

English 101

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Lecture (1)

Parts of Speech

Noun- Interjection- Pronoun- Conjunction- Verb- Adjective- Preposition- Adverb

Parts of speech (cont)

Part of speech	function	Example words	Sentence example
Noun	Words that Name People, places, things, or ideas	Khaled, Dammam, Computer, Living room.	-Khaled kicked the ball. - Isabel cooks very well.
Pronoun	word that takes the place of a noun.	He, she, it , they, we.	-He kicked the ball. - she cooks very well
Verbs	Word that express an action or state of being	Do, swim, play, write, eat feel, help.	-Khaled swims every day. - Ali and Mohammad play football.
Adjective	Describe nouns and pronouns.	Nice, big, easy, a/an, the, old, small.	-This is a big class. - I have a nice car.

Parts of speech (cont)

Part of speech	function	Example words	Sentence example
Adverb	Describing verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.	Well, badly, quietly, brightly, perfectly, very, quite.	-I speak English perfectly. - The girl is feeling badly.
Preposition	Short words to link nouns to another words.	In, on, for, from, to, by, on.	-The picture on the wall. - He traveled to Saudi Arabia.
Conjunction	Connects words, sentences, or clauses .	And, but, or, when	-She like silver and gold.
Interjection	Words shows emotions and exclamations.	Wow, Oh!, ouch.	- wow, I won the competition.

Nouns

- Is a word that is usually the name of something such as a person, place, thing, idea, or animals, In English.
- **Nouns can be singular or plural.**
- **Person**: Ahmad, Sarah (proper nouns/names of people) teacher, student, doctor, ets.
- **Place**: USA, UK, Dammam, street, building, house
- **Things**: chair, table, laptop, TV
- **Idea**: truth, fear, anger, imagination
- **Animals**: cat, dog, fish, ant, snake

Nouns (cont)

Table (1) :

- For the plural form of most nouns, add **s**.

Singular	Plural
bottle	Bottles
window	windows
sticker	stickers
book	books
car	cars

Table (2)

- For nouns that end in **Ch, X, S, Z, or s** sounds, add **es**.

Singular	Plural
bus	buses
watch	watches
box	boxes
fox	foxes
glass	glasses

Table 3

- For nouns ending in **f** or **fe**, change **f** to **ves**.

singular	plural
knife	kn ives
thief	thie ves
life	l ives
wife	wi ves
leaf	lea ves

Table (4)

- Nouns ending in vowels like **y** or **o** do not have definite rules:

Singular	plural
memo	mem os
baby	bab ies
toy	to ys
kidney	kidne ys
stereo	stere os

Table (5)

- Some nouns have different plural forms (irregular):

singular	plural
child	children
woman	women
man	men
mouse	mice
goose	geese

Table (6)

- A few nouns have the same singular and plural forms:

singular	plural
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
series	series
species	species

Lecture (2)

Singular and plural exercise

➤ Fill the gaps with the correct form of the nouns (singular or plural).

1. They ate some (tomato or **tomatoes**).
2. You can put (**sugar** or sugars) **sugar** in your tea.
3. We have to buy new (**furniture** or furniture's).
4. I need to wash my (**hair** or hairs).
5. We had lots of (**fun** or funs).
6. The Milford's have a lot of (**money** or moneys).
7. How many (**people** or peoples) were at the cinema with you?
8. In this hotel, (family or **families**) are very welcome.
9. Those (man or men) seem to be very tired.

Articles:

☒ Basically, an article is an adjective. Like adjectives, articles modify nouns.

➤ **The** = definite article

➤ **a/an** = indefinite article

✓ Let's read a book. (**any book**)

✓ Let's read the book. (**specific book**)

Articles (cont):

☒ **The** is used to refer to a **specific** or **particular member** of a group.

"I just saw the most popular movie of the year"

- "**A/an**" is used to refer to a **non-specific** or non-particular member of the group

"I would like to go see a movie"

Articles (cont))

- Remember, using a or an depends on the sound that begins the next word.

So...

➤ **a** + **singular noun** beginning with a **consonant**: a boy; a car; a bike; a zoo; a dog

➤ **an** + **singular noun** beginning with a **vowel**: an elephant; an egg; an apple; an idiot; an orphan

➤ **a** + **singular noun** beginning with a **consonant sound**: a user (sounds like 'yoo-zer,' i.e. begins with a consonant 'y' sound, so 'a' is used); a university; a unicycle

➤ **an** + nouns starting with silent "h": an hour

Introduction :

Uncountable Nouns 1

- ☐ Uncountable nouns are substances, concepts etc that we cannot divide into

separate elements.

