتان دون علامة ترقيم أو حرف عطف

A run-on is two simple sentences incorrectly joined with no coordinating conjunction and no comma.

Subject + verb + subject + verb

Example:

Francisco worked out Maria cleaned her room. X

The first test was difficult the second one was easy. X

كيفية تصحيح الخطأ السابق

There are two ways to fix run-ons:

1. With a **period (.)**.

Francisco worked out. Maria cleaned her room.

The first test was difficult. **The second one was** easy.

2. With a **comma** and a coordinating conjunction.

Francisco worked out, and Maria cleaned her room.

The first test was difficult, but the second one was easy.

Practice :

Which of the following is a run-on?

- A. Some people like cats others prefer dogs. ✓
- B. Some people like cats, others prefer dogs.
- C. Some people like cats, and others prefer dogs.
- D. Some people like cats. Others prefer dogs.

Comma Splice أخطاء العطف: استخدام فاصلة بين جملتين كاملتين

The comma splice is two simple sentences incorrectly joined with a comma alone.

Subject + verb + , + subject + verb

Examples:

Some people like cats, others prefer dogs. X

Francisco worked out, Maria cleaned her room. X

The first test was difficult, the second one was easy. X

Correcting Comma Splices كيفية تصحيح الخطأ السابق

There are two ways to fix comma splices:

1. With a period (.)

Some people like cats. Others prefer dogs.

Francisco worked out. Maria cleaned her room.

The first test was difficult. The second one was easy.

2. With a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

Some people like cats, and others prefer dogs.

Francisco worked out, and Maria cleaned her room.

The first test was difficult, but the second one was easy.

Comma splices Online

<http://grammartips.homestead.com/splice.html>

http://depts.dyc.edu/learningcenter/owl/exercises/comma_splices_ex2.htm

Run-ons online

http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/Grammar/cgi-shl/quiz.pl/run-ons_add1.htm

http://depts.dyc.edu/learningcenter/owl/exercises/run-ons_ex1.htm

Practice:

Which of the following is a comma splice?

- A. Some people like cats others prefer dogs.
- B. Some people like cats, others prefer dogs. ✓
- C. Some people like cats, and others prefer dogs.
- D. Some people like cats. Others prefer dogs.

Which of the following is a comma splice?

- A. I don't watch TV, but my children do.
- B. I don't like garlic. I don't like onions.
- C. I don't like garlic, I don't like onions. ✓
- D. I don't watch TV. My children do.

Identify the following sentence as either a comma splice, a run-on, or correct.

1. We are going to have spaghetti for dinner, and we are going to have ice cream for dessert.
A. Comma splice
B. Run-on
C. Correct ✓
2. Would you like to play tennis, would you like to go to the golf course?
A. Comma splice ✓
B. Run-on
C. Correct

Compound sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs العطف باستخدام ظروف العطف

Study the following table:

Coordinating conjunctions حروف العطف	Conjunctive Adverbs ظروف العطف
And	= furthermore = Moreover = In addition
But	= However = Nevertheless
So	= Therefore = As a result
Or	= otherwise

Compound sentences with Coordinating Conjunctions & Conjunctive Adverbs

It is raining, so she is wearing a raincoat.

It is raining; **as a result**, she is wearing a raincoat.

I'm hungry, but I don't have time to eat.

I'm hungry; **however**, I don't have time to eat.

We are going to have spaghetti for dinner, and we are going to have ice cream for dessert.

We are going to have spaghetti for dinner; **in addition**, we are going to have ice cream for dessert.

You need to work harder, or you will get fired.

You need to work harder; **otherwise**, you will get fired.

Conjunctive Adverbs online

<http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=1565#a>

[http://webhome.broward.edu/~dshaw/handouts/Pointers%20\(Conjunctive%20Adverbs\)%20Exercise.html](http://webhome.broward.edu/~dshaw/handouts/Pointers%20(Conjunctive%20Adverbs)%20Exercise.html)

Practice :

1. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
 - A. Ali is tired, so, he would like to go to bed.
 - B. Ali is tired so, he would like to go to bed.
 - C. Ali is tired so he would like to go to bed.
 - D. Ali is tired, so he would like to go to bed. ✓
 2. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
 - A. My computer frustrates me however I couldn't live without it.
 - B. My computer frustrates me; however I couldn't live without it.
 - C. My computer frustrates me; however, I couldn't live without it. ✓
 - D. My computer frustrates me however, I couldn't live without it.
-

Lecture # 12
Types of Sentences:
The Complex Sentence

3. The Complex Sentence الجملة المعقدة

What is a clause?