- music, art, love, happiness.
- advice, information, news.
- furniture, luggage.
- rice, sugar, butter, water
- electricity, gas, power
- money, currency

Uncountable Nouns 2

☐ We usually treat uncountable nouns as singular. We use a singular verb.

For example:

- **This news is** very important.
- Your **luggage looks** heavy.
- ✓ We do not usually use the indefinite article a/an with uncountable nouns. We cannot say "an information" or "a music". But we can say a something of:
 - a piece of **news**.
 - a bottle of **water**.
 - a grain of **rice**.

Uncountable Nouns 3

☐ We can use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns:

- I've got **some money**.
- Have you got **any rice**?

☐ We can use **a little** and **much** with uncountable nouns:

- I've got **a little money**.
- I haven't got **much rice**.

Uncountable Nouns 4

☐ Here are some more examples of countable and uncountable nouns:

countable	Uncountable
dollar	music
song	electricity
table	advice
bottle	travel
report	money
job	work
view	furniture

Pronouns: personal Pronouns

number	person	gender	Personal subject pronouns
Singular	1 st	Male/ female	I
	2 nd	Male/ female	You
	3 rd	male	He
		female	She
		neuter	It
Plural	1 st	Male/ female	We
	2 nd	Male/ female	You
	3 rd	Male/ female / neuter	They

Examples:

Personal pronoun	Examples	
Subject	I	I like coffee.
	You	Do you like coffee?
	He	He runs fast.
	She	She is clever.
	It	It does not work.
	We	We went home.
	You	Do you need a table for three?
	They	They are playing football.

Exercise: Complete the following sentences by using the correct pronoun.

- 1) **He** is dreaming. (*George*)
- 2) **It** is green. (*the blackboard*)
- 3) **The** are on the wall. (*the posters*)
- 4) **It** is running. (*the dog*)
- 5) **We** are watching TV. (*my mother and I*)
- 6) **The** are in the garden. (*the flowers*)
- 7) **He** is riding his bike. (*Tom*)
- 8) **She** is from Bristol. (*Victoria*)
- 9) **She** has got a brother. (*Diana*)

Verb Be

Present of be: **am, is, are** Use the verb be to identify and describe people and things.

Subject	Be	Not	
I	Am	(Not)	A student
You , They , We	Are	(Not)	Nice
She , He , It	Is	(Not)	From the USA

- You can be used for singular and plural.

You are a student. (singular)

You are students. (plural)

Verb Be Contractions:

- A contraction makes two words into one word. It has an apostrophe(').
- There are two negative contractions for: are not and is not

contractions						
Subject	Be	(not)	subject + be	(not)	subject	BE + NOT
I	Am		I'm			
You We They	Are		You're We're They're		You We They	aren't
She He It	Is		He's She's It's		He She It	isn't

Exercise:

Fill in the blanks with the right form of to be (**am, are , is**):

1. **are** you the new student ?
2. Yes, I **am**
3. Leila and Nancy **are** students.
4. Nancy **is** Australian .
5. My sister and I **are** students.
6. The girls **are** tired.
7. These women **are** beautiful.
8. The tea **is** delicious.
9. Nadia and Leila **are** friends.
10. The newspaper **is** cheap.

Lecture (3)

UNIT 1 : MAKING FRIENDS

In Unit 1 , you Learn how to :

- 1-Use the simple present and present of be.
- 2-Give responses with too and either.
- 3-Talk about yourself , your family , and your favorite things.
- 4-Start a conversation with someone you don't know.
- 5-Use actually to give or "correct" information.

Simple Present Tense

• English Grammar Rules :

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

❖ We use the present tense:

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

- a)I take the train to the office.
- b)John sleeps eight hours every night during the week.

Simple Present Tense (Cont...)

- Use the **Present Simple** to express the idea that *an action is repeated or usual*. *The action can be:*

1.a habit

2.a hobby

3.a daily event

4.a scheduled event or

5.something that often happens

- It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

We use the present tense: (Cont)

•2. For Facts or generalization

- We use the Present Simple to talk about universal truths (for example, laws of nature) or things we believe are true.

a)The President of The USA lives in The White House.

b)We come from Switzerland.

c)It rains a lot in winter.

Examples:

Subject + (Verb) + Object/Complement

He goes to school every morning.

She understands English.