A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb. (= simple sentence)

There are two kinds of clauses in English:

1. Independent clauses: جملة مستقلة

It rained.

2. Dependent clauses:(also called a fragment) جملة تابعة

...because it rained.

An independent clause has one subject –verb pair and expresses a complete thought. (It is just another name for a simple sentence)

Examples:

It rained.

I wasn't hungry.

Ahmad played football with his friends.

Leila watched a movie on TV.

A dependent clause is an independent clause with a subordinating conjunction أدوات تكوين الجمل المعقدة, **such as *because, after, and when***

...**because** it rained.

I wasn't hungry **because**...

Ahmad played football with his friends **after** ...

Before Leila watched a movie on TV....

A dependent clause does NOT express a complete thought, so it is NOT a sentence by itself. It is only a fragment. It **MUST** be joined to an **independent clause**. The result is a complex sentence.

We didn't go the park because it rained

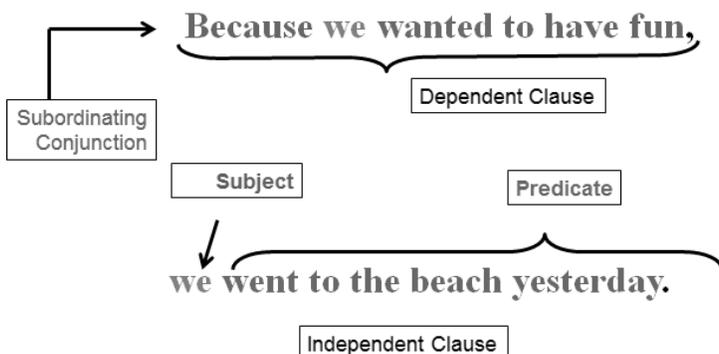
I wasn't hungry because I had a big breakfast

Ahmad played football with his friends after he did his homework.

Before Leila watched a movie on TV, she helped her mother in the kitchen.

These four sentences are called complex sentences

The Complex Sentence:



A complex sentence has one independent clause and one (or more) dependent clauses.

We didn't go to the park because it rained

I wasn't hungry because I had a big breakfast

Ahmad played football with his friends after he did his homework.

Leila helped her mother in the kitchen before she watched a movie on TV.

We can change the order of clauses in a complex sentence.

Because it rained, we didn't go to the park.

Because I had a big breakfast, I wasn't hungry.

After Ahmad did his homework, he played football with his friends.

Before Leila watched a movie on TV, she helped her mother in the kitchen.

If the dependent clause comes first, use comma (,) .

The Complex Sentence: Subordinating Conjunctions:

The following are subordinating conjunctions that we use to make complex sentences;

After I will go to bed after I finish my homework.

Before I will finish my homework before I go to bed.

As soon as I will go to bed as soon as I finish my homework.

Since I have been doing my homework since I came from school.

Until I can't go to bed until I finish my homework.

When I will go to bed when I finish my homework.

While I had a sandwich while I was doing my homework.

The Complex Sentence: Subordinating Conjunctions

Although = although he finished his homework, he couldn't go to bed.

if = if you finish your homework, you can go to bed.

Unless = You cannot go to bed unless you finish your homework.

Because = You can go to bed because you finished your homework.

Coordination = Subordination:

Study the following examples:

1. Francisco gets a shopping cart. Then Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list. (**Two simple sentences**)

2. Francisco gets a shopping cart, and then Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list. (**Compound sentence**)

3. Francisco gets a shopping cart before Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list. (**Complex sentence**)

Sentences 1 and 2 and 3 have the same meaning. 1 = 2 = 3

Another example:

It started to rain. Ahmad put on his raincoat. **2 simple sentences**

It started to rain, so Ahmad put on his raincoat. **Compound sentence**

Because it started to rain, Ahmad put on his raincoat. **Complex sentence**

Sentences 1 and 2 and 3 have the same meaning. 1 = 2 = 3

The Complex Sentence: Subordinating Conjunctions:

1. Which is the best way to rewrite the following sentence? “Cut the tomato and the onion. After that, put them in the bowl”?

- A. Cut the tomato and onion before you put them in the bowl. ✓
- B. Cut the tomato and onion after you put them in the bowl.
- C. Put the tomato and the onion in the bowl before you cut them.
- D.

2. Which is the best way to rewrite the following sentence?

They don't buy junk food because they like healthy food.