*It **mixes** the sand and the water.*

*He **tries** very hard.*

*She **enjoys** playing the piano.*

Some grammatical rules and points

he, she, it: in the third person singular the verb always ends in **-s**: *he wants**s**, she needs**s**, he gives**s**, she thinks**s**.*

*1. Ali wants**s** a book.*

*2. He wants**s** a book.*

*1. Sarah needs**s** water*

*2. She needs**s** water*

Some grammatical rules and points

Add **-es** to verbs ending in: **-ss, -x, -sh, -ch - Z:**

*He pass**es**,*

*She catch**es**,*

*He fix**es**,*

*It push**es***

Examples:

Third person singular with s or es

*1. He sometimes **visits** me.*

*2. He usually **tells** lies.*

*3. My dad **shaves** every morning.*

*4. She **brushes** her teeth three times a day.*

*5. Tom **teaches** English.*

*6. Mary **wishes** that she is rich.*

Some grammatical rules and points

Verbs ending in -y : the third person changes

the -y to -ies:

*fly → **flies**,*

*cry → **cries***

Exception: if there is a **vowel** before the **-y**:

*play → **plays**,*

*pray → **prays***

Simple Present Tense – (Negative Form)

Plural Subjects

With **I, you, we, they** and **plural nouns** (for example: kids, boys, girls ...) we use auxiliary verb **do not** or **don't** short form.

I don't play tennis.

You don't play tennis.

We don't play tennis.

They don't play tennis.

Plural nouns:

The **students** don't play tennis.

The **girls** don't play tennis.

Tom and Teddy don't play tennis.

Simple Present Tense – (Negative Form)

Singular Subjects

With **she, he, it and singular nouns** (for example: the boy, the kid, Tom ...) we use auxiliary verb **does not** or **doesn't** short form.

We don't use **-s** with the verb: **doesn't play s**

He doesn't play tennis.

She doesn't play tennis.

It doesn't happen a lot.

Singular nouns:

The **student doesn't** play tennis.

Tom doesn't play tennis.

Yes - No Questions and Short Answers

Do **you** have a car?

Yes, **I do**.

No, **I don't**.

They **study together**.

Ahmad **plays** football.

Does **she** speak English?

Yes, **she does**.

No, **she doesn't**.

Do they **study** together?

Does he play football?

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with do or does

1. Do you like music? --> Yes, I **do**

2. Does she know English? --> No, she **Doesn't**

3. Do you and Sandra play the guitar? --> Yes, we **do**

4. Do his brothers like Math? --> No, they **doesn't**

What are Wh - Question Words?

Form: Wh question word (what, when...) + do / does + Subject (I, you, we...) + verb + others

Wh Question Word	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Verb	others
Where	do	you	go	to?
What	does	she	watch	on TV?
When	does	Mike	leave	school?
Who	do	you	like	much?
Why	does	the teacher	say	that?
How	do	we	reach	him?

Lecture (4)

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

Exercise

- 1) They **play** hockey at school. *(to play)*
- 2) She **does not write** e-mails. *(not/to write)*
- 3) **Do** you **speak** English? *(to speak)*
- 4) My parents **do not like** fish. *(not/to like)*
- 5) **Does** Anne **Have** any hobbies? *(to have)*
- 6) Andy's brother **works** in an office. *(to work)*
- 7) John's mother **does not ride** a bike. *(not/to ride)*
- 8) **Does** Elisabeth **drink** cola? *(to drink)*

Convert the following sentences into negative form:

1. She plays football. *She doesn't play football*
2. Ali and Ahmad swim every day. *Ali and Ahmad don't swim every day.*
3. I clean my room everyday. *I don't clean my room everyday*
4. They study English. *They don't study English*
5. My father loves me. *My father doesn't love me*
6. She speaks English well. *She doesn't speak English well*
7. The birds sit on the table. *The birds don't sit on the table*

Lesson A : Getting to know you

1- Talk about yourself , your family , and your favorite

2- Use the simple present and present of be. things .

Do you know a lot about your classmates ?

YES / NO

What do you like to learn about them ?

- * Name
- * Where they live .
- * Their free –time activities

How well do you know your new classmates?

QUESTIONNAIRE

YOUR NAME *	LIFESTYLE *
1. What's your name? _____	1. Are you a full-time student? _____
2. What does your name mean? _____	a. If yes: What's your major? _____
3. Do you have a middle name? _____	b. If no: What do you do for a living? _____
4. Are you named after someone? _____	2. How do you get to work or class? _____
5. Do you like your name? _____	3. How long does it take? _____

HOME AND FAMILY *	FRIENDS *
1. Where do you live? _____	1. Do you have a lot of friends? _____
2. Do you like your neighborhood? _____	2. Are your friends from school, work, or your neighborhood? _____
3. Do you live alone or with your family? _____	3. What are your friends like? _____
4. Do you have any brothers or sisters? _____	4. Do you and your friends get together a lot? _____
5. Where are your parents from? _____	5. What do you do when you get together? _____

Lesson A : Getting to know you

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form

(SIMPLE PRESENT AND PRESENT OF BE)

NAME

* What's your name?