- A. They don't buy junk food, so they like healthy food.
- B. They don't buy junk food, but they like healthy food.
- C. They like healthy food, so they don't buy junk food. ✓
- D. They like healthy food, but they don't buy junk food.

Choose the best subordinating conjunction.

1. Jamal hated school _____ he always got good grades.

- A. until
- B. because
- C. although ✓
- D. if

2. Leila cleaned her room _____ her mother got home from work.

- A. if
- B. before ✓
- C. until

Indicate whether each sentence is simple, compound, or complex.

Sara began planning her summer vacation in December. **Simple**

Because I left the play early, I missed the surprise ending. **Complex**

Tanya was invited to a party, **so** she wants to buy a new outfit. **Compound**

After Alison finished playing the video game, she shut down the computer.

The meaning of this poem is difficult to understand. **Complex**

Joe and his brother went fishing last weekend, **and** they caught lots of fish. **Compound**

Lecture # 13

Building Sentences: Prepositional Phrases

Building a sentence بناء الجملة

A sentence is a group of words which starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), question mark (?) or exclamation mark (!). A sentence contains or implies a predicate and a subject.

- ❖ Sentences can contain **subjects** فاعل and **objects** مفعول به .

The subject in a sentence is generally the person or thing carrying out an action. The object in a sentence is involved in an action but does not carry it out, **the object** comes after the verb الفعل.

For example: **The boy** climbed a **tree**.

- ❖ If you want to say more about the subject (the boy) or the object (the tree), you can add an **adjective** نعت، صفة .

For example: The **young** boy climbed a **tall** tree.

If you want to say more about how he climbed the tree you can use an **adverb** ظرف

For example: The **young** boy quickly climbed a **tall** tree.

- ❖ The sentence becomes more interesting as it gives the reader or listener more information.

You can add a **prepositional phrase** جار ومجرور

For example: The young boy quickly climbed a tall tree **in the garden**.

Prepositions:

A preposition is a part of speech that shows a relationship between two things.

- Location (on, under, in) للمكان
- Timing (before, after, during) للزمان
- Direction (from, toward, to) للاتجاهات

The mouse is on the table.

Two things: mouse + table
Relationship: one is **on** the other

On is a preposition!



The mouse is under the table.

Two things: mouse + table
Relationship: one is **under** the other

Under is a preposition!



Here is a list of the most common prepositions:

aboard	along	behind	but (except)	from	off	past	until
about	amid	below	by	in	on	since	up
above	among	beneath	down	inside	onto	through	upon
across	around	beside	during	into	out	to	with
after	at	between	except	near	outside	toward	within
against	before	beyond	for	of	over	under	without



Which word is a preposition?

The pizza in the oven is mine.



pizza

in

oven

mine

Which word is a preposition?

The girl by the door is my sister.



girl

by

door

my

Which word is a preposition?

The runners raced around the track.



runners

around

the

track

Prepositional Phrases:

Let's look again at the sentences you practiced with.

The pizza **in** the oven is mine.

The girl **by** the door is my sister.

The runners raced **around** the track

in the oven
by the door
around the track

These are prepositional phrases. Prepositional phrases start with a preposition and end with the object of a preposition.

Identify the prepositional phrase.

I chose a book from the library.

chose a book

book from the library

from the library



Identify the prepositional phrase.

I sat with my mom.

I sat with

with my

with my mom



Prepositional phrases

We use **prepositional phrases** to write longer sentences.

The students bought a book.

The students **in my class** bought a book.

The students **in my class** bought a book **about flowers**.

Another example:

The questions were difficult.

The questions **in the English exam** were difficult.

The questions **about prepositions in the English exam** were difficult.

Prepositional phrases of place الجار والمجرور للدلالة على المكان

The book on the desk is mine.

The room across from the bathroom is Mary's bedroom.

I like to sit on the chair next to the window.

My clothes are in the bag under the bed.

Prepositional phrases of time الجار والمجرور للدلالة على الزمان

I saw my friends before the test.

We will play tennis after class.

I usually have a big breakfast in the morning.

My father came back from Mecca at midnight.

Prepositional Phrases

Powerpoint presentation :

<http://www.slideshare.net/diana.koscik/prepositional-phrases-powerpoint>

4. We wanted to go to the beach; _____, it started to rain and we stayed at home.

- A. otherwise B. however ✓ C. in addition

5. I usually wake up _____ six o'clock _____ the morning.

- A. at in ✓ B. in at C. In on D. on at

6. Every Friday, they play football _____ they watch television.

- A. , or ✓ B. , or, C. , so D. , so,

7. Francisco was busy after lunch. Francisco wasn't _____ after lunch.

- A. bored ✓ B. crowded C. colorful D. bright

8. Francisco was full at noon. Francisco wasn't _____ at noon.

- A. sick B. tired C. hungry ✓ D. happy

Identify the following sentence as either a comma splice, a run-on, a fragment, or correct.