My name is

* What does your name mean?

My name means

*Do you have a middle name?

Yes, my middle name is

* Are you name after someone?

yes, I am named after my

* Do you like your name?

Yes, it's ok. It's a pretty common name.

LIFESTYLE

* Are you a full-time student?

Yes, I am.

*What's your major?

My major is history.

*What do you do for a living?

I work in a bank.

*How do you get to work or class?

I get to class by car.

*How long does it take?

It takes about 45 minutes

Home and family

* Where do you live?

I live inOnstreet.

*Do you like your neighborhood?

No, I don't. My neighborhood is

* Do you live alone or with your family?

I live with my family.

* Do you have any brothers or sisters?

I have two brothers.

*Where are your parents from?

My parents are from

Friends

* Do you have a lot of friends?

Yes, I do. I have a lot of friends.

*Are your friends from school, work, or your neighborhood?

My friends are from school.

***What are your friends like?**

They are a lot of fun.

***Do you and your friends get together a lot?**

Yes. We get together every week.

***What do you do when you get together?**

We usually go to the mall

Speaking naturally Stress and intonation

Do you have a **nickname**?

Are you from a big **family**?

What do you do for **fun**?

Yes. People call me **Jimmy**.

Yes. I have four **sisters**.

I go to the **movies**.

Grammar Simple present and present of be (review)

Unit 1 Making friends

Are you from a big family?

Yes, I **am**. I'm one of six children.

No, I **am not**. There are only two of us.

Are you and your friends full-time students?

Yes, we **are**. We're English majors.

No, we **are not**. We're part-time students.

Do you **have** any brothers and sisters?

Yes, I **do**. I have a brother.

No, I **don't**. I'm an only child.

Do you and your friends **get** together a lot?

Yes, we **do**. We go out all the time.

No, we **don't**. We don't have time.

What's your name? **Is** it Leo?

Yes, it **is**. My name's Leo Green.

No, it's **not**. My name **isn't** Leo. It's Joe.

Where **are** your parents from? **Are** they from Peru?

Yes, they **are**. They're from Lima.

No, they're **not**. My parents **aren't** from Peru.

What **does** your brother **do**? **Does** he **go** to college?

Yes, he **does**. He **goes** to the same college as me.

No, he **doesn't**. He **works** at a bank.

Where **do** your parents **live**? **Do** they **live** nearby?

Yes, they **do**. They **live** near here.

No, they **don't**. They **don't live** around here.

A Think of a possible question for each answer. Compare with a partner.

1. A What's your favorite color?

B Red.

2. A _____?

B No, I'm not. I have one sister.

3. A _____?

B No, I don't. I don't drive.

4. A _____?

B He works in a store.

5. A _____?

B We usually go out to dinner or see a movie.

6. A _____?

B No, they don't. They don't have time.

7. A _____?

B No, I hate mornings. I'm not a morning person.

8. A _____?

B Well, I have a part-time job. I work Saturdays.

EXERCISE "A" (Grammar)

A Think of a possible question for each answer. Compare with a partner.

1. A What's your favorite color?

B Red.

2. A Are you an only child?

B No, I'm not. I have one sister.

3. A Do you have a car?

B No, I don't. I don't drive.

4. A What dose your brother do

B He works in a store.

5. A What do you and your friends do on weekends?

B We usually go out to dinner or see a movie.

6. A Do your parents go out a lot?

B No, they don't. They don't have time.

7. A Do your parents go out a lot?

B No, I hate mornings. I'm not a morning person.

8. A Do you work?

B Well, I have a part-time job. I work Saturdays.

Exercise A: About you

class – fun – shopping – only child – TV – college – major – neighborhood – parents

Home and family	school	Free time
Neighborhood	class	fun
Only child	College	Shopping
parents	major	TV

Unscramble the questions.

Then answer the questions with your own information?

1- name / what's / first / your ?

What's your first name?

2- full – time / a / Do / have / you / job ?

Do you have a full – time job?

3- live / best friend / Dose / your / nearby ?

Does your best friend live nearby?

4- weekends / what / do / on / you / do ?

What do you do on weekends?

5- where / you / for fun / go / do ?

Where do you go for fun?

Lecture (5)
Lesson (B)

Things in Common

Lesson's Objective:


- 1) Give responses with Too and either
- 2) What is the meaning of: things in common?

when two people or a group of people **SHARE** something similar with one another. For, example two people may both like eating chocolate or a group of people may be from the same country.

The main vocabularies with you have to know in this lesson

- **Horse**: a large animal with four legs which people ride on or use for carrying things or pulling vehicles.
 - **Big**: opposite of small / large in size or amount.
 - **Scary**: Causing fright / frightening.
 - **Guess**: To predict (a result or an event) without sufficient information.
 - **Allergic**: having a strong dislike of something.
 - **Shopping**: the activity of buying things from shops.
 - **Afford**: to be able to buy or do something because you have enough money or time.
 - **Broke**: without money.
- What do these people have in common? What do those people have in common?**


1



A Horses are so big, and they're really scary. I'm just not a horse lover. I guess.
B Well, I'm not either. I'm allergic to horses.

- They are **not horse lovers**.
- They are **allergic** to horses.

2



A I don't watch much television.
B No, I don't either.
A I mean, I watch pro football.
B Yeah, I do too. But that's about it.

- They **don't watch much TV**.
- They **watch pro soccer**.

What do those people have in common?



A I love shopping. I can shop for hours! Too bad I can't afford anything new.
 B I know. I can't either. I'm broke.
 A Yeah, I am too.

- They **can't afford** anything new.
- They **are broke**.

Grammar Responses with *too* and *either*

I'm allergic to cats.	I watch pro football.	I can shop for hours!
I am too.	I do too.	I can too.
I'm not an animal lover.	I don't watch much television.	I can't afford anything new.
I'm not either.	I don't either.	I can't either.

People also respond with **Me too** and **Me neither** (or **Me either**).

Statements with *am*:
 Affirmative {I + **am** + **too**}
 Negative {I'm + **not** + **either**}

Statements with verbs other than *be*:
 Affirmative {I + **do** + **too**}
 Negative {I + **don't** + **either**}

Statement with the verb *can*:
 Affirmative {I + **am** + **too**}
 Negative {I'm + **not** + **either**}

In conversation ...

People actually say **Me either** more often than **Me neither**.

Me either.

Me neither.

B Can you complete the answers? Use the conversations above to help you.

① A I'm not a football fan.
 B I'm **not** _____ either.

② A I love shopping.
 B I **do** _____ too.

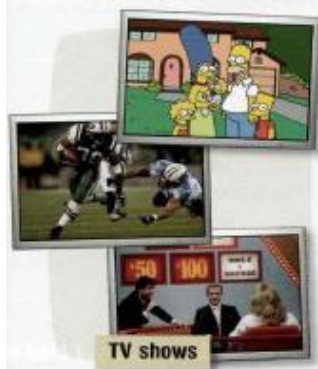



③ A I can't ride horses.
 B I can't **either**.

A Respond to these statements using *too* or *either*.
Then practice with a partner.

1. I watch a lot of TV. I do too.
2. I'm allergic to some foods. I am too.
3. I can't afford a new car. I can't either
4. I'm not a sports fan. I am not either
5. I don't have a pet. I don't either
6. I can shop all day. I can too

3 Building vocabulary

A Brainstorm! How many words can you think of for each topic? Make a class list.

 <p>TV shows</p>	 <p>clothes</p>	 <p>food</p>	 <p>weekend activities</p>
<p>Cartoons Sports Game shows Sitcoms The news Soap operas Talk shows Documentaries</p>	<p>Jacket Sweater Jeans Pants Suit Tie Dress Shirt Skirt Blouse Coat</p>	<p>Fruit Banana Pasta Salad Milk Cheese Eggs Fish Vegetables</p>	<p>Go to the mall Stay up late Go swimming Go to a soccer game Watch TV</p>

Exercise 2:

Circle the word that doesn't belong in each group:

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------|--------------|
| 1. Apples | butter | mangoes | strawberries |
| 2. Book | jacket | jeans | sweater |
| 3. Black | color | green | red |
| 4. Baseball | basketball | reading | volleyball |
| 5. Brother | sister | mom | neighborhood |
| 6. Dessert | juice | milk | water |

Complete the conversations with the expressions in the box.
Use each expression only once.

✓ I do too.	I can too.	Me too.	Really?
I'm not either.	I don't either.	I can't either.	Me neither.

Donald So, tell me Lee. What do you like to do?

Lee Well, I go to lectures.

Donald I do too. I'm a big fan of history lectures.

Lee _____ They're my favorite lectures. I mean,
I can listen to them for hours.

Donald _____ Do you read history books also?

Lee No, I don't. I don't have a lot of free time.

Donald _____ But I want to read more.

Later