“We are going to have spaghetti for dinner, and we are going to have ice cream for dessert.”

- A. Comma splice B. Run-on C. Fragment D. Correct ✓

What is the correct sequential order of the following sentences?

1. Next, Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list.
2. First, the Garcia go to the supermarket.
3. After that, Maria and Mr. Garcia go get the groceries.
4. Second, Francisco gets a shopping cart.

- A. 2, 1, 3, 4 B. 3, 2, 1, 4
C. 4, 3, 2, 1 D. 2, 4, 1, 3 ✓

Which is the best way to rewrite the following sentence?

“Faisal went to school. Sa’ad went to school.”

- A. Faisal went to school Sa’ad went to school.
B. Faisal and Sa’ad went to school. ✓
C. Faisal, Sa’ad went to school.
D. Faisal went to school and Sa’ad went to school.

Which is the best way to rewrite the following sentence?

“It is raining, so she is wearing a raincoat.”

- A. It is raining; otherwise, she is wearing a raincoat.
B. It is raining; however, she is wearing a raincoat.
C. It is raining; in addition, she is wearing a raincoat.
D. It is raining; as a result, she is wearing a raincoat. ✓

Which is the best way to rewrite the following sentence?

“I live in a place called Disneyland. I work in a place called Disneyland.”

- A. I live in a place and work in Disneyland.
B. I live in a place called Disneyland and work in a place called Disneyland.
C. I live and work in a place called Disneyland. ✓
D. I live in a place called Disneyland I work in a place called Disneyland.

What is the best order of the following words in a sentence?

are / questions / we / answering / the / now

- A. We are answering the questions now. ✓
- B. Now we are the questions answering.
- C. We now are answering the questions.
- D. We are answering now the questions.

What is the subject in the following sentence?

"Ahmad and Khalid played tennis and football at school yesterday."

- A. Ahmad
- B. Ahmad and Khalid ✓
- C. tennis and football
- D. tennis

What is the verb in the following sentence?

"He laughed and cried at the same time."

- A. laughed and cried ✓
- B. laughed
- C. cried
- D. He

Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

- A. I will go; therefore, you can stay home. ✓
- B. I will go therefore you can stay home.
- C. I will go; therefore you can stay home.
- D. I will go; therefore; you can stay home.

Which of the following sentences is a complex sentence?

- A. Ahmad did his homework before he had dinner. ✓
- B. Ahmad did his homework and had dinner.
- C. Ahmad had dinner and did his homework.

النموذج الثالث: قطعة وأسئلة

Questions : Study the following paragraph and then answer questions that follow

_____ My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo after we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, we watched an animal show. ___1___ the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are ___2___. They are his new favourite animal. ___3___

Choose the best topic sentence for this paragraph .

- A. My father drove us to the zoo.
- B. we all had a good time at the zoo.
- C. Some animals were funny.
- D. I had an interesting trip last July. ✓

I had an interesting trip last July. My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo after we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, we watched an animal show. ___1___ the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are ___2___. They are his new favourite animal. ___3___

Choose the best concluding sentence for this paragraph.

- A. My father drove us to the zoo.
- B. we all had a good time at the zoo. ✓
- C. Some animals were funny.
- D. I had an interesting trip last July.

I had an interesting trip last July. My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo after we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, we watched an animal show. ___1___ the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are ___2___. They are his new favourite animal. ___3___, we all had a good time at the zoo.

The best word for blank space (1) in the paragraph is: _____

- A. Later on
- B. During ✓
- C. When
- D. First

I had an interesting trip last July. My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo after we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, we watched an animal show. ___1___ the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are ___2___. They are his new favourite animal. ___3___, we all had a good time at the zoo.

The best word for blank space (2) in the paragraph is: _____

- A. funny
- B. scary ✓
- C. good
- D. heavy

I had an interesting trip last July. My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo after we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, we watched an animal show. ___1___ the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are ___2___. They are his new favorite animal. ___3___, we all had a good time at the zoo.

The best word for blank space (3) in the paragraph is: _____

- A. After that
- B. Later on
- C. In the end ✓
- D. First